The Cecil Whig

ELKTON, JULY 26, 1873.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

—Mr. Oliver offers all his Back street property at public sale to-day.

—What man ran so fast from the gas house the other night when a shot was fired.

—Rev. Thos. L. Poulson arrived safely in England, on Saturday, 5th inst. He is enjoying goad health.

—A valuable cow, belonging to Mr. Jno. Perkins, Jr., of this town, was killed by the cars, on Thursday last.

—An examination of Teachers will be held in Elkton, on Tuesday, and at Port Deposit, on Wednesday of next week.

—Michael Groff, of Oxford, was stabbed in the side, at Port Deposit, on Friday of last week. Whiskey, as usual, being the cause.

—A Sabbath School Festival and picnic will be held at Union Church, on Saturday next, the 2d of August. See advertisement.

—The Annual Meeting of the Mutual Building Association takes place to night. The election for officers will be held and other business of importance transacted.

—The unprecedented drought of this Summer is playing havoc with the corn crop. Much of it is already ruined, and the most promising fields are failing fast. Rain, rain, and that speedily will alone preserve a remnant.

—The Elkton Cornet Band have repaired losses of last week, and a strahorn has been added to the band, and it is able to make as much noise and better music than ever. The lost drums were found "afloat or ashore," uninjured.

—The Ebenezer Sabbath School will hold a Festival at the Ebenezer M. E. Church, Zion Circuit, on the afternoons and evenings of Tuesday and Wednesday, the 5th and 6th of August next. Proceeds for the benefit of the School and Church.

—Clarence Strickland, son of P. C. Strickland, of this town, has been elected or selected—which? to fill the place in the National Bank of Elkton, occupied by Mr. Edwin T. Miller, who has been offered a situation in the Cecil National Bank of Port Deposit.

—Miss Martha Biddle has concluded to teach the ensuing year at Liberty Grove, where she was last employed. She has had several applications to teach from other parts of the county, but she loves Liberty, and admires the Groves, and is disposed to linger in their sacred shades yet a while.

Accident.—A son of Mr. Tobias Rudolph, about nine or ten years of age, fell, while climbing in Mr. Biddle's barn, on Monday last, and fractured one of his thighs.

Cholera Near.—Jeremiah Swisher one of our most respectable farmers, residing near Rowlandsville in this county, died on Sunday last after an illness of about twenty-four hours. Doctors Rowland and Roman, his attending physicians, pronounced the disease cholera.

Loss of Stock.—Mr. George B. Davis, residing on the farm of Mr. A. G. Tuite, lost a valuable horse this week, from being kicked by another horse. Mr. Davis seems to have poor luck with his stock, as he has lost two horses and two cows within a short time.

Cope's Phosphate.—Mr. G. B. Passmore advertises to-day in *The Whig* Cope's Phosphate and other bone manures, for which he has been agent for a number of years. The manures sold by Mr. Passmore are highly spoken off by intelligent and responsible farmers, who place implicite faith in Mr. P. as a dealer.

Azrael and Sig. Casinelli.—These well-known artists of the show world, will visit Elkton, on Friday and Saturday next, and give two performances in the Odd Fellows' Hall. A Carnival of Music, Mirth and Wonder is announced. Ventriloquism, Music, Pantomimes, etc., are promised, with performing Birds, Rats, Mice, etc., and a great many other amusing and interesting things. For particulars see advertisement, also large and small bills.

Badly Burned.—Mrs. Simmons, who resides on Red Hill, within sight of this town, had her hands severely burned on Wednesday last, in her efforts to extinguish the burning clothing of her little child. A fire had been kindled out of doors, and while the mother was in the house, the child got to playing with the fire. Its clothing took fire and its screams soon brought the mother to the rescue, who succeeded in tearing the burning clothing off the little sufferer, but not before it was badly, perhaps fatally burned.

Temperance Mass Meeting.—The Grand Temperance Mass Meeting of the season will be held at Rising Sun, on the *Seventh day of August next*—this is the correct date, all others being erroneous—in S. J. Reynolds' Grove, (not Haines' as heretofore announced.) An able corps of speakers will be present. Among others, Hon. W. Daniels, Rev. P. Coombs, Rev. W. C. Best, and Mr. C. S. Masher. This meeting is expected to be, like the one last year, among the largest Mass Meetings ever held in the county of any kind.

Narrow Escape From Drowning.—On Saturday last, Harry, a young son of Capt. Healey, of this town, aged about six years, while playing with a younger brother on the wharf at the bridge, slipped off into the water. The alarm was immediately given by the younger brother, and James Williams, (colored) arrived on the wharf just as he went down the last time. Williams immediately dived and brought the boy up; water was running from his mouth, nose and ears, and for over half an hour he was speechless; the lad is now convalescent.

Sale of the Oliver Property.—Mr. J. Tome, for the use of the National Bank of Elkton, has purchased the brick building on Main street, known as the "Oliver property," for $4,250. As soon as the building can be fitted up, the Bank will be moved to it from its present location. The building was formerly used for the old Maryland Bank, and has a strong, fire proof vault in it. The price was remarkably low. We doubt if double the money would build such a house, while the lot on which it stands, contains nearly half an acre, and is valuable as a location.

The Magraw Will Case.—At a special meeting of the Orphans' Court for Cecil county on Tuesday last (a full Board present) the following order was passed in the well-known Magraw Will Case:

Ordered, That the resignation of Howard Munnickhuysen as one of the executors of the last will and testament of Emily W. Magraw, late of Cecil county, deceased, be accepted; and it appears that said Howard Munnickhuysen has accounted with his co-executor, Adam R. Magraw, and paid over and delivered to him all the money and assets belonging to the estate of said Emily Magraw, deceased, which have come into his hands,—it is further ordered by said Court, that the said Howard Munnickhuysen be and he is hereby released and discharged from all further responsibility or liability as such executor.

The Woodlawn Camp.—Applications for seventy tents have been made, with additions to this number every day, and the managers anticipate the camp will be a very great success. It is to be hoped that grace will abound in proportion to the multitude.

Promoted.—A competitive examination, under Civil Service rule, was held in the P. O. Department, July 15th inst., to fill one-third class vacancy in the office of Foreign Mails, and one second-class vacancy in the Finance office.

Nineteen first and second-class clerks, representing all the Bureaus of the Department, (the competition having been thrown open to the whole Department,) were examined on scholastic and technical questions, (written.)

James S. Crawford of Elkton, taking the highest figure in the general average, as reported by the Board of Examiners, was promoted to third, (from first,) class, and has been transferred to the office of Foreign Mails from the appointment office.

A Supposed Elopement.—A young lady of Mill Creek Hundred, Delaware, one of the first families of the neighborhood—rich, witty and pretty, just from boarding school, sweet seventeen and her head full of romance as the *New York Ledger*, or *Saturday Night*, disappeared from her home, on Monday evening last. Search was made and it was found that a gallant young gentleman of the fast fraternity with whom the young lady had been corresponding, had also disappeared at the same time. The Agent at Newport station said that a lady and gentleman answering the description of the missing lovers, had purchased tickets for Elkton. The lady had on a straw hat and calico dress. Two gentlemen come to Elkton the next day in search of the romantic fugitives, but could get no clew of them, we understood. A couple put up at the Railroad Hotel, who answered the description, it was said, but the report, we believe, had not much foundation. The name of the lady was reported to be Chandler, and her lover's name *Hunt*. The name of the Knight is a challenge to his pursuers.

Rising Sun Items.

The I. O. O. F. Excelsior Lodge, No. 67, have elected and installed the following officers for the ensuing term:—W. G., Wilson Waring; V. T., Street Brown; R. S., Job Haines; T. S., W. W. Carter; Representative to G. L., Job Haines.

Harmony Lodge, K. of P., have installed the following newly elected officers:—C. C., C. C. McCluere; V. C., H. Krauss; M. D., Stephen Ayles; I. G., S. Ramsey; O. G., A. Brown; Prelate, John T. Hindman.

On Saturday, 5th instant, a little 5 year old son of Wm. Reynolds, painter, residing near Octorara Church, found some matches in his brother's vest pocket in the barn, and lighting one, dropped it in the straw, burning the barn down, with harness, tools, &c. Loss $1,000.

On Friday of last week, we had quite a nice little shower of rain. Sunday the thermometer fell from 98° down to 78°; on Saturday we had an hour's rain—that did considerable towards preserving vegetation from entirely burning up.

The new walnut pews for our new church have arrived, and are being put in place. They are very creditable to the institution, and will, when finished, present a very handsome appearance.

Harvest is about over, and the wheat is considered extra good; grass middling; oats tolerable.

Port Deposit Items.

Opposition Line—Struck a Rock—Death from Cholera—Colora Pic-nic—Query.

The steam ferry which was recently started between this place and Lapidum, has been doing so well that other parties talk of starting a larger boat in opposition; one that has a deck large enough to carry stock, wagons, &c., would certainly be a great improvement on the present one.

A few days ago, while the little ferry-boat was towing a canal-boat across the river, a squall struck her and blew the canal-boat against a rock and sunk her; fortunately the tug *Whitaker* was coming up at the time, and rendered the necessary assistance and brought her to Davis & Ways's wharf before she went under. She was pumped out by the fire engine and the break fixed up sufficiently to allow her to go up the canal, where she could be properly repaired.

Jeremiah Swisher, an old and well-known citizen of the upper end of this District, near Rowlandsville, died on last Sunday, of cholera. We have heard of no other cases.

The Colora Sunday school, of this place, held a pic-nic in Hecart's grove, on Wednesday last.

Whose business is it to repair sidewalks in Port Deposit? If it is the work of the Commissioners, they are certainly very delinquent in duty, as any one can testify who will pass up the street from the Bank. If they pass without accident they will be fortunate.

Chesapeake City Items.

Death — Opposition — Base Ball — Closing Stores — Pleasure-Seekers — Detective — Sport — Hints.

Capt. Adams died on Saturday last, while bringing his vessel up the creek. The report was that he died from sun stroke; but on examination by Dr. Karsner it proved to be affection of the heart His remains were taken to Philadelphia, on Saturday night, by the passenger boat.

A steam tug appeared in our creek, on Monday morning, to tow vessels in opposition to the tug A. C. Grey, but finding it rather difficult work, left, after two days trial.

Our ball players after a successful game with a club from St. Georges' concluded to organize a club; so Tuesday night a meeting was called and a club formed which was named the L. B. B. B. C. Now we suppose after a little practice they will throw themselves open for challenges as did the old Cecil in her day.

Our merchants are forming a bad practice of keeping their stores open too late on Saturday nights. We fear they will infringe on the Sabbath. This we think might be easily remedied by mutual agreement with one another.

The Bayard House is now nearly full as usual, of Summer visitors seeking pleasure such as Chesapeake can offer.

A detective has been spending several days in our town and vicinity in search of an insane man from Philadelphia, but as yet has not found him.

Some of our sporting men are preparing a racing ground, where they can improve their blooded animals. The course is to be about a mile from town.

Our board walks are not yet fixed—Fourth street, between Bohemia Avenue and George streets should be cleaned. Such places cast bad reflections on our commissioners, and are altogether unhealthy.

A Distressing Cough causes the friends of the sufferer almost as much pain as the sufferer himself, and should receive immediate attention. *Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry* speedily cures coughs, colds, influenza, sore throat, &c. It *will always* relieve Consumption, and in many well-attested cases it has affected a perfect cure.

For The Cecil Whig.

THAT SPIKE.

FOURTH DISTRICT, July 22nd, 1873.

EDITOR WHIG:—It is so hot in *The Democrat* office that I thought I would try the temperature of your sanctum. As long as the weather remains too warm to argue the tariff question, I hope *The Democrat* will have the grace to let it rest. My present purpose is not to press the subject; I only propose to pay a little attention to the article untitled "The Spike."

The term spike belongs to the military service, and is peculiar to the artillery arm; and is the last resort of the *defeated party*. When a gunner is obliged to leave his piece in the hands of the enemy, the last thing he does is to spike it, to render it useless. The only way in which the term could be applied with propriety to my late communication would be for him to keep it locked up in his desk, this would have been in some way analogous to spiking a gun,—and that is just what he did for a week, till he prepared the labored abortion, which he denominates "The Spike."

The Doctor is aware that "too many men adopt the opinions of others without stopping to think for himself;" and yet he falls into the same error, and that to without stopping to consider whether those opinions are of recent or ancient date; and consequently he has adopted opinions, or what is still worse, expressions which are entirely out of date, however true they may have been in the past. A man to have correct opinions, in accord with present existing poets, must think right on through heat and cold, or he will be left behind the living age, and will find himself stumbling among the tombs and monuments of the past, or jibbering with the ghosts of the departed.

In proof of what I say respecting *The Democrat* having adopted the antiquated opinions of other men, let me refer to what he says about the colors of American cloths. He says, "There is not an American woolDyer who can produce a cloth that will not fade." The time may have been when this assertion would have been true, but that time has passed.

When I read this unkind fling at our domestic manufactories, I felt sure that it was a mistake; but I did not like to risk my poor opinion against that of a "retired physician," nor yet to let it pass unnoticed; I therefore dropped a note to Messrs. Jos. Dean & Son, a respectable firm of practical manufacturers, of at least three generations' standing. The firm now consists of William Dean and John Pilling, and possibly Joseph Dean, Jr., the son of the former, but I do not know that such is the case. He is the writer of the subjoined letter and is familiar with the business of the firm. Any one of those three gentlemen can take the place of any hand in the mill, and are therefore perfectly familiar with the whole business. The elder Mr. Dean is a free trader; none of your shuffling *judicious* or revenue tariff men, but he advocates an abolishment of all duties; while Mr. Pilling is in favor of protection, and each is able to give the best reasons for his faith; they are, moreover upright, honest men, not only in matters of business, but also in matters of opinions; and they both work out their own opinions in the light of existing facts. The different conclusions at which they arrive ought to teach charity and forbearance toward dissenters. Here is the letter of Joseph Dean, Jr., approved by Mr. Pilling, and I point to it with pride, not because it convicts *The Democrat* of the charge above preferred, but because it vindicates the skill of American manufacturers.

Mr. David Scott, Big Elk Creek, Cecil Co.

—Sir:—In reply to your letter of the 15th instant, inquiring: "How American-made cloth compares in the durability of colors with the colors of foreign cloths, especially with those of French and English make; and any fact casting light on American cloth and its colors," we would say, that so far as our experience and information extends, that as durable colors can be and are made in this country as in France, England or elsewhere. Of course some places in this country have water *naturally* better adapted for dyeing some and many colors, than what other places have; yet in many places the water may easily be corrected by the dyer. But we have a great many kinds of water in this country, and as we have the same dye-stuff, and if not the *native* skill and experience, we have it in men who come here from all the foreign countries. There is no reason why we cannot make as durable colors as any foreigners. One reason why the colors on *many* of the goods made in this country are not so durable as the foreign, is that the goods are made cheap for the great portion of our people; while the durable and expensive colors are only put on the fine and high-priced goods, such as there are only a few of—made in this country; while the most of the imported goods are the fine and high priced; also for the reason that most of the dye stuff is imported and costs more here than in Europe; also because our people follow the frequent changes in shapes and colors of fashion, it is not so necessary for durable colors. But we suppose your inquiry refers more particularly to the fine all-wool broadcloth for gentlemen's wear. Of that kind there is comparatively little made in this country. We do not know of any mill making that kind of cloth, yet we think there are a very *few* such mills in the New England States. The most of that cloth sold in our markets is foreign make, for the reason that to make it good, like the foreign, it is really necessary to have several kinds of wool, having different properties to be mixed together to make good broadcloth, and while only one or two such kinds are grown in this country, the others must be imported, and the imported wool costs so much more here than in Europe, that the manufacturers of this country cannot make as good cloth to sell in our markets as cheap as the foreign cloth; therefore the woolen manufacturers are limited in this country in the kind of goods they can make in competition with the Europeans. Therefore our manufacturers make such goods as the wools grown principally in this country are adapted to, viz: fancy knitted goods, delaines, &c., in which great bulk, strength and brilliant colors, with little weight, are wanted,—and for such purposes the wool grown in this country has no superior.—The proof of this is found in the large quantity of such goods made in this country and the small proportion of them imported. We have many mills also making fancy cassimeres, blankets, carpets, &c., partly from home and partly from foreign grown wool, the latter being imported at low rates of duty. We think if the woolen manufacturers of this country can get the necessary wools, dye-stuffs, oil, &c., as cheap as the Europeans, that, notwithstanding our having to pay higher wages and interest of money invested, we can, with our inventive genius and energy, be able to make any kind of woolen goods as good and cheap as the foreigners.

Respectfully,
JOSEPH DEAN & SON.

Newark, Del., July 18th, 1873.

This letter speaks for itself. Comment is out of order. Let the candid reader judge between a "retired physician" and a practical woolen-manufacturer of English paternity who speaks from the experience of three generations. *The Democrat* is not more felicitous in his comparisons and historic allusions than he is in his statements of facts, as his reference to Don Quixote will show. His comparison of Big Elk with that hero, is a sad failure. Here are his words: "Like that renowned knight-errant he wanders over the world, seeking an adversary worthy of his lance, and in default of a substantial foe, he tilts with wind-mills and flocks of sheep." Has it come to this indeed, that the many wrongs and abuses which I have exposed and denounced are only imaginary? They must be so, to make his comparison good. Are the readers of *The Democrat*, who have honored me by reading my letters, week after week, with increasing interest; (not because of any peculiar force or beauty of style, but simply because I told them in my plow boy way of the oppressions under which they were groaning, and because they felt and knew the force of the truths I uttered,) willing to believe that those evils and wrongs are only the creatures of Big Elk's fervid or feverish imagination? Are high taxes, usury, corruption, extravagance and waste of public money, falling prices, increasing indebtedness, with diminished means of payment; corruption and general depravity which formed the burden of my letters, to be put on a level with a crazy man's mistake in attacking a flock of sheep or a wind-mill, believing them to be monsters or giants? Are the people, is the Editor of *The Democrat*, willing to believe that the above evils have no existence? If not, his parallel between Big Elk and Don Quixote has no existence. It would not require a very brilliant imagination to institute a comparison between the Sage of *The Democrat* and the above hero. I fancy I see that gentleman mounted on his richly caparisoned editorial steed, brandishing his maiden lance and panting for some foeman worthy of his steel. He has heard of wrongs suffered by the people (perhaps he read of them in Big Elk's letters) and he resolves to seek out and destroy the wrong-doers. He takes the road to fame; he however omits one precaution, which his ancient prototype found useful and convenient, to have his servant Sanco Panza by his side to counsel him in danger and assist him in defeat; our modern knight glittering in tinsel, and armed to the teeth, and full of confidence in his mission and his prowess goes, as far as I know, unattended on his perilous adventure. He had not proceeded far till he saw what he took for a giant; it was the protective tariff. His heroic blood took fire, and having no trusty conservative Sanco Panza at hand to advise him of his danger, he spurs his blooded charger full tilt against the naked facts, and they unhorsed him and put him *hors de combat*. I see him leading back his limping horse; his broken lance is abandoned in his flight, he returns covered with dust and sweat; his gaudy attire is tattered and torn; he is a sadder,—may we not hope—a wiser man. He is not subdued; he looks back and mutters, "I 'll fight you again when the weather gets cool."

Now here is a comparison, the correctness of which no reader will fail to recognize; perfect and complete in all its parts, —the Editor of *The Democrat* himself being judge. Like most anti-tariff writers, *The Democrat* makes a lunge at New England, in which offensive epithets are applied altogether out of their usual and proper meanings. He says: "New England has taxed a continent to build up her factories." What power has New England to tax anybody outside of her own limits? The absurdity of such remarks makes a reply unnecessary!

From the frequent use of the word "monopoly" and "monopolist" in *The Democrat* in reference to our manufactories and manufacturers, one might suppose that New England had some exclusive right not enjoyed by other sections of the country; but such is not the case. Maryland has every right enjoyed by Massachusetts.—Elkton and Warwick have the same rights with Lowell and Fall River. Those unmeaning terms then, are nothing but mere verbiage, calculated, if not intended, to deceive and mislead the ignorant.

The assertion in *The Democrat*, that "the farmer cannot compete with the manufacturer in the essential article of labor" &c., reminds me so forcibly of what this same class of writers used to say about "capital owning labor," that the identity of their purposes is plainly apparent. All I wrote for *The Democrat* on the tariff and other topics was done in no partizan interest; but if that sheet will insist on going before the landless laborers of the country with a proposition to reduce or destroy the tariff because it raises the price of labor in order that large land-holders may cultivate their lands to more profit, they are welcome to all the capital they can make out of that large and useful class. The people will meet you at "Phillipi," Mr. *Democrat*.

I see nothing sad in a man leaving a farm in New England, or in Maryland, if I know he has bettered his condition by the change. I know there are thousands of farmers struggling year after year for a scanty subsistance, who had better leave their lands behind them if they cannot sell them. They would make more in one year in some mill or mine than they now make in three. The reason is that production has out run consumption. There are more sellers than buyers of agricultural products, and consequently they sell for less than it costs to produce them. What then is the remedy? General Jackson, in his celebrated letter, written about the year 1824, to Dr. Coleman, so clearly stated the case that I cannot refrain from giving his views.

The General said; "Withdraw 200,000 of our agricultural population and shut them up in factories where they will become consumers instead of producers.—This is the only way possible to benefit the farmer." What is the remedy proposed by the *The Democrat*? In a late number of that paper the Editor warns young men against leaving their homes in the country. "Stay at home," says the philosopher of *The Democrat*. "Stay on the farm, boys; keep away from the towns, lest you loose your health and morals too, and go the bad generally." Read the agricultural articles in this paper: plow deep, manure liberally, cultivate thoroughly, and you will insure increased crops; and then what? Why still further depress an already over-stocked market. Now which plan looks most advisable? That of General Jackson or this of *The Cecil Democrat*? Let the thinking laborers of Cecil answer. We are told it "takes a given weight of food to supply the world," &c. I have no objection to that as an abstract proposition; but when that quantity has been produced and exceeded so far that it sells for less than the cost of reproduction, common sense seems to say withdraw some of the unpaid labor from this over-burdened business and employ it where it will be better paid, and that is just what protection is doing.

If all the factories in this country which owe their origin to protection were closed and their inmates were obliged to become grain raisers, what would be the result?—Any man with half an eye can see that the prices of grain must be still more depressed, wages would fall, until in a few years they would be down to a level with Hindoostan and Mexico, where a day's work will command about 10 cents.

I will not accept the invitation to cross the Canada Line, "to treat myself to a suit of new clothes under the British flag;" but I will give my friend of *The Democrat* better advise. Should he be in want of a like article, let him go down to Dean's Mill, at Newark, and he need not take gold to make his purchase. Let him take a sack of wool and he will get as much more for his wool, in consequence of the tariff, than it would bring him in cheap Canada, as will pay the difference in his cloth.—Canada is indeed a cheap country. So are all free-trade countries, Mexico, Turkey, Portugal and all South America are cheap countries, but no body wants to go there. An Irishman was telling a market woman what a fine pair of chickens he could buy in the Ould Country for a shilling. "And why did you not stay," said the lady, "in that cheap country." "Bedad," said Pat, "the shilling was not to be had."

There is the whole story in a nut shell. All free-trade countries are cheap to those who have money, but to the poor the shilling is not to be had. There is no work but farming, and that is over done. There is no money, and wages are low. But I tire with exposing these superficial absurdities.

The climax of which is reached by the assertion that it is far more important to the farmer to be able to purchase his supplies of dry goods, groceries and hardware at fifty or a hundred per cent less than he now pays for them" Now, if the gentleman will tell us how the makers and sellers are to be paid when the farmers buy for one hundred per cent less than he now pays, he will beat any arithmetic in the schools. But I suppose that slip was owing to the heat. The old saw, "nothing from nothing and nothing remains," is nowhere compared to this grave proposition to take one hundred from one hundred and divide the remainder. Of a piece with the above, is the assertion that "our exports have dwindled down to almost nothing." I guess he means our exports of manufactures, for it occurs in that connection. But the Secretary of the Treasury reports, on page 11, there was an increase of exports in every branch of manufactures, except cotton, leather, and fire arms. I never found so many reckless, unfounded statements in any article I ever undertook to analyze. There is no excuse, unless it is the heat, for the Editor is a man of learning, and a gentleman who would not intentionally misrepresent. He further says that every article the farmer is compelled to buy is protected by this tariff, &c. Please tell us, Mr. Democrat, how much tariff is on tea and coffee, and how much the common dry goods used in farmers' families are increased by the duty. I thought all intelligent people knew that coffee and tea are on the free list, and that our coarse dry goods are not affected by the tariff.

BIG ELK.

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For sale by all druggists. [July 5—1y

Thirty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. We believe it to be the Best and Surest Remedy in the World in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper. 8-13 by all Medicine Dealers. [July 5—1y

Children often look Pale and Sick

from no other cause than having worms in the stomach. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS will destroy Worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations.

CURTIS & BROWN, Proprietors,
No. 215 Fulton, New York.
Sold by Druggists and Chemists, and dealers in Medicines at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX. [July 5—1y

United States Internal Revenue,
DEPUTY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
3rd Division, 1st District, Md.

Harford, Cecil, Kent and Queen Anne's

Counties constitute the THIRD DIVISION of the FIRST COLLECTION DISTRICT of Maryland. All persons in these counties requiring U. S. Licenses, will apply to
L. A. C. HERRY,
Deputy Collector, 3rd Division,
July 12—1y Port Deposit, Cecil county, Md.

DIED.

CROTHERS.—At his residence near College Green, on Monday 7th inst., of paralysis, JAMES CROTHERS, aged 74 years.

CAMPBELL.—At the residence of her husband, in Washington, D. C., on July 19th, ALICE T., wife of John G. Campbell, in the 28th year of her age.

STAPLES.—At her residence, in Elkton, on Monday, 21st inst., MARY L. STAPLES, in the 39th year of her age, after a lingering and painful illness of heart disease.

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

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. 7, Light Street Wharf, Baltimore, at 10 o'clock A. M., for Buck Neck, Barnacle, Bellaton, 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, - - $1.25.
FREIGHT carried at reasonable rates.
apr 12, 1873—tf ED. BROWN, Proprietor.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Elkton and vicinity that she has opened her

NEW STORE,

two doors above Levis' 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 12, 1873—

REAL ESTATE.

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 Sarah P. Mecoskey vs. Lewis P. Ellison and Susan M. Ellison, his wife, the undersigned will offer at Public Sale, at the Court House door, in Elkton, Cecil county, Md., on

Wednesday, August 6th, 1873,

AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M., ALL THAT

Valuable REAL ESTATE,

upon which the said Lewis P. Ellison now resides, situate, lying and being near the village of PORT HERMAN, in Cecil county, aforesaid, containing

256 ACRES,

AND 10 SQUARE PERCHES OF LAND; being the same Real Estate which was conveyed unto the said Lewis P. Ellison by Jesse E. Smith and wife, by deed dated October 25th, 1866, and recorded among the Land Record Books of Cecil county, in Liber H. R. T., No. 1, folio 507, &c.

This Farm is beautifully situated on the Elk River.—The land is of excellent quality and easily tilled.

The Steamer that plies between Elkton and Baltimore affords daily communication with the city.

The improvements consist of a large comfortable FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, Barn, Stable, &c. There is a fine young Peach Orchard on the premises. A Wharf near at hand, at which steamboat touches daily. Churches, stores, markets and schools within convenient distances.

TERMS OF SALE, as prescribed by the decree, are as follows:—$14,000 to be paid in cash on the day of sale; the balance in two equal instalments of Twelve and Eighteen months from the day of sale. The credit payments to bear interest from the day of sale, and to be secured by the Note or Notes of the purchaser, with approved security. Cost of Deed, &c., to be paid by purchaser.
REUBEN HAINES,
July 12, 1873—ts Trustee.

ATTORNEY'S SALE
OF
REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of a power contained in a Mortgage from Charles L. Boulden and wife to D. Scott & Brother, dated on the twenty-seventh day of May, in the year 1873, and recorded among the Land Records of Cecil county, the undersigned will offer at Public Sale, at the Court House door, in Elkton, on

TUESDAY, the 12th day of August, 1873,

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

FARM AND TRACT OF LAND,

lying in Cecil county, on the public road leading from Elkton to Newark, about 3 miles from either town, and adjoining lands of William Bowen, James L. Pearl, Charles H. Singers and others. This farm contains

104 Acres, More or Less,

conveniently divided into fields, and all under good fencing. The natural quality of the land is very good, being very productive, and easily improved.

The improvements consist of a two-story FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, nearly new, 34 x 18, with a comfortable frame Back Building attached; a large Frame Barn, (new); Granary, 18 x 12; two Corn Cribs, with a capacity of 800 bushels, and the usual outbuildings. The buildings are all in good condition, and there is a Well of excellent water both at house and barn.

There is also upon the property an abundance of Peach, Apple and other fruit trees.

This property is pleasantly located, with all its belongings in good order, and is well worthy the attention of any one desiring to purchase a small farm

TERMS OF SALE.—$2,500 will be required in cash on the day of sale; upon the balance of the purchase money a credit of Five years will be given, if desired by the purchaser. The credit payment to be secured by a mortgage upon the property.
CLINTON McCULLOUGH,
July 12, 1873—ts Attorney for Mortgagee.

Wood-Lots and Building Lots,
NEAR NORTH EAST, MD.,
AT PUBLIC SALE.

The undersigned will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, one-half mile northwest from the Railroad Station, on

Saturday, August the 2d, 1873,
AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.,

IN LOTS OF 3 ACRES EACH,

some 54 acres of WOODLAND, lying north of the lands of Mr. Amor Cameron, and adjoining those of Mr. Delaplaine Mitchell on the east and Mr. Samuel D. Moffit on the west. The public road from Charlestown to Bay View runs through the tract, which is covered with a fine growth of Chestnut and Oak Timber.

Also, several very desirable

BUILDING LOTS of 1 Acre Each,

fronting on the road that connects the roads from North East and Charlestown to Bay View, a short distance north of the Railroad, and adjoining the lands of Mr. Joseph T. Stout on the east and Mr. Amor Cameron on the west.

Plots of the above may be seen at the office of Mr. John Janney, in North East, and at the sale.

THE TERMS will be easy, and will be made known on the day of sale.
T. SNOWDEN THOMAS.
July 19—3w Philadelphia, Pa.

NOTICES, &C.

FOR SHERIFF.

The undersigned announces himself as a candidate for SHERIFF for the ensuing Fall, subject to the decision of the Republican County Nominating Convention, and pledges his support to the nominee of that body.
JOSEPH PRICE.
may 21, 1873—tn* First District.

NOTICE TO GUNNERS.

All persons are warned not to trespass on the premises of the subscribers, with Dog and Gun, or the law will be rigidly enforced against them.
I. D. CARTER.
JOHN McCRERY.
NORRIS LEVIS.
ROBERT D. SPENCE.
July 19, 1873—3m*

ACADEMIC SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Trustees of West Nottingham Academy have resolved to award the five Free Scholarships in this institution for the next scholastic year to such youths (residents of this county) as shall pass the best competitive examination in *Orthography, Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic*, and who wish to pursue the study of the Classics or the higher Mathematics. An Examination will be held at the Academy, on the 13th of August, beginning at 10 o'clock A. M., by O. H. Rechtell, A. M., Principal, under the superintendence of a Committee of the board of Trustees.

The school will be open on the 1st of September.
JAS. O. McCORMICK, SECRETARY.
July 19—4w Woodlawn, Md.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, that the subscribers, of Cecil county, have obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters of Administration on the personal estate of THOMAS THACKERY,
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 7th day of July, 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 12th day of July, 1873.
JOHN M. THACKERY,
THOS. W. THACKERY,
Administrators C. T. A., of T. Thackery, dec'd.
Test—REUBEN D. JAMAR, Register.
July 12, 1873—6w

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Cecil county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters Testamentary on the personal estate of SARAH GAMBLE,
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 June, 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 subscriber. Given under my hand, this 21st day of June, 1873.
WM. T. BRICKLEY,
Executor of Sarah Gamble, dec'd.
Test—REUBEN D. JAMAR, Register.
June 21, 1873—6w

NOTICE.

MARY CORRY
vs.
WM. M. SHAW and MARY M. SHAW, his wife, and JOSEPH CURRY.

In the Circuit Court for Cecil county. In Chancery.

ORDERED, This 17th day of July, A. D.