The Cecil Whig

ELKTON, APRIL 12, 1873.

The Railroad Question in the West.

The conflict between railroad companies and the producers, especially of farm products, is becoming exciting. The threatened conflict between the Postoffice Department and some of the largest railroad corporation in the matter of postal cars came apparently very near resulting in a serious manner, and has only been postponed for a future adjustment.

But the western farmers, who loudly complain of extortion, are rising *en mass* to resist the railroad companies, and the following extracts from an address before a great farmers' convention at Bloomington, Illinois, delivered by a Mr. Rowell will serve to show the character of the issue that is on trial between the contending parties.

"Here is the whole story in a nut shell: The power of eminent domain and the power of taxation have been lawfully used in the construction of these roads. They are, therefore public highways. The corporators are the trustees of the public, engaged in administering a public trust. They are a part of the political machinery of the State—are political officers as the Sheriff and Circuit Clerk are political officers. Like them, they are compensated for their time and capital by being permitted to charge fees, and like them their fees may be established by the power that created them, the legislature. Now, I think the proposition is understood by everybody here. If it is good law, and it is, what need has the State or nation to build more lines of railroad? We own all the roads now—freight cars, locomotives, depots, and road bed, ties and iron—all belong to the State, the corporation having a qualified property in them, and the right to perpetually execute the trust, if they obey the law, for this is the condition under which they invested their capital. Let us go to work and regulate what roads we have got and see how that works, before we build more. This is the straight road the same way.

"Now, what do we need by way of legislation? At present there is no law fixing maximum rates of freight. The only law we now have is a law which says to the companies: Fix your own rates per mile, but when you have done that, you must treat all alike. That law is being tested; it is now before the Supreme Court of the State, and will be considered by that body at its present session at Springfield. I do not fear the result. Your legislature is in session. Ask them to give us the other law.

"One other thing is needed: A permanent railroad bureau, as a part of the executive department of the State, charged with the duty of overlooking our railroad property, examine into the cost of management, the amount of traffic, the appliances for speed and safety, the exclusion of blood-sucking fast freight lines, and the enforcement of the law. It is idle to talk about enforcing obedience from these over-mastering monopolies by private effort. It will be found altogether too costly and unequal. The State must take it in hand as it does the punishment of crime, and its penalties for wilful disobedience must be forfeitures.

"The courts move slow, but whenever public opinion becomes a crystalized conviction, they never fail to give it the voice of authority. A good old maxim of the law tells us when the reason of a law ceases, the law itself ceases. By its aid many a musty precedent has been swept away, and gives place to a better and juster rule.

"With the producers of Illinois, organized and united, with an enlightened understanding of the issues involved, not forgetting that the lawyers may be found necessary evils in the fight, with faith in the purity and eminent ability of our Supreme Court, within the next six months we shall hear the voice which emancipates us from the tyranny of railway monopolies."

ENTHUSIASTIC.

A correspondent of the *All Day City Item* from Washington, writes in the following enraptured manner of the Postmaster General.

The Postmaster General has beaten the Railroad Monopoly, just as he beat high postage, the franking privilege, public documents, and other oppressions of his department, and as he will beat the Telegraph Monopoly.

Mr. Creswell is just, and he is brave. No amount of labor, or threat, or smile, or soft or hard solder, intimidate him.

He is for the People, who will make him President one of these days, if he will consent to take the abuse and vexation that accompany the office.

As I have said, he has beaten the Railroad Monopoly.

Thanks be to God!

This puts off the "irrepressible" conflict for a season. Next year, or the year following, it will come with a crash like an earthquake—the *People* will arise—then the Railways will subside—"crib'd, cabin'd, and confined; bound in to saucy doubts and fears!"

Mark what I tell you—the man of resolute and great purpose—CRESWELL—a man of simplicity and modesty—but of noble ambition and iron will—will subdue the Telegraph and the Railroads, strong and proud and arrogant as they are, to the very quality of the people.

The money power will try to crush him, as it tried to crush old Hickory—but, with a like result.

Keep your eye on Creswell! He is coming all the time. Honest, courageous, patriotic, strong, he is for the greatest good to the greatest number.

THE POSTAL CARS.

Creswell has triumphed. The railroad companies have agreed to run the postal cars until the special committee of the U. S. Senate to investigate the subject shall have reported at the next session.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.—The Annual State election was held in the wooden nutmeg State on Monday last with a decidedly mixed result. There were three candidates for Governor, Republican, Temperance and Democrat. The Democrat was elected by a majority of 3,699 votes—the Temperance man getting only 2,091 votes. One house of the legislature has a majority of Republicans elected to it, and the other of Democrats. The same Congressional delegation is returned, three Republicans and one Democrat, within an aggregate majority of 2000 for the Republican vote. The entire Congressional Delegation voted against the big salary steal, and the people honor them for it and return them to Congress.

☞ A subscriber finds fault with our habit of giving everybody a chance to be heard, who is competent to put his thoughts into fair English, and who has something possessing individuality enough to entitle it to a hearing. The Jeffersonian maxim of allowing truth to combat error, we think a good one, and in fact, the only fair one for the publisher of a popular journal to follow. We can pretty readily determine what constitutes fair play, but the question of orthodoxy is constantly changing and is apparently as far from settlement as it ever was. We will sell out *The Whig*, however, to our friend on reasonable terms, if he would like to try the editorial role.

—Judge Merrick has refused to receive the back pay voted to Congressmen. Good for the Judge: But did he vote for that twin relic of barbarism to charge postage on newspaper exchanges, and on circulation in the county where published. Let us know who among our Maryland Congressmen voted for this tax, if any, and let the public hear what defense they have to make. All of our Maryland Congressmen we believe voted against the big steal, but has any of them, except Judge Merrick, refused the plunder? How much better is the receiver than the thief?

THE FARMERS MUTUAL OF YORK, PA., is acknowledged to be one of the safest Mutual Fire Insurance Companies in operation. Its Agents do a large business in this county. Risks on farm property taken at low rates.
E. E. EWING,
Agent at Elkton.

Condition and Wants of our Public Schools.

The following interesting paper was read before the County Commissioners on Tuesday last by the President of the School Board, on the occasion of the annual meeting of the Board with the County Commissioners to confer with them, in the matter of making the necessary appropriation for the support of schools the ensuing year. One of the Board of County Commissioners after hearing the very able and eloquent address of the President of the School Board, replied that if he had his way he would *repeal the Public School law.* Does not every intelligent man in Cecil blush and hang his head in shame, to think that the County has such an administrator of her affairs. And the Democratic party are responsible for this great shame. Thank God such an outrage to the intelligence of the age is not possible for the Republican party. A representative of the Elkton ring is alone equal to such sentiment.

To the Honorable County Commissioners of Cecil County:

We appear before you to-day as the School Board of Cecil county, for the purpose of stating a few facts for your consideration. The School Law, as you are aware, gives you the power to levy and collect a sufficient amount of tax to carry out its provisions. Popular education is now admitted by all to be the true policy of all enlightened communities. Whatever difference of opinion may exist upon political or other questions, no one will question for a moment the right of those in authority to provide for the education of the people. Whatever may have been our views in the past, those prejudices have been removed and it now enjoys a cordial support of an enlightened people.

The total number of different pupils that entered school during the past year, was 4,863. Prof. Newell in his remarks before the Teachers' Institute, at Elkton, congratulated the teachers on the average attendance, by saying that it was 20 per cent better than any County in the State, and still the average in daily attendance is not what it should be. While some of the schools in the County have an average that is both creditable to teacher and scholar, others are far from a fair average attendance. The value of school privileges ought to be appreciated, and no wise parent should object to a *compulsory* law. Teachers all know the effect upon their pupils of frequent absence from school. Parents often too indulgent, think little of the consequence that follows in every case such indulgence to their children, and yet they expect the same improvement to be shown by their children as by those who attend regularly. And as a general thing the parents that make the most complaint of the schools not being kept open the year round, are parties that do not require children to go regularly to school. This, of course, is not in your power to remedy. Our teachers are generally active and conscientious in the performance of duty, and we think will compare favorably with the teachers of the counties throughout the State. But they receive poor encouragement from patrons and trustees; if they would visit the schools frequently it would encourage both teacher and pupil, making their labors lightr, and to some extent, make up for their poor salaries; we have found schools that are visited by parents and officers to be the *best* schools. It is much better to visit and see how they are conducted before censuring a teacher. We earnestly entreat every trustee and parent to visit occasionally their respective schools, as it is certainly effective in advancing the best interests of their children, by showing to the teacher that the parents are interested in the education of their children.

I cannot speak too highly of the teachers of the 6th, 7th and 8th Districts. They organized a Teachers' Association about two years ago, which was a commendable movement on the part of those engaged in it. They have sacrificed both time and money in order to keep up a perfect organization, and the first Saturday of each month is a day profitably spent, both to the teacher and the public. Their proceedings are varied by the reading of essays, select readings, discussions, &c. I think their expenses at least should be paid for attending these associations, and hope they may be organized in each Election District throughout the County, as no teacher can be united with a Teachers' Association without being greatly benefited, and if it is a profit to them, the public will reap the result. Some of our school houses are not only in dilapidated, but *disgraceful* condition. During the year we will be compelled to build or repair some houses at no small outlay of money; for instance in the 1st District, where some children are required to walk five miles to get to a school house, and not comfortable after the effort of getting to it. Even in the towns of Elkton, Chesapeake City and Port Deposit, the accommodations for public schools is a disgrace to our County. We have graded schools in each of these towns and until we can have proper school buildings, the object of a graded school will never be carried out. There should be in each of these towns, first-class buildings with all of the modern improvements, and abandon entirely the renting of unsuitable buildings. We believe it would be economy, as well as add to the comfort and success of our schools if suitable houses were erected where ever required, as the greater part of the houses in the County are not adapted for the use of schools, and teachers and pupils who are compelled to use them must suffer for want of proper and sufficient space, light, and ventilation. Filled as they often are to repletion with children of an age at which they pay but little attention to personal cleanliness, with no possible way of ventilating the houses, it is no wonder that pupils are so often restless, and at times dull and stupid. We are required under the school law to establish one or more colored schools in each Election District: for this purpose the Legislature appropriated $50,000 for the State in order that this provision might be carried out. The proportion for our County is about $1,100; this amount we found insufficient to carry on their schools in the success we would wish for, and we determined to place them on the same basis as other schools, providing we found their teachers properly qualified. The result is that we have eight schools devoted to colored children, that from personal observation we find well conducted, though the majority of them have very poor school accommodations as far as houses are concerned, being compelled to occupy their churches for that purpose. Our schools, we think, are entirely free from sectarian influence or political control. With these facts before you, we would respectively ask your honorable body to levy for us this year a sufficient amount of tax to pay off, at least, part of our indebtedness, and also to meet the demands on us for building and repairing school houses wherever needed, and to carry on the schools the length of time as required by law.
F. S. EVERIST.

—Five years ago we secured a policy for $4,000 in the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York, for which Prof. Theo. Ascherfeld acts as agent in this section of country. We have received at the fifth annual payment a statement from the company setting forth that the dividends on the policy, in that time, amount to $546.57, making the policy now worth $4,546.57.—We paid in the time above stated $768.40 as premiums; or the earnings of $768.40 paid in five years amount to $546.57; not in cash but in increase of the policy, payable at its maturity.

—When the office hunters fail to secure soft places they sigh and prophecy that there will be a going to prices of parties before four years roll round. The Baltimore *American* we see has joined the sighers. If the spoil hunters happen to be successful, they forthwith prophecy eternal stability and adamantine strength to the "party in power."

CHANGE OF SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS IN BALTIMORE.—The President has appointed Charles Gilpin, surveyor of customs, Baltimore. The office was filled the preceding term by Mr. Ethington Fulton.

—"The Wayside" is the title of a weekly religious paper just started by Dr. Thomas F. Hicks, in Wilmington, Del. Price a penny a week.

—Governor Whyte has appointed Richard C. Holliday, of Dorchester county, secretary of State, formerly filled by the late Judge Mason.

☞ Oak Hall may be the popular clothing house but to have your clothes clean use MOORE & BRO's *Wilmington City Soap.*

Answer to the Letter "E."

EDITOR OF THE CECIL WHIG.—Through the politeness of some friend I have received a copy of your paper of the 5th, inst., containing some strictures on my lectures by a correspondent who signs himself "E." It is not generally expected that a man will take much notice of anonymous criticisms, nor that he will feel bound to attempt to enlighten one who freely applies the word "sinister" to those who may differ from him. I believe it is generally supposed among gentlemen, that such epithets are evidence of weakness, not to speak of ill manners, on the part of those who use them. It is certainly easier to call names and assail motives than to refute the demonstrated facts of science. The latter your correspondent does not undertake to do. None of my scientific arguments does he venture to assail, except to roll the Bible against them. But in all such conflicts science has invariably whipped, not the Bible, but the ignorance and folly of those who have thrown the Sacred Word under the wheel of knowledge. For all that your correspondent attempts to show to the contrary, every one of the scientific facts presented in my lectures stands uncontradicted, except in the effort to set the Bible to making ugly faces at them. The basis of my argument was that *there is no rule of science to determine species in the various genera of lower animals, that does not prove plurality of species in the genus homo.* Until this proposition is refuted, all effort to oppose Revelation to it, is only to raise the hand of faith against the impregnable bulwarks of science. If the cause of religion suffer, as it invariably does, in such a conflict, the fault is certainly not to be charged to men of science. It lies like a stone at the door of that class of theologians who seem to possess a much greater capacity for believing than for reasoning.—But faith without knowledge is blind and gropes in eternal ignorance and delusion.—Your correspondent is blind enough to declare that "The Bible was not designed to teach men science," even while he tries to pit the Sacred Volume against science. If the Bible is made to war upon science, it must certainly be answerable to the proofs of science. But, if the interpreted *Word* of the Almighty is arrayed against the demonstrations of His *Works*, it must be through the ignorance and folly of the interpreters. There can be no conflict between the two, except what is produced by presumption and ignorance. Your correspondent thinks that my "whole theory of the origin of mankind directly antagonized the plain account of the creation of man" in the Bible. But in the lecture on "Science and Revelation," I showed that my view was held by a great number of the most learned and devout clergy, and especially by the learned Jewish Rabbies, who certainly ought to be allowed to interpret their own Scripture in questions involving its phylology and history. The fact that the most erudite and devout christians are not agreed among themselves in the opinion that the account in Genesis teaches that Adam was the first and only man created, ought to teach some modesty to all but the most presumptuous in heaping censure upon the conclusions of science in opposition to that theory.

The letter "E" is greatly alarmed by the fear that if all species of men did not descend from Adam they are not involved in the terrible consequences of the fall of Adam. I repeat that that is a question with which science has nothing to do; but humanity suggests that it would be a most fortunate thing for them if they are not involved in Adam's fall, since not one in a thousand million of these wild species, living and dead, has even heard of the plan of escape, or had either the means or capacity of embracing "the promise of a Savior." If all the naturally barbarous species of men are involved in the consequences of Adam's fall, there must be thousands and thousands of millions more of these poor wretches howling in hell than there are human beings now inhabiting the earth.—Not only humanity, but reason stands aghast at such a proposition. But it is one for which science is in no degree responsible. If the letter "E" derives any consolation from it—or if he is not horrified at the dreadful thought—we, at least, claim the right to pity the degradation into which his intellect has fallen through the misuse of God's Sacred Word.

I shall not fill your space with any extended remarks on what your correspondent says in relation to Cain's banish ment. The account makes no mention of any children, except Cain and Abel, being born to Adam until after the story of Cain's banishment is told and finished. If the account is a confused medley, with the beginning in the middle, and the end at the commencement, and if Adam's children possessed a fecundity beating that of cats and mice there might be some point in "E's" remarks. But not any point though, against *science*, for that stands upon its own merits, independent of all such speculative theories as the geographical and populational character of "Nod," of which not even imagination pretends to know anything. The only remarks my lecture contained on the subject were credited to an eminent English clergyman, the Rev. Dunbar Heath.

Nor need I use your valuable space in noticing what your correspondent says about the flood, because I do not know of a single learned theologian, now living, either in this country or Europe, who believes that the flood was universal, literally covering the whole earth. There may be such, but they certainly never can have read the Rev. John Pye Smith's book on that subject. "E" tells your readers that he "has examined the geography of Asia, and finds that all the animals of Asia and Australia and all the larger birds are embraced in a catalogue of twenty different species." Then he has studied his lesson very badly, for there are over thirty different species on the little continent of Australia alone, which have no representation in the *fauna* of any other portion of the globe; and there are on the whole earth over half a million of different species of animals. Your correspondent wants to account for the different species of men now inhabiting the various zoological centres by imagining that whilst they all sprung originally from one pair, the Almighty afterwards "changed their physical composition so as to adapt them to their different sections of their creation." But this change precisely amounts to a new creation, and just as truly establishes the origin of human species in their zones as the scientific conclusion that they were originally created there, does. The only difference between the two theories is, that the one supposes the *scentific adoption* to be an after thought of the Almighty and an amendment to the original creation, while the other teaches that God's work from beginning, needed no amendment but that every thing was, from the first creative act, perfect for its species and its period. Which of these theories is most worthy of infinite wisdom and power, I am perfectly willing to leave to the decision of your intelligent readers, with this remark, that perfect adaption of men to their different zones as an afterthought of the Creator, just as truly admits plurality of the human species, now inhabiting the earth, as the scientific doctrine that they were originally different creations does.—The question as to the time when these human types became distinct, does not in the least, effect the doctrine of plurality of species in the *genus homo* as well as in all the genera of lower animals.

In conclusion, I will say that I am unable to see any point in your correspondent's long letter, which in the least touches the general arguments of my lectures.—I detect only a disposition to find fault with my conclusions without the least ability to refute the *arguments* on which they are predicted. He twice applies the word "sinister" to my lectures; but your readers will judge for themselves whether such language is justly applicable to one who repeatedly invited all to make any argument they pleased during his lectures, or one who waits until the lectures are over and then discharges his musket at what he evidently felt was a safe distance in the rear? In behalf of science I have no regrets at the course; but I fail to perceive the wisdom of that sort of religious policy which seems to think itself commissioned to make up bad mouths, whenever the sublimest facts of science are found any where in proximity to the Bible. Happily the Sacred Word stands in no need of such officious and meddlesome vigilance. Happily the precious volume is not the property of ignorance, bigotry and prejudice, but it stands the eternal Sentinel of truth, to welcome every light that flashes along the paths of science, to reveal the presence and the wisdom of creating power. Such, at least is my confidence in the perfect harmony between Nature and Revelation.

Your obedient servant,
C. CHAUNCEY BURR.
West Hoboken, N. J., April 9th, 1873.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

500 bushels of Seed Potatoes.
EARLY ROSE, QUAKER CITY AND PEERLESS.
Address, **Ellis P. Gatchell,**
april 12, 1873—2w* Oxford, Pa.

Notice of Annual Election.
The Stockholders of the ELKTON BUILDING SOCIETY are hereby notified that an Election of Officers of the Society for the ensuing year will be held on SATURDAY EVENING, April 12th, 1873, at the usual place of meeting of the Society. H. H. GILPIN,
April 12, 1873—1w Secretary.

WANTED, Agents and Peddlers for our PRESS AND STRAINER.—Press and strains Jams, Jellies, Herbs, Vegetables, Lard, Tallow, Meats, Cheese, &c. Over 60,000 sold in a few localities. Sells quick. Every family wants it. Sewing Machine and other established agents are finding this very profitable.—Circulars free. LITTLEFIELD AND DAME, 102 Washington Street, Boston, Mass. [april 12, 1873—3w

Information Wanted
Of WILLIAM ROBINSON, who left his home on August 12th, 1864,—then 11 years old. Has brown hair, dark eyes, two upper teeth far apart. Now 18 years of age. Any information will be thankfully received by addressing his mother. MRS. A. C. ROBINSON,
No. 2227 Hainbridge Street,
april 12, 1873—2w Philadelphia, Pa.

FARM FOR SALE.
Containing nearly 200 Acres,
located 4 miles from Elkton. Land of good quality, and well improved; good Buildings, good Water, and a fine Apple Orchard. In a word, one of the nicest farms in the county. Possession given immediately.
Apply to THE EDITOR OF THIS PAPER.
april 12, 1873—1w Elkton, Md.

ELECTION NOTICE.
The Stockholders of THE MARYLAND and PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY are hereby notified that the Annual Meeting to elect a Board of Directors, &c., will be held at the "Maryland House," in Rising Sun, Cecil county, Md., on the SECOND TUESDAY, (13th) OF MAY, 1873, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
JOS. F. FORREST,
April 12, 1873—4w Secretary pro tem.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
MAIN STREET, Elkton, Md.
(EAST OF THE COURT HOUSE)
Meals and Lodging for Travelers.
GOOD STABLING and attentive Hostlers, and a competent Veterinary Surgeon always on the premises.
JOHN B. MEYER,
april 12, 1873—3m* Proprietor.

INVESTMENTS.
For full information concerning them,
WRITE TO
J. B. RAMSAY,
CASHIER PEOPLE'S BANK,
april 12, 1873—4w BALTIMORE.

Notice to Creditors.
This is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Cecil county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters of Administration on the Personal estate of THEODORE PHYSICK,
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 8th day of 4th month, 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 8th day of 4th month, 1873.
WILLIAM WARING,
Administrator of Theodore Physick, dec'd.
Test—REUBEN D. JAMAR, Register.
april 12, 1873—6w

SPRING OPENING!
Millinery, Fancy Goods & Notions.
THE LADIES OF ELKTON AND VICINITY are respectfully invited to examine my
NEW STOCK
OF
Millinery, Fancy Goods and Notions,
Every article has been selected with care, so as to suit taste and fashion, and all will be
SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH.
Mrs. Rosa Gauss,
april 12, 1873—4w ELKTON, MD.

NEW LINE
For Elkton and Sassafras River,
On and after Monday, April 21st, 1873, the
Steamer "C. P. SMITH,"
Captain J. H. BROWN,
Will leave Pier No. 10, Light Street Wharf, Baltimore, at 10 o'clock A. M., for Buck Neck, Barnards, Betterton, Reybold's and other Landings on Elk River; returning the opposite days—leave at 7 o'clock A. M.
☞ The Steamer will stop to receive Passengers and Freight from boats at any place on the river, when signaled.
PASSAGE, - - $1.00.
FREIGHT carried at reasonable rates.
ED. BROWN,
april 12, 1873—tf Proprietor.

TRUSTEE'S SALE,
By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Cecil county, sitting as a Court of Equity, and passed in the case of Franklin Haines vs. James H. Frazer and others, the undersigned as Trustee, will offer at Public Sale, at the Court House door, in Elkton, Md., on
WEDNESDAY, MAY 7th, 1873,
AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M., ALL THAT
REAL ESTATE,
situate, lying and being about 2 1-2 miles east of Elkton and which formerly belonged to a certain James Frazer, and upon which he formerly resided, containing
248 ACRES OF LAND,
MORE OR LESS.
The land is of excellent quality. The improvements consist of a comfortable FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, in good repair, containing eleven rooms; Two large Barns, the one 50x40, and the other 35x70; Spring House; Carriage House. A young Apple Orchard of choice fruits. Also Shade Trees in the lawn and around the dwelling.
Churches, schools and markets within easy distance. It is said that there is a valuable marl site upon the premises; the pace and clean still remain and will require but little expense for repairs.
TERMS:—One third cash on day of sale; the balance in equal instalments of Six and Twelve months from the day of sale, and to be secured by the bond of the purchaser, with approved security, and to bear interest from the day of sale.
☞ Cost of Deed, &c., to be paid by purchaser.
REUBEN HAINES,
April 12, 1873—ts Trustee.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE
OF
REAL ESTATE.
Under and by virtue of a power given to The North East Building and Loan Association, in a mortgage from Roland H. Robinson and wife to the said The North East Building and Loan Association, bearing date December 31st, 1869, and recorded in Liber D. S., No. 3, folio 275, one of the Mortgage, &c., Record Books of Cecil county, the said The North East Building and Loan Association will offer at Public Sale, at the Court House door, in Elkton, Cecil county, Maryland, on
TUESDAY, MAY 13th, 1873,
at 2 o'clock P. M., all the following Real Estate mentioned in said mortgage:

1. All that Lot, Piece or Parcel
OF LAND, situate, lying and being in Principio, and which was conveyed to the said Dr. E. H. Roberson by James T. Taylor and wife, by Deed dated July 13th, 1861, and recorded in Liber W. H. R., No. 4, folio 212, &c., another of said land Record Books.

2. Also, all that other Lot of
GROUND, at Principio, which was conveyed unto the said Roberson by John Lackland and wife, by Deed dated November 8th, 1865, and recorded in Liber H. R. T., No. 1, folio 16, &c., another of said Land Record Books.

3. All, that Lot, Piece or Parcel
OF LAND, at Rising Sun, and which was conveyed to the said Roberson, by J. L. Cooper and wife, by Deed dated March 19th, 1869, and recorded in Liber D. S., No. 2, folio 237, &c., another of said Land Record Books.
The improvements consist of a two-storied FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, and two Kitchens attached; Stable and Carriage House, and other buildings.
TERMS CASH on day of sale.
Cost of Deed, &c., to be paid by the purchaser.
The North East Building and Loan Association.
REUBEN HAYNES,
April 12, 1873—ts Attorney.

Odd Fellows' Hall.--Elkton.
Saturday, Monday & Tuesday Ev'gs,
APRIL 12th, 14th and 15th, 1873.
See What 25 Cents Will Do.
IT WILL TAKE YOU TO
SARGENT & CO.'S
GRAND COMBINATION
ENTERTAINMENT,
TO SEE
PROF. FABIAN,
THE GREAT MAGICIAN!
IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ORIGINAL
OLE BULL MYERS!
The celebrated Violinist with his **Comical Life-Moving Pictures.** And besides you may get a
VALUABLE PRESENT.
100 Costly & Useful Presents 100
Given away each Evening, in addition to a
Magnificent Leading Present,
CONSISTING OF
Gold and Silver Watches, Tons of Coal, Barrels of Flour, sets of Furniture, &c.
TICKETS, - - - 25 Cents.
FAMILY TICKETS, ADMITTING FIVE, $1.00.
April 12, 1873—1w

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.
JACOB TOME
vs.
THOMAS GRUBB, and ALICE M. GRUBB, his wife.
In the Circuit Court for Cecil County. In Chancery.
ORDERED, This 10th day of April, 1873, that the sale made and reported by William J. Jones, Attorney for the sale of the mortgaged Real Estate of Thomas Grubb, and Alice M. Grubb, his wife, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 14th day of June, next; provided, a copy of this Order be inserted in some newspaper published in Cecil county once a week for one month before the 14th day of May, next.
The Report states the amount of sales to be $20,000 00.
DAVID SCOTT, Clerk.
True copy; test,
April 12, 1873—1m DAVID SCOTT, Clerk.

12,000,000 ACRES!
Cheap Farms!
The cheapest Land in market for sale by the
Union Pacific Railroad Company
in the Great Platte Valley.
3,000,000 Acres in Central Nebraska
Now for sale in tracts of forty acres and upwards, on TIME AND TEN YEARS' CREDIT, AT 6 PER CENT. NO ADVANCE INTEREST REQUIRED.
MILD AND HEALTHFUL CLIMATE, FERTILE SOIL, AN ABUNDANCE OF GOOD WATER.
THE BEST MARKET IN THE WEST! The great mining regions of Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Nevada being supplied by the farmers in the PLATTE VALLEY.
Soldiers entitled to a Homestead of 160 acres.
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