The Cecil Whig

ELKTON, APRIL 6, 1872.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Local Miscellany.—Samuel H. Clement, residing near Lombardville, in this county, was knocked down and severely stunned by being struck on the breast with the horn of an ox, which he was doctoring, on Friday, the 5th.

W. F. Jones, formerly of Elkton, has engaged in the printing business, in Baltimore, with W. B. Hammond, who several years since married one of our Elkton girls. The firm is Hammond & Jones. From the specimens they sent us, we see they are able to do good work. The junior partner obtained his first knowledge of the business in *The Whig* office. Success to the new firm.

Westamwell Sabbath School will be re-opened to-morrow afternoon. A new library has been purchased.

Work has been resumed on the Presbyterian Church of this town. The slaters were engaged on the chapel roof this week.

Herring made their appearance in Elkton, this week.

Is there a law now, for the prevention of hogs and geese running at large, in our streets? Judging from the number we see in the streets, we should think not.

The maple trees along our streets are budding.

But little gardening has yet been done in Elkton.

Mr. D. E. Burton died in Washington on Sabbath last, of consumption, after a painful, lingering illness of many months.

Mr. M. Greenblatt, *alias* "Uncle Toby," arrived in Elkton on Thursday, from Georgia, where he has been since he left here, about two years ago. He is *en route* for California, and stopped to visit his Elkton friends, before taking a final departure for the golden State.

The parents, children and friends are requested to meet at Johnson's School-house, on the afternoon of the 14th, to take measures for the opening of the school there.

The first regular monthly prayer-meeting of The Young Men's Christian Association will be held at the M. E. Church, in this town, on Sabbath next, (to-morrow) at 3½ o'clock. The public are cordially invited to attend.

At Port Deposit, E. T. Taring is designated as mail messenger, at $144 per annum, from date of beginning, vice J. Smith.

The first thunder storm of the season passed over Elkton, on Sabbath evening last. The thunder was *gentle* accompanied by a spring-like shower.

School.—Miss Annie Moore and Miss Mattie Nicols will open private school in the Public School House of this town, on Monday, 22d inst.

Rev. Henry G. Simpers will preach at Wesley M. E. Chapel, to-morrow, 7th inst. at 10 A.M., and at Hart's, at 3 P.M., Elk Neck Circuit.

Agriculture.—Farmers are making the most of their time now, in preparing for Spring seeding. Some oats have been sown in the lower part of the county.—The wheat, which was reported killed by the severe winter, looks promising.

China and the Chinese.—Rev. S. L. Baldwin, for 12 years missionary in China, (from the Methodist Episcopal Church,) accompanied by *Ling Chi Cha*, a native Chinaman, is expected in Elkton, in about two weeks, to lecture on the above subject. Great interest is already felt in the coming of a native Chinese.

Peaches.—From present prospects, we may have a few bushels of peaches this year. The trees look as though they would "bring forth fruit unto good living."—It would not be very surprising if the yield this season should net the owners greater profits than the abundant supply of last year.

House and Lot for Sale.—Attention is called to the advertisement, in another column, of the house and lot of Rev. H. Mathews. Mr. M. sold it, last Saturday, to Mr. George W. Harbert, near Bethel, and a statement to this effect has been widely circulated; but Mr. H., as usual, fails to stand to his bargain. It is for sale.

Series C.—Advertisement for a new series of stock to the Mutual Building Association of Cecil county, is published this week, to be called series C. This society recommends itself especially to persons who wish merely to invest monthly their surplus earnings at a good rate of interest, and which if desired can be drawn out at any time, while the opportunity to secure a loan is always open to every stockholder. Any information not contained in the advertisement in reference to the Association may be had by consulting any of the directors.

Accident.—Samuel Fisher of Drumore twp., Lancaster county, met with a severe accident on Friday last. He was on an island in the Susquehanna river, shooting muskrats and whilst loading one barrel of his gun the other was discharged, the charge striking his right hand and carrying away the greater part of it and a portion of the wrist. The dreadful wound necessitated amputation, which was performed by Drs. B. F. Siles, D. D. Swift and M. Glacken. Mr. Fisher was alone at the time of the accident and being unable to make any one hear him, he loaded his muskrats, gun, &c., in his boat, and pushing with his left hand a distance of more than a mile, he reached the shore safely.

Oxford Press.

Not Asleep.—In the report of the railroad accident, which occurred last week, at the plank road crossing, in which two young men had a miraculous escape from instant death, it was reported, and so stated in *The Whig*, that they were asleep. One of the young men says that this report is not correct, and the cause of the accident was neglect of the engineer to blow the accustomed whistle in time to warn them. A building intervening, prevented the cars from being seen till they were almost on them, when he gave the horse a cut with the whip, which caused the animal to start suddenly and slip, and before the horse could recover and clear the track, the locomotive struck the carriages. If the young man who makes this statement, was not mistaken about the signal whistle not being given, the engineer is fearfully culpable, his carelessness, in this instance, coming very near sacrificing the lives of two young men.

Contracts for Carrying the Mail.—The regular lettings for mail transporation this season embraces New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Ohio. The work of examining the bids was commenced at the Post Office Department in Washington, on the first day of March, and finished on Saturday last. As our readers are not much interested in any but the routes for Cecil, and adjacent postoffices, we give only those routes:

3,551—Port Deposit to Darlington, P. Dinan, $179; Darlington to Havre de Grace. 3,555—Port Deposit to Rising Sun, John C. Findman, $169. 3,556—Howlandsville to West Bangor, Pa., H. P. Whitefield, $636. 3,557—Northeast to Brick Meeting House, John A. Widdoes, $199. 3,558—Elkton to Lewisville, Pa., J. Lungren, $248. 3,559—Elkton to Galena, Samuel Bishop, $1,076. 3,560—Cecilton to Middletown, Del., Robert Anderson, $280.—3,561—Massey's Cross Roads to Sassafras, Fagan Ernest.

Annual Meeting of the Elkton Building Society.—On next Saturday night, 13th inst., the fourth annual meeting of the Elkton Building Society will be held, and a Board of Officers elected for the ensuing year. A proposition to amend the By-Laws of the Society was discussed at the January meeting of the Society, and postponed for final action to the annual meeting. A committee had been appointed by the Directors to prepare a report and amendments to the By-Laws at a previous meeting, which, after careful examination of the laws and practices governing Building Societies in Pennsylvania, where they are regulated by statute, and where more experience has been had than perhaps in any other State of the working of Building Societies, the committee reported the following amendments. There was much opposition manifested by the members to these amendments, which we think was mainly owing to a want of time to give the proposed amendments a careful examination. These sections will be brought up at the next meeting, and we hope that every member will have carefully examined them and be prepared to vote understandingly on their disposition:

Section 2 of Article 13.—Any stockholder who has not received a loan may withdraw from the association by giving notice to the Board of Directors, when he shall be entitled to receive the amount of monthly dues actually paid in on his or her shares, together with 25 per cent. interest upon the amount of dues paid in upon the shares of the said withdrawing stockholder, if he withdraws at the meeting in February 1872, with an additional one per cent. for every succeeding month until the expiration of the Society.

Section 3 of Article 13.—A borrower may repay his loan at any time, and in case of the repayment thereof before the expiration of the eighth year of the organization of the corporation, there shall be refunded to him one-eighth of the premium paid for every year of said eight years then unexpired, and the stock on which the loan was made shall at the option of the particular stockholder, be received in whole or part payment thereof at its withdrawal value.

Some changes to suit the time will be necessary in the wording of the amendments, but the principle they embrace is so obviously just, that when understood we can't conceive that there will be a dissenting voice to their adoption. The State law of Pennsylvania requires such provisions to be embodied in the constitution and by-laws of all building societies of that State, and we believe that equity would compel it before any court in any State, and it is much better for the Society to anticipate such probabilities and amend its laws to conform to justice. A member or his heirs may be compelled to withdraw and to receive no share of the profits or not even the interest on the money he has paid in would be so evidently unjust as to admit of no palliation or excuse.

Money is beginning to sell at comparatively low premiums, owing to the diminishing number of bidders, and it would be more profitable to the Society for a member to withdraw on the terms here proposed, than to borrow at ten per cent. premium, a rate, if not lower, that is likely to be very common in the future.

Stealing Curb Stones.—This is an original caption for a newspapor article, our readers will doubtless say, but original subjects require original titles. The past year and the present so far, have been famous for investigations into political corruptions, and the unmasking of "Rings" and laying bare of official theft. The people, by a kind of sympathetic impulse, everywhere, rose against political thievery, and those gentry have been brought to grief in all parts of the country. Some have gone to the penitentiary to atone for betraying the trust reposed in them by confiding constituents. Others, when they found the moral atmosphere getting too hot for comfort, have emigrated or migrated to cooler climes, like the birds of passage; but thousands still maintain their ground, and continue in there old practices. Corporation stealing has grown especially notorious, and seems to be epidemic. Where the public purse has been ample, there gentry have contented themselves with transferring its contents to their individual pockets. But where this evil "root" was of delicate growth, the mania has prompted to appropriate something in its stead. We have even heard of hot stoves being in danger, when some unfortunate monomaniac for appropriating others' property, was about, but it has been left for Elkton to witness the appropriation of *curb stones*. Port Deposit granite is the heaviest and hardest in the world, but it proved neither too hard or heavy for our Town Commissioners.

In about three weeks the official life of the Board expires, and what ever *else* is to be got, must be got quickly. After a careful investigation, there appears to have been nothing left in the Elkton treasury but part of a twelve hundred dollar lot of curb stones, purchased by the present Board of what is termed Town Commissioners, of McClenahan & Bro. on the faith of the tax that is to be raised principally next year. Every thing else having been cleaned out, the Board attacked the curb stones. No. 1 took his hundred and odd feet, No. 2, do., No. 3, do., No. 4, do., etc., till the pile of granite was disposed of.—But what use a curb stone would be to any one who had no paving to do, would puzzle a "Philadelphia Lawyer" to tell. But our Commissioners were equal to the emergency. Having lots on Back street they hauled the treasure round there, the town paying for the hauling, and like the unprofitable stewart in the parable, who buried his talent in the earth, they buried this granite treasure.

A very large per cent. of the curbing on Main street did not cost, independent of the hauling, one-sixth of what this dressed curbing cost, but there is a very comfortable side walk, which accommodates the entire population, without crowding, in the business part of the town. What benefit this costly curbing will be to the Town Commissioners, when they have carried it off and got it safely buried—at the expense of the town, too—is a profound puzzle.

There will be an election the first Monday in May for a new Board of Town Commissioners, and we advise the tax-payers to pay no attention to the matter, but stay at home and have a similar Board elected for next year.

Billy Tweed has the reputation of being the greatest corporation thief in the world, but he never stole a curb stone. The present curb stone Board will long be remembered in the annals of Elkton—a curious example of the mania that possessed corporation officers in 1871.

Y. M. C. A.—The regular monthly meeting of the Y. M. C. A., of Elkton, will be held in the M. E. Church, on Tuesday evening next, at 7½ o'clock. It is expected that an address will be delivered, and the exercises will no doubt be quite interesting. All who feel an interest in the cause should attend, and everybody is invited.

Does Ground Bone act Quickly Enough for Potatoes?—*Read the Following:*—My potato field was manured with a broad-cast application from the barnyard and 500 lbs. per acre of WARING'S BONE DUST superadded. A small patch was left without any Bone, for experiment. The general field per acre was 200 bushels; but according to the testimony of my son, who managed the gathering, the part without Bone made but 150 bushels [illegible] This shows 200 bushels of potatoes from one ton of Bone Dust; or allowing 50 cts. per bushel for the potatoes, a return of $100 per ton for the Bone. LLOYD BALDERSTON.

Colora, Md., 2d mo., 9th, 1872.

NORTH EAST ITEMS.

Election.—On Wednesday night, March 27th, the North East Building and Loan Association held their annual election for officers, resulting as follows: President—Wm. Scotten; Vice President—J. W. Simpers; Treasurer—Jos. T. Stout; Secretary—Wm. D. Alexander. Directors—Dr. N. B. Morrison, Alfred Ford, Wm. D. Alexander, George Moore, T. P. Woolens, Israel R. Dean, John H. Goodwin, John A. Rutter and Thos. W. Noland.

Spring and Winter.—From Thursday to Sabbath last, the weather was truly Spring-like. On the latter day the first lightning and thunder for the season occurred, and on Monday morning it snowed again.

Herring and Shad.—Very few shad have been caught in the head waters of the Bay, yet. Herring are quite plentiful in our streets.

Holidays.—Good Friday and Easter Monday being legal school holidays, the Public School was closed during both days.

Easter.—The annual Church Festival, in commemoration of our Saviour's Ressurrection, occurred on last Sabbath—nothing of interest transpired here.

Improvements.—The foundation walls are being prepared and material gathered for erecting now buildings in the Southern part of our town limits.

Wheat.—Since the late rains and warmer days, the wheat gives evidence of a slight improvement in appearance.

Markets.—Herring, 20 cents per dozen; butter, 35 cents per lb.; eggs, 20 cents per doz.; flour, $7.50@8.50 per bbl.; coal advanced and supply short.

FOURTH DISTRICT ITEMS.

Easter.—The sudden discovery of unusual quantities of eggs, by the youngsters throughout the District, last Sunday, was truly remarkable, but from hearing and seeing, we can affirm that the way the much relished contents of the smooth-shells disappeared from the dining-tables, has no parallel.

Close of the Season.—The champions of the Centre Debating Society fired their last guns, on Friday evening, March 22d, for this season. Every one seemed pleased with the success of the society, and returned to their quiet homes, with the hope of re-organizing next Fall.

Good News.—Many of our citizens who grieved over the defeat of the "Local Option," may now rejoice to learn that our School Board rescinded the act compelling scholars to pay one dollar each for the use of books in private schools the coming term.

Address of Hon. Henry Wilson, which appeared in the two last numbers of *The Whig*, we think one of the best ever delivered on that subject. If every Democrat in the county would read it carefully, and ponder it well much good would surely come from it.

Singing Class at Jackson Hall adjourned, on Tuesday evening last. Many of the scholars have improved in the art of singing very rapidly, and were sorry the opportunity to advance further in that direction, should pass so soon.

PILOT TOWN ITEMS.

Farming.—The farmers commenced plowing last week. The ground is still frozen. Corn planting will be late.

Removals.—Wm. A. Hill has vacated the hotel at Rock Springs, there is no tenant there at present. Wm. McCullodgh has sold out his store, at Mount Pleasant, to James Scott.

River.—The river still continues low with no prospect of a rise. I never saw the water so low at this season before.

Fishing.—Some parties are preparing to fish for shad at Bald Friar, this Spring.—There were 90,000 shad caught at Columbia dam last Spring. The fisheries at that place have been abandoned for 25 years.—The batteries are still in good condition and the hauling ground is sufficiently clear for hauling the seine.

Police.—Dan Tilman, colored, was arrested by constable Davis, for forcibly entering the house of John Barrow, and assaulting him with a gun. He gets fine quarters in the new jail.

Died.—On Sabbath morning, after a brief illness, Sarah Brown, wife of George Brown.

PORT DEPOSIT ITEMS.

—The river is rising—fish are appearing, and we who so delight in piscatorial pleasures, (at the table,) will soon be happy, soul and body.

—We feel the need of a ferry boat, and would be glad if some plan could be devised and carried out that would supply this need. The *Alice* which once plied here, is now running from Washington to Mt. Vernon.

—Mr. Tome felt sufficiently recovered to go to Baltimore on Wednesday. He is very much like himself—indeed, rather more so—than for several years past.

—The great annual jubilee of that peculiar people to whom paradoxical replies should be given; was not celebrated here last Monday, although there are several members among us—some natural born, others who have been naturalized, and some who have duly declared their intentions.

Private School.—The undersigned intends opening a Private School for both sexes, at Butler School House, near College Green, on Tuesday, April 16th, inst., to be continued for three months. Tuition $2.00 per term. No deduction for absence, unless on account of sickness.

MARY D. WAY, Teacher.

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It's not our rule to get the most we can for an article, but to sell at the lowest possible price—BEE HIVE.

Davis & Miller have on hand a large stock of Pine and Hemlock Flooring, Doors, Sash, Blinds, Shutters, and Mouldings, of various patterns, at their Lumber Yard, East end of town.

Still Improving.—LEVIS has placed two handsome granite blocks, in front of his store; with his name cut on the top, which are intended as stepping stones for ladies getting out and into their carriages. Constant use will tell even on their hard faces, in a short time.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Lasting Gaiters, at the HIVE.

Boynton's Cross-Cut Saws.—The best in the world, $1 per foot, at W. C. RAMBO's, next to Crystal Palace, Elkton. [1602

United States Internal Revenue.

Assistant Assessor's Office,
1st, District, Md., 7th Division.
Port Deposit, March 27, 1872.

All persons liable for INCOME TAX for 1871, and U. S. LICENSE, as Tobacco and Liquors dealers, for 1872, will make returns and applications to me, at the following times and places, in April next; Oakwood, 4th, Rising Sun, 9th; Zion, 10th; Fair Hill, 11th; North East, 12th; Woodlawn, 13th; Elkton, 15th; Chesapeake City, 16th; Cecilton, 17th; Warwick, 18th; Port Deposit, 19th, and 20th. No change on account of weather. I will have blanks with me.

L. A. C. GERRY,
Assistant Assessor.

Prime Sugar-cured Ham, at 12c. lb., at the BEE HIVE.

LOOK! CECIL COUNTY, LOOK!—Every one who has not tried the "Wilmington City Soap," should begin at once. If you do not say it is the best you ever used, you are fined half price. Buy a bar, and save the *fine*.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE TEACHERS' INSTITUTE,

Held in Port Deposit, March 22 and 23, 1872.

The Teachers' Institute was called to order at eleven o'clock, on Friday morning, by Rev. John Squier introducing Prof. Newell, President of the Institute. On motion F. S Everist was elected Secretary. The following teachers were present:—Martha Biddle, Mollie Johns, Sallie Clendenir, M. E. Clendenir, Mollie Williams, Clara Gay, M. A. Nicols, Miss Howard, Charlotte Thorpe, Miss Gibson, Jennie McCall, Mollie Christie, Miss Thompson, Bertie Stephenson, Mary Roberts, Jennie Wilson, Jennie Vandiver, Emma Wilson, V. H. Watts, M. S. McNamee, J. C. Warner, A. A. Hanna, D. S. Gifford, C. W. Currier, J. A. Calhoun, E. S. Quigly, —— Passmore, and J. L. Chamberlain.

Rev. Mr. Squier delivered the opening address, after which the teachers were assigned to their homes by Mr. L. A. C. Gerry. Adjourned until 2 o'clock, P. M.

The meeting was called to order at 2 o'clock, P. M., by Prof. Newell.

Subject, "The importance of the study of English Grammar in Public Schools," was taken up and discussed. The President called on the teachers for their views on the subject. Mr. Quigly thought the Public Schools was the place to begin, and begin early. Mr. Calhoun asked if Grammar is not to be taught in Public Schools, where shall it be taught? He thought the sooner the better. Asked for an Elementary Grammar, not so much complication as Fensmiths, as his opinion was that it is entirely too difficult for beginners. Mr. Warner said it mattered not what kind of a text book was used, and that grammar should not be taught before the child is twelve years of age. Was not in favor of confining them too close. Mr. Calhoun said that a great deal could be done at home, and if parents would do their duty, Public Schools would be almost useless. Often children are sent to school to get them out of the way at home, and for no other purpose. Mr. Squier was in favor of teaching Grammar at an early age. The moment a child begins to talk Grammar should be taught. The question is not when but the *manner* in which it *is* taught.—Prof. Newel stated that it required the presentation of both sides of the question to consider the subject fairly. It is not the kind of a book, but the best method of teaching it. No matter whether the text book is Kirkham's, Smith's Fensmith's, or any other Smith's. Was of the opinion that teachers did not pay enough attention to the study of Grammar as they should do. In a majority of schools say of forty or fifty pupils, probably not more than one or two are capable of writing correctly or speaking in a correct manner, although if he wanted to select one hundred sensible people, he would select one hundred *School-teachers*. Some think that Grammar is taught to learn to parse. Spoke of parsing as being a good exercise, but has never heard of a man that parsed after he left school. Said that Grammar should be taught as soon as the child begins to speak, whether that is two or twelve years of age, for when a child begins to speak he should be taught to speak correctly. The teacher should correct every mistake he hears the child make in talking, and require the child to correct any mistakes he may make. In this way both teacher and pupil will be more guarded. The theoretical study of Grammar should not be commenced until probably the last year of going to school; fourteen years of age under ordinary circumstances. Miss Jennie Wilson read a selection from Scott, entitled "Lockinvar."

The subject of spelling was then taken up and discussed. Mr. Watts said his way was to teach spelling orally. Mr. Calhoun was in favor of spelling by dictation. Mr. Chamberlain's plan was to define and separate into syllables. Mollie Williams was not in favor of beginning at the head of the class, and giving out the words as they may appear in the book, for the reason that in some cases children would not study the whole lesson, but merely their own words. Mr. Hanna was asked to form a class and explain the manner he taught spelling. He took a class of seven and stated that he would give No. 1 a word, and he would pay no attention whether he spelled it correct or not. He would give No. 2 another word which, if he spelled correct, and took notice, that No. 1 did not spell his word right, he would also spell it and if correct, would take his place above him; but if No. 2 did not observe that No. 1 was not right, the teacher would go on down the class until some pupil would take the word up. The object being to induce the class to pay strict attention to the whole lesson. Mr. McNamee was in favor of requiring the child to pronounce the word before spelling it, also of written exercises in spelling, and as soon as the child can write.

Mary McCullough read a selection from Jean Ingelow's "High Tide of Linconshire," after which the Institute adjourned until 7½ o'clock, P.M.

At 7½ the Institute again assembled.—The subject of "Christian Education" was taken up, when Dr. R. C. Mackall, President of the School Board, delivered an address before the Institute, taking the ground that the heart as well as the head should receive instructions. He was followed by Rev. Mr. Martindale and Rev. Dr. Squier, who coincided with the views of Dr. Mackall.

Mary Sauter read a selection, entitled "Parchasius and the Captive."

Prof. Newell spoke of the "Duty of making School exercises attractive." Said that some of the School-houses and furniture in the State were a disgrace to any civilized people. That the cost of the Insane Asylum so far, was $800,000, and it would take $400,000 more to finish it; while the cost of the Public School-houses in the State was about $200,000. Thought that those who were not crazy were entitled to as good accommodations as they that were. (Mr. Squier here said that the jail was the finest public building in this county.)—Newell said before you expect your teachers to do their duty, they should have a good location, good house, and good furniture, and after they have everything to make them comfortable, they should endeavor to keep their houses in a clean and orderly manner, and devote their whole time to the school. He had gone into some School-houses and seen a ten-cent novel, or some book of a trifling character, on the desk, and was informed that while a class was reading or doing examples on the blackboard the teacher would be reading something that was no profit to himself or any one else. This was the way to *not* make a School attractive; but the way to make exercises attractive, was to keep things clean and in order, a cheerful disposition, and all of the pupils employed.—Dr. Mackall said he had been in quite a number of School-houses in the county, and would say in justice to the teachers that he had never seen a ten-cent novel or books of a trifling character, while visiting Schools, and was of the opinion that there was nothing but books connected with the Public Schools. Mr. Squier said it was true that some of the School-houses in the county were in a dilapidated condition, probably some just ready to tumble, (and it would be a blessing if they would, providing there was no one near,) but they were kept in a neat and orderly condition. The great wonder to him was how it could be done, which reflects much credit on the teachers. Adjourned until 9½ o'clock, on Saturday morning.

Saturday morning.—Institute called to order by Mr. Squier. Rev. Mr. Martindale read the 12th chapter of Corinthians, by request. Prayer by Mr. Martindale.

Mr. Quigley read an essay on the "Progressive Age in which we Live." Spoke of the advantages the few had who organized the Teacher's Association of the 6th, 7th and 8th Districts, and that now it was in the shape of a Teachers' Institute, and hoped it would lead to still greater things. Would utter a protest against introducing any further text books in the schools, outside of a Graded or High School.

The "Nature of the Government of Schools" was then taken up and discussed pretty freely. Mr. McNamee said that he resorted to moral suasion as far as possible. He endeavored to impress on the minds of the pupils the necessity of obeying the rules adopted by the County Board. Had succeeded in keeping pupils from whispering in school, but thought that it had a tendency to deaden a school—took all the life out of it. Mr. Warner said that before a teacher should undertake to govern a school, he should first govern himself.—*Love was his rule.* Give them plenty of exercise, and play with them sometimes.—Mr. Hanna was in favor of keeping them busy. Miss Stephenson believed in moral suasion. "*The rod is necessary.*"—Her method of keeping a school in order, was to be in a good humor herself. If she lost her temper in the morning, the *day* was spoiled. If she went into the school room in the morning, cheerful and happy, appealing to the better feelings of her children, they were almost sure to have a bright, happy day. If she wanted a *quiet* school, she found it necessary to be *quiet herself.* Dr. Mackall said that firmness and decision of character were the true requisites for the government of schools; that a teacher should not be at the head of a school, who had not these requirements. Mr. Squier said that a teacher should first study the disposition of a child under his care, and inflict the punishment accordingly. He appealed to the higher motives, but after rod and everything else fails, he would expel the child. Prof. Newell spoke of order in the school as being an evil, as a general thing; just such order as is actually necessary is all that is required. Deal of order as a medicine; and the rule of doctors, the less medicine the better. In regard to the means to enforce order, must adapt it to the temperament of the child. The kind of punishment that suits one will not suit another. He gave an instance where two girls, for disobedience, were placed on a seat—one on each side of a very ugly boy. One of the girls began to cry and get as far away from the boy as possible, while the other girl threw her arms around the boy's neck, and was perfectly delighted. The habit of obedience must be instilled into a child when young.

Miss Mary Roberts then read an essay on "The trials of an Amatuer Essayist," after which Prof. Newell gave a lecture on "English Composition." He was of the opinion that we do not begin soon enough to teach composition; should begin as soon as the child comes to school, either by blackboard exercises, or in some other way. Even a six year old in school should have a slate and pencil—if for no other purpose than to keep him busy. He then spoke of the Institute as being quite a success; that he had looked forward to the holding of one in Cecil county with much pleasure.—The only fault he found, was that we did not have one soon enough. He hoped to visit us again.

Dr. Mackall offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the earnest thanks of this Institute are due to the citizens of Port Deposit, for their cordial hospitality and kindness to the members of the Association and visiting strangers.

Mr. Quigley offered the following resolution, which was also adopted:

Resolved, That we sincerely thank the children of Port Deposit who have attended our meetings, for their good conduct, correct deportment, and participation in our exercises.

Adjourned *sine die*.

F. S. EVERIST, Secretary.

The True Grounds of Confidence.

Whence comes that firm reliable, that absolute, unhesitating faith in the efficacy of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a remedy for Indigestion, Bilious disorders, intermittent and remittent fevers, which notoriously prevail in all parts of the United States? This confidence has been growing for twenty years, and it is still extending. It is not the result of credulity; it has not been engendered by any human device, but is the spontaneous and natural consequence of experience. What people see daily going on under their own eyes they cannot question. When fatal sickness in unhealthy districts that resort to this whole some vegetable tonic, as a preventive, escape periodical fevers, and their immediate neighbors, who neglect this precaution, are prostrated by the disease, how is it possible that the phenomenon should be without its lesson? In like manner when it is seen that obstinate cases of dyspepsia, of liver complaint, of constipation, of nervous weakness, and of general debility, yield to the operation of the famous remedy, how can even incredulity itself withhold its endorsement? Eye witnesses of the salutary effects of the Bitters are to be found in every civilized settlement on this continent. Ten thousands upon thousands who owe their restoration to health and strength, or their preservation from sickness, to its extraordinary medicinal properties, are unanimous in its praise. The multitudes who recommend it in a neighborly way to their friends and acquaintances, as well as those who make public their estimate of its virtues, are always ready to state their reasons for the faith that is in them. They have all either felt or witnessed its beneficent operations.

[April 6, 1872—1m

—The reduction of the public debt during March was extraordinarily large, amounting to $15,481,968. Secretary Boutwell has over a hundred and thirty millions of money in the Treasury, of which all but about ten millions is in coin.

APRIL.

In the South the annual jubilee of the miasmatic fevers has commenced. In the cooler midland regions, even on the low grounds of Southern Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, those who have been but partially cured of intermittent and kindred affections during the Autumn, and who have foolly trusted to their escape during the Winter as proof of their immunity for at least one year, too frequently and sadly find that they have leaned upon a broken reed. Many are now compelled to meet the hitherto dreaded dew with constitutions weakened by previous neglect, or the use of inefficient remedies. Again we call their attention to the advertisement of Paschall's Fever and Ague Mixture, as it appears in another column. In the hands of a really accomplished physician, we doubt not that its use has proved a widespread blessing; and while its highly conscientious proprietor does not pretend that it will cure all the consequences of neglected intermittents, enlarged livers, hardened spleens, load droppers, &c., it has even in these its usual applications, when wisely administered, while in recent cases its success is not to be disputed. We repeat that implicit faith may be placed in the purity of the ingredients and genuine character of the testimonials in its favor furnished by so many official, professional and distinguished private individuals.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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 without 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 pinted 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 the Minerva 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 & PARKER, Wilmington; H. M. HARRISON, Chester, and by S. D. HOWE, Proprietor, No. 23, 1872—1y New York.

MARRIED.

JORDAN—HARKNESS.—March 28th, by the Rev. Abraham DeWitt, WILLIAM N. JORDAN and ANNA EREMIKA HARKNESS.

BOYER—GARRELL.—In Elkton, on the 24th of March, by Rev. H. S. Thompson, WILLIAM J. BOYER and ALFONZA GARRELL, all of this county.

DILKS—WYRE.—In Elkton, on the 28th of March, by the same, STEPHEN DILKS and CARRIE M. WYRE, all of this county.

DIED.

CALDWELL.—On 29th of March, 1872, at 9.15 P. M., CARLOS CALDWELL, youngest Son of Hezekiah and Susan Caldwell, aged 15 years, 3 months, and 11 days.

McNEAL.—In Cherry Hill, March 22d, 1872, HANNAH, daughter of G. W. and Indiana McNeal, aged one year and three months.

FRAZER.—Tuesday morning, March 19th, 1871, in the hope of a glorious immortality, JAMES FRAZER, aged 64 years.

THE MARKETS.

CORRECTED EVERY FRIDAY.

Elkton Markets.

RED WHEAT	1 60@1 75
WHITE CORN	55@58
YELLOW CORN	55@58
OATS	45@48
CLOVERSEED	5 25@5 75

Baltimore Markets.

WHEAT RED	1 68@1 70
" WHITE	1 90
CORN WHITE	66@67
" YELLOW	63@63
OATS	52@56
CLOVER SEED	6 50@6 75
TIMOTHY SEED	3 50@3 75

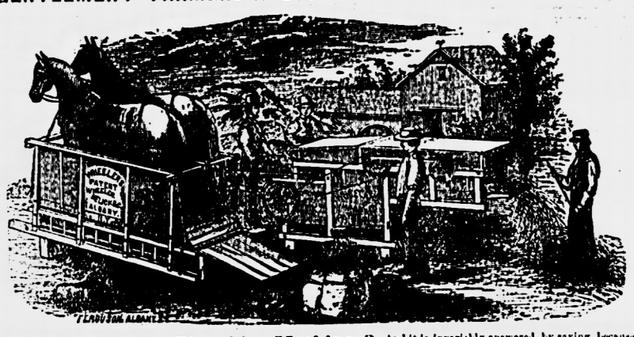
Philadelphia Markets.

Grain.—There is a good demand for prime wheat. Corn is steady. Sales of yellow at 66@67c., and mixed at 66c.—Oats are unchanged. Sales of white at 52@55c., and mixed at 51@52c.

Seeds.—Cloverseed is quiet, with small sales at 8@9c. per pound. Timothy is more active, and 200 bags sold part at $3 and part on private terms. Flaxseed is scarce, and in demand at $2.

THE PHILADELPHIA CATTLE MARKET.—The market for Beef Cattle opened quite firm this week, under the influence of a light supply, but buyers operated sparingly, and confined their purchases to the most pressing wants of the hour. We quote choice at 6¾@7c.; fair to good at 6@6½c.; and common at 5@5½c. per lb. gross. Receipts, 1500 head. Cows and Calves were slow to move, and prices mostly nominal. Sales of springers at $35@45, and fresh Cows at $40@50. Receipts, 200 head. In sheep there was less activity, but prices at the close were steady. Sales of choice at 9@9½c.; fair to good at 8@8½c.; and common at 7@8c. Receipts, 13,000 head. Hogs met a lively demand at $6.50@7.50 per 100 lbs. net, the latter for corn-fed. Receipts, 5211 head.

THIS WAY, GENTLEMEN! FARMERS AND THRASHERMEN LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS.



'Tis often asked why **Michener** sells so many **Thrashing Machines?** And it is invariably answered by saying because he sells the **Best.** He sells the **CELEBRATED WHEELER, MELICK & CO.'S HORSE POWERS,** of different kinds. Also, **Thrashers and Shakers, Thrashers and Cleaners,** EXCELSIOR HAY TEDDERS, ITHICA HAY RAKES, WALKER HAY RAKES, KEYSTONE CLOVER HULLERS CORN SHELLERS, with and without Fans, MOWERS and REAPERS of the most approved kinds. Also, **Cucumber Pumps.** All of which are offered at Prices and on Terms to suit the times, and warranted as represented, or no sale. REPAIRS ALWAYS ON HAND.

A. J. MICHENER, Agent,
COLORA P. O., CECIL COUNTY, MD.

Aug 26—tf

WE INVITE ATTENTION TO OUR

IMMENSE STOCK OF WELL SELECTED WALL PAPERS.

LOOK AT OUR PRICE LIST:

Glazed Papers only - - - - 25 cents per piece.
Unglazed " - - 10, 12, 16, 18 and 25 " " "

SEND FOR SAMPLES.

NONE BUT SKILLED WORKMEN EMPLOYED.

J. R. HOLT,
THIRD and MARKET STREETS,
WILMINGTON, DEL.

Mar 2, 1872—3m

WILMINGTON, 1872,

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS,

MATTINGS, RUGS AND MATS.

A FULL & COMPLETE ASSORTMENT on hand;

TO WHICH WILL BE ADDED

ALL THE NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON,

AS THEY ARRIVE FROM EUROPE.

PRICES GUARANTEED AS LOW AS ANY RELIABLE HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY.

GRANVILLE WORRELL,

220 & 222 MARKET STREET,

WILMINGTON, DEL.

Jan 27, 1872.

WILMINGTON.

Truss and Brace Department

OF

E. BRINGHURST & CO.,

Cor. Sixth and Market Streets,

WILMINGTON, DEL.

We would respectfully invite your attention to our large stock of

Trusses, Shoulder Braces, Abdominal Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Suspensories,

and other Surgical and mechanical appliances, which for variety and excellence is not surpassed by that of any similar establishment in the country. We have

A Private Apartment,

where physicians can bring their patients, and fit them, or send them and have the necessary article properly adjusted.

Our Instruments

are mostly made to order in the best manner, and furnished at prices much below those usually charged in the larger cities. For particular cases, requiring peculiar adjustments, we have instruments made to order as required.

Physicians and patients will find it economy in time and in money to purchase at our establishment, where they have every facility for obtaining, promptly, a satisfactory article at a reasonable price.

Our stock of Breast Pumps, Syringes of hard rubber, soft rubber, metal and glass, Pessaries, Speculums, Catheters, Bougies, Magneto-Electric Machines, is very complete, embracing all the desirable patterns known; also, Inhalers, Steam Atomizers, Hand Atomizers, Nasal Douches, Nipple Shields, India Rubber and Porcella Bed Pans, India Rubber, Glass and Porcelain Urinals, for male and female, Chapman's Spinal Ice and Water Bags, Gum Cloth, Oiled Silk, Automatic Vaccinators, Powder Insufflators, Hypodermic Syringes, Nickle-plated Atomizing and Freezing Tubs for upward or downward spray, Pile Pipes, Pile Trusses, &c.

Feb 3, 1872—3m

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