The Cecil Whig

ELKTON, MARCH 23, 1872.

A Tough Yarn.

The Democrat of last week explains the loss of New Hampshire to that waning party. It happened in this way: Grant opened the Treasury and took out *five hundred thousand dollars*; and bought *five hundred Democrat votes*, which lost New Hampshire to the Democracy! If the sum had been stated at one thousand dollars, there would have at least been a semblance of truth in the amount paid and numbers said to have been purchased; but that half a million was spent in buying five hundred democrats, is too preposterous to impose upon the most rural Copperhead.

This story goes ahead of an anecdote told of an old Democrat, living somewhere down South, who was never so happy as when telling yarns about his hunting exploits. If his miraculous stories were doubted, he always called up his colored man, Cæsar, to bear witness, who was a kind of a good man Friday to old blowhard. On one occasion he was regaling a dinner party with an account of a wonderful shot he had made with a rifle, in which he put the ball through a deer's ear and hind foot. "Impossible! impossible!" the guests exclaimed; but old blowhard, nothing daunted called up Cæsar to testify to the truth of the story.

"Yes, massa did shoot 'im through de ear and hind foot. You see just as massa fired, de deer put up his hind foot to scratch his ear."

This ingenious theory satisfied the guests. But when Cæsar got the private ear of his master, he said, "Masso don't put your lies so far apart, I had hard work to get dat one together."

Even the ingenuity of Cæsar would fail to reconcile the *Democrat's* story of five hundred thousand dollars spent in purchasing five hundred Democrat votes. It is astonishing, considering the practice our neighbor has had, that he can't get up a more faceable yarn. In place of improving he seems to grow worse in this useful branch of Democratic politics.

Greeley Leading the Democracy.

The following editorial from the *New York World*, will serve to show the terrible straights the Democracy are put to to secure an acceptable candidate for President. Greeley bailing Jeff Davis was considered the most novel sight ever witnessed in politics; but the *Tribune* leading the Democrats would eclipse the bail bond of its philosopher:

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

[From the N. Y. World.]

There is so much in the following brief letter that accords with our own sentiments and prepossessions that we lay it before our readers:—

"DANBURY, March 11, 1872.—To the editor of the *World*.—Sir:—Though not much of a politician, I feel a deep interest in our coming Presidential election, as the corruptions of the present administration threaten, if not checked, to subvert and destroy our Government. If the Democratic party could be induced to nominate such a man as Charles Francis Adams, I believe he could be elected with ease over Grant. He is favorably known as a man of great ability, a statesman, a scholar, a gentleman, strictly honest and above reproach. He has always been conservative, which, in my opinion, is a great recomdation. We have had enough of radicalism on both sides. Conservatism alone can save our country."

There is no eminent citizen of the United States who would make a more able, upright independent, safe, and patriotic President than Charles Francis Adams, or who would so surely restore to that high office the dignity it possessed in the better days of the Republic. He is in every respect the opposite of General Grant; in capacity, standing, civil experience, states manlike knowledge, and public esteem. If Mr. Adams should receive the joint nominations of the Cincinnati Convention and the Democratic National Convention, there is no statesman of either party whom we would support with more zeal or greater satisfaction. Having been abroad during the civil war, taking no active part in politics since his return, there is nothing in his record to which either Democrats or Liberal Republicans could object. The drift of Democratic sentiment favors the nomination of some Liberal Republican of high character; and in such a combined movement as is now in contemplation, there are likely to be conflicting preferences in the early stages of the movement.—Whether the candidate finally settled upon, after a fair comparison of views, be Mr. Adams, Governor Brown, Senator Trumbull, or Judge Davis, we shall give him an equally hearty support. Mr. Adams' qualifications for the office are preeminent; and yet it may be the final judgement of the two conventions that some other admirable candidate would have more chances of an election. "I do not prescribe," said a physician, "the best medicine I know, but the best I can get the patient to take."

Of Course.

The following report from the proceedings of the Legislature of Wednesday last, will serve to show how the present liquor legislature treat their temperance constituents. It required no gift of prophecy to predict it from the first:

Mr. Stone explained that while the committee would be glad to frame a law to meet the views of the people at large, this bill, requiring bond by the liquor seller for consequential damages, went a step too far, and that the committee further deem it best to reject all class or local measures. The report was adopted.

And here is a fit place to offer a little wholesome advice to anti-liquor law men. Go to the Primary and County Conventions hereafter, and see to nominating such men as do not belong to, and will not be dependent upon the grog interest for their election. That interest pretty nearly controls the entire politics of this nation.

GRAIN INSPECTION.—There appears to be considerable excitement at present, in Baltimore, over the inspection laws, which are being discussed in the Legislature, with a strong influence for the repeal of all such laws. The grain inspection law most interests our agricultural interest; and farmers watch with more anxiety the motions and debates on this law than any other.—If our farmers consign their produce to honest and well established Commission Merchants, like our old friend, F. E. Marine, 53 West Pratt Street, they will need no inspection law of the State to protect their interests.

FLOUR SEEDS.—We have received from the celebrated firm of David Landreth & Son, of Philadelphia, a package containing twenty select varieties of flower seeds, which we propose to have planted in view of our sanctum window, through which the fragrance may be wafted by the south wind when he comes to dally with their modest charms. The Messrs. Landreth are among the largest seed and flower culturist in the United States, and no other seed house has a higher reputation. Their seed farm is said to be a sight worth a long journey to witness.

☞ We were pleased to see the name of the State's Senator from this county, Mr. Miller, recorded against the engrossment of the obnoxious bill to tax commercial traders from other States, by a license of $100, when the bill was up before the Senate, on Thursday last. A similar law was decided to be unconstitutional by the United States Court, and the business men of Baltimore almost universally were opposed to the measure.

☞ 3 o'clock! Hard at work! Cross! out of patience! Why? Answer—Did not have a pound of the "Wilmington City Soap."

Maryland Legislature.

In the Legislature on Friday the report of the joint committee appointed to settle the cases of the State against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was presented. It is in effect that the Company should pay immediately to the State the amount adjudged by the Superior Court to be due on account of the capitation tax on passenger travel over the Washington Branch, and also the sum due on the same account from January 1870, to January, 1872, the amount of which shall be fixed by the Governor, Comptroller and Treasury; and that in consideration of such settlement the Company should be released from all other taxation on the Washington Branch in future if it will agree to pay the State in perpetuity $25,000 per annum.—The bill to appoint Measurers of lumber for Baltimore was amended to make $100 the price of license to each Measurer. There was considerable discussion on the bill for the appointment of Weighers of Grain for Baltimore, and an amendment to appoint two instead of one was adopted. A motion to strike out the section exempting from weighing the grain which arrives by rail, and to permit the farmers to choose whether they will have their grain weighed or not, was rejected and the bill was postponed until Tuesday. Bills were passed for the creation of a new county out of a portion of Allegany county, and to amend the charter of the Union Railroad Company. Leave was asked for the introduction of bills to reassess property throughout the State and for a loan to take up the overdue and sterling debt of the State. Bills to cancel stocks held as a part of the Sinking Fund and to provide for the investment of the Fund, to regulate the inspections of flour and wood, and to promote agricultural and mechanical arts were read the first time. Among the bills passed were those to incorporate the Washington, Montgomery, Howard and Carroll Railroad Company, and to increase the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace.

There was no quorum in the Maryland Senate on Saturday. In the House of Delegates petitions were presented against the modification of the Sunday law, in favor of an Optional liquor law, and in favor of a law to make liquor sellers responsible for damages done by intoxicated men. Unfavorable reports were made on the bills to exempt the Baltimore City Passenger Railway from taxation, and to appropriate money in aid of the Infirmary connected with the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery. A large number of bills were passed, among which were those to exempt the property of the Independent Order of Red Men from city taxation in Baltimore, and to increase the pay of Judges and Clerks of Election in this city. The resolutions of the Baltimore City Council asking an extension of the city limits two miles in all directions was referred to a special committee of seven.

In the Legislature on Monday, petitions against the modification of the Sunday laws for increase of magistrates' jurisdiction, for the sale of the State's interest in the Annapolis Railroad and its transfer to the Drum Point Railroad, and for separate schools for colored children were presented. A bill was passed to regulate the holding of examinations and analyses of bodies in cases where poison is suspected. Bills were read to forbid members of the Legislature and other State officers holding interest in State contracts, and to authorize the city of Baltimore to issue $3,000,000 additional of Water stock. The Committee on the Chesapeake reported unfavorably on the bill to add the land Commissioner to the Oyster Police Board, upon which a sharp debate arose, and some severe criticisms were passed upon Captain Hunter Davidson, to which his friends responded in defense of him. The bill to regulate the hours of labor was amended so as to include all factories in the State, and to prohibit children under sixteen years of age from working more than ten hours a day. The Select Committee on the Printing Contract reported that Mr. George Colton, a member of the House of Delegates from Baltimore, is interested in the contract, and that it is inconsistent with his oath of office. Mr. Griswold said that the report of the committee seemed to inculpate the committees and presiding officers of both houses. Mr. Spencer intimated that there had been attempts to suppress the testimony, which would have succeeded if he had not been prepared to produce his own copy if others had been mutilated. The testimony was ordered to be printed, and the House adjourned.

In the Legislature on Tuesday, petitions were presented against the modification of the Sunday law and from citizens of Annapolis in opposition to a subscription by Anne Arundel county to the Drum Point Railroad. In the Senate a veto was received from the Governor on the bill to extend the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in Talbot county to assault and battery cases. The bill to release banks from the twenty per cent. tax on their capital was unfavorably reported upon. An unfavorable report was made on the bill appropriating $100,000 in aid of the Frederick Deaf and Dumb Asylum. Mr. Steiner made an able speech in favor of the bill, and it was sent back to the Committee on Finance. A debate followed on the bill to appoint weighers of grain in Baltimore, which was amended so as to provide that grain arriving in cars shall not be exempted from weighing. Other amendments, including one to reduce the cost of weighing, were rejected, and the bill was ordered to a third reading. In the House of Delegates leave was asked for the introduction of a bill to incorporate the Maryland and Delaware Ship Canal Company. Among the bills read the first time was one to amend the usury laws. The bill to add the Land Commissioner to the Oyster Police Board was lost for want of a Constitutional majority. The bill in aid of the Spring Grove Hospital was discussed but not acted on.

In the Senate on Tuesday, leave was asked for the introduction of a bill to permit Baltimore county to endorse the bonds of the Maryland Central Railroad to the extent of $200,000. The Finance Committee reported the bill to appropriate $100,000 in aid of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, with an amendment allowing a present expenditure of one-half the amount and retaining the remainder in the Treasury. The amendment was adopted and bill ordered to a third reading. The Advanced Money Mortgage bill was passed after being amended so as to exempt St. Mary's and Baltimore counties from the operations of the law. In the House of Delegates an unfavorable report was made on the bill to hold liquor sellers responsible for the damages committed by intoxicated persons, and the House agreed to the report. The bill to establish a free infirmary in connection with the College of Dental Surgery was also turned down by being unfavorably reported upon. The recommendations of the committee to settle the cases of the State against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad were discussed and the subject then postponed. The proposed modification of the Sunday law was then taken up, and Mr. Stewart spoke upon it.

On Thursday, several subjects of general public interest were up. In the Senate the bill to impose a tax of $100 upon Commercial Travelers in the city of Baltimore—which had all the objectionable features of the old law, and differed from it only in the reduced cost of license—was virtually rejected by a refusal to order it to engrossment for a third reading. The report of the committee proposing a basis for the settlement of the questions in dispute between the State and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company was discussed and postponed until next Monday, under the intimated assurance of several Senators that the Company will have some proposal to make by that day. The bill appropriating $100,000 in aid of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum was passed. In the House of Delegates the Sunday law question was settled by the defeat of the bill to submit the proposed modification of the law to the voters of Baltimore. The enacting clause was struck out by a majority of 34, and the friends of a peaceful Sunday have gained the victory in the Legislature. Among the bills introduced in the House was one to create a loan to provide for the payment of the State debt, and another to incorporate the Delaware Ship Canal Company. A committee report was made against the reenactment of the tax on mortgages, and the report was adopted.

☞ An Editor of rather a skeptical turn of mind, and of very much of a tendency to investigate the various things that are brought before the public, recently undertook to prove that Bromo-Chloralum (the latest discovery of Science as a wonderful disinfectant) was one of the humbugs so frequently foisted upon the public. He tried it in every way in which a householder, who has the purity of his premises at heart, could think of, and he succeeded admirably in proving *that it can be relied upon in every particular* which is claimed for it by the manufacturers. A moderate use of this wonderful purifier will rid one's premises of all noxious gases and vapors, and in preserving the health of the family will prove the truth of the old maxim, that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate on Saturday, Mr. Ramsey reported a bill to punish by fine and imprisonment irresponsible bidding for the mail carrying contracts. Mr. Trumbull made an explanation in denial of the statement that he had charged the Government an illegal fee of $10,000 in the McArdle case before the Supreme Court, and there followed between him and Mr. Chandler some of the sharp language that is becoming common between antagonistic Senators in these days. Mr. Trumbull showed that he was employed by Secretary Stanton and General Grant to defend the United States because Mr. Stanbery—at that time Attorney General—could not do so. Mr. Sherman made a detailed explanation of the Tariff bill reported by him from the Finance Committee, and Mr. Scott introduced his amendment to place tea and coffee on the free list, pending which the Senate adjourned to Monday. In the House of Representatives the Committee on Commerce was instructed to investigate conspiracy of the Southern Improvement Company to control the transportation of oil from the oil regions of Pennsylvania. The Committee on Commerce reported adversely on the bill to legalize port charges in Maryland and Georgia. Mr. Beatty spoke of the extortionate charge for publication of *The Globe*, and said that there was $100,000 clear profit in it. A bill forfeiting the grant of lands to aid in the construction of the Lake Superior and St. Croix Railroad, of Wisconsin, and declaring the lands open to settlers under the Homestead law, was adopted. Petitions of citizens of Washington and Frederick counties, Maryland, against any reduction of the duties on wool iron and coal, were presented, and a bill for a new public building at Philadelphia was introduced. To-day's session of the House will be for debate only.

In the Senate on Monday, the whole day was spent in a proceeding that Mr. Thurman aptly described as being "ridiculous"—the consideration of the resolution requesting information from the Executive Departments as to the recommendations for appointments to or for removals from office, made by the Senators from New York, Missouri, Illinois, Nebraska and Indiana. After some discussion over this small business, which grows out of the personalities of the political differences between Messrs. Morton, Conkling, Schurz, Trumbull and Tipton, the resolution was adopted. In the House of Representatives there was the usual Monday rush of bills, which were referred to committees. Mr. Frye's supplementary Civil Rights bill was again postponed for a week by Democratic filibustering Mr. Wood attempted to introduce a resolution instructing Secretary Boutwell to disburse a proportion of the cash balance now lying idle in the Treasury, but the House refused to entertain the motion. Mr. Archer presented a petition from three hundred cigar manufacturers in Baltimore praying for relief from excessive taxation. The House had a prolonged contest over the bill to pay the proprietors of *The Globe* $400,000 for publishing the debates of the present Congress, several members opposing it on account of the exorbitant amount charged. Without final action the House adjourned.

In the Senate on Tuesday, a bill was passed to pay $190,000 to Captain Winslow and the crew of the Kearsarge for the destruction of the Confederate privateer Alabama. The following bills were reported adversely from the Committee on Finance and indefinitely postponed, which is equivalent to rejecting them: To abolish the income tax; to reduce internal taxes and abolish the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue; to distribute an adequate supply of National currency to the States, and to substitute compound interest for legal tender notes. The bill for the relief of Chicago was amended and ordered to a final vote to-day. In the House of Representatives a resolution was requested asking the President to communicate all information in his possession regarding the case of Dr. Howard, the citizen of the United States, who has been sentenced in Cuba to imprisonment in a Spanish penal colony on the African coast. The bill appropriating $400,000 for publishing the debates of this Congress in *The Globe* was adopted, with an amendment that there shall be competitive proposals for the publication of the debates of the next Congress, and the proprietors of *The Globe* shall make no further publications unless authorized by law. The House spent the greater part of the day in a discussion of the proposed increase of subsidy to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, upon which no vote was reached.

In the Senate on Wednesday, the House bill to pay Hon. Wm. P. Preston $1,473 for contesting the seat of Hon. J. Morrison Harris was passed. The bill for the relief of Chicago by admitting building materials free of duty was adopted by a majority of three. The Senate then resolved itself into a debating society on the tariff for the remainder of the day. In the House of Representatives a resolution directed against lobbyist on the floor of the House was passed. The bill for the appointment of Shipping Commissioners at the principal seaports was favorably reported by the Committee on Commerce and partially considered by the House. After several sections had been read it was abandoned for the Postal Appropriation bill. The House debated the proposed amendment increasing the subsidy to the Pacific Steamship line to $1,000,000 per annum, and finally rejected it by a close vote. The bill was then passed.

In the Senate on Thursday, Mr. Cragin introduced a bill to create economy in the Navy abolishing the grades of Admiral, Vice Admiral and Commodore, increasing the term of midshipmen and fixing the salaries of officers on half pay. The Tariff bill was taken up, and Mr. Morton gave notice that he will introduce an amendment for the abolition of all internal revenue taxation except on spirits and tobacco. Mr. Sawyer spoke against reducing the tariff on rice, and after the debate the Senate went into Executive session. In the House of Representatives bill providing for the appointment of Shipping Commissioners was postponed for two weeks.—The Chicago Relief bill was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. The Army Appropriation bill was debated in Committee of the Whole, and without any action upon it the House adjourned.

SCRIBNER'S FOR APRIL.—A half dozen illustrated articles, an unusual number of short stories, several bright essays and sketches, two or three papers of special interest to scholars, and some excellent poems, make the April number of *Scribner's* not only popularly attractive, but really valuable. The leading article, beautifully illustrated, is descriptive of the great United States Navy Yard at Mare Island, California. "Curiosities of Plant Life" is an entertaining paper on Natural History, with a number of Striking illustrations. Prof. Schele de Vere writes sketchily, and with the aid of pictures, of the Earth's "Hidden Treasures;" and Amos G. Draper, himself an inmate of the institution, describes "The Silent College at Washington." Apropos of Easter, we find a graphic account, by Eugene Schuyler, of the Russian observance of the feast; also a thoughtful and characteristic poem by Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney. "Awakened Japan" is the title of a brief and timely paper by Noah Brooks, a writer unusually well informed on Japanese matters. The three short stories are especially readable. They are "The Mullenville Mystery," by young Hawthorne; "With the False prophet: A Mormon Wife's Story," by Mrs. Raffensperger; and "The Haunted Closet," by Mrs. Weiss. There is a suggestive and touching little paper on "The Boy John." Warner's "Back-log Studies—IV." are juicy and delicious as usual. These papers have attracted wide attention, and constitute one of the most attractive features of the *Monthly*. "Shall we Say 'Is Being built'" is a spirited and scholarly essay in the field of grammatical controversy, by Fitzedward Hall, of Oxford University; and in an able and eloquent paper Dr. Taylor Lewis defends the belief in "The One Human Race," in opposition to the theories of a race before Adam. Among the poems, Margaret J. Preston's "Hero of the Commune" should not be overlooked.

In the Editorial Departments Dr. Holland expresses some decided opinions on "A Heresy of Art," "Hepworth and Heterodoxy," "The Illinois Temperance Law," and "The General and his Friends." In the "Old Cabinet" there is a talk about "The Smut of 'Real Work,'" "Our Friend's Portfolio," "Playing with the Passions," "Studies," and "The Sculptor and the Statuette." In the departments of "Home and Society," and "Culture and Progress Abroad" and "At Home" are papers on "The Art Museum," musical matters, and new books. The Etchings show how Peter Green emulated the Grand Duke's career in the Buffalo Hunt.

—"Our traveling correspondent" furnishes an amusing letter this week, which winds up with wholesome advice to Eastern Shore farmers. It would doubtless be a profitable prescription for many of our Cecil Farmers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

Families to learn to Work in Cotton Mills. Address, LINWOOD, Del. Co., PENNA. mar 23, 1872—6w*

SEED OATS.

180 bushels Ramsdell Norway Oats; a prime article for Seeding. Call on or address the subscriber for one week. P. KENNARD MILLER. mar 23, 1872—1w Cherry Hill, Md.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership

The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and firm of STEEL & JACKSON, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. HUGH STEEL. BRINTON JACKSON. Port Deposit, March 1st, 1872. [mar 23—2w

FOR SALE.

A SCHOLARSHIP, entitling the holder to a Course of 4 years at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa. Parents desiring to give their son a Collegiate education can do so, by this means, at One-Fourth the rates charged at the College. For further particulars apply at mar 23, 1872—1m THIS OFFICE.

NOTICE.

The Public Schools of Cecil county will close on the 12th of April, and not be opened until September. The following resolution was adopted by the Board of School Commissioners:

That the School-houses, Books and Stationery of the Public Schools will be given to teachers who may wish to teach subscription schools for the Summer Quarter; provided, each pupil will pay One Dollar to the Commissioners for the use of such Books and Stationery, and the schools be under the control of the Board of School Commissioners for the county, and the teachers make out a full report to the Commissioners for the quarter.

By order. JOHN EQUIER, mar 23, 1872—1w Secretary.

NOTICE.

MAFFIT *vs.* MAFFIT.

In the Circuit Court for Cecil county. In chancery. March 22nd, 1872.

ORDERED, That the sale made and reported by William J. Jones, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Hon. Samuel S. Maffit, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the twenty-fifth day of May, next; provided, a copy of this Order be inserted in some newspaper printed in Cecil county, once a week for one month before the twenty-fourth day of April, next.

The Report states the amount of sales to be $12,000.

True copy: test. DAVID SCOTT, Clerk. mar 23, 1872—1m DAVID SCOTT, Clerk.

POSTPONED

PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber, owing to change of business, will sell at his residence, adjoining Curtis & Bro.'s Paper Mill, near Newark, Delaware, on

FRIDAY, MARCH 29th, 1872,

commencing at 12 o'clock M., precisely, all of his Stock and Farming Utensils:

7 HEAD OF HORSES; 30 HEAD OF CATTLE; Milking and Grade Stock, Oxen, &c. A full line of FARMING UTENSILS; AND SOME HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

My Stock and Fixtures were purchased one year ago, and are now in good order.

☞Sale positive. No postponement on account of weather, as my barn will hold 500 people. mar 23, 1872—1w WM. REYNOLDS.

CLOTHING!!

FRESH STOCK

Spring & Summer Clothing

For Men's and Boys' Wear.

ALSO, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

HATS, CAPS, &c.

JUST RECEIVED FROM THE CITY, AT THE

TEMPLE OF FASHION,

opposite the Bee Hive, and adjoining Stanton & Moore's Tobacco Store, in the Hollow,

MAIN STREET, ELKTON,

where you can buy 20 per cent. cheaper than anywhere else. ☞Call and see me.

M. LIEBERMAN. mar 23, 1872—y

PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on

Wednesday, April 3rd, 1872,

at his residence, one-half mile east of Cowantown, the following property, to-wit:

2 HORSES AND 2 COLTS:

No. 1. Sorrel Horse, Doctor, 4 years old, well broken to single and double harness; good roadster. No. 2. Bay Mare, JANE EYRE, with foal; superior farm mare. No. 3. Two-year Colt. No. 4. Yearling Colt.

9 HEAD OF CATTLE:

1 Black Cow, KATY, Devon—springing to calf; 1 Cow, CREAM POT, by an imported Durham—springing to calf; 1 white Cow, LADY OF THE LAKE, Durham—springing to calf; 2 three-year old Heifers, VICTORIA and FILI-PALI, springing to calf; 2 two-year old Heifers; 2 Yearlings.

4 SHOATS.

FARMING UTENSILS, &c.—1 Road Wagon, 1 Market Wagon, 1 Horse Cart, 1 Sleigh, Wagon Harness, Carriage Harness, Plow Harness, Twin Harrow, Horse Rake, Fan, Cornsheller, Grindstone, Forks, Shovels, Hoes, Cross-cuts, Chains, Axes, Maul and Wedges, Cultivators, Plows, and many other articles pertaining to farmers and mechanics. Also,

Household & Kitchen Furniture

TERMS OF SALE.—All sums of and under $15.00, Cash; on all sums above $15.00, a credit of Six Months will be given, the purchaser giving Bankable Note, with approved security, payable at the National Bank of Elkton; no interest, if paid when due.

☞Sale to commence at 12 o'clock M. mar 23, 1872—2w WILLIAM TUFT.

Hardware,

STOVES and TIN-WARE.

WE HAVE REMOVED

our Store to the Brick Building, on Main street, formerly occupied by Wirt & Robertson, and are now offering a complete line of

FARMERS' HARDWARE;

STOVES

OF ALL POPULAR MAKES; and

ALL KINDS OF TIN-WARE,

At Low Prices & Reasonable Terms.

ROOFING & SPOUTING

done in the best and most substantial manner, at short notice.

ALSO, WOOD'S CUCUMBER PUMPS, FOR SALE BY

JOHN E. ALEXANDER & BRO., mar 23, 1872—tf ELKTON, MD.

GREAT SALE

OF VALUABLE STOCK.

The subscriber having sold his farm, will sell at Public Sale, on

Wednesday and Thursday,

THE 3rd and 4th days of APRIL, 1872,

at his residence, two miles south of Brick Meeting House, on the Port Deposit road, all his Stock, Farming Implements and Household Goods, consisting of

4 LARGE DRUGHT HORSES;

1 Canadian Horse; 2 Trotting Mares, Chattanooga and Choctaw; 1 three-year old Mare Colt, out of Choctaw; 1 two-year old Horse Colt, out of Chattanooga.

8 COWS, Improved Stock;

1 Large Calcutta BULL; 1 Yearling Calcutta BULL; 1 Yearling Ashray BULL; 3 HEIFERS; 5 STEERS; 4 YEARLINGS.

1 *Southdown Buck, and* 8 *Ewes and Lambs.*

1 Essex BOAR; 1 Essex SOW and PIGS; 1 Chester White BOAR; 1 Chester White SOW and PIGS; 15 SHOATS; Chickens, Turkeys, Geese and Ducks.

400 Bushels of POTATOES,

Early Rose, Monitors, Carters and Peach Blows.

10 Tons Hay; 75 bushels Norway Oats.

Farming Utensils &c.

I new two-horse Wheeler, Melick & Co. Thrashing Machine, 3 Farm Wagons, 3 two-horse Corn Cultivators, 1 Wheat Drill, 1 Steel-tooth Hay Rake, 1 Roller, 2 Ox Carts, 5 Plows, 3 Corn Cultivators, 4 large Harrows, 2 Grindstones, 2 Cornshellers, 1 Dearborn, 1 Family Carriage, 1 Rockaway, 2 Trotting Wagons, 1 double set of Carriage Harness, 3 sets Single Harness, Patent Hay Fork and Rigging, Saddles and Bridles, Single and Double Trees, Shovels, Hoes, Spades, Forks, and many articles too tedious to mention.

TERMS—Six Months credit will be given on sums of $10 and over; sums under that amount, Cash.

☞Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A.M., in order to close out the first day, if possible.

EDWIN MOLE. T. H. MCHENRY, Auct. mar 23, 1872—2s

COWS FOR SALE.

The subscriber has for sale SIX COWS, 5 of them with Calves at their sides,—the others springing.

A credit of six months given, if desired. Apply to mar 2, 1872—1m JAMES McKAHE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC LOCAL LAW.

PASSED AT JANUARY SESSION, 1872.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CHAPTER 54.

AN ACT to exempt all that portion of the waters of the Chesapeake Bay lying north of a certain line therein described from the operation and effect of sections one and three of Article ninety-eight, of the Code of Public General Laws, title "Wild Fowl," and to enact other sections, to be in force and operation in, on and over said waters.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That all that part of the Chesapeake Bay and its waters lying northward of the following line, viz: Beginning at the light-house on Turkey Point, in Cecil county, and drawn westward to a point half a mile north of the most northerly part of Spesutia Island; thence continuing said line still westward within half a mile of and north of the northern end of said Island, and the adjacent main land, until it reaches the shore in Harford county, at or near Oakington, be and the same is hereby exempt and released from the operation and force of sections one and three, of Article ninety-eight, of the Code of Public General Laws, title "Wild Fowl," and the following sections enacted, to be in force and operation northward of said line, in this section particularly described.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That the season for shooting wild fowl northward of the line described in section one of this Act, shall begin on the first day of November, in each and every year, and continue until the 31st day of March, next succeeding in each and every year hereafter; and it shall not be lawful for any person to kill or shoot at wild fowl northward of said line (except from a shore) and southward of a line drawn east from Point Concord light-house, in Harford county, to Carpenter's Point, on the western shore of Cecil county, at any other time; and any person violating the provisions of this section shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than fifty dollars and not more than one hundred dollars for each offense.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted*, That no person shall shoot or kill, or shoot at any wild fowl in, on, or over the waters lying northward of the line described in section one of this Act, in the night time, with gun or guns of any size or description whatever; and any persons violating the provisions of this section, upon conviction thereof, shall be subject to a fine of not less than one hundred dollars and not more than five hundred dollars for each and every violation thereof.

SEC. 4. *And be it enacted*, That no person shall, at any time, either in day or night time, shoot, or kill or shoot at any wild fowl in, on, or over the waters lying northward of the line described in the first section of this Act, from any vessel, boat, float, canoe, sneak-boat, sink-boat, or any other craft of any kind or description whatever, within half a mile of any shore in Harford or Cecil county, and any person violating this section shall, on conviction thereof, be subject to a penalty for each offence, of not less than fifty dollars and not more than one hundred dollars.

SEC. 5. *And be it enacted*, That no person shall kill, or shoot at, wild water-fowl in, on, or over the waters of the Chesapeake Bay, from any boat, box or vessel of any kind or description whatever, with any rig or swivel gun, or any kind of gun which cannot be conveniently discharged from the shoulder at arm's length and without rest; and any person violating this section, on conviction thereof, shall pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars for each offense.

SEC. 6. *And be it enacted*, That no person shall gun for, or after, wild water fowl, or shoot at or kill the same, northward of the line named and described in the first section of this Act but three days in each week during the season for shooting wild fowl, as fixed by the second section of this Act, and those days shall be Monday, Wednesday and Friday; and each of said days shall comprehend the time intervening before one hour before sunrise, A. M., and half an hour after sunset, P. M., of each day, and no more; and it is not to include any part or period of a night; and any person, on conviction of a violation of this section, shall be fined not less than fifty dollars and not more than one hundred dollars.

SEC. 7. *And be it enacted*, That no owner, master, hirer, borrower, employee of any owner, or other person, shall use or employ any sink-box or sneak-boat of any description whatever, for the purpose of shooting at wild water-fowl therefrom northward of the line named and described in section one of this Act without first obtaining a license to so use and employ the same, as is hereinafter provided.

SEC. 8. And be it enacted, That the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Harford county and the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Cecil county shall, upon the application of any resident of the State of Maryland being the owner of any sink box or sneak-boat, such as is allowed by this Act to be used and employed in shooting at wild water-fowl therefrom, grant a license, under the seal of his Court, to such applicant to gun after and shoot at wild water-fowl from such sink-box or sneak-boat northward of the line named and described in the first section of this Act, from the first day of November, in each and every year, to the 31st day of March next succeeding thereafter in each and every year; Provided, that such license shall not authorize any person using such sink-box or sneak-boat to gun after or shoot at wild water-fowl therefrom within a less distance than a half mile of any shore in Harford or Cecil county, or southward of the line particularly described in the first section of this Act.

SEC. 9. And be it enacted, That every applicant, before obtaining such license, shall pay to the Clerk of the Circuit Court to which he may apply for the same, the following rates, viz: For a sink-box, twenty dollars, and for a sneak-boat, five dollars, for each and every gunning season, as fixed by the second section of this Act; and it shall be the duty of each and every person obtaining a license to exhibit the same whenever called upon by any officer of the State, or any other person authorized to demand the same, or who may be empowered to enforce the provisions of this Act; and every sink-box and sneak-boat used and employed in gunning after wild water-fowl shall be licensed, as required by this Act, and be subject to all the provisions of the several sections thereof.

SEC. 10. And be it enacted, That each and every license issued by authority of this Act shall state the name and residence of the person to whom the same may be granted, the name and number of the sink-box or sneak-boat licensed, and the county in which the same may be obtained, and the period at which said license shall expire.

SEC. 11. And be it enacted, That every applicant for a license to use a sink-box or sneak-boat shall be required to make oath before the Clerk of the Court authorized to issue the same, that he is a *bona fide* resident of the State, and that he will obey and comply with all the provisions of this Act regulating shooting wild water-fowl northward of the line named and described in the first section of this Act; and every person to whom such license may be granted shall be required to paint the name or number of his sink-box or sneak-boat on some prominent part thereof, in large, legible letters, or numbers, as the case may be, to correspond with said name or number, in such license; and any person who shall use, or employ a sink-box or sneak-boat without having first obtained a license, as required by the preceding sections of this Act so to do, shall, on conviction thereof before a Justice of the Peace, be fined not less than fifty dollars and not more than one hundred dollars for each and every violation thereof; one-half of said fine to be paid to the informer, and the other half to the School Commissioners of the county in which said offense may be committed for school purposes.

SEC. 12. And be it enacted, That the Clerk of the Circuit Court who shall issue a license in compliance with the requirements of this Act, shall be entitled to charge and receive seventy-five cents for issuing the same, and the Clerks of the said Circuit Courts shall each keep a register of the names and residences of the persons to whom he shall issue licenses; also, the name or number of each sink-box or sneak-boat for the use of which he may issue a license, and also a correct account of the sum of money paid by each person receiving a license, and the official bond of said Clerks shall be liable, respectively, for the moneys received by them for such licenses.

SEC. 13. And be it enacted, That the Board of Special Police appointed by the sixteenth section of this Act are hereby constituted officers of this State, for the purpose of enforcing its provisions, by arresting and taking before any Judge of any Circuit Court, or any Justice of the Peace, all persons who may be engaged in violating, or who may have violated, any of the provisions of this Act, and of seizing any sink-box, sneak-boat, or vessel, or craft of any description, engaged in violating, or which may have been used in violating the same, and every person in whose use or possession a gun may be found on the waters aforesaid of a larger size than is allowed and described in section five of this Act, shall be deemed guilty of a violation of this Act, and shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars, and shall also forfeit such unlawful gun, or guns, found in his or their possession.

SEC. 14. And be it enacted, That, upon information being given, under oath, to any Justice of the Peace of either Harford or Cecil county, of any violation of any of the provisions of this Act, the said Justice of the Peace shall issue his warrant for the arrest of the offender or offenders, and the seizure of all sink-boxes, sneak-boats, vessels, or other crafts used or employed in such violation, together with all tackle, apparel and other property on board; which warrant shall be directed to the Sheriff, or any Constable of the county, or to one or more of the Special Police appointed under or by virtue of the provisions of this Act; and any person resisting an officer, or other person authorized to make arrests and seizures under this Act, shall be guilty of a misnemeanor, and, upon indictment and conviction thereof, in a Circuit Court, shall pay a fine of not less than fifty dollars, and not more than one hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail not less than one month nor more than sixty days, or both fined and imprisoned, within the limits herein prescribed, in the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 15. And be it enacted, That all vessels, sink-boats, sink-boxes, sneak-boats, and other craft, and all guns and decoy ducks seized and condemned under the provisions of this Act, shall be sold by the Constable or Sheriff of the county in which such condemnation may be made, at public sale, after giving twenty days' notice of the time and place of such sale, by advertisement in one newspaper in the county where such condemnation may be made, and by written or printed notices being posted up at four of the most public places within two miles of the place of such sale, to the highest bidder, for cash; and the proceeds of such sale, or sales, after deducting all the legal expenses of seizure, condemnation and sale, shall be divided as follows, viz: one-half to the officer making the seizure, and the other half to the person or persons aiding the officer in making the same.

SEC. 16. And be it enacted, That John Mahan and Henry J. Poplar, of Harford county, and Benjamin Dye, of Cecil county, and their successors, be, and they are hereby appointed a Board of Special Police, with power and authority to appoint as many deputies from among those who take out a license, under the provisions of this Act, as in their judgment may be necessary to enforce the provisions of this Act, with powers to arrest without warrant, all persons who may be detected by them in violating any of its provisions, and to carry such person or persons before a Justice of the Peace, to be dealt with according with the provisions of this Act; and said Special Police shall be paid for their services a reasonable sum, to be fixed by the Judges of the Circuit Court of the county in which such services are rendered, out of the moneys, and no other, received by the Clerks of the Circuit Courts of Harford and Cecil counties, for licenses issued by them, for the privilege of shooting wild fowl; and in case there should be a surplus remaining, after paying said police force, such surplus