The Cecil Whig

ELKTON, APRIL 11, 1874.

EXIT LEGISLATURE.

On Monday night at twelve o'clock the Speaker's hammer came down to announce the end of the session of the Maryland Legislature of 1874. It has been said by a cotemporary that for all the session has profited the State, it might as well have never met. It was noticeable that no bill went through both Houses that was not endorsed or countenanced by the ring. The hopes which were entertained by the moral and law-abiding class for some measures that would check the whisky sluices in the State have been most signally disappointed, as those who measured the Legislature by its proper standard, predicted they would be.

Some amendment to the registration law, by which the numerous frauds practiced under that law by the party in power, would be checked in the future, or the law totally abolished, was earnestly urged, but, "how not to do it," was the game resorted to by the ring to prevent any change for the better. Some attempts were made to remodel the usury laws, but they were crushed under the ponderous weight of old fogyism which sat like an incubus on the Legislature. An ambiguous, blundering tax bill has been passed, which is likely to put more fees into the pockets of lawyers than money into the treasury. Every attempt to cut off the multitude of official suckers, which swarm round the capitol during the sessions, and are rewarded out of the people's money for doing dirty party work, was smothered, and no authentic information could be had of their numbers, or the amount of money drawn from the treasury by this idle brood. One account placed the number at 70, and the cost to the treasury at $50,000. It is probable that these estimates fall considerably short of the true figures, as it is the custom to swear in large numbers of these "officers" the last week of the session who draw pay for the whole term. Volumes of "local bills" and acts which only individuals or corporations had any interest in, were passed, while scarce a single measure of general importance found its way through the Legislature. No great measures placing the State abreast of the times, and reaching up to the requirements of the period were even thought of, it would seem. The clumsy machinery for collecting debts and transacting business between creditor and debtor which check the wheels of progress,—a crying evil of the State,—was left all untouched, and numberless other abuses which need reforming were apparently not even thought of.—Party men who do necessary campaign work, rings with axes to grind, and ambitious politicians whose vision never extends beyond self, used the Legislature as their own exclusive property, and scarce thought of the State and its great needs at all. But the Legislature has died unhonored and unsung, with more imprecations on its head than blessings, let it go. The cost of this gathering of Democratic politicians of the old Secession school of Maryland will not be known till the Comptroller's report for 1874 is published, and then only so much as stern necessity compels to be dragged to the light. This State of things "will be and hath been," till the intelligence of the people measures up to that standard which demands to know explicitly what principles and measures their party proposes to carry out. When the people demand that political parties shall lay down "platforms" of *State* policy, and enunciate leading measures to be pressed in the Legislature, they will begin to emerge into a clearer atmosphere, and select the men who will carry out measures which the interests of the State demand.

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

The Democrats have elected the Governor and a majority of the legislature, which will give them the next United States Senator to be chosen from that State. Such a result has not happened in the Nutmeg State for nearly twenty years before, and this by the men who yearn after defunct political issues is called a Democratic triumph! But it is worse than that. The principles which distinguish that political sect, and in the past constituted it a powerful party, are dry and dead as the husks of last harvest. No party in power can operate those dead principles. They serve as negatives to a party without power. Power demands living principles; and although a political opposition may grasp the reins of government, through the dissatisfaction and schism temporarily existing in the ranks of its opponents, but such triumphs are in no sense triumphs for the Democratic party. That party is absolutely without living principles, and cannot have any other than a negative state of existence.

The result of the election this week in Connecticut, is not a Democratic triumph in its true meaning. It was not the revival of the dead principles of Democracy which the people have turned to. They have no more faith or hope in the party than the living have in the dead, but it is the appalling condition of things which are manifesting themselves inside the Administration ring or circle; the astounding developments of the Sanborn and Jayne investigations—particularly the former; the spectacle which Secretary Richardson, Assistant Secretary Sawyer and Solicitor Banfield present to the world. If the testimony of Sanborn is true, and circumstances strongly support the most damaging parts, then the Secretary of the Treasury with his Assistant and Solicitor Banfield, should be, rather in the penitentiary than presiding over the Treasury of the United States.

The expression is accredited to General Grant, when he was solicited for Federal interference in the affairs of Texas, that it was time the Republican party had begun to unload. It is evidently long past the time when the President should have unloaded Richardson and his associates. These are the disgraces to the Republican party and abuses of power that the mute-tongued ballot is speaking so indignantly against, and not in praise of, or with a new love for, the loathsome corpse of Democracy.

Many things are done in the name of the Republican party which the party utterly condemns, and many are prophesying with false tongues in the name of the Republican party.

SOME OF THE BEAUTIES OF DEMOCRACY.—The Democrats carried the election at Dayton, Ohio, on Monday last; and the praying ladies, when they went out on their daily rounds were surrounded at one of the saloons by a drunken rabble, who insulted the ladies with the foulest language, and drew pistols and knives. The police interfered and the ladies retired from the street. It is a singular fact that the entire rum party consider a Democratic success as their own and act accordingly. Had the Republican ticket been elected at Dayton, the drunken roughs would not have dared to show themselves and insult those praying ladies.

☞We have received a note from our friend, J. A. Calhoun, addressed to "Turkey." He evidently doesn't comprehend "Turkey," who may be likened to a fog bank with a man ringing a bell in it. "Turkey's" fan tail and feathers only serve to hide the rhymer. Borrowed plumes only deceive at a distance.

THE PAPER MANIA.

Congress has shown its unmistakable tendency to swell the volume of currency in the country by adding $90,000,000 in greenbacks and national bank notes to the circulation, while every proposition looking to the resumption of specie payments was voted down by the Senate. This increase of paper money, in the face of the fact that there is more in the New York banks on deposit lying idle, than there ever was before at any one time, is demanded on the plea that the West and South are in need of more currency to transact their business. How the additional issue by the Government is to find its way to those needy districts has not been explained.

The panic caught numbers of unfinished railroads in those parts of the country; and to revive credit, let it be ever so short lived, so as to push their unfinished roads further toward completion, can be the only practical use for more currency. The capitalists who hold government bonds, alone can put this extra issue of greenbacks and national bank currency into circulation. When the unfinished railroad companies can offer sufficient inducement to capitalists to dispose of Government bonds for currency to be exchanged in return for railroad construction bonds, at perhaps 50 cents to the dollar, or a lower rate, then this kind of business will again revive, speculation will be rife again for a short period followed by a crash more calamitious that the preceding one.

To bring this currency to the standard of the money of the world is the point the Government has to come to at last. The treasury must accumulate gold enough in its vaults to redeem its paper promises. This is as plain as two and two make four. Better for the country that it publish the fact to the world at once, that the Government has commenced preparation for specie payment, by redeeming its currency in gold.

We hope the President will veto this wild cat measure of more currency. We feel sure the people will sustain him by an overwhelming majority. The honest heart of the people naturally turns toward gold and silver. They have no antipathy to paper, but they want it to be at par with coin, the money standard of the world.

THE NEW REGISTRY LAW.

The Baltimore *American's* Annapolis correspondent gives the following synopsis of the changes in the registration law of the State.

The change from the present Registration law made by the bill that recently passed both Houses is not very great, and principally relates to the mode of advertising and the payment of the Registers. The old law enjoins the Officers of Registration to begin their sitting upon the third Monday in September. The new law makes the time for beginning the first Monday in September. The law also adds to those whose names the Registers shall strike from the lists all persons "who may not be a resident of the ward or election district or entitled to vote therein." The provision in regard to the publication of lists is as follows: "The officers shall make two alphabetical lists, one of which shall comprise the names which have been stricken from the books, and the other the names of the newly registered. In Baltimore city the residence of every voter shall be affixed opposite his name, and these lists shall be once published in two newspapers in the city of Baltimore, to be designated by the Mayor and City Register, and one newspaper in each county, and also by handbills posted in such places as they may select in the several wards of Baltimore city and the districts of the several counties, one-third of the handbills in Baltimore city to be printed in the German language. Under the old law the Registers began their sittings for the correction of the lists on the fourth Wednesday in October. The new law makes it the first Monday in October. An entire new section is added in regard to qualifications as to time of residence. It provides that no persons shall be entitled to registration in any ward or election district unless he shall have been a resident of the State one year, and in the legislative district in which registration is claimed for six months preceeding the next ensuing election at which his registration would confer the right to vote. Such residence must be an actual, *bona fide* residence, and shall be established upon the oath or affirmation of competent witnesses. "The neglect or refusal of any person deeming himself aggrieved by the refusal of any Officer of Registration to register his name, or by the striking off of his name from the list of qualified voters to appeal, is provided for in the act, shall be deemed and taken to be conclusive evidence that the said person was rightfully refused registration or was stricken from the list." "The residence herein referred to shall be constructed so as to require that the party shall have spent a majority of the prescribed time in such ward or district."

It will be seen that the provisions in regard to residence are very cumbrous, and, according to the strict construction of the last clause given above it is difficult to see how persons whose business keeps them away from their residence the majority of the time could obtain registration.

The old law gave the Officers of Registration $4 per diem, and necessary expenses for books, stationery, fuel and office rent were chargeable to the County Commissioners and City Council of Baltimore, respectively. The new law gives the officers in Baltimore city $500 each per annum, and no allowance is to be made for books, stationery or any other expense. When this bill was on its passage through the Senate, Dr. Steiner offered an amendment that of the three officers in each election district not more than two should be of any one political party, but this was voted down.

It is well to notice that all the features by which the "ring" of Democratic politicians can cheat with so much facility under the law are retained, and a few unimportant changes made. Prior to the above change but one Register was appointed in each district, but it would seem from the above that places for three hungry politicians are provided.

☞"A history of the "Old Jail," printed on the first page will prove interesting. Soon nothing will be left to mark the spot where the rude and homely pile did stern duty for eighty years.

Our Fort Scott, Kansas, correspondent gives a picture of Texas society not the most inviting, and the reverse of those which have been recently painted in rose colors in *Scribner's*, the Philadelphia *Press* and Baltimore *American*. While the representatives of these papers went to Texas heralded as correspondents, whose opinions were expected to have influence over northern thought, and were consequently taken proper care of by the chivalry, our correspondent traveled *incog.* and made his observations when society appeared in its every day clothes, so to speak, which gives the opinion of such a critical observer, infinitely more value than that of writers who are captured by the ruling classes, whose interest it is to have a favorable report of themselves and country published abroad.

☞Maryland has two claimants for the office of Adjutant-General of the State—General Bond and General McBlair. The former is recognized by Governor Groome as Adjutant-General. Both parties claimed the mail directed to the Adjutant General, and the Postmaster at Annapolis telegraphed to Mr. Creswell to ascertain which he should deliver the mail to, addressed to the Adjutant-General. The following is the Postmaster-General's reply:

"You will deliver all mail matter addressed to the Adjutant-General to the person recognized as such by the Executive officer of the State. Letters directed to General Bond, Adjutant General, or to General McBlair, Adjutant General, you will deliver to the person addressed."

☞MICHENER, at Colora, sells the best Corn Sheller.

GENERAL NEWS.

—Senator Schurz's eulogy of Charles Sumner will be delivered in the Music Hall at Boston, on the 29th instant. The Mayor will preside.

—Richardson's morocco manufactory, at Wilmington, Delaware, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning. It is supposed the fire was the work of an incendiary.

—Isaac Brandt, ex-Deputy State Treasurer of Iowa, has been indicted for embezzling $10,000 of the State funds. His bonds being defective, the recovery of the money is doubtful.

—Jno. R. McLean of the Cincinnati *Inquirer*, again refused to give the name of an informant in an alleged libellous publication in his paper, and was sent to prison for contempt of Court.

—A meeting of German citizens opposed to the Sunday liquor law was held Friday evening at Concordia Hall, Philadelphia. Resolutions in favor of the repeal of the law were adopted.

—The Philadelphia *Star*, says: President Grant, while in that city was the guest of Mr. A. J. Drexel, and the very wise people predict that that gentleman will succeed Judge Richardson as Secretary of the Treasury.

—There were thirty-seven thousand dozens less of champagne imported into the United States in 1873 than in 1872. They are learning how to make it here out of cider and other stuff, we suppose accounts for the falling off in imports.

—The Chicago Board of Trade adopted resolutions, requesting Congress not to pass any measures that would inflate the currency, and asking the President to veto any measure of inflation that may be passed by Congress.

—The legislature of Mississippi has passed a bill providing that no more liquor licences should be granted in any town of the State, except on recommendation of a majority of the local voters and of the women over eighteen years of age.

—During the month of March 354,966 letters were received at the Dead Letter Office, in Washington, and 185,045 were returned to the writers. Of the letters returned, 2717 contained money, 1939 valuable papers, and 1310 property of various kinds.

—The Ashantee War cost England $2,500,000, which sum Parliament is asked to pay. Of this $1,285,000 was for the army; $1,805,000 for the navy; $500,000 for provisions and forage; $150,000 for clothing; and the balance for transportation and other supplies.

—The anti-liquor crusade is receiving almost general support in Williamsport, Pa. A temperance mass meeting held in that city Tuesday night is described as "a tremendous outpouring of the people." Nearly all the saloons there are closed, and those remaining open are besieged daily by the crusaders.

—It is reported from San Antonia, Texas, that on the night of the 27th ult., a party of Indians from the reservation fired into a company of soldiers from Fort Sill. The soldiers returned the fire, and a bloody trail and a "war bonnet" having been discovered next day, it is supposed several Indians were seriously wounded.

—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has declared a dividend of five per cent on the stock of the main steam for the half year ended 31st March, payable on and after the 1st of May, proximo. Also, a dividend of five per cent on the stock of the Washington Branch for the half year ended 31st March, payable on the 17th instant.

—A stage coach, carrying the mail and eleven passengers, including three ladies, was stopped by three highwaymen, about 23 miles from Austin, Texas, on Tuesday night. The robbers rifled the mail, and took about $3000 in money and jewelry from the passengers. Among the passengers were Bishop Gregg and Mr. Breckinridge, President of the National Bank of San Antonia. The latter lost $1000.

—The monthly meeting of Methodist ministers in Boston adopted resolutions favoring the anti liquor crusade. The resolutions include a report that 37 towns and cities have been freed by the crusade from the liquor traffic, that 1761 liquor saloons in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois have been closed, and that 800 liquor sellers have been "not only reformed, but hopefully converted to God."

—At a recent sale in London of old China, the prices paid for some of the articles appear almost fabulous. A cup and saucer in old Sevres was sold for $193. Another cup and saucer for $945. A rose-water ewer and basin for $1000. A pair of vases, richly painted, each 7½ inches long, for $9450, and a second pair of vases, 11½ inches high, for the enormous sum of $34,125!

—It is stated that the number of cans of peaches packed last year approximated about 12,000,000, tomatoes 18,000,000, and corn from 6,000,000 to 8,000,000. The headquarters of peach canning are in Maryland and Delaware. Large quantities of oysters are also put up along the Chesapeake. Tomatoes come chiefly from New Jersey, Maryland, New York and the Eastern States; canned corn and lobsters from Maine.

—William M. Tweed, the ex-"Chief of the Tammany Ring," has a well-furnished apartment in the keeper's house of the penitentiary, where he lives in comparative privacy, but receives his friends daily. This fact having been discovered by one of the Commissioners having charge of the penitentiary, he brought the matter to the attention of the Board, but all the resolutions he offered with the intention of sending Tweed back to his prison quarters, were "laid on the table."

—In several of the Western States, including Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin, municipal and township elections were held on Tuesday. In Ohio, Temperance tickets were run almost everywhere, and were generally elected. In Wisconsin the case was much the same. In districts where the Republicans co operated with the Temperance men they were generally successful. Where the Democrats had a like support they were almost uniformly successful.

—Governor Dix sent a message to the New York Legislature, recommending that body to protest against the passage of the inflation bill by Congress. The Governor says that, "to degrade the currency and at the same time to compel the people to receive it as equivalent to specie, would be the most tyrannical abuse of financial power of which any civilized Government has ever been guilty in time of peace. It differs in no essential respect from a degradation of the standard of specie by an adulteration of the national coin."

—At one of the saloons in Dayton, Ohio, Tuesday, the praying temperance ladies were surrounded and grossly insulted by a brutal crowd, who displayed pistols and knives. At length the Police Commissioners interfered and requested the women to retire from the street. At night the Mayor and Police Commissioners issued a proclamation requiring the policemen to keep the crusaders away from the saloons and to enforce the State laws regarding liquor sellers. Both parties in Dayton are greatly excited by these events.

—The U. S. Senate, yesterday, passed the currency bill. It provides for an issue of $100,000,000 of legal-tender notes, which is $18,000,000 more than is now in circulation, and an increase of $46,000,000 of national bank notes. The entire increase of paper circulation over the amount of circulation prior to the panic is $80,000,000. The whole amount authorized is $700,000,000, exclusive of $50,000,000 of fractional currency, which is within a $100,000,000 of the largest amount which the most extravagant of the inflationists demanded at the beginning of the session. The majority by which the bill was finally passed was five, and the same majority worked steadily together until the final vote in defeating all propositions looking to compulsory redemption, or any kind looking to an ultimate resumption of specie payments.

—Mail advices from San Domingo to the 30th ult., report that the British Consul at Port-au-Prince had visited San Domingo with propositions for a treaty with the Haytien Government. Among the conditions of the treaty are said to be the cession to Hayti of disputed frontier territory, and the annulment of the Samana Bay Convention with citizens of the United States. On the acceptance of these conditions by the Dominican Government, Hayti or England was to lend it a considerable sum, payable at convenience and without interest. This measure caused great anxiety throughout the island, and the Provisional Government had declared the Samana Bay Convention null and void. The special commission of the Samana Company protested against this action as illegal and demanded arbitration. Meantime, the company will ask protection of the United States against any violence on the part of the Dominican authorities.

—The Feejees have offered their islands to Queen Victoria. These islands are one hundred and fifty-four in number, but sixty-five of which are inhabited, each with from two to fifteen thousand people. Two only are of considerable size, Viti Levu and Paon, or Sandalwood Island; but this title is no longer applicable, as the sandalwood for which it was once noted has long since been exterminated. The Feejee mountains rise to a height of several thousand feet, and possess marked outlines, including numerous sharp peaks. The climate is very pleasant, the country covered with rich verdure, and the soil readily yielding abundance of tropical fruits. Seeds of lettuce and similar "garden truck" sprout within twenty-four hours after sowing, and in four or five weeks the vegetables produced are ready for the table. The aboriginal inhabitants, and there are few others, are savage, many of them keeping up their ancient customs of human sacrifices and of cannibalism. Missionaries, however, have made considerable progress in some of the islands, and Great Britain has extended its commercial facilities, especially from Australia, to no slight purpose. The islands produce tobacco and sugar cane, chiefly for commerce, and the people live on yams and other vegetables. The Feejee islands are situated in the South Pacific, east of the Hebrides, between latitudes 15 deg. 30 min. and 19 deg. 30 min. south, and longitude 177 deg. east and 178 deg. west.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

The Board of School Commissioners of Cecil county will meet at their office, in Elkton, on TUESDAY next, the 14th of April inst.

By order. JOHN SQUIER, Secretary.
April 11 1874—1w

JOE GLADING,
No. 906 Arch St., Philadelphia,
Sells 36-inch Solid (French) HAIR BRAIDS, $6; Side Curls, $1; Combings made up, 50 cents an ounce.
April 11, 1874—3m

TO THE PUBLIC.
The undersigned have taken the Store House at ROCK RUN, recently occupied by Hugh Steel, Esq. where they intend keeping a large and general
Assortment of MERCHANDIZE,
which they will sell at the lowest possible price for Cash or Country Produce.
Please call and examine for yourselves.
Respectfully,
Lyman Mauldin & Co.
April 11, 1874—3w

HILT & LUNING,
IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN
WALL PAPERS,
WINDOW SHADES,
Lambrequins, Cornices, Curtain & Picture Loops, Tassels, Bands, &c.,
406 and 408 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Paper and Shades hung by competent workmen in city or country.
N. B.—Store Shades made to order. [april 11—3m

THE CECIL COUNTY
COMMISSION HOUSE,
FOR THE SALE OF ALL KINDS OF
FARMERS' PRODUCE,
CORNER OF PRATT & MILL STREETS, AND
No. 25 W. Pratt Street, Baltimore.
The subscribers having established themselves in the Commission business in the city of Baltimore, wish to call the attention of their friends in Cecil county, and Farmers and Grain dealers generally to the fact that they can secure the *Highest Market Prices*, and receive prompt returns by sending to
T. Vincent Cornell, John W. Caldwell, } Bonsal & Caldwell,
No. 25 W. Pratt Street,
April 11, 1874—1f BALTIMORE, Md.

J. H. ROWLAND & CO.,
Lumber Dealers,
PORT DEPOSIT, MD.
Have a full and complete assortment of
LUMBER,
CONSISTING IN PART OF
White Pine & Hemlock Lumber,
White Pine and Hemlock Pickets,
Cypress & White Pine Shingles,
Dressed Lumber, Flooring,
White Pine Siding, &c., &c.
Which they offer for sale at lowest market rates.
As we manufacture our Lumber at Williamsport, Pa., we can offer superior inducements to purchasers.
April 11, 1874—3m

Agents Wanted to Sell the Life of
CHARLES SUMNER, Full, complete and authentic. Sure to have a large and rapid sale. Price Low. Address, QUAKER CITY PUBLISHING CO., 217 Quince St., Phila'a.

Agents Wanted. Diploma Awarded.
for HOLMAN'S PICTORIAL BIBLES
1200 Illustrations. Address for circulars
A. J. HOLMAN & CO., 930 ARCH St., Phila.

"PHONOGRAPHY," A new book on the art of Writing by Sound: a complete system of Phonetic Short-Hand, the shortest, most simple, easy, and comprehensive, enabling any one in a short time to report trials, speeches, sermons, &c. The Lord's Prayer is written with 49 strokes of the pen, and 110 words per minute. The unemployed should learn this art. Price by mail 50 cents. Agents wanted. Address T. W. EVANS & CO., 239 S. 7th St., Phila., Pa.

CAMPHORINE.
The UNIVERSAL MEDICINE
For the Household.
TRY IT. PRICE 10 PER BOTTLE. 25 CENTS.
REUBEN HOYT, Proprietor,
(For sale by all Druggists.) 203 Greenwich St., N. Y.
The Highest Medical Authorities of Europe say the strongest Tonic, Purifier and Destroyer known to the medical world is
JURUBEBA.
It arrests decay of vital forces, exhaustion of the nervous system, restores vigor to the debilitated, cleanses vitiated blood, removes vesicle obstructions and acts directly on the Liver and Spleen. Price $1 a bottle—
JOHN Q. KELLOGG, 18 Platt Street, N. Y.

THE BEST ORGANS!
GEO. WOODS & CO.'S
THE BEST PIANOS!
CHICKERING & SONS'.
Largest assortment of SHEET MUSIC, MUSIC BOOKS, &c. south of New York. Send for Price Lists and Catalogues.
OTTO SUTRO,
257 N. Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.

WOMAN to the RESCUE.
A STORY of the 'NEW CRUSADE'
T. S. ARTHUR'S latest and greatest book, on the most remarkable uprising in modern times. A little sequel to his 'Man Trap' and 'Ten Nights.' *Will create the people like a tremendous blast*, and sell like wildfire. Published at a low price to insure rapid sales and immense circulation. Friends of Temperance, help to circulate it. Choice territory awarded. Complete agent's outfit mailed on receipt of $1.
J. M. STOODART & CO., Publishers, Philadelphia.

Agents, if You Want to Make Money, Sell

The hoppest thing out. HUMS, WIT, PATHOS, LIFE, FUN AND LAUGHTER. 350 comic cuts. The people yearn for it. *It will sell in dull times!!* Show it to a man and he surrenders. IT IS SURE EVERY TIME. *Don't bother with heavy book that nobody wants.* Humor is the thing that takes. AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE. Send for circulars and EXTRA TERMS to TO-DAY PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, New York, Boston or Chicago.

Temple of Fashion
M. LIEBERMAN'S
CLOTHING HALL,
IN THE "HOLLOW,"
(OPPOSITE THE "BEE HIVE,")
ELKTON, MD.
I beg leave to call the attention of the public in general to the fact that I have just returned from the Eastern markets—New York, Philadelphia and Boston—with a very fine and well selected stock of
Spring & Summer Goods,
comprising the very LATEST STYLES in patterns and cut, which I am prepared to sell as low—AND LOWER—than any other house in this town or in the city. By giving me an early call, it will enable you to make a good selection.
M. LIEBERMAN,
In the "Hollow," opposite the Bee Hive,"
april 11, 1874—tf ELKTON, MD.

144 SCHOOL TEACHERS WANTED to engage during the Spring and Summer in a business paying $3.30 per month in their own counties. Address ZIEGLER & McCURDY, Philadelphia, Pa.

FERTILIZERS, &C.

SEED POTATOES.
EARLY ROSE, CARTER and WHITE PEACH BLOWS.
PLOW CASTINGS of all kinds.
Best Quality of Whitewashing Lime.
For by J. E. ALEXANDER & BRO.,
mar 21, 1874—3m Elkton, Md.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.
The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of DAVIS & MILLER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
I. D. DAVIS.
Elkton, April 1st, 1874. S. K. MILLER.
I. D. DAVIS, of the above firm, will continue the *LUMBER BUSINESS*, at the old stand at the Depot, and settle the business of the old firm.
April 4—3w I. D. DAVIS.

PACIFIC GUANO.
Interesting to Grain Growers.
The Analysis of Wheat and Straw show:
Phosphate of Magnesia 12.03
Phosphate of Lime 49.31
Messrs. Moss & Bruckner, Analytical Chemists, report as follows:
Orchilla Guano contains
Phosphate of Magnesia ..... 11.0+
Phosphate of Lime, over 55.95
ORCHILLA for sale by
Aug. 30, 1873. D. SCOTT & BRO.

Fertilizers.
DIAMOND STATE,
NATIONAL,
LISER, TIERS, and
BONE MEAL PHOSPHATES, &C.
LIME, SALT,
Seed Oats & Early Rose Potatoes.
Highest Cash Price paid for
GRAIN, HAY and STRAW.
DAVIS, PUGH & CO.,
mar 28, 1874—tf NORTH EAST, MD.

ANALYSIS AND VALUE
OF
Waring & Bro.'s Ground Bone
AND THAT OF
Lister Bones Compared.

	WARING'S BONE.	LISTER'S BONE.
Bone Phosphate of Lime	25.06	45.78
Organic and Volatile	35.21	37.91
Water	13.26	8.57
Carbonate of Lime		3.94
Insoluble		3.80
Common Salt and Sulphate Soda	21.52	
Sand and Sulphate of Lime	4.75	
	100.00	100.00
Nitrogen in Animal Matters	3.74	3.28½
Phosphoric Acid in Phosphate of Lime	11.48	20.97
Calculated Value per 2,000 lbs	$56.94	$48.92

Or by proportion when
WARING'S BONE sells for $42.00
LISTER BONES should sell for $33.79

The above analysis of Lister Bro.'s Bone Meal is the one published by themselves. That of Waring & Bro. was made by the State Assayer of Massachusetts, from a sample forwarded by John I. Carter, Superintendent of East rn Pa. Experimental Farm. We know nothing of the whole proceeding until we saw it in print.

The value is arrived at by the rule laid down by the Chemist who analyzed Lister Bro.'s Bone, viz: By multiplying the per centage of Nitrogen by 20; that of Phosphoric Acid by 6½; adding the two products, and multiplying the whole by 20.

WARING & BRO.,
April 4, 1874—tf COLORA, MD.

NOTICES, &C.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL ELECTION.
The Stockholders of the ELKTON BUILDING SOCIETY are hereby notified that an Election of Officers of the Society for the ensuing year will be held on SATURDAY EVENING, April 11th, 1874, at the usual place of meeting of the Society. H. H. GILPIN,
April 4, 1874—2w Secretary.

ORPHANS' COURT.
The STATED MEETINGS of the Orphans' Court of Cecil county will be held on the SECOND TUESDAY in every month. Executors, Administrators and Guardians, wanting their accounts stated, will please bring in the vouchers a few days before Court.
REUBEN D. JAMAR,
Nov 30, 1867—y Register.

TO THE PUBLIC.
I have removed to the COACH SHOPS, at the Brick Meeting House, Md., where I am prepared to do all kinds of Work in my line in a workmanlike manner, such as CARRIAGES, Light and Heavy WAGONS, &c.—All kinds of Country Smithing done. Particular attention paid to Horse Shoeing. Repairing promptly attended to. Prices moderate. Respectfully,
mar 28, 1874—2m JAS. C. THOMAS.

Mutual Building Association
OF CECIL COUNTY.
Issues Semi-Annual Series in January and July.—Premiums paid in Monthly Instalments. Loans can be repaid at any time. Stockholders can withdraw at any time, with legal interest. Series "G" will be issued the last Saturday in July, 1874.
President—DAVID SCOTT. *Treasurer*—R. HAINES
Secretary—R. G. REESE. *Counsel*—C. MCCULLOUGH.
May 3, 1873—1y

Meetings of County Commissioners.
THE regular meetings of the County Commissioners will be held on the second TUESDAY of every month.
Persons having claims against the County, will please file the same in the Commissioners' Office, with a legal voucher; as no account will be allowed not properly chargeable to the same.
Collectors and others having accounts to be stated or settled will apply to the Clerk during the recess of the Board. By Order
I. F. VANARSDALE, Clerk
Commissioners of Cecil County.
No 14, 1867—y

ORDER NISI.
ADALINE PHYSICK, NEXT FRIEND, &c., vs. MARY E. PHYSICK AND OTHERS.
In the Circuit Court for Cecil county. In chancery. No. 543, D. S.
ORDERED, This 19th day of March, in the year 1874, that the sale made and reported by William J. Jones and L. Marshall Haines, Trustees for the sale of the real estate mentioned in the proceedings in the above entitled cause, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 21st. day of May next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in Cecil county once a week for one month, before the 21st. day of April next.
The report states the amount of sales to be $3,444.00.
A. W. MITCHELL, Clerk.
True copy: test, A. W. MITCHELL, Clerk.
Mar. 21, 1874—1m.

NOTICE.
U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE
SPECIAL TAXES.
The Law of December 24, 1872, requires every person engaged in any business, avocation, or employment which renders him liable to a SPECIAL TAX to procure and place conspicuously in his establishment or place of business a STAMP denoting the payment of said Special Tax for the Special Tax Year beginning May 1, 1874, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1874.

The Taxes embraced within the provisions of the Law above quoted are the following, viz:

Rectifiers	$200 00
Dealers, retail liquor	25 00
Dealers, wholesale liquor	100 00
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale	50 00
Dealers in malt liquors, retail	20 00
Dealers in leaf tobacco	25 00
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco	500 00
And on sales over $1,000, fifty cents for every dollar over $1,000.	
Dealers in manufactured tobacco	5 00
Manufacturers of stills	50 00
And for each still manufactured	20 00
And for each worm manufactured	20 00
Manufacturers of tobacco	10 00
Manufacturer of cigars	10 00
Peddlers of tobacco, first class (more than two horses)	50 00
Peddlers of tobacco, second class (two horses)	25 00
Peddlers of tobacco, third class (one horse)	15 00
Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class (on foot or public conveyance)	10 00
Brewers of less than 500 barrels	50 00
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100 00

Any person, so liable, who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to the severe penalty of 50 PER CENT. ADDITIONAL, besides prosecuted, after May 1st, 1874.

Persons or firms, in the Third Division, comprising Harford, Cecil, Kent and Queen Anne's counties, liable to pay any of the Special Taxes named above, must apply to L. A. C. GERRY, Deputy-Collector of Internal Revenue, office at PORT DEPOSIT, Cecil county, Md., and pay for and procure the Special-Tax Stamp or Stamps they need, prior to May 1, 1874, and without further notice.
J. W. DOUGLASS,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., *February* 16, 1874.

L. A. C. GERRY, Deputy Collector.
THIRD DIVISION,
will be in attendance for the collection of Special Taxes as follows, viz:
HARFORD COUNTY.
Friday, May 1st,
Havre de Grace ..... at A. & G. T. Lyon & Co.'s Store.
Tuesday and Wednesday, May 5th and 6th,
Belair ..... at Hanna's Hotel.
CECIL COUNTY.
Friday and Saturday, May 8th and 9th,
Elkton ..... at Fall's Hotel.
KENT COUNTY.
Tuesday and Wednesday, May 12th and 13th,
Chestertown ..... at Voshell House.
QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY.
Thursday and Friday, May 14th and 15th,
Centreville ..... at J. T. Wooter's Drug Store.
ALL OTHER TIMES at his Office, PORT DEPOSIT, CECIL COUNTY, Md., to which Office the Tax may be sent by *Money Orders, Registered Letters or Express* prepaid. In each case give name in full, and Post Office address. JAMES McINTIRE, Collector
April 4, 1874—4w First District, Md.

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

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

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

BLATCHLEY'S
Improved CUCUMBER WOOD PUMP, Tasteless, Durable, Efficient and Cheap. The best Pump for the least money. Attention is especially invited to Blatchley's Patent Improved Bracket and New Drop Check Valve, which can be withdrawn without removing the Pump, or disturbing the Joints. Also, the Copper Chamber, which never cracks or scales, and will outlast any other. For sale by Dealers and the Trade generally. Inquire for Blatchley's Pump, and if not for sale in your town, send direct to
CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, Manufacturer,
506 Commerce Street,
mar 14, 1874—6m Philadelphia, Pa.

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—3ms3mf PHILADELPHIA.

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.

WILMINGTON.

GEORGE H. ASH,
Merchant Tailor,
No. 4 E. THIRD STREET,
Nov 8, 1873—1y WILMINGTON, DEL.

The Patent Standard Tubular Argand
LAMP.
Safety, Economy, Durability, Beauty and Convenience.
No Gases to Explode—The Best Light in the World for the Least Money—Perfect Combustion and no Odor from the Oil—Parts of the Lamp Readily and Cheaply Replaced if broken—A Parlor Ornament, Beautiful as well as Useful.
FOR SALE BY
ADAMS & BRO.,
500 Market Street,
Jan 24, 1874—tf WILMINGTON, DEL.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
As the long nights are upon us, when more artificial light is necessary, it behooves all who require a good
ILLUMINATING O