The Cecil Whig

ELKTON, MAY 23, 1874.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

Congress seems as far from agreeing upon any plan to settle the vexed currency question as it was on the first day of the session, and it appears reasonably sure to predict that nothing will be done at the present session that will in any way assist toward a solution of the momentary difficulty. The truth is that little or nothing can be done by Congress to hasten the natural course of events which are receding back to find their original level, from which the great business swell was heaved by the eruption of a mighty internal revolution. The war found the country prospering in a natural, business-like way in all branches of industry. No bank note smaller than $5 was circulated and silver and gold were plenty, the business currency of the country being almost entirely in coin. But the mighty earthquake shock of war brought every kind of business to a stand-still for a few months. And then trade began to find new channels, created by the demands of government. The iron and brass foundries were put to work to supply war material; the leather business was worked to its utmost capacity to fill orders for the same customer; the woolen manufactories had all they could do in supplying material for clothing for the soldiers; agriculture was taxed to furnish grain, meat, hay, horses and mules for the great waste of the war; the Government started its printing presses and made money to pay for these products. The demand being great, the prices of every thing ran up to fabulous hights. People who could scarce raise a five dollar bill before the war, suddenly found their pockets lined with greenbacks. Luxury grew apace and extravagance spread among the most economical classes of society with its corrupting influence; speculation and thevery among officials became apparently the rule. No man valued money at any thing like the estimate it bore but a half dozen years previous. The tide of prosperity--apparent at least--swelled higher and higher; manufacturing establishments were all turned into work shops for the Government, which was almost the sole customer, and new works were rapidly built to supply the increasing demand. Business had received a tremendous momentum during the war, and when it closed, with everybody's pockets full of greenbacks, the soldiers flush with their last instalment from the paymaster; gamblers and bounty jumpers in the midst of their harvest; and every thing continued to move on apparently without any check from the stoppage of the war. The great momentum kept things moving and for a time no one noticed that the machine was gradually losing speed, that the engine was beginning to gradually move slower. Business was not so brisk as it had been, but the business men and commercial newspapers, promised a revival in the Spring; and when Spring came, but without the promised revival, then the soothsayers predicted a brisk Fall trade; and thus the evil demon of hard times was pushed aside and the reality postponed. But all the time the great train which the war had put in motion was gradually slacking speed and must finally come to a stand-still. Railroads through all parts of the country were projected and put under contract. Some of them were finished, others partially so, and the men who had these works in charge strained every nerve to keep things moving, but the fatal day came at last, and that fatal momentum caused by the great throes of a rebellion finally ceased, and the machine stood still.

And now to start it up again and create prosperity like that fever excitement which the nation has just passed through, we have hosts of those prophets of the past, who, looking back to the paper money era, prescribe more paper money as the cure for this terrible stagnation. The paper money can easily be made, and all the mills with all that immense productive power of machinery, can be again started, but where is there another "Uncle Sam" to purchase the goods? The theory of inflation is a dream. A thousand millions more of greenbacks would not cure the present depressed state of trade and demoralized system of labor, wages and prices. We must in future depend on the real wants of the people for demand, and we have once more taken our place along side of the plodding denizens of the whole commercial world. We must once more come back to the world's standard of money, and the world's way of doing business. Government greenbacks are promises to pay and to pay in gold, and the world insists that the time has come for some provision to be made for paying those promises. Trade and the consciences of men are both pausing to see this great debtor commerce, like all honest debtors who mean to do a legitimate business, to pay up according to promise. The crazy inflationists, like false prophets promise great things for the revival of trade, if they had another hundred million of paper money stamped by the Government. They don't tell us how this promised prosperity can be renewed, but point to the past. There is no past. It is gone for ever—swept away by the war, never to return. Silver and gold will bring back steady business and stable prosperity—let the nation move toward that objective point.

PEACE REIGNS IN WARSAW.—The Brooks-Baxter war in Little Rock, Arkansas, was brought to a close on Saturday last, by a proclamation issued by the President declairing Baxter legal Governor. The people received the news with universal joy. Brooks and his followers submitted with a very bad grace and considerable grumbling. Chief Justice M'Clure and Sheriff Oliver, Brookites, have repaired to Washington to lay the case of their defeated chief before Congress, and *protest*.

Judge McClure is reported to have said that all the statements upon which Attorney-General Williams based his opinion in the Brooks-Baxter case are "false from beginning to end," and that neither the Supreme Court nor other Courts of Arkansas have had under adjudication the cases erroneously made up by Mr. Williams. He also said that Brooks had surrendered only to the Federal authorities, and that he would continue to be recognized as the lawful Governor by the State Auditor, Treasurer and Attorney-General, in fact by all the executive officers except the Secretary of State. "If," says McClure, "Mr. Williams can dictate who is Governor of Arkansas against all the executive officers and the decisions of Court, then there is no longer a Republican form of Government in Arkansas."

NO EXTRA SESSION.—It seems probable that the State is to be saved the expense and infliction of an extra session of the Legislature, which seemed imminent for some time, in order to repair the clumsy wording of the assessment law passed at the last session. A case has been made up in Baltimore and the subject is in the Courts, and we are assured by the Governor, that the belief is general in judicial circles that the law will be construed in those contradictory parts in accordance with the meaning and intent of the makers.

WEDDING AT THE WHITE HOUSE.—On Thursday morning, Miss Nellie Grant, daughter of the President, and Mr. Sotoris were married at the Presidential Mansion. The wedding was a quiet one it was said, about *three hundred* guests *only* being invited. The happy couple stayed in New York on Thursday night, and sailed for Europe the next day.

THE ALMS HOUSE RING.

From right good authority a report reaches us that the affairs of Cecil County Alms House are conducted more for the advantage of those having the institution and its affairs in charge, than for the comfort of the inmates, or with an eye single to the best interests of the tax-payers. Contracts are not made for supplies, nor are the supplies purchased in large quantities at a time, but instruction is given the overseer to deal at the several county stores, in North East, Cherry Hill, Mechanics Valley and Elkton; and to patronize the keepers of such stores who *belong to* the *Democratic* party, under the rule that the party must be patronized. Such a system of ring rule cannot fail to compromise the interests of the tax-payers.

Our informant, assures us that a suggestion, that it would be more economical to purchase supplies in large quantities, is always met by the reply that the party (Democratic) will not permit it. In the language of our informant: "The Trustees furnish as many of the supplies as possible themselves, present their own bills to themselves at the monthly meeting, pass the said bills and order their Treasurer, who is also a member of the Board, to pay them, and order the overseer to go to the neighborhood stores and purchase groceries, etc., for the next month, *eat a good dinner*, and go home, to meet at the stated time the next month, and go through the same routine, without looking at all after the sanitary condition of the Institution."

This seems to be a very pleasant, neighborly way of transacting business. But it will probably strike the reader of ordinary comprehension that there is a duty expected of this Board of Trustees above that of furnishing stores from their own surplus produce and eating monthly "good dinners." It is much more important these helpless wards of the county should receive that degree of comfort and sanitary attention which the annual liberal appropriations by the County Commissioners entitle them to, and which such an outlay warrants.

Our informant, however, charges that the sanitary condition of the Alms House is sadly neglected, and that the Board of Trustees give but little or no attention to this important subject. He also says that one member of the Board supplies fish, another coal and fertilizers, a third beef, calves, etc., another bacon, corn, hay, &c., &c. The keeper, his wife and a widow daughter all receive salaries, and they probably earn them, but the people would like to have a statement of these things. This reads very much like the history of all corporation "rings." The members of the Board are the supply contractors. The keeper provides a "good dinner" for the Board when it meets. The Board pass the bills of the individual members of the Board, and the Treasurer, a member of the Board also, cashes them, and the thing works as smoothly as a well-oiled machine. The lame, the halt and blind, seem to be but a secondary object of care to the Board. A market for country produce at the seller's own price, and cash down seem to be the primary object. For a statement of the condition of the paupers, our correspondent refers us to the attending physician, but we don't understand that to be in the line of our duty. The County Commissioners, it seems to us, would be the proper parties to refer to the *medicine man*. There is an anecdote told, illustrating the manner of supplying beef to this institution sometimes practiced. A member having a beef that was unwilling to go peacefully to the butchers to be slaughtered on a hot July day, was dragged to the place of execution at the tail of a wagon, and well cudgeled for holding back. The consequence of this system of droving was that the animal was so heated and bruised up that the butcher refused to purchase the beef, but agreed to slaughter it for the owner, who was fortunately a Trustee of the Alms House. The animal was dressed, thrown on a wagon smoking hot, and hauled to the Alms House in the middle of a hot Summer day. This beef proved too much for even the stomachs of those hardy boarders, and was thrown to the dogs. The thrifty member, however, presented his bill and received the price of the beef.

We don't know that these stories, or any of them are true. They may be gross exaggerations, but under the system which our Alms House is conducted, with a Board disposed to be mercenary, they might easily be realized. There is no statement or proper Report of the affairs of that institution published or laid before the County Commissioners. And why does not the county Treasurer have charge of the funds of the Alms House, as well as the funds disbursed for other purposes? and the County Commissioners might very properly scrutinize the bills before ordering them to be paid. A Board of Directors who are at the same time supply contractors of an institution, do not seem to be the proper persons to pass upon their own bills. In a word this Cecil County Alms House has all the ear marks of a complete "ring" concern. Would it not be as well for our present Board of County Commissioners, who have shown a commendable purpose to rip up by the roots the ring corruption which has been practiced by a clique of Elkton politicians, to take this Alms House ring in charge? If it is so as has long been represented, that some half dozen politicians make a market of Cecil County Alms House for their produce, it is high time this practice was put an end to; and if these scandalous tales are not true, it is also high time they were authoritatively denied; and a system devised by which it would be impossible to impose on the public and neglect the paupers. Let the County Commissioners put a stop to *plucking* the fat hen.

The Postmaster-General in the House.

The Post Office bill was disposed of in the House on Wednesday. Mr. Tyner engineered the measure on behalf of the Appropriations Committee, and during the whole of the debate the Postmaster-General sat at his elbow, with an array of papers and documents on a desk before him, and supplied Mr. Tyner with facts and arguments to repel the attacks of the Democrats upon the administration of the Department. The old straw-bid scandal was revamped and made the most of by Mr. Kendall and others; but Mr. Tyner had no difficulty in showing that Mr. Creswell made the best arrangements he could under the law to continue the service on routes where the lowest bidder failed to carry out his contract. Mr. Eldredge aimed a blow directly at the Postmaster-General, saying that not one dollar of the money received as forfeitures for the non-fulfillment of contracts had ever been paid into the Treasury. This meant, if it meant anything, that the money had been stolen by somebody. Mr. Creswell got angry at this insinuation, and with a flushed face sprang to his feet as if about to reply, forgetful of the fact that he could not address the House. Recovering his composure in a moment, he whispered something to Mr. Tyner, who said that there had been no forfeitures of contracts under the new law, and there was therefore no money to be paid into the Treasury. The presence of the Postmaster-General on the floor during the debate was criticised by some members in conversation on the ground that he was attempting to influence legislation; others took the more sensible view that it was a praiseworthy action on his part to devote the day to explaining the workings of his Department, and said that all the Cabinet officers would do well to follow his example when the appropriation bills for their departments were under consideration.

☞A new Republican paper has been started at Dover, Del., *The State Sentinel*, edited by William Sharp, Esq. The new candidate for popular favor is well printed and its first number evinces sprightliness, taste and the spirit of a live paper. We wish it success.

WESTON'S FAILURE AFTER SUCCESS.

Edward Payson Weston finished his walk at the Hall of the American Institute a few minutes before 12 o'clock last Saturday night, having walked 430 miles within six days, with five minutes and 40 seconds to spare. His attempt has been both a failure and a success. He failed to walk 500 miles within six days, but he succeeded in walking 115 miles within 24 hours, a feat unequaled by any other pedestrian. He succeeded also in exhibiting powers of endurance which were truly wonderful, walking as he did at a rate of over five miles an hour during the last portion of the sixth day of his effort. Mr. Weston's friends are convinced that he can walk 500 miles within six days. They think that the tremendous effort on the first day, with the injury done on the same day by the wrinkling of his stocking on his left foot, making a very painful sore, broke him down. It is the opinion of many that Weston would have accomplished more if he had systematized his work, and not "spurted" so often to satisfy spectators.

After his stop on Friday night, at 11:41:34 P. M., Weston rested till 11:46:12 P. M. Resuming his walk, he finished the 370th mile at 12:59:17 A. M., and then retired to his room. On Saturday morning, at 5:59:34, he was again on the track. He complained of stiffness and lameness in his limbs, and limped along at a much slower rate than usual, accomplishing only four miles before breakfast, which he took at 7:26:35 A. M., and ate heartily. At 9:22:40 he started again, appearing better and quite fresh, though walking leisurely. He gradually increased his speed, however, and walked at the rate of four miles an hour till he reached the 380th mile, when he quickened his gait and walked more easily. During the forenoon the number of visitors continued to increase, and Weston seemed to become more interested, and, in the excitement of the crowd, to lose sight of the sure defeat which by this time, was apparent to all.

He rested a few moments at 11:30 A. M., and took a lunch; then starting again, he stepped off at a rapid rate, which he kept up till 4:5:19 P. M., when he scored his 400th mile, making it in 11:24. He again rested, reappearing on the track at 4:58:23 P. M., dressed in the suit which he wore when he started a week ago this morning, and to all appearances was as strong and fresh as at that time. He carried in his hand a boquet presented by Mrs. Dr. Doremus. Soon, however, he stripped down to his working costume.

The crowd by this time nearly filled the available space around the sides and in the center of the hall, the boundaries of the track being almost broken down by the press of those who wished to catch a glimpse of the pedestrian as he passed rapidly by them. He stopped about 15 minutes at 6:5:19 P. M. and had his feet washed and rubbed, and again at 8:35:19, when he partook of some refreshment. He made his last start at 9:0:58 P. M., greeted by cheers from the immense crowd. Notwithstanding his labors during the past six days, and the soreness of his foot which gave him serious trouble on the last three days, he set out at a rate of over five miles an hour, and kept it up to the end making mile after mile inside of twelve minutes. So great was the crowd at this time, numbering at least 6,000, that little could be seen of Weston except as he almost flew by the judges' stand; but his progress could be told at all times by the cheers and waving of handkerchiefs which followed him around the hall in one continuous wave of applause. As midnight approached the excitement increased so that the track was kept clear with the greatest difficulty. It being impossible to complete the 500 miles at midnight or within a few hours of it, Weston's physicians decided that he should stop at the end of the 430th mile which was finished at 11:59:14 P. M., the last mile being made in 10m. 53s. Weston had been working at his utmost strength since noon, and after crossing the line for the 3,010th time he sank into a chair exhausted and entirely overcome. The result of his great exhibition of physical endurance was announced by the judges, after which, with great difficulty, the police forced a way through the crowd and carried Weston to his private room. He was put to bed and immediately fell asleep.

☞The Ithaca Horse Rake has proved to be the best and is sold by MICHENER, at Colora, Md. Be sure and see it before buying, and order early as the demand is great. [76

FOUR VILLAGES DESTROYED

BY THE BURSTING OF A STORAGE RESERVOIR IN MASSACHUSETTS.

A frightful accident occurred on Saturday morning near Northampton, Mass., by which a great number of lives were lost and an immense amount of property was swept out of existence. On the upper part of Mill river, a small tributary of the Connecticut, in Hampshire county, there are three large reservoirs for the use of the numerous factories which line the banks of the stream along its whole course. One of these burst suddenly between 7 and 8 A. M., and the imprisoned waters were hurled with tremendous violence upon the villages below, while some of the inhabitants were not yet astir, and others were just going to their work. The southern half of the village of Williamsburg was almost obliterated. Thence the torrent swept over Skinnersville, Haydenville, and Leeds, destroying all the principal factories, and a great number of dwelling-houses. The disaster was so sudden that hardly anybody had time to get out of its path. The flood poured through the narrow gorge formed by the hills on each side of Mill river, demolishing everything before it, and carrying down an awful debris of shattered timbers, broken machinery, uprooted trees, and mangled corpses. At Florence, five miles below Williamsburg, the country becomes more open, and there the torrent spread itself over the meadows, and so spent its force. At Northampton, however, three miles further on, the swollen current of the river demolished several bridges and interrupted railway travel. About 150 lives were lost by the flood and the loss of property is estimated at $1,000,000. The catastrophy is attributed to the imperfect construction of the dam. Relief committees are rendering all the service possible to the people left destitute and homeless and contributions for the sufferers are being sent in from all parts of the adjacent States.

THE MYSTERIOUS STRANGER.

"Who is this gent?" the ladies ask,
That almost every day,
With splendid dress and genteel air,
Comes sauntering this way.

The beaux all envy him, and think
His income can't be small;
The *secret* is, he buys his clothes
AT BENNETT'S TOWER HALL.

By which he saves half his expenses in clothing, is enabled to dress elegantly and live at ease. Everybody should secure a bargain at BENNETT & CO.'s TOWER HALL, 518 Market Street, half-way between 5th and 6th Streets, Philadelphia.

—The muncipal election held at Cumberland, Maryland, on Monday, under the new city charter, resulted in the election of the Republican candidate for Mayor, and of six members of the City Council. Last year the Democrats elected the Mayor and the entire Council. Had the result been reversed our neighbor would doubtless have paraded the old time-worn rooster accompanied by an array of great capitals and small, with long lines of exclamation points like bayoneted infantry, to tell the nation what a glorious victory had been vouchsafed the Democracy.

☞Demorest for June reveals all the art and mystery of fashion to suit the fairest month in the year. The toilet has become one of the fine arts studied by every lady in the land. To dress becomingly and at the same time elegantly, without offending good taste by gaudiness, requires rare judgment, assisted by an artist in the art and mystery of arranging and contrasting colors and fabrics. There can be no better hand book for every lady who wishes to acquire a thorough knowledge of adorning her person to the best advantage, and at the least possible cost, than Demorest's Monthly Magazine.—Price $3 a year. Published at 838 Broadway, N. Y.

☞If you want any kind of Implements of the most approved kinds at *Grange* prices, don't fail to see MICHENER & Co., at Colora, and ask to see the Malta Plow and Van Wickle Grain Fan. [76

New Goods opening this week. Dress Goods, Cassimeres, Boots and Shoes, Canned Fruits, Syrups, Coffees, Teas and Sugars, cheap for Cash at the New Store of JOHN K. DRENNEN.

GENERAL NEWS.

—Congress has fixed upon the 22nd of June to adjourn.

☞No risk in buying of MICHENER & Co., at Colora, Md., for they always warrant their goods. [76

—Ten thousand dollars' worth of diamond jewelry, brought by Solomon Abrahams on the steamship Scotia, was seized by the New York custom officers on Saturday, on suspicion that it had been smuggled.

—Seven criminals—two white and five colored—were flogged and pilloried at New Castle, Del., on Saturday. One of them, a colored man named Ringgold, had been whipped twice before.

—Governor Moses, of South Carolina, and ex-Treasurer Humbert, of Orangeburg in the same State, have been indicted, at Columbia, for breach of trust, with fraudulent intention and for grand larceny.

—The Delaware liquor license law has the effect to shut up more than half the grog shops in the city of Wilmington. The Circuit Court of New Castle county last week granted 59 licenses and refused 70 applications from the city.

—Another enemy to the peach has been discovered in Caroline county, Md., a small black bug, which destroys the buds of the young trees. Like all other destructive insects, they exist in countless millions, and double their numbers in a day. No remedy has been discovered that will destroy the bugs which does not also kill the plant.

—It is stated from Washington that General Sherman will establish an army headquarters at St. Louis in October. As the bulk of the army is stationed west of the Mississippi, Gen. Sherman thinks that in case of an Indian war or other troubles in that section army operations could be better directed from St. Louis than from Washington.

—It is stated from Boston that the Cunard Company are contemplating the transfer of all their Liverpool and Boston steamers to New York. The reason assigned for the change is the high rate of railroad freights on grain and other produce from the West. There is much feeling in regard to the matter among Boston business men, and they are endeavoring to induce the railroad managers to lower their freights.

—At daylight on Tuesday Brooks vacated the capitol at Little Rock. He was accompanied by a small squad of cavalry, and is supposed to have taken the road towards Fort Smith. The Federal barricade across the street in front of the capitol was removed about noon, and the building was then occupied by Baxter and the Secretary of State. The friends of Baxter filled the Executive office and offered their congratulations, and a salute of 101 guns, heralded by the discharge of a 74-pounder, followed. The city government was then turned over to the Mayor, who appointed a special police to protect persons and property. The Attorney-General sent his resignation to Governor Baxter, who accepted it, and appointed J. L. Witherspoon to fill the vacancy. In the Legislature, J. B. Berry presented a petition contesting the right of Wheeler to the office of State Auditor. Several members of both Houses who had been actively engaged with Brooks appeared and took their seats. In the Senate a committee appointed to inquire whether any Senators had been engaged in the Brooks rebellion reported that John M. Clayton and R. A. Dawson had been so engaged.

☞Every body says the Champion Mower and Reaper is the best, and strange to say, you can buy them of MICHENER & Co., at Colora, Md., and fully warranted. [55

☞Godey for June is full of freshness and beauty as the month it celebrates. With this number the *eighty-eighth* volume of the Book is completed. In announcing this fact the Editor from his "Arm Chair" remarks, "It has taken just *forty-four* years to arrive at this point. How many of our readers recollect the commencement of the Book?" The illustrations of Godey this month are a steel-plate, beautifully colored fashions, an original tidy pattern, an extension sheet, etc. The following partial description of the extension sheet will convey some idea of dame Fashion's elaborate toilet: Fig. 1.—House dress of black silk. 2.—Black silk and grenadine costume for second mourning. 3.—Walking dress of two shades of brown silk. 4.—Dress of two shades of gray silk. 5.—Costume of gray silk and camel's-hair grenadine. 6.—House dress of pearl-colored silk and camel's-hair cashmere. 7.—Bonnet of black net trimmed with black silk, and black and blue feathers, and pink roses, blue silk quilled inside the brim. 8.—Fancy cap of white lace trimmed with pink flowers and ribbon. 9.—White chip hat, trimmed with black velvet, black feathers and pink roses; and several other hats and bonnets; and finally side combs made of tortoise shell. With such elaborate outfit as this Flora McFlimsy might air her charms in promenades, bower or hall. Whoever desires to study the fashions, will find Godey one of the best text books, with the addition of much useful information on a great variety of subjects.

SCRIBNER'S FOR JUNE.—"The South Carolina Problem" is discussed with fullness, sharpness and apparent fairness by Mr. Edward King, in the June number of *Scribner's*. This being one of "The Great South" series, the illustrations are, as usual, numerous, and deal with character as well as landscape and architecture.—There are in this number six stories, or parts of stories, the authors being the now famous Saxe Holm (the beginning of a story in two installments), Henry James, Jr., Rebecca Harding Davis, Adeline Trafton, Amalie La Forge Jules Verne. The second and concluding paper on Tennyson, by Stedman; an illustrated paper on "An Sable Chasm," the gate of the Adirondacks; a sketch, with portrait, of the poet Aldrich; an account of "An Elephant Hunt in Siam;" and poems by Colonel Higginson, Benjamin F. Taylor, Mary L. Ritter, Elizabeth Aken Allen and Martha P. Lowe comple the list of contributions. In "Topics of the Time" Dr. Holland writes about The Late Brooklyn Council, The Moral Power of Women, and A Good Fellow. The Old Cabinet has to do with Barbarism. There is a long and "timely" poem, "Diogenes in America" in Etchings, and there are book notices, scientific notes, etc., as usual.

☞No youth's magazine was ever so popular with the children as St. Nicholas. The moment its well-known cover is espied they seize upon the treasure and run shouting to each other that St. Nicholas has come, and oh, it is full of nice verses, and pictures, and funny stories; and everything else is forgotten till the new number is examined. The subscription price is $3 a year for single subscription, but whoever has a family of children to rear and instruct cannot invest $3 so profitably in anything else as in a copy of St. Nicholas. Published by Scribner & Co., New York.

Our Dormant Energies.

Our bodies are not as vigorous nor our minds as clear as they might be. This remark is true of at least two-thirds of civilized society, and of these two-thirds probably one-half is laboring under bodily infirmities of a character likely to shorten the lives of the sufferers.—This is a melancholy exhibit and furnishes abundant food for reflection. Can the evil be mitigated? It can. Lack of vitality is the primary cause of most of the physical and mental suffering to which we are subjected, and therefore a vitalizing medicinal agent is the remedy required. Is there such a medicine? There is. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will rouse and energize the mind and body when the life-power of the system is in a comparatively dormant state. The languid, feeble, desponding invalid is not aware of the latent energies that underlies his debility. He thinks there is no element of vigor left in his frame, when the fact is that his physical capabilities are merely asleep and only require waking up. Let him stimulate and tone his animal machinery and endow it with new motive power, through the agency of this incomparable invigorant, and he will soon feel like a new man, or rather like a man who has received a new lease of life, and the requisite health to enjoy it. Many business men suffer from chronic languor and depression caused by too close application to business. Hard students are often oppressed with melancholy from a like cause. Mechanics and working men are often affected in the same way as a result of over-labor. To all who are in this condition, from whatever cause, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will prove a signal blessing. It is a perfect panacea for physical debility and mental gloom. It strengthens the body, clears the mind and calms the nervous system; while as a remedy for indigestion, biliousness, constipation, rheumatism, and intermittent and remittent fevers, it takes precedence of all other medicines.

☞"Cecil county families know what good Soap is; they use the "Wilmington City." 4

Floor, Stair and Table Oil Cloths, White and Check Mattings, Rag and Hemp Carpets at McCRERY & BOULDEN'S.

Notice to Consumers of Foul Lime.

FOUL LIME can be had in large or small quantities, at either of the Works. FREE OF COST.

THOMAS R. BROWN, Engineer.
Office of Phila. Gas Works, May 18, 1874.
May 23, 1874—1w

LETTER FROM KANSAS.

FORT SCOTT, KANSAS, May 12th, 1874.

EDITOR WHIG:—You and your readers probably think that one description of a trip across the plains suffices for any trip, varied, of course, by casual incidents of more or less importance. But such is not the case. I passed through the Indian Territory last Winter, at which time I spoke of its good qualities through the columns of *The Whig*; but in the language of the Queen of Sheba, "The half has not been told."

Now that the season has arrived which poets rave about, and of which school-girl compositions prattle so sweetly, a trip across this beautiful country excites different emotions of varied intensity. Even now I am unable to give you a detailed description of the matchless scenery, ever new and ever charming, and as sensational as new and varied, and can only say that a trip through five bands of flowers during present month produces the most vivid emotions and intense sensations experienced in a life-time, and such as will never be obliterated even by the coursing hand of Time. Leaving Fort Scott, Kansas, at 11:15 P. M., we arrive at Vinita, in the Territory, and the junction of the Atlantic & Pacific railroad, in the early morning,—say 4 o'clock—finding it light, but the sun not yet risen, to breathe the air that is but the breath of miles of blooms; to listen to the wildwood warblers, those "God taught minstrels of the grove, sing their notes of thanksgiving and praise that the reign of Winter is over, and that the glad streams of life flow again through dews meadows and banks and flowers that fling their fragrance to the passing breeze; while all about us we see the majestic oak, the humbler sarub, the tiny plant, all clothed in their shining livery of green; and the sweet violet, the fragrant magnolia, and their long train of brilliant sisters that have come forth from their wintry prisons to enjoy the warm sunshine, the balmy breeze, and smile again in glad freedom beneath the genial skies of spring,—all growing and blooming as if nature intended, and made welcome to every blessed ray of sunshine. "What grace!" "How beautiful!" one cries over and over beholding them, and instantly falls again to admiring them with that unpreasable gluttony which seizes upon one in home rards upon pond lilies. But we find the bright-eyed, sturdy-legged Indian children roaming about, and as we meet or overtake them, they come eagerly up to us, bobbing their awkward courtesies, and holding out hand-full of blue bells, hyacinths, &c., for our acceptance—and for a passible dime. And what beds and beds of hard-full of them, the brightest, most fearless, impassioned looking flowers—flowers that are in no way identical to those seen in the Eastern States.

Shortly after sunrise we arrive at the Verdigris river, a stream that is certainly unequalled in beauty on this or any other continent. I would that I could give you an accurate description of it. But my pen is inadequate to the task. It must be seen to be appreciated. It is about 80 yards wide and 2½ feet in depth, and it seems lingeringly still and smooth as glass. On either side the brook alder tassels are quivering, and spice bushes perfuming all the air with their clustering, fairy yellow flowers, while I know have trees, with their creamy white blossoms, and one tall spikes of swamp honeysuckle with lovely leaves of an intense green, that look all too summery to have feet planted in such icecold waters, low their noble heads until a perfect arch is formed, as if to pay reverence to the beautiful stream beneath them. What beautiful flowers and exquisite masses pad the banks! One is charmed by the singular, yet lovely, aspect.

I am told there is a good deal of romance associated with this stream. It was Love that led that great, brave, and honorable man, Gen. Sam Houston, sought solitude and retirement after his alliance had proved fallacious. Probably I will not be digressing too far from my subject to tell you the cause of his trouble. He married a beautiful lady in Tennessee, at which time he was Governor of that State. After the ceremony was performed and they had repaired to the bridal chamber, she told him that she did not love him sufficiently to be his wife, but loved another instead, and had married him through the persuasion of her friends, but would endeavor to learn to love him. He at once bid farewell to his fair bride, immediately resigned the Governorship, and sought solitude on the beautiful banks of the Verdigris. Several of the newspapers of that day denounced him bitterly for his action in this matter, but the note he made if it in his diary, published since his death, are near as I now remember, was thus: "Let the press say what it chooses of me. I have acted only the part of a gallant man and a gentleman, and if my character will not stand the shock, let me loose it. No word shall ever escape my lips that can cast a shadow upon her character, neither will I suffer it from the lips of others." While living on the banks of the Verdigris he was liked so well by the Cherokee Indians that they made him a chief. When the trouble arose between Texas and Mexico he was made Commander-in-Chief of the Texan army, and crowned himself with glory at the battle of San Jacinto. His subsequent career is well known.

It was to this stream the young Indians for miles around brought their beautiful squaws to whisper in their (doubtless willing) ears that "old, old story, yet ever new" while gliding over its silvery surface in their little canoes, although the language used may not all have been so choice as Longfellow puts in the mouth of the big chief in his "Wooing of Hiawatha," certainly they could not have found a more fitting place, for even the roughest, hardest heart must have found an inlet where the tender emotions stirred by the influences of such a place could find an entrance. But alas! the advancing march of civilization has proclaimed that never again shall Miss and Mr. Lo, "Paddle their own canoe" down this lovely river, and, forgetting all else but words of love, "gaze down into its mystic depths and silently watch the sportive full frog gymnast its portly form upon the banks, or the dainty mouthed cat-fish as it glides tranquilly beneath the evanescent eel and "sich."

The next point of especial interest is "Limestone Gap," where the M. K. & T. Railroad passes through a small spurr of the Boston mountain. This spurr is composed of a superior quality of blue limestone. The scenery at this point is picturesque and grand. The mountain is decorated with a most gaudy variety of new and beautiful flowers. No words can describe a ramble at this time over this mountain. Here are the fantastic honeysuckle tubes giving off their nutmeg odor; banks of roses; clumps of beautiful white lilies, and innumerable other beauties.

But I am now half way across the Territory, and will stop for the present, and tell you something of the remainder of it in my next letter. C. F. W.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE GEM
MICROSCOPE
is the most wonderful scientific production of the nineteenth century. It furnishes the power of a high-priced instrument for a mere trifle, and exceeds in usefulness any microscope ever invented. It reveals the hidden wonders of God's minute creation—as Eels in Vinegar, Animals in Water, Butterflies' Feathers, the Golden Marrow of a Hair, etc., etc. *Reveals the TRICHINA SPIRALIS or Pork Worm, wherever it exists in pork.* IT IS JUST THE THING FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG FOLKS, and grown folks too. Price, $1.50. Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price. A GREAT CHANCE FOR AGENTS. Agents Wanted Everywhere. Men and Women, Boys and Girls: whole or spare time, day-time *or evening*. COMPLETE OUTFIT mailed postpaned, on receipt of price. Address THE BEVERLY COMPANY, 281 Wabash Avenue, Chicago.
May 23, 1874—3w

"ARLINGTON."

This Very High Bred Trotting Stallion
will stand for the Service of Mares, at my farm, three miles west of Newark, Del., the present Season, on the very moderate terms.

$15 SINGLE SERVICE. $15 SEASON, $25 TO INSURE. Young Mares.

DESCRIPTION.—Arlington is 13 years old, color black, 16 hands high, and a trotter and sire of trotters. His Colts, now maturing in the vicinity of Washington, D. C., are all very promising and are being sold at very high prices. A 3 years old of his get was sold last Summer, in Montgomery county, Md., for $2,200, to a party in New York, and Mr. A. F. Fancett, the former owner of Dexter, purchased a 3 years old, in the same county, at $1,000. Hon. Montgomery Blair, of Washington, has one of his colts, for which he could get a high price, but declines to sell. President Grant has two very promising ones; and I am assured that all the colts he sired (the majority are from ordinary mares) are very fine and fast steppers.

PEDIGREE.—Arlington was sired by Kosuth, he by the celebrated Long Island Black Hawk. Arlington's dam was thoroughbred, being sired by Alamode, out of a May Day mare. Alamode was by the thoroughbred imported Stallion, Margrave.

Persons having mares to breed are invited to call and see him, and they cannot fail to admire him.

☞Persons disposing of Insured Mares will be held accountable for the insurance.

Application and communications addressed to BARNEY MOORE, on the farm, and payment to be made to him.

May 23, 1874—1w CHAS. A. MURPHY.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF
Two Valuable Farms,
And several LOTS of TOWN PROPERTY.

By virtue of a power contained in a Deed of Trust from Samuel B. Foard, and of a Decree of the Circuit Court for Cecil county, in chancery, the undersigned, will offer at Public Sale, at the Court House door, in Elkton, on

Tuesday, the 16th day of June, 1874,

at 1 o'clock P. M., all the following described property:

No. 1. FARM IN SASSAFRAS NECK, containing

343 ACRES, 1 ROOD

AND 23 PERCHES, more or less, now occupied by John T. Wilson, and bounded west by Chesapeake Bay, and south by Peach Creek, adjoining lands of Dulite Col. J. C. Greene and others. About one hundred acres are WOODLAND and thirty-five acres of this fine Chestnut Timber. The residue of the land is in a good state of cultivation, of first-rate quality. A PEACH ORCHARD of Six Thousand Trees is in full bearing.

The buildings consisting of Brick DWELLING HOUSE, and Out-Houses, are in good condition. There is a first-rate Fishing Shore on the property.

This property is beautifully situated on the Chesapeake Bay, opposite the mouth of the Susquehanna River, with fine facilities for landing lime and manures, and sending away grain and other farm products.

No. 2. Is a large FARM in the Second Election District on the great road from Elkton down the Peninsula, about four miles from Elkton, now occupied by William H. Rhodes. This farm contains

370 ACRES, More or Less,

and adjoins the lands of David M. Taylor, Benjamin B. Chambers, William W. Boulden and others; is in the highest state of cultivation, and is regarded as one of the most productive farms in the county.

There is a good Frame DWELLING HOUSE, large and in good order, on the property; also all necessary outbuildings. A large Peach Orchard of twenty-six hundred trees, and an Apple Orchard of choice fruit.

This farm is from one to two miles from the Chesapeake & Delaware Canal at Chesapeake City, affording easy access to market.

No. 3. Is a TRACT OF LAND, containing

21 Acres, 1 Rood, 32 Perches,

MORE OR LESS,

This land is part of the property of the late Gen. James Sewall, lies on the east of the main road from Elkton down the Peninsula, half a mile from Elkton, and is most eligibly situated for a country residence. The land is of excellent quality, and under good fencing.

No. 4. Is a beautiful LOT OF LAND, on the north side of Main street, in the town of Elkton, near the Protestant Episcopal Church, fronting on Main street fifty-two feet and running back to another street one hundred and ninety-eight feet. The lot is improved by a handsome and commodious FRAME DWELLING, of modern style and nearly new. This is one of the finest and most desirable residences in the town, and is well supplied with out-buildings.

No. 5. Is a LOT OF LAND in Elkton, fronting about 100 feet on North street, north of the Railroad and is improved by a block of four new frame Tenement Houses, and one other Frame House.

TERMS OF SALE, prescribed by decree: One-third of the purchase money in Cash on day of sale; one other third in Six months thereafter, and the residue in Twelve months from day of sale. The credit payments to bear interest from day of sale and to be secured by the bond or notes of the purchasers with security to be approved by the Trustee.

JACOB TOME,
May 23, 1874. Trustee.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The creditors of Samuel B. Foard are hereby notified to file their claims, with the vouchers thereof duly authenticated, with the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Cecil county, within four months from the sixteenth day of June, 1874.

JACOB TOME,
May 23, 1874—ts Trustee.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT A LOW PRICE.

A LARGE STONE MANSION, with extra conveniences; suitable for an Hotel, Boarding or Country House; or a private Residence. With 8 Acres of ground attached. Situated about 5 miles from Port Deposit, and near the Rising Sun. Terms accommodating. The location is picturesque, healthy and convenient, and near the Balt. & Phila. Central Railroad.

For further particulars, inquire of the Editor of *The Whig*. [April 25, 1874—6w

Farm-Land, or Farm, for Sale.

FORTY ACRES, in fair fields, fenced in part by live hedge. Trees in the have been filled for years and with good results. There is Water, Fruit and Timber on it, and an excellent site for Buildings.

—OR—

A FARM OF FIFTY ODD ACRES, with a DWELLING, tastefully shaded, and Well of good water close by. Frame Barn, and other outbuildings. The land, fenced in part by live hedge, is of good quality and well watered. There is fine timber, and a great variety of fruit on it.

—OR—

The above tracts, divided by a lane, to one purchaser. The farms, suitable for dairy purposes, are in the Fifth District of Cecil county, Md., on the road from Cantwell's Tavern to Rising Sun; that for more fertile, better situated, and in a better neighborhood. Price to suit the times, and to one who wants a home, immediate possession given, if desired.

For further particulars apply to on the premises, or address,