The Cecil Whig

ELKTON, JANUARY 10, 1874.

THE BIRDS.

Now that the season for killing small game is about closing and the Legislature has met for the purpose of devising ways to promote human happiness, among which the facilities for acquiring property or accumulating wealth, if you please, is not generally despised. If pecuniary gain can be coupled with a policy which is largely humane in its character, every good christian, and numbers who are not so highly civilized, will heartily rejoice. The accomplishment of this boon to a very great extent lies within the power of our Legislature, by amending the game laws of the State, so as to include the absolute protection of all insectivorous birds, by a total prohibition of the slaughter of them. Such a provision would include nearly all the small birds which visit our fields and groves in the Spring, and tarry with us through the Summer to nest and bring forth their broods of young; and for whose support millions of insects destructive to the farmer's fruit trees and crops are destroyed by these industrious caterers and cheerful songsters of the fields and woods. Thousands of these beautiful and valuable little workers are wantonly destroyed every year while they are with us, by idle and cruel boys and young men, who lounge about and help to kill time by killing the little feathered friends of the farmer and gardener. Some of the counties in Pennsylvania have procured the passage of special acts for the above purpose, and we are informed that the insectivorous birds have increased astonishingly since the act has been in force; and a corresponding advantage to the crops of the farm, the garden and orchard has been the good result of this no less wise than humane policy.

In the most enlightened agriculture, where science has contributed her store to the advancement and elevation of that pursuit—insect destroying birds are held to be among the best friends of the farmer, and the only means by which his crop and trees can be protected against the ravages of insects. The small birds that are killed in wanton sport serve no useful purpose whatever to the idle sportsman, or rather marauders, for no *sportsman* will descend to such heartless acts of cruelty. And it is the proper province of law to restrain, by severe penalties, that low propensity for killing the small birds so manifested by the idle and vagabond part of the community. An enlightened policy among farmers would demand such a law at once, and see that it was not violated with impunity; and this, along with other beneficial results would not fail to follow organizations among the agricultural classes, which had for their object the bettering and elevating the business of farming.

Our Legislature could not pass a law that would advance the interests of the entire rural population of the State more than a total prohibition of the killing of every species of insectivorous birds. Our members from this county are intelligent men, who know that the destruction of the birds is not only a cruel license allowed to gratify a low propensity of idle young men and boys, which it would be an act of public virtue to break up; but they know that this wanton destruction of the innocents causes a great loss to the husbandman by insects which depredate on his trees and crops, and against which there is no protection but the birds.

☞ Congress re-assembled on Tuesday after its long holiday from the 19th of December, and commenced anew the discussion of the salary grab, the civil rights bill and the bankrupt law. A change will be made in the latter law by amendments, but it is thought that the law will not be repealed. The civil rights bill seems to hang fire, and the salary grabbers are loth to give up the "grab." Representative Elliot, a pure blood negro from Calhoun's District, South Carolina, made an able speech on the civil rights bill in which he is reported by the newspapers generally, to have handled a Democratic member from Kentucky very ably. His speech was remarkable for its eloquence and chaste style, and when he had concluded he received great applause from the members and galleries. The members formed a large crowd round the orator after he had closed his speech, to offer congratulations.

☞ Sometimes there is quite a breeze freshens up amongst our *leading* men in favor of a thorough reform in the act of incorporation of the town of Elkton.—These periodic fits of good resolution come on generally about the close of a session of the Legislature or when that body is not in session, but never immediately before or early in the session. Why not have this much-talked-of amendment to the charter of the town passed by the present Legislature? We have a member from town who knows pretty nearly just what the citizens need and demand.

☞ Governor Whyte's message was submitted to the Legislature on Thursday. A large part of the message is devoted to the finances of the State. The Governor considers the appointment of School Commissioners by the Judges of the Circuit Courts unconstitutional, and expresses a very poor opinion of St. John's College. Thinks it costs the State more than it is worth, which is very probably true. The State Normal School, State Agricultural College and Maryland Institute receive favorable mention by the Governor.

☞ We have received from the Baltimore *Sun* Job printing office a very neat desk calendar, printed in colors. The job work bearing the imprint of *The Sun* office is always remarkable for neatness and finish, evincing correct taste in the head of that department. A great deal of fancy printing we meet with is remarkable for elaborate display at the sacrifice of true art and good taste, a grave fault *The Sun* office is never guilty of.

☞ We are respectfully requested, *by the author of the letter from North East, in last week's Whig*, to say that Mr. Stuart was entirely misrepresented by his colleagues in regard to administering a mock sacrament in a grog shop in that town, on Christmas day. A joke sometimes before a man's face is cheerful, but to lie behind his back for a joke is not very creditable to the men who perpetrate it.

☞ The new feature in newspaper enterprise introduced by the *New York Tribune*, is one of the most important advancements in popular education of the day. For 10 cents any amount of Geological, Geographical and other scientific information is furnished, which would make a large volume. See advertisement—"Agassiz and Hayden"—in to-day's issue.

THE PUBLIC LEDGER ALMANAC.—This useful and tastefully printed annual has been issued for 1874 by Mr. G. W. Childs, and contains a large amount of valuable information. The publisher has our thanks for a copy of the Almanac.

☞ A meeting of persons favorable to the organization of a State Horticultural Society has been called to meet at Raines' Hall, corner of Baltimore Street and Post Office Avenue, Baltimore, on Thursday, January 15th, at 12 o'clock M.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Maryland Legislature assembled at Annapolis, on Wednesday last, and effected a temporary organization, after which the friends of Governor Whyte moved and carried an adjournment, in order to prepare and arrange matters in caucus. The Democratic Senate caucus nominated the following officers for that body which were confirmed on Thursday:

For President, Hon. John Leo Carroll; Secretary, Augustus Gassaway; Reading Clerk, Wm. H. Hiss, of Baltimore; Journal Clerk, Solomon E. Smith, of Dorchester county; Sergeant-at-Arms, John F. Cox, of Caroline county; Doorkeeper, Thomas Whitten, of Baltimore city; Assistant Doorkeeper, John D. Johnson, of Wicomico county; Postmaster, Abram Cole, of Harford; Committee Clerks, W. G. Purnell, of Cecil county; Lewis M. Griffith, of Calvert county; Reuben A. Bogueley, of Montgomery county; James M. Low, of Talbot county; Folders, W. H. Pennington, of Kent county, E. B. Fuller, of Garrett county, Thomas Bond, of Baltimore county; Messenger, George H. Davis, of Carrol county; Page, Albert Willis, of Baltimore city. When the caucus convened, and before proceeding to vote for President, Senator Earle, who had been favorably named for that position, declined being a candidate and nominated Senator Carroll, who was nominated by acclamation. The Secretary and two Clerks were nominated without opposition. Hon. John K. Longwell presided, and Hon. F. P. Stevens acted as Secretary of the caucus.

The Democratic House caucus got into a snarl and effected nothing in the way of nominations on Wednesday night.

On Thursday, the House of Delegates organized by the election of the following officers: Speaker of the House, Jesse K. Hines, of Kent county; Chief Clerk, Milton Y. Lidd, of Cecil county, and Dr. W. H. Cole, of Baltimore, Reading Clerk. A committee of 18 were appointed by the Chair to select the other officers of the House.

The Senate elected Rev. W. H. D. Harper (Methodist) and Father Obley (Roman Catholic) as Chaplains. The House has not yet elected a Chaplain. Both the Senate and House of Delegates adjourned over to Tuesday. Some things can be done better out of session than in session, the members seem to think.

THE WAY TO MAKE BUTTER COME.

At this season of the year many a dairy maid has often experienced much difficulty in getting the butter the "come," and after churning for hours has had to abandon the job for a bad one. This same difficulty happened a short time since with a dairy woman, who had to throw away the whole churning after spending a day in the fruitless effort to get the butter extracted from the cream. An old fellow in the neighborhood, hearing of the case, pronounced it a clear case of witch craft, and declared that he could soon counteract the incantations of the accursed witch. When the next churning was ready, Abe, the name we believe of this circumventor of the black art, demanded a *silver half dollar*, which he threw into the churn among the milk and proceeded to manipulate the cream in the customary manner. After churning about thirty minutes, the yellow lumps of butter began to accumulate on top of the cream in the churn, and soon a nice roll of butter was taken out; and Abe's faith in the potency of silver to destroy the witch's spell, was strengthened by another indisputable victory over the evil one.

Two Foes of Health.

Cold and damp are inimical to health, and we generally have an unwholesome combination of the two at this season. They penetrate the skin and integuments and affect the muscular, glandular and nervous organizations, producing rheumatism, neuralgia, chills and fever, and where there is a tendency to dyspepsia or liver complaint, provoking an attack of indigestion or billiousness. The best advice that can be given under such circumstances is to keep the external surface of the body warmly clothed, and to keep the internal organs in vigorous working order with the most wholesome and genial of all tonics, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Gradually, but constantly this famous invigorant is superseding the adulterated liquors of commerce, as a medicinal stimulant and corrective, in all parts of the country. It will be a happy day for humanity, and it will surely come, when this pure restorative shall have taken the place of raw spirits as a stimulant in all our public and private hospitals. It is not, however, merely a harmless substitute for the fiery stimulants referred to. Its stimulating properties are not its chief merits although in this regard it surpasses all the nauseated products of the still, domestic or imported. The powerful influence it exercises over the torpid and toneless stomach, the disordered liver, the constipated bowels, and the relaxed nerves, render it a positive specific in dyspepsia, liver complaint, intestinal constriction, nervous weakness, hypochondria, rheumatism and sleeplessness. All chronic complaints are aggravated by a cold moist atmosphere, and it is therefore particularly necessary for those who are afflicted with ailments of this nature, whatever their type may be, to meet this predisposing cause of sickness with a wholesome antidote. Hostetter's Bitters should be taken daily at this season by all nervous persons laboring under chronic ailments that tend to weaken the system.

☞ Our correspondent, J. E. W., furnishes an interesting letter on duck shooting, and having been exceptionally successful gushes over enthusiastically.

☞ The Baltimore *American* has issued a neat Almanac for 1874.

A MISER'S FATE.

A WORM-EATEN DRESS QUILTED WITH MONEY.

As Officer Fullmer of the Twenty-third Precinct was making his rounds on Friday afternoon he saw something looking like a heap of old rags lying on a stoop at Ninety-fourth street, and Fifth avenue. The officer soon reached the place and discovered an old woman evidently in the last stages of destitution. He was about to take her to the station-house when, perceiving his intent, she strongly objected. She said she was not a vagrant but had a home in One hundred and sixteenth street, near Fourth avenue. She had only been sitting on the stoop to rest. Under these circumstances the officer allowed her to depart. Coughing dreadfully the old woman began to pick her way down the street, but after proceeding a few paces was obliged to desist. The officer who had watched her movements, perceiving her wretched condition, obtained a horse and wagon, and with a roundsman, who came along at the time, conveyed her to the station-house in East Eighty eighth street. Here she said her name was Margaret Fitzsimmons, and her age 62. She stated that she had been 23 years in this country.—She refused to go to the hospital, and Sergeant Hicks sent for Police Surgeon Steinert, who said that she had consumption and asthma. She was unwilling to go to the Bellevue Hospital, and remained at the station-house over night. The Sergeant, observing that she looked wan and starved, sent for food, which she seized upon with great avidity. Owing to her opposition she was not taken to Bellevue Hospital until Saturday evening. The surgeons discovered that she was suffering from general debility produced by starvation and exposure. She was too weak to endure a bath, and her clothes were simply taken off, her dress being put beside her bed. Her clothing was black with dirt and filled with vermin. While the nurse was undressing her, she threw aside the dress, when suddenly the old woman sprang out of bed and fiercely resisted her. Warden Brennan then examined the dress, and found that it was absolutely quilted with money. It contained 19 pockets, each of which was filled with money, from pennies up to dollars. About $300, including $8 in pennies and $46 in old city and State bank bills were found, with a large quantity of bank bills which were absolutely rotten and crumbling to pieces. It took the Warden over two hours to count the money. Meanwhile the old woman was growing worse, and on Monday she died.

The old woman had no home, and had been sleeping one night in one skinny and another on a door-step, depending entirely upon the charity of the very poor for food and lodging. She had evidently been begging and starving herself for years, while she was scraping together the $300 which was found in her worm-eaten dress.

New York Tribune.

☞ Chapped hands, face, rough skin, pimples, ringworm, salt-rheum and other cutaneous affections cured and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the JUNIPER TAR SOAP, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Be certain to get the *Juniper Tar* Soap, as there are many imitations made with common tar which are worthless. 1y2—4

GENERAL NEWS.

—Legal tenders outstanding $379,069,102.

—The siege of Cartagena is prosecuted with increased activity.

—The small-pox and scarlatina continue to increase in San Francisco.

—The Pennsylvania Legislature assembled at Harrisburg, on Tuesday last.

—It is reported that Gen. Concha is to succeed Jovellar as Captain-General of Cuba.

—Governor Hartranft has officially proclaimed the adoption of the new Constitution.

—The President has nominated Daniel Burton to be Pension Agent at Wilmington, Del.

—Treasurer Spinner left Washington for Florida on Tuesday, accompanied by his daughters.

—The President, on Monday, sent to the Senate the nomination of Caleb Cushing to be Minister to Spain.

—Governor Whyte's friends are said to be very confident of his election to the United States Senate.

—The death of Mr. Ralph Keeler, the correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, is now considered beyond a doubt at Havana.

—The Treasury payments during December aggregated $19,768,220, not including payments on account of the public debt.

—There was a fog at Boston on Saturday evening so dense that objects could not be discerned beyond a distance of forty yards.

—The total number of hogs packed at Chicago since November 1st was 1,060,668, against 965,500 for the corresponding period of last year.

—A severe snow storm prevailed at Salt Lake City and northward through Montana on Saturday. It had raged for twenty-four hours.

—New Hampshire is preparing for the spring campaign, and the Republicans are first in the field with Luther McCutchins as the candidate for Governor.

—According to Dr. Livingstone, the Victoria Falls on the Zambesi are 600 feet wider than the combined Falls of Niagara. Their native name is Mosioatunya.

—A band of suburban robbers were arrested in New York, on Monday. Some of the band are reputed to be the most skillful bank robbers in the country.

—A committee of the McLenery Legislature, La., has telegraphed at great length to the presiding officers of both Houses of Congress, asking relief and recognition.

—Admiral Case assumed command of the fleet at Key West, on Monday, and ordered all the vessels to complete their supplies of coal and be ready to sail at any moment.

—From the *Railway Monitor* for December we learn that 4,190 miles of railway were built in the country during the year 1873. The total number of miles now in operation is 71,564.

—The Protestant Episcopal Church of the Ascension, at Baltimore, partly destroyed by fire last May, has been rebuilt at a cost of $50,000, and was reopened for service on Sunday last.

—Mayor Cobb, in his message, states the gross debt of the consolidated city of Boston at $43,466,304, and the "means of redemption" at $14,527,313, leaving the net indebtedness $28,931,990.

—The Bar Association, of New York, condemned the nomination of George H. Williams, for Chief-Justice, and advised Congress to amend the Bankrupt act judiciously rather than to repeal it.

—There was "a heavy fall of snow" at Galveston, Texas, on Monday night and Tuesday, and snow fell at New Iberia, La., Tuesday morning. The thermometer stood at 40 degrees at New Orleans on Tuesday.

—Attorney General Williams has recommended the pardon of John B. Wright and George W. Waters, convicted at Pittsburg, six weeks since, of counterfeiting, and now serving terms in the Western Penitentiary.

—At the request of Attorney-General Williams, the President has withdrawn his nomination from the Senate, and it is reported from Washington that Senator Morton is likely to receive the nomination of Chief Justiceship.

—There were received at Philadelphia last week 14,779 barrels of crude and 29,827 barrels of refined petroleum, making a total of 44,606 barrels. 1,180,160 gallons of refined petroleum were exported in the same period.

—A telegram from Vienna says that according to advices from St. Petersburgh the Shah of Persia has offered assistance to Russia in a Spring campaign against the Turcomans, and in seizing the capital of Khorassan.

—The late Mr. Thomas Baring has left one year's salary to all the clerks and servants in the employment of the firm of Baring Brothers. The sum which will have to be paid under this provision is upward of £30,000.

—Isaac Evans, a young farmer, residing about four miles from Lancaster, was killed on the Penn. Central Railroad on Friday, while walking on the track. He was 26 years old, and was to have been married the next day.

—A terrific wind storm began at Cimarron, New Mexico, on Friday morning and continued on Saturday. A stage coach going south was blown over, and two of the passengers were seriously injured.—The telegraph lines were badly damaged.

—Two men, named McEvan and Smith, got adrift on a cake of ice in Saginaw Bay, on Dec. 31st, but reached the shore on Tuesday 6th instant in safety, though in an exhausted condition. Some men who went in search of them last Sunday have not yet been heard of.

—Clinton Kouff, aged 17, murdered his sister, near West Jefferson, Ohio, on Sunday last. His sister threatened to tell their mother that he was playing a fiddle on the sabbath, whereupon he struck her on the head with a poker, killing her instantly. The murderer and his victim were children of a widow.

Bishop Wilmer, of Louisiana, called upon the President on Monday, and informed him that "many persons are starving in that State." The President, accompanied by the Bishop, went to the Capitol, and sent for Speaker Blaine and the Louisiana Representatives, with whom he had a conference.

—A petition nine hundred and fifty-three feet in length and containing 35,179 names was presented by Mr. Sumner in the Senate on Wednesday against the proposed theological amendment to the constitution. The Judiciary Committee will decide which is of the most weight, the length of the petition or the number of signers.

—A horse belonging to Walter Cunningham, near Highland Store, Harford county, Md., went mad a short time since. He rushed out of the stable to the house, in a furious manner, and in a blind condition ran around the yard, attempting to attack everything wherever a sound attracted his attention. He finally got fast in the fence and was knocked in the head.

—The case of ex-Senator Pomeroy, charged with bribery, came up for trial at Topeka, Kas., on Monday. An application for a continuance for 20 days was denied by the Court, and Pomeroy not appearing, his bail, amounting to $30,000, was declared forfeited. It is understood, however, that if Pomeroy shall appear for trial this month, the order of forfeiture will be rescinded.

—The National Crop Reporter at Jacksonville, Ill., publishes a summary of the corn and potato crops of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio and Tennessee, for the year 1873. Its figures show that the aggregate yeild of corn in those States was 514,000,000 bushels, against 756,000,000 in 1872, and of potatoes 29,000,000 bushels, against 47,000,000 in 1872. Decrease in corn, 241,200,000 bushels; in potatoes, 18,400,000.

—The Superintendent of the Philadelphia City Dog Shelter or Pound reports that during the past year the operations of the establishment were as follows: Number of dogs at pound on the 1st of January, 37; dogs received during the year, 3043; sent by private parties, 113; total, 3192; the number of dogs redeemed, for which two dollars each were received and paid to the city, was 714; number of dogs smothered, 2473; on hand at the close of the year 10; the amount paid to the city by the society was $1428.

—Both Houses of the Virginia Legislature, have adopted resolutions opposing the Supplementary Civil Rights bill, now before Congress, as an infringement upon the powers of the States; declaring that its enforcement in the Southern States would destory their systems of education, renew dissension between the races, repel immigration and increase emigration, and calling on their Representatives in Congress to oppose its passage as a measure "calculated to arrest the growing sentiments of concord and harmony between the Northern and Southern States."

—A complete revolution is impending in the coal trade. For some time past the great carrying companies have been establishing themselves also as dealers, and the retail merchants have been gradually driven from the field. The meeting in New York last Monday, at which six corporations were represented, was held with closed doors. It is understood, however, that the object was to organize a combination to control prices. Assurance is given from high authority that the consumers will gain instead of losing by the proposed monopoly. Time alone will show how far such assurances are trustworthy.

—A controversy between the United States Government and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company concerning the right of the latter to hold the Harper's Ferry Armory property has taken new shape. The Law Department of the Government holds that the Company have no equitable title to the lands, not having fulfilled the original conditions of sale.—Various motions have been made in the course of the litigation, and now it is proposed to compel the railroad company to vacate the premises. The proceedings will be watched with some interest, as the value of property involved is large.

—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Labor Reform party of Tennessee, in Nashville, on Saturday, resolutions were adopted declaring the present panic "the result of a combination of Eastern capitalists, bondholders and monopolists" that the capitalists and bondholders of the East "are imposing burdens and hardships on the industry of the West and South more intolerable than slavery," and calling a convention of the laboring and producing classes of the South and West to meet at Louisville on February 22d to consult as to the best mode of freeing themselves "from the unjust and oppressive combination."

—General Sherman, in his statement before the Military Committee in reference to the reduction of army expenees, gave it as his opinion that the force of cavalry, artilery and infantry is at its minimum, and if there must be a reduction it can only be in the engineer corps and staff. He thinks that, with the exception of the forts at New York and Boston, some of those at Portland, Me., and Fort Alcantraz, at San Francisco, the sea cost defences are of "not the slightest importance, and should not have another dollar spent on them." He recognized "the possible contingent importance" of Fort Scuyler and the fort at Willett's Point, N. Y. should Hell Gate be opened, but thinks that no expenditure should be made until that time.

—The State debt of Louisiana is $24,283,336. Governor Kellog in his message to the Legislature says: "Some of the debt is of doubtful legality, and the question of its validity is before the courts. Interest on the whole had been paid to date, but could be paid no longer without a tax rate which would be almost confiscation. He recommended that the whole debt be funded at 60 cents on the dollar in 7 per cent bonds, payment to be secured by a constitutional amendment. This scheme would reduce the debt to $15,000,000. He argues that the new consols would be worth par, while the bonds are now worth on the market only 50 per cent., and he says the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce and the large bond holders approve the plan.

—A bill has been introduced into the House which provides that all the railroads in the United States shall be regardeded as employed in commerce among the several States, and that no such company, corporation, or person operating a line of railroad shall charge, or receive more than a fair and reasonable rate of toll or compensation for the transportation of passengers or freight, to be fixed by law. The bill provides for the appointment by the President, by and with the consent of the Senate, of a Board of Railroad Commissioners, one to be chosen from each of the Judicial Circuits of the United States. Such Commissioners are prohibited from being interested in any manner in the stock or property of any transportation company. This is the first influence of the farmers movement in the West upon Congress.

—There is a decided improvement in the revenue. Collections from both internal revenue and import duties are constantly increasing, though it seems likly to be several months before the normal condition of business will be stored. Expenditure on a great many public improvements have been stopped on account of the beginning of winter, and the drafts on the Treasury for two or three months will accordingly be much lessened. The increase of the revenue and reduction of expenditures will co-operate to make the debt statement for January much more favorable than for December. The same influence will be active through February and March, and there is very good reason to believe that for the first three months of the present year, taken together, there will be no material increase of the public debt. About half of the $44,000,000 reserve is in circulation. Somewhat more than half of it has been drawn, but $4,000,000 appears as a currency balance in the Treasury.

—Party contentions in Spain have led to the forcible dissolution of the Cortes and the selection of a new Ministry. When the Cortes came together on Friday, 2nd instant, the only business that seems to have been transacted was the reading of President Castelar's message. On Saturday the President was twice defeated; in the final vote there was a majority of 20 against him. Gen. Pavia, at once summoned the Cortes to dissolve, and upon a failure to comply with the request, he caused possession to be taken of the place of meeting by a body of soldiers. He then took up a position outside, with cannon pointed at the building. Senor Castelar refused to continue in office, and Gen. Pavia called a meeting of men of all parties, excluding Carlists and Intransigentes, to form a new Government. The result has been the selection of a Ministry, of which Marshal Serrano is the President and Senor Sagasta Minister of Foreign Affairs.

—The *New York Times* gives a highly circumstantial and interesting account of the last two years' wanderings of Ethelbert A. Woodward, Clerk of the old Board of Supervisors, and chief dividing agent of the plunder of the Tweed ring. He became alarmed when the exposures of the ring were made, and fled to Montreal.—After being secreted in Canada for awhile, he made his way disguised as a negro, to Boston, from whence he took passage to Havana. From there he went to Vera Cruz, thence to San Francisco, where he met Boss Tweed. From San Francisco he went to New Orleans, then to Fernandina, Florida, and thence he came to Baltimore. Whilst here he stopped at the Carrollton, where he was recognized by several of the guests, and also by some of the hotel officials, who had seen him in New York. A number of friends called to see him, and held long confidential conversations with him. About a week after, his wife and family came on from Norwalk, and with him left for Europe by the Baltimore European Steamship Line. Arriving in England, and after making a tour through that country, he visited Scotland and Ireland. At the Shelbourne Hotel, Stephen's Green, Dublin, he met "Slippery" Dick Connolly, and had an interview with that equally celebrated thief. All this time efforts were making to induce him to return to New York and give evidence in the ring prosecutions. These he is believed to have finally accepted, after the conviction of Tweed, as he is now in New York, and is known to have been in consultation with the District Attorney.

—The Civil Service Committee of the House met on Wednesday, to investigate the several Departments as to whether the business of the Government cannot be administered more economically. The inquiry will be directed as provided by the resolution of Mr. Willard of Vermont, first, as to whether any reduction can be made in the cost to the people of the Civil Service of the Government, both in the number of officials employed and in the compensation paid to such officials, without imparing the efficiency of the service; and second, as to the expediency of providing that all officials in the Civil Service shall receive as compensation only such salary as shall be fixed and determined by law. It is claimed that one of the most unjust features of the practice is the inequality in the salaries of officers of the same grade. It is shown that while some of the heads of divisions in the Departments receive $3,000 a year, others, performing the same class of duties, receive but $1,600 a year. It is also charged that there is great irregularity in the distribution of offices to the several sections of the country, and to this the Committee will also direct its attention. It will probably call on the several Departments for a report of the number of clerks charged to each Congressional district, and also the number of divisions and supervisions in the offices in the several Secretaries and each bureau of the Department, with the title of each, the compensation of the chief thereof, and the number of clerks employed in each division and subdivision. It is understood that Mr. Willard's resolution has particular reference to the system of fees, moieties, &c., now paid to salaried officers in the New York Custom House, and in other branches of the Treasury Department, including the Bureau of Internal Revenue, where the special allowance system has been found to be so mischievous.

☞ Mr. James Corrie, Dentist, in Baltimore, writes: "I have used Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup personally and in my family for two or three years, and am prepared to say that there is nothing to compare to it as a remedy for Coughs, Colds, etc."

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Purges, Purifies and Strengthens the System.

Dr. Tutt's Pills are composed of many ingredients. Prominent among them are Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry, so united as to act together; the one, through its admixture with other substances, purifying and purging; while the other is strengthening the system. Thus these Pills are at the same time a tonic and a cathartic, and desideratum long sought for by medical men, but never before discovered. In other words, they do the work of two medicines and do it much better than any two we know of, for they remove nothing from the system but impurities, so that while they purge they also strengthen, and hence they cause no debility and are followed by no reaction.

Dr. Tutt's Pills have a wonderful influence on the blood. They not only purify without weakening it, but they remove all noxious particles from the chyle before it is converted into fluid, and thus makes impure blood an impossibility. As there is no debilitation, so there is no nausea or sickness attending the operation of this most excellent medicine, which never strains or tortures the digestive organs, but causes them to work in a perfectly natural manner; hence persons taking them do not become pale and emaciated, but on the contrary, while all impurities are being removed, the combined action of the Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry purifies and invigorates the body, and a robust state of health is the result of their united action. Price, 25 cents a box. Sold by all druggists. Depot 43 Cortlandt Street, New York.

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby forbidden to trust or credit my wife, HENRY C. GORRELL, on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting.

GEORGE GORRELL.

Principio Furnace, Jan 10, 1874—3w

FOR RENT.

The HOUSE, known as the Plank Road house, close to Elkton.

Possession given 25th of March next.

Apply to F. GREEN,

Jan 10, 1874—3w Cherry Hill, Md.

A YOUNG LADY

Of experience desires a position in a family as Teacher of the English branches and Music. Country preferred. Highest testimonials can be furnished.

Address, E. E. EWING,

Jan 10, 1874—4w Whig Office, Elkton, Md.

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 THOMAS CULBERTSON, 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 the 6th day of January, 1875; 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 10th day of January, 1874.

WILLIAM KEITHLEY, Executor of Thomas Culbertson, dec'd.

Test—REUBEN D. JAMAR, Register.

Jan 20, 1873—6w

DISSOLUTION.

The Copartnership heretofore existing between W. W. Davis, Wm. T. Way and J. H. Rowland, doing business under the style and firm name of DAVIS & WAY, was dissolved December 31st, 1873. J. H. Rowland and Wm. T. Way are authorized to use the name of the firm in settlement.

W. W. DAVIS, WM. T. WAY, J. H. ROWLAND.

Port Deposit, December 31, 1873.

J. H. ROWLAND

WILL CONTINUE THE

LUMBER & COAL BUSINESS,

under the name of J. H. ROWLAND & CO.

Port Deposit, January 1, 1874. [Jan 10—1m

AGASSIZ AND HAYDEN.

THE TRIBUNE "EXTRA," No. 14, now ready, contains:

Prof. Agassiz's Amazon Expedition.

(Six lectures on the Valley of the Amazon, first delivered in New York, in 1867, and now published in complete form for the first time.)

The Hayden Colorado Expedition of 1873.

(Letters by Prof. W. D. Whitney, of Yale College, and Review by Prof. F. V. Hayden.)

New Route to Yellowstone Park.

(Expedition of Capt. W. A. Jones from Fort Bridger, W. T.)

Price 10 cents; 20 copies for $1.50.

TRIBUNE "EXTRAS," No. 8, (Agassiz's twelve lectures on the Method of Creation:) No. 10, (Proceedings of the Portland Meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science:) and No. 14, by mail, to any address, for 25 cents. The entire series of 14 Extras now published, sent by mail to any address in the United States for One Dollar. Circulars giving full details of the contents of each extra, sent free.

Address THE TRIBUNE, New York.

PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber will sell, without reserve, at the farm now occupied by James Miggett, near Hart's Meeting House, Elk Neck, on

TUESDAY, JANUARY 27th, 1874,

at 10 o'clock A. M., all his Stock and Farming Utensils, as follows:

ONE BLACK STALLION,

3 years old, out of Lightfoot, stylish and shows speed; 1 Bay MARE, with foal; 1 Black MARE; 1 Yearling COLT; 1 pair of MULES; 1 Yoke of OXEN, 6 years old; 1 ALDERNEY BULL, 2 years old; 7 MILCH COWS, 6 of them in profit or will be by day of sale; (these cows are grade Alderneys and all good butter-makers;) 3 STEERS; 2 HEIFERS; 9 SHEEP; 7 Chester White SHOATS; 1 SOW and lot of PIGS.

2 two-horse Wagons, 1 of them heavy, with additional tongue for oxen, 1 Ox Cart, 1 Light Spring Wagon with tongue and shafts, 1 Steel-Tooth Hay Rake, 1 Buckeye Reaper and Mower, 1 Roller, 7 Plows, 4 Harrows, 3 Cultivators, 2 Grain Cradles, 1 Hay Rigging, 1 Grain Fan, Cornsheller, Cutting-box, lot of Single and Double-trees, 1 set of Carriage Harness, 2 sets Double Wagon Harness, 2 sets Plow Harness, 1 large Iron Boiler, capacity two barrels, 1 Windstone, 2 Mowing and 1 Rifer Scythe, 1 large Feed Chest, Rakes, Forks, Mattocks, Crowbars, Ox Chains, and other articles necessary on a farm.

Also, 10 or 12 tons of good Clover Hay, and lot of Corn Fodder; 14 acres of Wheat in the ground.

TERMS.—All sums under $20, cash; over $20, a credit of 8 months will be given on Note, with approved security.

☞ Sale positive, and no postponement on account of weather.

Jan 10, 1874—3w I. N. MILLS.

SAM'L BURNS, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Cecil county, in chancery, the undersigned will offer at Public Sale, at the hotel of Thomas David, at Mount Pleasant, Cecil county, Md., on

Wednesday, the 4th day of February, 1874,

AT 12 O'CLOCK M., ALL THAT

TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND,

lying and being in the village of Pilot Town, Cecil county, whereon Joseph Simmons resided at the time of his death. The property contains

17 ACRES OF LAND,

more or less. The land is of a good natural quality, and is in a good state of cultivation. It is enclosed with good fencing, and is improved with a good Frame DWELLING HOUSE, 24 by 32 feet, with Porch in front; a Frame Barn, 28 by 50 feet, with overshoot; and other outbuildings, all in good order. There is also on the property an APPLE ORCHARD of all kinds of bearing and other choice Fruit Trees. A Spring of excellent Water is on the premises, near the house. The property is within a half mile of the Columbia and Port Deposit Railroad, and convenient to stores, churches and schools.

TERMS OF SALE.—The decree requires one-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale; one-third in Six months, and the remaining one-third in Twelve months from the day of sale. The credit payment to bear interest from the day of sale, and to be secured by the Notes of the purchaser, with security to be approved by the Trustee.

CLINTON McCULLOUGH, Trustee.

Jan 10, 1873—ts

PHILADELPHIA.

CHAS. CAMBLOS & CO.,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

No. 38 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in Government Securities, Gold Silver, &c.

STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Particular attention given to investments. Pennsylvania Railroad Dividend Script bought and sold on commission. [Dec. 20, 1873.—1y

Piles or Hemorrhoidal Tumors.

All kinds *positively, perfectly and permanently cured* by "AUSORITION," 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

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

A complete Stock of Choice Selections in every Department offered at Special prices, during the Summer season, while making alterations.

JEWELRY, STERLING SILVER Watches, Plated Goods, Cutlery, Clocks, Bronzes and Fancy Goods.

July 12, 1873—36w

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.

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,