The Cecil Whig

ELKTON, MAY 4, 1872.

Cincinnati Convention.

The greatest sensation of the country for the last fortnight has been the Cincinnati Convention. Whatever else it may bring forth, it has clearly developed the total distrust in the leaders of the Democratic party to go before the country on the merits of that party, and this concession is the virtual abandonment of it as a national organization. Before the campaign is organized they have said that they have no hope of success in a straight-out contest with the Republican party in the next Presidential election. That old slave-holding party is essentially dead at last.—Its death struggles have been violent, and it has presented a sublime sight, gasping out its death between spasmodic struggles.—Its leading politicians and newspapers had for some weeks fixed their eyes on the Cincinnati movement, and day by day grew more interested in it. From wishing it well as a possible means of dividing and weakening the Republican party, they became at last deeply interested in it as an element of absorption for the old Democratic party, a combination in which that party could sink both name and principles, and become identified as a new creation.—From speaking favorably of prominent moving spirits among the "Reformers" they have finally proclaimed that the Democratic party was willing to endorse a Republican candidate who had not denounced the rebels too severely, and Adams, Davis, Trumbull, Greeley, Curtain, Gratz Brown, in fact almost any one whom the Cincinnati folks might see fit to announce as their standard-bearer, would be endorsed by a ratification convention which would constitute the funeral ceremony of the party of effete ideas, which has been on its death-bed since 1861. The intelligent, thinking men of that party have foreseen that something of this kind must eventually take place; but how to bring it about was the difficult problem. The "Revenue Reformers" seem to have furnished the means of escape from the corpse of Democracy and the leaders can scarce conceal their eagerness to shake it off. When they intimate a willingness to support such Republicans as Horace Greeley, Curtin and others of that stripe, their anxiety to escape from the dead principles of Democracy becomes manifest.

The leaders and men of intelligence of the party need no argument or subterfuge to induce them to act promptly with this new arrangement, but the difficulty is with that great mass of ignorance and prejudice which have been the infantry of the party in all its campaigns. *They* cannot swallow Greeley, or Trumbull, or Curtin without sugar-coating. In fact, a large number of them prefer to take Grant and accept Republicanism pure and simple, to being cheated into the Republican party through this Cincinnati movement—for what is it after all but a portion of the leaders of the Republican party, dissatisfied with playing second-fiddle and have taken this mode to gain the ascendency in their own party.

The Free Traders have mainly contributed to organizing the Cincinnati opposition to Grant, in hope of getting the advantage of the protective tariff men. Grant is abused by the new party, but beyond sheer abuse and fault-finding, there is no leading measure of his administration that the "Reformers" condemn. Their chief complaint is that some corrupt men and some inefficient men have obtained office under him,—things that will happen under any administration, and which have happened under all. There have been more investigating committee's under Grant's administration than under all other former administrations combined. Those investigations have resulted in finding out some thieves and irregularities, which the same means will discover under any administration and whom Grant was as ready to bring to justice as those who instigated the investigation. Not a single dereliction from the principles of the Republican party has ever been urged by one of these "Reformers" against the President, while his record as an honest, economical and capable executive challenges comparison with any administration under the Government. The country knows that the "Revenue Reform" party can make no show in the next Presidential contest without the aid of the whole Democratic party. When that party is brought square up to the issue of voting for one of two Republican candidates, how many will choose to vote for Grant in preference to a candidate chosen by men who claim to be Grant's peers in Republicanism?

OUTRAGEOUS MURDER.—A most outragous and unprovoked murder was perpetrated near Governor's Bridge, in this county last Monday 22d April. The particulars as gathered from a correspondent and eye-witness are as follows:

James G. Robinson was in a store in the vicinity of the bridge carousing in company with a number of companions, when a colored man named Thomas H. Johnson entered. Robinson, who was half intoxicated, accused the man of having failed to fulfil a promise to work for him. This Johnson quietly and in a respectful language denied, when Robinson threatened to kill him if he repeated the denial. The colored man said that he did not wish to have any difficulty, and left the store to avoid Robinson. The latter followed him out, and before he could make his escape Robinson stabbed him in the stomach with a large knife. A number of drunken men, who had been drinking in the store, surrounded Robinson and prevented him from continuing the attack. The first wound however, was fatal, and Thomas died on Monday morning. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

Robinson was immediately arrested and committed to our city jail, and a true bill found by the late Grand Jury before the adjournment.—*Annapolis Gazette.*

MURDER BY THE MOB.—Three men named Stevenson, Cline and Dutro were murdered on a railroad train near Holden, Mo., on Wednesday 24th of April, by a mob. After the train stopped four of the mob mounted the locomotive and guarded the engineer with drawn revolvers. The train was then surrounded and Cline and Stevenson called out. Cline appeared, and after some words regarding his connection with the fraudulent issue of Cass county bonds he was riddled with bullets and his body thrown by the side of the track. Several of the crowd emptied their revolvers into his mangled body.

Stevenson was in the baggage car and barred the doors against the mob, but the mob broke in the doors with a log of wood and poured a volley into the Judge, killing him instantly. Stevenson's body was dragged out and laid beside that of Cline.

Dutro, who was in a passenger car, was mortally wounded. The train was then allowed to start, but was signalled to stop. The dying man, Dutro, was then dragged from the coach and thrown down near the dead bodies of Cline and Stevenson.

THE HUSTON CASE.—We learn that the list of charges against the Rev. Dr. Huston prepared by Rev. Drs. Rodgers and Gardner, were mailed to him Monday, though there was some difficulty in deciding as to his present whereabouts. A reasonable time will be given him to appear and answer before the Church Committee. If he does not appear this investigation will progress, and the result, whatever it may be, promulgated. All the witnesses in Baltimore have been examined by Messrs. Rodgers and Gardiner, and extensive correspondence has been had with parties in Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky and Ohio, who have made charges of a serious character against him previous to his location in Baltimore.—*American.*

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate on Friday, Mr. Ramsey, from the Committee on Postoffice and Postroades, reported a bill to establish semimonthly steamship between the United States and Brazil. The conference committee's report on the Legislative Appropriation bill was concurred in. The Deficiency Appropriation bill was taken up, and the amendment giving workmen in the employ of the Government full pay for eight hours a day work was adopted.—The amendment debarring disloyal persons from bringing suit against the Government in the Court of Claims was rejected. Mr. Stevenson moved an appropriation to pay the Kentuckey war claim, which was laid on the table. In the House of Representatives the resolution demanding from the Spanish Government the release of Dr.—Howard and the restoration of his property was adopted. Mr. Dickey, offered a joint resolution for the adjournment of both Houses of Congress on the 29th of May, which was rejected. The Tariff bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and Mr. Finkelnburg delivered a speech in opposition to protection and in favor of duties for revenue only.

In the Senate on Saturday, the day was almost entirely devoted to hearing Mr. Ramsey's explanation of his bill to establish a system of postal telegraph. He illustrated all the details of the plans to secure cheap and reliable telegraphing under the direction of the Government, and argued in favor of the passage of the bill. The Deficiency and Naval Appropriation bills were taken up and some of the minor amendments voted upon. In the House of Representatives the day was given over to general debate on the tariff.

In the Senate on Monday, a debate, which was tinged with considerable bitterness, arose on a motion limiting debate on amendments to the appropriations. Such an innovation on the time-honored privileges of Senators to waste the precious time in interminable talk roused the ire of Mr. Trumbull, who protested that it is an effort to gag the minority. Messrs. Scott; Sherman and Wilson replied that it was only a move to confine the Senate more strictly to business during the last days of the session, and the resolution was adopted, with the proviso that amendments foreign to appropriation bills shall not be introduced when they are under consideration. In the House Mr. Swann introduced a bill for the relief of Mr. Ross Winans and Mr. Thomas Winans in relation to patents which was referred to the committee on the subject. The House refused to concur in the conference committee's report on the Legislative Appropriation bill, and it was sent back to them. Mr. Golladay offered an amendment to the Constitution designed to prohibit land grants and special legislation in behalf of corporations. A number of private bills were acted upon.

In the Senate on Tuesday, the House bill providing for the appointment of a Commission to go to Texas and investigate the Mexican and Indian raids on the border was adopted. A bill was introduced authorizing the extension of the National Railroad (to run from Washington to Harrisburg) into the District of Columbia.—The Deficiency Appropriation bill was taken up and the amendment limiting to loyal persons the right to bring suit in the Court of Claims for property destroyed during the war, was adopted, and the bill passed. The House bill abolishing the duties on tea and coffee was amended to provide that the repeal shall go into effect July 1st, and that tea and coffee then in bonded warehouses shall be exempt, and all duty paid upon such shall be refunded. The bill was then passed, and was sent back to the House for concurrence in this amendment. In the House of Representatives the bill to encourage and protect the cultivation of timber on the public lands was rejected. Debate on the tariff bill was resumed, and elaborate addresses delivered in favor of Protection by Mr. Roberts and in favor of Revenue Reform by Mr. Brooks. A bill was passed authorizing the issue of new bonds of the United States in place of those destroyed or defaced.

In the Senate on Wednesday memorials were presented in opposition to permitting foreign-born citizens to be eligible to the Presidency. The House bill granting Mr. Scott his depot site in Washinton was favorably reported upon and laid over for future action. The bill repealing the prohibition of promotions in the staff departments of the army was passed. A discussion on the administration of the Navy Department sprung up on the Appropriation bill, and continued during the remainder of the session. In the House of Representatives the Senate amendments to the bill repealing the duties on tea and coffee were agreed to and the bill was passed. The House then again resolved itself into a debating society on the tariff question, and speeches were delivered by Messrs. Kelley, Stevenson and others. Mr. Negley withdrew his bill providing that a number of railroad companies shall be paid full passenger fare for soldiers transported by them during the war, which, if passed, would have taken $20,000,000 from the Treasury.

In the Senate on Thursday, but little business was on hand. It was agreed to meet an hour earlier in the morning to give additional time for closing up the work of the session. Some discussion followed on the bill authorizing United States officials in France to receive testimonials from the Emperor of Germany. The Post Office Appropriation bill was taken up, and the amendment increasing the appropriations for the Asiatic mail service debated until the Senate went into Executive session. In the House of Representatives a bill was adopted to supply citizens of Montana with arms and ammunition for use against the Indians. The bill to establish the Territory of Oklahoma was postponed until next December. The remainder of the day was devoted to discussion of the Tariff bill.

Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, California.

Advertising alone does not produce success. The thing which is advertised must have *intrinsic merit*, or else large advertising will do it more harm than good. If you have anything which you know to be good, *advertise it thoroughly*, and you will be sure to succeed; if it is poor, don't praise it, for people will soon discover you are lying.

Such is the policy of the BURLINGTON ROUTE, which runs to three great regions in the West: 1st, To Omaha, connecting with the great Pacific Roads. 2d, To Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska, and all that beautiful region south of the Platte, filled with R. R. lands and homesteads.—3d, To St. Joseph, Kansas City and all Kansas points.

The roads are splendidly built, have the best bridges, finest cars, the Miller platform and coupler, and the safety air brake (to prevent the loss of life that is everywhere else happening); Pullman's sleepers, Pullman dining cars, large and powerful engines (to make quick time and good connections), and are, in a word, the best equipped roads in the West. So that if you desire to go safely, surely, quickly and comfortably to any point in Southern Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, or on the Pacific Roads, be sure that you go "By Way of Burlington."

All who wish particular information, and a large map, showing *correctly* the Great West, and all its railroad connections, can obtain them, and any other knowledge, by addressing General Passenger Agent, B. & Mo. R. R. R., Burlington, Iowa.

DO NOT MISS THE CHANCE.—When anything offers which promisses to be an advantage, do not miss the chance of seizing upon it. By *saving money* you *make money*. It is not what you *earn*, but what you *save*, that makes riches. If you would save a large percentage in the purchase of your Spring and Summer Clothing, procure them from the immense stock, at the Great Clothing Emporium of BENNETT & Co., Tower Hall, No. 518 Market street, half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets, Philadelphia.

THE FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE Co. of York, Pa., has been in successful operation nearly 19 years; has paid twelve hundred and ten claims amounting to $712,697.56, without a single assessment. Prompt and ready, it has always been able to meet its engagements; never permitting debts to accumulate. Prudent and careful, it has established a business far superior in quality to that of any Mutual Company, doing a general business in Pennsylvania, hence the small percentage of losses and freedom from assessments.—Insures against loss or damage by fire and lightning, on all safe class property at reasonable rates. Losses liberally adjusted and promptly paid.

E. E. EWING, Agent,
Elkton.

THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

[*Special Despatch to Phil. Press.*]

CINCINNATI, May 1.—When the Liberal Republican Convention assembled at Exposition Hall, at noon to-day, two things were very strongly noticed: First, the comparatively small number present; and second, the utter dissatisfaction in the large mass of delegates. When it is considered this is a mass convention, and not one regularly chosen upon the usual basis of Congressional representation, it was to be expected that there would be thousands present where there are not hundreds. The frends of the movement, measuring there numbers in the corridors and the hotels, magnified them into ten or fifteen tousand, when a careful estimate shows not more than five thousand people including the delegates and spectators present in Exposition Hall when the Convention was called to order, and a large number of vacant seats, both in the body of the hall and in the galleries. The story about the extraordinary demand for tickets of admission, industriously circulated by the friends of the movement, was manifestly a delusion of Democrats experienced in conventions, who came here expecting to find an extraordinary outpouring of the people opposed to President Grant's administration, and against his re-election. They

SHOOK THEIR HEADS

in bitter disappointment as they gazed upon the empty chairs and benches. Illinois and Missouri have furnished the majority of all present, and have delegations representing various factions. Col. Grosvenor, in calling the convention to order, asserted that every State was fully represented. In point of fact this is not true. There are at least six States which are not represented even by self-appointed delegates. Whoever avows hostility to Grant is at liberty to enroll himself as a delegate from Massachusetts, though he may have never been north of Mason and Dixon's line. With the exception of Carl Schurz, and one or two others not national, no prominent man nor great popular leader appeared in the convention to-day. Even the number of local politicians was notoriously small. Senator Sumner, Horace, Greeley, and other prominent names mentioned for weeks past in connection with the convention, were not present. Even Senator Fenton deemed it prudent to keep away. Another marked feature of the convention was a large proportion of old men and men beyond the middle period of life among the delegates, who looked as if they had come together to grumble at their fate.

SOLDIER ELEMENT,

no officer whose name has become historic as a leader of great armies that suppressed the rebellion. There are generals and colonels who figure in the convention, but who have no records of which their posterity might be proud. The entire force of the opposition to Grant showed its hand to-day, but, as a prominent Democrat remerked, "it has neither brains nor pocket." The opening speech of Judge Stanley Matthews, temporary chairman, was exceedingly flat, and produced no effect and elicited very little enthusiasm. The manipulators of the convention are greatly disappointed with Matthews, because they had expected he would fire the anti-Grant heart of the delegates. Schurz himself was

EVIDENTLY DEPRESSED,

and when the assemblage shouted for him he had no heart to make a speech. An early adjournment of the convention was had, for the ostensible purpose of allowing the States to select their delegations. This created much dissatisfaction. The real object was to allow more time for consultation about the platform.

The first and second days of the Convention passed away without it "naming the next President." Greeley and Gratz Brown seemed to be in advance at the end of the second day's work, but complications arose about the tariff plank, which may have destroyed their prospects. On the second day, just before the Convention was called to order an immense sensation was caused by Susan B. Anthony and Mrs. Gordon marching arm in arm up the centre aisle and on to the stage, where they seated themselves in chairs reserved for Vice Presidents.

Amidst uproarious laughter the Convention gave three cheers for "Dolly Varden and her daughter."

The Convention got fairly to work on Thursday and made Carl Schurz President. A squabble ensued over the tariff plank. An effort was made to have the Convention take this question out of the hands of its committees, and adopt the principle which the Protectionists are willing to accede to—that the considerations of revenue have nothing to do with a Presidential canvass, and should be remitted to the Congressional districts to decide for themselves in electing members of the House of Representatives. This, be it understood, was a movement in behalf of Mr. Greeley and the Pennsylvanians, who are touchy on any prospect of a damaging blow to their protectionist theories; but the Convention at once displayed its free-trade tendencies by laying on the table the motion to adopt this plan of Mr. Greeley's.

C. C. Fulton, editor of the *Baltimore American*, writes to that paper from Cincinnati, after the close of the second day's session.

"The excitement around the hotels since the adjournment of the Convention is entense, and a warm time is contemplated in the morning. The tariff plank to be reported by the committee is said to lean decidedly to free trade, and will be warmly opposed by Pennsylvania.

McClure is furious over the proceedings to-night, and charges Schurz with refusing to recognize him or give him an opportunity to reply to Judge Matthews' attack on the pig-iron ring.

It is probable to-night that the Pennsylvania delegation will bolt the Convention to-morrow.

As to the Presidency, the action of the Convention to-night is regarded as favorable to Greeley, though Adams' chances have been thought best all day."

Thursday's proceedings are the latest we can obtain before going to press. Perhaps this Convention of professional politicians may nominate a candidate and perhaps it may dissolve in a bolt. It is a curious spectacle to be named "Reform."

DIED.

McNEAL.—At Bell Hill, on May 2nd, 1872, HANNAH, wife of Thomas McNeal, in the 68th year of her age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, without further notice, on Sabbath afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

CANTWELL.—Suddenly, near Elkton, on Thursday night, May 2nd, 1872, at 10 o'clock, CATHARINE, wife of Robert E. Cantwell.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, this (Saturday) morning at 10 o'clock.

McCAULEY.—At the residence of Howard Davis, White county, Tennessee, on Saturday, 20th of April, FANNIE, daughter of Absalom McCauley, in the 22d year of her age.

McCAULEY.—On Tuesday, March 19th, 1872, at New Leeds, MARTHA J., wife of Henry McCauley, in the 47th year of her age.

ARMSTRONG.—On the 6th of April, 1872, ANNA D. ARMSTRONG, aged 83 years.

FISHER.—On the 18th of April, JAMES FISHER, in the 87th year of his age.

McCAULEY.—On the 13th of April, MARY VIOLA McCAULEY, aged 9 months.

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. Mecklin, Samuel Logan, W. Dennison and others, to a county road, crossing Bryan Fields' land, and terminating near near a new church called Bethel, give notice that they will meet at Bethel Church, on Tuesday, the 14th day of May, 1872, at 9 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of viewing and determining the location of said road.

J. N. BLACK,
W. T. RAMSEY,
ROBT. WHITE,
Examiner.

April 13, 1872—5w

OUR STOCK OF GROCERIES

is always Full, good Quality and Cheap.
E. MARTIN'S,
Feb 10— Rising Sun, Md.

RETURNED TO ELKTON.

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

SALT.—LIVERPOOL G. A. SALT.
TURK'S ISLAND SALT.
ROCK SALT.
For sale by
mar 30 JOHN PARTRIDGE.

MARTIN'S

STOCK OF GOODS is Full, Cheap and Good.
Feb 10— RISING SUN, MD

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Dr. T. A. Roberts will call without delay and settle, or expect to have their accounts placed in the hands of an officer.
The undersigned will attend in CECILTON, on SATURDAY, the 11th of May, inst., when settlements can be made.
may 4, 1872—1w J. T. McCULLOUGH, Administrator.

TRY THE TROPHE TOMATO

PLANTS.

Jersey Nansemond Sweet Potato

SPOUTS. For sale by the Dozen, Hundred and Thousand.
ROBT. H. BELL,
Opposite Public School House,
may 4, 1872—4w ELKTON, Md.

MRS. A. E. GROVES

has just returned from the city with a fine assortment of latest styles of

BONNETS, HATS,
Ribbons, Flowers, Chignons,

HAIR, and everything in the Millinery line.
Thankful for past patronage, she invites the ladies to call and see her new stock at her Store on Main street, North East. [may 4, 1872—2w

TOURNAMENT,

AT GALENA, KENT CO., MD.

On Thursday, June 13th, 1872.

☞NUMBER OF KNIGHTS LIMITED TO FORTY.

No Entrance Fee to Knights, but they must furnish their own equipments, and are requested to notify the Secretary on or before May 10th of Title assumed, &c.
A meeting will be held on May the 10th to receive Reports, &c. W. ROGERS,
Galena, may 4, 1872—5w Secretary.

ONE HUNDRED TONS

LISTER BONES.

JUST RECEIVED.

PRICE, $38 PER TON.

J. TOME & CO.,
may 4, 1872—4w PORT DEPOSIT.

SPRING MILLINERY.

A FULL AND HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

FASHIONABLE
SPRING MILLINERY,
AT
MRS. M. A. NELSON'S,
may 4, 1872—3w ELKTON, MD.

AT "THE COTTAGE"

IS THE PLACE TO GET YOUR

BOOTS & SHOES,

FOR

Men, Women, Misses and Children.

OUR MOTTO:—"The Nimble Sixpence is better than the Slow Shilling."

MASON & HOPKINS,
MAIN STREET, opposite Church street,
may 4, 1872—3m ELKTON.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a Decree of the Circuit Court for Cecil county, in Chancery, the undersigned, as Trustee, will offer at Public Sale, at the Store of John Suttle, at New Leeds, Cecil county, Maryland, on

Wednesday, 29th of May, 1872,

AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M., A

DESIRABLE FARM,

situated near New Leeds, on the Blue Ball road near the New Leeds Cross Roads, in Cecil county, Md., containing

61 Acres, 3 Roods & 21 Perches,

more or less; being a part of the same land which was, on the 15th day of August, 1865, conveyed to Mary A. Price, wife of Joseph W. Price, by Mary A. Partridge and Jane H. Partridge.

The improvements consist of a good FRAME HOUSE, two stories and an attic, with Kitchen and good outbuildings.

The quality of the soil is good. The farm is well watered, and convenient to churches, schools and mills.

THE TERMS OF SALE, as prescribed by the decree, are as follows: One thousand dollars of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale; and the balance in two equal instalments at Six and Twelve months from day of sale. The credit payments to bear interest from the day of sale, and be secured by the Bonds or Notes of the purchaser, with a surety or sureties to be approved by the Trustee.
may 4, 1872—ts JOHN E. WILSON, Trustee.

ATTORNEY'S SALE

OF

A VALUABLE LOT OF LAND,

IN THE VILLAGE OF NORTH EAST.

Under and by virtue of the power given to the undersigned, as Attorney for the North East Building and Loan Association of Cecil county, Md., by Eli Burroughs and Martha Jane Burroughs, his wife, in and by their Mortgage Deed to the said North East Building and Loan Association, bearing date March 20th, 1869, and recorded in Liber D. S., No. 1, folio 430, &c., one of the Mortgage Records of Cecil county, aforesaid, the undersigned, as Attorney aforesaid, will expose for sale, on the premises, at North East, Cecil county, aforesaid, on

Thursday, May 30th, 1872,

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

LOT OF LAND,

situate, lying and being in the village of North East, upon which the said Eli Burroughs now resides, and which was conveyed unto the said Martha Jane Burroughs by Millicent A. Mercer, by her Deed, dated March 20th, 1869, and recorded among the Land Record Books of Cecil county, aforesaid. The lot of ground contains

One-Quarter of an Acre of Land,

and is 24 1-5 yards in width by 50 yards in depth, and is located on the main street and in the business part of the town. The improvements consist of a large comfortable FRAME DWELLING HOUSE and Kitchen, in good order and repair.

THE TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on day of sale. Costs of Deed, Stamp, &c., to be paid by purchaser.
REUBEN HAINES, Attorney
for the North East Building and Loan Association.
may 4, 1872—ts

D. L. STANTON,

(*Successor to STANTON & MOORE,*)

DEALER IN

TOBACCOS AND CIGARS,

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

IN THE "HOLLOW."

SIGN of the "RED POSTS,"

OPPOSITE THE "BEE HIVE"

may 4, 1872—tf

TO CONTRACTORS.

The County Commissioners of Cecil county will receive, at their office, in Elkton, up to 2 o'clock P. M., ON TUESDAY, MAY 14th, PROPOSALS for building STABLE for use of Sheriff of said county, according to the following specifications:

GENERAL DIMENSIONS.

28 feet by 34 feet, outside measurement, and two stories high—the first story 9 feet high in the clear; the second story 7 feet 6 inches high from bottom of joist to top of plate, and peak to raise 11 feet from top of plate.

FOUNDATION.

The Foundation to be 18 inches below the surface of the ground, and 10 inches above at the highest point, and wall under each entry sill; all foundation walls to be built of good stone, and laid in good lime mortar.

BRICK WORK.

The Walls of the first story to be 13 inches thick; second story, 9 in hes; of good red brick, laid in good lime mortar, pointed outside and plastered inside.

CARPENTER WORK.

Joist to be 3x8 inches, 2 feet between centers, floors laid over with tongue and grooved boards; Door Frames to be made of good red or white oak, 3x12 inches, and Doors to be 1 inch, tongue and grooved, boards double; Window Frames to be made of good white pine plank, 2x12 inches, with Sash in first story, and Shutters made in same manner as the doors; halls to be finished as shown in plan, and of good material.

ROOF.

The Rafters to be 3x6 inches, good white pine, and dressed ends, to pattern furnished by the Commissioners; and Outlookers same material, and finished same as rafters, for painting, to be sheathed for slate; all sheathing that shows outside to be dressed, and to be covered with the best quality of Peach Bottom slate; Stop Gutters of good tin, painted on the underside, and four down Spouts also of good tin.

The Ventilator of proper proportions, all tin; and all planed woodwork to have two good coats of paint.

FILLING.

The lower floor to be filled in with clay and gravel, and well rammed to top of stone foundation.

SHED.

The Shed to be built of brick and covered with slate, and correspond in finish with the Stable.

All Doors and Shutters to be hung with Wrought Strap Hinges.

The whole work to be done under the supervision of the County Commissioners, and the successful bidder will be required to enter into bond, with approved security, for the faithful performance of the work.

The County Commissioners reserve the right to accept or reject any or all bids.

By order of the Commissioners of Cecil county.
WM. T. MILLER,
may 4, 1872—2w Clerk.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

To Loan on First Mortgage,

10,000, IN SUMS OF $1,000 AND UPWARDS.
JAMES B. GROOME, Agent.
may 4, 1872—2w* Elkton, Md.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

National Bank of Elkton,

AT ELKTON, IN THE STATE OF MARYLAND,

at close of business, Friday, April 19th, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$174,240 80
Overdrafts	164 13
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation	100,000 00
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation	22,410 51
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	4,370 93
Due from other National Banks	392 64
Due from other Banks and Bankers	2,900 00
Banking House	926 12
Current Expenses	1,483 12
Taxes Paid	334 79
Cash Items (including Stamps)	285 00
Bills of other National Banks	2,036 59
Fractional Currency (including Nickels)	81 50
Specie—Coin	10,960 00
Legal Tender Notes	1,420 30
Profit and Loss	
	$322,209 50

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid	$100,000 00
Discount	3,659 05
Interest	2,566 51
Exchange	212 70
National Bank Circulation outstanding	87,945 00
Individual Deposits	123,826 76
Due to National Banks	4,508 48
Due to other Banks and Bankers	10 00
	$322,209 50

State of Maryland, County of Cecil, ss:

I, RICHARD McFARLAND, Cashier of The National Bank of Elkton, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief
R. McFARLAND, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 1st day of May, 1872. R. E. JAMAR, Notary Public.

Correct. Attest:
DAVID SCOTT,
REUBEN HAINES, } Directors.
H. H. BRADY,
may 4, 1872—1w

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF

The Cecil National Bank,

AT PORT DEPOSIT, IN THE STATE OF MARYLAD,

at the close of business, on the 19th day of April, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$408,792 74
Overdrafts	2,479 54
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation	200,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand	950 00
Northern Pacific R. R. Bonds on hand	4,100 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	49,071 86
Due from other National Banks	170 27
Due from other Banks and Bankers	17,604 09
Furniture and Fixtures	3,000 00
Current Expenses	1,327 66
Taxes Paid	2,625 64
Premiums	6,089 77
Protest Accounts	62 25
Cash Items (including stamps)	527 04
Bills of other National Banks	5 00
Bills of State Banks	77 00
Fractional Currency, (including Nickels)	255 52
Specie	61 00
Legal Tender Notes	20,882 00
	$824,703 70

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$200,000 00
Surplus Fund	45,000 00
Discount $12,037 41	
Exchange 5,481 42	
Profit and Loss 18 09	17,537 82
National Bank Circulation outstanding	267,025 00
State Bank Circulation outstanding	226 00
Individual Deposits	191,621 22
Due to National Banks	3,146 22
Due to other Banks and Bankers	67 44
	$824,703 70

State of Maryland, County of Cecil, ss:

I, J. B. RAMSAY, Cashier of The Cecil National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. B. RAMSAY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 1st day of May, 1872. GEO. W. VANDIVER, Notary Public.

Correct. Attest:
J. TOME,
J. H. ROWLAND, } Directors.
J. P. VANNEMAN,
may 4, 1872—1w

PUBLIC LOCAL LAW.

CHAPTER 370.

AN ACT to repeal section eighty-two of Article eight of the Code of Public Local Laws, entitled "Cecil County," sub-title "Elkton," and to re-enact the same with amendments.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That section eighty-two of Article eight of the Code of Public Local Laws, entitled "Cecil county," sub-title "Elkton," be and the same is hereby repealed, and re-enacted so as to read as follows:

§2. The said President and Commissioners shall have power to levy and collect taxes in said town, not exceeding in any one year twenty cents on the one hundred dollars on the assessable property of said town, but by a vote of three-fourths of the whole number of said President and Commissioners said tax may be levied at thirty cents in the hundred dollars, and by a unanimous vote of the whole number of said President and Commissioners a levy of forty cents in the hundred dollars and no more, may be made; *provided*, that no levy of forty cents in the hundred dollars shall be hereinafter made in any two successive years; and they shall, during the month of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and once in every ten years thereafter, or oftener, if they think proper, appoint an Assessor, who shall, under oath, assess and value the property in said town in the same manner as County Assessors; *provided*, that the assessable value hereafter for the purpose of taxation shall be only two-thirds of the actual value of the property situated in said town, but shall not include real or personal property situated beyond its boundaries, nor personal property only constructively in said town, though owned by persons residing in said town of Elkton; and *provided, further*, that in assessing any of the lands within the town, which may be occupied and used as farms, or may be a part or parts of farms, such lands shall be valued and assessed as lots of four acres of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, and shall not be valued and assessed by the number of acres therein; and it shall be the duty of the Town Commissioners of Elkton to keep one fire engine in good order, and it shall be the duty of the Bailiff of the said town to superintend and take care of and preserve the fire apparatus of the same and to keep it in good order, and his compensation for such service shall be regulated by the President and four Commissioners of said town.

A. P. GORMAN,
Speaker of the House of Delegates.
HENRY SNYDER,
President of the Senate.

Approved April 1, 1872:
WM. PINKNEY WHYTE, Governor.

True copy; test:
JAMES S. FRANKLIN,
Clerk Court of Appeals of Maryland.
may 4, 1872—3w

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Under and by virtue of a Decree of the Circuit Court for Cecil county, sitting as a court of equity, the undersigned, as Trustee, will offer at Public Sale, at the Court House door, in Elkton, Cecil county, Md., on

TUESDAY, the 28th day of MAY, 1872,

at 11 o'clock A. M., all the following described REAL ESTATE, of which a certain Howard Titus died seized.

No. 1. All that

VALUABLE FARM,

a portion of "Geoffarison," which was conveyed unto the said Howard Titus by James Hughes and wife, in their Deed of Partition, bearing date August 1st, 1854, and recorded in Liber H. H. M., No. 3, folio 462, &c., one of the Land Record Books of Cecil county, aforesaid, and containing

106 Acres, 3 Roods and 10 Perches

OF LAND, more or less. The improvements consist of a large comfortable Frame DWELLING, a large Barn, Granary and Stable.

The land is of good quality and easily tilled. 10 acres are in excellent Timber, consisting of Oak, Chestnut and Hickory. Also, Peach and Apple Orchards in full bearing.

Possession of the farm will be given upon the terms of sale being complied with.

No. 2. All that Lot of Land,

with the improvements thereon, situate, lying and being on the north side of Main street, in the town of Elkton, and which was conveyed unto the said Howard Titus by William M. Knight and wife, by their deed bearing date December 21st, 1870, and recorded in Liber D. S., No. 4, folio 241, &c., another of said Land Record Books of Cecil county, aforesaid. The improvements consist of a large comfortable Brick DWELLING, recently repaired; substantially built, with large rooms and high ceilings. Also, a small Dwelling House, Garden, Stable, &c. This property is in good order and is located in one of the best sections of the town, fronting 80 feet on the Main street and extending back to Cathedral street 330 feet. This property may be divided and sold in two portions of 40 feet each fronting on Main street.

No. 3. All that Lot or Parcel

OF GROUND, situate, lying and being on the south side of Main street, in the town of Elkton, and which was conveyed to the said Howard Titus by Aaron G. Tuite and wife, by their Deed bearing date March 25th, 1870, and recorded in Liber D. S., No. 2, folio 627, &c., one of the Land Record Books of Cecil county, aforesaid. Upon this property is located the well-known BLACKSMITH SHOP, and is considered, as a place for business, the best locality in town. Fronts 28 feet on Main street.

TERMS OF SALE, as per Decree, are as follows:—One-third of the purchase money to be paid in Cash on the day of sale; the balance in two equal instalments of Six and Twelve months from day of sale, to be secured by the Bonds of the purchaser, with approved security, and to bear interest from day of sale.

☞Costs of Stamps and Deed to be paid by purchaser.
REUBEN HAINES,
may 4, 1872—ts Trustee.

NOTICE

is hereby given to the creditors of Howard Titus, deceased, to file their claims against said estate, with the vouchers thereof, with the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Cecil county, within Four months from day of sale.

PORT DEPOSIT

ELECTION NOTICE.

By order of the President and Commissioners of the Village of Port Deposit, an ELECTION will be held in said Village on the

SECOND MONDAY IN MAY, NEXT,

(13th,) for the purposing of ADOPTING or REJECTING an AMENDED CHARTER, passed by the General Assembly at its last session.

All citizens qualified to vote for Commissioners are qualified voters upon this question, and may cast their ballots either For the New Act of Incorporation, or Against the New Act of Incorporation.

The election will be held at the Public House of John A. Thompson, and the polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 6 o'clock P. M.

A printed copy of the Act of Incorporation will be posted in the public places of the village.

By order. D. K. RALSTON, Clerk.
Port Deposit, Md., april 27, 1872—3w

A. HUDSON & M. J. BIDDLE,

Fashionable DRESS MAKERS,

BOW STREET, ELKTON.

☞Also, Plain Sewing. [april 4—3m

REAL ESTATE.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

By virtue of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Cecil county, the undersigned, as Administrator of the personal estate of Philip Sauter, dec'd., will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, in Port Deposit, on

SATURDAY, the 18th day of May, 1872,

AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M., THE

STORE HOUSE,

DWELLING AND BAKERY,

for many years occupied by the said deceased.

This property is located in the center of the town, near the Railroad Depot, and is regarded as one of the best business locations in the town.

TERMS LIBERAL, and made known at sale.
J. W. ABRAHAMS,
April 27, 1872—ts Administrator.

237 Acres of WOODLAND,

AT PUBLIC SALE.

The undersigned, as Agent for Margaret Carrinder, will offer for sale, at the Court House door, in the town of Elkton, Cecil county, Md., on

Wednesday, May 15th, 1872,

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

TRACT OF WOOD AND TIMBER LAND,

situated in ELK NECK, Cecil county, Md., adjoining the lands of Lilly and others and the Elk Neck road, with a Right-of-Way to a good Landing on Elk River, about ½ mile from the property.

This property is all under Timber and Wood, and would cut, it is supposed by good judges, thousands of