The Cecil Whig

ELKTON, JULY 6, 1872.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN NOMINEES.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

CAMPAIGN WHIG.

4 Months for - 40 Cents.

We will send THE WHIG as a Campaign Paper, from the 9th of July till the Presidential election, in November, for **40 Cents.**

We propose to expose the Democracy in their new role of attempting to steal to power, disguised in the old white hat and coat of Horace Greeley. We are fighting the same old party of "treason, strategem and spoils," and mean to beat them by exposing their "little game" to cheat unsuspecting Republicans by adopting the farmer of Chappaqua as a blind.

The friends of GRANT AND WILSON, and of the Republican party in Cecil, cannot aid the cause more effectually than by making an effort to get up Campaign Clubs for *The Whig* at every Post Office in the county.

40 cents for 4 months will not much more than pay for the paper *The Whig* is printed on.

☞ No campaign subscriptions received without they are accompanied by the cash.

—Note the following, from the New York *Times:* "There is not a rascal in this city who does not propose to vote for Greeley. Tweed, Sweeny, Hall—the entire Tammany gang—are for him. Every Tammany organization in this city is being revived for his benefit. The Tammany Republicans—the meanest politician in the world—are using all their efforts in his favor. Under this stimulus the "Americus Club" was revived last week, "Boss" Tweed in the chair—the first time he has dared to show himself in public for months past."

It is the Tammany Democrats, allied with the ex-rebels of the South, who make up the bulk and the most active element of Greeley's supporters.

It is becoming very plain *why* the Democracy have resolved, as a party, unanimously to support Greeley. There is nothing very strange about it. When the whole tribe of Tammany thieves, who are personal acquaintances and some of them business partners, support him with so much public emphasis, the whole Democratic tribe, far and near, know that he has been sounded and is *safe*—safe for those notorious thieves. Would such men prefer him to Grant, if they thought him more honest? If they thought Greeley more a friend of the honest laborer than of such men as Tweed &co., who make their living by stealing? There are but few Republicans who have been beguiled to follow Greeley, but with the light that the last few weeks have thrown upon that coalition between him and the Democrats, we marvel that even one with an honest purpose at heart, can be found who is not alarmed and ashamed to be found in the company that is drawing the closest round him.

—It would seem that nagging and a devotion to so-called Liberal Reform go together. There is no end to the complaints of these Reform newspapers that Gen. Grant and his over-worked Cabinet officers, when their present duties are performed, seek relief in relaxation; and it is even said that after working faithfully and cheerfully through the session with Congress as a body, they have fled the face of the individual Congressman seeking an interview. The *Tribune*, the other day, reproduced some snarling of this kind from a disreputable source. It is nearly Midsummer, and the season is ten days earlier and ten degrees hotter in Washington than it is here; yet because the President and some members of the Cabinet have gone to the sea-side, or to their own rural homes, they are held up to the public as neglectful of their duties, and spoken of as if they were truant school-boys. The same thing has been commonly done in this country heretofore, and is done by hard-worked officials the world over. Our President and his advisers can communicate and be communicated with by telegraph, and the President himself can be in Washington, if he is needed there, in six hours. But what of that? Shall an opportunity for a nagging fling be lost? Such fault-finding is of the pettiest kind. It has one value, however—it shows to what straits Gen. Grant's opponents are reduced when they wish to charge him with misconduct.—*N. Y. Times.*

—The following from the *Evening Post* may help to reassure Democrats who are concerned about the waning prospects of a "straight" nomination at Baltimore. It may serve, also, as a seasonable reminder to Republicans, of the precise issues into which the Presidential contest has resolved itself:

The party will make a straight nomination at Baltimore in putting Greeley's name at the head of the ticket, the very straightest nomination possible, for it proposes thereby to reinstate the old party organization in power at Washington. Yielding nothing, compromising nothing, acknowledging nothing, promising nothing, they have captured a feeble old man, whose desire for office is almost an insanity, and who, to compass it, is ready to turn his back upon the record of his whole life; and on the supposition of his popularity with his own party they propose to capture Republican votes enough to put themselves into power. Whether they will succeed in carrying such a scheme as this to a successful termination, or whether, succeeding in it, they will cheat Greeley or Greeley cheat them, is another question. But cunning as Greley is—and an unfathomable cunning is one of his strongest characteristics as it is always of the class of men to which he belongs—we believe he will be no match for the men into whose hands he has delivered himself. A share of the plunder no doubt will be thrown to the hungry adventurers, men and women, whom he would carry to Washington; but a share of political power—not a bit of it."

—Peter's Detector says: A very ingenious trick, by which a gang of swindlers are making money by mutilating national bank notes of the denomination of five dollars, has recently come to our notice. The dodge consists of making ten bills out of nine, and is so managed that there is but one pasting to each of the manufactured note. The nine whole bills are taken, and from the right of the first one-tenth is sliced off; from the right of the second, two-tenths; from the right of the third, three-tenths, and so on to number nine, from which nine-tenths are taken from the right, or what amounts to the same thing, one-tenth from the left. Number one is passed as it is, with a tenth gone from the right; the one-tenth taken from number one is pasted to the residue of number two, from which two-tenths had been taken; these two-tenths are made to answer the place of the three-tenths taken from number three, and so on through.—Thus nine five dollars notes are completed, leaving the original number nine, with a tenth gone from the left as a tenth note. It will be seen that but a tenth is gone from each bill, and in a different place on every one, and a little ingenious pasting makes the loss imperceptible to ordinary observers.

☞ Wilmington, Delaware, is a thriving city—made so by its manufactories.—Not the least of these is the establishment for making the "Wilmington City Soap," which is in such general use over the country.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

NO. 6.

OMAHA, Neb., June 12th, 1872.

Omaha was the great Mecca of the speculator and Western emigrant's hope a few years ago, when the Union Pacific Railroad was under construction. Everything was conducted here then on high-pressure principles. After the completion of the road, however, the centre of attraction was removed from Omaha, and divided among other places on the route, and this young city of the plains had a sinking spell for a time, from which, however, it has happily recovered, and appears to be steadily and permanently improving. The city had, by the census of 1870, 16,000 inhabitants; is beautifully situated on the west bank of the Missouri river, opposite Council Bluffs—and between the places there is a great deal of local jealousy. Omaha contains many fine brick buildings three to five stories. Its streets are wide, cutting each other at right angles, are planted with shade-trees, which in a few years will add largely to their appearance and comfort.—Like Western cities generally, Omaha contains many fine schools, both public and private, and among its institutions of modern improvements it numbers a street-railway. There are many commanding sites on the bluffs, back of the town, which will be occupied by future buildings of the ornamental class, which will add greatly to the beauty of the city. Some of those sites are already improving in this manner. But the large body of the finest land in the world for agricultural and grazing purposes, which surrounds Omaha, reaching for 200 miles east and west of the city, and nearly as far north and south of it, insures for the city a grand future.

I might say a great deal about Omaha and Council Bluffs—the latter derives its name from the council held here by Lewes and Clark with the Indians in 1804—but what most interests the eastern reader is the undeveloped country spreading out hundreds of miles in all directions an unbroken sod, except in the immediate neighborhood of the towns and railroads. The Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company have a land grant extending for two hundred miles east of Omaha, of 20 miles on each side of their road, of every alternate section, and as far west as Fort Kearney; and the Union Pacific Company has a similar grant, extending from Omaha to Ogden, a thousand miles.—It would be difficult to find a more beautiful agricultural country than that through which the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad runs in Southern Iowa. A prairie, rolling enough for complete drainage, but not enough removed from the dead level to impede agricultural pursuits. This country extending west of Omaha two hundred miles, is the home of the Indian corn. In the eastern portion of this region the land is pretty well taken up and under cultivation, but only a small percentage west of Omaha is yet broken by the plow. Here a farm of a thousand acres could be marked out and every square foot of it plowed and planted without meeting with a stone or brush to obstruct the plowshare; and a soil that will produce corn year after year without manure or apparent exhaustion. Corn is bought up in this region of country and further east by grain merchants, hauled to the railroad stations and thrown in the ear into large cribs, many of them without roof and when the price will afford a profit, a shelling machine and elevator is set to work, driven by horse power or steam engine, and the grain shelled and loaded into cars by the same operation. Several cars can be loaded by these machines in a day, the corn being taken from the cribs in the ear and fed to the sheller. The crop is worked by wheeled cultivators, which straddle a row with two horses, and a large breadth of land is got over and made perfectly clean in a day by one man, there being neither stones or clods to interfere with the work, but the ground is as "mellow as an ash heap."

Corn is a common fuel in the towns out here, and used in the ear it makes a hot fire and is cheaper than coal at $16 a ton, when corn can be bought for 22 cents a bushel of 70 pounds in the ear. The great business of this country is farming and stock raising, and the millions of acres now unbroken by the plow will in years to come be the food garners for millions and millions of men. As you drive through this vast region day after day following the steam engine which thunders day and night almost without stopping, you gaze on the green rolling prairies touching the horizon as far as the eye can reach, till the scene is shut in by darkness, and in the morning you awake to behold the same green ocean of grass, with its gentle hills rolling in long lines like waves of the sea, and contrast this vastness with the puny efforts of the settler, whose small house stands out on the wide waste like a cockle shell on the ocean, and his garden spot of a farm a mere scratch on the bosom of old mother earth,—man with his wonderful appliances for subduing the earth sinks into nothingness by the contrast.

One institution in this country attracted my attention, which is a great saving in motive power. Windmills are in general use. The Railroad companies use them altogether for pumping water into their tanks. In Lawrence the most picturesque sight is a wind-mill on the ridge above the town, built in the primitive style. It is the property of a Swede who sent to Sweden for the mechanics who built it.—This mill is of the pattern which was used by the Egyptians in the earliest ages. The wings constitute an immense cross, each wing being composed of a piece of timber 20 feet in length. These immense wings are framed to a shaft eighteen inches in diameter, which turns in a stone box. The building is octangular in form, with a dome-shaped top or cupalo that turns with the wings when the wind veers, serving as a tail to the wings. These vast wings or arms afford power for driving a flouring mill, which is in the second story, and machiner in the first story where plow making, carriage and wagon making and other branches of implement manufacture is carried on. I never saw so much work carried on in so small and so curious a work shop, and nearly all by Swedes. The mill with its shafting, cogs, &c., is almost entirely made of wood. The framing is of the very first order, but no labor was thrown away in smoothing up the timbers for effect. This mill has been running several years, needing no repairs and costing nothing for power, but keeping a number of mechanics in contant emply.

But to return from this digression. A feature in railroad management on the prairies, strikes me as a vast improvement over our eastern railroads, which is, that although thousands of cattle graze about the railroads which of course are all unfenced, yet seldom is one killed. This economy of cattle life is found in the fact that the States out here require railroad companies to pay for all the stock they kill, and the company compels the engineers to foot half the bill of damages. The consequence is that the train is slowed down and the stock given time to get the off road. Here the trains have air brakes which are managed by steam and the engineer can put on the brakes as easily as blow the whistle. He can, therefore, stop the train almost immediately, or slow it down to any desired rate of speed.

Omaha has an elevation of 996 feet above the level of the sea, and from this to Cheyenne—pronounced Shiann—the country gradually rises. There the Rocky Mountains with the snowy range come in view. Nebraska is almost exclusively a prairie State, and although it requires a stretch of the imagination to conjure up a forest out of the small and scanty growth of timber about Omaha, yet it has more the resemblance of a forest than anything that is met with for a thousand miles west.

This is claimed to be in soil and climate a great fruit country, freedom from frosts during the months of May and September, favoring the growth of all fruits adapted to the Temperate Zone. West of Omaha the dry latitude is soon met with and fifty miles west grazing becomes the most important and profitable business. The lands along these roads are settling up rapidly and in a few years will all be taken by sale and preemption.

I met with some old Cecil acquaintances at Omaha, whose kindness places me under obligations. Mr. O. P. Killingsworth and family, Mr. R. Bye and family, and Mr. F. Cummings and family. Mr. Bye was the first I met at the depot in Omaha. Mr. K. was absent on duty while I was in Omaha, but his better half looked as natural as an old acquaintance and longed to be among the scenes of her youth once more. Persons who have strong attachments for their early home, seldom become entirely reconciled to a change after middle age, and though transferred from a desert to a native paradise their hearts never ceases to yearn for the scenes of childhood.

Yesterday a vote was taken in the car I was in, resulting in 15 for Grant, 3 for Greeley, and one doubtful. It is the same story. The soreheads who have set up housekeeping on their own hook, with Greeley at the head of the family, are playing a wonderful game of brag for the purpose of catching the Baltimore nomination; but when the count is taken the little silent man is always found ahead. This last turn of Greeley to get at the head of the Democrat party is about the sharpest curve he ever turned and it will be his last.

E. E. E.

For The Cecil Whig.

FAMILIAR LAW.

ATTACHMENT.

Having in a former article touched upon Attachment it is only upon the request of several who labor by the day and month for a livelihood, and who are particularly affected by Attachment laid in the hands of their employers, that I again take up this subject.

No Attachment of the wages or hire of any laborer or employee in the hands of the employer, whether private individuals or bodies corporate, shall effect any salary or wages of the debtor which are not actually due at the date of the Attachment, and the sum of *ten* now *twenty* dollars of such wages or salary which may be due, shall be exempted from attachment, whether on warrant or judgment. Now it should be borne in mind that only the amount due from the employer to the employee, that is from the one who employs to the one employed, at the time the Attachment is laid, less twenty dollars can be attached. For instance, A hires B for so much per month; A is indebted to C; C sues A, gets judgment and lays an Attachment in the hands of B as Garnishee.—Now whatever is due A by B, less $20, C is entitled to; but as to the amount due it must be determined by the time the Attachment is laid, for if he hire by the month his months' wages are due only on the last day of the month, as well as the last hour, hence an Attachment laid on the last day would not be good, as the month would not expire until the last hour of the last day. It would have to be laid on the day following to secure the whole month's wages. It might be different where the work or hiring is really by the day, and payment by the month only being for convenience. An Attachment in that case would secure the amount over and above $10, due at the date of suing or laying the Attachments in all probability. It will also be remembered that $100 is exempt from Attachment when laid on the goods, chattels or effects of the defendant.

J. E. WILSON.

Who Supports Greeley's Nomination.

The rebel ex-Governor of North Carolina, Z. B. Vance, speaks to-day for Greeley's nomination at Baltimore. He is the man who wanted hell crowded full with Yankees, and was a party to the Salisbury prison pen management.

Beauregard, who fulminated loudly, in proclamations at least, wants Greeley nominated. So does General Hood. Forest, the murderer of Fort Pillow, and self convicted Grand Cyclops of the Ku-Klux Klan is, with Bates, Cheatham, and Brown, out for Greeley. General Gordon, of Georgia, also a Ku-klux Cyclops, is in the same boat; Benning, Wofford, Wright, the latter of whom was the willing witness who defended the Ku-klux before the Congressional Committee of Investigation, Hampton and Kershaw, are Greeley leaders in South Carolina.

In Alabama the pirate Semmes leads the list.

In Virginia Imboden, Pickett, and others of a similar stripe advocate Greeley.

The question naturally occurs. Who has moved? These men and their allies affirm they have not. Mr. Greeley has made a bridge for himself to travel over to them. The *Tribune* steadily nails the planks together with misrepresentations and malevolence of the worst type.

Who supports Mr. Greeley from the ranks of the Union army? What distinguished soldier who led the Boys in Blue? Is it John Cochrane? He is more distinguished for bizarre politics than brilliant deeds of war. He will be remembered far more for promising the people of Virginia, during the winter of 1860-61, from the steps of the Exchange Hotel, Richmond, that if the Government attempted to coerce the seceding States, he, John Cochrane, would lead an army of a hundred thousand men from the North to defend them. He is a "big thing" on leading, having tried his hand on a thousand men and failed. He had sense enough to know that the "tented field" was not a fit abiding place for him, and so he left—for the Cleveland Convention. John Cochrane is among the most distinguished Northern soldiers who favor Mr. Greeley.—*Washington Chronicle.*

—The New York *Times* charges—and the charge has not been, we believe, denied—that there is a bargain between Mr. Greeley and the Tammany ring, in pursuance of which they support him. Through this bargain "Governor Hoffman expects to get the re-nomination for Governor, and the Greeleyites and Fentonites will support him, provided he uses his influence in favor of Greeley for President. The *Nation*, always careful in its statements, also asserts that Mr. Greeley is daily contracting obligations to the Tammany politicians which he will be forced to discharge by quartering them on the Treasury, in the event of his election. It is certain the class of men who are making themselves prominent on his behalf in New York are not in the habit of working for a living.

DON'T FORGET what we have been endeavoring to fix on each reader's mind for some time past, that in procuring your Summer outfit or on getting any new Clothing a great saving can always be effected by going direct to the great clothing bazaar of BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets, Philadelphia, where a vast assortment of the finest clothing always lies ready for inspection, and for sale at the very lowest prices.

THE PHILADELPHIA CATTLE MARKET.—The market for Beef Cattle is dull and heavy. We quote at 8¼a13¼c. Receipts, 6912 head. Cows and Calves are dull and unchanged. We quote at $25a$80.—Receipts, 113 head. Veal Calves—The market for common stock is dull and lower; prime is firm. We quote at 3a8½c.—Receipts, 3980 head. Sheep and Lambs are steady at 4½a7c. for sheep, and 7a11c. for Lambs. Receipts, 22,302 head. Swine—The market for live is nominal; dressed are dull and quoted at 2¾a6¾c. Receipts, 39,040 head.

"Lights and Shadows of New York Life;

Or, the Sights and Sensations of the Great City." A work descriptive of New York City in all its various phases. Its Splendors and Wretchedness; Its High and Low Life: Its Marble Palaces and Dark Dens; Its Attractions and Dangers; Its Rings and Frauds; Its Leading Men and Politicians; Its Adventurers; Its Mysteries and Crime. By James D. McCabe, Jr.

The National Publishing Co., of Philadelphia, have just issued one of the most remarkable and attractive books of the day, bearing the above title. It is comprised in one large octavo volume of 850 pages, and illustrated with nearly 200 fine engravings of noted places, life and scenes in New York.

To Mr. McCabe is due the credit of having produced the most complete and graphic account of the great city, and its busy and varied life that it has been our fortune to meet with. His book is brim full of solid and useful information, and abounds in descriptions of the various public buildings of New York, its palaces, prisons, hotels, churches, stores, hospitals, etc.

The work sets forth in glowing colors the noble work for suffering humanity, which is going on every day in the great city, and reveals with a bold hand the terrible crimes; the dark mysteries, and the hidden sins of of metropolitan life. We are introduced into the home of the Fifth Avenue millionaire, and carried with equal interest to the squalid cellar of the Five Points beggar.—We are brought face to face with the good and the bad, the high and the low, with leading merchants, bankers, editors, and actors, with bummers, thieves, detectives, and murderers, with working women, ballet girls, adventuresses, and a host of others, and we seem to be listening to their stories from their own lips, so thoroughly does the author enchain our interest. Our warmest enthusiasm and our deepest contempt are alternately aroused by the thrilling recitals of their deeds of virtue and vice. The history and frauds of the famous Tammany Ring are related with great force and candor, and this portion alone is worth the price of the book.

In short the book is New York in miniature. The author has penetrated, under the protection of the police, into the darkest and most dangerous haunts of crime in the city, and has thus been enabled to obtain accurate information on the topics whereof he treats. Visitors to New York, cannot hope to see or know as much of the city as they may learn by a perusal of this book. To all who contemplate visiting the great Metropolis, we cordially recommend it, both for its information and for its powerful warnings against the dangers of the city. Those who cannot see New York for themselves will be in a great measure repaid for that privation by reading this work. It is published in both English and German; sold by subscription only, and the publishers want agents in every county.

Horace White on Horace Greeley.

As Horace White, of the Chicago *Tribune*, is now one of the principal supporters of Mr. Greeley for President, it may be interesting to recall Mr. White's opinion of his friend, as published in 1866:

Horace Greeley is not now, and never has been, a man who ought to be trusted with an official position requiring practical wisdom, ordinary statesmanship, or firm, consistent action. For twenty-five years he has been a marplot in council, an unreliable commander in action, a misanthrope in victory, and a riotous disorganizer in defeat. He was always fanatical in his demands for the extremest measures, and when the party has reached the eve of triumph, invariably thrusts himself forward as a negotiator of terms of surrender to the enemy. His course during the war was but a repetition of his course in politics.—In 1861 he was an open defender of secession; he changed to a vigorous champion of the war, and thereafter was forever recklessly making proposals for peace and as recklessly withdrawing them—making war in spite of Mars, and negotiating in spite of Menerva.

For twenty years he has been an uncompromising advocate for a square fight with the proslavery party, and when that kind of a fight was forced upon the Republicans in 1860, he was here in Chicago, voting not for Lincoln, nor for Chase, but for old Edward Bates, of Missouri, one of the fossils of the slave party. He was then the associate and co-laborer of that other impracticable and unreliable squad—the Blair family. The country at this time wants no inspired harlequins in the national councils. Still less does it want men with statesmanship so microscopic that they can see nothing in public business but the mileage and per diem of their fellow-members. If Mr. Greeley is not satisfied with his position as a journalist—a position which ought to be equal in point of influence, power and dignity to that of six average Senators—and if the Republicans of New York want to do something for him, let them make him State Prison Inspector, or even Governor; anything that will not make the outside of the State responsible for his follies.

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.

—The Iowa Falls *Sentinel* has been analyzing the names of Grant and Greeley:—"Our opinion is that the names, *Grant* and *Greeley*, should be analyzed thus: Both have the same handle, *Gr.* One has the suffix *ant*, which means industrious, prudent, full of work, foresight and energy, and the other has the suffix *eel-y*, which means wriggling, slippery, and not twice in the same place."

THE TRUTH!

—

BOOTS and SHOES AT COST.

H. E. GALLAHER.

July 6, 1872—1w

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

5000 AGENTS WANTED to sell the beautiful **Photograph Marriage Certificates and Photograph Family Records.** For terms, send stamp to CRIPER & BRO., Publishers, York, Pa. [July 6—1w

A LADY

OF EXPERIENCE, qualified to teach the common and higher English branches, including Mathematics, is desirous of securing a position for the next scholastic year. Address "EDITOR,

July 6, 1872—tf Elkton, Md."

FOR SALE.

1 Two-Horse POWER and THRASHING MACHINE; or will be exchanged for a Cow. Apply to

on the road from Union Meeting House to Zion. NATHAN MARPLE.

July 6, 1872—1w*

$20 REWARD.

The above reward will be given for the arrest and recovery of goods, of a man giving name of WM. T. LAMBERT; is about 23 years old; 5½ feet high; light complexion; red moustache. He stole from the undersigned, on the 3rd inst., 1 Satchel and Clothes, 1 Carpet Bag with Clothes and Books, 1 large double-barreled Gun, and 1 pair of Shoes. HOWARD ROACH,

July 6, 1872—1w Principio Furnace.

WOODLAWN CAMP MEETING

THE WOODLAWN CAMP MEETING commences August 20th, and will last ten days.

All persons in want of Tents, will please give notice to the Secretary, on or before July 20th, to insure their getting them. The Committee will furnish nothing but Canvas Tents.

PRICES OF TENTS!

10x12, with floor,	$10.	without floor,	$8.
12x16, " "	12.	" "	11.
14x20, " "	16.	" "	15.
20x30, " "	28.	" "	25.
25x40, " "	35.	" "	30.

C. S. ABRAHAMS, Secretary,

July 6, 1872—3w Woodlawn P. O., Md.

Schooley's Mountain Seminary,

NEW JERSEY.

A First-class Graduating School for Young Ladies and Gentlemen.

Location healthful. Terms moderate. Sixteenth session will commence September 3d.

Rev. L. L. STOUTENBURGH, Prin.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

When the Blood Rushes with rocket-like violence to the head, causing hot flushes, vertigo and dimness of sight, it is a certain sign that a mild, salubrious, cooling and equalizing laxative is required, and TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT should be at once resorted to.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

$1,000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that DR. BINO'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles, and nothing else.

Sold by all Druggists. Price, $1.00.

HOW, WHEN AND WHERE TO Advertise.

See the Advertisers' Gazette,

Book of 100 pages; issued Quarterly (new edition just out) contains lists of all the best Newspapers, Daily, Weekly, Religious, Agricultural, Political, Social; also, Magazines and all Periodicals devoted to class interests; also, estimates showing cost of advertising, and hints, incidents and instructions gathered from the

Experience of Successful Advertisers,

Mailed to any address for 25 cents. Address

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,

Advertising Agents, Publishers, and Dealers in all kinds of Printers' Material,

No. 41 Park Row, New York.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE

is the cheapest and best article in the market for **Blueing Clothes.** The genuine has both Barlow's and Wiltberger's name on the label, and is put up at Wiltberger's Drug Store, No. 233 North Second St., Philadelphia. D. S. WILTBERGER, Proprietor. For sale by Druggists and Grocers.

ORGANIC LAW OF THE SEXES—Conditions which impair vitality—positive and negative electricity—proof that life is evolved without union—effect of tobacco—influence of fish and phosphoric diet—pelvic diseases, stricture and varicocele, and arrest of development; ten lectures to his private surgical class, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., 42 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.; 64 pages, 25 cents.

"Every line from the pen of Dr. Dixon is of great value to the whole human race."—*Horace Greeley.*

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.

U.S. PIANO CO., N.Y. PRICE, No Agents. Circulars Free. $290

Before you purchase, stop

At WILSON'S, B. M. House.

REDUCTION IN ALL

GOODS. Retailing

At Prices that are

IMPORTANT to PURCHASERS.

NEW and full

SELECTED STOCK HAS

Arrived. Such as

Tin and Crockery-ware,

Wooden and Willow-ware.

In Queensware a full line.

Linen, Dress and Whiteoods,

SHOES and BOOTS.

ON SUGARS will no beat.

NOTIONS a full k, and

STATIONERY A LINE.

As well as in everything that is kept in a Countore.

Motto—Will Not Undersold.

J. WILSON,

July 6, 1872—tf. MEETING HOUSE.

RUSH'S

Fever and Ague Powders.

A Sure, Safe and Speedy Remedy!

☞ DOSE: One Powder Morning and Night. ☞ Price $ A Box.

Prepared and Sold by Coleman & Rogers, BALTIMORE, MD.

June 29, 1872—2m

PHILADELPHIA.

WILTBERGER'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS

are warranted equal to any made. They are prepared from the *fruits*, and will be found *much better* than many of the *Extracts* that are sold. Ask your Grocer or Druggist for Wiltberger's Extracts. BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE is, without doubt, the *best article* in the market, for *blueing clothes*. It will color more water than *four times* the same weight of Indigo, and much more than any *other wash blue* in the market. The *only genuine* is that put up at ALFRED WILTBERGER'S DRUG STORE, No. 233 North Second Street, Philadelphia, Pa. The LABELS have both WILTBERGER'S and BARLOW'S name on them,—all others are counterfeit. For sale by most Grocers and Druggists.

WILTBERGER'S INDELIBLE INK will be found on trial to be a superior article. Always on hand for sale at reasonable prices. Pure Ground SPICES.—Genuine Medicines, Chamois Skins, Sponges, Tapioca, Pearl, Sago, and all articles in the Drug line, at

ALFRED WILTBERGER'S DRUG STORE,

No. 233 North Second St., Philadelphia, Pa.

July 1, 1872—1y

SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO!

PRICES REDUCED!

STANDARD GUARANTEED!

Farmers and Dealers are informed that this article contains all the requisite elements as a Fertilizer that the soil will digest, and while it is quick in its action, it is permanent in its effect.

The increased demand for this Guano in the Southern and Middle States, is a sure criterion of its value.

JNO. S. REESE & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS,

122 SOUTH DELAWARE AVENUE, Philadelphia.

☞ We call the attention of Tobacco growers to this Guano.

Liberal Discount to Dealers

mar 2, 1872—6m

OPENING

OF

LADIES' SPRING & SUMMER

SUITS AND COSTUMES,

EVERY DAY.

BLACK, COLORED AND FANCY SILK SUITS. HERNANI, TAMISE AND CASHMERE SUITS. PIQUE, LINEN, LAWN AND ORGANDY SUITS. AND SUITS IN EVERY VARIETY OF NEW MATERIAL FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR. ALSO A FULL LINE OF SACQUES, TALMAS AND LADIES' UNDERWEAR. LACE JACKETS, POINTS, &c., &c. THE LARGEST STOCK EVER SHOWN IN THIS CITY.

AGNEW & ENGLISH,

No. 839 CHESTNUT STREET,

OPPOSITE CONTINENTAL HOTEL

AND

29 SOUTH NINTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

april 20, 1872—3m

J. E. CALDWELL & CO

902 CHESTNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

A few doors west of the Continental Hotel.

Jewelers, Silversmiths,

IMPORTERS OF

WATCHES, DIAMONDS,

Fine Bronzes, Fancy Goods,

EUROPEAN NOVELTIES.

HAVE NOW IN STORE AND ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FINE GOODS APPERTAINING TO THEIR BUSINESS.

RESPECTFULLY INVITE PERSONS VISITING THE CITY TO FAVOR THEM WITH A VISIT.

INQUIRIES AND ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

may 25, 1872.

$2000 PER ANNUM

CAN BE MADE IN SELLING THE

NEW

WHEELER & WILSON Sewing Machine.

A few reliable business men of good habits and address, located in desirable territory at present occupied, can be furnished; Security required.—Send for circular, or call on

PETERSON & CARPENTER,

GENERAL AGENTS,

9 CHESTNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Feb. 22—6m

PASCHALL'S FEVER and AGUE MIXTURE.

Prepared by Edward S. Morris,

No. 233 N. 10th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

IS COMPOSED OF INGREDIENTS,

EXCLUSIVELY VEGETABLE.

and as a cure to CHILLS AND FEVER, as well as sensitive under exposure to miasma. The character of medicine and the Proprietor was so well known in Philadelphia, that the Mayor of the city; JAY COOKE, celebrated Banker; JAS. POLLOCK, Ex-Governor of Pennsylvania, now President of the U. S. Mint; GEO. STUART, the eminent Philanthropist, and many others, called the attention of our Government to this

Invaluable Medicine,

and the attention of the Medical Bureau during the late war, was also called to it in writing by

PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

PASCHALL'S FEVER AND AGUE MIXTURE WAS BOUGHT BY THE U. S. GOVERNMENT, AND

USED IN THE HOSPITALS.

Reports of Army Surgeons, Physicians and eminent men of our country accompany each bottle of the medicine; also, directions in English, German, French and Spanish.

EDWARD S. MORRIS,

SOLE PROPRIETOR AND MANUFACTURER,

Office, No. 233 N. 10th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE BY H. H. Mitchell, ELKTON, Md., and the Trade generally.

may 9, 1872—1y

DAVIS & MILLER,

Lumber Dealers,

ELKTON, MD.,

would call the attention of CARPENTERS, FARMERS, CONTRACTORS and BUILDERS to their extensive

ASSORTMENT OF LUMBER,

SUCH AS

BOARDS, SCANTLING, JOISTS,

AND

FRAME STUFF of all sizes and qualities.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

White Pine, Y. Pine & Hemlock Flooring,

Shingles, Plastering Laths and Pickets.

DOORS, SASH,

Blinds, Shutters and Mouldings,

of various patterns, made of the best Kiln Dried Lumber.

☞ Orders from a distance promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed. [June 22, 1872—tf

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

THE subscribers have constantly on hand and for sale, the following valuable Fertilizers, viz:

Moro Phillips Super-Phosphate.
Baugh & Sons' do
Hemen & Co's do
Fine Ground Bones (best quality.)
"A A" Mexican Guano.
Lodi Co's Poudrette.

—ALSO,—

Salt by the Sack, Fine and Coarse, together with a large stock of

Prime Herrings, Nos. 2 and 3 Mackerel, at very low prices.

Grass Seeds of all kinds in season.

SEED BUCKWHEAT.

Orders for **Farming Implements** filled at Manufacturers' prices. D. SCOTT & BRO.

HORNER'S

MARYLAND SUPER-PHOSPHATE.

[WE COURT THE CHEMIST'S INQUIRY.]

After 23 years' experience in the Fertilizing business, and after establishing a wide reputation for the purity and excellence of his Bone Dust, the subscriber has been induced to prepare a Phosphate suitable to the requirements and every way worthy the attention of the Maryland farmer.

The "**Maryland**" is a rejuvenator and permanent improver of the soil. It stimulates equal to Peruvian Guano, and sustains equal to Bone, being composed almost entirely of those ingredients, with a very liberal percentage of Potash in the residum. There is no adulterator nor inferior article used—every particle of the Phosphate being of essential benefit to the land. Neither pains nor expense have been spared in its preparation, and we claim for it the greatest benefit to the farmer from the smallest outlay.

For Cotton, WHEAT and CORN, and as a general stimulant and aliment for worn and impoverished land there can be nothing superior. It is warranted to run as high in Ammonia and higher in Bone Phosphate than any other fertilizer in the market.

PRICE, $50 PER TON, IN NEW BACS. No charge for delivery.

BONE DUST, $45. BONE MEAL, $50. DISSOLVED BONE, $42, our own manufacture, in new bags; Eastern and Western BONE DUST, $35. PERUVIAN GUANO delivered from Peruvian Government Warehouse, at lowest rates. No charge for delivery.

JOSHUA HORNER, Jr.,

MANUFACTURER AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT.

Office and Warehouse, 54 S. Gay St. General Warehouse, corner *Chew and Sterling Streets.*

april 6, 1872—tf BALTIMORE, MD.

BEST BOAK HALL Clothes at Lowest Prices. Bring the Boys.

YOUNG MEN'S Always full of Boys and Men's Fine Clothing.

SUITS Stylish & Splendid. Durable and Economical. Come & see them

OAK HALL, OAK HALL, OAK HALL, OAK HALL, OAK HALL, OAK HALL, OAK HALL, OAK HALL, OAK HALL, OAK HALL, OAK HALL, OAK HALL, OAK HALL, OAK HALL.

MORE Clothes & better Clothes than ever known in any one establishment.

ELEGANT Assortment for Men of every size, every shape, and every stature.

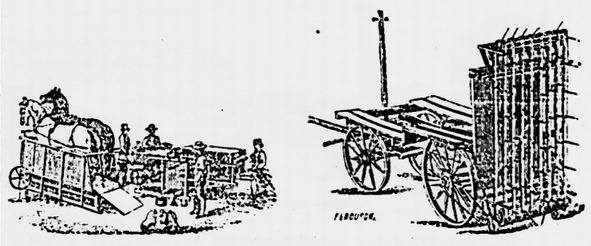
NOVELTIES in FINE CLOTHES all at Reasonable Prices.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

Sixth and Market Sts., Philadelphia.

PORT DEPOSIT

AGRICULTURAL WARE-HOUSE.



THE PEERLESS THRASHER AND CLEANER.

I confidently offer the "**PEERLESS**" Thrasher and Cleaner as better adapted to the wants of the farmer than any other now manufactured. We have a number of these Machines in store, and purchasers will consult their own interests by giving them a thorough examination. *The First Premium was awarded the* PEERLESS *Thrasher and Cleaner over all competitors wherever exhibited at the Fairs of 1871.*

ENDLESS CHAIN AND LEVER HORSE POWERS.

THE KIRBY MOWER.

THE KIRBY COMBINED MOWER AND REAPER.

THE BURDICK REAPER.

At the great Minnesota State Field Trial of Reapers and Mowers, at Owatonna, Minn., which began July 26th and ended August 3rd, 1871, these Machines swept every thing before them.

No farmer should buy a Machine this year without seeing the *Kirby Combined* and the *Burdick