The Cecil Whig

ELKTON, APRIL 13, 1872.

Primary Meetings.

Pursuant to resolutions passed by the Executive Committee of the Union Republican State Central Committee of Maryland, on the 6th of March, 1872, the Republican voters of Cecil county are requested to assemble in Primary Meetings, in the several Election Districts of the county, at the place where such meetings are usually held, on Saturday, the 13th inst., at 3 o'clock, P.M., for the purpose of electing five delegates in each District, to meet in County Convention, at Elkton, on the following Tuesday, April 16th, at 12 o'clock, to elect delegates to represent Cecil county, in a State Convention, which will meet in the city of Baltimore, on Wednesday, the 24th inst., for the purpose of selecting Four Delegates from the State at large, and two from each Congressional District, to represent the State of Maryland in the National Union Republican Convention which has been called to meet in Philadelphia on the 6th of June.

By order of the
REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
OF CECIL COUNTY.
E. E. EWING, Secretary.

PRIMARY MEETINGS.—The Republican party will hold their Primary Meetings, in this county, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

☞ Communications on Education or any other subject, may be forwarded to *The Whig*. We will decide on their merits after examination, and if found suitable they will be given to the public.

—The War in Mexico, between the government troops and insurrectionists, continues with increasing fury, apparently, and varying success.

☞ Barnum's Great Traveling Show, which requires sixty freight cars and five passenger cars to move from place to place, at an expense of $4,000 a day, will exhibit in Wilmington, Del., on Tuesday, 30th of April, and in Baltimore, on May 1st, 2d, 3, and 4th.

☞ The appointments by the Commissioners give general (dis)satisfaction among the Democracy. They are representatives of the Elkton Ring, which we learn, dictated the most, if not all of the most desirable appointments. The Elkton Ring, like all political Rings, always has an *interest* motive to inspire its action. The rank of the party grumble at its domineering dictation, but seem not to possess either power or independence to resist, and tamely kiss the hand and rod that give the blow.

A FALSE RECORD.—The votes of our Delegates on the Baltimore Sunday law, as reported by the papers generally we are informed by J. B. Groome Esq., the member from this town, were reported indirectly. Pennington voted for free lager and cock fighting on Sunday, and Mearnes, who was reported as absent, was at his post, and voted to kill the bill. Mr. Groome was very busy on one of the Committees when the vote was taken, and was, contrary to his wishes, not on the floor of the House when his name was called, or he would have certainly voted to kill the bill. He alleges that his sentiments were so well known to be against the proposed innovations on the Sunday laws, that the class of Baltimore Germans who deprecated the attempts of their bretheren of the monumental city to desecrate the Sabbath, forwarded their petitions against the proposed repeal of the Sunday law to him to lay before the House. So Cecil may congratulate herself that the majority of her members had grace enough to resist the bold license of the beer garden element.

"Cayotte Jo."

The following communication from an "Old Californian," gives a graphic sketch of one of the numerous defamers of the Administration and Cabinet officers, who have recently figured so conspicuously about the Capital. That grave and reverend seigniors can be imposed upon by such fellows into demanding "Investigating Committees" of Congress to ventilate their slanders, speaks well for the envy and jealousy of our Senators and Representatives, but very badly for their judgment and sense of honor for the Government:

I see by *The Whig* of March 2, 1872, that the recent slanderous charge against the Postmaster General were brought by one Joseph McKibben—and that you styled him a Californian. I wish to protest against the injustice of palming off this fellow as a Californian. I am surprised that even the Washington *Patriot* should publish such scandalous articles against any gentleman, having for their authority so entirely irresponsible an author as McKibben. Some sixteen years ago,—before the Vigilance Committee had purified the moral atmosphere of the Golden State—McKibben had a sort of wandering residence there; and amongst the gamblers, roughs, and road-agents, he was familiarly known as "Cayotte Jo."

The Cayotte is a small thieving animal that does not leave its cover during daylight, and only ventures out on very dark nights to prowl around and steal from the cabins of miners and settlers. It is the most cowardly thing found upon the plains—with a stick, one man can put to flight a whole pack of them—and because McKibben possessed many of the characteristics of this little animal, he was dubbed "Cayotte Jo."

For the past sixteen years, California has been the most unhealthy place on the continent for such fellows. He made his escape from that State, to avoid a threatened cowhiding, at the hands of Dimon W. Perly. I happened to be at the Merchants' Hotel, in Philadelphia, the day of his arrival in that City. I found Jo standing behind the front door screen, pale with terror; imagining every man that entered was Perly in pursuit—though he knew Perly was more than four thousand miles off. A few years later I heard of this disappointed bidder for mail contracts, in company with one of his numerous brothers, armed with weapons, making an assault—or making demonstrations looking to an assault—upon a young man, in a car upon one of the Pennsylvania Railroads.—The young man, becoming aware of their hostile intentions, drew his revolver, and put the two doughty brothers to disorderly flight. In their pell-mell escape through the rear door of the car, the Hon. Jo lost his hat, and never even looked behind to see what became of it. After this disgraceful affair, public opinion drove him from the State of Pennsylvania, and he took refuge somewhere in the swamps of Florida. He now appears as "straw bidder" for some mail contractor, or would-be mail contractor. Straw bidders never get more than fifty dollars for the use of their names on such occasions.

The idea of "Cayotte Jo" denouncing official corruption in any one, is, to the minds of old Californians, the most ridiculous thing that has appeared in print for a long time. OLD CALIFORNIAN.

DOUBTLY A VILLAIN.—We were informed to day by a gentleman who knows whereof he affirms, that Bill Dennis is the same negro who formed State's evidence in the case of the outrage on Mrs. Meredith, over two years since, thereby saving his neck from being stretched. He was then known as Bill Moore, and was, it will be remembered, the ring-leader of that outrage.
Every Evening.

He is reported to have been in the neighborhood of Oxford, last week, but is still at large.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the House on Friday, the bill granting the right of way for a railroad from Salt Lake to Portland, Oregon, was passed. Mr. Pomeroy introduced a bill to secure fair rates for the transportation of freight and passengers over the Union Pacific Railroad, and to compel the Company to act justly to the branch roads. In the House of Representatives the bill providing for the appointment of Shipping Commissioners at the principal seaports of the United States was passed, and now goes to the Senate for its action. It is intended to protect sailors in the merchant service at sea and on shore. The Commissioners are to be appointed by the Judges of the United States Circuit courts. All sailors on vessels sailing to foreign ports and to California, must be shipped and discharged before these Commissioners. There are very full provisions specifying the manners and forms of agreements, providing facilities for complaint of seamen, regulating discipline, prohibiting kidnapping, providing for proper care of the sick, for the settlement of accounts, &c. As the Senate passed the bill last session, and as it only failed in the House for want of time, the chances are now that it will become a law. The bill to pay $190,000 to the officers and crew of the Kearsarge for the destruction of the Alabama was adopted, Mr. Butler remarking that the amount ought to be included in the American claims before the Geneva Conference and recovered from Great Britian. The Army Appropriation bill was amended and passed. The River and Harbor Appropriation bill was reported from the committee. Among its items are $100,000 for the Patapsco River and Chesapeake Bay Channel, $15,000 for the Rappahannock River, $5,000 for James River and $5,000 for Wicomico River. A communication embracing a report from General Craighill upon the feasibility of constructing a ship canal between the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays was sent by the Secretary of the Treasury to the House of Representatives. General Craighill reports favorably upon the scheme, speaks of its advantage to commerce, estimates that the canal would be from thirty to fifty-five miles in length, that the preliminary surveys would cost $20,000, and recommends that they be made. The papers were referred to the Committee on Commerce.

In the Senate on Monday, the report of a Committee of the Kansas Legislature charging Messrs. Pomeroy and Caldwell with fraud and bribery in procuring their elections to the Senate was presented and referred to the Committee on Elections. Mr. Casserly presented the resolution of the California Legislature calling attention to the sufferings of the people of Arizona from the depredations of the Apaches, and expressed the opinion that there would be no relief until the Indians are made to feel the strong hand of the Government. The bill to punish straw bidding for mail contracts was passed with amendments, and went back to the House. The Deficiency Appropriation bill was reported from the committee amended so as to largely reduce the amounts named in many of the items. Private claims were taken up, and amongst them was that of Best, of Kentucky, for payment for property destroyed by Federal soldiers during the war. Mr. Sumner and Mr. Trumbull opposed the bill on the ground that it would afford an opening for paying a host of such claims, but the Senate passed it. A number of other bills in satisfaction of claims against the Government were passed. Whilst the Indian appropriation bill was up a motion was made to reduce the appropriation for the Teton-Sioux from $500,000 to $200,000. Mr. Blair thought it was hardly worth while to continue feeding these Indians during the winter that they might fight the whites in the summer, which they never failed to do. The motion, however, was rejected, and the Senate adjourned without final action on the bill. In the House of Representatives among the bills introduced was one for the establishment of a signal vessel in the Atlantic three hundred miles from Nantucket to give warning of approaching storms. An amendment to the Constitution was offered providing for the election of United States Senators by the people of the States. The Supplementary Civil Rights bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and will come up again on Monday next. Mr. Negley raised a breeze by offering an resolution for the appointment of a committee to examine the financial affairs of the Union Pacific Railroad, and ascertain if it can pay its indebtedness to the United States. Mr. Brooks complained that this was a Wall Street scheme, and the resolution was withdrawn. The Committee on Banking and Currency was instructed to investigate any National Bank suspected of being in a conspiracy to lock up currency and produce a money panic. A petition of citizens of Havre de Grace was presented asking an appropriation to improve navigation in the Susquehanna river. A resolution proposing a Constitutional Amendment forbidding any disposal of the public lands except to actual settlers was rejected. Mr. Randall offered a resolution declaring that the President should demand the immediate release of Dr. Howard and the restoration of his property by the Spanish authorities, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, the House bill granting a site for a depot in Washington to the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad, was productive of considerable debate, and was not finally decided upon, but was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, the vote indicating that the Senate is favorably to its passage. Business from the Military Committee was then taken up and a number of bills passed. The House bill for the payment of $190,000 to the officers and crew of the kearsarge for the destruction of the Alabama was adopted. In the House of Representatives Mr. Schofield introduced a bill to prevent railroad companies from making discriminations as to freight and passengers, which was referred to the Committee on Railways. The bill to authorize the Postmaster General to issue penny postal cards was passed. The House took up the bill revising the laws in relation to the mint and assay offices, and pending its consideration adjourned.

In the Senate on Wednesday, the question of the right of the Senate to frame a Tariff bill, which is disputed by the Houses, came up. Mr. Sherman reported from the Committee of Finance that the Senate had not transcended its powers in making up the bill which it recently sent to the House, and which the latter returned, and the matter was then referred to the Committee on privileges. A bill was introduced for the construction of lines of telegraph between the American and Asiatic coasts. The Indian Appropriation bill was amended and passed. In the House of Representatives Mr. Hill submitted a bill to abolish the franking privilege, which drew out a strong opposition on the part of members who don't want to pay their postage, and was sent back to the Postal Committee.—The Legislative Appropriation bill was taken up, and a long discussion followed on the Senate amendment appropriating $50,000 to execute the plans of the Civil Service Commission. As usual, Mr. Beck lugged in by the ears something in connection with Department expenditures, and Mr. Sargent in reply spoke of the exoneration of Secretary Robeson from the charges made against him. The House adjourned without coming to a vote.

In the Senate on Thursday, Mr. Davis presented the resolutions of the West Virginia Convention asking the removal of political disabilities from all citizens of that State. The Committee on Pensions reported against granting a pension to the widow of Admiral Farragut. Mr. Sherman submitted a bill for the relief of liquor merchants in Chicago who had their stocks in bonded warhouses destroyed by fire.—Petitions from Kirkland, Chased & Co., Hugh Jenkins & Co., and other Baltimore houses were presented, asking that the question of the repeal of the duties on tea and coffee be speedily acted upon, and that the repeal go into effect immediately, as their business is suffering by the delay.—The petition of manufacturers of tobacco in Baltimore for protection of their interests by Congress was also presented by Mr. Vickers. Mr. Logan, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported adversely on the claim of Mr. Abbott to the North Carolina Senatorship, which remains vacant on account of the ineligibility of General Vance. The resolution was laid over, and the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was amended and passed. In the House of Representatives the bill to prevent cruelty to animals while being transported was passed. The Legislative and Executive Judicial Appropriation bill was resumed, and the amount for carrying out the rules of the Civil Service Commission was reduced to $10,000 after a sharp discussion of the subject. Some time was spent in debate on the amendment to purchase property adjoining the Capitol grounds, and it was adopted, with a proviso that the expenditure shall not exceed $100,000.—The Foreign Affairs Committee reported a resolution instructing the President to demand the immediate release of Dr. Howard and the restoration of his property by the Spanish authorities, which was ordered to be recommitted.

The Republican Opposition.

[*From the N. Y. Times.*]

When the people of Connecticut are invited by some eminent Republicans to work for a Democratic victory in their State, by way of injuring General Grant, they will probably be led to inquire what crime the President has committed to justify this sacrifice of their convictions. They must see that the bitterness of the opposition to General Grant is out of all proportion to the faults fairly chargeable to him. Had he been guilty of the deepest offenses against the country he could not possibly be assailed with greater fury than Carl Schurz, Mr. Greeley and other well-known men have exhibited toward him. Indeed, Mr. Greeley, as everybody must be aware, never attacked the Tammany Ring with half so much vigor as he has shown in attacking General Grant. What has the President done to call forth this intense animosity? To what great principle has he been false?—in what respect has he sacrificed the interests of the people?—These are questions which deserve a plain answer. One weekly paper says that the President appointed General Sickles to a foreign mission. But on such points as these, even the opponents of the President are not agreed. Mr. Greeley does not appear to think that General Grant is very culpable for giving employment to General Sickles. There are no matters of public policy on which the opposition can arrive at a common understanding. One section wants free trade—the other loathes it.—What great principle is there to bind these discordant factions together? Let the Connecticut voters put that question to the men who are trying to induce them to "throw over" the Republican party, and see what sort of answer they will get.

Any man who does not happen to be involved in the usual intrigues of politics must be puzzled to account for the extraordinary virulence shown towards General Grant. It is greater even than Andrew Johnson provoked We defy any fair observer to examine the President's course since his election, and detect in it anything calculated to explain the fierceness of the assaults made upon him by a small section of Republican leaders. The prosperity of the people has certainly not been impaired under General Grant's rule. No one can say that the national finances are in an unsound condition. The President has not been false to the principles of the party which elected him. He has not endeavored to stir up new strife at the South, as Andrew Johnson was accused of doing. What, then, is his offense? How is any one to account for the extreme malevolence by which the Republican opposition to him is characterized?

It is impossible to account for it apart from personal grounds. The curse of the Presidential office is the distribution of offices which it involves. There are many places to give away, and there are about ten times as many applicants as there are places. The persons who get the places make at best but doubtful friends—those who go empty away are turned into bitter enemies. Almost all the intense enmities shown towards General Grant have been created by the fight over the distribution of patronage. It is a fact, deny it who will, that Carl Schurz was very friendly towards the President until he began to draw blanks instead of prizes. The inquiry into the applications for patronage made by certain Senators, obtained on the motion of Senator Conkling, will throw much light on this subject. The other day, in the Senate Mr. Fenton admitted that he had "probably" made as many as three hundred recommendations to office, within a very short period after he became Senator. How is a man, with this immense crowd of hangers-on, to be "placated?" Senator Fenton could with ease—and with much satisfaction to himself—dispose of the whole patronage of the President among his own friends. He received many offices, and was always crying out, "Give, give," until at last the supply stopped, and then he suddenly entered the arena as a "reformer."

Now the public have very little sympathy with this scramble for offices. They do not care who gets the places, so long as those places are properly filled. The civil service scheme adopted by the President is the first attempt ever made to insure this kind of distribution. This very reform has deepened the hostility of men like Fenton, for they see now that their chance is indeed desperate. The idea of looking closely into a man's merits before appointing him to office is a disgusting innovation, according to their ideas. The only point Mr. Fenton has been accustomed to consider is this: "Is Dick Brown, who wants a post, a thick-and-thin supporter of mine?" As for his fitness for office it is mere impertinence to mention the subject. Who, then, is right on this matter—the President or his assailants? We hope the people of Connecticut will not fail to give that question and the others we have suggested a fair consideration.

GET READY FOR SPRING.—The full gush and melody of beautiful spring, with all its fresh budding life, its warbling birds and glowing sunshine, will soon be upon us.—The earth will don its new dress and come out gaily with a shining face in holiday attire, looking so fresh and fair after its long winter sleep. Aspiring poets will be scratching their heads and wasting quires of foolscap with endless rhymes in praise of beautiful spring. Well, let them sing of the welcome spring, with its flowers and birds and all; my voice I'll raise in song of praise to BENNETT'S TOWER HALL, where the finest and best assortment of Clothing in the city of Philadelphia may be found at lower prices than ever.

WHISKY STILL KING.—One Judge Junkin of Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, has decided that the "Local Option" law passed by the last Legislature of that State is unconstitutional, and licenses were granted to sell liquor on the result of the decision.

MARRIED.

BIDDLE—McCREA.—On Tuesday evening, April 9th, by Rev. James McIntire, JOHN T. BIDDLE and MARY E., eldest daughter of Samuel McCrea, all of this county.
[Wilmington papers please copy.]

SIMCOE—WROTH.—On the 3d inst., in St. Stephen's Church, Sassafras Neck, by Rev, T. L. Billop, WM. H. SIMCOE, of North East, and SALLIE W. WROTH, daughter of John Wroth, Esq.

DIED.

LANGHORN.—On Wednesday, April 3d, 1872, in the city of Lynchburg, Va., ELIZABETH G., wife of Maurice S. Langhorn, and daughter of Casper W. and Lydia E. Morris, in the 42d year of her age.

TOWNSEND.—On the 6th inst., at his residence, near Summit Bridge, New Castle county, Delaware, SYLVESTER D. TOWNSEND, in the 71st year of his age.

HARLAN.—On the 6th inst., at the residence of her son, Louis G. Harlan, Mrs. ELEANOR HARLAN, in the 78th year of her age.

THOMPSON.—Near Upper Principlo, on the 8th inst., JAMES G. THOMPSON, aged 47 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

The Philadelphia Markets.

Cloverseed dull; 8¼@10 cents. Timothy $2.75. Wheat easier, but not quotably lower; red 185 to 187 cents. Corn steady; yellow 68 cents; mixed 67 to 69 cents.—Oats steady at 51 to 55 cents.

Baltimore Markets.

WHEAT RED	1 68@1 70
" WHITE	1 90
CORN WHITE	66@67
" YELLOW	63@66
OATS	53@56
CLOVER SEED	6 50@6 75
TIMOTHY SEED	3 50@3 75

THE PHILADELPHIA CATTLE MARKET.—Under the influence of a diminished supply the market for beef cattle was very firm this week, but there was not much demand for any description. We quote choice at 7@8c.; fair to good at 5¼@6¼c.; and common at 4@5c. Receipts, 1,700 head. Cows and Calves were dull at $30@50. Receipts 200 head. Sheep of good quality were much wanted, but inferior grades were neglected. Sales of choice at 8@10c., fair to good at 8¼@9c. per lb., and common at $2.50@5 per head. Receipts 12,000 head. In hogs there was not much activity, and prices were weak. Sales of corn-fed at $6.50@7.25 per 100 lbs. net. Receipts 3,244 head.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. of the United States of America, the leading Stock Life Company of the World, wishes to employ Active Agents to represent it in every city, county and town in the United States, and will make advantageous contracts with reliable men on liberal and continuous commission. Address the Company, with letters of recommendation, at its branch office, in Philadelphia, Pa.

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New Book is ready for canvassers. It is a companion to "Innocents Abroad." Don't work on books no one wants, but take one people will stop you in the streets to subscribe for. "There is a time to laugh," and all who read this book will see clearly that time has arrived. For circulars and territory, address TURNBULL BROTHERS, Baltimore, Md.

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DAY'S TRANSPOSING KEY-BOARD, which can be instantly removed to the right or left, changing the pitch, or transposing the key. *For drawings and descriptions, see Circulars.*
NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES OF DOUBLE REED CABINET ORGANS, at $140, $132 and $125 each. *Considering Capacity, Elegance, and Thorough Excellence of Workmanship, these are cheaper than any before offered.*
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Are universal favorites with berry growers, dealers and consumers. They are the neatest, completest, best ventilated, and durability considered, cheapest fruit package in the world. Quality guaranteed. For sale by the trade generally. Address, for price list and circular of references, THE BEECHER BASKET COMPANY, Westville, Conn.
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AGENTS Wanted.—Agents make more money at work for us than at anything else. Business light and permanent. Particulars free. G. STINSON & Co., *Fine Art Publishers*, Portland, Maine.
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MORTGAGEE'S SALE.
By virtue of Powers contained in two Mortgages from Jesse Vickers, and Harriet J. Vickers, his wife, one to George R. Howard, and the other to William J. Jones, both dated the twenty-fifth day of August, eighteen hundred and seventy; the former recorded in Liber D. S., No. 5, folio 148, and the latter recorded in Liber D. S., No. 5, folio 155—and Liber D. S., No. 5, being one of the Mortgage Records of Cecil county, Maryland, we will sell at the Court House door, in the town of Elkton
On Tuesday, the 7th day of May, 1872,
AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M., ALL THOSE
Two Tracts or Parcels of Land,
situate in Elk Neck, in Cecil county, Maryland, containing together
261 ACRES, More or Less,
and adjoining lands of John Simpers, John Bickley, George R. Howard and others.
This land is beautifully situated on Elk River, and is improved with a good HOUSE, large Double-Decker Barn and other buildings. About one hundred acres are Woodland, the residue arable land, in good cultivation.
It is six miles from Elkton, and the new road about to be made will shorten the distance to five miles.
THE TERMS OF SALE prescribed by the Power of Sale, are Cash. GEORGE R. HOWARD, WILLIAM J. JONES, Mortgagees.
april 13, 1872—ts

ASTRAY.
Came to the premises of Lloyd Balderston, in the month of November last, a RED STEER, with white legs and belly, and cropped horns; supposed to be about two years old; and for the last four months on the premises of the subscriber. The owner will be requested to prove the property and pay all expenses.
J. EVANS,
April 13, 1872—3w near Fort Deposit.
Sworn to before the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for Cecil county.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.
The undersigned having closed out his business, in Port Deposit, requests all parties indebted to him to call at once and settle their bills.
april 13, 1872—3w H. H. MAKINSON.

NOTICE.
All parties having claims against the Town of Elkton are hereby notified to present the same to the Town Commissioners, on or before the First day of May, next, for adjustment. By order.
Elkton, April 13, 1872—3w WM. R. HILLIN, Secretary.

NOTICE.
All persons having claims against Cecil county are notified to file the same in the Office of the County Commissioners, with legal vouchers, on or before the 23rd day of April, next, or they will be excluded from the benefit of the levy of 1872. By order.
W. T. MILLER,
april 13, 1872—2w Clerk.

NOTICE.
There will be a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Mutual Building Association of Cecil county, called immediately after adjournment of the regular monthly meeting, SATURDAY EVENING, April 27th inst., for the purpose of considering a proposition to alter and amend Section 2, Article 10 of the By-Laws; subject, "Withdrawals." R. G. REESE,
Elkton, April 13, 1872—3w Secretary.

SALT.
TURK'S ISLAND SALT.
GROUND ALUM SALT.
ASTON FINE SALT.
DAIRY SALT.
For sale by *E. BROWN & BRO.*
april 13—3w

EXAMINERS' NOTICE.
The undersigned having been appointed to locate a road beginning at a point near the Union Grove School House, and running through lands of S. D. Moffit, Samuel Logan, W. Dennison and others, to a county road, crossing Bryan Fields' land, and terminating at or near a new church called Bethel, give notice that they will meet at Bethel Church, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of May, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of viewing and determining the location of said road.
J. N. BLACK,
W. T. RAMSEY,
ROBT. WHITE,
April 13, 1872—5w Examiner.

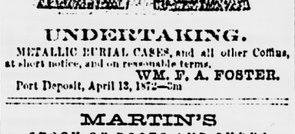
NOTICE.
HOWARD ELLIS ET AL.
vs.
F. A. ELLIS ET AL.
In the Circuit Court for Cecil county. In Chancery. April 12th, 1872.
ORDERED, That the sale made and reported by F. A. Ellis, Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of Eliza Ann Ellis, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 17th day of June, next: provided, a copy of this Order be inserted in some newspaper published in Cecil county, once a week for one month before the 13th day of May, next.
The Report states the amount of sale to be $3,200.00.
DAVID SCOTT, Clerk.
True copy: test,
April 13, 1872—1m DAVID SCOTT, Clerk.

TO THE PUBLIC.
THE SUBSCRIBER HAS COMMENCED THE
TAILORING BUSINESS,
IN THE TOWN OF ELKTON,
OVER H. E. CALLAHER'S STORE,
ON MAIN STREET.
Having had considerable experience in the cities of Philadelphia, Baltimore and Wilmington, he feels satisfied of giving general satisfaction; and begs leave to solicit a share of public patronage.
CUTTING AND REPAIRING
DONE AT SHORT NOTICE, ON REASONABLE TERMS.
april 13, 1872—2m J. J. PEARCE.

TO THE PUBLIC.
The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Elkton and vicinity that she has opened her
NEW STORE,
two doors above Levis' Glass-Front, where will always be found a full and choice assortment of
Confectionery, Fruits, &c.
She is also prepared to furnish at all times, either wholesale or retail, the very best
BREAD, CAKES,
BUNS, BISCUITS AND PIES.
She respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage.
MRS. M. CUMMINGS.
Elkton, april 13, 1872—

COLORA
GREEN HOUSE and NURSERY.
A SPLENDID LOT OF
Green-House and Bedding Plants,
including Verbenas, Geraniums (double and single,) Petunias, Carnation Pinks, Roses, &c.
A large lot of TEA and NOISETTE, and some DAILY ROSES, largely of the pure white kinds, suitable for cemetery planting, that will be sent by mail, postpaid, five for one dollar.
These are one-year-old plants, and will bloom well this season. The kinds offered are Safrano, Marquis of Fourcoult, Bougere, Yellow Tea, Woodland Margaret, Washington, America, Lamarque, Louis Phillippe, and Joan of Arc.
Verbenas by mail, $1 per dozen.
Order early to secure the best plants, or come yourselves. Catalogues free on application.
GEORGE BALDERSTON,
april 13, 1872—4w Colora, Cecil county, Md.

PLANTS! PLANTS! PLANTS!
The undersigned informs the public that he has the LARGEST and FINEST COLLECTION OF PLANTS ever raised or offered here.
50,000 TOMATOES.
50,000 CABBAGES.
200,000 SWEET POTATO SPOUTS.
1,000 PEPPERS.
1,000 EGG PLANTS.
RHUBARD, LETTUCE, BEETS, &C.
Price, 20 to 50 per cent. lower than ever before. JOS. BOOTH,
april 13, 1872—4w ELKTON.

CECIL FURNITURE Ware-Rooms,
The subscriber having purchased the Stock and Fixtures of H. H. Makinson, and removed the Ware-Rooms to the building recently occupied by S. Rowland Carson, in ROCK RUN,
PORT DEPOSIT, MD.,
IS PREPARED TO FURNISH
EVERY STYLE OF FURNITURE,
AT CITY PRICES.

UNDERTAKING.
METALLIC BURIAL CASES, and all other Coffins, at short notice, and on reasonable terms.
WM. F. A. FOSTER.
Port Deposit, April 13, 1872—3m

MARTIN'S
STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES,
is the largest and best to be found anywhere, and at prices to defy competition. RISING SUN, MD.

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

RETURNED TO ELKTON.
DR. O. P. THAYER informs the public that he has returned to his old residence, opposite the Depot.
mar 30, 1872—3

Fishing Property at Private Sale.
400 OR 500 FATHOMS OF HERRING SEINE, in good order, with Ropes, Quarter Lines, Capstans, etc. Also, one 16-Oared Boat. Nine Months credit from the first of January, 1872.
For particulars apply at this Office.
Nov 4, 1871—tf

AT PRIVATE SALE.
The DWELLING HOUSE where I now reside, at the East End of Elkton.
For particulars, apply to the subscriber, on the premises.
mar 9, 1872—tf MARY GILPIN.

FOR SALE.
A SCHOLARSHIP, entitling the holder to a course of 4 years at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa. Parents desiring to give their sons 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.

FOR RENT.
THE STORE IN ELKTON, now occupied by F. Brown & Bro. It is an oldest established stand, and one of the best locations in the town.
Possession given April 1st, 1872. Apply to
dec 30, 1871—tf W. TORBERT.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.
Notice is hereby given, that the partnership heretofore existing between G. H. Owens and H. C. Nesbitt, under the firm of OWENS & NESBITT, was dissolved on March 21st, 1872, by mutual consent. H. C. Nesbitt is authorized to settle all debts due to and by the late firm. G. H. OWENS,
mar 30, 1872—3w H. C. NESBITT.

PHILADELPHIA.

WANTED.
About 300,000 Railroad Cross Ties and other Timber, suitable for Railroad purposes. Kindling Wood, &c., for delivery during 1872.
Send for Circular.
HAGY & KNOWLES,
RAILWAY SUPPLIES,
512 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.
Feb 17, 1872—3m

THOMAS DEPUY,
CARPETINGS 317 South SECOND St., OIL CLOTHS
Above Chestnut, east side, PHILADELPHIA,
Would call the attention of those wishing to purchase CARPETINGS, to his large and choice line of Foreign and Domestic, both in relation to qualities as well as styles. Also, *Oil Cloths, Mattings, Rugs, Mats, Stair Rods, &c., &c., at the lowest cash prices.* [Sept 9, 1871—6m5m
P. S.—J. STEWART DEPUY, is *not* at 253 South Second Street; but, with Thos. Depuy.

For a First Class Dinner,
AT A MODERATE PRICE,
GO TO
Partridge's Eating Stand,
FIFTH STREET MARKET,
(FIFTH STREET, BELOW MARKET,)
PHILADELPHIA.
Everything bought *fresh each morning* and cooked on the premises in the best manner.