# The Cecil Whig

ELKTON, DECEMBER 28, 1872.


## THE OLD AND THE NEW.

Our correspondent "Meta" has taken a sentimental view of the old year, and we propose to take a more practical view of the flight of old time. There is a great amount of man's happiness and misery—especially the latter—manufactured by his own hand in the course of his daily business. Many men aspire to conduct business who have acquired but an imperfect knowledge of the whole, or the details of what they set out to accomplish, and by over looking some very important matters in laying plans, that which has been overlooked appears at the appointed time to claim its due weight in the arbitration of affairs, and not unfrequently upsets the whole business.

But the most fruitful source of annoyance to business men, and that which brings untold disaster to thousands, is the unbridled credit system which prevails in our business transactions. There is a class of people who seem to possess a very accommodating code of morals, who make themselves comfortable by getting whatever they need or desire on credit from every dealer in every commodity, who will under any consideration "trust," without a thought as to future payment, and without an effort to pay at the time agreed upon. These sort of folks can view with the most undisturbed complacency, their creditor struggling in his straightened circumstances, when, if they would pay him his own, what they have been withholding from him for months, he could go forward with his business in a prosperous manner, and escape the exhausting struggle with financial embarrassment, which consumes his nerves and wears out body and brain. People whose carelessness—not to call their acts by what would be a more appropriate name,—dishonesty, afflicts the man who has been mistakingly kind to them, by trusting to their honesty and honor, commit a most heinous offense against right and justice. The misery that such a system of business entails upon its victims is the same that would follow similar loss if confronted by a highwayman, who with revolver in hand demands and secures his victim's purse. The man who gets the same amount, and never pays it back, inflicts a like injury on his victim; and when it is done through indifference to future results, the crimes do not vary in magnitude one iota.

Now a great many exemplary people as the world goes, a great many *pious* people as the world judges, lights in the church, do this slipshod kind of business, taking no thought of the morrow, or what may become of their friends on the morrow whose substance they have consumed, and which has brought down on those friends and neighbors a great amount of harrowing anxiety, frequently terminating in bankruptcy and want. Lives which yield such fruits as this will not bear the scrutiny of the omniscient inspector.

There are some things which fall to the lot of man that are very hard to do, and others which are correspondingly easy.—We will name one in each class. It is one of the easiest things in the world to start wrong in almost every path of life, and the hardest thing to get right after a wrong start has been made. An old proverb says that sin sticks between buying and selling like a snail between two stones. The man who deliberately cheats his customer when selling to him by lies and misrepresentation, is but little short of a thief. How much better is he who buys with but a vague and half resolve to pay for the article he is allowed to take on credit? This want of integrity which disregards the rights and property of others, fills the world with half its misery. When shall a thorough reform be achieved? Every man can do something in the direction of reform, by sternly refusing to trust every man who shows the least taint of this corrupt principle. The complication of trade make it impossible to dispense with credit in doing business. Credit is really as valuable as gold, and till a stricter system of doing business, especially by merchants is established, credit will not be appreciated at its real worth. To deal for cash, save under some well defined conditions, is the only road to reform of the great abuse by which the drones of society live off of the industry of their neighbors. Let every man in business inaugurate this system with the New Year, and he will find himself at the end of twelve months better off in purse and mind than he who has neglected it, is at the end of the present year.

## THE CREDIT MOBILIER.

This institution which has been the subject of so much newspaper discussion, and is now undergoing investigation by a Congressional Committee, is an inside ring, which managed the Union Pacific Railroad, and managed so well that it saddled a debt on the Nation of Twenty-six millions of dollars, for which it has not a dollar of tangible assets to show for. The managers of this grand enterprise, by some mysterious influence which they exerted on Congressmen, induced Congress to release the company from the first mortgage which the Government held on the road and its property, and take a second mortgage, which is considered to be worth about as much as the paper it is printed on. It is charged that members of Congress were bribed by having stock of the road placed in their name, and by this means legislation favorable to the men who composed the inside ring was pushed through Congress. Members of Congress who occupy the very highest positions for ability and integrity have been charged with accepting shares of stock, and the committee appointed by Congress is now engaged in sifting the matter. The Committee have been sitting with closed doors; but the outside pressure brought upon it by the entire newspaper press of the country is likely to result in opening their sessions to the public. We hope the matter will be probed to the bottom and the guilty parties who sold the peoples' rights to a band of stock jobbing speculators, brought to light.

—The editorship of the New York *Tribune* has finally been disposed of by the purchase of fifty of the one hundred shares of the stock of the concern, by Mr. Whitelaw Reid. The announcement is made with a flourish and large boasts of what its future course is to be. The course of the *Tribune* for the past year has contracted its influence so considerably that if it continues in its present course it's status and influence will compare very fairly with the New York *Sun*.

Considerable negotiation was had with Mr. Colfax, who it was announced had accepted the editorship-in-chief of the paper, but the announcement was premature. The attempt to get Mr. Colfax as a financial speculation, while he should remain subject to the dictation of a power behind him failed; so also with Mr. Curtis, editor of *Harpe's Weekly*.

BURNED OUT.—On Monday night, Barnum's great museum in New York was burned out, and all the animals except two elephants, perished in the flames together with the immense collection of rare and valuable curiosities. This is the third museum the great showman has lost by fire. The loss in the present case is estimated at $300,000.

## OUR PREMIUMS.

Tuesday next is the last day our offer of premiums to subscribers remains open.—Immediately after which the magazines will be ordered, and the first number, received, we hope in the course of a week.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

The bill to repeal the unwise change in the postal rates with reference to roots, plants, seeds, etc., has passed the house, which restores the old rates of two cents for every 4 ounces, and one cent for every 2 and fraction of 2, not exceeding 32 ounces.

An explanatory resolution has been reported in regard to taxing the receiver of unpaid letters double the amount of the lacking stamp, to the effect that the amount of unpaid postage alone shall be charged to the receiver.

Secretary Boutwell stated when before a Congressional Committee, that the credit of the United States is better in Europe to-day than that of any European nation. English consols, he said, could not be sold on the Continent. France sold her five per cent. for 84, and Germany and Russia sold theirs below par. The United States 5 per cent. loan sold at par.

A vote of centure has been passed upon Senator Sumner by the Massachusetts legislature and confirmed by both houses of Congress in regard to his proposition in the Senate to remove the names of Union victories from the standards.

A NEW YEARS GIFT.—*Free to all.*—Wishing to place the *American Stock Journal* in the hands of every Farmer, we will send 3 copies of the *Journal* (containing 100 pages of valuable reading matter, on subjects connected with Farming and Stock Breeding, and handsomely Illustrated with engravings), to all who send *stamp* to pay *postage*. Address, N. P. BOYER & Co., Parkesburg, Chester Co., Pa.

For $2 you can get a copy of the *Journal* with *The Whig* for the whole of 1873.—Fifteen numbers of the *Stock Journal* and Fifty-two numbers of *The Whig* all for $2 and a postage stamp!

### The Great Pictorial Annual.

Hostetter's United States Almanac for 1873, for distribution, *gratis*, throughout the United States, and all civilized countries of the Western Hemisphere, is now published and ready for delivery, in the English, German, French, Norwegian, Welsh, Swedish, Hollan], Bohemian and Spanish languages, and all who wish to understand the true philosophy of health should read and ponder the valuable suggestions it contains. In addition to an admirable medical treatise on the causes, prevention and cure of a great variety of diseases, it embraces a large amount of information interesting to the merchant, the mechanic, the miner, the farmer, the planter, and professional man; and the calculations have been made for such meridians and latitudes as are most suitable for a correct and comprehensive NATIONAL CALENDAR.

The nature, uses, and extraordinary sanitary effects of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the staple tonic and alterative of more than half the Christian world, are fully set forth in its pages, which are also interspersed with pictorial illustrations, valuable recipes for the household and farm, humorous anecdotes, and other instructive and amusing reading matter, original and selected. Among the Annuals to appear with the opening of the year, this will be one of the most useful, and *may be had for the asking*. The proprietors, Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa., on receipt of a two cent stamp, will forward a copy by mail to any person who cannot procure one in his neighborhood. The Bitters are sold in every city, town and village, and are extensively used throughout the entire civilized world.

## HOW TO GO WEST.

This is an enquiry which every one should have *truthfully* answered before he starts on his journey, and a little care taken in examination of Routes will in many cases save much trouble, time and money.

The "C., B. & Q. R. R.," running from Chicago, through Galesburg to Burlington, and the "I., B. & W. Route," running from Indianapolis, through Bloomington to Burlington, have achieved a splendid reputation in the last two years as the leading Passenger Routes to the West. At Burlington they connect with the B. & M. R. R. and from the great Burlington Route, which runs direct through Southern Iowa to Nebraska and Kansas, with close connections to California and the Territories; and passengers starting from Cecil County, on their way westward, cannot do better than to take the BURLINGTON ROUTE.

This Line has published a pamphlet called "How to go West," which contains much valuable information; a large correct map of the Great West, which can be obtained free of charge by addressing the General Passenger Agent B. & M. R. R. Burlington, Iowa.

—The subject of co-operation among farmers is beginning to attract very much attention in all parts of the country. At St. Louis, last May, the National Agricultural Congress was organized by the consolidation of the National Agricultural Association and the Agricultural Congress, and at once by wise and judicious action secured the confidence of societies throughout the country, both collectively and individually. In many parts of the country, district conventions have been called and numerously attended by the farmers, and the resolutions adopted, evince a growing appreciation of the value and necessity of co-operative action.

The *American Farmer's Advocate*, which has espoused the cause of the Congress, has, with full confidence in the growing popularity of this movement, been sent to every agricultural society and to all the newspapers of the country, at the individual expense of the publishers. It has perseveringly presented the benefits of the Congress, and we can heartily commend it to the attention of every farmer.

The Congress holds its next meeting in May, at Indianapolis, Ind., and it promises to be an occasion of much interest to agriculturists. Every society in the country should be represented there.

Full information in reference to it may be obtained by addressing the Secretary, Chas. W. Greene, at Jackson, Tenn., at which point also the *Advocate* is published.

OLD AND NEW.—The Editor of *Old and New* promises his readers to give them in 1873, two volumes even better than the previous ones. They are to include serials by Mr. Hale, Mrs. Greenough, and other first class writers; short stories by Mrs. Stowe, Miss Meredith, Mrs. Whitney, Miss Hale, &c.; the continuance of Mr. Martineau's wise and cheerful series of papers on the relations between God and man; a series of papers on most interesting public questions, such as Railroads and their power; Woman Suffrage; Labor and Wages; the Problems of the New Administration, and the like. Provision has also been made for articles on interesting points in natural history and philosophy, by such authorities as Prof. J. P. Lesley, President Thos. Hill, Dr. Gray, Mrs. W. H. Dall, Dr. Kellogg, &c., and for the enlargement and improvement of the critical, record, and art departments. The Magazine will thus more fully than ever before, afford at one an abundant supply of first-class light reading and an entertaining record of the most important items of human progress for the time being.

PETERS' MUSICAL MONTHLY.—Do you wish to make a present during the holidays? If so, there is nothing more suitable than Music, and nothing in the Music line that can equal "*Peters' Musical Monthly.*" A subscription to this valuable Magazine will give your lady friend all the New Music she can desire. Its arrival will be hailed with delight, from month to month, and need we add that *the giver* will be remembered with each pleasure that the fair musician culls from the hundred and odd charming pieces that a subscription will place before her. It is published by J. L. Peters, 599 Broadway, New York. Price, $3 per year; two copies for $5; four copies for $9. Bound copies for 1872, price $5.

"MY DEAR JUST-LOOK AT ME. Only look at me," exclaimed an enthusiastic "Hubby" to his spouse the other evening; "I don't you think me a beauty?"

This gentleman was not *inebriated*, as you may suppose, but merely *intoxicated* with delight, having just procured one of our matchless Suits of Clothing, the style and price of which tickled him immensely.

Bargains always on hand at BENNETT & Co's. Tower Hall. No. 518 Market street, half-way between Fifth and Sixth, Phila.

## OUR TRAVELING CORRESPONDENT.

EAGLE HOTEL, GETTYSBURG, Pa, December 15th, 1872.

MR. EDITOR:—Sitting in this ancient hotel, in this sober, aristocratic, historic, and staid old town, from which Davis, Lee & Co. first heard the death knell of their boasted Confederacy, I am tempted to bore you again with reading from me.

This town has about 2,800 souls. The people are very like Marylanders, particularly Elktonians, 20 years ago; a fullness of *pride* if not of *purse*; everything sluggish excepting *bar* practice, Judge Gin, Capt. Whisky, Maj. Brandy, and Col. Apple Jack, have daily sittings; those of their association go their way rejoicing—so it is not so monotonous as one would suppose.

Gettysburg, through the patriotism, and self-sacrificing spirit of a Reynolds, was resurrected, (comparatively speaking,) in a business point by the war. The historic battle on which turned the solidity of a Republican Government, brought to notice again this isolated, dead and forgotten town, (where a new house would surprise the natives.) It was reserved for this sleeping town to furnish sacred ground, on which was pledged and sealed in blood a new life or lease of life, to our country.—This was the strategic point, on which, the brave, honest, earnest, but modest soldier and gentleman, General Meade, marshaled his patriotic army; to this point also, eagerly looking, earnestly marching, came the noble, chivalric, though misguided Lee.—Each in turn surprised at his arrival to see in the distant hills an opposing army.—Then came the tug of war. This town, this people, were aroused as if by a thunder clap; then how beauteous their action, they gave up everything, houses, furniture, and all else to the soldiery, so self-sacrificing were they. Out of pure patriotism they sought the cellars and other *base positions*, nor did they change base until the shell ball was over.

Stores, shops, gin mills, &c., are plenty. The lands of this section are poor, rough, and unproductive, hence in a business point this town in Winter is the dullest of the dull, but in the Summer, how different, all is gayety, fashion, and beauty; the young and the old eagerly seek Gettysburg. The sick, the afflicted, the lame, the halt, the blind, all come kneeling, praying, (and paying) that Nature's life-giving fountain of youth may afford them relief; (a discovery through a circumstance of the war.) A Southern soldier slaked his thirst at a peculiar spring here on battle day, such was the effect, of that water, that he thought that spring poisoned; hence that soldier should be regarded as the Invalids' benefactor. His accidental discovery of these justly celebrated Kabalsine springs, brings joy to the young as well as old.—The young are released from ailments of every kind, the old seem to leap backward 20 years at a bound. It is styled the Fountain of Youth, where all may drink and grow fat, bathe and be cleaned, at 40 cents per gallon.

There is a large hotel for summer visitors, capacity 800. It was more than full last summer from a distance. The town is always full of invalids, a majority resident chronic croakers. The Hotel & Spring Co. are shipping heavy lots of the water in bottle, cases, &c., east and west. I saw three car loads on one train, marked New York, from Gettysburg. The water gives out no offensive smell or taste, yet, possesses that which ferrets out, and ferret like, drives out disease, aids digestion, stimulates action in all the organs, causing humanity to smile and gratefully acknowledge God's wisdom, love and mercy, in establishing a distillery of nature, from which to drink and live, in a land in which no leper need dwell, no veteran grow old; how grand the thought, no scrofula, no rheumatics, no affection of kidneys, no dyspepsia, an antidote for all poisonous affections, as well as a cure for old age.

Don't let your entire population come, but send here your invalids; they can find a relief, ease and comfort cure, in short, nothing is wanting here in Summer except a whisky spring—and ere long you may hear of such a discovery in this resurrected Golconda of America.

As there are several hills surrounding, commonly called mountains, hereabout, over which are seen peering forth huge boulders, gray with the lapse of years, fitting sentinels of time, adding to the picturesque scenery, as well as offering to the present and coming generation the substantial means to immortalize the name of him that first fell that his country might win, and him that first drank that we might live. Adding to the natural beauty of the surrounding scenery is seen, in the distance towering, the South Mountain and other heights, like giant fortresses, frowning defiance while guarding this sacred valley of the dead.

More again,

PRETZEL.

For The Cecil Whig.

NORTH EAST, Dec. 26, 1872.

MR. EDITOR—*Dear Sir:*—If not imposing upon your valuable paper, we will chronicle another sad calamity on the Dead River, Grand Trunk Railroad, near this place on Saturday evening last. The facts as we can learn were that a farmer from the upper part of this District, brought some pigeons to the place called Jacob's Station, on the above named road, which soon attracted the attention of a number of boys and men, who procured a sufficiency of tickets to enable them to have a merry time, after practicing a few rounds on the pigeons, they started the train for home; when reaching the store, near the P. W. & B. R. R. Station, an altercation took place between two young men, when a boy who took part in behalf of one of the parties, was struck by a man, blacking his eye very much. The boy jumped into the man, and in their scuffle both fell off the train together, the boy falling on top of his antagonist; his teeth became entangled in the man's eyebrow, lacerating it severely. We understand the physicians had to put four stitches in it to close up the wound. The agent proposes not to sell tickets to them whose mental faculties are impaired; but he is almost certain to sell a sufficiency to impair them first.

We understand the young bloods continued the shooting yesterday, killing seventeen birds out of fourty-eight. The agent of *station B.* and *Jacob's Station* will have a *rival* game of shooting birds on New Year's day.

Another traveler called at station B. yesterday, and procured so many tickets he was scarcely able to waddle under them, and becoming somewhat dissipated, the lady of the station showed him the door.

An old gentleman from the Emerald Isle, called at Jacob's Station, but was refused any accommodations, because he had no money. He acknowledges he had spent all his means in the grog-shop, and always thought when it was Summer that Winter would never return. He says he was peremptorily refused logging in the stable, consequently was force to take refuge in the Iron Works.

EARLY METHODISM AT DOVER.—A correspondent says in 1784 the Methodists of Dover erected their first edifice to worship in, and called it "Wesley Chapel." In 1806, at a camp meeting held on Dover Circuit, there were 1,100 conversions and 600 sanctifications; and at a camp meeting held near Dover a month latter, there were 1,320 conversions and 916 sanctifications. About this time Gov. Basset and wife were converted and became enthusiastic Methodists, and Dover became widely celebrated for its extraordinary Methodist meetings.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## UNITED STATES MAILS.

### MARYLAND.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, December 1, 1872.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 p.m. of March 3, 1873, (to be decided on or before March 29, 1873,) for conveying the mails of the United States, from July 1, 1873, to June 30, 1876, in the State of Maryland, on the routes and by the schedules of departures and arrivals herein specified.

*[Bidders will examine carefully the forms, and instructions annexed.]*

The attention of bidders is called to the 4th section of the Post Office appropriation act of March 3, 1871, which requires that *all bids of $50 and upwards shall be accompanied by a check or draft of not less than five per cent. of such bid.*

RAILROAD ROUTES NOT ADVERTISED.

3612. From Plumnerville to Frederick, 3 miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule of departures and arrivals satisfactory to the postmaster at Plumnerville.

3626. From College St. James to Breathedsville, 3 miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule of departures and arrivals satisfactory to the postmaster at College St. James. Proposals invited for six-times-a-week service.

3683. From Conococheague, by Fairview and Cearfoss, to Mason and Dixon, (Pa.) 10 miles and back, three times a week. Leave Conococheague Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 1 p.m; arrive at Mason and Dixon by 4 p.m; leave Mason and Dixon Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m; arrive at Conococheague at 7.30 p.m.

3684. From Dundee to Skipton, 5½ miles and back, once a week, by a schedule of departures and arrivals satisfactory to the postmaster at Dundee.

3685. From Westminster, by Mexico (n.o.) and Snydersburgh (n.o.) to Manchester, 10 miles and back, once a week. Leave Westminster Saturday at 9 a.m; arrive at Manchester at 12 m; leave Manchester Saturday at 1 p.m; arrive at Westminster by 4 p.m. Proposals invited for twice-a-week service.

3686. From Suitsville to Lanham, 4 miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule of departures and arrivals satisfactory to the postmaster at Suitsville—Proposals also inviting for service omitting Lanham, and ending at Wilson's Station (n.o.)

3687. From Mulliken Station (n.o.) by Mitchellville and Shepherd's Store, to West River, 12 miles and back, three times a week. Leave Mulliken Station Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 a.m; arrive at West River by 12 m; leave West River Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 p.m; arrive at Mulliken Station by 4 p.m. Proposals invited for six times-a-week service.

3688. From Duffield to White Plains Station (B. & P. R. R.) 2 miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule of departures and arrivals satisfactory to the postmaster at Duffield.

3689. From Port Tobacco to Murdock Station (B. & P. R. R.) 2 miles and back, six times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster at Port Tobacco, and making connection with trains north and south.

3690. From Lake Roland, by Brooklandville, to Stevenson's Station, 5 miles and back, six times a week, by a schedule of departures and arrivals satisfactory to the postmasters.

FORM OF PROPOSAL, GUARANTEE, AND CERTIFICATE.

PROPOSAL.

The undersigned ——, ——, whose post office address is ——, county of ——, State of ——, proposes to convey the mails of the United States, from July 1, 1873, to June 30, 1876, on route No. ——, between —— and ——, under the advertisement of the Postmaster General, dated December 1, 1872, "with celerity, certainty, and security" (law of June 8, 1872,) for the annual sum of —— dollars.

*This proposal is made with full knowledge of the distance of the route, the weight of the mail to be carried, and all other particulars in reference to the route and service; and, also, after careful examination of the laws and instructions attached to advertisement of mail service; and of the provisions contained in the act of Congress of June 8, 1872.*

Dated ——, ——, Bidder.

GUARANTEE.

The undersigned, residing at ——, State of ——, undertake that, if the foregoing bid for carrying the mail on route No. —— be accepted by the Postmaster General, the bidder will, prior to the 1st June, 1873, enter into the required obligation, or contract, to perform the service proposed, with good and sufficient sureties.

☞This we do, understanding distinctly the obligations and liabilities assumed by guarantors.

Dated —— —— ——

CERTIFICATE.

The undersigned, postmaster at ——, State of ——, certifies, UNDER HIS OATH OF OFFICE, that he is acquainted with the above guarantors, and knows them to be men of property, and able to make good their guarantee; and that bidder and guarantors are above the age of 21 years.

Bids of $5,000 and upward must be accompanied by a certified check, or draft, on some solvent national bank, equal to 5 per centum on the present annual pay on the route; or in case of new service, not less than 5 per centum of one year's pay proposed in bid.—(Section 223 Act of June 8, 1872.)

The Postmaster must not sign the certificate until the sum of the bid is inserted and the bid and guarantee signed by all the parties, and dated.

OATH REQUIRED BY SECTION 216 OF AN ACT OF CONGRESS, APPROVED JUNE 8, 1872, TO BE AFFIXED TO EACH BID FOR CARRYING THE MAIL, AND TO BE TAKEN BEFORE AN OFFICER QUALIFIED TO ADMINISTER OATHS.

I, ——, of ——, bidder for conveying the mail on route No. ——, from —— to ——, do swear that I have the ability pecuniarily to fulfil my obligation as such bidder; that the bid is made in good faith, and with the intention to enter into contract and perform the service in case said bid shall be accepted; and that the signatures of the guarantors thereto are genuine, and I believe the said guarantors to be pecuniarily responsible for and able to pay all damages the United States shall suffer by reason of my failing to perform my obligations as such bidder.

Sworn and subscribed before me ——, for the —— of ——, this —— day of ——, A. D. 187 , and in testimony thereof I hereunto subscribe my name and affix my official seal the day and year aforesaid.

—— —— [SEAL.]

NOTE.—When the oath is taken before a justice of the peace, the certificate of the clerk of a court of record should be added, under his seal of office, that the person who administered the oath is a duly qualified justice of the peace.

INSTRUCTIONS TO BIDDERS AND POSTMASTERS.

Containing also conditions to be incorporated in the contracts to the extent the Department may deem proper.

1. Seven minutes are allowed to each intermediate office, when not otherwise specified, for assorting the mails.

2. On routes where the mode of conveyance admits of it, the special agents of the Post Office Department, also post office blanks, mail bags, locks and keys, are to be conveyed without extra charge.

3. "Way bills" or receipts prepared by postmasters, or other agents of the Department, will accompany the mails, specifying the number and destination of the several bags, to be examined by the postmasters, to insure regularity in the delivery of bags and pouches.

4. No pay will be made for trips not performed; and for each of such omissions, if the failure be occasioned by the fault of the contractor or carrier, three times the pay of the trip will be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connection with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one fourth of the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture. For repeated delinquencies of the kind herein specified, enhanced penalties, proportioned to the nature thereof, and the importance of the mail, may be made.

5. For leaving behind or throwing off the mails, or any portion of them, for the admission of passengers, or for being concerned in setting up or running an express conveying intelligence in advance of the mail, a quarter's pay may be deducted.

6. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be promptly and satisfactorily explained by certificates of postmasters or the affidavits of other credible persons, for failing to arrive in contract time; for neglecting to take the mail from, or deliver it into, a post office; for suffering it to be wet, injured, destroyed, robbed, or lost; and for refusing, after demand, to convey the mail as frequently as the contractor runs, or is concerned in running, a coach, car, or steamboat on a route.

7. The Postmaster General may annul the contract for repeated failures to run agreeably to contract; for violating the post office laws, or disobeying the instructions of the Department; for refusing to discharge a carrier when required by the Department to do so; for running an express as aforesaid; or for transporting persons or packages conveying mailable matter out of the mail.

8. The Postmaster General may order an increase of service on a route by allowing therefor a *pro rata* increase on the contract pay. He may change schedules of departures and arrivals in all cases, and particularly to make them conform to connections with railroads, without increase of pay, provided the running time be not abridged. The Postmaster General may also discontinue or curtail the service, in whole or in part, in order to place on the route superior service, or whenever the public interests, in his judgment, shall require such discontinuance or curtailment for any other cause; he allowing a full indemnity to contractor one month's extra pay on the amount of service dispensed with, and a *pro rata* compensation for the amount of service retained and continued.

9. Payments will be made by collections from, or drafts on, postmasters or otherwise, after the expiration of each quarter—say in November, February, May, and August, provided that required evidence of service has been received.

10. The distances given are believed to be substantially correct; but no increased pay will be allowed should they be greater than advertised, if the points to be supplied are correctly stated. Bidders must inform themselves on this point, and also in reference to the weight of the mail, the conditions of hills, roads, streams, &c., and all toll-bridges, turnpikes, plank-roads, ferries, or obstructions of any kind by which expense may be incurred. No claim for additional pay, based on such ground, can be considered; nor for alleged mistakes or misapprehension as to the degree of service; nor for bridges destroyed, ferries discontinued, or other obstructions causing or increasing distance or expense occurring during the contract term. Offers established after this advertisement is issued, and also during the contract term, are to be visited without extra pay, if the distance be not increased.

11. Bidders are cautioned to mail their proposals in time to reach the Department by the day and hour named (3 p.m. March 3, 1873, for bids received after that time will be considered incompetent with bids, of reasonable amount, received in time. Neither can bids be considered which are without the guarantee required by law, and a certificate of the sufficiency of such guarantee, and the oath of the bidder according to section 216, act of June 8, 1872.

12. Bidders should first propose for service strictly according to the advertisement, and then, if they desire, *separately* for different service; and if the *regular* bid be the lowest offered for the advertised service, the other propositions may be considered.

13. There should be but one route bid for in a proposal. Consolidated or combination bids ("proposing one sum for two or more routes") cannot be considered.

14. The route agent will pay the name and residence of the bidder (that is, his usual post-office address), and the names of each member of a firm, where a company offers, should be distinctly stated.

15. Bidders are requested to use, as far as practicable, the printed proposals furnished by the Department, to write out in full the sum of their bids, and to retain copies of them.

Altered bids should not be submitted; nor should bids once submitted be withdrawn. No withdrawal of a bidder or guarantor will be allowed unless the withdrawal be received twenty-four hours previous to the time fixed for opening the proposals.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons. The bid and guarantee should be signed plainly with the full name of each person.

The Postmaster General reserves the right to reject any bid which may be deemed extravagant; and also to disregard the bids of failing contractors and bidders.—(Act of June 8, 1872, section 249.)

16. The bid should be sealed, superscribed "Mail Proposals, State of ——," addressed "Second Assistant Postmaster General, Contract Office," and sent by *mail*, not by or to an agent. Bids of $5,000 per annum and upward must be accompanied by a certified check or draft on some solvent national bank, equal to 5 per cent of the amount. (See law of Congress of June 8, 1872.)

17. The contracts are to be executed and returned to the Department by or before the 1st day of June, 1873, with which the accepted bidder will be considered as having failed, and the Postmaster General may proceed to contract for the service with other parties, according to law.

Transfers of contracts, or of interest in contracts, are forbidden by law, and consequently cannot be allowed. Neither can bids, or interests in bids, be transferred or assigned to other parties. Bidders will therefore take notice that they will be expected to perform the services awarded to them through the whole contract term.

18. Section 245 of the act of June 8, 1872, provides that contracts for the transportation of the mail shall be awarded to the lowest bidder tendering sufficient guarantees for faithful performance, without other reference to the mode of such transportation than may be necessary to provide for the due celerity, certainty, and security thereof." Under this law bids the proposals to transport the mails with "celerity, certainty, and security," having been decided to be the only legal bids, are construed as providing for the entire mail, however large, and whatever may be the mode of conveyance necessary to insure its "celerity, certainty, and security," and have the preference over all others, and no others are considered, except for steamboat routes.

19. A modification of a bid in any of its essential terms is tantamount to a new bid, and cannot be received, so as to interfere with regular competition.—Making a new bid, with guarantee and certificate, is the only way to modify a previous bid.

20. Postmasters are to be careful not to certify to the sufficiency of guarantors without knowing that they are persons of sufficient responsibility. (See section 247, act of June 8, 1872.) They must not sign the certificate until the sum of the bid is inserted, and the bid and guarantee are signed by the bidder and (two) guarantors; a disregard of this instruction by postmasters will subject them to immediate removal, and to severe penalties.

Postmasters are also liable to removal from office for acting as agents of contractors or bidders, with or without compensation, in any business, matter, or thing, relating to the mail service. They are the trusted agents of the Department, and cannot consistently act in both capacities.

21. All bidders, guarantors, and sureties are distinctly notified that on a failure to enter into or perform the contracts for the service proposed for in the accepted bids, their legal liabilities will be enforced against them.

22. Present contractors, and persons known at the Department, must, equally with others, procure guarantors and certificates of their sufficiency substantially in the forms above prescribed. The certificate of sufficiency must be signed by a postmaster.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster General.

dec 28, 1872—6w

## TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF A VALUABLE
## STORE HOUSE AND LOT,
IN THE TOWN OF ELKTON.

By virtue of a Decree of the Circuit Court for Cecil county, in chancery, the undersigned, as Trustees, will sell at Public Auction, at the Court House door, in Elkton, Maryland, on

*TUESDAY, the 21st day of January, 1873,*

at one o'clock P.M., the

## STORE HOUSE,

belonging to Lydia M. Rowell, and now occupied by Mr Richard G. Reese. This Store House is situated on Main street, in the heart of the business portion of the town; it has been occupied and used for a number of years as a dry goods and grocery store. The house is built of brick, 24 feet in front and 50 feet in length, admirably fitted up, and from its location furnishes one of the most desirable business stands in the town. There is also under the building an excellent Cellar with a brick floor. The whole building is in excellent condition.

THE TERMS OF SALE, as prescribed by the decree, are:—Two thousand dollars in cash on day of sale, and the balance in two equal instalments at one and Two years. The credit payments to bear interest from the day of sale, and to be secured to the satisfaction of the Trustees.

WILLIAM J. JONES,
L. MARSHALL HAINES,
Trustees.

dec 28, 1872—ts

### Notice to Stockholders.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the COLUMBIA AND PORT DEPOSIT RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 233 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, January 13th, 1873, at 11½ o'clock a.m.

Election for President and Directors same day and place.

JOSEPH LESLEY,
Secretary.

dec 28, 1872—3w

### FOR RENT.

A STORE and DWELLING, near Asbury Meeting House, on the road from Battle Swamp to Perryville, Cecil county, Md. The Store can be rented without the dwelling, if desirable. Apply to

WM. CRAIG,
on the premises.

dec 28, 1872—2m

## NOTICES, &C.

### Notice to the Creditors of John R. Chapman.

Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of John R. Chapman, who may desire to receive a dividend on their claims, to file their claims, with the vouchers thereunto annexed, with the undersigned, at the Office of Geo. R. Howard, Esq., of Elkton, Cecil county, Md., on or before the 15th day of February, 1873.

SAMUEL B. GRANT,
Assignee for John R. Chapman.

dec 21—1m

### Elkton & Oxford Railroad.

Notice is hereby given, that Books for receiving subscriptions to the Capital Stock of THE ELKTON AND OXFORD RAILROAD COMPANY will be opened at the Office of Hiram McCullough, in the town of Elkton, on THURSDAY, the 16th day of January, 1873, at 11 o'clock A. M.

L. B. CARTER,
R. C. MACKALL,
HIRAM McCULLOUGH,
EDWARD SWEETAPPLE,
FRANCIS GREEN,
Committee for Corporators.

Dec 14, 1872—3m

### Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Cecil county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters Testamentary on the personal estate of

LYDIA WILSON,

late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof duly authenticated, on or before the 17th day of December, 1873; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand, this 21st day of December, 1872.

BENJAMIN WILSON,
Executor of Lydia Wilson, dec'd.

Test—REUBEN D. JAMAR, Register.

dec 21, 1872—6w

### Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, that the subscribers, of Cecil county, have obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters Testamentary on the personal estate of

ABSALOM ROMAN,

late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof duly authenticated, on or before the 22nd day of October, 1873; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers. Given under our hands, this 11th day of December, 1872.

JOSEPH A. ROMAN,
SAMUEL T. ROMAN,
Executors of Absalom Roman, dec'd.

Test—REUBEN D. JAMAR, Register.

Dec 14, 1872—6w

### Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Cecil county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters Testamentary on the Personal estate of

ELIZA A. TAYLOR,

late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof duly authenticated, on or before the the 9th day of December, 1873; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to made immediate payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand, this 14th day of December, 1872.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Executor of Eliza A. Taylor, dec'd.

Test—REUBEN D. JAMAR, Register.

Dec 14, 1872—6w

### Proposals for Letter Balances.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C. December 5, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until the 8th day of January, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, for furnishing Letter Balances for the use of the post offices in the United States for one year from the 1st day of February, 1873, the said articles to be delivered, free of expense to the Department, at the BLANK AGENCY of the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.

The quality and the estimated quantity of each article required are specified below:

18,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, 20x25 inches in size, and to weigh 22 pounds to the ream, each ream to contain 20 perfect quires.

120 reams of Wrapping Paper, 26x40 inches in size, and to weigh 25 pounds to the ream, each ream to contain 20 perfect quires.

50,000 pounds of Cotton Twine, to be 8-ply, and to measure from 750 to 775 yards to the pound, of sufficient strength to sustain a weight of 15 pounds, and to be put up in balls weighing about a half pound each, and so bound as not to become loose or tangled in transportation.

30,000 pounds of coarse Hemp Twine, to be 5-ply, and to measure from 50 to 55 yards to the pound, and to be put up in balls weighing from one to two pounds each, and so bound as not to become loose or tangled in transportation.

Samples of the articles required will be furnished to persons who desire to bid, on application to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D.C.

More or less than the estimated quantities may be ordered, as the necessities of the Department may require, at the discretion of the Postmaster-General.

Awards will be made for each article separately, if deemed most advantageous to the Department.

Bids not made in conformity with this advertisement will not be considered.

Each bidder must furnish with his proposal guarantees of his ability to comply with his bid, and a certificate from a postmaster that such guarantors are reliable persons.

A bond with two sufficient sureties will be required to each contract.

A failure to furnish promptly any article contracted for, or an attempt to impose upon the Department articles inferior, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, to those contracted for, will be considered sufficient cause for the forfeiture of the contract.

The Postmaster-General reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if, in his opinion, it is required by the interests of the Department.

Proposals must be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Letter Balances," and directed to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

Dec 7, 1872—4w

### Proposals for Wrapping Paper and Twine.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., December 5, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until the 8th day of January, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, for furnishing Wrapping Paper and Twine for the use of the post offices in the United States for one year from the