JOB PRINTING!

Every Description of Job Printing executed at THE WHIG OFFICE.—

Pamphlets, Checks, Receipt and Bill-books,
Printed and Bound in any style ordered.

POSTERS,

LETTER HEADING, Envelope Printing.

CARDS OF ALL KINDS.

Colored and Bronze Printing,

EXECUTED IN THE BEST STYLE.

☞Anything in the Printing or Lithographing line can be ordered at *The Whig Office.*
Satisfaction guaranteed, or no charge made.

Terms Cash on delivery of all work.

THE CECIL WHIG.

VOL. XXX[...] 7. ELKTON, MARYLAND, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1872. WHOLE NO. 1626.

WE EXPECT TO MOVE THIS WEE[K]

NEW STORE,

ON THE OLD SI[TE]

306 MARKET ST[REE]T,

AT WHICH TIME WE WILL O[PEN]

NEW AND FULL LINE OF FALL AN[D WIN]TER

Dry Goods and Ca[rpet]s.

WM. M. KENNARD &

WILMIN[GTON, D]EL.

Sept 21, 1872.

LIGHT! AIRY! COMM[ODIO]US!

Light enough to make Goods visib[le]

Airy enough to keep them pure

Comomdious enough to give room for all who come[them!]

THESE ARE THE CHARACTERISTICS O[F]

NEW GLASS-FRONT [STO]RE,

INTO WHICH

LEVI[S]

HAS REMOVED. Within it are kept and displayed to[...]ge and sold at Prices that will please all, the most comp[...]

DRY GOODS,
WHITE GOODS,
NOTIONS & TRIMM[INGS],
BOOTS AND SH[OES],
HATS,
QUEENSWA[RE],
STATIONE[RY] &C.

TO BE FOUND IN THE COUNT[Y]

☞Don't fail to examine for yourselves.

Jan 2[...], 1872

YOU CAN DO YOUR OWN [PAIN]TING
BY USING
Bradley's Patent Enam[el] Paint,

The Most Economical, Beautiful and

These Paints are composed of PURE WHITE LEAD, [LIN]SEED OIL, with other materials which add greatly to the durability, ela[sticity] and strength of the paint. The whole are chemically combined, so tha[t they] are held in permanent solution, thus forming a new compound which [...] surface and adheres firmly to it, thus forming a smooth, glossy, firm elas[tic] Paint. The Oil, which is the real life of the Paint, cannot leave it and [...] the substance to which it is applied, as it does in paints mixed in the ordin[ary way], thus leave the pigment dead and brittle, to wash and rub off in a few mo[nths, or at] the best in three or four years. This paint is unaffected by changes of tem[perature, is per]fectly impervious to the action of water, is well adapted to all classes [of work], in every way a better Paint for either INSIDE or OUTSIDE WORK [...]TING, than any other Paint known to the trade, and will last at least T[WICE AS] LONG AS THE BEST LEAD AND OIL MIXED IN THE ORDINARY WAY.

Always Ready for Use and easily applied. [...] Gallon.

ONE GALLON COVERS 20 SQUARE YAR[DS, 2 CO]ATS.

C. P. KNIGHT, [A]gt,

No. 93 W. Lombard [St., Ba]ltimore.

☞SPECIMENS AND PRICE LIST FURNISHED GRATIS.

Jan 6, 1872—1y

☞SPECIMENS OF THE DIFFERENT COLORS MAY BE S[EEN AT THE OF]FICE OF THE CECIL WHIG, ELKTON.

HORNER'S

MARYLA[ND]

SUPER-PHOS[PH]ATE.

WE COURT THE CHEMIST'S INQU[IRY]

After 27 years' experience in the Fertilizing business, and after establi[shing a re]putation for the purity and excellence of his Bone Dust, the subscriber has [...] to pre[sent a Super-Phosphate] suitable to the requirements and every way worthy the attention of the Maryland Farmer.

The "Maryland" is a rejuvenated [...] [e]qual to Peruvian Guano, and sustains equal to Bone [...] with very liberal percentage of Potash in the [...] article of the Phosphate being of essential benefit to the land. [...] its preparation, and we claim for it the greatest benefit to the farmer [...]

For Cotton, WHEAT and CORN, and as a general [...] impoverished land there can be nothing superior. It is warranted to run as high in Ammonia as [...] phosphate than any other fertilizer in the market.

PRICE, $50 PER TON, IN NEW BAGS. [...]

BONE DUST, $45. BONE MEAL, $50. DISSOLVED BONE, $42. [...] Eastern and Western BONE DUST, $35. PERUVIAN GUANO delivered fro[m] [...] Warehouse, at lowest rates. No charge for delivery.

JOSHUA [HORNER], Jr.,

MANUFACTURER AND GEN[ERAL COMMI]SSION MERCHANT.

Office and Warehouse, 54 S. Gay St. General Wareho[use] [...] Sterling Streets, [B]ALTIMORE, MD.

april 6, 1872—tf

CHEAP BOOT & SHOE STORE.

JOHN W. DRAPER

Respectfully informs the citizens of Elkton and vicinity that he has opened a

Boot and Shoe Store,

on Main street, (a few doors west of the Bank) where will be found always on hand a full line of

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fine and Coarse Wear, and Misses' and Children's Wear.

Prompt attention given to orders for work.
The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
☞Satisfaction guaranteed.

Aug 3, 1872—3m

N[EW] LINE

For Elk[ton and] Sassafras River.

On and [after] June 1, 1872, the

STEA[MER] [...] SMITH,

[...] BR[OW]N,

Will leave Pie[r ...] Street Wharf, Baltimore, at [...] o'clock [...] Neckmand's, Betterton, Reybold's and [...] Fox River; returning the opposite d[ay ...] o'clock A. M.

☞The Ste[amer will stop] to give Passengers and Freight from [...] the river, when signaled.

PASS[AGE] [...] $1.00.

FREIG[HT] at [rea]sonable rates.

april 1872—

ED. BROWN, Proprietor.

A Poor Ole Crow.

[The following verses were found in a corn-field near Chappaqua, and were sent for publication in the *Morning Herald.*—We cheerfully give them place.]

I'm nuffin but a poor ole crow—
Kaw! Kaw!
I kum from old Nor' Car'liney's sho';
I brung de news from that yer State
Dat settles Horris Greelee's fate—
Kaw!

I sit all day up in dis tree—
Kaw! Kaw!
Fur fear dem coves 'll eat up me,
Kase dey hab eat up lots ob crow
And would eat me full well I know—
Kaw!

I flew de udder day away—
Kaw! Kaw!
And lit rite plump in Chappaqua;
I see de ole man chop a lim'
And den I yelled rite squar at him—
Kaw!

He knowed me when he heard me yell—
Kaw! Kaw!
And said he wished I was in—well,
I tole him how de State had gone;
He cussed and swore and tore de groun'—
Kaw!

So here I am a poor ole crow—
Kaw! Kaw!
I knows how Maine is sure to go,
And when she goes you'll hear from me
A bringin' news to ole Gree-lee—
Kaw!

Letter From Steuben County, New York.

NO. 1.

August 29th, 1872.

DEAR WHIG:—Several weeks have elapsed since we left the sunny slopes of dear old Cecil to sojourn among the green robed mountains and by the crystal lakes of Western New York.

Every Saturday has brought a copy of the well known sheet to our hands carrying us back to the quaint little town that nestles so quietly and snugly on the lap of what the people here would designate "baby-hills."

It was a sultry afternoon, when the Dog-Days had been unusually fierce in demonstrating their powers, that we left Elkton to seek the cooler regions of the Empire State. Passing through Pennsylvania, York was the first town of importance on the Northern Central Railroad. We could see nothing from the windows but machine shops with dislocated wheels lying around in charming (?) negligence. It is said to be a very pretty town though, and it is not consistent for a citizen of Elkton to be sarcastic on the subject of town views from depots. However, that place has assumed quite a jaunty air since the new jail was erected near the path of the Pegasus of modern days.

About half way between York and Harrisburg we strike the Susquehanna, which has a familiar look to our eyes as we had crossed the famous bridge thrown over it at Havre de Grace. The scenery above Williamsport is very rugged and grand—resplendent with beauties that not only dazzle the eye, but speak to the finer feelings of the heart. Seamed and scarred rocks, dating back to the Glacial Period in geological history, are lying on every side, whilst lofty peaks crowned with the eternal verdure of the evergreen, rear their heads far above us seeming to grasp the fleecy cumuli in their green fingered arms. We might call them "God's Sentinels," standing apart and watching with untiring faithfulness the sun kissed vales beneath them.

Above Sunbury "we part company with the Susquehanna, it to wind its meandering way to Chesapeake bay, and we to bound onward to the genial clime of New York."

Racing along over hill and dale at the rate of 30 miles an hour, with different views of nature framed by the beautiful gilding of the palace car window every succeeding moment we were reminded of the Poets words.

"When will the landscape tire the view!
The fountain's fall, the river's flow,
The woody valleys, warm and low;
The windy summit wild and high,
Roughly rushing on the sky;
The pleasant seat, the ruined tower,
The naked rock, the shady bower;
The town and village, dome and farm—
Each gives each a double charm."

The train dashed on, in and out the hills in a most eccentric and apparently dangerous manner. By this tortuous route, we crossed the celebrated "Lunt Run" nineteen times. Its waters are as clear and sparkling as cut diamonds; but we passed over the stream too rapidly to detect even a single trout in the pellucid depths.

The train halted for a few minutes at Minnequa Springs. The verandahs of the one large hotel, were crowded with fashionably dressed people, and grouped near the office door stood a clique of white-aproned *ebony* walters gossiping with many a prolonged yah! yah!

Some of the famous spring water was carried around in buckets, with bright tin dippers tinkling on their rims; but we noticed that few availed themselves of the privilege to partake. Ralston, farther up in the mountains, seemed in the borders of civilization, for here the scenery grew wilder and the habitations of men became almost as rare as gold-dust in a coal mine.—Here and there we would see an old hip-roof house, quaintly settling its ungainly figure on a sunny slope—but the glowing marigolds in the front yard and the woodbine hiding a broken stone wall showed that these rude inhabitants of the wilderness have some sentiment in their souls.—Our winged horse steamed rapidly along, until we had seen the sun gleam on the hills of the Keystone State, for the last time in some weeks.

At Elmira, one of the most charming cities of South Western New York, we stopped for an hour to intercept the Erie train on its western course. A drive through the environs showed us many beautiful mansions. The Female College is a huge building of brick and has a prison-like air about the dark walls, pierced with countless windows, that is not altogether pleasing. The Iron Rolling Mills here are very large, and the vast chimneys belching forth lurid flames and dark volumes of smoke had a weird effect that reminded one of the incantations of the witches in Macbath.

Resuming our arm-chairs in the Palace car, we dashed on through the gathering gloom to Owning. Changing cars here—we ride on twenty miles farther, and reach our destination—Bath.

This lonely town of three thousand inhabitants is situated in a charming valley, completely surrounded by a chain of hills or mountains as Eastern Marylanders would call them. When first settled a city was anticipated; but Rochester seventy miles farther north, with its superior noted power defrauded Bath of such a brilliant future. We do not think that they ought to be very much disappointed, for the town is a little Eden of beauty and the projected city would probably have been a busy, bustling place; its streets filled with a tide of jostling humanity, racing along over every obstacle to reach the goal of wealth—a happiness whose fruit fails to satisfy for "*new possessions give birth to new desires.*"

Being the county town it is enlivened once a year by "The Fair," which will be noticed in a future letter. The town is of considerable business importance, as it is the centre of quite a densely populated county and only eight miles from the grape regions of Kewka or Crooked Lake. A large part of the fruit of these vineyards is brought to Bath to be shipped by rail to New York and other cities.

The town contains two large squares or "parks" as they call them here, although they are too small for so dignified a name. They are kept beautifully clean and fresh, and as we watched the children playing under the shade of the trees, we thought that if Elkton had such a pleasant resort the many bar-rooms might lose a few of their customers and the little urchins who now play so fearlessly under every horse's heels, be kept out of danger. Looking at the roomy public buildings, we almost envied for Elkton's sake the handsome new Court House and elegant banks. All the stores are situated in one part of a very broad street, and as a general thing are three stories high. Some of them remind us of *our one handsome "Glass Front,"* only they are all built of stone, iron or brick as the *Fire Limit Law* forbids the use of wood for building purposes, in the business part of the town. The "Haverling Union School" is a handsome building of brick with brown stone trimmings, fronting one of the squares. A few days since we went through it and found the interior very inviting. The number of pupils ranges between five and six hundred according to the season. Where the walls are not adorned with maps, original drawings and bright little chromos hang—inexpensive in themselves but affording untold pleasure. We have often pitied the poor youngsters of county school houses sitting in back-breaking benches, who have nothing to amuse them when their lessons are duly conned, but to watch the flies buzzing on the dusty windows panes, and give the smeared walls another blotch of ink. Here everything is arranged systematically and with due regard to comfort, from the rooms containing A B C scholars sitting behind little low desks, to the larger class rooms for advanced pupils.

The Episcopal Church is a marvel of architectural beauty and skill. It is built of a dark bluish stone resembling Maryland limestone. It is very elegant finished both within and without. A few days since we attended an evening service held there at sunset. As the mellow light streamed in through the numerous stained windows lighting up the priest's white robes, and inspiring melodies from the deep toned organ quivered on the air we thought of some of the old European cathedrals that Lagler's pen so graphically describes—though of course the former would be only a bright little epitome of the latter.

Near the town is a delightful little sheet of water called "Little Lake." The high hills so completely surround it, that it resembles a diamond in an emerald setting. A day or two since a small party of *us* started thither for a walk, although it was one of the coldest days of the recent cool spell with the thermometer twelve degrees above the freezing point. Reaching the borders of the lake we appropriated the two boats that are used by a party of young gentleman of the town, and rowing to the middle of the lake commenced to fish. One of the party happened to have some hooks and another some twine. We hauled in about eighteen bright little "pumpkin heads" and as many perch in less than ten minutes. Whilst drawing them in with many a laugh and jest the wind suddenly rose and ruffled the surface of the lake into some very respectable foam-capped waves. To complete our discomfort it commenced to rain. Rowing to the shore the gentlemen built a fire in the hollow of a tree and the crackling twigs and sticks soon warmed us completely. Sharpening some long sticks we cooked our fish and roasted some sugar corn *that did not grow where we ate it.*

The air was filled with odors and the feast seemed fine enough for the most fastidious epicure. He would surely have thought so had he taken the walk from town and breathed the freshed breeze from the hill-tops as we did. We walked home in the drizzling rain but it did *not dampen our spirits*, and we enjoyed our little impromtu excursion almost as highly as the more recherche affair to "Grove Spring," of which we will tell you next week.

MARYDEL.

LETTER FROM THE SOUTH.

CHARLOTTE, Sep. 9th, 1872.

DEAR WHIG:—After eating a hearty supper at Raleigh, we proceeded to the depot to take the 7.30 train for this place. The cars being crowded we finally induced the conductor (or corn-doctor as the negroes call him,) to allow us to occupy a special car, which was going to the company's shops. As there is no sleeping car upon this road until we make connection with the Richmond, Danville & Wilmington Railroad at Goldsboro, at which point we are not due until 2 o'clock in the morning, we endeavor to make ourselves as comfortable as possible.

About 10 o'clock we pass a station and a number of persons leave for Chappel Hill, where is situated the University of North Carolina. A good story is told of Dr. Caldwell, formerly of this University. The Doctor was a small man, and lean, but as tough as whalebone, and thoroughly understood the science of boxing. In the freshman class was a burly beef mountaineer of 18 or 19 years of age, who conceived a great contempt for the Doctor, and could not bear the idea of being bossed by one of such diminutive proportions. Accordingly he conceived the idea of giving his preceptor a thrashing, and seeking an opportunity which presented one evening as the old gentleman was walking across the college campus, the freshman struck him a violent blow exclaiming, "Smith, you rascal, take that!" The Doctor made no reply, but squared himself, and at it they went. The freshman's youth, weight and muscle made him an "ugly customer," but after a round or two the doctor's science began to tell, and in a short time his antagonist was bellowing, "ah, stop! I beg pardon, Doctor, Doctor Caldwell—a mistake, I thought it was Smith." The Doctor replied with a word and blow alternately. "It makes no difference; for all present purposes consider me Smith." It is said the Doctor gave the freshman such a thrashing that he never made another mistake as to personal identity.

Arriving at Goldsboro, we pay our two dollars for the privilege of having our bones well shaken in a sleeping car; but finally after fighting a lot of dead heads (mosquitoes) we manage to get asleep, and upon awakening early in the morning have the monotony of travelling over level country, which had become painful to our eyes, relieved by finding the surface of the land undulating and in some places hilly. As we alight from the cars at half-past seven o'clock, a gloomy picture greets us. The ruins of the old depot with an apology of a platform on one side and on the other considerable yellow, sticky mud helps make a disconsolate picture to the weary traveler. Going to the best hotel, we are ushered into a large, comfortless-looking room, and sit at the table, partaking in silence of our breakfast, which consists of dish-water coffee, tough steak, fried liver or fried ham, all about as tough as sole leather, covered with cold gravy. No wonder the very clouds are shedding large tears in sympathy for our forlorn condition. Although these hotels charge first-class prices, viz: Four dollars per day, the fare is far from being either first or second class, as you may perceive from the above bill of fare. Of course we are in a bad humor with this place, which owes its existence to the gold mines in the neighborhood and the trade done in cotton, which is not much. How very thankful we feel when night arrives, and still more so when the next morning dawns, and we take our departure, shaking the mud from our feet and the cold gravy from our beards as a testimonial against the hotels of Charlotte. My companion stated it was the worst musical instrument he ever endured. Not understanding to what he had reference, he informed me it was a *base vile-inn.*

GRAY BEARD.

EDUCATIONAL.

ANOTHER LETTER TO THE YOUNG.

My Dear Young Friends: It is well worth while to labor hard to obtain a good education. No other worldly advantage can equal the advantage of having a mind cultivated by study and enriched with stores of useful knowledge. "Wisdom is better than rubies and all the things that thou canst desire are not to be compared unto her."

The durable riches of the mind and heart can neither be lost, spent or stolen. The more you impart these treasures to others, the more you will have for yourselves. Write, converse, teach and lavish them in every way, and like good seed, they will multiply a hundred fold.

A mind made rich and active by study will fit you for business, and for mingling with good and intelligent society. Knowledge will feed your thoughts in retirement and comfort you in seasons of affliction.

But more than mere knowledge is gained in education. The strength of the mind and its activity are soon doubled and wonderfully increased by its own efforts in the acquisition of knowledge. The powers of the mind, like the limbs of the body, grow weak through inaction and strong by labor. Study stirs and employs the energies of the sluggish mind. It produces a love of truth and invigorates the talents which would otherwise remain feeble or dormant.

Again, study does yet more than impart knowledge, life and power to the mind.—For it also gives you skill in using your knowledge and in directing the energy of your strong and active minds.

It trains your faculties into habits of vigorous and well directed thinking. It gives you the valuable power of self-control. Just as the smith gains strength of muscle while wielding the heavy hammer, he also gains at every stroke a nicer and surer skill in directing his heavy blows.

Have you ever thought, my young friends, how difficult and how important it is to control your minds and to direct your thoughts at pleasure? Think for a moment how they wander away after vain trifles and are hopelessly scattered and lost! O! if we could command these wayward and rambling thoughts, if we could govern these misdirected movements of our busy minds, we would be far nobler beings than we are. How can the great and happy power over our minds and thoughts be gained? I will tell you. It is study, diligent, hard and persevering *study*. Study is a constant effort to collect our thoughts and to keep them employed on some subject. This effort, constantly maintained, gradually gives us the power of keeping our minds under the control and guidance of our wills, so that we can fix and keep them closely on some important subject until we can properly consider and understand it.

Now I appeal to your good sense, my readers, to decide whether you should not be willing to form and to cultivate those habits of study, which impart to the mind such knowledge, skill and power. Would it not be far better to become such men and women as cultivated minds and manners can make you, than to pass through life ignorant, useless and unknown? See how men often toil for perishable riches!—They rise early, work hard, and lie down late, day after day through many long years, and think themselves well rewarded if they gain a very moderate fortune. And will you be so indolent and careless as not to study and strive to acquire the better and unperishable riches of the mind and heart? It is for you to decide whether these things shall be yours or not. They must be gained mainly by your own efforts; and they must soon be gained or never.—The great advantages of education are scarcely ever acquired after the season of youth. Now is your seed time of knowledge. Sow speedily, sow bountifully or you can never reap.

The flight of time and the demand of a busy world will soon hurry into the cares and labors of life whether you are learned or ignorant, ready or not. Do not dream that wishes and intentions will educate you. You must study. You must constantly employ your powers of mind. This labor must not offend you. It brings a great and sure reward.

The man who ascends the steeps of some lofty mountain, is constantly cheered with the increasing glory of the prospects which widens as he climbs. So your most laborious studies will be cheered and rewarded by the conscious improvement of your minds and by wider and wider views of the boundless fields of knowledge.

Yours truly, J. E. A.

SILENT INFLUENCE.—We are touching our fellow beings on all sides. They are affected for good or for evil by what we are, by what we say and do, even by what we think and feel. May flowers in the parlor breathe their fragrance through the atmosphere. We are each of us as silently saturating the atmosphere about us with the subtle aroma of our character. In the family circle, besides and beyond all the teaching, the daily life of each parent and child mysteriously modifies the life of every person in the household. The same process on a wider scale is going on through the community. No man lives to himself, and no man dies to himself. Others are built up and straightened by our unconscious deeds and others may be wrenched out of their places and thrown down by our unconscious influence.

PUBLIC ROADS.

The committee appointed by the late Road Convention, assembled on the 22d of Aug., at 12 M. at the Rooms of the State Agricultural Society in Baltimore, and after some general conversation between the members from various parts of the State Mr. D. Lawrence, of Howard county called the meeting to order as Chairman of the committee, and stated all that had been done by the committee, since it was appointed, at its different meetings, and he then called the Hon. A. B. Davis, temporarily to the chair, whilst he read and explained the report incorporating provisions of a Law, which he had prepared at the instance of most of the members of the committee who were present at the former meetings.

At the conclusion of Mr. D's remarks, Mr. William Webster was appointed Secretary, and Mr. Lawrence read his report. It is a lengthy and elaborate report, advocating the District system, with many novel features, and shows great labor and research. It was pretty throughly ventilated in the discussion of its merits by Messrs. Davis of Montgomery, Webster, of Baltimore county; Dorsey, of Howard; Whitely, of Baltimore county; Walker, of Prince George's; Elliott, of St. Mary's; and Dorsey of Carroll. The committee finally determined to submit it to the convention to be reassembled upon the call of the President. On motion of Mr. D. Lawrence, Esq., a letter was prepared, requesting Col. W. W. W. Bowie, President of the Convention, to call it, on the 10th of October, at 7.30 P. M. at Raine's Buildings, in Baltimore City. The committee then adjourned to that day.

The following is a copy of the Act proposed by Mr. Lawrence, which is to be the subject of discussion at the next Road Convention, and if adopted, to be submitted to the Legislature at its next session for their adoption:

Section 1. The voters of the State of Maryland shall assemble at their usual places in their respective Election Districts on the first Saturday of March of each year at the hour of two P. M., of which due notice shall be given by the Sheriff of the county in the manner now prescribed by law for other elections, and shall elect by ballot a District Road Commissioner, who shall serve for twelve months, and until his successor shall replace him.

Sec. 2. The District Road Commissioners (that is to say, one commissioner from each Election District of the county,) shall constitute a Board of County Road Commissioners, sue and be sued as such, etc., and shall meet on the first Tuesday of each month, or oftener if their duties shall demand it, at the Court House, (in apartments which the County Commissioners shall furnish them,) for the transaction of business; the first Board, however, and all newly elected Boards, shall hold their first meetings on the first Tuesday after the first Saturday in March, and on the first Tuesday of each month thereafter.

Sec. 3. The County Board of Roard Commissioners, at their first meeting in March, shall elect a President and Secretary, (who shall serve as Treasurer,) from their own number, and shall proceed to levy a labor tax upon the taxable property of the county which in their judgment shall be necessary for the repair of the public roads thereof, which tax shall be paid in labor upon the road near the premises so taxed, and in the road district specified by the Commissioner; or may be commuted by the payment to the overseer of $1.50 for each day of the said tax.

Sec. 4. Within ten days from such meeting it shall be the duty of the Road Commissioners—each in his own Election District—to lay off the roads into road districts of a length suitable for their repair, not exceeding three miles, and shall appoint within the ten days specified for each road district an Overseer of Highways, and the said road district shall be properly numbered in a book which the District Commissioner shall keep for the purpose, together with the limits of each road district; at the time of such appointment of an Overseer, and by the 20th of March, the Road Commissioners shall furnish each Overseer a list of the persons taxed in his road district, with the amount of tax in days for each person so taxed to pay, and eight hours shall constitute a day for the duties required by this Act.

Sec. 5. The Overseer shall then give at least two days' notice to each person on his list to assemble at a certain place on the highway, for the purpose of its repair; but the immediate payment of the commutation money shall exempt the person so paying from such highway labor, and a verbal notice at the person's usual place of abode shall be considered a legal service.

Sec. 6. And the person so taxed shall be allowed to work out the said tax at the following rates for each days' services of the articles mentioned:

For each pair of Horses or Working Cattle—one day.
" Cart or Wagon in use.............. "
" Plow or Scraper.............. "
" Hand over eighteen.............. "

Sec. 7. The Overseer shall keep a correct account of the amount of tax paid in labor or money, or remaining unpaid, by each person; make returns under oath, therefor, to the District Road Commissioner; see that two-thirds at least of the road tax is worked out before the first day of May, and the remainder before the first day of October; cause all loose stone to be removed from the road previous to the first day of August, and also all injurious and useless vegetation to be cut down before the first day of July, and again near and before the first day of September, with the exercise of discretion in regard to such growth as may afford proper shade to the highway; and shall be liable to a fine of ten dollars for neglect of duty, and shall receive one dollar per day for his services the whole amount not to exceed $5 per annum, the object being to annul the compensation feature as soon as the law shall be thoroughly established, as the Overseers in other States are not paid, as they do but little more work than their tax calls for.

Sec. 8. All male persons over eighteen years of age, not taxed by the provision of Sec. 3, and physically qualified, shall work two days on the public roads in each year, under the direction of the Overseer of Highways, or may commute the same by payment to the Overseer of $1.50 for each day of tax unpaid, provided this section shall not apply to operatives in factories, nor residents of corporate towns.

Sec. 9. It shall further be the duty of the District Commissioner to see that the roads in his district are promptly, regularly and efficiently repaired—made convex with proper culverts, and water bay and guide-board at each cross roads—within the time specified; issue directions to the Overseers, in regard to the most effectual mode of repair, which directions, together with the duties of Overseers, as specified by this Act, shall be printed on the Tax List and Road Warrant of each Overseer; collect the judgments which he shall render, not disposed of by Sec. 15; make returns to the County Board of the amount of money appropriated by his district for road purposes, as provided in Sec. 13; give orders on the Treasurer of the County Board for such monies as shall be expended on the roads of his district, in accordance with the intention of Sec. 13; take receipts from Overseers for such implements as shall be furnished them, and see that said implements are handed over to secceeding Overseer; and for all services required by this Act he shall receive one dollar and fifty cents for each day so occupied, the whole amount not to exceed two hundred dollars per annum, to be paid by the district which elected him.

Sec. 10. It shall further be the duty of the County Board of Road Commissioners to build such bridges between road districts, and assist in building such joint bridges between counties as shall be necessary; provide for the repair of the public roads in such road or Election Districts as shall fail to comply with the provisions of this Act, the expenses thereof to be borne by such districts; fill any vacancy in their number from the district to be represented; make additional provision for the repair of highways and bridges when in case of special necessity, by virtue of a thinly settled district, public calamity, or other good and sufficent causes the condition of the highway shall demand it; make requisition on the County Commissioners for monies expended according to Sections 17 and 18; furnish such implements to Overseers as, in the exercises of a strict and judicious economy, they shall deem necessary, the amount not to exceed five hundred dollars per annum; hear and decide all cases which shall arise under this Act, and exercise exclusive control over the public roads of the county, and all questions which shall arise concerning their repair and to levy a money tax (in addition to the labor tax mentioned in Sec. 3.) upon the taxable property of the county which shall be sufficient to meet the expences incurred hereby.

Sec. 11. The requisition for money of the County Board of Road Commissioners upon the County Commissioners shall include the levy mentioned in Sec. 10, and also the amounts respectively appropriated by the Election Districts, and shall be signed by the President and Treasurer of the Road Commissioners, and the amount which shall be appropriated by Election District, according to the provisions of Sec. 13, shall be levied upon the property of that district, and applied to the improvement of the roads and bridges of that district, and to no other.

Sec. 12. The District Commissioners shall enter into such bonds for the faithful performance of their duties as the County Board shall deem necessary, and the Tresurer of the County Board shall give bond to the County Board in the sum of five thousand dollars for the faithful performance of the duties of his office.

Sec. 13. At the district elections called for in Sec. 1 of this Act, the people of each Election District shall determine what amount of money shall be levied upon the district for the repair of the roads and bridges thereof, in addition to the general labor levy for the same purpose, upon the taxable property of the county, as required by Sec. 3.

Sec. 14. In case of neglect or refusal of any person taxed to comply with the provisions of this Act, the District Commissioner shall not later than the 1st day of October, duly notify (at least five days beforehand,) the said person of the charge against him, and the time and place, which shall be the Election District in which such persons shall reside, of hearing the case.—Should the charge be sustained, or the party fail to appear, the Commissioner shall give judgment against him to the amount of $1.50 for each day of the said person's tax unpaid, and the said person shall have a right to appeal to the County Board, whose decision shall be final; but the party so appealing shall do so within thirty days, by giving security which shall be acceptable to the Commissioner for the prompt payment of the amount of the tax should the decision of the County Board be adverse to the party appealing.

The District Commissioner shall then repair such roads as shall not have been repaired, and work out the unpaid taxes to the full amount of said tax unpaid, at the expense of the delinquents, and which when paid shall be in discharge of the judgments rendered against the parties so refusing or neglecting to pay.

Sec. 15. All road-tax judgments remaining unpaid at the expiration of the year shall be forwarded by the District Commissioners to the County Board, who shall make a requisition upon the County Commissioners for the amounts, and the County Commissioners shall then at the next regular levy include the said amounts in the levy, and against the property of the parties against whom they stand.

Sec. 19. Where the parties against whom judgment has been given by the District Commissioners possess no taxable property, the said judgment shall be of equal force and effect before the law as other judgments rendered by Justices of the Peace for debt, and for their collection any amount of money may be attached, without the usual reservation of $——in favor of the debtor; or—no property shall be exempt from execution for its collection, (see Sec. 44, p. 11, Constitution of Maryland;) or—

HARD ROADS.

Sec. 17. At their first meeting in March of each year the County Board of Road Commissioners shall issue a call—to which due publicity shall be given in the county newspapers—to the people to assemble in their respective Election Districts, at the usual voting places, on the last Saturday in March to vote what thoroughfares, if any, shall be graded and macadamized—it being the intent of this Act that at least two of the main and most frequently used highways of each county shall be so graded and macadamized. Should the people then by means of paid subscriptions to a joint Stock Company, voluntary labors or other means, grade and macadamize one-half of the said road or roads, that is to say, expend upon the said road or roads one-half of such amount as in the judgment of the County Board shall be necessary to grade and macadimize the whole of the said road or roads, then the County Commissioners—after the conditions of Sec. 54, Article 34 of the Constitution shall have been complied with—shall issue the bonds of the County for the remainder of the amount necessary to complete the road or roads, and payable in ten years, and the County Board of Road Commissioners shall subscribe to the stock of the Company, in case the improvements were made by a Company, an amount equal to those bonds, which shall be devoted to the completion of the road; and the County shall be entitled to a representation by a member of the County Road Commissioners in the meetings of the Company equal to its share in the stock of the Company and to all other rights and privileges enjoyed by other stockholders.

In case the improvements were made by the voluntary labors of the people, then the County Board shall proceed to expend an equal amount upon the road in such manner as shall be most effectual.

Sec. 18. In case any party or parties shall desire to spend in improvements on the county roads or bridges any certain amount, by stating, in writing, the amount and specific object to which it is to be applied, to the County Board, and receiving their permission to make such improvement, the said party or parties may do so, and the County Board shall, upon sufficient evidence of the expenditure of the amount, and the accomplishment of the object specified in the petition, give the party or parties so improving the road or bridge an order on the Treasurer of the County Board for one-half of the amount so expended.

OPENING ROADS.

Sec. 19. All applications for new roads shall be made to the District Commissioner, who shall give at least five day's notice beforehand in writing at three principal places in the vicinity of the proposed road of the time and place of hearing the said application, and any objections thereto. Should the proposed road in the judgment of the Commissioner be necessary, he shall proceed to appoint three disinterested Examiners and Commissioners for the same—and take such other measures as are prescribed for such cases; any party, however, shall have the right of appeal within thirty days to the County Board of road commissioners, who shall within thirty days hear and decide the question, after taking such measures as shall be necessary to give all parties interested a full and impartial hearing. Should the road be granted, and any person still remain opposed to the opening of the said road, he may demand a Board of Inquiry, and the County Board shall then summon three disinterested persons, who shall have had no previous connection with the proceedings relating thereto, as such Board of Inquiry, who shall fully examine the premises in dispute, and make a report of such examination to the County Board within thirty-five days from their appointment, and the County Board shall then proceed to hear anew all the testimony in the matter, and shall finally decide the question without any appeal therefrom; and for his services under the Sec. each Examiner or member of a Board of Inquiry shall receive $1.50 per day for such service, the whole amount not to exceed $5 for each person so appointed.

GATES.

Sec. 20. All gates now obstructing the free use of the county thoroughfares shall be gradually abolished by such means as shall be decided upon by the Road Commissioners and County Commissioners, acting together, of the respective counties, provided, however, that no new gates shall henceforth be erected, and that all gates shall be removed within ten years from the passage of this Act.

VACATING ROADS.

Sec. 21. All proceedings for vacating roads shall be the same as those prescribed in Sec. 19 for opening roads.

Sec. 22. No officer appointed under this Act shall be required to serve as juror during his term of office.

Sec. 23. Any person who shall obstruct free travel in any manner shall be liable for all damages resulting therefrom, and the District Commissioner shall have power to sue such person whenever in his judgment the case shall demand it.

ROAD CONVENTION.

In pursuance of the direction of the convention assembled in the city of Baltimore in March last, I hereby call upon the members of the same, to reassembled in the city of Baltimore at Raine's Hall, on the 10th day of October next, at 7.30 P. M.

Every land owner, farmer, property holder, and all other persons who feel interested in the Road system, or desire the improvement of the public Roads, are cordially invited to attend, and urgently requested to show their sympathy in the important effort now being made to place our public highways in a condition that will add to the comfort of the traveller, increase the facilities of transportation, and greatly augment the material wealth of the State.

WALTER W. W. BOWIE,
President Convention.

The Cecil Whig

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For The Cecil Whig.

SUNDAY READING.

"I am not going to church to-day."—Why not? Do you realize whose day it is? It is the Lord's day. This the day the Lord hath made. All men should rejoice and be glad in it.

"Well I mean to be glad and have a good time." Not if you trample under foot the law—Thou shalt remember the Sabbath day to hallow it. That cannot be a good time which offends God. And his anger will be felt and known by and by.

Sabbath keeping nations have the highest civilization. Sabbath keeping families have greater prosperity than others. And Sabbath keeping men and women are healthier and happier than others are.—Spend an hour in church to-day, instead of many hours on the road.

Heartless and cruel and savage are the instincts which prompt a sinner, who will take a victim of dissipation, just recovering from his efforts at self destruction, and lead him to a bar-room to drink. Such a wretch was seen the other day in Elkton.

To such a being, whose human sympathies have been plucked out of his breast by fiends, to make room for their our loathsome presence no appeal is possible.—Loathing and condemnation unmeasured are the only weapons legitimate. He is only equaled in meanness by the man who will pour out at his bar, the cursed poison that kill conscience, intellect, and soul.

What care such creatures for the sighing of grey haired fathers. Even the vice of a mother's cry, faintly echoing the agony of a broken heart, is music to them. They mock at both, and laugh to scorn all tears of blood wrung from eyes inflamed with weeping.

Perish forever, the miserable murder traffic, which destroys its victims by thousands, and makes the perpetrators walking fratricids, unconnected, yet branded in the eye of God as Cain was. These have blood on their souls—blood on their money—blood on their clothes. Their fingers are stained. Touch them not. License them not. And speedily may the day come round when the law treats such as felons.

A Mid-Air Compromise.

Not many years ago, and not far from the city of Elmira, at a locality known as "The Female College," the circumstances we are about to relate took place. It seems that the Principal of the college overheard a plan among a number of his young lady students for drawing a young gentlemen up to one of the third story rooms "in a basket, at night," as no gentlemen suitors were permitted to visit their college lady-loves, and see them alone, under the strict rules of the institution. The Principal acted accordingly; and at the appointed time was on the designated spot, and when the basket was let down, took the lover's place, gave the "signal twitch," and commenced going up, towards heaven, drawn by a trinity or two of angels. When two-thirds up, the angel expectant, on looking down from the window, discovered to her terror and dismay, that instead of her lover, she had another man in the basket! and, nearly frightened out of her wits, made the facts known to her fair helpers in mischief, with the pertinent inquiry of "What shall we do? What shall we do? Oh! girls what shall we do?" Whereupon one of their numder, noted for her coolness and presence of mind in trying emergencies, said:

"Here! you hold on to this chord, now, do just as I tell you, and I'll take care of the man, no matter who he is, nor where he comes from.

Then, taking out her pocket knife and opening it she leanded out of the window and in a low but firm voice said, "who are you there in that basket?"

No response.

"I say, who are you there in that basket? Do you hear. I have a knife in my hand, and unless you answer this in less than ten seconds I will cut this rope!"

"Why it's your principal; don't you know me? Don't, for mercy's sake, cut the rope! Keep your knife further away from it!"

"Well, you are in a pretty fix, professor, a pretty fix, indeed, and hanging between heaven and earth, between life and death. What do you think ought to be done with you? A principle of a female college, who thus endeavors at night to clandestinely reach the room of a lady student, ought to be severely punished, and also exposed."

"Oh! I beg of you not to harm me nor expose me; but let me down again carefully, and don't let the rope slip!"

"Professer, said the shrewd beauty, "on one condition only, will we comply with your request."

"Name it! name it!"

"You must solemnly promise that none of us who have been engaged in this little romance shall be disciplined for it, and that you will make no mention of it to a living soul while we are inmates of the college, with the understanding that we are to observe the same solemn promise. What say you?"

"I promise, solemnly promise."

"Very well. Hold up your right hand. You do solemnly swear that you will faithfully keep and observe that promise, so help you God!"

"I do!"

"Enough, girls! He has taken the oath! Lower away!"

"The "professor" was soon carefully and safely landed once more on terra firma, greatly to his own relief and greatly to the joy, no doubt, of the other party to the compromise; and he lived up to his oath. In after years, however, when time had absolved him from it, and the lover whose basket he "monoplized" on that eventful night, had, as the story goes, married the girl—who on that occasion was so "far above" the professer used to tell the adventure to his paticular friends, and laugh over it till the tears ran down his cheeks, as the most ludicrous scrape he ever got into in all his college life; and as the only one he was let off under an oath administered.—*Schuyler County Democrat.*