# The Cecil Whig

ELKTON, JANUARY 31, 1874.


## THE LIQUOR-LICENSE MOVEMENT.

A number of our best citizens responded to the Call for a meeting in the public Hall on Tuesday last, to further consider the Bill for amending the present license laws of the State, which was published in *The Whig* of Saturday. A harmonious exchange of views took place between members of the meeting, and the Bill with one slight amendment was adopted and forwarded by a committee to the Legislature. Rev. Mr. Skinner open the meeting with a very clear statement of the object of the Call and the causes which had conspired to produce such a mingling of heretofore adverse elements, followed by several other speakers who briefly addressed the meeting. Some who are wedded to Local Option did not give in their adhesion to this effort to restrain the flood of intemperance which is sweeping over Maryland, without a heroic struggle; as they seemed to feel that they were to some extent, sacrificing a great principle. Mr. Geo. Balderston, Secretary of the Temperance Alliance in this county, uttered his emphatic protest against the implied sanction of licensing the traffic in intoxicating drink, which he considered the Bill under consideration contained, before giving it his passive support. For our part we are unable to see wherein there is a difference of *principle* between the Bill which was under consideration by the meeting and "Local Option," pure and simple. They both *presume* a necessity for the traffic. Local Option places the responsibility on a more distinct popular assent, by requiring a majority to determine by ballot whether licensed-liquor selling shall be permitted in certain-well-defined localities, and herein sanctions the *necessity, justice* and *right* of the traffic, if fifty-one men out of one hundred so determine. This process seems to harmonize with the genius of our institutions, but, nevertheless it is admitting the principle right, if a majority think so. Now the most radical advocates of Local Option maintain that liquor licensing by the State is morally, politically and socially wrong—that the practice is evil and only evil; and we entirely agree that this theory is correct. The first medical talent in the world now assert that alcohol is injurious under all circumstances when taken into the stomach, and a shortener of life. We all know that morally it is a brutalizer. If a practice is inherently wrong and vicious, the vote of a majority cannot justify, or in any manner excuse the evil. The point we wish to make is this: a conscientious total prohibitionist cannot consistently advocate Local Option as a remedy, except on the ground of *expediency*, for the reason that he considers total prohibition impossible. This being the case he can, with the same propriety, assist any other measure that has for its object the restraining and placing bonds on the traffic. The Bill which the meeting assembled to consider, was one of that character. It proposes to hedge the business of dram selling round with strong law; so ordered that it can readily be enforced. Under its provisions a vendor must go before the Circuit Court, with the very strongest recommendations, and heavy bonds, and establish his assumption against all protests, that there is an actual necessity for the business in the locality where he proposes to do business. This will be found a more formidable ordeal to go through than Local Option. A majority of voters may be corrupted by the wiles known to politicians; and when a very strong minority oppose the will of the majority, that majority will find it impossible to change the vicious custom which license has created, and enforce their will. The law we propose to enact, and the law at present in operation in Delaware, places the entire business of Liquor Licensing in the hands of the open court. The judges grant the privilege and enforce the penalties for violations. This does not work any change in our established *custom* of licensing, while Local Option proposes a radical change. When Local Option can be successfully enforced, then we will have no further use for such a law. Prohibition will take its place. There is no Local Option for licensing lottery offices or gambling houses. Public sentiment pronounced them wrong and prohibition followed. But the appetite for spirituous liquors is stronger in the masses than the passion for gambling, and the evil is harder to subdue. The liquor traffic has *fashion*, that habit which has made genteel the drinking and treating all present in public saloons; *custom* the evil which has grown up, of licensing by law the sale of spirituous liquors at every house provided for the accommodation of travelers, and by every vender of merchandize who applies; and *appetite* which the two former evils have created among the masses for intoxicating drink, on its side, and no power yet on earth has been able, permanently to bind this triple monster!

### Abolition of the Free Pass System.

The New Constitution of Pennsylvania forbids the granting of free passes, and consequently the editors along railroad lines to whom annual passes were heretofore always issued, and who are fond of traveling, are likely to suffer in the privilege henceforth.

Notwithstanding this new order of things the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad, sent us the customary annual Pass for 1874, but as we made but little use of it heretofore, we returned it, and proposed to pay fare in future for the use of the road, and charge the company for advertising their time table. This proposition brought a response from the President, Mr. Wood, requesting us to withdraw the time table of the road from *The Whig*.

President Wood suggests that the time table of a railroad is of considerable benefit to a newspaper, which is an intimation, if it means anything, that we ought to publish such standing advertisement free. This argument of the President is as strong for any other business, and the papers might have a good time inserting free business advertisements for corporations and individuals. We have for several years advertised for the road to the amount of $14 annually, and last year used the road to the amount of forty or sixty cents. This kind of *free* pass seemed to suit the President's views very well, but when we propose to reverse the order of business, and pay for our use of the road and charge the company for the use of our paper, the President intimates that we derived an actual advantage from the *privilege* of publishing the time table! This reminds us of a little anecdote, as President Lincoln used to say. A white man and Indian were hunting together, and killed a buzzard and a turkey. The white man proposed to the Indian that he would take the turkey and give the Indian the buzzard, "or," said he, "you take the buzzard and give me the turkey." The Indian's reply was, "you never say turkey to Indian once!" President Wood never says *turkey to us once.*

☞No. 9 of the Scientific Series of the *Tribune* Extras, contains Proctor's Lectures on Astronomy, a complete compendium of Astronomy, with a poem by J. G. Whittier, "The Prayer of Agassiz," and Prof. Agassiz's Lectures at Penikese. All of this valuable information any person can get by mail by sending the small sum of 10 cents to *The New York Tribune.*

### Re-stocking the Waters with Fish.

From the Philadelphia *Press* we make the following extract on this important subject:

The report of the Fish Commissioners will be ready for delivery in a few days, and will be found to be a document covering the subject which it discusses of considerable ability. It rehearses the difficulties heretofore referred to in similar reports of the difficulty of re-stocking the streams of the State with the varieties of fish once plentiful therein, but which were exterminated by the processes resorted to in supplying the canals with water and creating motive power for manufacturers, and makes many practical suggestions on the subject of introducing new varieties for propagation. Large quantities of black bass have been introduced into the different streams of the State, as well as salmon and other varieties, all of which experiments have been universally successful. The Commissioners also refer to the construction of a fish way at Columbia dam in the Susquehanna, which during the past season established results that proved, even against former theories, that shad will pass over such means of ascent if they are properly constructed, and that the future will demonstrate that these fish ways placed properly in the Columbia dam will be the means of restoring the shad fisheries of the upper waters in the Susquehanna. The United States Fish Commissioners have been very liberal in their donations to the Pennsylvania Commissioners, and have shown a disposition to afford every facility in their power to aid in the revival of the fisheries of Pennsylvania, and contribute to the introduction of new varieties in all the waters of the State. A magnificient hatching house has been erected at what are called the Donegal Springs, near Marietta, Lancaster county, where the process of hatching is now being carried on with great success under careful superintendence. Altogether the report is very interesting, proving that the subject of which it treats is annually becoming one of more importance and better understood by the authorities and the people.

Governor Whyte has addressed our legislators on the subject of concurrent action with Pennsylvania in the matter of improvement of the fisheries on the Susquehanna in this State, which, from their proximity to the bay are by far the most important fisheries on the river, when the shad and herring are plenty. The fishing on all the rivers near the head of Chesapeake Bay appears to be improving in late years, which is doubtless owing to the fact that the fish were so nearly destroyed that the catch become so small as not to pay, when the large seines, which used to sweep both shores of the river from every accessible point, were abandoned. But at the slightest indication of returning abundance the seines will multiply and become more numerous than ever. Gill nets have accumulated fearfully on all of our waters and these nets requiring but a small capital and force to fish, are kept floating till the season becomes so warm that shad or herring will not keep. Our Legislature will have to enact stringent laws regulating the fishing of gill nets, and have them *rigidly enforced*, too, before any progress can be made in re-stocking the Susquehanna or other rivers near the head of the Chesapeake. If this greedy poaching business which destroys the fish far into the spawning season, was held sternly in check by proper laws, and the *enforcement* of those laws, millions of shad and herring would, in a few years, swarm all those rivers, especially the Susquehanna, which produces the best shad in the world. The rapid current and cold pure water of that river seem to develop the shad to its greatest perfection, both in size and flavor. There is another enemy to the shad of the Susquehanna, which, on account of its apparent insignificance, is generally overlooked. This is the "fish pots," which are placed in the falls or rapids commencing a short distance above Port Deposit and extending as high up the river as the shad reach. These "pots" kill tens of thousands of young shad in the fall on their way to the salt waters. There is a law in this State prohibiting the laths in the "pots" being placed close enough to hold the young fish, but, this width allows the smaller, and by far the greater portion of the ells to escape; and in order to prevent this, the "fish pot" owners provide themselves with what they term "false laths" which they can inset between the stationary laths which compose the floor of the "pot," and remove at pleasure. This device, completely annuls the law, and stops thousands of young shad on their course to the sea. The law provides what it terms a "fish pot constable," with a salary of about *fifteen dollars* a year. This officer frequently has an interest in the "pots" and no interest in preventing the violation of the law he is appointed to protect.

We hope that our Legislature will do something definite to protect the fish by restraining their enemies with a strong hand. It would be vastly more profitable for all parties who engage in fishing, if the fish were protected so as to increase their numbers to something like they used to be fifty years ago, and on back to the first settlement of the country; when the shad and herring in all those streams, near the head of the bay, made their appearance in the spring in countless millions. With judicious legislation, our State, which holds within its bosom the magnificent Chesapeake Bay, might increase her fish interest hundreds of thousands of dollars annually.

### THE DUCK LAW.

We understand that an effort is about being made by some parties who can't brook restraint of law in the pursuit of their pleasures or desire for gain, to have the present ducking law which applies to the Havre de Grace flats repealed. The law places a wholesome restraint on the license to relentlessly pursue and slaughter the wild fowl both by night and day. The police provided to arrest these night prowlers is the obnoxious feature of the law, the repeal of which is desired. In place of repealing any protecting clause in the duck law, or any laws for the protection of birds and fish, other and more restraining clauses should be added. The war made on ducks even under the law as at present is fast driving them from their feeding grounds. We are assured on good authority that the duckers, who depend upon the business for a living, have scarcely cleared expenses this season, notwithstanding it has been so open and favorable. In a few years, even with the present license allowed, the ducks will be driven from the head waters of the Chesapeake. The sink box business should be utterly abolished and the night shooting punished by severe penalties. If the birds are constantly annoyed on their feeding grounds, they will inevitably seek safety further south where the bogs and inlets are not beset with so many enemies. We trust the legislature will turn a deaf ear to all arguments for repealing the law, or any part of it, but rather strengthen and provide further legislation for the protection of the feathered tribes of both land and water.

STILL GLORIFYING THE CONFEDERATE DEAD.—Mr. Billingsley has been granted leave to introduce a bill into the House appropriating $1000 to aid in the erection of a monument at Point Lookout, St. Mary's county, in memory of the Confederate dead. It strikes us that if the *Confederates* of St. Mary's have friends who made use of their bodies to stop union bullets in the effort to retain their slaves, and the surviving friends think a monument necessary to mark the site of their graves, that the said friends should provide the funds to build it. The people of the State have no interest in the matter, and in a public sense the monument is not intended to perpetuate a national honor but a national disgrace.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

Congress while doing but comparatively little business in the way of enacting laws, seems to be industriously employed through the committees in preparing business for future legislation. A severe scrutiny is being made into expenditures, and a disposition manifested to cut down and curtail all useless and extravagant expenditures. An honest struggle is going on between the inflationists and expansionists on the financial question, and it is not easy to determine what course will be pursued towards adjusting the vexed problem of the finances.

The House Appropriation Committee has perfected a bill stopping payment of unexpended balances for purchases of sites for, or erection of public buildings, where the condemnation of the site has not been completed, or the erection of the buildings begun or contracted for. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to suspend work on buildings already commenced, when, in his judgment, it can be done consistently with the public interests. All the sums made unavailable by this act are covered into the Treasury.

The importance of careful Congressional punctuation was strongly illustrated on Tuesday at the meeting of the Ways and Means Committee, where it was shown that a comma in one place was worth $2,000,000. In the Tariff bill which went into effect, Aug. 1, 1872, it will be remembered that the free list was extended by the addition of several hundred articles. Among the number added was "Fruit plants, tropical and semi-tropical," for the purpose of propagation and cultivation. In engrossing the bill, or in the process of copying it for official printing, a comma was inserted after "fruit," and all fruit was thereby placed upon the free list. The Custom officers, however, not noticing the change, continued to collect duties on fruit until the error was discovered. The Ways and Means Committee agreed to report a bill to remove the comma, in accordance with the intent of the law of 1872. The amount of tax illegally collected is not far from $2,000,000.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency have reported the Free Banking bill, and also in favor of the national banks keeping a five per cent reserve to redeem their circulation. They decided to report adversely on Mr. Kelley's Convertible Bond bill, and Postmaster General Creswell's postal bank scheme.

General Sheridan appeared before the House Military Committee, on Monday, and stated that in his department, which covers all the territory occupied by the Indians on the frontier, there were seventeen regiments of infantry and five of cavalry. He considered that these were no more than sufficient for the wants of the service, and opposed any reduction of the army.

The Banking and Currency Committee have perfected their Free Banking bill. The prohibition upon the payment of interest on deposits was stricken out, and, on motion of Mr. Phelps, provision was added looking to a future resumption of specie payments. This provision requires the Secretary of the Treasury to retire and destroy two millions of greenbacks on the first day of every month, and issue in their place a like amount of new notes containing on their faces a promise that they shall be redeemed in gold at the expiration of two years from the date of their issue. The Secretary is also required to retain in the Treasury all gold not required to meet the coin liabilities of the Government.

GROOME FOR GOVERNOR.—Yesterday (Friday) a caucus was to have been held to determine who should succeed to the Gubernatoral chair made vacant by the resignation of Gov. Whyte, and the wise in political events that are to take place, predict that Mr. James B. Groome, of our town, will be the successful candidate before the caucus, which is equivalent to an election.

In connection with the Governorship the important question of Secretary of State comes prominently forward, and the two names which appear in the foreground for this office are both intimately connected with *our* craft, and both well known to the people of this county. The former Editor of *The Cecil Democrat*, and the present Editor of that paper, by a strange coincidence are aspirant for the honor, and both present strong claims for the position. In making a choice—we all have an individual choice in such matters where both parties are old and esteemed friends—we find ourselves placed in the same predicament of the lover who had two charmers. He could be supremely happy with either if "t'other dear charmer were away." And so it will be with the new Governor we fear. Both were ardent admirers of his honored and venerated father, the late Col. Groome. Both voted for him. One advocated his election with all the mighty power wielded by *The Democrat*. The other named the son a year ago in connection with the Gubernatorial office, out of esteem and profound regard for his father's memory. Our friend of Carroll has, Atlas-like sustained the Democratic party of Maryland, with voice and pen, through long years of trial and tribulation, when it lay well nigh helpless on his shoulders. He has advanced its banners in Cecil when no man was found to own it as a friend. Ingratitude and disgust drove him from this Shore to find, after many wanderings, a more congenial home on the Western Shore, where his merits were appreciated and he was sent to Annapolis as a Delegate. We feel assured that he will maintain the dignity of the craft in the honored position he now occupies, and his claims on the Democracy of Maryland are not to be valued lightly. On the other hand the *Democrat*, like the colored troops, "fought bravely" in the last campaign, and can, at least, *claim* that it did much to insure the election of the prospective Governor of the State, as a delegate to the Legislature, which made the Governorship for him possible. With these contending influences pressing for reconciliation, it is easy to conceive the perplexity they cause Mr. Groome. The case, we freely confess, is beyond our ability, even to suggest a solution of, and the Governor elect must feel the same perplexity of the lover with the two charmers.

☞We publish a call for a temperance convention at Rising Sun numerously signed. We were compelled to curtail the preamble to the call, which recited some of the enormous evils of intemperance, on account of room, at the late hour we received the copy; but it will be seen that a correspondent in another column has anticipated the substance of the omitted part of the call. We hope much good will result from the meeting.

☞A correspondent in to-day's issue, over the signature of "Equity," makes an eminently wise and judicious suggestion, we think in the matter of future loans by the Elkton Building Society. The Directors of the Society should give the matter their attention at once. The plan "Equity" suggests is not an experiment, but one that has been approved by experience, and is direct and simple.

☞Poverty is bad, but the worst kind of poverty is poverty of the blood this makes a man "poor indeed," for it takes away his strength, courage and energy; but enrich the blood with its vital enemy, Iron, by taking the Peruvian Syrup (a protoxide of iron), and you will feel rich and "as good as anybody." Try it.

GODEY.—The February number of this popular fashion and parlor magazine is before us, as bright, buoyant and fresh as a maiden of sixteen, although the *Book* is in its eighty eighth volume. The numerous notices of the press published in this number, ranging from Rhode Island to California, show what popularity and wide circulation *Godey* and his *Chromo*, "True to Nature," have attained.

## ANNAPOLIS.

Petitions in favor of local option still continue to pour into the Legislature.—They are referred in the House to the special committee on that subject, of which Mr. Seth is chairman. The appointment of a special committee to consider this subject is a step forward for the friends of local option. In times past petitions on the subject of general temperance legislation were referred to the committees on finance, and there the matter died. Now and then a special law for a certain district or locality was passed, but no general law to suppress the use of intoxicating liquors, it appears, has ever passed the General Assembly of Maryland.

*Baltimore Sun.*

A stringent Local Option bill has been prepared by Mr. Seth, to be introduced into the House.

A bill has been presented to the Legislature by the Fruit Packers of Baltimore, for regulating the size of boxes and baskets in which fruit of various kinds are sold. The boxes in which peaches, pears, apples, &c., are sold shall hold one bushel and if divided each division shall contain one-half bushel, berry baskets shall contain one quart, or one pint. When fruit is offered for sale in baskets the baskets shall contain one half bushel and the size of each box, basket, etc., shall have its capacity marked upon it. Tomatoes shall be sold by weight, at the rate of fifty-six pounds to the bushel. Damsons, plums, gages and cherries, shall be sold by weight and no other way. Lima beans also, when hulled shall be sold by weight, fifty two pounds to a bushel. We hope this bill will become a law, for as such marketing is sold at present, gross frauds are practiced by dishonest dealers.

After the House adjourned on Thursday the clerk read a call signed by forty four members of the House and Senate for a caucus on Friday night to determine the governorship question, and also a paper signed by twenty-seven giving notice that they would not attend nor be bound by the action of any caucus unless called in pursuance of notice given by the chairman or other officer of caucus, at the request of the majority of the members entitled to seats in the Democratic caucus, which notice shall give reasonable time to consider the subject to be brought before the caucus.

Two temperance bills passed their second reading in the House on Thursday. One was a bill introduced by Mr. Greenfield to prohibit the sale of spirituous or fermented liquors within one mile of Wesley Grove Camp, and the other a local option bill for Talbot county, introduced by Mr. Seth.

## GENERAL NEWS.

—The Cuban insurgents are menacing Manzanillo again.

—The harvesting of the ice crop has begun in Maine.

—An earthquake shock has been felt at Chelmsford, Massachusetts.

—The principal stronghold of the Atchenese has been captured by the Dutch.

—The Boston School Committee, on Tuesday night, 27th, by a vote of 46 to 39, refused to admit to their seats the women elected to the Board.

—Mr. Caleb Cushing is making his preparations to go to Spain as United States Minister, and will start from New York about the middle of next month. He asserts that the Davis letter is a forgery.

—The physicians of Philadelphia, New York and Boston are making an earnest effort to secure the bodies of the Siamese twins for autopsy. Between eight and ten thousand dollars have been raised.

—Professor Goldwin Smith, in a speech at an educational meeting in Manchester, England, on the evening of the 21st instant, explained and commended the common school system of the United States.

—The First Comptroller of the Treasury has decided that the New Salary bill having been approved on the 20th, the extra pay to certain officers and employees under the act of March, 1873, ceased on the 19th instant.

—The advance in the number of Methodist churches in the last year is large, giving an average increase of over one and a half church for each working day of the year. In the number of parsonages the gain has been nearly four each week.

—The Duke of Edinburg, the second son of Queen Victoria, and the Princess Maria, the only daughter of the Emperor of Russia, were married at St. Petersburg on Friday last, the ceremonies being performed according to the Greek and Anglican churches in different places.

—Parepa-Rosa, the greatest of English singers, and the queen of English opera, is dead. The sad event took place in England on Thursday last. She was scarcely over thirty years of age, hence she died in the prime of her beauty and the height of her reputation.

—Jersey City was thrown into a State of excitement on Tuesday last by the announcement that Alexander D. Hamilton, its City Treasurer, had disappeared, and that several thousand dollars of city money, $100,000 in city water loan and his official bond had disappeared with him.

—The United States Government has given permission to the Mexican Government to extend its telegraph lines across the Rio Grande to Brownsville, and establish an office there. This will ensure direct telegraphic communication between all points in the United States and the City of Mexico.

—The sixth session of the Wilmington Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will be held in Salisbury, commencing Wednesday, March 4th. The Conference will be composed of about one hundred and thirty Ministers and Laymen, the latter being connected with the Mission, Educational and Church Extension Societies. It will be in session one week.

—Dr. Livingstone, the great African explorer, is dead; intelligence of his death having reached London on the 26th inst. He died in June last by dysentery, while traveling from Lake Bembi to Unyanyembe. His body has been embalmed, and is on its way to England, by way of Zanzibar. At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, several members expressed a doubt as to the authenticity of the report of Dr. Livingstone's death. Mr. Kirk said when he left Zanzibar in September, rumors of a similar character were current. He thought the news, if true, would have been officially forwarded long before the present date.

### THE CATHOLIC SCHOOL AGAIN.

MR. EDITOR.—*Dear Sir:*—Upon making some inquiry since preparing matter for Educational Column, I have learned that your itemizer "B" was evidently misinformed in regard to the size of the Catholic School, when he stated that the attendance had reached 90 and was increasing. It is stated upon reliable authority that the actual attendance has never exceeded 60, and most probably never averaged above half that number. I think for the credit of the community you should give place to this or some other correction. J. L. H.

Our correspondent is under a mistake in attributing the local notice of the Catholic School to "B." We had the best and most reliable authority for stating that the school numbers 90 scholars, and are assured that our statement was and is entirely correct.


## The Heavens and the Earth

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Jan 31—1w



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**Office Philadelphia Gas Works,** No. 20 South Seventh Street, Jan 24th, 1874.—Sealed Proposals will be received until noon of THURSDAY, February 19th, for the FOUL LIME made at the Point Breeze, 6th Ward, Spring Garden and Manayunk Gas Works. Bids will be received for each Works, or for the entire amount. Address as above to the Chairman of the Committee on Works, endorsed "Proposals for Foul Lime." THOMAS R. BROWN, Engineer.
Jan 31, 1874—3w

**NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.**

An Adjourned Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the COLUMBIA AND PORT DEPOSIT RAILROAD COMPANY, will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 232 South 4th Street, Philadelphia, Pa., on WEDNESDAY, February 11th, 1874, at 11½ o'clock A. M.
Election for President and Directors same day and place. JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.
Jan 31, 1874—2w

**CLOVER, TIMOTHY, Orchard and Herd GRASS SEED,**
Extra Early and Marrowfat Peas.
C. B. ROGERS, Grower and Dealer in Seed, 123 Market St, Philadelphia.
Jan 31, 1874—3w

**DR. J. HARE TAYLOR, DENTIST,**
223 North 13th Street, Philadelphia.
OFFICE HOURS: 9 A.M. to 1 P.M.; 2 to 5 P.M.
REFERENCES—Very Rev. P. E. Moriarty, D. D.; S. J. Megargee, Esq.; C. M. Deringer, Esq.; Hon. Wm. S. Price; E. S. Tallmage, Esq.; John Devereux, Esq.
Jan 31, 1874—1y

**DR. R. F. TULL, DENTIST,**
ELKTON, MARYLAND.
OFFICE—Opposite Presbyterian Church.
Nitrous Oxide Gas administered by appointment.
Jan 31, 1874—tf

**TRUSTEE'S SALE.**

By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Cecil county, in chancery, the undersigned will offered at Public Sale, at the Court House door, in Elkton, Cecil county, Maryland, on
**Tuesday, February 24th, 1874,**
AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M., ALL THAT
**Valuable REAL ESTATE,**
which formerly belonged to the late James Frazer, situate, lying and being about 2½ miles South of Elkton, adjoining lands of Tobias Rudolph, H. H. Mitchell, David M. Taylor and others, and containing
**40¼ ACRES OF LAND,**
MORE OR LESS.
This is a valuable tract of land, in a fine state of cultivation, easily tilled and in a good healthy neighborhood. There is a valuable Mill Site upon the property—dam and race complete.
The improvements consist of a comfortable FRAME DWELLING HOUSE 22 feet long, Barns, with Stone Stabling under each—one nearly new, the other in good repair.
The Real Estate hereby offered is divided into two portions by the Frenchtown turnpike. All that portion North of the said turnpike is now owned by Dr. H. H. Mitchell and John T. Ward, and contains 155 acres, more or less. The residue, containing about 246 acres of land, lies South of said turnpike. Said Real Estate will be offered for sale: first, that part of the land North of the turnpike, and then that portion South of the turnpike, or in such other divisions as the Trustee may deem most advantageous.
TERMS OF SALE, as prescribed by the decree, are: Cash on the day of sale.
JAS. T. McCULLOUGH, Trustee.
Jan 31, 1874—ts

**ATTORNEY'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.**

Under and by virtue of a power contained in a mortgage from Thomas Dougherty and wife to David Scott, dated on the 22th day of September, in the year 1871, and recorded among the Land Records of Cecil county, in Liber D. S., No. 7, folio 372, &c., the undersigned, as Attorney, will offer at Public Sale, at the Court House door, in the town of Elkton, on
*Tuesday, the 24th day of February,* 1874,
AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M., ALL THAT
**TRACT OF LAND,**
lying and being in the Eighth District of Cecil county, near the village of Mount Pleasant. This tract adjoins lands of James C. Bell, Jacob Warner, The American Chrome Company and others, and contains
**70 ACRES, MORE OR LESS,**
about 50 acres of which is under cultivation, and the balance is growing with thriving young TIMBER. The quality of the land is unsurpassed, and it is all under good fencing and well watered.
The improvements consists of a large LOG DWELLING HOUSE, Stable, Corn House, Spring House, &c. There is also an abundance of FRUIT TREES upon the premises.
There has been ascertained to be upon this property a valuable deposit of FELD-SPAR, and arrangements have been made for its development and manufacture, by the erection of mills, &c., near the property.
TERMS OF SALE—The Terms of Sale, as prescribed in said mortgage, requires the whole of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale.
CLINTON McCULLOUGH, Attorney for Mortagee.
Jan 31—ts

**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. Meconkey 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
**Tuesday, February 24th, 1874,**
AT 1 O'CLOCK P. 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 20th, 1866, and recorded among the Land Record Books of Cecil county, in Liber H. H. T., No. 1, folio 267, &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:—$1400 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, Trustee.
Jan 31, 1874—ts

**TRUSTEE'S SALE.**

Under and by virtue of a Decree of the Circuit Court for Cecil county, sitting as a court of equity, the undersigned, as Trustee, will offer at Public Sale, at the Court House door, in Elkton, Cecil county, Md., on
*Tuesday, the 24th day of February,* 1874,
at 11 o'clock A. M., all the following described REAL ESTATE, of which a certain Howard Titus died seized:
ALL THAT
**VALUABLE FARM,**
a portion of "Greffarison," which was conveyed unto the said Howard Titus by James Hughes and wife, in their Deed of Partition, bearing date August 1st, 1854, and recorded in liber H. H. M., No. 3, folio 462, &c., one of the Land Record Books of Cecil county, aforesaid, and containing
**106 Acres, 3 Roods and 10 Perches**
OF LAND, more or less. The improvements consist of a large comfortable Frame DWELLING, a large Barn, Granary and Stable.
The land is of good quality and easily tilled. 50 acres are in excellent Timber, consisting of Oak, Chestnut and Hickory. Also, Peach and Apple Orchards in full bearing.
Possession of the farm will be given upon the terms of sale being complied with.
TERMS OF SALE, as per Decree, are as follows:—One-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale; the balance in two equal instalments of Six and Twelve months from day of sale, to be secured by the Bonds of the purchaser, with approved security, and to bear interest from day of sale.
Costs of Stamp and Deed to be paid by purchaser.
REUBEN HAINES, Trustee.
Jan 31, 1874—ts

**PUBLIC SALE.**

The undersigned having arranged with parties to work his Mt. Ararat farm, and conduct the Dairying and Truck business (from his farm) in Port Deposit, will sell without reserve, on
**Wednesday, February 18th, 1874,**
at 10 o'clock A. M., all his Farming Stock and Tools, as follows:
*1 black Horse, 1 dark bay Horse, 1 black Mule, (large size,) 1 yoke of Oxen, 6 Cows, several fine Shoats.*
1 Ox Cart, 1 Horse or Ox Wagon, 1 two-horse Wagon, 1 top spring Wagon, 1 Hay Press, 1 Seed and Wheat Drill, 1 Roller, 1 Steel-Tooth Hay Rake, 1 Adriance, Platt & Co. Buckeye Mower and Reaper, (the best machine made,) 1 Kirby Mower, 1 double Horse Power and open Thresher, 1 Cleaner, 1 Fodder Cutter, 1 Vanwickle Fan, 1 Corn Planter, 1 Grindstone, 1 Road Shovel, 1 Side-Hill Plow, 1 Subsoil Plow, 1 Steel Plow, 1 Malta or Shovel Plow, 5 other Plows, of different patterns, 3 Harrows, 3 Cultivators, 2 Grain Cradles, 2 Hay Riggings, 1 do. for baled hay, Hay Fork with Block and Fall, pair of Hay Hooks, 3 Ox Yokes complete, Block and Tackle, Ox Chains, Window Sash, set of double Wagon Harness, 3 sets of Lead or Plow Harness, 2 sets Driving Harness, set of Cart Harness, lot of Old Iron, Forks and Rakes, Single and Doubletrees, and other articles not enumerated.
ALSO, 1,000 Broad Seasoned Rails, hauled out of the woods and split; 100 Locust Posts; about 25 cords of seasoned Wood, will be delivered on the river shore; Early Rose Seed Potatoes; Seed Oats; Turnips by the bushel; 1 Sitting Room Stove, with Pipe.
TERMS.—All sums under $15, Cash; over $15, a credit of Eight months will be given, on Note, with approved security.
☞Sale positive, and no postponement on account of weather. E. NOYES, Jr.
Jan 31, 1874—ts S. BURNS, Auctioneer.



## PHILADELPHIA.

**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

**CHAS. CAMBLOS & CO.,**
BANKERS & BROKERS,
No. 38 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, Silver, &c.
Pennsylvania Railroad Dividend Script Bought and sold on commission.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
Particular attention given to investments.
dec. 20, 1873.—1y

THOMPSON & HARPER, MANUFACTURERS OF SLATE MANTELS, 1236 RIDGE AVENUE BELL GREEN ST. PHILADELPHIA.
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.

No 1124 CHESTNUT ST. ROBBINS CLARK & BIDDLE
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.



## CARDS.

**DR. JAS. A. MEARNS,**
(A Graduate of University of Penna., and late of St. Mary's Hospital, Philadelphia,)
HAS LOCATED AT
BRICK MEETING HOUSE,
Cecil county, Md., and offers his professional services to the public. [Jan 3, 1874—1m

**DR. R. B. ELDERDICE,**
(Late of McKnightstown, Pa.,)
HAS LOCATED AT
ZION, CECIL COUNTY, MD.,
for the practice of his profession, and will give his prompt attention to business. [dec 27, 1873—6m

**DENTISTRY.**
**DR. N. B. SMITH,**
being permanently located in PORT DEPOSIT, is prepared to do all kinds of *DENTAL WORK* in 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—

**REUBEN HAINES,**
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ELKTON, MD.,
Offers his Professional services to the public, and careful attention given to all Law and Collection business entrusted to him.
OFFICE—Main street, (Building formerly occupied by Earle & Creswell.) may 2,

**JAMES BLACK GROOME,**
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Offers his Professional Services to the public.
OFFICE—On Main Street, opposite National Hotel, Md. [Jan—

**DR. W. F. KENNEY**
HOMÆOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,
OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES TO THE CITIZENS OF ELKTON AND VICINITY.
☞Office on MAIN ST., opposite Church.
May 3, 1873—tf

W. J. JONES. L. MARTIN HAINES.
JONES & HAINES,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
ELKTON, CECIL COUNTY, MD.
Having associated ourselves for the practice of our profession, we will give prompt attention to all Law and Chancery business in the Courts of Cecil county. The attention of the public is respectfully solicited to our Business intrusted to either will receive prompt attention. J. L. JONES, L. MARTIN HAINES.—tf of both.

**NOTICE.**
Having determined to devote my entire time exclusively to the
**Practice of Medicine,**
I have this day disposed of my entire Drug Store to Robert B. Fr