The Cecil Whig

ELKTON, MARCH 7, 1874.

General Butler as Leader of the House.

Since the triumph of Butler in securing the confirmation of Simmons as Collector of the port of Boston, over the opposition of both Senators from that State, and making a humiliating spectacle of Senator Boutwell on that occasion, he has boldly assumed the position of leader of the House. The audacity of the man, his fertility in resources and expedients, his evident ability in brain power, confound and astonish those who watch his movements without enlisting their sympathies. Chief among salary grabbers, and leader of the franking privilege raiders, he naturally is the very beau ideal of a partisan of that class of political adventurers who depredate on the treasury and put up corrupt jobs. The skill, ready wit and address of this class of politicians, are powerful elements to achieve success and bring them to the surface. But it is only a guerrilla warfare such troops wage, and as long as fortune smiles on their efforts while acting with their chosen party for the time being, they are vigilant and enterprising allies, because their gains are great; but fortune does not generally keep company long at a time with adventurers, and as soon as the first adverse wind begins to blow they are up and away to offer their free lances to their old enemies.

General Butler is a good hater, and a man of an excellent memory. He has not forgotten the dreadful humiliation of Fort Fisher, which General Grant put upon him; nevertheless it has been his most deliberate purpose to court the friendship of General Grant's Administration ever since Massachusetts honored him with a seat in Congress. Steadily and systematically he has pursued the one object reaching the leadership of the House, as the champion of the Administration. This he has most triumphantly accomplished in securing, first the appointment of Simmons as Collector of the port of Boston, by the President, and then engineering his confirmation through the Senate in opposition to both Senators from the old Bay State. This achievement is without precedent, it is said, in our history. No one who has formed an opinion on the subject will assert that Butler has the sympathy of the great mass of the Republican party which constitute its colossal moral power, and who control the party and the nation when the emergency arises to put that force in motion.

From being a bitter enemy to General Grant, Butler has silently and steadily worked his way to the lead in the House, and if he continues to progress in the same direction he will assume to shape and control the administration. That this would be a calamity to the President's fair fame and successful administration of the Government, few will deny who are not of that class of adventurers who trade in politics, and live by plundering the treasury. While all is gain that enters Butler's net, General Grant and his administration must be the sufferers in the end, along with the integrity and true patriotism of the country. It is evident to us that Butler is acting the part of Mephistopheles toward General Grant, against whom he means to turn the storm of public opinion which the former, with the sentiments of a true adventurer and soldier of fortune loses no opportunity to avow he despises. General Butler's successes in his bold dashes are all personal gains to him, while his failures do not injure him but fall upon the party and administration he assumes to act for. This is the history of all knights of fortune, whether in war or in politics. Butler's fame is made up of brilliant strokes of diplomacy, of skillful political manœuvres and surprises, but General Grant's fame is to be secured by achievement of a far different nature. The wise administration of the affairs of a great nation are depending upon him. Sound statemanship, executive ability and sterling integrity in all his officers are indispensable necessities to conduct a successful administration, and such men are not suggested for appointment by the class of which Butler is so brilliant a leader. To bring General Grant and his administration into disgrace with the people who give real tone and shape to the policy of the nation, and make it all it is of greatness before the world and, a power among the nations, would be a supreme triumph of revenge to Butler we have not the least doubt. His wrongs and many slights in the field would be richly avenged in the cabinet and the council. To this end Butler is surely bending all of his efforts. Will General Grant not see before it is too late? The Congress which suffers itself to be led, and the administration whose policy and appointments are dictated by a defender of the Credit Mobilier, champion of the Salary Grab, and the unblushing abuse of the Franking privilege, are bound to suffer ignomy. While Butler has nothing to lose,—his gains are of a kind which can suffer no loss—Gen. Grant has a fame that is worth preserving to keep untarnished; and the nation may be brought to suffer immensely in it business and prosperity.

DESECRATING THE SABBATH—A correspondent brings to notice again the disreputable, demoralizing, sinful and unlawful practice of a certain party in East Nottingham township, who works at his business on the Sabbath. He says "the smoke is seen belching out from the shop's chimney, the pulling of the bellows and hammering is heard on the Sabbath day." The law has a penalty for such desecration.—*Oxford Press.*

Pooh, pooh, that blacksmith isn't half as guilty as those other craftsmen who spend the Sabbath lounging about the thousand open grog shops that are in full blast in Philadelphia and other towns and cities of the commonwealth.

☞The *American* is at the congenial work of throwing cold water on the praying women. This is safer business at least than throwing dirty water, as one of the Ohio saloon keepers did to his discomfiture. If the *American* cannot find in its heart a good word to speak for the praying women, it might refrain from sneering at them. The street is a place as appropriate for the wives and mothers to pray in as for the husbands and sons, made helpless by drink, to freeze and die in, as thousands upon thousands have died.

☞We are indebted to Hon. Stephenson Archer for a copy of his very able speech on the increase of the Navy, for which he will please accept our thanks.

A FRIEND IN NEED.—*Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry* is a friend in *need.* Who has not found it such in curing all diseases of the lungs or throat, coughs, colds and pulmonary affections, and "last, not least," consumption? The sick are assured that the high standard of excellence on which the popularity of this preparation is based, will always be maintained by the proprietors.

—A strike for higher wages of all the employees of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, except the engineers, began at the Waverly end of the road on Wednesday morning. About 250 men struck at Waverly, and they captured all the trains that reached the Lehigh Valley and Erie junction, switched the cars, set the brakes, and removed the brake wheels. The mails, however, were not detained, and everything was done quietly and deliberately.

INAUGURATION OF GOV. GROOME.

We are indebted to a correspondent of *The Baltimore American* for the following account of the inauguration ceremonies on the occasion of Governor Groome taking his seat on the 4th inst.:

The Senate Chamber of Maryland, that has witnessed the inauguration of thirty-six Governors, was crowded in every available place at 12 M. to-day, to witness the inauguration of the thirty-seventh Governor of Maryland, Hon. James B. Groome, of Cecil county.

The chamber is historic in its memories and in its architectural appearance. In the arrangement of the desks, tables, &c., the same order has been preserved that existed when General Washington resigned his commission in the United States army. The large painting of that scene hanging in the chamber, by a substitution of figures, would not require the movement of a desk or the hanging of a curtain to make a picture of the chamber to-day. The quaint old circular gallery, with its heavy banisters and massive mountings, still obstructs the view of the cramped spectators as it did then. In all the changes of time and politics, these revolutionary relics have held their place in the Senate Chamber of Maryland.

At little before 12 o'clock the Senate was called to order. The members of the House of Delegates, escorted by Senators Earl and Walsh, and preceded by their Speaker and officials entered the Senate Chamber, when President Carroll announced "the Speaker and House of Delegates."

The band of the Naval Academy, which was present in the gallery, where years ago sat Lady Washington witnessing an historical event in the young life of the country, played the "Naval Academy Quick Step."

On the main floor of the chamber, a few feet to the left of the Secretary's desk, were seated Mrs. J. C. Groome, mother of the Governor elect, and his two sisters, Mrs. Wm. M. Knight, wife of Senator Knight, of Cecil county, and Mrs. J. J. Black, wife of Dr. Black, of New Castle, Del., who was also present.

Every portion of the Senate Chamber was now completely filled, except the seats left vacant for the Court of Appeals. The benches outside the bar were occupied almost entirely by ladies, as also those in the rear of the seats of Senators. Among the ladies were the wives of Senators Stevens, Tuck, McCulloh, Blake, and others. A few members of the House found seats, but a vast majority had to stand on the floor of the Senate.

A few minutes after twelve the Judges of the Court of Appeals entered and took their seats, followed by the Governor elect, and Governor Whyte. The Godernor took the seat of President Carrol, which was vacated for him, and in a few moments rose and delivered his inaugural address, in a clear distinct voice, as follows:

Gentlemen of the Senate and
House of Delegates of Maryland:

You have seen fit by a large majority to call upon me to accept the Chief Magistracy of our State, which at your bidding, one of Maryland's most distinguished sons has surrendered, to enter upon a wider, and, but I think, not more honorable sphere of usefulness. While realizing the weighty responsibilities which will devolve upon me in the elevated position to which you have chosen me I shall with diffidence as to my ability to fill the measure of your expectation, and looking for guidance to a Divine power, which always aids him who earnestly and sincerely invokes it, enter upon my official duties, with a full determination, fearlessly and laboriously, to strive in all things to promote the State's true interest, and especially to encourage and endeavor to foster a judicious economy in the administration of every department of the government.

To attempt at this time to discuss or even to allude to the important national questions which are now engrossing public attention, and on some of which you widely disagree, would, it seems to me, be to revive a "custom more honored in the breach than the observance," while all matters of general State policy have at an earlier day of the present legislative session been fully and ably presented for your consideration in the message of the retiring Governor; and the financial condition of the State has been so carefully reviewed in the report to you of the Comptroller of its Treasury, that it seems to me to be unnecessary, if not improper, at this late day of the session, when your labors are drawing to a close, to attempt to add anything to the suggestions contained in those admirable State papers.

I am entirely satisfied to have my administration judged by my official acts during my brief term of office, and not by the promises which, if disposed, I might make to-day. I shall, therefore, on this occasion, following the example of my immediate predecessor, make no extended remarks to indicate, either generally or in detail, the principles which shall guide me in the endeavor faithfully, and for the greatest prosperity and best honor of the State, to discharge my official duties, and I now, without delivering any formal inaugural address, declare myself ready to take the oath of office.

Governor Groome then repeated the required oath of office, administered by Chief Justice Bartol.

The ceremonies, which had occupied about twenty-eight minutes, were very simple although impressive. The number of strangers present was not large, and the failure of the Sixth Regiment to appear, also tended to diminish the distinction of the occasion.

Immediately after the inauguration, the newly-made Governor was formally installed in the Executive chamber, where he received the congratulations of his friends.

At half-past one Governor Groome gave a reception at the Executive Mansion, which was attended by the members of both houses and a number of visitors. A collation of choice viands was served up to the guests upon tables beautifully decorated with flowers.

ANNAPOLIS.

A general local option Bill which had been referred to the committee on Ways and Means, was favorably reported from that committee on Tuesday last. Mr. Stewart, of Baltimore, moved that the bill be printed as amended, which prevailed, and a motion was then made that the bill be made the order of the day for Tuesday next. Mr. Stewart thought it ought to take its regular course. Mr. Nicodemus sustained Mr. Seth's motion, and thought the great public interest involved demanded this special attention of the House. The yeas and nays were demanded, and Tuesday was fixed for the consideration of the bill, by a vote of forty-six yeas to forty nays. This vote has frightened the opponents of the measure and they express fears that the Legislature will pass a local option law for Maryland.

A bill has been reported to the House to regulate the measure of fertilizers. It specifies that a cart load of manure shall contain twenty bushels heaping measure with a penalty of five to ten dollars for violation of the law.

A general law to tax dogs, which was before the Legislature, and passed the House at an early day in the session, has been found to contain some provisions which conflict with the Constitution.

A bill has passed the House to appoint special police to enforce the wild fowl law in Harford and Cecil counties, we have not ascertained the provisions of this act; also the road law for this county which was published in *The Whig*, of February 21st; also fixing the per diem of the sheriff of this county while attending Court.

The Senate passed the House bill, on Tuesday, to provide for the defence of officers of registration and judges of elections, appropriating $10,000 therefor,—yeas 17, nays 5—Messrs. Brewer, Brattan, Crawford, Longwell and Steiner. Mr. Brattan objected to the bill, saying it was really an inducement to abuse the law.

A RARE CHANCE.—In another column will be found an advertisement of the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co., for agents to sell their unrivaled machines. To young men of address and energy, this offers a splendid field for remunerative employment. [7—2w

☞Bull's Cough Syrup has been before the public for years, and is pronounced by thousands superior to all other articles for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza and all Pulmonary Complaints.

GENERAL NEWS.

—Peach trees are in bloom in Caroline county.

—The Wilmington Conference met at Salisbury, Md., on Wednesday.

—Shad have been caught in lower Choptank river, in Somerset county.

—Chief Justice Waite was sworn in on Wednesday, and took his seat upon the bench.

—The public debt statement for March 1st shows a decrease of $2,590,047 during February.

—The State Grange of Maryland met at Baltimore, on Wednesday, 47 subordinate Granges being represented.

—Despatches received at Detroit from the upper lake ports indicate an unusually early opening of navigation.

—The State constables seized some $1,500 worth of liquors at the Revere House, Boston, on Saturday last.

—In Indiana there are now 1450 granges of Patrons of Husbandry, an average of 16 to each country in the State.

—In New Orleans they label hotel thieves on the back "hotel thief," and march them around to all the hotels for inspection.

—In Adelphia, a town in Ohio, the saloon keepers fought the praying women with blasphemy, but surrendered in the evening.

—The Secretary of the Treasury has ordered the Assistant Treasurer at New York to sell $3,000,000 in gold during March.

—In the New Jersey House of Representatives, on Monday, two bills were introduced providing for the compulsory education of all children between the ages of 7 and 14.

—Lewis Lambot, a machinist, was arrested in Newark, on the charge of counterfeiting five cent pieces. A quantity of the counterfeit coin and all the machinery for carrying on the business were found in his house.

—The Legislature of Wisconsin has passed a bill reducidg the rates of storage in warehouses from two cents to one cent per bushel. Also one regulating passenger and freight tariff on railroads, largely reducing the rates.

—The bark Everett Gray, of Yarmouth, Me., which arrived at New York on Monday from Matanzas, reports that on February 17th, when off Havana, she was boarded and searched by a force of Spanish soldiers.

—The temperance movement at Columbus, Ohio, has converted a prominent restaurant keeper from the sale of liquor and induced a brewer to promise that "he will never brew another keg of beer." This has greatly encouraged the women, and they will carry on the war with renewed vigor.

—The election in Paducah, Ky., on Monday on the question of liquor selling, which was decided in favor of liquor, was the first held in Kentucky under the provisions of an act providing for the holding of such elections in cities and counties on petition of twenty citizens.

—The receipts of the National Government during the quarter ending December 31 are officially reported at $56,521,596. Of this amount, $31,398,449 were the net receipts from customs and $22,508,064 from internal revenue. The net expenditures during the same period were $62,823,377.

—The President has directed the Attorney General to prepare papers for the remission of the fines and imprisonment of the election inspectors in Rochester, N. Y., who were convicted in June last of registing and receiving the votes of Susan B. Anthony and other women. These inspectors are now in prison.

—The suit of Luther C. Challis, against Woodhull, Claflin and Blood, for the infamous and obscene charges brought against him in *Woodhull and Claflin's Weekly*, was brought to trial yesterday. The defendants are now confined in Ludlow street jail, their sureties having surrendered them into the hands of the Sheriff.

—The Tichborne case has been brought to an end. After a trial of many weeks it was given to the jury on Friday afternoon, 27th ult., and on Saturday morning a verdict was rendered against the claimant on all three counts. The Court sentenced him to fourteen years' imprisonment.

—Mrs. Sarah C. Desney, widow of a member of Congress from Ohio, has brought suit for $100,000 against the proprietors of a New York omnibus line, from one of whose stages, while getting out, she was thrown violently to the ground and seriously injured, the horses having been started too soon.

—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue reports to the Senate that during the last six months 250 illicit distilleries have been suppressed. Of these, 75 were in North Carolina, 71 in Tennessee, 37 in Georgia, 29 in Kentucky and 12 in Virginia. The capacity varied from 15 to 1,000 gallons, the daily average being 30 gallons.

—The apprehensions of disaster to Sir Garnet Wolseley's army on the Gold Coast, which were raised in even by the War Office, have been happily dispelled later dispatches confirming the accounts of the great victory over the Ashantees previously reported. The King of Ashantee has surrendered himself a prisoner to the English commander.

—Two freight trains consisting of 17 cars of tea and silk worm's eggs, from San Francisco, passed through Baltimore on Friday night, for New York. This is the first consignment of through freight from California, which has passed over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The run from San Francisco to Baltimore was made in 14 days.

—The Hon. Robert Fowler died at Barnum's Hotel on Tuesday night of pneumonia, contracted at Annapolis some six weeks since. Mr. Fowler was a member of the House of Delegates (being one of the six representatives from Baltimore county), and it is supposed that the disease, which proved fatal, was superinduced by the imperfect ventilation of the hall in which that body meets.

—The miners who have been fighting the fire in the Empton Mine for two months, ceased their labors on Monday, being convinced further effort would be hazardous and unavailing. The same evening a large portion of the mine caved in, giving free scope to the fire, which now threatens utter ruin to one of the most valuable mines of the Wilkesbarre and Lehigh. People leaving near the mine are preparing to leave the dangerous vicinity.

—The Indians are becoming very troublesome to the settlers in Loup Valley, Nebraska, and the settlers have applied to Gen. Ord for protection. Some of them have left the valley, and the others say they will have to leave if protection is not given them. Later reports from the Red Cloud Agency are to the effect that many of the Indians heretofore reported peaceable are becoming hostile. Troops will leave Fort Laramie this week to watch their movements.

—Senator Chandler, of Michigan, has brought suit for libel against the Detroit Tribune, and claims $100,000 damages. The libel is contained in a special despatch from Washington, dated February 20th, headed "Chandler at his Old Tricks," and charging the Senator with drunkenness and disgraceful conduct in the Senate Chamber. Senator Sherman, who is said by the despatch to have helped Chandler out of the Senate Chamber, and a Mr. Reese, who is said to have been insulted by Chandler, declare the story entirely false, and Mr. Sherman, in his place in the Senate Monday, denounced it as a gross calumny.

—Ex President Baez, of San Domingo, was arrested in New York on Saturday, at the suit of Davis Hatch, of Connecticut, for false imprisonment and conspiracy against Hatch's health and life. Baez's bail was fixed at $25,000. It appears that Hatch, while a resident of San Domingo, acquired possession of immense salt mines from the Spanish authorities, and that subsequently he was suddenly arrested on the charge of being in sympathy with Cabral, and, after being kept in prison five months, was taken before a drum-head court-martial, tried and sentenced to death. He was pardoned by Baez, and his property was confiscated. Baez took his arrest philosophically, told a reporter that the complaint was "a job intended to lower him in the estimation of the American people," and said he was resolved not to give bail.

—The following is a summary of the temperance work of last Sunday: Preparations for the temperance crusade in New York are continued, and meetings were held in several of the churches. Dio Lewis addressed two in advocacy of the Western plan of procedure, but was of opinion that the women were not yet sufficiently organized to open the campaign. At Columbus, Ohio, two clergymen, one Baptist, the other Episcopal, advocated the commencement of the "street work" at once. The movement has been started in several towns in Northern Ohio, at Uniontown, near Washington, D. C., and at Cumberland, Md. Two saloons in Chicago were visited on Saturday, but "no perceptible effect was produced." The crusade is to begin at Albany, N. Y., and San Francisco, Cal. The women have been victorious, at least partially, in Oxford, Chilicothe and Lebanon, Ohio, and in Springfield they have obtained an order of Court closing the saloons as nuisances. In Jeffersonville, Ind., however, the women have been pleading, praying and singing for two weeks without softening a single saloon keeper, but they believe they are "arousing a moral sentiment that will reap a large reward before long." The fund of their "Temperance Alliance Stock Company" has increased to $10,000. At New Haven, Conn., a public mass meeting of all the Catholic congregations of the city was held in the interest of temperance. Over 3,000 persons were present, in and around the hall, and all the Catholic clergy were on the platform. Rev. Dr. Carmody, presidd. Jas. W. O'Brien, of New York, made an address, in the course of which he said they had no faith in the female crusade, and stated that the Total Abstinence Union had enrolled 50,000 members in three years. He said that societies of women and children were also organized in the churches on the basis of the pledge and the sacraments. After his address a ladies' temperance society was formed by Dr. Carmody, and a large number of men took the total abstinence pledge.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The nomination of William A. Simmons to be Collector of the port of Boston was confirmed by the Senate on Friday by a vote of 27 to 17. The Democrats present voted for the confirmation, which was opposed by Senators Boutwell and Sumner, and many other influential Republicans of Mass. It is a bad sign when confirmations of Presidential appointees have to be pulled through the Senate by Democratic votes.

The House Committee on Agriculture has reported adversely on the bill for the exchange of cotton seed with the Egyptian Government, for the reason that the Egyptian seed does not suit the climate of our Southern States. Some years ago a large quantity of the Egyptian seed was distributed by the Agricultural Department in all the Southern States, and in all it failed, both in quality and productiveness. The Commissioner of Agriculture says that, as far as known, no country produces cotton or cotton seed equal to ours. Last year the Khedive of Egypt, through the Agricultural Department, bought twenty tons of our seed, and it was shipped to him by a house in South Carolina.

In Congress the Centennial Bill hangs fire deplorably. The Centennial business is a grand self admiration affair, which will prove a humiliating laughing stock for the rest of the world. There is no practical benefit to be derived from it. The institutions of the United States are working like leaven in all the governments and nations of the world, and require no Centennial self-glorification exhibition to invite the nations of the earth to look upon and extol our greatness. They will be more likely to ridicule our vanity.

TEXAS.—Texas is once more under the rule of Democracy. The Supreme Court of the State declared the law under which the late election was held unconstitutional, but in the face of the decision the Democrats took possession of the government, installed their Governor, convened their Legislature, and at once commenced a general sweeping out of every officer suspected of Republicanism. The offending court was ignored, a new one formed, composed of the members of the old Confederate court, and two new members added, both formerly in the Confederate service. Legislation has been had, the effect of which will destroy the free school system, change the jury laws, and practically disfranchise the colored citizens. Texas offers a splendid field for Democratic reform, and from the appearance of things the reform will be one far from encouraging to the friends of progression. The Democratic element is composed of some of the worst spirits of the late Confederacy. Desperate men, fortune hunters, fugitives from justice, with a few bad men of unlimited ambition to lead them, make up a party that will stop at nothing to effect their purpose. We sincerely hope that our fears in relation to the State will not be realized, but as things look at present our hopes have but little to cheer them. We trust that the Republican party in that distant State will not lose heart, but keep up an active organization ready to take advantage of anything that may present itself. Freedom is progressive, and even Texas, as dark as it may appear to day, must in time surrender to its reign. *The Republic.*

The Great Antagonist of Disease.

What is the natural antagonist of disease? It is the vital principle. From the moment that disease is developed in the system, this champion fights the intruder until it either conquers or is conquered. Which side should medicinal science espouse in this life and death struggle? should it depress and cripple the physical energies of the patient, thereby helping the disorder, or should it reinforce the vitality of the patient and thereby assist in quelling the ailment? Of course the proper answer to this question must be obvious to every one above the grade of an idiot or a lunatic, and hence it follows that the weak and broken down invalid who chooses to close himself with depleting slops, instead of toning, invigorating and vitalizing his enervated frame with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, must be either feeble minded or deranged. Surely nothing short of imbecility or insanity could induce a person laboring under bodily weakness and nervous prostration, to take day after day powerful doses of some drastic purgative in the hope of gaining strength thereby. Although charlatans may advertise preparations of this character as tonics, people in the full possession of their reason cannot, one would think, accept them as such. If they do, the penalty of their credulity may be the shortening of their lives. The rheumatic, the dyspeptic, the bilious, the debilitated and nervous, and all who are subject to intermittents or other diseases brought on by the inclement weather which prevails at this season, will do well to strengthen their nerves, tone their stomachs and regulate their bowels with the Bitters.—The two-fold operation of the restorative as an invigorant and an aperient, in addition to its direct and specific effect upon the disordered liver, renders it a most efficient remedy for complaints of the digestive, secretive, and excretive organs, at present in use. This fact is conceded by eminent members of the faculty whose testimony to that effect is published in Hostetter's Almanac for 1874.

TAKE A NEWSPAPER.—A Mr. Langdon, in an address before an Agricultural Society in Alabama, said among many other good things:

"Every farmer in the South should take and read regularly, one good political newspaper, and one first-class agricultural paper, or magazine. It will cost him not more than five dollars a year; and there is not a man who tills the soil, even though it be but one acre, who cannot afford to pay that amount for papers that will furnish information worth to him, in cash, ten times that sum, besides furnishing intellectual food to himself and children.—There is not a man who does not throw away every year, in whisky, tobacco and other superfluities, several times that amount. It is useless for any man who has the means to support a family, to say, as we often hear it said, that he cannot afford to take a newspaper. He might with as much propriety, say, he cannot afford to live, and voluntarily lie down and die."

This advice applies equally well to every farmer, wherever located, and is particularly good advice for the farmers of Cecil.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice, that the subscribers, of Cecil county, have obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters of Administration on the personal estate of GEORGE BIDDLE, 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, to the subscribers on or before the 28th day of February, 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 subscribers. Given under our hands, this 5th day of March, 1874.

EMMA J. BIDDLE,
JACOB T. BIDDLE,
Administrators of George Biddle, deceased.

Test—ROBERT D. JAMAR, Register.
mar 7, 1874—6w

NOTICE TO Executors, Administrators and Guardians.

By section 10, Article 81, of the Code of Public General Laws, the several Registers of Wills in this State are required, annually, to return to the County Commissioners, a summary account of all property that shall appear by the records of the several Orphans' Courts to be in the hands of each Executor, Administrator or Guardian, so that the same may be taxed. The provisions of this law have not been strictly complied with lately, and I have been called on by the County Commissioners for Cecil county for such "Summary Account." In many cases it is impossible for me, from the records now in my office, to make a correct return of the amount in the hands of each Executor, Administrator or Guardian, and that no injustice may be done any one, I hereby give notice to all Executors, Administrators and Guardians to come forward and make a true exhibit of the property in their hands respectively, as such Executor, Administrator or Guardian.

R. D. JAMAR,
Register of Wills for Cecil county.
Mar 7, 1874—3w

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A SECOND-HAND PIANO. Cheap. Inquire of EDITOR OF THE WHIG.
Mar 7, 1874—3w

WANTED.—ENERGETIC AGENTS in every County in Maryland to sell WHEELER & WILSON'S NEW SEWING MACHINES. The most liberal inducements offered first-class men. Address WHEELER & WILSON MANUF'G CO., 214 W. Baltimore St., Baltimore.
mar 7—2w

WOOD FOR SALE.

By the Cord, Half-Cord and Quarter.
J. W. ANTHONY,
mar 7, 1874—1y ELKTON, MD.

FOR RENT IN ELKTON.

STORE HOUSE AND DWELLING, jointly or separately, opposite the Court House. Possession on the 25th March ensuing, 1874. Apply to B. F. MAY, Baltimore, or E. E. EWING, Elkton.
Mar 7, 1874—1m

Lister's Bones

THE CHEAPEST! THE SUREST! THE BEST!

We are EXCLUSIVE AGENTS for these Bones for Cecil county, Md., and offer them

Wholesale and Retail.

RETAIL PRICE $38 PER TON.

SPECIAL BARGAINS FOR LARGE LOTS to Farmers on *accommodating terms.*

Solicit the patronage of the Farmers and Merchants of the county.

J. TOME & CO.,
mar 7, 1874—tf PORT DEPOSIT.

From North East to Baltimore.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

THE Steamer "C. P. SMITH,"

Will on and after MONDAY, the 16th instant, Leave Pier No. 13 Light Street Wharf, Baltimore, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the following places, viz: Back Neck, Barnards, Veritus, Charlestown and North East; returning on alternate days, stopping at all the landings.

☞For FREIGHT or PASSAGE, apply on board.
mar 7, 1874—tf JOHN H. BROWN, Captain.

ALLEN'S STANDARD MANURES

FOR ALL CROPS.

Reputation Established.

Send for Circulars, and see that our name is on the Bags.

Dried & Ground Fish Guano.

Super-Phosphate of Lime and Ammoniated Fertilizer,

(Formerly manufactured by T. H. Gray.)

FINE GROUND PRAIRIE BONE.

Rich in Ammonia and Phosphates.

No. 1 Peruvian Guano,

Received direct from the Government.

JOSIAH J. ALLEN'S SONS,
No. 4 South Delaware Avenue,
mar 7, 1874—3m3mf PHILADELPHIA.

PUBLIC SALE.

The undersigned will offer at Public Sale, on his farm, near Rowlandsville, Cecil county, Md., on

Thursday, March the 19th, 1874,

the following Stock and Farming Implements, to-wit:

STOCK:

1 pair of MULES, 7 years old this Spring, very gentle and excellent farm animals; 2 BROOD MARES, with foal; 1 Family HORSE, trusty and gentle, safe for women and children to drive; 2 Yoke of good Work OXEN; 3 two-years old STEERS.

Farming Implements:

1 Combined Reaper and Mower, with Drop, an excellent machine; 1 Steel-tooth Horse Rake, 1 Wheat Drill, 1 Grain Fan, 1 Cornsheller, 1 Four-horse Wagon with Limestbed, 1 Ox-Cart, 2 sets Stage Harness, 3 sets Lead Harness, Bridles and Collars, 1 Hay Wagon, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Ox Chains, Grain Cradles, Mowing Scythes, etc., etc.

Also, 50 bushels of Hungarian Grass Seed.

TERMS OF SALE.—All sums of $10 and under, Cash; on all sums over $10, a credit of Seven months, on Note with good security, will be given, payable at the Cecil National Bank, without interest if paid when due; if not paid when due, interest from date.

☞Sale to commence at 12 o'clock precisely, and no postponement on account of weather.

Mar 7, 1874—2w T. EWING.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF BUILDING LOTS IN ELKTON.

By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Cecil county, in chancery, the undersigned, as Trustees, will sell at Public Sale, at the Court House door, in Elkton,

On Tuesday, the 31st day of March, 1874,

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

Real Estate in the Town of Elkton,

of which Sophia Lort died seized. This property runs through from Main to Back street, bounded West by property of F. A. Ellis, Esq., and East by a cross street running from Main to Back street, and is divided into Ten Lots:

No. 1. Adjoins the residence of F. A. Ellis, Esq., has a front of 42 feet on Main street, and runs back 150 feet to a ten-foot alley, with the privilege of a 12-foot alley on the east.

No. 2. Adjoins the last mentioned alley, with the privilege of its use, has a front on Main street of 36 feet and runs back 150 feet to first mentioned alley.

No. 3. Adjoins No. 2, has a front of 36 feet on Main street and 150 feet on the cross street.

Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7. Each fronts 32 feet on the cross street, and runs back 126 feet, with ten foot alleys between them.

Nos. 8, 9 and 10. Have each a front of 34 feet on Back street, running back 101 feet to a ten-foot alley, with eight-foot alleys between them. No. 8 also has a front of 101 feet on the cross street.

No. 1 is improved by a comfortable two-story FRAME HOUSE, with Back Building, and by a Stable and other outbuildings.

☞A plat of the Lots can be seen at the Office of the Trustees.

TERMS OF SALE, prescribed by the decree, are:—One third of the purchase money cash on day of sale; one other third in Nine, and balance in Eighteen months from day of sale. Credit payments to bear interest from day of sale and to be secured to satisfaction of the Trustees.

W. J. JONES,
L. M. HAINES,
Mar 7, 1874—ts Trustees.

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

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