proven point-blank upon him that he had, and had furthermore received dividends thereon. Other Senators and Representatives, present or past, as Logan, Wilson, Harlan, Bingham, Kelley, Scofield, Allison, and Alley, were likewise tampered with by Oakes Ames in the same general fashion as those whose cases have been more particularly recited, and on the proposition desired by Mr. Ames coming before Congress it was passed forthwith, and is now the much-mentioned ninth section of the Army Appropriation act of March 3, 1871. Its sum and substance is to command the Secretary of the Treasury to pay over in money to the Union and Central Pacific roads one-half the compensation for services "heretofore," that is, before March 3, 1871, or hereafter, that is ever since that date, rendered the Government. In other words, half of that security which the people of the United States were under the act incorporating the Union Pacific to have that they would not be called upon to pay the loan to the Union Pacific, so far as the services of that road to the Government could offset it, was surrendered by this section. It was a plain gift to the railroads—and so far as the Union Pacific is concerned to the Credit Mobilier—of from $4,000,000 to $6,000,000.

THE CASES OF STOKES AND TWEED—*How Juries are Managed in New York.*—The New York Herald gives the substance of an interview with Mr. Lyman Tremain, on the Stokes and Tweed cases, which puts them in an interesting light. Referring to the Tweed cases, Mr. Tremain said the ring still remained in New York, by reason of the laws already passed in their interest, and the present mode of summoning jurors made a mockery of justice. In 1870 the ring passed a law making the commissioner of jurors the exclusive judge as to qualifications of jurors. The ring desired Stokes's conviction, and jurors, remarkable for intelligence and character, were drawn. The reverse of this is true in Tweed's case. Of this jury one had served a year in the penitentiary, another was a worthless loafer about the city, and was provided a new suit of clothes for the occasion and a third had openly boasted that he could make a good deal of money if he could get on the Boss's trial. Mr. Tremain added that seven of the jury were for acquittal and five for conviction. He mentioned the fact that of the one hundred men summoned on the Tweed panel, only twenty-nine appeared, from which number the principal portion of the jury was drawn. The remainder subsequently appeared before the court and showed that they never had been summoned at all, and they were all accordingly excused from fines. These latter were all remarkable for their intelligence and respectability. All officers who have anything to do with obtaining juries are personal and political friends of Tweed, and it was through their manipulations that the jury was packed for Tweed's trial. Efforts to interview the jurymen in Tweed's case on Friday night were but partially successful. They said that they had taken a solemn oath, administered by one of them, not to divulge the secrets of the jury room. The prosecution have information that some of the jury had been tampered with, and it is probable will take suitable action thereon.

Tweed on Friday night said his trial was merely a political one; that they would never get a jury to convict him, and he was tired of the business.

Judge Davis denied the motion of a new trial of Tweed, yesterday, on the ground that the term of the court expires in a few days, but intimated that counsel for the prosecution could move for a trial on Monday next. This ends for the present the prosecution of Tweed.

THE MISSES GREELEY.—The card of the orphan daughters of Horace Greely, in withdrawing from the legal proceedings forced upon them by merciless parties is graceful and affecting. Messrs. Storrs and Manning, executors under the will of 1871, are those who resist the probate of the last will of Mr. Greeley, made shortly before his death, and in which latter they are not mentioned. It is natural and to the credit of the orphan daughters that they should be ready for the sacrifice they have made, rather than be compelled to carry on a contest such as that. To force children from the grave of their father into a lawsuit, and one in which they would not only be deprived of the temporary retirement due to such affliction, but be compelled to join issue upon the question of his mental infirmities in his last hours, is too revolting and brutal to be thought of with composure. The editor of the New York Tribune has an earnest vindication of these afflicted young ladies and a deserved chastisement of their contemptible persecutors, whose demands, in accordance with the previous will, the daughters offered to meet.

FROM London we have a dispatch that the cholera has broken out in a virulent form in Russia and Hungary. This deadly disease has been lurking there for some years. Every season we have received regular advices of the cholera in lower Russia. It even entered Hungary, if we are not mistaken, as far as Pesth. It does not appear to have come any further westward, and all accounts agree that the type of disease is much milder than ever before. It looks as though cholera is dying out, as other epidemics have done.—*Gazette.*

Prince Bismarck has asked for an appropriation of 45,000,000 thalers for erecting and improving fortifications in Germany. He has also introduced a bill in the Committee of the Federal Council imposing a tax upon stock gambling.

The Transcript.

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Saturday Morning, Feb. 8, 1873.

A STEREOTYPED DELUSION.—If there is anything well calculated to try the patience of any man who has the capacity of observation and reflection, says the Baltimore Episcopal Methodist, it is the persistent reiteration, under the existing state of things, of the stale old maxim, "*Never despair of the Republic.*" We are constantly hearing this syren song from Conservative journals in the Northern States. It is comparatively easy for them to indulge in such a dream. They know, it is true, that such a thing as a Republic has not been seen in the Southern States since the battle of Appomattox. On that doleful day, the Republic in the South breathed its last breath. Constitutional liberty, delivered by the throes of revolution at Yorktown, died, as far as the South is concerned, at Appomattox. In the same State it had its birth-place and its grave. When, in the very front of such a state of facts, Northern Conservative journals call upon us not to despair of the Republic, it only illustrates how difficult it is for any man or set of men to realize any trouble, affliction, or curse, on the face of the earth, which is not a matter of their own personal experience. Even the misfortunes, sickness and death of our best friends give us no such idea of what they suffer as when these calamities happen to ourselves.

Whatever others may do to keep up such a delusion, we shall decline to prove false to our own deep and calm convictions, by invoking our people never to "despair of the Republic." We shall not go to the Northern penitentiaries, where unhappy men are clothed in the garb of felons, and doing the work of convicts, and proclaim through the prison bars, "Never despair of the Republic." We shall not go to the jails of North and South Carolina, to the depopulated towns, to the neglected fields, to the desolate homes, to the crowds of fugitives seeking refuge from chains and death in the mountains, and shout, "Never despair of the Republic." We shall address no such words to the South at large, which has not even a semblance of free government which the breath of Congress may not destroy. To tell us, in such a condition, never to "despair of the Republic," is an insult and a mockery, and will be treated as such by every man of sense and spirit.

Why should we not "despair of the Republic?" With its organic law declared by Thaddeus Stevens long ago to be obsolete, and what is worse, with no appreciation of the sacredness of constitutions in Northern mind, why should we not despair? Who is to bring the constitution back? Who is to raise the Republic from the dead? Is it these men who tell us not to despair? Are they going to confront Grant's bayonets, and give their patriotic lives for the rescue of liberty? We trow not. We have had some experience before of the incapacity—we put it mildly—of our Northern friends to help the South when it was in trouble. We believe that not only are Northern Conservatives unable to vindicate the liberties of the country, but that the North is ripe for military government. The Northern population is no longer the agricultural, homogeneous population it was in former days. It is made up of the ignorant, and untrained representatives of all countries, who are incapable of self-government, and require to be ruled by a strong hand. Its capitalists, as we have before said, feel a sense of insecurity, not only from the voting power of the multitude who do not pay taxes, but from the spread of international doctrines, now threatening property and order all over the world. They will welcome any change which will secure their pockets from plunder. Our deliberate opinion is that, if Grant, upon any pretext, can raise an army of two hundred thousand men, he can hold his office for life, and, without assuming the name of Emperor, absorb all power in his own hands. The South would be unable to resist such a scheme, and as she has herself been deprived of liberty by the North, would not, if she could, raise a finger to prevent the fetters she wears from being imposed on other people. Nor do we believe the Northern masses have the spirit to resist. We are not so absurd as to deny their physical courage. But they have become so demoralized by their love of gain that they have ceased to appreciate liberty at its true value. They would fight bravely if their property was threatened. But they no longer love freedom well enough to die for it. We honestly believe this to be the truth, and, moreover, that there is growing sentiment among educated Northern men that Republics, at the best, are humbugs.—They know that their existence hitherto has been of brief duration. They have come and gone in the firmament of history, like comets portentious and brilliant; but the monarchies have been fixed stars. Whoever will take the pains to consider that the intelligence and virtue of the people are essential to self-government, will see that, such conditions being impracticable, republics cannot be permanent.

Hence we cannot so stultify ourselves as to say, "Never despair of the Republic." But this we willsay, Never despair of God! In the language of Revelation, we say, "Cease ye from man whose breath is in his nostrils. Put your faith in the great King of Heaven and earth that in His own good way, He will so order the political fortunes of this country that whatever its form of government, peace, happiness and prosperity will be once more restored to this country."

WORTON, FEB. 3, 1873.

Mr. Editor—Thursday last the sun shone very brightly, the weather was cold, sleighing fine, and consequently a large attendance at the Club.

All the committees have made their final reports. Reference has already been made to the repetition of the Agricultural Fair. The President has appointed the following executive committee: J. T. Skirven, Wm. W. Stephens, Robt. Nicholson, Thomas J. Willis, John W. Corey, Lewin Usilton, E. A. Vannort, Samuel Vannort, and William H. Stewart, which was today ratified by the Club. This is the same committee whose able and satisfactory management last Fall determined the Club to secure their services a second time; and all feel confident these gentlemen will spare no pains to make the Fair a success again. It is to be hoped that every farmer in the county, and the ladies, generally, will make an effort to have something on exhibition. An essay on "Summer Pruning and Pinching," full of good sound send and advice, and worthy of careful attention, was read by one of the members. Another asked, if horses should be kept in the stable, or allowed to run out this kind of weather? One suggested that if the yard was low and wet they should remain in the stable, but if dry they should be allowed to run out, as the horse requires exercise and a certain amount of moisture in the foot; but advised they should not be turned in the fields. Some very good advice was given upon the subject of thorn hedges.

The regular subject for discussion, "Protection of birds, snakes, toads, and such animals as destroy insects that feed and prey upon cultivated plants and vegetables," was discussed at length and with profit. The majority of the members thought the black bird, black snake, and toad, should be protected. One member knew of a gardner who had purchased toads, and placed them in his garden, arguing from this that they are actually profitable to the tiller of the soil. He thought the crow was a benefit in the Spring of the year, but hurtful in the Fall. Another said the crow and red-winged blackbird did not get their deserts, which was killing. He had experienced great damage from them. Still another said the crow was a mean bird and did not relish any thing that was not stolen; he would steal eggs from the farmers' wives, and destroy the eggs of smaller birds that benefit the farmer in eating worms and insects through the year, thereby doing more injury than the crow would do good in the Spring. He had a grudge against the crow and therefore he killed his share. One member defended them all through the discussion, and said they should not be killed; they were created by Him, who created us, and for a wise purpose.

Mr. Editor, allow me to go outside of the Club for a few words. Last Friday some of the faithful of St. James' congregation met at the club-room preparatory to making a surprise party to their beloved and highly esteemed pastor, the Rev. Doctor Murray. The party was not so large as desired, some staying away for one reason and others for another reason; some being afraid of being run over: notwithstanding, quite a goodly number went, carrying with them quantities of good things, and a present to the Doctor's wife. Upon reaching the parsonage and unloading their sleighs, they discovered to their surprise, that they were the *surprised* party, for behold, the table was spread and supper being prepared by the Doctor's better half and some of her town friends. All had a plesaat time and went back to their homes with happy hearts, except one poor fellow who, while enjoying himself in the house and thinking his horses were doing nicely, had his blankets stolen by some sneak-thief. You ought to have your town people taught better manners.

Yours, FARMER.

TRAPPE CORNER, Feb. 5.

Mr. Transcript—We have had a very tedious winter down in this rural place; nothing to change the monotony, except now and then some good sleighing, which our country people have enjoyed very much, and which made it quite lively for the time being.

We are much animated and gratified that the chills and horse epidemic have nearly left us. Everything looks favorable again; and we are to have a new school house in a new location, on the opposite corner from Mr. E. Strong's store, so rumor says. I hope it will be at least sixteen by twenty-four feet and two stories high, so that the upper room may be used for a lodge room, singing school, debating society, lecture, or court room, all of which are much needed in this locality. I will give five dollars more than my tax towards such a building, and I doubt not the most of our tax payers would liberally respond to the same object.

There is also talk of a new highway from Brown's Landing, through the lands of Wm. Gale and B. F. Beck, to the Broad Neck road, and from thence through the lands of H. Beck, and thence by bridge over the North East branch, a direct road to Quaker Neck. Such an improvement would be a great benefit to many tax payers in this District who are not forgotten by the Collector. We hope the County Commissioners will remember us by doing something for us in the way of new roads.

More than twenty years ago, on the twelfth of January, I saw on a hay rick a snake two and-a-half feet long, and this year, on the same day of the month, I saw a black snake nearly three feet in length on the ditch bank near Mr. Isaac Gale's. I killed both for luck.

We have in contemplation a call for a meeting, to form a Democratic Conservative Club for the Fifth Election District, at an early day.

VICE PRESIDENT COLFAX.—In the face of the charge resting upon Vice-President Colfax, and now being investigated by Congress, he has been parading himself before public audiences, composed mainly of his political friends, and addressing them under cover of the young Men's Christian association, and Temperance associations. It is perfectly well understood that the object of all this is, in modern parlance, a "whitewashing" scheme of the Vice Presidents friends.—The New York *Journal of Commerce* a high toned Republican paper, com ments as follows upon Mr Colfax's course:

Mr. Colfax has been addressing the Young Men's Christian Association of Philadelphia. Mr. Colfax is a fluent, impressive speaker, and we have no doubt he made a good speech, though his mind must have been somewhat disturbed by thoughts of "fire in his rear" at Washington. We think that it would have been a shade more becoming in him to wait till he had thoroughly washed himself of the dark stain which rests upon his character before standing forth as a teacher of pure morality in Young Men's Christian Associations. For those bodies are mostly composed of youths who are growing up in business, upon whom the strictest integrity should be constantly impressed as the inflexible rule of action both by precept and (still more) by example. If Young Men's Christian Association do not teach the nicest business honor, they teach but little worth having, for it is through the diverse channels of business only that the members, for the greater part, can illustrate the lessons of Christianity. If those who affect to be the teachers are not themselves exemplars of the soundest business morality, then they are false guides, and should shrink from the positions they are radically disqualified to fill. In this we are sure that we speak the sentiments of the commercial houses of the country, who have liberally endowed these associations, hoping they would be nurseries where the young men in their employ would be additionally guarded and strengthened against the temptation of dishonest lives. The testimony given before the House investigating committee in the past three days—especially the serious and painful revelation about the deposit of $1,200 in the First National Bank of Washington a day or two after the date at which Ames swears that he gave Colfax a check for that sum—is not of the sort which can be waived aside and rubbed out by moral lectures to Young Men's Christian Associations. Mr. Colfax should address all his energies to extricating himself from the closely-enfolding meshes of the evidence against him. We will hear him patiently. We truly hope that he may make clear all that is now black, and recutitle himself to our respect. But till he has done this, it is better that the business young men of the country—the future bankers and merchants—should take their inoculations of virtue and integrity from unchallenged lips. We will add that Mr. Colfax will not help himself out by tactics such as he practiced in the Senate on Tuesday. He is an old parliamentarian, and has the congressional usages and proprieties at his fingers' ends, and he should have known that the Senate could not take cognizance of his case and if it could, it should not. He is not a Senator. He is not an officer of the Senate's choosing, but only presides over that body *ex officio* as Vice-President.—And then if the Senate could, by a stretch of authority, appoint a committee to investigate and report upon the charges against him, such action would be a gross discourtesy to the House, for that branch is already through an impartial committee, testing Mr. Colfax's honesty and credibility with sufficient thoroughness. In fact Mr. Colfax's proposal was highly disrespectful to the Senate, for it asked that the Senators should commit themselves to a decision before his case could be lawfully brought before them in the only possible way—as a court of trial, upon impeachment by the House Mr. Pratt, an old personal friend of Mr. Colfax from the Vice-President's State, the maker of the motion, was the only one who voted aye! Thus the Senators almost unanimously, showed what they thought of its impropriety. We wish Mr. Colfax a speedy and honorable deliverance from his trouble, but till that is gained, it would be but modest on his part to decline engagements with Young Men's Christian Associations.

VACCINATION AND COW-POX.—The Baltimore Sun gives the following account of how the Lymph is got from calves:—

Dr. Jones, the State Vaccine agent, who is required to furnish vaccine virus to all physicians in the State, has been engaged for some time in innoculating calves and thus obtaining the best and most efficacious kind of virus, in the opinion of many of the medical profession, for vaccinnation. Dr. Jones has within the past two weeks, for greater convenience, removed the scene of his operations on calves from his place, a few miles in the country, on the York road to Stockman's stables, near Marsh Market space in this city. A number of gentlemen including John T. Morris, president of the board of public school commissioners, visited the stables Saturday afternoon and witnessed the modus operandi of procuring the virus in the form of lymph from the calf, as it is called, before incrustation takes place. Upon entering the stable the calf, about six months old was seen lying upon its back on a bed made of a table placed with his feet upwards on boxes. The legs of the animal were secured to the table, and it lay entirely quiescent. About forty incisions had been made, and virus inserted in this subject in the neighborhood of the udder, on the 22d ult., and on the 29th the Doctor began to obtain lymph. Fifteen of the inoculations "took" about the same proportion as taken in human inoculations. The Doctor, with a box of the quills properly cut at hand, covered them with the lymph at the rate of ten per minute. He had been thus employed some hours of each day since Wednesday.—There is a certain stage at which the lymph is most energetic, and the inoculations are examined frequently that each may be availed of at the right time. The calf is always made slightly sick by the inoculations. Dr. Jones has supplied 1,400 physicians in the city and State the past year. The virus used by him is obtained from the vaccine department of the New York Dispensary. The non-humanized cow-pox virus thus furnished is directly descended through an unbroken series of calf inoculations, still kept up, from the celebrated case of spontaneous cow-pox discovered at Beaugency, in France, in 1866, and has never passed through the human system. One of the advantages of animal vaccinanation is that it enables the vaccinnator to be certain that he runs no risk of unwittingly conveying the taint of any other disease.

In 1798 Dr. Jenner, in England, published a treatise to show that cow-pox could be propagated by inoculation, and that the inoculated disease possessed the same prophylactic or preventive power as the original disorder. He had observed its effects in cases of accidental contact with the fingers, when the cuticle had been removed, of milkmaids in Gloucestershire, England. As is known, the value of the discovery was at first warmly contested, but it has at length obtained very general, though not universal, assent. Cases of spontaneous cow-pox are quite rare, but the one referred to as occurring at Beaugency has been made generally available. The virus thus obtained has been kept up by an unbroken series of calf inoculations at the New York Dispensary, and at a similar institution in Boston. The inoculations there are practiced on healthy calves at least twice a week, and an unfailing supply of fresh virus is thus obtained. Dr. Jones's calf inoculations are not kept up so continuously, but when the series is broken he always procures fresh virus from the New York institutions.

New Advertisements.

The Westminster Presbyterian Church, Georgetown, have secured the services of Rev. WM. GAYLORD, of Ohio, as their Pastor and will have services regularly every Sabbath, at 11 o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M. The public cordially invited. Feb. 8—2w

Look at This.

ALL CLEAN AND SOUND CORN chopped for the tenth; also, clean Corn and clean Oats mixed, for the same.

W. BACCHUS.

Feb. 8, 1873—3t.

NOTICE.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Saturday, February 1st, 1873, negro boy SAMUEL GOULDING, aged about 16 years, fair looking and well dressed. Said boy is legally apprenticed to me by the Orphans' Court of Kent county, Md. I hereby forewarn all persons from harboring or employing said apprentence without my consent, under penalty of the law.

HENRY T. JUMP,
Still Pond.

Feb. 8, 1873—3t.

Administrator's Sale
OF
STORE GOODS
At CHESTERVILLE, Kent county, Md.

BY VIRTUE of an order of the Orphans' Court for Kent county, Maryland, the undersigned, administrators of A. L. Gooding, deceased, will commence to sell at very low figures, the entire stock of Store Goods of the late deceased, among which are

A LARGE LOT OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

As these Goods will be sold very low, great inducements are offered to Merchants and others who need staple and other goods.

☞ All persons indebted to the late Aaron L. Gooding are requested to make immediate payment.

REBECCA V. GOODING,
FRANK M. GOODING,
Admrs. of Aaron L. Gooding, dec'd.

Feb. 8, 1873—3t.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

BY virtue of one writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued by G. M. Hart, one of the Justices of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for Kent county, and to me directed, at the suit of Carlile McCormick, use of T. B. Bordley, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Alfred Wilson, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of the said Alfred Wilson, of, in, and to, the following property, to wit:

ALL THAT LOT OF LAND,

situated and lying in Kent county, in the Fifth Election District, containing

Four Acres, more or less,

with the improvements thereon, adjoining the lands of George D. S. Handy, Jacob Cooper and John Pearce; said land being deeded to him by Nathan Voshell and wife, bearing date on or about the 28th day of November, 1869.

And I hereby give notice, that on

SATURDAY, THE 1ST DAY OF MARCH, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M.,

in front of Mr. T. B. Bordley's store, at Bellair, I will sell at Public Sale, the said property, to the highest bidder, for cash, to pay and satisfy the said writ, debt, interest and costs, due and to become due thereon.

WESLEY K. AYRES,
Feb. 8, 1873—tds. [$5] *Constable.*

WYETH & BRO.S, BURNETTS, and Davis & Miller's Flavoring Extracts.

C. F. STAM & BRO.

Married.

VANSANT—JONES.—On Tuesday last by Rev. Mr. Aldred, JAS. C. VANSANT, of Queen Anne's, to Miss SUSAN M. JONES, of Kent county.

DUDLEY—SPEAR.—On Tuesday last, by Rev. Jno. O'Conor, Dr. S. C. DUDLEY, of Queen Anne's, to Miss HELEN S. SPEAR, of Kent county.

JOINER—CALDER.—On Wednesday last by Rev. Dr. Murray, THOS. J. JOINER to Miss S. S. CALDER, both of this town.

MEGINNISS—FAULKNER.—On February 6th, by Rev. Mr. Aldred, J. T. MEGINNISS to Miss E. C. FAULKNER, both of Kent county.

TO THE MEMORY OF BENJAMIN PRICE.

All earth's trials now are over, sorrow
melted like the snow
When the sun shines down upon it, making chrystal waters flow.
Thus Death clasped him for a moment,
then the light of Heaven shone down,
And methinks above him hovered, angels
with a saintly crown.
Jesus came, when dying, near him, touched his heart with love divine,
For in health sin's chain was broken,
faith's bright star was made to shine.
Strangely beautiful the story, of such
sweet redeeming grace.
Thus prepared for death, when near him,
Christ's dear love we plainly trace.
Grief is natural and holy, sacred are the
tears we shed,
For the Master too once shed them, when
His friend lay cold and dead.
But with joy we must remember, Christ
bid Lazarus "Come forth,"
And poor stricken wife, and mother, those
are words of priceless worth.
Not again on earth your darling, will into
his old home come,
Never more with brother, sisters, will he
through the old paths roam,
Never more will friends be welcomed, by
him, in the porch or hall;
In the garden, through the orchards,
shadows ghastly seem to fall;
Still his footprints may be hidden, under
tree, grass, flower or vine.
Memory's urn is filled with treasures,
drawn from leaves the past enshrine.
Torn and bleeding at the parting, from a
host of loved ones dead.
One by one three infants blessed him, but
each faded in the bud;
Sent and taken that a pathway might be
opened unto God;
And these ministering angels may have
seen his struggles here,
And begged God to send them for him,
where are mansions bright and fair,
And I see as in a vision, dear reunions on
that strand,
Where may all he loved be gathered in one
fold, a family band.

MR. EDITOR:—Allow me, through the medium of your paper, to announce that I am not a candidate for the County Clerkship, but may be considered a candidate for the office of Register of Wills, subject to the arrangement of the Democratic Conservative Party.

Your ob't. serv't.,
SAMUEL COMEGYS.

Feb. 1—3t*

J. M. BARR,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OFFICE NEAR THE HOTEL,
CHESTERTOWN, MD.
Feb. 1, 1873—6m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.



BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court for Kent county, the undersigned, administrator of Elias S. Watson, dec'd., will offer at Public Sale, on

Wednesday, February 12th,

1873, at 10½ A. M., at the residence of the deceased, in Morgan's Creek Neck, the following property:

SIX HEAD OF HORSES,

all young; among them one fine driving Mare, six years old; and one fine

YOUNG STALLION, 3 YEARS OLD.

The rest are all superior farm horses.

THREE MARES AND ONE HORSE;

FIVE GOOD MILCH COWS,

one of very superior quality, and all with calf; also,

A LOT OF YOUNG CATTLE;

NINETEEN HEAD OF SHEEP,

including a good Buck;

TEN SHOTES AND ONE BOAR;

LOT OF FARMING IMPLEMENTS,

Ploughs, Harrows, Drill, Wheat Reaper and Mower; Farm Wagon (iron axle) good as new; one Mill Dearborn; one Fanning Mill, (new)

ONE ROCKAWAY CARRIAGE;

LOT OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

including an excellent Cook Stove, nearly new; also,

2,000 BUNDLES OF BLADES.

The Stock is all of superior character, and the Implements are all new and good.

TERMS OF SALE.—All sums of $10 and under, cash: all over, note at 6 months with approved security.

No property to be removed till the terms of sale are complied with.

J. A. PEARCE, *Admr.*
JACOB SUTTON, Auct.

Feb. 1, 1873—tds.

TAX COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE TAX PAYERS of the 4th Election District are hereby notified that I have left the district and have placed my books in the hands of Thomas P. Dixon, Esq., who is hereby authorized to collect and receipt in my name for all unpaid taxes.

WM. A. THOMAS,
Late Collector.

Jan. 23, 1873.

The Tax Payers

Of the 4th election district are hereby notified that I am authorized, by Power-of-attorney, to collect and receipt for all unpaid taxes on the books of Wm. A. Thomas, collector for 1870 and 1871, and that after the expiration of thirty days from this date I shall proceed in all cases to collect by law. Prompt payment is earnestly solicited. Respectfully,

THOS. P. DIXON, Agent.

Jan. 25, 1873—3t.

Best Italian Guitar & Violin strings.

C. F. STAM & BRO.

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

WHITE WHEAT—No sales.
RED WHEAT—$2.00@2.08.
WHITE CORN—63@65 cents.
YELLOW CORN—60@61 cents.
OATS—47@48 cents.

RATIFICATION NOTICE.

M. Bannon, Attorney for Stephen A. Biddle and others,
vs.
David Biddle.
In Equity. January 29, 1873.

ORDERED, that the sale made and reported by M. Bannon, Attorney of the mortgagees and assignees of said mortgage of the real estate in the proceedings mentioned, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown, on or before the thirty-first day of March, 1873, next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in Kent county, once in each of three successive weeks before the 28th day of February, 1873.

The Report states the amount of sales to be $16,680.

JESSE K. HINES, Clerk.

True copy—Test:
JESSE K. HINES, Clerk.

Feb. 1, 1873—4t.

RATIFICATION NOTICE.

M. BANNON *vs*, DAVID BIDDLE.
In Equity. January 29, 1873.

ORDERED, that the sale made and reported by M. Bannon, Trustee and Mortgagee of the real estate in the proceedings mentioned, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the thirty-first day of March: provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in Kent county, Maryland, once in each of three successive weeks, before the 28th day of February, 1873.

The Report states the amount of sales to be $18,640.

JESSE K. HINES, Clerk.

True copy—Test:
JESSE K. HINES, Clerk.

Feb. 1, 1873—4t.

BEST THING IN THE WEST.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R.

LANDS!

THREE MILLION ACRES

Situated in and near the Arkansas Valley, the Finest Portion of Kansas!

Eleven years' Credit. Seven per Cent. Interest. 2½ per cent. reduction to settlers who improve.

A FREE PASS TO LAND BUYERS.

THE FACTS about this Grant are—Low Prices, Long Credit, and a Rebate to settlers of nearly one-fourth; a Rich soil, and splendid climate; short and mild winters; early planting, and no wintering of stock; plenty of Rainfall, and just at the right season; Coal, Stone and Brick on the line; Cheap Rates on Lumber, coal, &c.; no lands owned by speculators, Homesteads and Pre-emptions now abundant; a first-class Railroad on the line of a great Through Route; Products will pay for Land and Improvements.

IT IS THE BEST OPPORTUNITY EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC, through the recent completion of the Road.

For Circulars and general information, address

A. E. TOUZALIN,
Manager Land Dep't.,
TOPEKA, KAN.

Jan. 25—3m.

JAS. WARDEN. JAS. A. MERRITT.

Warden & Merritt,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
GRAIN, FLOUR & COUNTRY PRODUCE,
72 South Street,
BALTIMORE, MD.

January 18, 1873.

L. J. COX. EDWARD SEARS.

COX & SEARS,
Grain Commission Merchants,
Corner Bowly's Wharf and Pratt St.,
UP STAIRS,
BALTIMORE.

THE subscribers having formed a co-partnership under the name and style of *COX & SEARS*, will continue the *Grain Commission Business* heretofore carried on by *L. J. Cox*, corner Bowly's wharf and Pratt street, up stairs.

Their special attention will be given to the sale of Grain, and they hope that their ample facilities for conducting said business, added to their long experience, will receive due consideration and encouragement.

L. J. COX,
EDWARD SEARS.

January 11, 1873—3m.

RASIN & CO.,
Grain Commission Merchants,
No. 73 South Street,
Opposite Corn and Flour Exchange,
BALTIMORE, MD.

☞ Personal attention to all business entrusted. Jan. 11, 1873.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

TAX PAYERS of the Third Election District, are notified that their Taxes for 1872 are due, and demanded. The Collector will shortly begin to serve parties with their accounts and the legal notice to pay. In all cases where the legal notice is given, he will proceed, at the expiration thereof, to collect by law.—The last Act of Assembly renders this course necessary.

The Collector will be found every *SATURDAY AFTERNOON* at William V. Lucas' Store, Smithville, from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM HEPBRON,
Collector of Taxes for Third District.

July 27, 1872—tf.

SPORTSMEN, LOOK!

GUNS, Pistols, Cartridges, Caps, shot, Gun-wads, Tubes, Ramrod heads and screws, Shot Pouches, Powder Flasks, Game Bags, Gun-washers, &c., for sale by

J. K. ALDRIDGE.

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