The Cecil Whig

ELKTON, APRIL 26, 1873.

CO-OPERATION NEEDED.

The season of speculation has arrived when the peach crop of the Peninsula is annually pronounced the greatest of all preceding years and a dead failure. The severe cold of the past Winter has given the prophets of bad results unusual data for predicting a total failure of the crop of the present year. But so many contingencies serve to make up the causes that produce bountiful crops and dire failures, that the prophets on both sides are oftener found to be false than true in their predictions.

But as matters have turned out with the peach growers of late years, it would seem to be a matter of small importance to them, in a pecuniary point of view, whether the peach crop is an abundant one or a total failure. The heaviest crops have served to increase the expenses of their owners and bring them more in debt latterly; the middle men or "huckters," who purchase all that reaches the wharves and depots, generally reap the entire profits of the crop; the owner often finding himself, after his pickers have been paid, poorer for his great wealth of luscious fruit. Although the owners, under the prevailing system, are compelled mostly to part with their peaches at just what the middle men determine to give—which is very often less than the cost of freight and picking—yet, a basket of fair peaches can seldom be bought in the Philadelphia retail market for less than a $1.50 to $2.00. The "huckster" or middle man has perhaps paid fifty cents—often twenty-five cents—at the wharf a few hours before; and with little or no risk, expense for transportation, or loss of time, he, by combination is enabled to reap absolutely all the profit there is in the peach crop. Indeed those smart middle men often pocket more than the actual profit of the crop, for what the farmer realizes, fails in numerous instances, to pay his expenses of shipment and picking, much less the interest on his land invested, and with a reasonable remuneration for necessary labor and attention.

This state of affairs has been growing worse, from year to year, with no prospect of mending, without a thorough revision of the system on which farmers conduct their business. A congress of the peach growers of New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland might, we think, devise an effectual remedy, by adopting rules under which the entire peach business should be conducted. The crop would have to be placed in the hands of their own agents in the cities who should be peach growers, and sufficiently numerous and trustworthy to control the wholesale price of the fruit, and regulate the supply to the demands of the retail market. The quantity of fruit required for the next day's market could be determined every evening and apportioned fairly through the different sections of the peach shipping districts, and by communicating by telegraph with all the principal shipping points, a glut in the market would be avoided, by holding back the surplus above the market requirements.

A congress of peach growers, who would take their own affairs in hand, and set about remedying the evil intelligently could certainly greatly advance the interests of the peach business, and put into their own pockets, where it rightly belongs, the large profits which city middle men make out of their toil, care and capital. We know what a great amount of ignorant pig-headedness exists among farmers, but a combination of intelligent men would be able to control the freights, and by that means prevent gluts in the market when the fruit season is at its hight, to the advantage of every man engaged in the business. By having entire control of the supply and sale to stall owners in the markets, a fair profit could be realized by every peach grower, for the consumption of peaches in the munerous cities and towns within reach of the peach districts, in a few hours by rail, is almost beyond computation, and every year increasing. Other industries are regulated in a similar manner, and through their own chosen agents: why could not our farmers as well, especially in a product confined to a comparatively small area as the peach growing is?

☞ "Big Elk" complains in his *commentaries* that the Editor of THE WHIG started a report that he was crazy. We did no such thing. When we last saw him his head was level as a prairie. His Democratic admirers started the story we believe, which of course was a big joke on his eccentricity. His idea is a capital one of getting up a pretended "tear" with THE WHIG, in order to lash the Democrats over its shoulder about their mismanagement of the Public School, Roads, Taxes, &c. Give 'em fits, "Big Elk," give 'em fits! They will swallow it all if they read it in *The Democrat*. Good doctrine from their own pulpit is much needed by the unwashed.

DELAWARE BATTLE FLAGS.—Tuesday evening the city of Wilmington was thrown into a blaze of excitement, consequent upon the presentation of the colors of the 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th Regiments Delaware Volunteers to the Historical Society of Delaware. The State authorities have made no provision whatsoever for the preservation of the colors, hence their transfer to the Historical Society. The presentation ceremonies took place at Masonic Hall, on Market street, which was densely packed with ladies and gentlemen, residents of Wilmington. A large delegation of one-armed Delaware veterans were also present, and by their presence brought very vividly to mind the days of the rebellion.

The meeting was opened at 8 o'clock precisely. Hon. Willard Hall in the chair. Rev. Alfred Lee, D. D., offered up a prayer. Subsequent to the prayer, the Rev. Fielder Israel read letters of regret.

After the reading, General Hancock who had been chosen orator for the occasion addressed the meeting.

C. Spruance, Esq., then addressed the meeting, in response and on behalf of the Historical Society.

Short addresses were then delivered by Gen. Adam E. King; Gen. H. H. Bingham, of Philadelphia, and Gen. Hoffman, of Maryland.

The exercises were closed with a prayer by Rev. Dr. Albert Lee.

Subsequent to the presentation of colors at the Masonic Hall a magnificent banquet was spread at the Clayton House by Mr. Sawyer, for the members of the Historical Society and their friends. General Hancock, accompanied by Captain Wharton, of his personal staff, was presented. Upwards of two hundred and fifty of the citizens of Delaware and other States sat down to the banquet.

A SECRET WORTH KNOWING.—Every number of Peters' Musical Monthly contains from eight to ten pieces of choice New Music, worth at least $4 in sheet-form, and all the Publisher asks is 30 cents per number. *Think of it!* Four or five Songs, Vocal Duets, Four-Hand Pieces, and four Piano Pieces for 30 cents. No musical family can afford to be without this valuable magazine. Our advice is, to *subscribe, sing, play, and be happy.* The May number is just to hand; you can get it by sending 30 cents to J. L. Peters, 599 Broadway, New-York, or the first four numbers of 1873 will be mailed for $1.

GODEY.—This old favorite magazine of the ladies, for May, is as fresh and fragrant as the flowers of that month, whether we seek its wealth of beauty in the rich Spring fashion plates or the varied literary contents of the *Book*. Its old familiar face ever wears the freshness of renewed youth, and grows brighter and younger with age, if such a paradox can be allowed in a literary sense.

THE MODOC WAR.

In our last issue we published the painful news of the massacre of General Canby and two of the Peace Commissioners by Captain Jack and his Modoc savages. The United States troops then set about what they should have proceeded to do several months ago, which was to move on the stronghold of the Indians, the lava beds, and shell and drive them out. In pursuance of this object, General Gillem two days after the massacre struck his tents, supplied his men with three days rations and marched on the lava beds, and with a band of Warm Spring Indians as allies, the Modocs were attacked on all sides and shelled out of their stronghold. In Captain Jack's cave, was found the body of an Indian which was at first taken for Scar-faced Charley, but turned to be Shacknasty. The body of Schonchin, one of the "big chiefs, who assisted at the massacre of General Canby and the Peace Commissioners was blown to pieces by a shell. The shell fell in the Indian camp and was picked up by one of the Indians and exploded in his hand, killing several of the savages, and causing a stampede from the camp, leaving everything behind, and to which they never returned. The battle ground is thus described in a dispatch from the seat of war:

The lava bed presents a horrid spectacle: bodies have been discovered in the crevices from under the heaps of rock, and the sickening stench fills the air. There must have been many killed and wounded we know nothing of, but we have evidence of the death of seventeen Modocs. Their wounded must be at a greater rate than ours, as the ground is literally covered with fragments of broken shells all over the place. Three shells fell in the main ravine in the centre of their camps. The women and children were removed before the massacre of the Peace Commissioners. There were about 220 men, women, and children, sixty of whom could fight.—Probably fifteen warriors were slain in the three days' fight.

Some four or five of the troops were killed, and perhaps a dozen wounded, in the course of the several skirmishes and fights. The Modocs have scattered and the troops are searching for them. It appears to be uncertain whether they are still in the lava beds or have made their escape to the mountains; but the most probable theory is that they have divided into small parties, some remaing in the lava beds while others are seeking safety and an opportunity to commit depredations in other quarters. A dispatch from the front, dated April 20th, says:

The cavalry have returned. They failed to discover any signs of the Indian trail.—Dr. Carboneso has returned from the lava beds. He reports that two squaws have been captured. An old squaw was brought in yesterday and shown Schonchin's head, and said it was his head. Colonel Perry travelled about eighty miles, making a circuit of the lava beds. He saw no Indians. The Warm Spring Indians will soon be on the trail of the rambling Modocs who bother the troops to-night. Dr. Carboneso was alone the line during the day of the fight, and says he saw twelve warriors slain. How many were buried no one knew. The Modocs were seen to-day from the lookout at the signal station. Mr. Ticknow started to day with an express to Linkville, but he saw a party of Indians, and had to turn back. Two Modocs are supposed to have been killed on the night of yesterday.

Communicated.

The Postmaster General and the Railroad Companies.

A paper prepared by the Post Office Department, on the subject of the compensation paid railroad companies for postal car service, as compared with the charges for first-class freight, contains the following statement based upon the companies' own figures, showing the incorrectness of the statements published in the interest of the companies since the controversy on this subject commenced.

"It will be seen that the rate demanded by the companies (thirteen miles per lineal foot of every car per mile run) would make their aggregate pay for the mail service between New York and Chicago, with the amount of car space now used, $625,388.44 per annum, against $221,290.48 of freight charges for the same amount of space, an excess of $404,097.96; and that with the amount of space required in case of extending double railway post office service through to Chicago, their aggregate pay would be $895,273.04 per annum, against $316,788.09 of freight charges for the same amount of car space, an excess of $578,484.95, or more than 182 per cent, over and above the freight charges for the same amount of space. This estimate, too, is in the proportion of 4. 6 to 13. The freight charge is slightly under 4. 6 miles per lineal foot per mile run. A charge of 13 miles per lineal foot per mile run, for a 30-foot car haul 913½ miles would amount to $356.16, an excess of $231.26, or more than 185 per cent over and above the actual first-class freight charges of $125 between New York and Chicago."

The Washington National *Republican*, in publishing the above, takes occasion to say of the Postmaster General:

"Mr. Creswell is a bitter fighter. He never yields a point without a most desperate and determined resistance. In all his contests during the last four years, with contractors, rings, with political factions, with rich and powerful monopolies, he has exhibited a nerve, a pluck and a daring that is rare in public men. His contest with the Western Union Telegraph Company in furthering his project of the Postal Telegraph System is one of the most remarkable ever waged by a Government officer. In many respects it bears a strong resemblance of Jackson's fight against the United States Bank."

The *Republican* might have cited, also, the fight of the Postmaster General for the abolition of the Franking Privilege,—certainly not less remarkable than the contest to which it alludes, and won against a very decided opposition on the part of Congress.

To the fellow-citizens of the Postmaster General, who know his energy and pluck, this complimentary reference of the *Republican* to him will be recognized as eminently just and truthful. VERA.

SCRIBNER'S FOR MAY.—"The Insanity of Cain" is the suggestive title of the most remarkable article in the May number of "Scribner's," and one which is destined to attract wide attention. In the way of "pictorial" papers, there is a weird little poem by Miss Maria R. Oakey, with a decoration by the author; Mr. Rhodes' article on Gavarni, the John Leech of France, illustrated by some of the engravings that have lately been made in America; Stanley's paper on "Four Great African Travelers," with a number of lively illustrations, and "Cuba and the Cubans," giving us, by means of pen and picture, a good idea of the situation in that unfortunate island. Miss Ledyard's designs accompanying Mrs. Walker's amusing story are very bright, and the Japanese pictures in the Etchings are as funny as the letter-press descriptions. We find a fine critical paper on Walter Savage Landor, by Edmund C. Stedman; also some timely hints on "The California Journey," by Susan Coolidge; an interesting account of the Civil Service Reform; the part of Saxe Holme's story, "The Elder's Wife;" a bright little sketch by Kate W. Hamilton, called "A Novel Spoiled;" the continuation of Dr. Holland's story, "Arthur Bonnicastle;" poems and translations by J. T. Trowbridge, George McDonald, Thomas Dunn English, and others. Dr. Holland's "Topics of the Time" are entitled "Thou Shalt Kill." "Mitigating Circumstances," "Cruelty to Men and Women," "Civil Service Reform." The Old Cabinet contains "Reckless Moments," and a couple of sonnets in the Italian manner. In Home and Society there are pithy papers on "Our Old Books and Periodicals," "Less Glitter," "Making Presents," etc. In Culture and Progress there is a brief paper by Col. Higginson, in which he quotes the opinions of various educators in regard to his proposition as to Inter-Collegiate scholarship, and also an excellent account of "English Parliamentary Rules and the late Ministerial Crisis."

$5, $10, $15, $25, $35, $45, $70, $85, $95, $115, $125, $150. You can buy SEWING MACHINES at the prices above mentioned; and you cannot afford to be without one. Call at the office on Saturdays only. J. WILKINSON, Elkton.

The Climate of Middle and Western Kansas.

The magnificent climate is one of the principal advantages possessed by the lands lying tributary to Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, cold enough for health, and warm enough for the greatest success and comfort of the farmer and stock raiser.

The extremely short winters give these lands advantages in stock raising, early planting, etc., superior to that of any other cheap RAILROAD LANDS in the United States.

The point at which the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad strikes the Arkansas Valley, near Hutchinson, is *nearly fifteen hundred feet above the level of the sea*, a fact which alone tells the story of its healthful climate; proceeding up the valley from this point we continue to get higher and higher, until at the West State Line we are twenty-five hundred feet above the level of the sea. This fact, in connection with the entire absence of anything which can give rise to miasmatic influences, accounts for the exceeding healthful atmosphere everywhere existing in the Upper Arkansas Valley.

The whole land grant of this Road lies in nearly the same latitude as the cities of Louisville and Philadelphia. As in both these cities you must expect some cold weather in winter, and snow enough to do the soil good, and you can depend on putting up your ice from the Arkansas or any other stream in your neighborhood. But the winters are short and mild, and you can depend upon it that the fearful experiences of the north during the past winters of 1872 and 1873 will never be found in this section.

Two facts mentioned here will illustrate the subject thoroughly.

1st. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad put up its supply of ice from the Arkansas river.

2d. Read this statement of J. H. Reynolds, who, with either of his partners, will answer to the truth thereof:

J. H. Reynolds, Barton county, Kansas, says: J. H. Hubbard, O. H. Buel and myself are keeping stock in partnership, in Barton county; we are herding them about three miles east of Great Bend, the county seat of Barton. We have between four and five hundred head. Some of them are native stock, some pure Texas, and most are crossed breed. We have not fed them a pound of grain, and have had some of them two years, and some only one year. We have had them out the whole winter in the valley and on the uplands, and we have lost only two head, and they were two old Texan cows, that were old enough to die two years ago. All the young cattle in our herd will make good beef to day; and if any one doubts it, either one of us will drive him out from Great Bend any day he comes, and convince him of it.

FEBRUARY 20th, 1873.

The best proof, however, is to go down yourself through this country and breathe the fresh, pure, invigorating air, and its bracing influences will soon convince you of its health-giving properties. As soon as the plow shall have begun to turn up thousands of acres of the new and rich soil, some cases of fever and ague will perhaps be found with those who have brought it with them from a less healthful region, or with those early and poor settlers, who do not take the least measures for avoiding sickness, but you will find in every case that some local cause, and not the climate of the country, can be responsible for ill health or disease.

Half Alive.

It is a sad thing to pass through life only half alive. Yet there are thousands whose habitual condition is one of languor and debility. They complain of no specific disease, they suffer no positive pain; but they have no relish for anything which affords mental or sensuous pleasure to their more robust and energetic fellowbeings.

In nine cases out of ten this state of lassitude and torpor arises from a morbid stomach. Indigestion destroys the energy of both mind and body. When the waste of nature is not supplied by a due and regular assimilation of the food, every organ is starved, every function interrupted.

Now, what does common sense suggest under these circumstances of depression? The system needs rousing and strengthening; not merely for an hour or two, to sink afterwards into a more pitiable condition than ever (as it assuredly would do if an ordinary alcoholic stimulant was resorted to,) but radically and permanently.

How is this desirable object to be accomplished? The answer to this question, founded on the unvarying experience of a quarter of a century, is easily given.—Infuse new vigor into the digestive organs by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Do not waste time in administering temporary nostrums, but wake the system up by recuperating the fountain head of physical strength and energy, the great organ upon which all the other organs depend for their nature and support.

By the time that a dozen doses of the great vegetable tonic and invigorant have been taken, the feeble frame of the dyspeptic will begin to feel its benign influence. Appetite will be created, and with appetite the capacity to digest what it craves. Perseverance until the cure is complete—until healthful blood fit to be the material of flesh and muscle, bone and nerve and brain, flows through the channels of circulation, instead of the watery pabulum with which they have heretofore been imperfectly nourished.

THIS AGE OF PROGRESS.—HOW FAST we go. To what have we grown? From the simplest and rudest necessaries wrought by the unaided hand of man, we have dashed into steam and electricity, and yet it is a hard matter for us, in the hurry-scurry of life, to keep peace with the growing demand for our beautiful clothing, which we are selling so exceedingly cheap. BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, half-way between Fifth and Sixth, Philadelphia.

MARRIED.

MARKEY—CHIDESTER.—On the 16th instant, at Zion M. E. Parsonage, by Rev. J. Barnett Mann, ROBERT MARKEY and SARAH J. CHIDESTER.

DAIVIS—TYSON.—On Thursday, April 17th, by Rev. John S. Bush, of Philadelphia, Rev. H. H. DAIVIS and AMELIA A. TYSON, all of Wilmington, Del.

STURGES—KOOKOGEY.—In Philadelphia, April 16th, 1873, by the Rev. B. D. Thomas, JOSEPH M. STURGES and KATE R. KOOKOGEY.

CLAY—WRIGHT.—At the M. E. Parsonage, in Elkton, on the 19th inst, by the Rev. E. Miller, SOLOMAN CLAY, to Miss KATE WRIGHT, both of this county.

DIED.

EVANS.—Near Glenwood, Mills county, Iowa, March 21st, JAMES EVANS, (of Wm.) in the 46th year of his age; formerly of this county.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

$10 REWARD.

STRAYED OR STOLEN away from the premises, a small SETTER DOG, white, with liver-colored spots; about 1 year old; slightly lame in his left fore leg; had on when missed a plain leather strap, with plate for name; will answer to the name of "Chase." The above reward will be paid for the return of the above described dog. to E. P. BRICKLEY,
April 26, 1873—3w Port Deposit, Md.

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF The Elkton Building Society,

APRIL 12th, 1873.

Dues received from April, 1872, to March 8th, 1873	$11,846 00
Amount received on account of Titus loan	208 00
Amount received on account of Interest	4,876 82
Amount received on account of Premiums	1,976 75
Amount received on account of Fines and Fees	174 21
Balance due on last loan	2,141 79 — $22,014 29

DISBURSEMENTS:

Paid Treasurer amount due at last Report	$841 58	
Amount loaned during the Year	21,023 00	
Amount of Attorney's Fees and Recording	129 75	
Amount of Secretary's Salary	60 00	
Amount of Printing	1 96	22,014 29

ASSETS.

Mortgages	$90,250 00	
Notes	15,930 00	
Dues unpaid	350 00	
Interest unpaid	357 48	
Fines unpaid	187 41	107,212 89

LIABILITIES.

Balance due on last loan	2,141 79	
Balance due Stockholders on Mortgages and Notes, after deducting liabilities	104,071 10	106,212 89

Value of 1061 Shares	$101,071 10
Present value of each Share, $101 81.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cash paid on each Share	$62 50
Gain on each Share	12 31
Gain since last Report	8 12
Highest Premium paid	25 per cent.
Lowest " "	3 "
Average " "	12½ "
Number of Shareholders at last Report	122
Present number of Shareholders	117
Number of Shares cancelled	7

The undersigned Auditors appointed to examine the Books of the Society, have discharged the same, and present the above Report.

JOS. P. CANTWELL,
GEO. JOHNSON,
JAMES F. JACKSON,
April 26, 1873—1w Auditors.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

A GOOD MECHANIC, to conduct a Coach and Wheelwright Shop. Inquire of DAVID HARLAN,
April 26, 1873—4w CHURCHVILLE, Harford county, Md.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

TEACHERS from the First, Second and Third Districts who may require Books for the use of the Schools, will please apply on TUESDAY of each week,—if they apply at the Office in Elkton,—and their applications must be endorsed by the Commissioner of the Districts, Mr. G. Biddle. JOHN SQUIER,
April 26, 1873—3w Secretary.

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 ELI HURFORD,

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 18th day of April, 1874; 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 26th day of April, 1873.

JOB HAINES,
HANSON H. HAINES,
Executors of Eli Hurford, deceased.

Test—REUBEN D. JAMAR, Register.
April 26, 1873—6w

NOTICE.

WILLIAM H. KNOCK
vs.
JOHN HOGAN AND WIFE.

In the Circuit Court for Cecil county. In Chancery.

ORDERED, This 25th day of April, 1873, that the sale made and reported by William J. Jones, Trustee for the sale of the Mortgaged Real Estate of John Hogan and wife, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 25th day of June, next; provided, a copy of this Order be inserted in some newspaper printed in Cecil county once a week for one month before the 25th day of May, next.

The Report states the amount of sales to be $235.00.

True copy: test, DAVID SCOTT, Clerk.
April 26, 1873—1m

NOTICE.

JACOB TOME
vs.
DANIEL W. HAMER ET AL.

In the Circuit Court for Cecil county. In Chancery.

ORDERED, this 25th day of April, 1873, that the sale made and reported by William J. Jones and L. Marshall Haines, Trustees for the sale of the Real Estate, mentioned in the proceedings in the above entitled case, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof, be shown on or before the 25th day of June next: provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper, printed in Cecil county, once a week for one month before the 25th day of May next.

The report state amount of sales to be $12,000.

True copy: test, DAVID SCOTT, Clerk.
April 26, 1873—1m DAVID SCOTT, Clerk.

PROPOSALS FOR BOOKS.

ELKTON, April 21th, 1873.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of the School Commissioners for Cecil county to supply the Schools of the county with the following Books, from the 1st of September, 1873:

Mitchell's New Intermediate Geography.
Mitchell's New Primary Geography.
New American Speller.
New American Pronouncing Speller.
Smith's English Grammar.

These Proposals will be open until the twentieth of May, 1873. JOHN SQUIER,
April 26, 1873—3w Secretary.

BOOTH'S PLANT and VEGETABLE NURSERY, ELKTON, MARYLAND.

An experience of fifteen years in the Nursery business enables us to offer to the public this Spring an assortment of

VEGETABLE PLANTS

HERETOFORE UNATTEMPTED IN THIS COUNTY, EITHER FOR

Quality, Variety or Selection,

and in the perfection of which neither labor or expense has been spared. All of which we offer at **Lower Figures** than similar Plants can be purchased elsewhere.

☞ *Shipments made to all parts of the country by express.* JOSEPH BOOTH.
April 26, 1873—2m

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF A SMALL PROPERTY, NEAR RISING SUN.

By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Cecil county, in chancery, the undersigned, as Trustee, will offer at Public Sale, at Grason's Hotel, in Rising Sun, at 12 o'clock M., on

Saturday, 24th day of May, 1873,

ALL THAT

EIGHT of LAND,

Near Rising Sun, containing Ten Acres, more or less, whereof Elmund Martin died seized, and which was conveyed to him by John Richardson and wife, by deed dated March 22nd, 1866, and recorded among the Land Records of Cecil county, in Liber H. R. T., No. 1, folio 271.

This property is on the road from Rising Sun to Farmington, about ¾ of a mile from the former place. It is improved by a small but comfortable Frame DWELLING HOUSE; and the location is very desirable for any one wanting a small comfortable home.

The property is sold subject to the Dower interest of the widow of said Elmund Martin therein.

TERMS:—One-half the purchase money cash on day of sale; the balance in two equal instalments at Six and Nine months thereafter. The credit payments to bear interest from day of sale and to be secured to satisfaction of Trustee. L. MARSHALL HAINES,
April 26, 1873—ts Trustee.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF A VALUABLE FARM,

IN THE 8th DISTRICT OF CECIL COUNTY, MD.

By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Cecil county, in chancery, the undersigned, as Trustees, will sell at Public Sale, at the Court House door, in Elkton, at twelve o'clock M., on

Tuesday, May 20th, 1873,

All that VALUABLE FARM, in the 8th District of Cecil county, wherein James A. Potter now resides, containing

85 ACRES OF LAND, more or less.

This Farm is situated in a healthy and pleasant neighborhood, 7 miles from Port Deposit and 3 miles from Conowingo, adjoining lands of the late Joseph Preston, John R. Gillespie and others. About two thirds of the farm is arable and divided into convenient fields for farming; the balance is in Timber. The soil is of excellent quality.

The improvements consist of a good Frame DWELLING HOUSE and BARN, with the necessary outbuildings.

TERMS OF SALE, prescribed by the decree: The purchase money to the amount of twenty-six hundred dollars to be paid in cash on the day of sale; the balance in two equal instalments at Six and Twelve months therefrom. The credit payments to bear interest from day of sale, and to be secured to the satisfaction of the Trustees. WM. J. JONES,
April 26, 1873—ts L. MARSHALL HAINES, Trustees.

Administrator's Sale.

By virtue of an Order of the Orphans' Court for Cecil county, the undersigned, Administrator of J. J. Heskart, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, in Port Deposit, Cecil county, Md., on

Thursday, May 22nd, 1873,

AT 12 O'CLOCK M., THE FOLLOWING

Valuable Leasehold Property: Lots Nos. 71, 72 and 73,

IN PORT DEPOSIT, with the improvements: COAL HOUSE, LIME HOUSE, BLACKSMITH SHOP and STABLE, with a WHARF FRONT on River 120 feet wide. Fine location for Lumber and Coal trade. Subject to an annual ground rent of $180. About one-third of Lots Nos. 71 and 72 are sub-leased, paying an annual ground rent of $110, which is secured by two dwelling houses.

ALSO,

TRACT OF LAND,

Containing — Acres, more or less, part of tract called "*Lucky Mistake*," and improvements: ICE HOUSE, COOPER SHOP and LIME KILNS. Also, a fine GRANITE QUARRY. Subject to an annual ground rent of $400, of which the Port Deposit Branch R. R. Co. pay $200 per annum for right of way through the land.

ALSO,

300 PERCH OF STONE,

more or less, consisting of Hoisting Builders, Coping and Curbing; and CRANE on edge of Wharf, convenient for loading the same on vessel or cars.

ALSO,

1 (Geo. Page) Steam Saw Mill,

with 16-Horse Power ENGINE and BOILERS, RIP, CROSSCUT and LATH SAWS and Gearing; Lumber Car and Track, and all the Tools and Fixtures belonging to a well regulated mill.

ALSO,

1 SHINGLE SAW MILL, with EDGER and GEARING complete.

ALSO,

1 CANAL BOAT, 1 SAIL SCOW

AND RIGGING, 2 large Anchors, 1 Cage Anchor, 1 Cedar Canal Boat Pump, 1 Cedar Scow Pump, 2 Quarry Cranes, 1 Barrel Crane Old, 1 Derrick and Rigging complete, 2 Railroad Trucks, 1 Lumber Wagon, 3 Horse Carts, 1 large Family Outfit, 1 set Hoisting Screws, lot of Ring Bolts, and a variety of other articles.

ALSO,

A large Stock of Lumber, in Yard,

consisting of 4-4, 6-4 and 3-4 Pine, 7-8 Pine Siding, Pine and Hemlock Scantling, Plastering Lath, Peach Box Slats, and a large assortment of Oak, Poplar, Walnut and Birch Lumber.

TERMS OF SALE, as prescribed by the order of the Orphans' Court, are: all sums of Twenty Dollars and under, cash; on all sums over Twenty Dollars, Four Months credit; the credit payments to be secured to the satisfaction of the administratrix.

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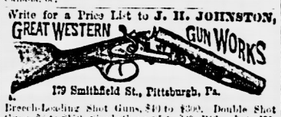

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