The Cecil Whig

ELKTON, NOVEMBER 29, 1873.

MEETING OF CONGRESS.

Congress will assemble on Monday next, and the session is looked forward to with much expectation by the public. The Cuban question which momentarily flared up like a torch of war, bids fair to subside as quickly, and be the subject of considerable diplomacy.

The financial question is evidently to be *the* question of the session. The panic and crash in money and business matters have served to increase the restiveness which the public have felt for a long time at the little advance which has been made toward specie payments. That we should have reached gold and silver long ere this, is an impression that the people are strongly possessed with. The well-meant efforts of the Administration to lighten the burdens of the people by paying off the public debt, many believe was not the most substantial way to afford relief. An irredeemable paper currency which is constantly kept fluctuating by stock-gamblers, has cost the legitimate business of the country more than the reduction of the debt has saved in taxes. It is the impression of many of our clearest thinkers and ablest financial men, that the gold expended in purchasing bonds, if invested in greenbacks would have long since brought us to specie payments. Government, like individuals, they contend, can only pay its obligations by procuring real money to meet them with. Its greenbacks have taken the place of gold dollars and eagles, and those promises to pay are long since due. Gold to redeem them should have been *purchased* expressly for the purpose of redeeming greenbacks on demand, if sufficient did not find its way into the treasury from custom receipts. Abundance from this source has been received to have taken up greenbacks, till they became so scarce that they would have been equal to gold. If brought to a gold standard with a reserve of gold in the treasury to meet all demands upon it, then it would have not been difficult to float three dollars in greenbacks for every gold dollar in circulation. There are three hundred and fifty or sixty millions of greenbacks in circulation; the Government can not command gold enough to keep that volume in circulation, and maintain specie payment if the gold gamblers of Europe and the United Stated combine to make a run on the treasury. But if it buy up and withhold a sufficient amount of greenbacks from circulation, the gold that will be set afloat by so doing, together with a sufficient gold reserve in the treasury to meet all demands on it for exchange for greenbacks, then specie payment will have been reserved to remain permament.

This would cost something of course. No debt can be liquidated without costing. Property of some kind must be converted into cash to meet promises to pay. The Government's property is tax, and all the receipts over and above the current expenses of the Government, might have been applied to paying off the greenback promises to pay, which every working man held, and which drew no interest, in place of paying off bonds which represented idle capital and drew interest. Now that the revenues have run down so as to leave no surplus after the current expenses of Government have been defrayed, there is no gold to redeem greenbacks with, unless it is bought by issuing bonds and increasing the debt. This, many of our ablest financiers think, would be cheapest for the people, in the long run, to do. The uncertain and fluctuating values caused by an irredeemable paper currency cost the American people more than to buy gold outright sufficient to redeem all greenbacks on demand. Debt is debt, and greenbacks are as clearly a part of the Government debt as bonds. When gold enough is provided to redeem them we will have specie payment and settled values, and not till then.

—*The Democrat* complains last Saturday, as one really hurt; and as one who had been unfairly and badly used; all the result of a paragragh which appeared in *The Whig* the week previous, which characterized the leading editorial of that paper of the 8th inst., as "Pharasaical."

In speaking of not hearing the sermons of Rev. Pennell Coombe, delivered in the Presbyterian Church in the morning, and the Methodist Church in the evening, on the Sunday preceeding. *The Democrat* used the following language:—

It was our good fortune on last Sabbath, to attend divine service in a house dedicated to God, and therefore it was not our misfortune to be compelled to listen to a lecture on whisky and dram-drinking instead of a Gospel sermon.

We were not insolated in characterising the above language as Pharasaical, but it was the subject of very general remark, and by the best established rules of rhetoric and composition, it will bear that construction more appropriately than any other. That the editor intended his language to convey a different impression than what it really does express, we are willing to believe, since his earnest disclaimer of Saturday last. But if a writer is so careless in his remarks as to say what he does not intend to say, he should not complain if the public take him at his word, and subject his language to unfavorable criticism. *The Democrat* stands in the position of one who is bound to explain and apologise for its slips, and not complain of ill-usage. To quote from an essay read at some former religious assemblage, does not alter the status of the last profression of faith. A man may say some very charitable things, or do some very Christian acts, and afterward steal, lie, or defend "whisky and dram-drinking." His former good works do not atone for his bad deeds latterly committed.

The editor having read an essay filled with Christain charity before an Episcopalian Convocation held in Kent county, on a former occasion, does not exhonorate him from making such reflections on other houses "dedicated to God," as the above paragraph quoted contains. He was not then as now so actively engaged in the service of the party dedicated to "whisky and dram drinking."

But we are willing to concede that he did not *mean* that any Churches which permitted the Rev. Pennell Coombe to raise his voice against the evils and the sin of intemperance in their pulpits, were not houses "dedicated to God." The language unfortunately employed was such as to create a very general impression that such was meant, and he stands a fair subject for offering an apology and explanation, rather than a complainment of ill-treatment by *The Whig* and the community at large. We will try in future to bear in mind that *The Democrat* does not always mean what it says. It doubtless felt just then under many weighty obligations to the advocates of unrestricted liquor license, and wished in a spirit of gratitude, to make a proper acknowledgement. "Only that and nothing more."

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS OF THE PERUVIAN SYRUP (a protected solution of the protoxide of iron). Beware of being deceived by any of the preparations of Peruvian Bark, or Bark and Iron, which may be offered to you. Every bottle of genuine has PERUVIAN SYRUP (not Peruvian Bark) blown in the glass. EXAMINE THE BOTTLE BEFORE PURCHASING.

Report of the Postmaster General.

The Report of Postmaster General Creswell, for 1873, is an interesting document, and by all impartial papers, is pronounced an able Report. The ordinary revenues of the Department for the fiscal year ending June 30th, were $22,996,741.57, an increase of $1,081,315.20 over the preceeding year. The expenditures were $2,426,753.36 more than the year ending June 30th, 1872, the total expenditures being $26,088,204.10 in excess of the receipts. The number of post offices in operation in the United States, on June 30th, 1873, was 33,244, an increase of 1,381 during the year. The total number of employees in the Department throughout the country is 47,364.—There were received at the Dead-letter Office 4,402,357 letters, of which 268,429 were foreign, representing a value of $5,795,764.11. Of these letters only 1,826,108 were delivered to their owners or writers, but the amount represented by them was $5,377,923.27.

The popularity of the Money Order system inaugurated by Postmaster General Creswell, is established by this Report.—3,355,686 orders were issued during the year under review, the aggregate value of which was $57,516,216.79, an increase of 18.55 per cent.

No less gratifying to the Postmaster General is the result of the repeal of the Franking Privilege. Mr. Creswell is confined to the last quarter of the current year, ending Sept. 30th, 1873,—the law not taking effect till July 1st, 1873—in showing the increased revenues to the Department over the corresponding period of 1872. The issue of stamps, newspaper wrappers, etc., exclusive of official stamps, amounted in that period to $583,198, or 42.5 per cent.

Mr. Creswell urges strongly the scheme brought before the country in his last annual Report, of "Postal Savings Depositories," commonly styled Post Office Savings Banks. The operations of the British Post Office Savings Banks, is described and statistics of these institutions published. Mr. Creswell proposes to submit to Congress at an early day a bill embodying the necessary legislation to put the system in operation. The Postal Telegraph is again urged in his Report at some length, and he recommends the construction of all such lines as may be needed, under the direction of a corps of competent engineers of the army.

The Report recommends that the publishers of newspapers be compelled to pay postage on papers where mailed. This measure will not fail to be unpopular with county publishers, and in connection with the law restoring the postage on county papers, passed by the last Congress would prove particularly onerous on all country papers, tending to increase the advantages already enjoyed by the large city publications, over their weak country brethren. The Report does not recommend the repeal of the clause which restored the payment of postage on county papers and exchanges, and thus tacitly acquiesces in the measure. If the Democratic leaders in Congress show their customary enterprise they will be likely to take sides with the country press, which will not fail to be a popular movement.

☞In another column you will find an advertisement of the Parker Gun, which is before the public, backed by hundreds of testimonials, like the following:

Breech Loaders—The Parker Gun.

Few sportsmen at the present are satisfied without the possession of a breech-loader, and certainly no one can fully command and avail himself of all the chances of hunting who does not possess one.—The decrease in the quantity of the game, its shyness, and the irregularity of its approach of late in the west have greatly changed sporting conditions, and compelled a resort to the most facile and perfect improvement in guns, and the breech-loader may almost now be considered as essentially an advance over the muzzle-loader as the percussion cap has been rated over the flint-lock. Among the many varieties of breech-loading shot guns the Parker gun commends itself to those who have used it as unexcelled, uniting all the attainable requisites for a perfect piece; and it is probably in more general use and better known in the western states than any other.

Its simplicity of construction, ready manipulation (as the hand is naturally in the proper position for opening the barrel after discharge, thus saving time and motoin) and the invariable excellence of the barrels—the strong, even the continuous capacity are recommendations to which every man who has used the gun will emphatically respond.

Sportsmen with thirty years experience in bird warfare in the west, who have seen and handled these guns pronounce a verdict in their favor—that they are all that can be desired. Sometimes we hear those who have substituted a breech-loader for a long and favorite piece, say that "it is handy but not so strong as the old gun." Not so of the Parker—its shooting qualities uniformly satisfy—the barrel workmanship is of the best. There was a time among us when the great profusion of game made the time lost loading of little or no account. Now, when bird flights are but occasional and opportunity must be used to its utmost ere it passes by, the hunter who can load and fire six or eight times to his muzzle-loading comrade's twice, has a superiority such as no sportsman can put up with, and when he exchanges his gun for a new pattern he wants the best. We advise all who desire a strong shooting durable, handy breech-loader to buy a Parker.—Buy it, try it, and you'll never deny it.

Quincy (Ill.) *Daily Whig.*

—The December number of *Wood's Household Magazine* is replete with good reading—entertaining sketches, stories, poems, &c., &c. Its table of contents embraces the following articles: "A Better Country," Mary Hartwell; An Engineer's Yarn, Albert Williams, Jr., Our Party at Sea, Rev. J. S. Breckinridge; Two Enthusiasts, H. M. Lewtral; Presence of Mind, Rev. F. W. Holland; Our Babies, D. A. Gorton, M. D.; Blessedness of Riches, Tenoroon; Hans Doodledee, Rudolph Mentel; Installment of Max Kromer, author of Jessica's First prayer; Codfish and Potatoes, Chapter II, by Eleanor Kirk; Misery Jippeau, Chapter VII, VIII, by H. V. Osborne. In addition to these articles are several pretty poems, a charming little Cottage Design, and editorial departments embracing Our Housekeeper, Correspondence, Literary Notices, Laughing Stock, &c., &c. The engraving for this month is entitled "Old Folks."

All the above for one dollar per year—or with chromo YOSLMITE one dollar and a half.

We are offering the above excellent family magazine with copy of *The Whig* for 1874 for $2; or the magazine *Whig* and beautiful chromo Yosemite for $2.30. Hundreds heretofore have procured the magazine and *The Whig* on the above terms.

—The Postmaster General was the first of the Cabinet officers to finish his report, and, contrary to custom, furnished copies to the press in advance of its transmission to Congress.

The report of the Secretary of War is printed, but awaits General Sheridan's and several other accompanying papers. The Secretary of the Navy has commenced, but not yet finished his report; that of the Interior is in forwardness.

The report of Attorney General Williams will soon be printed. The diplomatic correspondence is partly in type, and will make several printed volumes. The report of the Comptroller of the Currency is nearly ready for the press. All the other reports of heads of bureaus are either in type or ready for the printer.

The President's Message will not be printed in advance of its transmission to Congress. It will be manifolded, as heretofore under President Grant's administration, and copies will be given only to the local press and for telegraphing. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the finances will be printed, but not distributed before the message shall be sent to Congress.

The public printer has largely increased his force so as to keep pace with all demands upon his bureau.

TEMPERANCE AND POLITICS.

The results of the recent elections have no doubt disappointed many, yet at the same time they may well serve as a warning to our politicians to look to their course of action if they wish to control public opinion longer. Now issues are coming into being, old ideas are being lost sight of, while men are inquiring what the future is to give us as political issues. The Democratic party seems hopelessly wedded to all its old prejudices, still praying with all the devotion of which it is capable for the triumph of the confederacy. Though their cause has been lost, they have not abandoned it. The great southern empire that is to be, is still the first object of their hopes and prayers. So intently are their eyes fixed upon this imaginary possibility that they cannot see the new issues that are crowding up for solution.

The Republicans have lost sight of the old ideas that have held them together. The Democrats boast a resurrection this fall, but it is an illusive one, as returns everywhere show no gain in their party vote, and the only possibility by which they can ever again become dangerous as a national organization is through Republican divisions.

While sympathy with the rebellion and hopes that at some time it may become a reality is the one controlling idea among the leaders; none the less ready are they for a determined fight with any new idea. The temperance movement has yet to receive the first sign of sympathy from any Democratic leader. No matter how high may be the private character of men who may sympathize with that party, in action they are the same devoted friends of the whisky interest. No class of men have probably ever been cursed by drink as the Irish have, yet controlled as their votes are by a few leaders to vote solidly for party, to take any decided action in favor of Temperance would be to lose this vote. Still this is but an incident of the question; it is the hopeless dislike of the leaders to any innovations on established order that is at fault.

To organize the Temperance element as an independent party has everywhere proved a failure, yet our State Legislatures are busy with such legislation. Everywhere that Republicans have control, more stringent regulations are being made for the control of the whisky traffic, but no where yet have the Democrats made such regulations. The Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin damage laws were passed by Republicans and against Democratic protests, and their papers boldly point to the defeat of Washburn in the last State as a consequence of the dissatisfaction with such legislation. This is evidently untrue; yet it shows the animus of the party. In the Legislature of New York no Democrat was found to advocate giving the people the right to decide the question for themselves, and the "Local Option" bill passed by an almost strict party vote, but four Delegates and no Senator of that party voting in the affirmative. In the Legislature of Pennsylvania the same state of facts existed when the "Local Option" bill was passed, and while the temperance men carried a majority of the counties, those old Democratic ones, such as Berks, Carbon, York and Monroe were found voting solidly for license.

Such facts show how the sympathy of that party is directed. The hopes of Temperance action any where is in Republican success. In Maryland this fall the question of "Local Option" has entered more or less actively into the contest all over the State and the result has buried "Local Option" under the weight of 20,000 majority of whisky-pledged votes not to have a resurrection for years. How much of this vote has been fraudulent can never be known, how much the majority has been increased by the meddling of well-meaning, but ill-judging temperance men is a question for their decision. I do not mean to say that there are not temperance men who are Democrats. I do mean to say that those temperance Democrats will vote blindly their party ticket, no matter what drunkard's names may disfigure it, while temperance Republicans will not.

Another fact this election has proved, is that Republicans may be found who will vote the Democratic ticket out of dislike to temperance legislation; while on the other side, party is the first consideration to which all scruples of temperance, morality and religion must give way. The writer met with a rather amusing illustration of this fact on the day of the election. A gentleman who is among the noisiest Methodists in the county, a professor of sanctification, class leader, and exhorter in his church, and as far as words go a temperance man to whom Pennell Coombe is a moderate, was making himself very active at the polls, and among others offered me a ticket. Pointing out the name of a man on it who on the Friday night before attended a meeting of his party, and got so drunk before time for it to begin that he could not stand up even with holding on, and who, when in the Legislature before was drunk almost the entire session, I asked him if he, holding the position he did, was not ashamed to vote for such a man?

"No!" was the response, "you and I have been drunk many a time, and if we had not, I would vote that ticket *solid* if the *devil* was on it."

While doubting the justice of the charge against my sobriety I had no doubt that he would vote freely for his Satanic Majesty, could he secure a Democratic nomination. This gentleman is a representative of his party. As far as words go their temperance is dangerous, but they are opposed to Legislatures meddling with it and equally opposed to the minister raising his voice against drinking. They forget that the duty of the Legislator is to act for the good of the public; that no minister is fit for his work who does not raise his voice steadily and unceasingly against evil in all its forms. It is idle to raise the cry that prohibitory laws are useless, because sometimes violated; so are the laws against murder, but there is a wide distinction between protecting either murder or the rum traffic by law, and placing them outside of law.

It is no use longer to talk about the evil of the trade. This is all settled. The question is how are we to abate the evil? It is useless to organize a temperance party, this was tried last year in Pennsylvania and the ticket received 1800 votes, although "Local Option" carried a majority of the counties of the State. The Democrats have shown no sympathy with temperance and depend on whisky-bought votes for their strength, and look confidently to every sign of sympathy with temperance on the part of the Republicans as a means of increasing their strength. All temperance legislation has come from the Republicans, and they embrace the law and order, as well as the morality and progress of the country; and to them we must look for temperance action in Maryland. The issue is now fairly made. In the possibility of Republican success two years from now, and in that alone rests the possibility for "Local Option" in Maryland. As far as Cecil is concerned, were a vote taken on the question of license or no license tomorrow, it would not vary 100 votes from that polled on November 4th.

J. A. CALHOUN.

The Pictorial Home Bible.

DEVOTIONAL AND EXPLANATORY; containing the Old and New Testaments, Apocrypha and Concordance, with nearly One Hundred Thousand Marginal References and Readings. Beautifully illustrated. Every Minister and Family should have one. Costs from $8.50 to $16.00. Can see a sample by calling on

J. WILKINSON,

Nov 29, 1873—tf Whig Building, ELKTON, Md.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

5000 AGENTS WANTED. Samples sent free by mail, with terms, to clear from $5 to $10 per day. Address N. H. WHITE, Newark, N. J.

[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

A profitable and respectable business for men or women who have or can make leisure time and wish to convert it into money. For circulars address STAR LAMINA WARE, 80 Beekman Street, N. Y.

PSYCHOMANCY, or Soul Charming. How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any person they choose instantly. This simple mental acquirement all can possess, free, by mail, for 25c., together with a marriage guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies, Wedding-Night Shirt, &c. A queer book. Address T. WILLIAM & Co. pubs. Phila.

AGENTS WANTED FOR

EVERYBODY'S OWN PHYSICIAN

By C. W. Glasson, M. D. A magnificent volume abounding in important information, and elegantly illustrated. One Agent took 100 *orders in one week.*—Price and terms to suit the times. For circulars address H. N. McKinney & Co., 16 N. 7th St., Phila.

For

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS,

AND ALL THROAT DISEASES,

USE

WELLS' CARROLIC TABLETS.

PUT UP ONLY IN BLUE BOXES.

A TRIED AND SURE REMEDY.

Sold by Druggists.

RHEUMATIC NEURALGIA

FACTS SWORN TO

DR. J. P. FITZE.—Being sworn, says, I graduated at the University of Pennsylvania 1835, and after 30 years' experience, introduced Dr. Fitze's Vegetable Rheumatic Syrups. I guarantee it an infallible cure for Nerve, Kidney and Rheumatic diseases. Sworn to, this 20th April, 1871.

F. A. OSBORN, *Notary Public, Phila.*

The testimonials were read by thousands, and will satisfy any one wishing. Gen. Thos. Jonathan Jackson, Phila. Rev. C. H. Paine, Medina, Ohio. Rev. J. S. Buchanan, Glasgow, Ky. Col. Smith, Bitter Creek, W. T. Prof. A. Poppe, Eight Corners, Phila., &c. Affected should write for 11th edition, free, or take Pamphlet containing testimonials, etc., free of druggists. Guaranteed to satisfy, or money refunded. Sent to any address, $1 a box, 6 boxes for $5. Sold by druggists.

DR. BERGE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY

cures all Humors from the worst Scrofula to a common Blotch or Pimple. From two to six bottles are warranted to cure Salt Rheum, Blotches, Pimples on Face, Boils, Crysipelas, Tetter, Ringworm, Erysipelas and Liver Complaints. Six bottles, warranted to cure the worst Scrofulous Sores, Ulcers and Sores Pains in Bones and Sore Throat caused by Poison in Blood or mercurial treatment. By its wonderful Restorative properties it will cure the worst cases of Consumption, Lingering Cough in half the time required by any other medicine and is perfectly safe, loosening cough, reducing inflammation and relieving a cough. Sold by all Druggists. R. V. PIERCE, M. D., World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y.

PROPOSALS FOR BOOKS.

Proposals to supply the Schools of Cecil county with the following Books, for one year, will be received until the

NINTH OF DECEMBER,

at the Office of the School Commissioners, in Elkton:

NEW AMERICAN SPELLERS,

Primary and Pronouncing;

New American Readers,

(1st excepted;)

POTTER & HAMMOND COPY BOOKS 4--6,

Paper, Pens, Pen Holders, Pencils, Crayons, Inks, Slates and Stationery,

HISTORIES—LARGE and SMALL,

CARTER'S GENERAL HISTORY,

CATECHISM OF HISTORY,

Book on "Good Morals & Gentle Manners,"

BY GOW,

DAVIS' ALGEBRA,

BROOKS' ARITHMETIC,

Elementary, Written and Mental;

MITCHELL'S GEOGRAPHY.

By order. J. SQUIER,

Nov 29, 1873—2w Secretary.

Unusual Inducements!

New and Attractive Goods

In every Department.

Watches,

DIAMONDS, JEWELRY,

Silver & Plated Ware.

Cutlery, Clocks, Bronzes,

English, French and German Fancy Goods.

No 1124 CHESTNUT ST. ROBBINS CLARK & BIDDLE

In view of the decline in GOLD, we have reduced prices on our entire Stock of Foreign merchandise to

PAR GOLD RATES,

and purchasers will find it to their interests to make their selections NOW, while the ASSORTMENT IS COMPLETE.

Goods sent on approval for selections.

Articles purchased now, for the Holidays, will be packed and retained until such time as desired.

Robbins, Clark & Biddle,

1124 Chestnut Street,

Nov 29, 1873—4w PHILADELPHIA.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Cecil county, in chancery, the undersigned will expose at Public Sale in the town of Port Deposit, on

Monday, December 22nd, 1873,

at the hotel occupied by Mr. William A. Hill, at 2 o'clock P.M., two parcels of the

REAL ESTATE

whereof the late Colonel John J. Heckart died seized.

No. 1. Consists of all that

Tract, Piece or Parcel of Land,

lying and being in Cecil county, on the road leading from Port Deposit to Perryville, about two miles from the former and about three miles from the latter place, and known as the "Bois Farm," adjoining lands of Albert Constable, Alphonso de Figaniere and George P. Whitaker, containing

145 ACRES, MORE OR LESS.

The improvements are a large two-story FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, with a never-failing Well of Water near the door, with Cave and Milk House attached; Frame Tenant House, Barrack and Stables, large Hay and Grain Barracks with threshing-floor, Wagon-house and Corn Cribs. About one hundred acres in a fine state of cultivation; the balance is covered with young and thrifty TIMBER. There is a young and thriving ORCHARD OF CHOICE FRUIT TREES on the premises. The farm is well watered, and the site of the dwelling commands one of the finest views in Cecil county of the Susquehanna river and Chesapeake bay.

No. 2. Consists of a

TRACT OF LAND,

in Elk Neck, Cecil county, adjoining lands of John A Wilson, J. W. Purner, Thomas R. Gainor, Samuel Marr, and tract called "White Marsh," containing

85 Acres, 1 Rood and 27 Perches,

more or less; it being the same tract of land which was conveyed to John A. Wilson by George Earle, Trustee, and conveyed by the said John A. Wilson to J. J. Heckart, by deed bearing date December 16th, 1867.—This tract is covered with a fine growth of YOUNG TIMBER.

THE TERMS OF SALE:

prescribed by the decree, are: One-third of the purchase money of each parcel to be paid in cash on the day of sale, and the remainder to be paid in two equal instalments in One and Two years from the day of sale; the credit payments to bear interest from the day of sale, and to be secured by the Bonds or Notes of the purchaser, with a surety or sureties to be approved by the Trustee.

N. B.—By consultation with the Trustee before the day of sale, an arrangement can probably be effected by which the time for the payment of the last third of the purchase money can be extended.

☞Possession given March 25th, 1874. Cost of deed to be paid by purchaser.

JAMES BLACK GROOME, Trustee.

NOTICE.

All creditors of the late John J. Heckart are hereby notified to file their claims against his estate, with the vouchers thereof, in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Cecil county, within Four months after the 21st day of December, next. They may otherwise be debarred of all benefit from his estate.

JAMES BLACK GROOME, Trustee.

Nov 29, 1873—4s

COAL.—The Celebrated Baltimore Company Coal for Family Use, on hand and for sale. D. SCOTT & BRO

PHILADELPHIA.

MICROSCOPES

No more entertaining or instructive occupation for a Winter's evening can be imagined than in examining various objects with a Microscope. We have succeeded in so simplifying and cheapening them that they are now within the reach of all, and can be used by any one. A full illustrated description of those here enumerated will be mailed free to any address if applied for; or our large Illustrated Catalogue of 118 pages, containing descriptions of every kind of MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES, OPERA GLASSES, SPECTACLES, &c., will be mailed to any address, for TEN CENTS. Address,

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,

924 Chestnut Street, PHILADELPHIA. | 106 Broadway, NEW YORK.

QUEEN'S CHILD'S MICROSCOPE.

This is a *simple* Microscope; can be used by any child. Magnifies Seven Hundred times. Price..... $3.50.

Queen's School Microscope.

A *simple* Microscope also; but with more elaborate attachments. Magnifies 1,000 times. Price..... $6.00.

QUEEN'S HOUSEHOLD MICROSCOPE.

A *Compound* Microscope; magnifies 10,000 times.—Will show all the Animalculæ in water, and other Phenomena, requiring considerable magnifying power to show.

Sept 13, 1873—16w

Religious & Sabbath School Works

AND REQUISITES,

WALL CARDS, MOTTOES, &C.

FINE STOCK.

☞Pleasant salesroom; cheerful attendants. Call and see

Presbyterian Board of Publication,

Nov 1—2m 1334 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Piles or Hemorrhoidal Tumors.

All kinds *positively, perfectly and permanently* cured by "ABSORPTION," without pain, danger, caustic or instruments, by

W. A. McCANDLISS, M. D, & SON,

No. 2001 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia.

☞BEST OF REFERENCE GIVEN TO PERSONS CURED.

Mar 8, 1873—1y

BENJAMIN C. HOPPER,

DEALER IN

DIAMONDS,

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE,

1320 Chestnut St., South Side,

PHILADELPHIA.

Particular attention given to Repairing all kinds of Watches, Clocks, Music Boxes and Jewelry.

N. B.—A new arrival of BOHEMIAN, VIENNA and ENGLISH PLATED GOODS; also FRENCH CLOCKS and BRONZES suitable for HOLIDAY and BRIDAL PRESENTS. [Nov 23, 1872—1y

Send for ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE and examine our prices before purchasing, as we claim to sell lower than other establishment in the City.

REMEMBER the NUMBER,

1236 Ridge Avenue, Philadelphia.

June 14, 1873—1y

OPENING

FOR

FALL & WINTER

OF 1873 OF

Ladies' Suits,

Costumes, Cloaks,

Shawls and Furs.

All the latest and most desirable FOREIGN NOVELTIES for LADIES' WEAR, together with those of our own manufacture.

Black, Colored and Fancy

Ladies' Underwear.

SILK SUITS AND CLOAKS.

VELVET SUITS and CLOAKS.

PARIS SUITS and CLOAKS.

BERLIN SUITS and CLOAKS.

EVENING SUITS and CLOAKS.

MOURNING SUITS and CLOAKS.

FUR SUITS and CLOAKS.

AGNEW & ENGLISH,

839 CHESTNUT STREET,

Opposite Continental Hotel, and

29 SOUTH NINTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

The only house on Chestnut street devoted exclusively to this class of Goods.

Will remove on 1st January next, 1874, to No. 920 Chestnut Street, in the square above.

Oct 11, 1873—3m

CHRISTMAS GOODS,

J. E. CALDWELL & Co.

902 Chestnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

HAVE NOW READY THEIR MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF

Holiday Goods.

Jewelry, Watches, Silverware,

FANCY GOODS,

EUROPEAN NOVELTIES.

ATTRACTIVE GOODS AT

MODERATE FIXED PRICES.

902 CHESTNUT ST. 902

dec 14, 1872.

WINTER STORES.

RYE WHISKY,

$4.00 a gallon. $11.00 a dozen.

YELLOW SEAL SHERRY,

In large bottles, $11.00 a dozen.

GOLD SEAL BRANDY,

$18.00 a dozen.

APPLE JACK,

JAMAICA RUM,

SCOTCH WHISKY,

CATAWBA WINE,

OLD PORT WINE,

CHAMPAGNES,

CIGARS, &c.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,

The Wine Merchants,

1310 Chestnut Street,

Oct 4, 1873—3m PHILADELPHIA.

GEO. D. WISHAM,

No. 7 NORTH 8th Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

Has now open a complete assortment of

The Latest Novelties

IN

FALL AND WINTER

DRESS GOODS.

Merinoes, Cashmeres, Satines, Camel Hair Cloth, Empress Cloth, all wool Serge and Diagonals in all the New Cloth Shades.

Black Alpaca and Pure Mohair at our usual low prices.

The best 50 cent Alpaca in the City.

Black Silks. Black Silks.

Black Silks our great specialty. Bellon's Broad Gold Edge Cashmere Finish, at $2, worth $2.50.

Pure Lyons Black Silk from $1.25 to $3.

In fact, every Department is now filled with choice and desirable Goods at Low Prices.

George D. Wisham's One Price Store.

Oct 18, 1873—3m

A Perfectly

MAMMOTH

PROCEEDING:

We have Hesitated about Breaking the Market,

BUT THERE IS NO HELP FOR IT!

WE HAVE OVER 1,000,000 DOLLARS WORTH OF

MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING,

AND GOODS FOR MEN'S WEAR,

AND WE CANNOT AFFORD TO CARRY THEM.

GOOD TIMES ARE COMING,

But We cannot sell Winter Clothing in Summer Time, any more than people can wear Summer Clothing in Winter Time.

WANAMAKER & BROWN

Therefore organize at OAK HALL an Immense and Attractive Sale. We have actually more than

$1,000,000 Worth of Gent's and Boys' Clothing,

And now Throw it on the Market to be Sold Immediately, at

THE OAK HALL BUILDINGS, SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS,

WE HAVE MADE UP THE BEST GOODS IN THE BEST MANNER, EXPECTING TO SELL AT A PROFIT, BUT WE CANNOT STAND FOR PROFITS NOW.

A Plain Statement from WANAMAKER & BROWN:

We know that the flurry in the money market is only temporary. The harvests throughout the country have been large, and business has been conducted, as a general thing on sound principles; it is only speculation that has brought about this state of affairs, which must soon subside, but this is the season to sell our Goods.

Books, Machines, Furniture, etc., can be sold all the year round, but our goods are made up for special season, and so, without halting,

WANAMAKER & BROWN

ADOPT A WAR MEASURE, and PUT INTO IMMEDIATE OPERATION

A SWEEPING SALE

THAT SHALL CLEAR OUR COUNTERS. This is Good News to the Millions of City and Country.

They will Gain the Profit from Our Necessity, but they have generously patronized us in good times, and we are willing to give up profits now. We say without exaggeration that this is the best opportunity for buyers ever offered in America, beginning

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1,

and continuing rapidly Without Interruption until Further Notice, we will Sell for Ready-Money the following:

FOR GENTLEMEN	4716 BLUE AND BLACK DRESS COATS.	FOR GENTLEMEN.
FOR GENTLEMEN	1710 DOUBLE-BREASTED STREET COATS.	FOR GENTLEMEN.
FOR GENTLEMEN	5123 CASSIMERE BUSINESS COATS.	FOR GENTLEMEN.
FOR GENTLEMEN	5682 BEAVER AND KERSEY OVERCOATS.	FOR GENTLEMEN.
FOR GENTLEMEN	3876 PAIRS OF BLACK PANTS.	FOR GENTLEMEN.
FOR GENTLEMEN	7214 PAIRS OF CASSIMERE PANTS.	FOR GENTLEMEN.
FOR GENTLEMEN	2500 BLACK AND BLUE CLOTH VESTS.	FOR GENTLEMEN.
FOR GENTLEMEN	7590 CASSIMERE VESTS.	FOR GENTLEMEN.
FOR LARGE BOYS	1114 CHESTERFIELD COATS.	FOR LARGE BOYS.
FOR LARGE BOYS	1700 BEAVER AND CHINCHILLA OVERCOATS.	FOR LARGE BOYS.
FOR LARGE BOYS	2313 FANCY CASSIMERES PANTS.	FOR LARGE BOYS.
FOR LARGE BOYS	2683 FANCY CASSIMERE VESTS.	FOR LARGE BOYS.
FOR SMALL BOYS	3313 BLUE AND TRICOT AND CASSIMERE JACKETS.	FOR SMALL BOYS.
FOR SMALL BOYS	4690 PANTS TO MATCH.	FOR SMALL BOYS
FOR CHILDREN	2317 HARVARD SUITS	FOR CHILDREN.
FOR CHILDREN	1361 PRINCE ALBERT SUITS.	FOR CHILDREN.
FOR CHILDREN	1131 GARIBALDI SUITS.	FOR CHILDREN.

Making Altogether by Far the Largest Stock to be found in any Retail Clothing House in the World. We are content to lose money rather than carry stock until next season. Imperative necessity is laid upon us, and we must make the best of it.

The Store will be open at 6 o'clock in the morning, and remain open until 7 o'clock in the evening, and on Saturday night until 10 o'clock. Every article sold guaranteed as represented.

Parties coming together from country towns within forty miles of the city, purchasing at Oak Hall, will receive, besides the great bargains, the price of a railroad ticket to return home.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

OAK HALL,

6th & Market Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Nov 8, 1873—tf

We cordially invite our friends and customers and the public in general to call and examine our Immense Stock. We shall take great pleasure in showing our Goods.

ADAMS & BROTHER

☞*IMPORTERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN*☜

FRENCH, GERMAN AND AMERICAN

TOYS, MASKS AND FANCY GOODS.

Those desiring the above Goods have now an opportunity of selecting from just as large as Stock as can be found in larger cities.

OUR TOYS ARE NEW AND FRESH.

Imported Direct by us this Season, and our selections far surpass that of any previous year.

YOURS TRULY,

ADAMS & BROTHERS,

506 MARKET STREET,

Nov 29, 1873—tf WILMINGTON, DEL.

CARDS.

JAMES BLACK GROOME,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Offers his Professional Services to the public.

OFFICE—On Main Street, opposite National Bank, Elkton, Md. [Jan 4, 1862—tf.

DENTISTRY.

DR. N. B. SMITH,

Being permanently located in PORT DEPOSIT, is now prepared to do all kinds of *DENTAL WORK* in the best and most approved manner. All Plate-work guaranteed for one, and Filling for five years.

OFFICE—In the Dwelling next the Railroad Depot, Port Deposit, Md. [oct 18, 1873—6m*

DR. R. F. TULL,

DENTIST,

(Graduate of the Penna. College of Dental Surgery,)

SUCCESSOR TO DR. T. H. MUSGROVE,

ELKTON, MARYLAND.

OFFICE—Opposite the Presbyterian Church. Nitrous Oxide Gas administered by appointment.

June 8, 1872—1y

REUBEN HAINES,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ELKTON, MD.,

Offers his Professional services to the public. Prompt and careful attention given to all Law and Chancery business entrusted to him.

OFFICE—Main street, (building formerly occupied by Earle & Creswell.) may 2, 1868—tf

W. J. JONES. L. MARSHALL HAINES.

JONES & HAINES,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

ELKTON, CECIL COUNTY, MD.

Having associated ourselves for the practice of our profession, we will give prompt and careful attention to all Law and Chancery business placed in our hands.—Business intrusted to either will receive the attention of both. [Jan 6, 1872—tf

JAS. T. McCULLOUGH,

Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery

ELKTON, MARYLAND.

Careful attention given to the practice of the profession in all its branches, including cases in Bankruptcy in the District Court of the United States and cases in the Court of Appeals.

☞He also solicits from persons desirous of disposing of their Real Estate a description of their property, which he will undertake to sell, on commission, regarding the present time as favorable for the sale of Real Estate, if properly advertised.

OFFICE—on Main street, opposite the Union Hotel. Residence—next door to National Bank of Elkton.

Oct 18, 1873—tf