The Cecil Whig

ELKTON, FEBRUARY 1, 1873.

Co-operation the Great Need of Farmers.

The communication "From The West," on our first page, states the western farmers' great present trouble to be extortion by railroads in the matter of freight on the bulky products of the farm, and the burning of corn in lieu of coal as fuel; the heavy freights serving to keep the price of grain so low as to make corn a cheaper fuel than coal.

It may be stated as one of the immutable facts that farmers own all the western States, and have majorities that are large enough to double and treble the votes of any other or all other trades, pursuits, and professions combined, if they would but act in concert. They could fill the Legislatures of every State with nine tenths of the members pledged to their interest; if they had distinct organizations as almost all other interests have, and knew exactly what legislation they required. A deplorable lack of direct purpose, and not less lamentable ignorance of what legislation would conduce to the interest of agriculture, are the two besetting misfortunes of the farmer. A determined purpose to form associations and discuss their grievances would ere long point a way to remedy the evils which have been the subject of chronic complaint of the farming interest, from time immemorial. A higher education, a concert of action and unity of purpose would soon bring about an intelligent understanding of their case and the present the means, as far as legislative means could apply a remedy, for the manifold evil, which the farmer suffers, or alleges he suffers from laws which unjustly discriminate against agriculture, and in favor of railroad monopolies and middle men which he charges are his constant extortioners. Their numbers are certainly large enough to control legislation as they might dertermine, if unitedly and intelligently directed. Grumbling with their business, and against the rest of mankind will certainly never cure their grievances. The only road to political independence and complete control of their own interest is through intelligent concert of action.

This want of co operation not only is found among farmers but extends its fearful influence into nearly every household in a greater or less degree. We may take up this feature of the question some future time, and discuss it for the benefit of the class which it most vitally concerns

THE CREDIT MOBILIER SCANDAL.

The revelations which have been made through the Congress Committees are enough to make every American hang his head with shame. Oakes Ames, a Massachusetts Congressman, and one of the principal managers of the Credit Mobilier corporation, a contrivance got up, it would seem, for the express purpose of swindling the Government out of all interest in the Union Pacific Railroad, had 450 shares of Credit Mobilier stock placed in his hands to disburse among the most influential men in Congress. So adroitly did this congressional Mephistopheles manage his cards in "placing the stock where it would do most good," that we find the Vice-President, Senators and Representatives, seriously compromised by the part they have had in accepting this stock at prices which were paid in a short time by dividends, with a handsome profit clear. The marvel in this transaction is, that men who are held up as the wisdom of the nation, should allow themselves to touch stock which paid 600 per cent. dividend, in a road which Congress had appropriated millions of the nation's property to help construct, and which had not returned in the shape of interest a single dollar to the treasury for the immense sums loaned. In place of being induced to take stock in such a doubtful concern, we would naturally suppose that when they found that such a mine of wealth existed in the hands of the company, and stock was being offered at a song to members of Congress, that a committee of investigation would have been at once asked for, and the whole management of the Union Pacific Railroad thoroughly overhauled. Whether these men acted, or rather failed to act, through ignorance to protect the interests of the Government, or a moral obtuseness, they deserve the severest censure, and should be retired to private life. The lies which have been sworn to by somebody before the investigating committees shock every reader who has a particle of respect for our law-making powers. Ames has shown himself to be an infamous rascal, whose chief business in Congress was to endeavor to debauch its members by offering them tempting bribes concealed as stock at a par value, which high handed stealing from the proceeds of the Union Pacific Railroad had advanced to a premium of three dollars for one.

Abolition of the Franking Privilege.

On Monday last the House passed the following bill, which came from the Senate, making a clean sweep of that great abuse, the Franking Privilege. The following is the bill as passed:

Be it enacted, &c., That the franking privilege be, and the same is hereby abolished, from and after the first of July A. D. 1873, and that thenceforth all official correspondence of whatever nature, and other mailable matter, sent from or addressed to any officer of the Government or person now authorized to frank such matter shall be chargeable with the same rates of postage as may be lawfully imposed upon like matter sent by or addressed to other persons.

This bill passed by the decided majority of 142 yeas to 48 nays, and cuts the whole privilege up by the roots. The abolition of this abuse is a great triumph for Mr. Creswell, who brought the matter to the notice of the country, and urged its repeal by so many unanswerable arguments, that the country made the cause its own, and so strong had the popular influence grown in favor of the repeal of the abuse, which loaded down the mails with tons of useless matter, that the reluctance of Congress to give up the privilege has finally been overcome. The New York *Tribune*, which has always been remarkably sparing of its praise for the Postmaster General says, in speaking of the passage of the bill:

The country owes ungrudging praise to those who have been most active in this work. To Postmaster-General Creswell before all, the warmest acknowledgments are due for the zeal and courage he has shown in pushing it forward It is because we have often felt called upon to criticise with some severity others of his official acts that we take especial pleasure in cordially approving his efforts in this laudable movement of reform."

☞ The cold snap of Thursday and the night before, seems to have extended due west, but no further south than the southern boundary of Tennessee. In most localities from which we have reports the day is said to be the coldest of the season. At Alexandria, Ohio, for example, the thermometer marked 28° below zero; at Fort Wayne, Indiana, it was 31° below; at Corry, Penn., it was 36° below, and so on. In New England, where the mercury was said to have sunk to 55° below zero during the last cold spell, there does not appear to have been lately any such excessively severe weather. In the Far West there has been much snow, and trains on the U. P. railroad have been slightly delayed in Utah. The storm seems to be traveling eastward.

—Over two hundred lives were lost in Minnesota during the recent great snow storm.

HORACE GREELEY INSANE.

Mr. Greeley left two wills; one made in 1871, the other a short time before his death. Efforts have been making to effect a compromise between the parties claiming under the opposing wills. Several meetings have been held before the Surrogate Court, to adjust the matters in dispute, but without having reached any conclusion in the case. On Monday, further proceedings were had in the case before the Surrogate, in which the following remarkable testimony was given, by which it would seem that Mr. Greeley's mind was in a diseased condition as early as September last. The escape the nation made in refusing to elect him President was, indeed, providential.

TESTIMONY OF ALVIN J. JOHNSON.

Alvin J. Johnson before beginning his testimony remarked that he was there in a most unpleasant position, for he had loved Mr. Greeley and believed Mr. Greeley had loved him, and thought that he ought not to be catechised about matters which it would be disagreeable to speak about, and he could not testify in regard to them without the greatest reluctance. He continued in part: I had known Mr. Greeley since 1849, and very intimately since 1860; we dined together frequently, and he became a guest at my house, in November, 1870, and remained as such until he went to Dr. Choate's; he used to complain of sleeplessness at night, in 1870, 1871, and 1872—mostly in 1872; Mrs. Greeley was at my house during the last days of her life; on Nov. 2, the day after Mrs. Greeley was buried, I went to Chappaqua with Mr. Greeley, his daughters, and Miss Lampson; Mr. Greeley told me that I had said that he must go—which I had not; on the morning of going away he called me up stairs; I found him in a strange state of mind; he had his trunks and valises about the room; he said he had been trying to pack up his things, but could not do it, and asked me to assist him; I began to put his clothing and other things in the trunks; he took some of them out again, and put them into other trunks, and said I did not understand what he wanted; he said he was going away because I did not want him there; that when he brought his trunks from Dr. Bayard's he did not expect or wish to go away until he was carried to Greenwood; I got the impression that he was not in his right mind from that time; the first thing that surprised me in his conduct, however, was prior to the October elections; in September, I put up a ladder against a hemlock tree on the Chappaqua farm, and Mr. Greeley went up to chop off a limb, I heard him cry out as if he was hurt; I thought he was laboring under some trouble; one Saturday just before his wife came down he appeared to be in great trouble and said he wanted to talk with me; that he wanted to get rid of the crowd there; we went up to the barn; he then told me that inasmuch as "mother" (Mrs. Greeley) would certainly die, he wanted to know whether I had any objection to her coming to my house; I told him that I should have to consult my wife first; he then seized hold of me and trembled most violently; all the time during Mrs Greeley's sickness, Mr. Greeley had a very bad turn; one day he went to the barber's, and when he came back he told my wife that the barber had been throwing a quantity of water upon him, that his clothes were so wet that he could not go to church; I afterward noticed that his hands and face were covered with perspiration; the day before Mrs. Greeley died, Miss Ida hired some apartments for their accommodation in the city; Mr. Greeley told me to see the landlord, and say that he (Mr. Greeley) was ruined, a bankrupt, and had not a dollar wherewith to pay the rent, and therefore should not occupy the rooms; when my wife informed me that Mrs. Greeley was dying, I sent word to Mr. Greeley; he came, rushed up to me, put his arms around me, and said: "A. J., we are all ruined, I want you to stand by me;" I remarked that Mrs. Greeley was out of her trouble, and he immediately said: "I don't care about that, but we are utterly, utterly, utterly ruined—all's gone!" I tried to pacify him, but it was of no use; I went up to Chappaqua with Mr. Greeley, Miss Ida, and Aunty Lampson; Mr. Greeley insisted that I should not get a carriage, as he had no money to pay for it, but an express wagon; when we got to Chappaqua, Mr. Greeley insisted that I should take all his property, and collect all the money I could out of it; he wanted us to take all his *Tribune* stock also—in fact everything. I tried to get him to work for the purpose of diverting his mind from that subject, but all to no purpose. His mind appeared to be entirely occupied with his imagined bankruptcy. He kept up a continual string of expressions about it all the time. He wanted me to make up a pool of the whole concern. On Saturday, Nov. 9, I went up to Chappaqua with my son. We reached there about 11 o'clock. He begged to be excused while he wrote a letter to Mr. Reid. He said he wanted $40,000 to get him out of trouble; that he had broken open Mrs. Greeley's will, and that he would be sent to the Penitentiary for the offense. He subsequently said that he must have $1,000 he said he must have it stipulated in the assignment, that he should have the balance of $30,000 at three days' notice. I said I was willing to do anything to relieve Mr. Greeley, but Mr. Taft, observing the peculiar manner of Mr. Greeley, said that he was not in a fit state to make such an assignment, and thus the matter stood.

THE SAMANA BAY COMPANY.—The purchase made by this company seems to raise a good deal of uneasiness among certain journalists who so bitterly opposed, without a grain of reason, the annexation of San-Domingo. They now say that it is a Government dodge to get possession in a roundabout way, though they see before them the names of the wealthy purchasers, who are abundantly able to buy up the whole island. We trust, however, that these grumblers will not be disappointed, and that the Government will get the whole island in the end, Hayti and all.—The company, now owning Samana Bay Peninsula, have gone energetically to work to improve their purchase. The steamship *Tybee* makes regular trips to and fro, and two other vessels are to be put at once on the line. Excursion trips are to be made to Samana, at a cheap fare; but before these are introduced, a large hotel is to be erected and conducted by an experienced New York publican; an opera house and theatre are to be erected, which, together with commercial warehouses and stores and a number of residences, will soon make the place famous, and as a point of winter resort, especially to invalids, will become more popular than Cuba or any other West-India island.—*Ger. Telegraph.*

Important To Sportsmen.

From the Weekly Brunswicker, (Mo.)

The want long felt by the sporting public for a breech-loading double-barreled gun, possessing simplicity and durability, and adapted to all kinds of "sporting" and "gaming," has been filled to the "very letter" in Parker's Breech Loading Double Barreled Shot Gun." It is without doubt the best breech-loading gun in the world, and its merits need but to be seen to be enthusiastically endorsed. The simplicity of its construction; the perfect cartridge; the facility with which it can be loaded and unloaded, or the load changed from one sized shot to another; the ease with which it may be kept clean; its long killing range; and last, though none the less important, its wonderful cheapness—all combine to commend it overwhelmingly to every sportsman who can appreciate a perfect fowling piece. It eclipses the English Breech-Loader (which was thought by many to be the best in the world) in everything that constitutes a reliable gun—accuracy, killing range, equal distribution of shot, and in shells, which are metallic.

PETERS' MUSICAL MONTHLY FOR FEBRUARY.—This magazine is furnished at $3 per year, and contains more music in a single monthly number, than can be bought in sheet-form for double that sum. The number before us contains: "*Our Little Pet*," a beautiful ballad by the famous song writer, Will S. Hays; also, "*Gone to the Heavenly Garden*," "*Mattie May*," and "*Give my love to all at Home*;" Two parts Songs, "*Fold we our hands in Prayer*" and "*Far from my Thoughts*." Together with the following instrumental pieces: "*Clear the track*," four hands, by Ed. Strauss; "*Christmas Gift March*," "*Sweet thoughts*," and "*Silver Cloud Mazurka*."

As a trial trip, the Publisher offers to send, *post paid*, three back numbers of 1872 for 60 cents, or six back numbers for $1. Send on your orders, and our word for it, you will get ten times your money's worth of choice new music. Address, J. L. Peters, 599 Broadway, New York.

☞ J. A. Wilson, agent for "Wilmington City Soap," has again supplied our grocers with a quantity of that superior article.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the United States Senate on Monday memorials from Boston against the repeal of the Bankrupt law were presented. The bill to establish a Bureau of Sanitary Science was indefinitely postponed, which action is almost equivalent to a rejection. Bills were introduced to regulate the building of bridges over navigable streams, to contract with the Oriental and Mediterranean Steamship Company for the carrying of mails to Europe, and to endorse its bonds to the extent of $13,000,000, and to appropriate $2,000,000 for education in the Southern States. All these bills were referred to appropriate committees. The Committee on Public Buildings were directed to inquire into the expediency of erecting another Presidential mansion. A number of propositions were offered looking towards obtaining from the Pacific Railroads a settlement of their indebtedness to the United States, and it was finally ordered that the Government should bring suit against the Companies for recovery of the five per cent. of net earnings which should have been applied to the payment of interest upon and redemption of the bonds guaranteed by the United States; that the Secretary of the Treasury shall withhold payments on account of freight or transportation equal to the amount due the Government, and that the Companies may bring suit in the Court of Claims to settle the points of law involved. These provisions were incorporated in the Legislative Appropriation bill, and, although adopted as amendments, do not become law until the bill is passed, pending the consideration of which the Senate adjourned. In the House of Representatives the most important bills presented were to repeal the Shipping Commissioners' act, to complete the Washington monument and to refund the cotton tax. The Senate bill for the relief of Hon. John Thompson Mason, late Collector of the Port of Baltimore, was passed. The House showed a disposition decidedly adverse to refunding the cotton tax by rejecting a resolution directing the Committee on Ways and Means to report a bill to that effect. It was ordered that a committee of thirteen members confer with the Washington Monument Society and report whether it is possible to complete the monument by 1876. The bill abolishing the Franking Privilege was passed with the Senate amendments. The House then adjourned.

On Tuesday, Vice-President Colfax rose in the Senate to a personal explanation.—After alluding to the grave charges which have been made against him in connection with the Credit Mobilier stock, he demanded that a committee composed of Senators hostile to him in politics be appointed to make a thorough and exhaustive examination. The Vice-President then asked Mr. Anthony to take the chair, and he withdrew from the Senate Chamber. Mr. Pratt moved the appointment of the committee suggested by Mr. Colfax, but Mr. Thurman showed that the Senate had no jurisdiction over the Vice-President except as a Court of Impeachment, and thereupon Mr. Pratt's motion was unanimously rejected.

Of course the Vice-President knew the Senate had no jurisdiction, except as a High Court of Impeachment. Then why make such a motion?

The House Judiciary Committee, at its meeting on Tuesday, agreed to a bill to increase the compensation of certain officers of the Government. It provides that the President shall have $50,000 per annum; the Vice-President, $10,000; the Speaker of the House, $10,000; the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, $10,500; the Associate Justices, $10,000 each, and the members of Congress, $8,000. It abolishes the present mileage system, and provides that hereafter members shall receive only their actual expenses, incurred in coming from and returning to their places of residence. The statement of such expenses is to be made under oath. So far as the salaries of Congressmen are concerned, the bill is to take effect during the present Congress. The other beneficiaries do not receive the increase until after the 4th of March, 1873.

The House bill, admitting Colorado as a State, was tabled, in the Senate, by a vote of 114 to 61.

Joseph B. Stewart, of Washington, called as a witness, to testify in the Credit Mobilier case, refused to answer and was summoned before the House to answer for contempt.

Why Endure what is Curable?

"What can't be cured must be endured," says the proverb; but indigestion can be cured, and therefore it is the merest stupidity to endure it. Dyspeptics have certainly a right to continue dyspeptics to the end of their days if they choose, but as it is not supposed that any rational being prefers physical torment to ease and health, the probability is that if all sufferers from indigestion were convinced that an absolute, infallible remedy for their complaint existed, they would with one accord resort to it. We most emphatically declare that such a remedy does exist, and that its name is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The record of its success extends over a period of more than twenty years, and it is fearlessly alleged that during the whole of that time it has never failed to afford permanent relief in any disorder or derangement of the stomach that was not organic, malignant, and incurable. The testimonials that go to establish this important fact can be counted by the thousand. Stomach complaints that had been aggravated by a total disregard of all dietary rules, and intensified and rendered chronic by medicinal treatment or drastic purgation, have in hundreds of instances been cured within three months by the systematic use of this celebrated stomachic and alterative. It should be remembered that weakness of the digestive organs involves many other ailments. Biliousness, headache, nervous debility, spasms, palpitation of the heart, rush of blood to the head, nausea, vertigo, and sleeplessness are among its concomitants and results; and for all these the great vegetable tonic is a specific. It acts first upon the stomach, and through the stomach upon the secretory and nervous systems and the bowels, its general effect being always genial and beneficent.

THE MODOC WAR.—The latest news from the Modoc war says that Captain Jack contemplates a raid on the white settlements at Battle Creek, within forty miles of Yreka. The Indians captured seven rifles and a quantity of ammunition in a recent fight. An eye-witness describes the troops as fighting with determined bravery, but in consequence of the fog were unable to see their foes who were well-posted and knew exactly where our troops were posted. Owing to the fog the howitzers were of little use. It is said the Indians are drilled by white renegades. Our troops numbered nearly four hundred. Several hundred reinforcements are hurrying on. It is proposed owing to the nature of the fastnesses or fortresses of the Indians, to build rafts and attack them from the water side.

THE FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE Co. of York, Pa., has been in successful operation nearly 19 years; has paid twelve hundred and ten claims amounting to $712,697.50, without a single assessment. Prompt and ready, it has always been able to meet its engagements; never permitting debts to accumulate. Prudent and careful, it has established a business far superior in quality to that of any Mutual Company, doing a general business in Pennsylvania, hence the small percentage of losses and freedom from assessments.—Insures against loss or damage by fire and lightning, on all safe class property at reasonable rates. Losses liberally adjusted and promptly paid.

E. E. EWING, Agent,
Elkton.

SPRING AND ITS PLAGUES.

We need not enlarge upon the terrors of miasmatic disease; for all who dwell in the country, especially if near swamps, dark forests, or new constructed canals, or mill dams, are sure to be made *troublingly* alive to them every Spring and Autumn. On this side of the Atlantic, Spring opens about one month later than under like latitudes in Europe; and we need give no other apology for calling attention to the advertisement of Paschall's Fever and Ague Mixture, in another column. The Ghost-poisoning "the curtain" that spreads death through the crowded courts and alleys of Capitals, is only more deadly in degree than the pearly mantle of field and valley that every eve and morning penetrates the skin, permeates the lungs, and even descends with our saliva to the stomach, surcharged with the effluvia of dying leaves which preserve some little remnant of vitality under the blanket of snow, or the shelter of the forest. This is the time for gentle, very gentle tonics, and there is none better than Paschall's Fever and Ague Mixture, prophylactic in occasional, and curative in more regular, chills.

☞ The thief who was arrested for robbing Parsons' store in this town, was found to have a quantity of Ayer's Hair Vigor in his possession. When asked why he wished to steal that article, he answered that he "wanted to restore his hair, for it was hard to be a thief and bald too." If that invention of the great chemist could restore a faded character as effectually as it does their natural beauty to bald and grey heads, it would surely be, as they say it now is, truly invaluable.—Lewiston (Me.) *Journal.*

AMERICAN FARMERS' ADVOCATE.—The January number of this Agricultural Journal is much improved typographically. The *Advocate* is as usual filled with information relating to the farm and farming interest of the utmost importance for every farmer to know. The address before the National Agricultural Congress by H. N. McAllster, published in this number of the *Advocate*, should be read by every agriculturist.

OUR TRAVELING CORRESPONDENT.

WARREN, Pa. Jan. 26th, 1873.

MR. EDITOR:—Thinking that you may think your tortured (Pretzel) frozen or telescoped, I will now proceed to tell you what I see and know about traveling.

As you are aware, we have cool weather here in winter and the ice crop more than meets the cravings of the heaviest dealers in congealed beverage. Last Saturday week the north branch of the Susquehanna gorged below Lock Haven; that is the ice stopped (the water didn't,) on it came over the banks into the city, and I would have given a kingdom, (not for a horse) but for a boat. As I couldn't swim nor hadn't learned the art of water walking, I was found on the front rank when danger was nigh, while footing and fording were safe, and though I had more avoirdupois to move than others in my wake, I succeeded in out stripping my followers until my arrival at a vacant lot, in crossing, which I was extremely unfortunate. The dampness had shrunk a portion of that lot, (3x3, 4 feet deep,) so low I couldn't touch bottom, and I lost caste as a *runner*, but gained on rank what I lost in time and caste. I certainly did *outrank* everything at that depot, even to a huge pile of codfish awaiting transportation. All gave me plenty of room; even the ticket men, agent and conductor turned up a nose of withering contempt on approaching me, though I had a first-class ticket I was advised that my rank entitled me to a seat in the front car (next the engine.) I went in and found it more agreeable; my companions there being mutes (trunks, &c.,) and I consoled myself with the fact that had I never fallen by the wayside I would never have been a martyr in the play of contempt, nor been *promoted to assistant baggage-master on an express train.* Allow me to assure you, though I like room, I don't like *solitary* confinement. Think of me seated on a box in one end of that car eyeing *my dry baggage*, while that baggage-master turned from me loathing my *dampness.*

Well, we got off for Bellefonte, moving cautiously; the water four feet over the track, saw a family leaving second story window into a plano box. Cattle, hogs, sheep, three houses, (little ones, 1 story) 5 million round logs, 3 million square timber—all passed down stream in one conglomerate mass, commanded and overlooked by Mr. Cinamon Bear, who happened to be crossing when the ice moved. It is said that this is the first instance of any of the *Bruin* family undertaking log floating in this section; yet he made it a success until he reached Linden Bridge, where ice and all else gorged, and his bearship, through jealousy, was arraigned, convicted and shot, for trespass. I congratulated myself on escape from suit for trespass, after hearing of the bear's case.

Yet am I among the hash chewers—chief among the chiefest. Thanks to desperation and buoyancy, I did not go under, though heavily laden, (a midships,)

Next went we to Renova, where dwelleth many operatives and operators on P. & E. R. R. No surplus water here; snow 2½ feet deep. But dangers here, too, surrounds us; 83 bars loaded with lightning liquid, open port holes. A McGonegal, with his venerable hickory, standing in the doorway cries, "to H—l wid all the dom Timperance min." Well, I went for the Renova House hurriedly. He (McG.) arrived a *few* seconds later, and was informed by the hotel-keeper that the *chap w'o just camoosed* was not the *Temperance Lecturer.* I exonerated myself by taking a cider and put me in my little bed, dreamed all night of drowning, running, water, fire, and club escapes. Awakened, happy in the fact that I was not a bear on ice or a Temperance lecturer advocating the necessity of more water and fewer whisky dispensers, &c. &c.

Up! up we came; higher we climb, till St. Mary's is in view. Now 1,116 feet above river level. My hopes are high and well *grounded* for safety, I can write more freely. I will simply say lumber, coal, timber, snow, whisky and funerals do here abound.

Now to Corry we go. Civilization has reached here; yet it is the deadest, dullest town in Pennsylvania, noted for its poor hotels, excess of women; as also for the number and height of its stumps, which stand up and out in bold relief as fitting monuments to the former greatness of this swamp, when it was the home of the wild cat, wolf and panther, now the abiding place of the vulture and vampire. Why think of it. I was charged 60 cents for one dozen fried oysters, and judging from their size, *them* oysters were dwarfs. I sat down opposite one of those hermetically sealed chaps and asked him in usual tone to pass butter. He moved not; I raised my voice a few notes and repeated, hand me the Butter. Several laughed and dummy made signs like a fellow setting type, (that I was a *dummy.*) I said in a subdued voice go there yourself and went for the butter and I will take my oath there was less talking and more eating done, in the same time, at that table, than at any hash chewing I was ever at, and more laughing at the other table. My partner was the most reserved man I ever met. Didn't talk too much with his mouth.

Yours, &c., PRETZEL.

THE PHILADELPHIA CATTLE MARKET.—The disagreeable weather this week interfered with the trade in beef Cattle, and the market was in a very quiet state. We quote choice 8a8¼c.; fair to good 6a7¼c., and common 4a5½c. per lb. gross. Receipts 2300 head. Cows and calves were dull and nominal at $25a50. Receipts 200 head. Sheep were wanted at full figures. Prime 7a8c., and fair to good 4¼a6½c. Receipts 10,000 head. Hogs sold freely at $6.50 for corn-fed. Receipts, 5000 head.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Agents Wanted for Bunyan's
Pilgrim's Progress.
The most beautiful edition ever published. Printed on fine paper, with nearly 500 exquisite illustrations.—Profits large and sales sure. Everybody wants this noble work. For circulars and terms, address JOHN E. POTTER & CO. Publishers, Philadelphia.

AGENTS! A RARE CHANCE!!
We will pay all Agents $40 a week IN CASH who will engage with us AT ONCE. Everything furnished and expenses paid. Address
A. COULTER & CO., Charlotte, Mich.

GLITSCH'S IMPERIAL RUSSIAN Mustard. Wholesale to the trade.—Single cans sent, postpaid, on receipt of $1. W. HERMAN T. FRUEAUFF, Reading, Pa.

BOOK-KEEPING *Made Easy.* Every clerk and merchant can learn at once. Book mailed, 50c. H. GOULDING BRYANT, Buffalo, N. Y.

$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.

$1,000 REWARD.
For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching, or Ulcerated Piles that Dr. Pine's Pile Remedy fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles, and nothing else. Sold by all Druggists. Price, $1.00.

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A book of 600 pages with editors' and publishers' names, dates of establishment, size, politics, subscription prices and circulation of all Newspapers in the United States and Territories of Canada.
PRICE, FIVE DOLLARS,
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.
THE DWELLING HOUSE adjoining the Episcopal Church.
Also, Parlor, Dining Room, Hall and two sets of Walnut Chamber Furniture.
Feb 1, 1873—3w H. D. M. HOWARD.

FOR SALE OR RENT.
8 Acres of Land, with good Buildings, at Cherry Hill, Cecil county, Md. Apply to
J. K. BURNITE, Felton, Del.
Or to DR. R. C. CARTER,
Feb 1, 1873—4w* Cherry Hill, Md.

$1,000.
WANTED A PARTNER, with the above amount, to take half interest in the WHOLESALE PRODUCE COMMISSION BUSINESS. A good paying business already established. Call on or address
A. S. FRESHCOLN,
115 and 116 Delaware and Market St.,
Feb 1, 1873—2w* PHILADELPHIA, PA.

AGENTS WANTED FOR McCLELLAN'S
GOLDEN State
The first and only complete history of the Pacific Slope; Descriptions of the Seasons, Products, Mountains, Scenery, Valleys, Forests, Waterfalls, Rivers, & Harbors. 700 Pages, 100 Illustrations and Maps. Illustrated Circulars Free.
WM. FLINT & CO., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Feb 1, 1873—3m

DAVIS & MILLER,
Lumber Dealers,
ELKTON, MD.
Having removed to our own property at the Depot, with superior facilities for carrying on the business in all its branches. Ample room for storing
Dry Lumber, and a well selected Stock on hand.
We can offer inducements to those contemplating building.
☞ Call and learn prices.
Feb 1, 1873—tf

NOTICE.
JOHN BURRIS, Guardian of John Burris
vs.
JOSEPH C. RYAN and GEORGE G. RYAN.
Three Judgments before Henry Chamberlaine, Esq., Justice of the Peace, two for $5.22 each, one for $5.75, with interest on each from March 6th, 1872, till paid, and $1.40 costs in each case.
The subscriber having purchased the Real Estate of the above defendants, at a sale thereof in virtue of three Executions issued upon the foregoing Judgments, made on the 8th day of June, 1872, by Edward Kelley, Constable, hereby gives notice that he intends to apply to the Judges of the Circuit Court for Cecil county, at its next session to be held in Elkton, on the 17th day of March next, for a confirmation of said sale, when and where the said defendants, or their creditors, or any other person or persons claiming an interest in the matters, will have an opportunity of stating their objections, if any they have, why the sale should not be confirmed, and for that purpose are hereby warned to appear.
The property purchased by the subscriber consists of all that lot of land, in the 7th Election District of Cecil county aforesaid, containing 23 acres and 20 perches of land, more or less, and being the land conveyed to said Ryans by George P. Whitaker and wife, by Deed dated February 11th, 1862, and recorded among the land records of Cecil county aforesaid, in Liber W. H. R., No. 4, folio 235, and was struck off for the sum of $315.
WILLIAM DENNISON.
Feb 1, 1873—3w

ATTORNEY'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.
Under and by virtue of a power given in a mortgage from George S. Cathers and Susan D. Cathers, his wife, bearing date May 24, 1868, and recorded in Liber H. H. T., No. 2, folio 416, &c., one of the Mortgage, &c., Record Books of Cecil county aforesaid, the undersigned, as Attorney, will offer at Public Sale, at the Court House door, in Elkton, Cecil county, Md., on
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25th, 1873,
AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M., ALL THAT
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE,
situate, lying and being in the Ninth Election District of Cecil county, Md., and adjoining the lands of Samuel Morris, William Moores and others, and upon which the said George S. Cathers now resides, and containing
135 Acres of Land, more or less,
being the same Real Estate which was conveyed unto the said George S. Cathers by James Fisher and wife, by Deed dated March 10th, 1855, and recorded in Liber H. H. M., No. 4, folio 249, &c., another of said Land Record Books.
The improvements consist of a good, comfortable FRAME DWELLING, BARN, STABLE and GRANARY.
The land is of excellent quality and easily tilled.
TERMS CASH on day of sale. Cost of Deed to be paid by purchaser.
REUBEN HAINES, Attorney.
Feb 1, 1873—ts SAMUEL BURNS, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
By virtue of a Decree of the Circuit Court for Cecil county, sitting as a Court of Equity, the subscriber, as Trustee, will offer at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, at the Court House door, in the town of Elkton, on
Monday, the 24th day of February, 1873,
AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M., ALL THAT
FARM OR PLANTATION,
lying and being in Cecil county, Maryland, which was conveyed to Mary Corry by William M. Shaw and Mary M. Shaw, his wife, by Mortgage dated March 8, 1864, recorded among the Land Records of Cecil county, in Liber D. S., No. 1, folio 378; being composed of three several pieces or parcels of land, which were conveyed to the said William M. Shaw by John Corry and Joseph Corry, by Deed dated February 16, 1847, and recorded among the Land Records of Cecil county, in Liber H. R. T., No. 1, folio 456. It contains about
114½ ACRES OF LAND.
The improvements are a good STONE DWELLING, 20 by 35 feet, 2½ stories, having 6 rooms, with a two-story Stone Kitchen attached, 16 feet square, having 2 rooms; a log and frame BARN, 50 by 19 feet; a frame Granary, 24 by 12 feet—and Shed attached, with other needed outbuildings. There is a young thriving Apple Orchard in bearing, and other fruit trees.
This Farm is situated in a desirable neighborhood, within three miles of the town of North East, and convenient to mills, schools and churches.
THE TERMS OF SALE are: One-half in Cash on the day of sale; the remainder in two equal instalments of Six and Twelve months, to be secured by the Bonds or Notes of the purchaser, with security to be approved by the Trustee, bearing interest from the day of sale.
Title indisputable. Possession given on the 25th of March, 1873. Deed made when the whole of the purchase money is paid.
Feb 1, 1873—ts F. A. ELLIS, Trustee.

BEEF! BEEF! BEEF!
AT THE NEW
Meat & Provision Store
OF
WILLIAM A. WRIGHT,
NORTH STREET, ELKTON.
The undersigned having purchased the Provision Store of William J. Smith, will keep it constantly supplied with the best of all kinds of edibles.
THE BEST BEEF in the MARKET
By the Pound or Quarter.
WILLIAM T. GILES' make of
Sausage & Scrapple
IN QUANTITIES.
ATMORE'S MINCE MEAT,
☞ THE VERY BEST. ☜
HAM, BACON
SALT MEAT, FISH,
GAME AND POULTRY AT ALL TIMES.
VEGETABLES
OF ALL KINDS IN SEASON.
FLOUR AND FEED to suit.
☞ GIVE ME A CALL.
WILLIAM A. WRIGHT.
☞ Highest market prices paid for Poultry and Game.
Nov 23, 1872—tf

TO THE PUBLIC.
The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Elkton and vicinity that she has opened her
NEW STORE,
two doors above Lewis' Glass-Front, where will always be found a full and choice assortment of
Confectionery, Fruits, &c.
She is also prepared to furnish at all times, either wholesale or retail, the very best
BREAD, CAKES,
BUNS, BISCUITS AND PIES.
☞ She respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage.
MRS. M. CUMMINGS.
Elkton, april 13, 1872—

EVANDALE
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
THE SPRING SESSIONS of this School will commence February 10th, and close July 3rd.
Pupils will be received at any time, and charged from date of entrance.
Location healthy. Terms moderate.
For Circulars, address the Principal,
MRS. ROBT. EVANS,
Jan 25, 1873—3w Port Deposit, Md.

PHILADELPHIA.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO LADIES!
MRS. JOHN BUCHANAN, M. D., Professor of Midwifery, devotes special attention to the treatment Diseases of WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
She has been 39 years in active practice and cured over 30,000 cases of Diseases peculiar to women.
She solicits *difficult chronic* and generally considered incurable cases, and *guarantees a safe and speedy cure.*
LADIES AFFLICTED, please call upon, or address
MRS. JOHN BUCHANAN, M. D.,
OFFICE PRIVATE—314 PINE St., PHILADA, PA.
Hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
☞ Clip this out for future reference. [dec 21—1y

Kimberly's & Bryant & Stratton
BUSINESS COLLEGE,
Assembly Buildings,
S. W. COR. TENTH AND CHESTNUT STS.
PHILADELPHIA.
Scholarships good in 46 colleges in the United States and Canadas. For particulars call or send for a Catalogue, [Aug 3, 1872—6m

BENJAMIN C. HOPPER,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS,
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
1320 Chestnut St., South Side,
PHILADELPHIA.
Particular attention given to Repairing all kinds of Watches, Clocks, Music Boxes and Jewelry.
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

Blatchley's Improved Cucumber Wood PUMP.
Tasteless, Durable, Efficient and Cheap. The best Pump for the least money. Attention is especially invited to Blatchley's Patent Improved Bracket and New Drop Check Valve, which can be withdrawn without removing the Pump or disturbing the joints. Also, the Copper Chamber, which never cracks or scales, and will outlast any other. For sale by Dealers everywhere. Send for Catalogue and Price-List.
TRADE MARK B Patented.
JOHN E. ALEXANDER & BRO., Agents,
Sept 14, 1872—1y Elkton, Md.

FURNITURE & BEDDING.
WE HAVE OPENED
A NEW STORE,
No. 262 South SECOND STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
WITH A SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF
Parlor and Chamber FURNITURE,
&C., OF *NEW DESIGNS,*
BOTH FINE AND LOW PRICED.
☞ SUPERIOR FEATHERS AND BEDDING.
Walton, Lippincott & Scott.
Sept 7, 1872—6m

CHRISTMAS GOODS,
J. E. CALDWELL & Co.
902 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
HAVE NOW READY THEIR MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF
Holiday Goods.
Jewelry, Watches, Silverware,
FANCY GOODS,
EUROPEAN NOVELTIES.
ATTRACTIVE GOODS AT
MODERATE FIXED PRICES.
902 CHESTNUT ST. 902
dec 14, 1872.

GOOD THINGS
FOR
CHRISTMAS.
OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,
OLD IRISH WHISKY,
FINE JAMAICA RUM,
FINE ST. CROIX RUM,
VERY OLD APPLE WHISKY.
All of these for HOT DRINKS for WINTER NIGHTS.
ELEGANT R