The Cecil Whig

ELKTON, JANUARY 4, 1873.

THE NEW YEAR.

In this our first issue of *The Whig* in the new year of 1873, we greet our readers with the customary compliments of the season and wish them a happy new year. *The Whig* was never more prosperous since it was founded, and while old subscribers are generally retained, new ones are constantly added to our lists, the very strongest evidence that our efforts to give the county the best local paper going, while never hesitating to expose abuses and maintain an independence which always secures an advocate for the right and a censor of wrong, is appreciated by our numerous readers.

The principle which we have constantly advocated of promptness in business, and cash payments as far as possible, has borne good fruit; and we hope will in the future yield a still more bountiful harvest. While all acknowledge the soundness of the principle in trade, many are striving to act upon it. The results reaped from it in our business have been of the most satisfactory character, and although it has been the means of placing on our files bills amounting to hundred of dollars that are marked "dead," it has had the one great advantage of stopping short a numerous retinue of virtual dead heads which cumber every newspaper subscription list that is not pruned with a vigorous hand. Our system of offering all who pay in advance from the first of the year, a premium magazine has been attended with the most encouraging results. The periodicals have been ordered from the publication offices to all our subscribers who profited by our offer and the January numbers may be expected soon. All who do not receive them by the middle of the present month will please notify us and we will examine into the cause of delay. All delinquent subscribers—for still such friends will be—will receive bills as soon as we can get them made out, and forwarded, and we hope they will give prompt attention and "send their money by the mail."

And making our bow we drop the curtain on the old year and settle down to the labors of the new.

THE ROADS.

Twice a year we ought to enjoy good roads. In the middle of winter when everything holding dampness and exposed to the frost is hard frozen; and in the midst of a long drought when the surface of the ground is parched dry and hard by evaporation. Then it would seem that the roads should be universally fine for travel. But even this small recompense for a vast outlay is not to be enjoyed by the tax-payers who keep up our Maryland roads. It is when the surface becomes dry and hard that the small stones which are scattered over the road beds, are placed in the most favorable condition for rolling under the horses' feet and crunching under the wheels of vehicles. In place of the loose and surface stones being carefully removed from the roads by the supervisors, those which find their way into the side ditches through the season are shoveled back into the middle of the roads with the fine dirt and sand which is removed from the ditches—in place of carting both away—and after a few showers the light soil is washed from the road back into the ditches or swept clear away into the neighboring creeks, and the stones, worn round by the feet of horses and wagon wheels, are left bare to be tumbled about the road by every passing team. We once knew a distressed supervisor, who was unable to find hands—it being a busy season—to work on the section of road which had been placed under his supervision, and he applied to an old farmer for advice in his difficulty. The farmer told him to take his cart and oxen and a boy which he had in his employ, and go over the road and pick off all the loose stones. The supervisor did so, and made a better road than he had ever before succeeded in furnishing with a gang of hands, with plows, picks and shovels. Had he been furnished with a full force to plow up and shovel loose dirt and stones into the road he would doubtless have succeeded in doing what nine in every ten of the supervisors accomplish; making the road rough and uncomfortable to travel, besides spending a good deal of the public money. We have insisted for many years through *The Whig* that gravel is the cheapest and best material that we have for making roads in almost every section of this county. Several of the supervisors seem to have become convinced of this fact, and gravel is now used to a limited extent on several roads, and wherever it is applied in sufficient quantities it never fails to make a dry, solid, smooth road, that defies the action of rain and frost; and needs but comparatively slight repairs in future; while the mud roads are literally mud holes in wet weather and dust banks in dry weather and fearful rutty thoroughfares in the winter.

But our road system has out lived its time and needs a thorough reconstruction. It is deplorable to have fifty thousand dollars more or less annually wasted in a great measure, under pretense of keeping the roads in proper order; but to spend the money and have nothing for it than the roads we are compelled to travel on, is a monstrous abuse and nuisance, which should be abated. We can never have good roads till the work is directed by competent engineers, and contractors are placed under obligations to do the work according to a specified plan and for a stipulated sum. We could then form an estimate of the outlay, and conclude with a reasonable certainty on having good roads.

There are many roads in the county which should be shut up, or the appropriations that are yearly wasted on them be withheld, which would effect a considerable saving. This would be a natural consequence of a thorough revision of our road laws.

We have not been able to learn what progress the Road Convention made at its recent meeting in Baltimore, but hope that a plan embracing, as its main features the above suggestions was agreed upon, and that it will be submitted in a bill to the next Legislature. A system of really good roads throughout the country—roads which would be pleasant to travel and haul on at all seasons of the year, would add fifty per cent in a short time to the value of real estate. The road question is one of vital interest to every land holder.

☞ This week's installment of our serial story "Marguerite" did not reach us in time to get into print, having been like the cars, snow-bound. It will be continued next week.

☞ The King of the Sandwich Islands is dead, and there is a prospect that the Islands will come into possession of the United States. The people are almost unanimously in favor of it, it is said, and the government of the Islands is managed, chiefly by Americans.

— It is understood that efforts will be renewed at Washington to secure the recognition of the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents, but that our Government is likely to maintain its present policy.

☞ Congress will get together again on Monday next, 6th inst. The holiday frolic being over business will be resumed in earnest.

☞ The new Philadelphia post office, it is probable, will be erected at Ninth and Chestnut streets.

SAN DOMINGO.

The Germantown *Telegraph* has the following straight forward, sensible article on the annexation of San Domingo.

It has transpired that an association of American capitalists in New York, Philadelphia and Boston, has opened negotiations with the government of the republic of San Domingo for the purchase of the bay of Samana and the adjoining territory, the purchase money to be applied to the extinguishment of the republic's debt. It is stated that the firm of C. K. Garrison & Co., of New York, who were the agents in the affair, intend this for the opening of commercial relations with the island, but the whole affair is involved in so much mystery that it is impossible to state anything with certainty beyond the fact that Garrison himself admits the bargain. So far as we can make out, it appears that the failure of the treaty of annexation in the U. S. Senate left the established government of the republic in on awkward predicament for the want of money, as it had been expected that the treaty would have been ratified and the territory annexed, and consequently no financial measures were adopted.

In this juncture it began to be feared that some of the European powers would take advantage of the situation and secure the prize we had rejected. But as our own Government could do nothing in the absence of Congressional action, the matter was taken in hand by merchants interested in the commerce of the West Indies, who had been earnestly looking forward to the establishment of an American port in those seas. We must have a naval station somewhere there, and as the territory and bay of Samana have now become the property of American citizens the Government can purchase of them the privileges that we might have obtained under the treaty. We must candidly confess that we do not like this second-hand way of doing business.—We were and still are in favor of the annexation of San Domingo, and we would greatly prefer the short and straight forward way of ratifying the treaty of annexation and taking formal possession of the island.

Yet the *St. Louis Republican*, a leading Democratic sheet which earnestly opposed annexation, professes to approve of this hybrid proposition, and does it, too, on the mere strength of some vague announcement by telegraph, and without knowing the details. The force of purblind partizan folly could not go much farther than this. Here is a territory capable of raising all the crops of the tropics, and we could get it for a mere song, and we refuse to ratify a treaty under which it would be open free to the enterprise and capital of all our citizens, and yet hand over the best harbor to a private monopoly from which we must buy or rent naval privileges.—Coupled with this are some ugly rumors about admitting the territory as a State under the name of Samana, whereas the treaty only provided for admitting it as a territory like New Mexico. The *Republican* goes off into a dream about our laying the foundations of a colossal empire like that of British India, under corporate auspices. But all our attempts of that kind have failed. Precisely such dreams were indulged by the Lower-California Company, and turned out to be mere moonshine. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company was expected to do something in Panama, and we had other visions of the kind about Nicaragua and Honduras, but all have proved empty and frivolous. The fact is that in New York, where these scheme originate, there is none of that patient, persevering, laborious spirit of corporate enterprise peculiar to England, or that has been so signally displayed by Philadelphia.

The Government of the United States possesses this spirit in a high degree, and hence the success of all our National colossal enterprises in the vast western wildernesses. If, therefore, San Domingo were a national territory of ours, it would speedily become prosperous and populous as well as wealthy, for the protection of the United States fosters emigration, industry, commerce and general thrift and enterprise.—But private effort as a substitute for governmental protection is a delusion altogether. If San Domingo were ours the announcement would awaken enterprise and emigration all over the land, and in a short time the island would be a scene of American activity of all kinds. We sincerely trust, therefore, that both the National Administration and the Republicans in Congress will deal in a manly and fearless way with this great question, and not allow the annexation project to be defeated to suit the few Liberal malcontents in the Senate and the press. We are against surrendering San Domingo to private monopoly, and in favor of a fair and square annexation.

CHANGED HANDS.

On Tuesday last, a large amount of property changed hands in this county. It was unfortunate that it should have gone into the market at this time, as Real Estate, and R. Road Bonds are tremendously below par, owing to the tightness of the money market, the very light crops, and the bad seasons for their raising that we have of late had. Per advertisement of the last four weeks, James U. Dennis, Esq., assignee, offered on Tuesday the large farm, known as Brownstone, containing 830 acres, to the highest and best bidder. It sold, including liens, for about $6,500.

He next offered the farm, known as Dingley Dell, in two tracts. Tract—No. 1 containing 252 acres, was sold to Nathan J. Lankford, Esq., for $3,450. No. 2, containing 290 acres, was sold to Levin P. Bowland, for $2,000.

He offered, also, 242 shares of E. S. R. R. Stock, par value of which, is $50 per share, sold to R. F. Brattan, Esq., for 70 cents per share.

William P. Rider, Esq., also offered a lot near town, containing 4 acres, which was bought by Judge Irving, for $505.

Also the house and lot in town, now occupied by Wm. F. Robinson, for a dwelling and stove store, which was bought by Daniel Collins, Esq., for the sum of $2,050.

The Executors of Samuel S. Costen, deceased, offered $4,550 of the second mortgage bonds of E. S. R. R. and they were bought by H. H. Dashiell, Esq., at 19 cents on the dollar.

Also a large amount of stock in the Worcester and Somerset Railroad at prices ranging from 20 cents to 35 cents per share; par value of a share is $25.

Also stock in the E. S. R. R., which was struck down at 71 cents per share; par value $50.

These are the heaviest transfer that have been made in one day in Real Estate and stocks, in our County for a long time. And the property sold was literally sacrificed.

True Marylander, Dec. 21st.

CABINET CHANGES.—It seems to be the opinion in well informed circles, says *The Washington Evening Star*, that there will be no change in the Cabinet, with the exception of Secretary Boutwell, who will, no doubt, be elected Senator from Massachusetts, to succeed Mr. Wilson, and resign his position as Secretary of the Treasury to accept a seat in the Senate. The Massachusetts Legislature met on Wednesday, but no action looking to the election of Mr. Wilson's successor will be taken until after the second Wednesday in February, when the electoral vote will be counted by the House of Representatives, and Mr. Wilson's resignation as Senator be tendered.—Hence there is no probability of Mr. Boutwell leaving the Treasury Department before the middle of February, at least. Although there have been many rumors about a change in the State Department, it seems to be the opinion that Mr. Fish will consent to remain there, although it is true that he has expressed a disposition to retire from the department for some time.—When a President is re-elected, it is customary for his Cabinet ministers to verbally or otherwise place their resignation at his disposal. This will be probably done in the case of the present Cabinet officers on the 4th of March next, but it is not believed that their resignations will be accepted, except in the case of Secretary Boutwell, should he be elected Senator, and possibly in that of Secretary Fish.

It seems to us that the terms of office of the Secretaries expire with the Presidential term which supersedes the necessity of tendering a formal resignation.

THE AMERICAN FARMER FOR JANUARY begins a new year with a number of even more than usual merit. Its contents are varied and attractive, every branch of rural life receiving full attention. This venerable journal well sustains its high character, and is devoted entirely to subjects of practical bearing, no sensational features being introduced. The work on the farm, manures, the staple crops, live stock, the garden, fruit-growing, floriculture, &c., are under constant notice, and there is also a department for the household. We commend the *Farmer* to our readers. Published by Sam'l Sands & Son, Baltimore, Md., at $1.50 a year, or at $1 to clubs of five or more, with valuable premiums to clubs.—Specimen numbers sent free.

Report of Committee on the Liquor Traffic in Maryland.

[The following "Report of the Committee on the liquor traffic in Maryland" should have appeared at an earlier date, but was mislaid.]

Your committee appointed under the resolution of last session to prepare a statistical exhibit of the amount of labor and capital employed in the manufacture of alcoholic liquors in Maryland; and also the strength of the various temperance societies, would report that he has been thus far unable to secure the separate data to answer the first question, as, relating to our State alone. He has, however, the carefully prepared tables for the whole United States, and by giving her an equal proportion, rated by the value of taxable property, the following figures are arrived at.

According to the census of 1870, the State of Maryland has a population of 780,-874, or one 50th of the people of the Union; and the value of her taxable property is 1-32 of the whole of the United States. In the year 1867, there were made in the whole country 100,000,000 of gallons of distilled liquors, or 3 gallons for every man, woman and child in the whole Republic.—At this, the average, we have 2,342,682 gallons consumed by this State. And this is a very low estimate, because the average in all our large cities is double of this; and Baltimore contains one-third of our population, of whom, at least, 3,000 men are directly engaged in distilleries. Add to this, the brewed and fermented liquors, of which our share is 12 gallons to each inhabitant, and we have a rough estimate of the enormous quantity of liquors that are annually consumed among us. To this, must also, be added the value of wines and imported liquors of the value of which we have in seperate estimate; but may safely set them down at 400,000 gallons. We have, at least, 10,000,000 gallons of intoxicating and poisonous liquors consumed in our State. The grain or its equivalent required to produce this, would give two bushels to every soul in our commonwealth. Is it needful that any human being should lack the necessaries of life in this country when we can afford to spend $25.00 to $50.00 for each and every individual for alcoholic stimulants, and a more than like equivalent in value of time wasted in manufacturing, vending and drinking these poisons?

You may think these figures are high, but they are from the regular returns of the tax collectors of the country that are now likely to be below than above the truth. And when you consider the large proportion of our population that spend much of their time and all their spare earnings for drink, can you be surprised at the result? Were all this wealth turned into channels of productive industry, Maryland might have turnpike roads from one end to the other; free schools and libraries for all her children, and time and money for all other needed public improvements. So much for the liquor trade, a more detailed statement of which, can only be had by weeks of labor and an acquaintance with all our State records.

The principal temperance societies in our State, at present, are the Good Templars, numbering about 4,000; the Sons of Temperance 2,100; the Temple of Honor, probably, 600; the Cadets of Temperance, a juvenile organization partly, and some Rechabites, whose numbers we have not any record of, at hand; and a considerable number of pledged, total abstainers, in father, mother, and some other organizations, exclusively under the control of the Roman Catholic Church.

The working force of all these societies together, is small, their capital is still less, when compared with the magnitude of the work to be done. It has, heretofore, and continues to require all the means that they can command to maintain their ground against the mighty opposing influences. A few public lectures have been given; some tracts distributed; and a few of the more zealous and energetic workers have occasionally been heard through our public journals. And there is one very significant and encouraging fact in this connection; that while all true temperance advocates, can and do claim the aid of science, morality and religion, as all opposed to the present use of alcoholic beverage in any shape; the supportors of the drinking usages of society, do not and dare not, publicly defend the traffic before a civilized community on any ground, whatever.

There are a few exceptions to the latter, but only enough to prove the rule.

All, even those engaged in the business, admit drunkenness to be a curse, and a few nominally zealous christians have taken up the pen to defend the moderate use of wine as at present manufactured, on scriptural grounds, and after one trial, have generally given up the subject, which is the strongest kind of evidence that their arguments are untenable.

The only arguments used by those interested, to defend the liquor traffic, are such as are prompted by purely selfish motives, and appeal to the lowest appetites and prejudices of human nature.

Such, being the case, have we not a just reason to expect the active aid of all christian churches in purifying institutions and laws from all direct or implied complicity in this traffic upon which the Almighty has placed his most withering curse. But, in numbering the temperance army, we are sorry to have to publish to the world that we find but few religious societies that make total abstinence a condition of membership; while the many tolerate moderate drinking in even their highest church officials. Each year, however, the wave is rolling on and more strict disciplinary regulations are being made regarding these wine drinking customs of society, and we hope that the day is not far distant when the mantle of the church shall cease to conceal this stumbling block which is causing so many thousands to fall into drunkards' graves.

JANUARY.

We now complete a series of notices of "Paschall's Fever and Ague Mixture," repeated monthly, and feel no regret for having pursued this somewhat unusual course.

If what is reported of the effects of the remedy be true, we shall feel be censured, but rather thanked by many. In the dead of winter, the occasions for its use are comparatively rare, and the public has time calmly to inquire into its actual effects, before the season for the regular return of the vernal intermittents again arrives. There are few neighborhoods in which it has not been employed; and it will be wise for all who reside in situations more or less exposed to malarious influences, to assure themselves of its virtues by conversation with those who have actually employed it. The highly respectable Proprietor himself would much prefer this test to the multiplication of certificates, so readily obtained or counterfeited by the venders of pretended impossible cures of universal application; and although all his certificates are from men of known eminence or reputation, very many of them being official or regularly professional, he has been chary of their use; not liking the association formed in men's minds when they see any remedy publicly advertised. We have felt fully warranted, in all we have said upon the subject, by the evidence produced.

THE AVALANCHE.—A tremendous avalanche of snow took place on Christmas-day from the mountains in Utah not a great way from Salt Lake City. The slide came down from the mountains a distance of a mile, with fearful speed and force.—The storm prevailing prevented any warning of its approach until it was upon the lines of teams passing at a point where it crossed the road. Men, mules, wagons and sacks of ore were buried beneath the snow. The body of snow where the force of shovelers are at work is very large, and the excavation is very slow. It has been ascertained that eleven men, all "strangers from the east," perished by the slide.—Two or three other slides have taken place since, but with no fatal result.

HOW TO BEGIN THE NEW YEAR.—If you have not yet paid your subscription to *The Whig*, do so at once, and if you have a neighbor, who you think would be benefitted by its perusal, prevail on him to subscribe.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

Five or Ten Shares of Mutual Building Association Stock for Sale, of Series C.
Jan 4, 1873—2w Apply at THIS OFFICE.

WANTED.

A MAN TO WORK BY THE MONTH ON A FARM, from March 25th, 1873, for one year. House furnished. Apply to F. GREEN,
Jan 4, 1873—tf Cherry Hill.

FOR RENT IN ELKTON.

STORE HOUSE, in complete order, opposite the Court House; location equal to any in the town. Immediate possession. Apply to R. F. MAY, Baltimore, or, E. E. EWING, Elkton.
Jan 4, 1873—2m

A HOUSE FOR RENT.

On Church street, a good and convenient House, now in the occupancy of Mrs. Sally Smith. Possession given on the 25th of March, 1873. For terms, apply to
Jan 4, 1873—tf ISAAC H. REGISTER.

Mutual Building Association of Cecil County.

A NEW SERIES (D) of this prosperous Association will be issued at the Monthly Meeting for January, 1873. Applications for Shares may be made to DAVID SCOTT, President.
or RICHARD G. REESE, Secretary.
Jan 4, 1873—4w

The Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad Company.

DECEMBER 28th, 1872.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Hall, in the borough of Oxford, Chester county, Pa., on MONDAY, January 13th, 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M.

A President and twelve Directors are to be elected.

JOSEPH HUDDELL,
Jan 4, 1873—3w Secretary.

The American Farmer.

This old standard monthly journal of Agriculture begins a new volume January 1st. Special attention is paid—besides that given the staple crops—to **Stock breeding, Fruit growing, the Dairy,** &c. Some of the most successful of American agriculturists contribute to its pages. It is **practical, substantial, reliable!** Subscription, $1.50 a year. To clubs of five or more, only $1 each. *Very handsome premiums for clubs.* Specimen Nos. free.

SAML. SANDS & SON, Publishers,
Jan 4, 1873—2w Baltimore, Md.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and firm of W. C. and S. S. RamBo, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

W. C. RAMBO,
December 12, 1872. S. S. RAMBO.

The undersigned will continue the HARDWARE, STOVE and TIN business at the old stand, and will settle the business of the late firm. S. S. RAMBO.
Jan 4, 1873—2w

BUILDING LOTS

For Sale on Advantageous Terms.

I now offer for sale the property on east side of North street, opposite my residence, in BUILDING LOTS to suit purchasers. I will either sell them in fee, leaving a considerable portion of the purchase money in mortgage, if desired, for five or ten years, or I will lease them for ninety-nine years, renewable forever, reserving as ground rent six per cent on the purchase money, with covenant in lease to convey in fee simple at request of lessee. W. J. JONES.
Elkton, Jan 4, 1873—1m

Wilmington Daily Commercial, for 1873.

The attention of the readers of THE WHIG is called to the **Wilmington Daily Commercial,** the LARGEST, OLDEST, and BEST of all the Daily journals published on the Delaware Peninsula. It is now in its seventh year, and has an extended circulation in Wilmington, throughout the Peninsula, and in South Eastern Pennsylvania.

THE COMMERCIAL IS

1. Republican in politics; but it argues, and does not abuse. Its views are firmly held, but courteously presented.

2. An enterprising NEWSPAPER. It always has the news. If you desire to keep posted concerning events in the field over which it circulates, you must read the COMMERCIAL regularly.

3. A valuable advertising medium. People of intelligence, with money to spend, read it, and consult its columns.

TERMS:—By mail $6 per annum, 50 cents a month. Arrangements exist for its regular delivery in most of the larger towns in the Peninsula, accessible by railroad. JENKINS & ATKINSON,
FIFTH AND MARKET STREETS,
Jan 4, 1873—5w Wilmington, Del.

Pumps! Pumps! Pumps!!

BUY ONLY THE BEST.

E. WHITMAN & SONS'

METAL-LINED

Cucumber Wood Pumps,

CHEAP, DURABLE AND EFFICIENT.

They do not affect the taste of the water. They are more durable than any other Pump. Lined with galvanized iron, they will not rust. They can be put down and in working order in twenty minutes. THEY WILL NOT FREEZE.

Prices from $4.50 to $7.

A $7 Pump will throw a barrel of water a minute, and can be put in a 20 feet well completed for $10.—Farmers and well-diggers are invited to call and examine our stock. E. WHITMAN & SONS,
Nos. 145 and 147 West Pratt St., Baltimore.

S. S. RAMBO

IS AGENT FOR THE SALE
Jan 4, 1873—tf OF THE ABOVE PUMP.

NOTICE.

GEORGE R. SPENCE AND WIFE
vs.
ROBERT D. SPENCE ET AL.

In the Circuit Court for Cecil county. In Chancery. No. 446, N. D. January 1st, 1873.

The object of this suit is to procure a sale of certain Real Estate, lying in Cecil county, of which a certain William Spence died seized, for the purpose of distributing the proceeds thereof among the heirs of said deceased.

The Bill states that the said William Spence, in the year 1872, died seized of certain real estate, particularly described in said Bill and its accompanying exhibit, intestate, leaving Albina Spence his widow, and George R. Spence, William R. Spence, Robert D. Spence, John T. Spence, Elizabeth Peterman, Matthew Spence, Mary Jane Spence and Hester A. Spence, his only children and heirs-at-law, all of whom are of full age, except said Elizabeth Peterman, Mary Jane Spence, and Hester A. Spence, and all of whom reside in Cecil county, except the said John T. Spence, and Ann, his wife, who reside in the State of Pennsylvania, or elsewhere beyond the State of Maryland; and that the said real estate is not susceptible of division among the parties interested, without loss and injury.

It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainants by causing a copy of this Order to be inserted in some newspaper published at Elkton, once a week for one month before the fourth day of February, 1873, give notice to the said absent defendants of the object and substance of this Bill, and warn them to appear in this Court, in person or by solicitor, on or before the fourth day of April, next, to answer the premises and show cause, if any they have, why a Decree ought not to pass as prayed. DAVID SCOTT, Clerk.

True copy: test,
Jan 4, 1873—1m DAVID SCOTT, Clerk.

TRUSTEES' SALE

OF A

Tract of Land on Bohemia Manor.

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, Cecil county, aforesaid, on

Tuesday, the 28th day of January, 1873,

AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M., ALL THAT

TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND,

of which Richard Craig, Sr., (col.,) died seized, containing

25 1-4 ACRES of LAND,

more or less. This land is situated on the east side of the road from Chesapeake City to Cayott's Corner, about 2½ miles from the former place, and adjoins lands of Col. Joshua Clayton and Jacquiers Cayott.

The improvements consist of a comfortable FRAME DWELLING HOUSE. There are on the property between Six and Seven Hundred PEACH TREES in prime bearing; besides about 50 young Apple Trees and other fruit.

The property will be sold subject to the Dower interest of Rebecca Craig, widow of said Richard Craig, Sr.

THE TERMS OF SALE, as prescribed by the Decree, are:—One-third cash on the day of sale, and the balance in two equal instalments at Six and Twelve months from the day of sale. The credit payments to bear interest from day of sale, and to be secured to satisfaction of Trustees. WILLIAM J. JONES,
L. MARSHALL HAINES,
Jan 4, 1873—ts Trustees.

NOTICE.

The creditors of Richard Craig, Jr., deceased, are hereby notified to file their claims against said deceased, with the vouchers thereof duly authenticated, in the Office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Cecil county, within four months from said 28th day of January, 1873. W. J. JONES,
L. M. HAINES,
Jan 4, 1873. Trustees.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

OF

A SMALL FARM.

By virtue of a Decree of the Circuit Court for Cecil county, in chancery, the undersigned, as Trustee, will expose at Public Sale, at the blacksmith shop in Lombardville, in Cecil county, Maryland, on

Wednesday Afternoon, January 29th, 1873,

AT 3 O'CLOCK, ALL THAT

TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND,

situate, lying and being in the Ninth Election District of Cecil county, aforesaid, adjoining the village of Lombardville, and containing

55 Acres, 3 Roods and 12 Perches of Land,

more or less, whereof a certain Joseph Moon died seized.

The improvements consist of a DWELLING HOUSE, in good repair, and containing eight rooms and an attic; a good Frame Barn, Corn House, &c. There is also on the place a small APPLE ORCHARD and other Fruit Trees.

This farm is situated in a thriving neighborhood; is convenient to churches, schools, mills, &c; is in cultivation, except five or six acres, which are in wood, is of excellent natural quality, and considerably improved.

THE TERMS OF SALE, prescribed by the decree, are: Five Hundred Dollars to be paid in Cash on the day of sale, and the residue in two equal instalments, payable respectively in Six and Twelve Months from the day of sale; the credit payments to draw interest from the day of sale, and to be secured by the Bonds or Notes of the purchaser, with a surety or sureties to be approved by the Trustee.

Possession given March 25th, 1873. Cost of Deed to be paid by purchaser.

JAMES BLACK GROOME, Trustee,
Jan. 4—ts Elkton, Md.

FRESH.—Choice MACKEREL—Nos. 1, 2 and 3; and HERRINGS SHAD. For sale by
oct 14 JOHN PARTRIDGE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Agents Wanted for Cobbin's

Child's Commentator

ON THE BIBLE, for the HOME CIRCLE

1200 pages, 250 Engravings. The best enterprise of the year for Agents. Every family will have it.—*Nothing like it now published.* For Circulars, address H. S. GOODSPEED & CO., 37 Park Row, New York.

ACCIDENTS.

Insure in the TRAVELERS of Hartford, Ct.

$5 to $20 PER DAY! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

1823. JUBILEE! 1873.

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NEW YORK OBSERVER.

The Great American Family Newspaper.

$3 a Year with the JUBILEE YEAR Book

SIDNEY E. MORSE & CO.,

37 Park Row, New York.

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FARM FOR RENT.

Containing One Hundred and Fifty Acres of Land, in a high state of cultivation, with good Buildings.
Apply in person. ANNIE E. DRENNEN.
Dec 14, 1872—tf Elkton, Md.

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
dec 28, 1872—2m WM. CRAIG, on the premises.

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. Russell, 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,
dec 28, 1872—ts Trustees.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE

OF

A VALUABLE FARM,

IN CECIL COUNTY, MARYLAND.

THIS WILL BE A POSITIVE SALE.

Under and by virtue of two Mortgages from James A. Lewis and wife to Thomas Drennen—the one bearing date March 8th, 1870, and recorded in Liber D. S., No. 3, folio 379, &c., one of the Mortgage, &c., Record Books of Cecil county, aforesaid; the other bearing date October 13th, 1870, and recorded in Liber D. S., No. 3, folio 261, &c., another of said Record Books,—the undersigned will offer at Public Sale, at the Court House door, in Elkton, Cecil county, Maryland, on

TUESDAY, the 7th day of January, 1873,

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

REAL ESTATE,

mentioned in said Mortgages, situate, lying and being in Cecil county, aforesaid, and upon which the said James A Lewis and wife now reside; said portion containing

100 Acres of Land, more or less,

and bounded by the Delaware Line and the real estates of Col. Joshua Clayton, Heirs of Henry Cazier and others.

The improvements consist of an excellent FRAME BUILDING, Barn, Granary, Carriage House and other outbuildings, all in complete order.

The land is under good cultivation and of superior quality, and guarded with a healthy new fence.

Apples, Pears and Peaches in abundance.

TERMS CASH on the day of sale.

THOMAS DRENNEN, Mortgagee.
REUBEN HAINES, Attorney.
Dec 14, 1872—ts S. BURNS, Auctioneer.

NOTICES, &C.

NOTICE.

There will be a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the ELKTON BUILDING SOCIETY, on SATURDAY EVENING, January 11th, 1873, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of taking measures to amend the By-Laws of the Society. HENRY H. GILPIN,
dec 21, 1872—1m Secretary.

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. 223 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,
dec 28, 1872—3w Secretary.

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,
dec 21—1m Assignee for John R. Chapman.

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.

I. D. CARTER,
R. C. MACKALL,
HIRAM McCULLOUGH,
EDWARD SWEETAPPLE,
FRANCIS GREEN,
Dec 14, 1872—tm Committee for Corporators.

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 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 make 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

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More Phillips' do.
Wilson's Raw Bone do.,
Baugh's do. do.,
Tucker & Clark's pure Bone Dust,
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N. B.—A new arrival of BOHEMIAN, VIENNA and ENGLISH PLATED GOODS; also FRENCH CLOCKS and BRONZES suitable for HOLIDAY and BRIDAL PRESENTS. [Nov 23, 1872—1y

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