The Cecil Whig

ELKTON, SEPTEMBER 17, 1870.

FOR CONGRESS,

HENRY R. TORBERT,

OF CECIL COUNTY.

Suicidal.

Some of the Shore politicians proclaim their purpose of bolting the nomination of Mr. Torbert, and allege in justification of the act, that the nomination was secured by disreputable means, or, in other words, by a fraud. A history of the proceedings, however, does not support this charge.

The Denton *Union* is spokesman in the case, and gives, in substance, the following reasons as the plea put by the dissenters:—First, that the Convention adopted a rule that a majority of the whole number of delegates in the District, sixteen, should be necessary to a choice. The delegates from Queen Anne's, three in number, failed, to reach Cambridge, on account of a boat having been withdrawn from the line between Baltimore and the Choptank river, by which the delegates had arranged to reach Cambridge. This mishap left the Convention three short of being full, and the majority of those present, fourteen.—The claim is set up by the dissenters that these delegates would have voted for Judge Goldsborough had they been present, while others of Goldborough's friends claim two, and concede one to Mr. Torbert. On the other hand, Mr. Torbert's friends claim that he had at least two of the delegates from Queen Anne's. Which party is correct we are not able to say positively, neither can any other. The simple fact is, that a majority of the votes present were in favor of Mr. Torbert, with one after the first ballot cast for Goldsborough, whom we are informed was *instructed* to vote for Torbert. After several votes resulting fourteen for Torbert and thirteen for Goldsborough, the Convention voted to rescind the rule requiring sixteen votes to nominate. The adoption of this rule, requiring more than a majority of the votes actually present, was, we think, an absurd step. This, the *Union* admits, and declares that had this rule *not* been adopted, and then rescinded, the dissenters would have been satisfied and yielded their support to the nominee. Prefacing this avowel, however, is the admission that Mr. Torbert's friends adopted the rule, knowing their strength. This excuse seems so trival as to entitle it to be classed with the wolf's charge against the lamb for muddying the stream below him. What appears to be the only real cause of the difficulty in Judge Goldsborough's case, was that he hadn't votes enough to nominate him.—Had there been fourteen votes present in his favor he would doubtless have been nominated, and every friend of Mr. Torbert would have given him a cordial support. When Mr. Torbert was declared nominated, it was moved by one of Judge Goldsborough's friends to make the nomination unanimous, which was done, and without dissent or opposition from any one, that we can learn. If the nomination was unfair, as alleged, it should not have been concurred in and endorsed by a unanimous vote. The objections, if any valid ones existed, should have been promptly stated then and there. To endorse an obligation and then repudiate it, is both dishonorable and impolite.

But suppose such a course is persisted in by the friends of Judge Goldsborough, and that opposition, or want of co-operation, defeat the Republican candidate, it cannot fail to injure Judge Goldsborough in the future, not only with Mr. Torbert's friends, but with the whole Republican party, outside of the immediate personal friends of the Judge: for the disaffection will most naturally be charged upon Mr. Goldsborough, even though he may be a victim to the rashness of his too ardent friends. The *Union*, as the organ of the party—and we hope for the sake of the Republican party of Caroline, a very small party—affected with irritation of the scalp, claims that Mr. Torbert *knows* that he is not the choice of the people of this District. How the *Union* came by this knowledge, it does not state. Perhaps the Democratic party is referred to in connection with its friends. That he was or is not the choice *may be*, but such a fact wasn't proven by the complexion of the Convention which nominated him.

What information independent of this the *Union* may possess we are not informed. But it is too late, if it were profitable heretofore, to discuss this question. It is the hope of the disappointed, we are told, that Mr. Torbert will withdraw under the "circumstances;" or, in plain terms, because some of those who pretty broadly hinted, before the nomination, that they didn't mean to support the Republican nominee, if that nominee proved to be Mr. Torbert, under any circumstances. This proposition is simply suicidal. Judge Goldsborough would not accept a nomination under such circumstances; and, if he should, the act would be so demoralizing that defeat would be a foregone conclusion.

But whatever way we may look at this inconsiderate act of those men, it is suicidal to themselves unless they mean to go to the Democratic party. Already that party is quoting the *Union*'s articles as campaign documents. At this important epoch in the affairs of the Republican party of Maryland, it has infinitely greater interests at stake than the mere success of this or that man as a Congressional candidate. Every feather that is placed in the path of a complete and thorough organization of the party, this campaign will increase to a pondrous weight, in all probability, a year hence. And we ask these men who are governed now less by reason than passion, for their own local interests and that of the party, to calmly reflect where their present course, if persisted in, will inevitably carry them. The success or defeat even of this or that Congressional candidate, is as nothing to the great interests ahead, which should claim the attention of every honest Republican above all and beyond all else. The course indicated in any of its phases by the *Union* of last week, is simply madness, if followed out. We trust that a sober, second thought will convince the most rash among the dissatisfied. A more damaging blow could not be struck at Judge Goldsborough's future political prospects. A course which promises evil and only evil to all concerned in it, in the future, had better be abandoned at once.

Look Out for Democrat FALSEHOOD.

The Democrats are spreading reports among the colored people that it will cost them five or six dollars apiece to be registered. Keep a sharp look out for such reports, and expose them. It will not cost a cent to get registered.

☞ If you want to be in a good humor all the week, get your washing nicely done by 10 o'clock Monday morning and have the clothes ironed and put away before night. Now if you don't know how to do this, just inquire at Moore & Bro., who manufacture that famous "*Wilmington City Soap.*" Ask your grocer for it.

☞ While Oak Hall is the *Largest* Clothing House in America, it is a plain, unpretending and comparatively inexpensive building, costing no more than many other houses, whose costly material and fancy work are in the place of large and commodious salerooms.

☞ REGISTER! ☜

On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of next week, all who would enjoy the rights of freemen at the polls, in November next, and who have not heretofore been registered, will have to repair to the places of registration, on one of the days above named, and attend to that important business.

The colored men who were registered in Elkton, last Spring, for the purpose of voting at the town election, had better present themselves to the Register of the 3d District, Mr. W. Gilpin, and make application to be registered, as the registration for the town election was informal, and without strict authority by law, and might furnish grounds for future cavil:

First District, Cecilton,
John Wroth, Register.
Second District, Chesapeake City,
Noble Biddle, Register.
Third District, Elkton,
W. R. Gilpin, Register.
Fourth District, Fair Hill,
Benj. C. Cowan, Register.
Fifth District, North East,
G. S. Jeffries, Register.
Sixth District, Rising Sun,
Robert A. Evans, Register.
Seventh District, Port Deposit,
Joseph W. Abrahams, Register.
Eighth District, Mount Pleasant,
Henry Reynolds, Register.
Ninth District, Brick Meeting House.
H. H. Duyckinck, Register.

Extracts

FROM THE LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE OF SPEAKER BLAINE, DATED AUGUST 4TH.

REDUCTION OF THE DEBT.

It is seventeen months to-day since General Grant was inaugurated as President of the United States. When he was invested with the Executive authority the National Debt amounted to $2,525,463,260. On the first day of the present month the total debt was $2,369,324,476, showing a reduction in the period referred to of the enormous sum of $156,138,784—at the rate of considerably more than one hundred millions per year. During the seventeen months immediately preceding General Grant's accession to the Presidency, when the Democratic party had control in the councils of Andrew Johnson, the National Debt was increased more than thirty millions of dollars. I am writing with the official reports of Secretary McCulloch and Secretary Boutwell before me, and the accuracy of these figures cannot be successfully questioned.

But suggestive as these results are, the whole truth is not yet told—for it must be remembered that the enormous reduction of the National Debt under the administration of General Grant has been achieved with diminished sources of taxation as compared with those in existence when the debt was so largely increased under Andrew Johnson. This fact demonstrates very conclusively two very important points, viz: First, that the revenue has been collected with far more scrupulous honesty and exactness under President Johnson's Democratic administration; and second, that the public money has been disbursed with far greater economy and care under the one than it was under the other. Contrasting the two periods of equal length, the one under Democratic influence the other under Republican influence, and the difference to the National Treasury in favor of the latter exceeds one hundred and eighty-six millions of dollars, just about eleven millions per month—well nigh four hundred thousand dollars per day.—And this difference is exhibited, be it remembered, when the Democratic party did not have full sway in the Government. They had control of the President, but were under the continual and wholesome restraint of a Republican Congress. What the Democratic party would do, if clothed with entire power in all the Departments of the Government, will we trust, be left for a long period to the imagination of men, without giving us the bitter fruits of its practical realization. What forms of repudiation of the National faith would be resorted to may be inferred from the declarations of their conventions and the speeches of many of their leading men.

THE DEMOCRATS PROPOSE TO PAY REBEL CLAIMS.

One of the most insidious and dangerous and probable modes of destroying the National credit under Democratic rule would be the payment or attempted payment from the National Treasury of all Southern claimants for losses inflicted by the war. This is not an inference—for it is boldly avowed by leading Democrats in both branches of Congress. In April last, during the pendency of a bill in the Senate introduced by Mr. Howe, of Wisconsin, to pay "*loyal* citizens for quartermaster and commissary stores taken during the rebellion," a Democratic Senator, Mr. McCreery moved to strike out the word "loyal," and supported his motion by an earnest speech. On the 21st of May, Mr. Knott, of Kentucky, an able, frank, and fearless gentlemen, one of the leaders on the Democratic side of the house, speaking on this question, used the following language:

"But, sir; this is not all, nor half. I have been speaking of only so much of our debt as we have given our notes for.—Besides this we owe, at the very lowest calculation, $3,000,000,000; not to the bloated bond holder, of whom we have heard so much, but to a class of our people to whom of all others we are under the most sacred obligation to pay. We owe it to the poor, whose horses and cattle and sheep and hogs and corn and wheat, and everything else, were taken from them to sustain your armies in the field."

If the Union army had the right to make war for the maintenance of the Government, it had the right to "forage on the enemy;" but the Democratic proposition now is, that every rebel in the South shall be paid for what he lost during the war, and we have a leading Democrat's authority for saying that the amount required will be *three thousand millions of dollars!!*

Republicanism and Democracy Contrasted.

In adhering to the name which was selected by honest men for an honest purpose, the Democratic party has practically stolen the livery of Heaven to serve the Devil in. It has completely perverted the name until it is a by-word of reproach in the mouths of all patriotic men, and has committed the most terrible crimes under the stolen garb.

It originally meant a party devoted to liberty, justice and equal rights. It has been perverted until it means a disloyal faction, at war with republican principles, devoted to wicked oppression, injustice, and tyranny.

Its agency, through a corrupt and disloyal Democratic administration, in *bringing on the war for slavery and disunion*, and its open sympathy and secret aid and comfort to the rebels during the bloody contest, are matters of history, and have been made as familiar as household words to the people. But its long and bitter struggle, after the war was closed, and four million slaves emancipated, *to withhold from them all civil and political rights*, is less familiar.

A simple record of its efforts to defeat the Fifteenth Amendment will present official evidence, *that every Democratic Member of Congress*, and the Democratic members of every State Legislature in this Union, voted in a solid body against this amendment, as they always have against every other proposition to secure justice and equal rights to all men irrespective of color or previous condition.

The Democratic party, *having brought on the war*, and prosecuted it for four years, resolved to secure under color of law, what it had failed to obtain by the sacrifice of a *quarter of a million of loyal men* and *four thousand millions of dollars*. Andrew Johnson's system of reconstruction was devised to accomplish that purpose. It would practically have restored slavery.

When that failed, the Democratic leaders next exerted their combined powers *to defeat all legislation for the protection of the freedmen*, and resisted, with the desperation of dying men, the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Amendments, *the Civil Rights Bill*, and, more bitterly than all, *the Fifteenth Amendment and the law for its enforcement*.

To defeat this gnarantee of liberty and justice has drawn forth all their energies. This amendment transferred a down-trodden race *into American citizens*, and endowed them with the *equal political rights* of all other citizens. Every dishonest scheme was first used to defeat the amendment in Congress, and then to prevent its ratification by the required number of States.

The word has gone forth *from the National Representatives of the party*, that the amendment conferring civil and political rights *upon four millions of people be repudiated and finally annuled*. It closes the whole argument, and fitly rounds off the long series of Democratic acts and arguments *against human rights and Republican equality*.

War in Europe.

There has been no great battles fought since our last issue between the French and Prussians. The latest advices up to Thursday are contained in despatches from London which announce that direct mail and telegraphic communications with Paris have been suspended. The Prussians have cut the lines at Cesil, ten miles north of Paris, on the Calais road, and have torn up the Lyons Railroad at Corbeil, eighteen miles southeast of Paris. On Monday the Uhlans were at Nogent-sur-Marne, but five miles from Paris, and by way of London, it is announced that the Prussian plans were to have seven army corps before the Capital on Tuesday. Minister Cremieux has issued a proclamation, warning the people of the approach of the Prussians, and calling on them to rise and oppose the enemy. General Trochu has reviewed the army of defence, and announced his satisfaction with it. Heavy seige guns are going forward to the Prussians for use at Paris and Tours, and they have a force of engineers at Champigny, a few miles east of Paris. The French and Prussian fleets are in sight of each other in the North Sea, near the Island of Heligoland. A party of Socialist conspirators against the Prussian monarchy have been arrested in Brunswick and sent to prison on the Russian frontier. A Brussels despatch says that it is almost certain that Prussia will refuse to entertain a proposition looking to an armistice, because it would delay army operations, in case negotiations proved unsuccessful, until the unfavorable season sets in. Strasbourg and Toul still hold out. The French fleet blockading Hamburg is reported to have been withdrawn. Our latest despatches announcing the situation in Paris are dated at Tours. They represent that a great number of bridges around Paris were blown up yesterday, woods were set on fire, and houses likely to offer refuge to the enemy were destroyed.——A Berlin despatch says that Germany will not recognize the French Republic in any arrangement for peace. When Paris is taken the Senate Corps Legislatiff, with the Regency and the Government *de jure*, can, and it is expected will, resume their sessions and appoint a Commission to accept the terms of peace. The empress will return, Napoleon will be released, and, continues the despatch, France will be left to have any form of Government the people may want. A despatch to the New York *World* says that the Prussian advance guard before Paris is 45,000 strong. It is rumored that an engagement took place on Tuesday between German cavaly and French sharpshooters, four miles from Paris, in which the cavalry were beaten and driven back.

The Papal Zouaves garrisoning Castellana, a small town of the Papal States, on the Tiber, about thirty miles north of Rome, resisted the march of the Italian army under General Cadorna towards Rome. After an hour's fight the Zouaves were defeated and taken prisoners, and the army continued its advance on Rome.—The Pope refuses to acknowledge the authority King Victor Emmanuel to treat on the subjection of the Papal States. Prominent citizens of Florence have expressed their gratification for the release of the Roman States, and generally throughout Italy the course of the Government meets with approval. The Popo is still in Rome.

Our Candidate.

The Cambridge *Intelligencer* thus speaks of the Republican nominee for Congress, in this District:

Mr. Torbert is comparatively a young man; but, in the vigor and strength of intellect, is rather in advance of his years. Persons of our town who were acquainted with him prior to his former nomination for Congress, in 1868, and who are of the Democratic faith, gave him the credit of being an intelligent and finished gentleman. We were satisfied from the addresses which we heard him deliver during the canvass of 1868, that the First District need not be ashamed of such a representative in our National Legislature, should he be so fortunate as to be the choice of the people.—And, from our stand-point of observation, we verily believe that he will. We are fully persuaded that he can successfully compete with any candidate the Democracy of the First District can bring out. In argument, he is strong and bold; in speech, fluent and graceful—sometimes eloquent; in style and address, pleasant and attractive. And we have been told that, in a joint discussion, at Princess Anne, in 1868, he was more than a match for his antagonist, Hon. Samuel Hambleton.

Now, then, Republicans of Dorset, you have a candidate in whose Republicanism you can confide. The Convention did not give you a milk and water man; but a true, staunch friend, and able advocate of Republican principles; one who has lived near enough to the line between freedom and slavery to enable him to catch one good breath of freedom's pure air, as it came down upon him from the old Keystone State. See that you rally around him. A long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, and this fall's election will redeem the old First District of Maryland.

DIED.

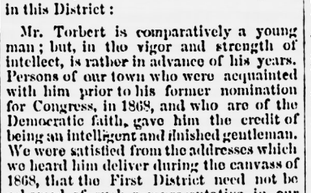
GARDNER—HOLMES.—At Jacksonville, Florida, on the 6th instant, EDWARD A. GARDNER, son of E. A. and L. P. Gardner, aged 21 years; and at the same time and place, his cousin, POINSETT T. HOLMES, aged 23 years.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Deafness, Blindness & Catarrh.

J. ISAACS, M. D., 805 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Oculist and Aurist, Professor in the Medical College of Pennsylvania, of the Eye and Ear. Persons afflicted with diseases of the EYE, EAR, or CATARRH will be scientifically treated and cured, if curable. He has been permanently located in the city for 8 years, and makes the above, specialities in his practice. The Medical faculty is invited, as he has no secrets in his mode of treatment. ☞ Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charges made for examination.

Jan 25, 1870—1y



This celebrated medicine has won a deservedly high reputation as an alleviator of pain and a preserver of health. It has become a household remedy, from the fact that it gives immediate and permanent relief. It is a purely vegetable preparation, made from the best and purest materials, safe to keep and to use in every family. It is recommended by physicians and persons of all classes, and to-day, after a public trial of thirty years—the average life of man—it stands unrivalled and unexcelled, spreading its usefulness over the wide world. Its large and increasing sale affords positive evidence of its enduring fame. We do not deem it necessary to say much in its favor as one small bottle will do more to convince you of its efficacy than all the advertisements in the world. Give it one fair trial, and you would not be without it for ten times its cost.

Directions accompanying each bottle.

Sold by all Druggists.

Price 25 cts., 50 cts., and $1 per bottle.

Sept 3, 1870—1m.

What does Reason Say?

The little mongoose when bitten by a deadly serpent, resorts to a certain plant, eats of it, and escapes the effect of the poison. That is instinct. Human beings on the other hand, must depend on reason and experience in selecting the means of protecting health and life against unwholesome influences. Now, what does reason say on this vital subject? Does it not tell us to invigorate and purify the system is the best way to protect it against the invisible poison which generates disease? Surely it does. The next question is, what guide shall we follow in choosing a medicinal safeguard? Reason replies, let your monitor be experience. Well, the experience of eighteen years comprised in one unbroken series of satisfactory testimonials assures us that Hostetters Stomach Bitters possess strengthening, regulating and antiseptic properties which are not combined in the same happy proportions in any other preparation extant. This therefore is the antidote to which reason bids us resort when our health is imperilled either by the malaria which produces epidemic disorders, or by any other cause, whether inherent and constitutional or connected with our habits, occupations and pursuits.

The venom of a noxious reptile is scarcely more subtle and dangerous than that which lurks in foul air and impure water. To escape the fevers, bilious disorders, disturbances of the bowels, and other serious maladies produced by these insalubrious elements, it is absolutely necessary that the stomach and all the secretive organs should be, so to speak, in a robust condition. Upon the amount of resistance which the vital system can oppose to the deleterious influences that assail it, the safety of the health depends, and it is because the GREAT VEGETABLE INVIGORANT imparts energy and regularity to the most important functions of the body, that it can be recommended and guaranteed as an invaluable preventive medicine. (Sept 3, 1870—1m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO GUNNERS.

All persons are hereby warned not to pass, with Dog or Gun, on the premises of the subscribers. All so offending will be dealt with as the law directs.

GEORGE W. JANNEY, HARRY WARREN,
CHANDLER T. GRAY, NATHAN MARPLE,
EDWARD SMITH, W. T. WARBURTON.

Sept 17, 1870—3w*

ROAD NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the County Commissioners of Cecil county, at their first meeting after the second Tuesday (11th) of October, 1870, to appoint Examiners to view and lay out a road from Octoraro locks, on the Old Maryland Canal, to the county bridge at Rowlandsville, passing through lands of Com. Conner's heirs, Susquehanna Canal Company and the McCullough Iron Company.

sept 17, 1870—1m

A GOOD FIT.

If you want a good

SUIT OF CLOTHES CUT TO FIT;

CALL ON

L. KLEINE, the Fashionable Tailor

(formerly of Port Deposit,) above Brennen & Bro's store. They have the Cloth and Cassimere in abundance.

Sept 17, 1870—tf

Public Sale of Town Lots.

By virtue of authority vested in me by the heirs of Frederick Pensel, dec'd, I will expose to Public Sale, on

Thursday, September 29th, 1870,

At 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, at Chesapeake City,

THREE LOTS, fronting about 80 feet,

on Biddle street, in said town, with the improvements thereon.

TERMS OF SALE:—Ten per cent cash, and the balance to be paid on the 25th of March, 1871, when possession will be given.

H. H. BRADY.

Sept. 17, 1870—2w

NOTICE.

THOMAS J. BURRAGE, ET AL, ET AL
vs.
JAMES L. BURRAGE, ET AL, ET AL.

In the Circuit Court for Cecil county. In Chancery. September 17, 1870. No. 263 D. No. 2.

ORDERED, That the sales made and reported by James B. Groome and William J. Jones, Trustees for the sale of the real estate of John Burrage, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 17th day of November, next: provided, a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in Cecil county, once a week for one month before the 17th day of October, next.

The Report states the amount of sales to be $2,696.00.

DAVID SCOTT, Clerk.

True copy: test, DAVID SCOTT,
Sept 17, 1870—1m Clerk.

Constable's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Fi Fa, issued by Eli Cosgrove one of the Justices of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for Cecil county, at the suit of the President and Commissioners of the village of Port Deposit, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Catherine A. Lyon, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand, at law and in equity, of the said Catherine A. Lyon, in and to her undivided one-third of a TAVERN HOUSE and Lot of Land on which the same is situated, at Rock Run, in the village of Port Deposit, conveyed by S. Rowland Carson; and I hereby give notice that

On Saturday, the 15th day of October, 1870,

at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Town Hall in said village, I will offer for sale the property so seized and taken in execution, by Public Auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy said claim and cost and interest.

Sep 17, 1870. WM. T. KING, Bailiff.

MASONIC HALL!

CHESAPEAKE CITY,

Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings,

September 20th and 21st, at 7.45, and

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, AT 3 O'CLOCK.

The Great Original MAGICIAN and VENTRILOQUIST,

SIGNOR BLITZ!

The birds do sing—the birds do play,
And Blitz will drive dull care away!

THE LEARNED CANARY BIRDS!

These Pests will appear incredible to the senses—impossible to the eye, and improbable to the imagination.

Come and Laugh. Come and see the Funny Blitz—the Amusing Blitz—the Remarkable Blitz—the Laughing Blitz—the Popular Blitz—the Blitz who makes all happy.

Admission, Evening, 50 Cts., without Distinction of Age.
" Afternoon, 25 " Children, 25 cents.

Sep 17, 1870—1w

TRUSTEE'S SALE

OF

HOUSE AND LOTS IN ELKTON.

By virtue of a Decree in Chancery, the subscriber, as Trustee, will offer at Public Sale, to the highest bidder,

On Wednesday, the 12th of October, 1870,

at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Court House door, in Elkton, all that STONE and FRAME DWELLING and LOT OF LAND and OUTBUILDINGS thereon, lying on the west side of Bow Street, in the town of Elkton, now in the occupancy of Wm. R. Gilpin.

Also, the VACANT LOT, lying between that property and the lot of Robert Mardelank.

Also, a VACANT LOT, on the south side of Main street, nearly opposite the M. E. Church, 85 feet front, 200 feet deep.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-half the purchase money in cash; the balance in two instalments of SIX and TWELVE Months, bearing interest from day of sale.

Possession of lots immediately; of Dwelling, March 25th, 1871. F. A. ELLIS,

sept 17, 1870—ts Trustee.

H. STEEL. B. JACKSON.

ROCK RUN CASH STORE,

POST DEPOSIT.

WE ARE CLOSING OUT

SPRING AND SUMMER

DRESS GOODS,

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c.

At Greatly Reduced Prices,

AND ARE LAYING IN COMPLETE STOCK OF

LADIES' & CHILDREN'S SHOES

(Custom made) to which we pay particular attention.

SPECIALITIES IN HOSIERY.

GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

GLASS WARE, in part.

Cake and Fruit Stands, Tea Sets, Nappies, &c.

Full Line Wine and other Tumblers.

GLASS AND STONE FRUIT JARS.

Full Stock First-Class Groceries.

All Goods bought for the CASH, and sold on the same principle.

It being no trouble to show Goods, we respectfully invite the trade to examine our stock.

STEEL & JACKSON.

RESTORE YOUR SIGHT!!

Spectacles Rendered Useless!!

OLD EYES MADE NEW!!

All diseases of the eye successfully treated by

Ball's New Patent Ivory Eye Cups.

Read for yourself and restore your sight.

Spectacles and Surgical operations rendered useless.—The fascinating blessing of sight is made perpetual by the use of the new

Patent Improved Ivory Eye Cups.

Many of our most eminent physicians, oculists, students, and divines, have had their sight permanently restored for life, and cured of the following diseases:

1. Impaired Vision; 2. Presbyopia, or Far Sightedness, or Dimness of Vision, commonly called Blurring; 3. Asthenopia, or Weak Eyes; 4. Epiphora, Running or Watery Eyes; 5. Sore Eyes, Specially treated with the Eye Cups, Cure Guaranteed; 6. Weakness of the Retina, or Optic Nerve; 7 Ophthalmia, or Inflammation of the Eye and its appendages; 8. Imperfect vision from the effects of inflammation; 8. Photophobia, or Intolerance of Light; 9. Over-Worked Eyes; 10. Mydesopsia, moving specks or floating bodies before the eye; 11. Amaurosis, or Obscurity of Vision, 12. Cataracts, Partial Blindness; the loss of sight.

Any one can use the Ivory Eye Cups without the aid of Doctor or Medicines, so as to receive immediate beneficial results and never wear spectacles; or, if using now, to lay them aside forever. We guarantee a cure in every case where the directions are followed, or we will refund the money.

2309 Certificates of Cure.

From honest Farmers, Mechanics and Merchants; some of them the most eminent leading professional and political men and women of education and refinement, in our country, may be seen at our office.

Under date of March 14th, 1870, Horace Greely, of the New York Tribune, writes: "J. Ball, of our city, is a conscientious and responsible man, who is incapable of intentional deception or imposition."

Prof. W. Merrick, of Lexington, Ky., wrote April 21th, 1869: "Without my Spectacles I pen you this note, after using the Patent Ivory Eye Cups thirteen days, and this morning perused the entire contents of a Daily News Paper, and all with the unassisted Eye.

"Truly am I grateful for your useful invention, may Heaven bless and preserve you. I have been using spectacles twenty years; I am seventy-one years old.

Truly yours, PROF. W. MERRICK."

REV. JOSEPH SMITH, Mass., Cured of Partial Blindness, of 18 years standing in one minute, by the Patent Ivory Eye Cups.

E. C. Ellis, Late Mayor of Dayton, Ohio, wrote us Nov. 15th, 1869: I have tested the Patent Ivory Eye Cups, and I am satisfied they are good. I am pleased with them; they are certainly the Greatest invention of the age.

All persons wishing for full particulars, certificates of cures, prices, &c., will please send your address to us, and we will send our Treatise on the Eye, of forty-four Pages, free, by return mail. Write to

Dr. J. BALL & CO., P. O. Box 957, No. 91 Liberty Street, New York.

For the worst cases of MYOPIA, or NEAR SIGHTEDNESS, use our New Patent Myopic Attachments applied to the IVORY EYE CUPS has proved a certain cure for this disease.

Send for pamphlets and certificates, free. Waste no more money by adjusting huge glasses on your nose and disfigure your face.

OUR AGENT FOR CECIL COUNTY IS

Benj. C. Biddle,

PIVOT BRIDGE.

P. O. Address, Chesapeake City.

Sept 17, 1870—3m.

THOMAS DEPUY,

CARPETINGS | 37 South Second Street, above Chestnut, PHILADELPHIA, | OIL CLOTHS

Has just opened, with a large and well selected stock of Foreign and Domestic Carpetings, of choice styles and qualities. Also, Oil Cloths, Matings, Druggets, Rugs, Mats, Stair Rods, &c., &c., all of which he will sell very cheap for cash.

sept 10, 1870—2m[4]3m

COAL of superior quality, for sale by JOHN PARTRIDGE.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

ONE OF THE FINEST

Fruit, Grain & Grazing Farms

ON BOHEMIA MANOR, CECIL COUNTY, MD.

Seventy-five Acres in fine Peach Trees. Apply to

WESLEY CLAYTON.

Sept 3, 1870—1m. Chesapeake City, Cecil Co., Md.

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the FARM on which he resides, near Woodlawn, containing 100 Acres of Gray Stone Land, with large and substantial Improvements; divided into suitable fields; well watered; with good supply of Timber for building, fencing and fuel; large Apple orchard, also choice Peaches, Cherries, Pears, &c.

Persons wishing to purchase a good Farm will please call and examine, or address

Jas. O. McCormick,

Woodlawn,

may 14, 1870—tf Cecil county, Md.

Farm at Private Sale.

The undersigned will sell at private sale, a valuable farm, situated in Cecil county, Md., containing

114 ACRES,

Divided into seven fields, well watered, about

20 Acres being Woodland,

Adjoining land of the heirs of the late Comadore Conner, and heirs of the late Patrick Ewing, and the Octoraro Creek, and one mile from the depot of the P. & B. Central Railroad, at Rowlandsville; convenient to churches, schools, mills and stores.

The improvements are a large STONE HOUSE with four rooms on the first floor and seven on the second floor, with a good cellar and well of good water at the Kitchen door; two Tenant Houses; Stone Barn, Stone Spring-House, Smoke House Corn Crib and Carriage House. There is also a Young Apple Orchard now in bearing.

SARAH J. MOORE,
Aug 27, 1870. MARY ANN MOORE,

Sale of Property in Port Deposit FOR TAXES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON

Saturday, the First day of October, 1870,

I will offer at Public Sale, to the highest bidder for Cash, at the Town Hall, in Port Deposit, all the right, title, interest and claim of Andrew B. Cross of, in and to

Lots Fifty-five, Sixty-three and Sixty-five,

on the eastern side of Main street, in the Creswell part of the village of Port Deposit, in Cecil county, Maryland, for the payment of Taxes upon said Lots and Quarry property in said village.

☞ Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M.

BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT AND COMMISSIONERS OF THE VILLAGE OF PORT DEPOSIT.

W. T. KING,

Sept 2, 1870—ts Bailiff.

Sale of Property in Port Deposit FOR TAXES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON

Saturday, the First day of October, 1870,

I will offer at Public Sale, to the highest bidder for Cash, at the Town Hall, in Port Deposit, all the right, title, interest and claim of John T. Lyon of, in and to

TWO-THIRDS OF A LOT OF GROUND,

in the village of Port Deposit, Cecil county, Maryland, on the eastern side of Main street. Said lot fronts 97 feet on Main street, and is bounded south by Nesbitt's lot 160 feet, east by property of Mrs. Murphy 80 feet, and north by the public road leading from Rock Run to Battle Swamp 170 feet, for the payment of Taxes on said lot.

☞ Sale to commence at 3 o'clock P. M.

BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT AND COMMISSIONERS OF THE VILLAGE OF PORT DEPOSIT.

W. T. KING,

Sept 3, 1870—ts Bailiff.

PUBLIC SALE

OF A

Valuable Farm in the 4th District.

The subscribers will sell at Public Sale, for the purpose of settling the estate of Isaac Cleaver, deceased, all that VALUABLE FARM OR TRACT OF LAND, situate in the Fourth Election District of Cecil county, Md., about one mile distant from Lewisville, Pa., containing

144 ACRES OF LAND.

This Farm is divided into six fields, well watered, and about Six Acres of Woodland. It is in a high state of cultivation, and is improved by a good DWELLING HOUSE, an abundance of Stabling and other outbuildings, for the use of the farm. In fact, there is no building needed on a farm with which it is not supplied.

The sale will be made at Elkton, on

Saturday, the 15th day of October, next,

at 10 o'clock A. M.

TERMS.—Ten per cent of the purchase money will be demanded on the day of sale; the residue of one-third will be required on the 25th of March, next, at which time possession will be given; the balance of the purchase money may be paid in five equal instalments, annually, with interest, to be secured to the satisfaction of the undersigned.

☞ Persons desirous of purchasing can see the property by calling on William S. Cleaver, on the premises.

ISAAC CLEAVER.

Sept 3, 1870—ts* WILLIAM S. CLEAVER.

ALL WANTING FARMS,

AND THOSE SEEKING

INVESTMENTS IN REAL ESTATE,

WILL DO WELL TO ENCLOSE 25 CENTS FOR THE

"Southern Real Estate Record,"

A GUIDE TO LAND BUYERS.

Containing full descriptions of HUNDREDS OF FARMS, TIMBER TRACTS, MILLS, WATER POWERS, COUNTRY STORES, ETC. Also, of large tracts suitable for Colonies and heavy investments.

These properties are situate in Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, and the Western States.

We have a large number of Farms from 50 to 600 acres; good soil, good buildings, well timbered, plenty of running water, accessible to good markets, convenient to churches, schools, stores, shops, etc., etc., which we can sell to pay 10 to 20 per cent. on the price asked, ☞ and *parties will realize large gains in the advance in price* these lands will make in less than five years.

☞ We furnish POCKET MAPS of either of the above mentioned States. Small size, 50 cts; large size, $1.50.

Address or call on

WILLIAM H. NEWTON & CO.,

LAND AGENTS,

23 LEXINGTON ST.,

Feb 26, 1870—tf Baltimore, Md.

NOTICES, &C.

NOTICE.

MATILDA B. PHILLIPS
vs.
JOHN E. PHILLIPS.

In the Circuit Court for Cecil County. In Chancery.

The object of this suit is to procure a Divorce, a *vinculo matrimonii* of the Complainant from Defendant.

The bill alleges that Complainant and Defendant were married in 1863, that in 1867 she was abandoned by Defendant, and that said desertion has continued uninterruptedly up to the present time, and is, she believes, deliberate and final, and that said Defendant does not reside in Maryland.

It is therefore ordered by the Court, this 5th day of September, 1870, that Complainant cause a copy of this Order, giving the object and substance of the bill, to be inserted in some newspaper published in Cecil county, once a week for four successive weeks before the eighth day of October next, giving notice to the Defendant in said bill, and warning him to appear in this Court in person or by solicitor, on or before the eighth day of January next, to show cause, if any he has, why a Decree shall not pass as prayed. DAVID SCOTT, Clerk.

True copy: Test. DAVID SCOTT,
Sep. 10, 1870—4w Clerk.

NOTICE.

ROBERT MARSHBANK
vs.
JOHN W. MITCHELL AND OTHERS.

In the Orphans' Court for Cecil county. In chancery. September 14th, 1870.

The object of this suit is to procure a Decree for an account of the personal and a sale of the real estate of one Richard H. B. Mitchell, late of said county, deceased, for the payment of debts due from the said Richard H. B. Mitchell, deceased, to the complainant and others.

The bill states that the said Richard H. B. Mitchell was in his life-time indebted unto the complainant in the sum of Sixty-three dollars and Twenty-four cents, with interest thereon, on a certain promissory note to the complainant, in his life-time, dated on the fourth day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and payable sixty days after the date thereof; and also in the sum of Fourteen dollars, for sundry matters and things properly chargeable in account. That being so indebted, and being seized and possessed of real and personal estate, lying in said county and elsewhere in this State, the said Richard H. B. Mitchell died, having first made and executed his last Will and Testament, of which the said John W. Mitchell was appointed Executor; but which said last Will and Testament contained no power for the sale of said testator's real estate, leaving Margaret Mitchell his widow, and John W. Mitchell, Richard H. Mitchell, Walter Mitchell, James Mitchell, Andrew B. Mitchell, Whittington D. Mitchell, Lucy Hebb, a widow, Mary Bateman, a widow, Violetta Mitchell, his children, and Lucy C. Robertson, infant child of a deceased daughter Elizabeth Robertson and Edward F. Dent, infant child of a deceased daughter Catherine Dent, his only heirs-at-law and devisees. That the said John W. has a wife; that the said Richard H. has a wife; that the said Walter has a wife. That the said Margaret Mitchell, John W. Mitchell and wife, Richard H. Mitchell and wife, Walter Mitchell and wife, James Mitchell, Whittington D. Mitchell, Lucy Hebb, Mary Bateman, Violetta Mitchell and Lucy C. Robertson, reside in the State of Maryland; that the said Andrew B. Mitchell resides in the State of Delaware or elsewhere beyond the limits of the State of Maryland; and the said Edward F. Dent resides in the District of Columbia or elsewhere beyond the limits of the State of Maryland.

The Bill further charges that no part of the said debts or the interest thereon has been paid, and that the personal estate of said deceased is insufficient for the payment of his debts.

It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainant, by causing a copy of this Order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Cecil county, once a week for one month before the tenth day of October, next, give notice to the said