# The Transcript.

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Saturday Morning, Feb. 15, 1873.


MR. COLFAX.—The Baltimore Sun says that "truth is sometimes stranger than fiction," and then applies the remark to the singular explanation of his $1,200 deposit, which Oakes Ames declares he paid him upon Credit Mobilier stock. The explanation of the Vice-President is most remarkable. A thousand dollar greenback received in a letter, from a stranger, who declares in the letter that no one else knew the fact, and that he did not intend to communicate the information to any one. The knowledge of Mr. Colfax's receipt of so singular a gift being entirely confined to his immediate family. Truth, if this be true, is surely stranger than fiction. It is a most humiliating spectacle for the American people that the second officer of the government should be so seriously arraigned at the bar of public opinion. Whatever explanation Mr. Colfax may make of this $1,200 item, the important fact that he did become a purchaser of this extraordinary Credit Mobilier stock remains, and there is nothing even in his own declaration which shows that he parted with it for other reasons than fear of litigation. Whatever the result of the investigation now in progress, the Vice-President will stand convicted of bargaining with the officials of a corporation for its stock at par which was paying dividends of eighty per cent. Whatever may be said in his defense, it cannot be denied that his denial during the presidential campaign was in fact a perversion of the truth by conveying the impression that he had never had any sort of connection with Credit Mobilier stock. Mr. Colfax's reputation for purity of character will carry the scar of the Credit Mobilier affair to the end of his career.

THE FINALITY OF THE GREELEY WILL CASE.—Surrogate Coffin, of Westchester, New York, rendered his decision on Monday, admitting to probate the will of Mr. Greeley of 1871. The surrogate in announcing his decision after reviewing the testimony, said that while there are circumstances that may be consistent with the soundness of a mind therefore sane, they certainly, it strikes me, are not inconsistent with continued unsoundness where it has been once clearly established. The onus was upon the proponent to remove any doubts upon the subject were it practicable to do so. There is no evidence as to where the will was written or its attendent circumstances, or as to where it was found, or that the decedent had any agency in its production or formal execution, and the evidence of Dr. Choate, the medical expert, is not permitted to be given. In this instance we have the general insanity of the decedent established, and no sufficient proof that at the time of the *factum* there was an interval of reason. Applying the above principles to this state of facts, it follows that the will of 1872 must be refused probate. The will of 1871 having been duly proven, must therefore be admitted as the last will and testament of Horace Greeley.

On Monday, the Surrogate received a dispatch from Isaiah T. Williams, asking for the decision. Surrogate replied that the will of 1871 had been admitted to probate. Mr. Williams then asked that appraisers be appointed, and letters of administration issued. When the executors fill the proper bonds and comply with the law, these letters of administration will be given and appraisers appointed.

THE FRANK AND POSTAGE.—As we have heretofore said, we did not see how, by the terms of the bill for the abolition of the franking privilege, as it passed Congress, the free exchange of newspapers was to be effected. And Mr. Hill, a member of the House from New Jersey, now comes out in correction of the statement to that effect which had been circulated by a number of New Jersey and other papers. Mr. Hill says: "The abolition of the frank only touches those who use it. Newspapers have no frank, and are not affected by the act. The whole postal code outside of the frank itself is unaffected. "If, therefore, any retaliation is to be made in Congress upon the press for advocating the destruction of franking abuse, it must be by new legislation; but as the Congressmen propose to more than compensate themselves for the loss of their free postage by a $3,000 per annum increase of salary, (with actual expense of travel instead of fictitious mileage,) they will hardly be disposed to indulge in any such retaliatory action. They are more amiable than that and sensible, too, we have no doubt.—*Sun.*

☞ The oldest man in the world has at length been discovered. His name is Jose Martino Conthino, a resident of Cape Frio, in the province of Rio Janeiro, Brazil, who was born on the 20th of May, 1694, and is therefore nearly one hundred and seventy-nine years old. It is said that he has forty-two children by six wives, and can count one hundred and twenty-three grandchildren, eighty-six great grandchildren, twenty-three great-great-grandchildren, and twenty-three children of the last. Barnum ought to have Mr. Jose Martino Conthino.

In view of the expectant hanging of Stokes, Tom Conner, private secretary to Jim Fisk, wrote him the following note the other day:

ED.—Forgive me. I done my duty—Remember me to the Colonel when you see him. Tell him Mrs. Fisk is well, and give him full particulars of Jay Gould's affair. I have no doubt he will forgive you for assasinating him. CONNOR.

## LETTER FROM GALENA.

FEBRUARY 12th, 1872.

*Mr. Editor*—Thinking you and the many readers of your valuable paper, may be pleased to hear how matters and things are progressing, I venture a few items from this place.

The Minister of the M. E. Church, Mr. Aldred was, some ten days since surprised to see, some twenty vehicles of different kinds being driven on his premises, and the parsonage taken possession of by invaders; who proved to be *friends* from Sassafras appointment, whose mission was one of love. A bountiful supply of things useful aud needful, for both the inner and outer man, was deposited on the premises; while the ladies who accompanied the expedition, were doing the honors of hostess, prepared a sumptuous repast, of which all partook with hearty good cheer. Some fifty or more dollars worth was left as a kindly token of remembrance, for services faithfully performed. These surprise visits, are to the ministers, as an oasis in a desert, is to a weary traveller; and in the case above referred to, it is pleasing to record the fact, that the M. P. Church was also represented in the doers of good deeds and in the distribution of good things. The harmony existing between the two branches of Methodist Churches at Sassafras, is worthy of being followed by Christians in other localities.

The Presbyterians of Westminister, Church, Georgetown, have secured the services of Rev. Wm. Gaylord, of Ohio, as their Pastor, who will preach regularly every Sunday morning, and we are informed that arrangements are being made for service at Kenneydyville every Sunday afternoon. A superior bell weighing several hundred pounds has been purchased for the church, and will soon be sending forth its Sunday calls to worship.

We have had considerable life and gaiety in our village recently, caused by the Fair and Festival, held by the members of Kent Lodge No. 74, I. O. O. F. which according to advertisement in your paper commenced on Tuesday Feb. 4th, and ended on the evening of the 8th, inst.—The ladies having the sub-charge, worked well and faithfully for the success of the enterprise. We noticed Mrs. P. Mrs. G. Mrs. S. Mrs. P. and Mrs. R. who with quite a number of young ladies, captivated the change as it came in their way. The affairs, considering the very inclement weather was a *success*. On Friday night, Tableaux and Charades, dialogues, music &c., was enjoyed by quite a large audience, which notwithstanding the rain and condition of the roads, was composed of residents of the surrounding country, as well as a general representation from our village. Among the actors in charades, we noticed two of our enterprising young merchants (G. W. S. & T. H. H.) and M. D. our funny W. K. S. and E. A. B. The fair sex was represented by Miss L. M. Miss C. P. Miss A. B. Miss E. C, Miss M. P. Miss M. M. and many others: to tell how well each performed would take up too much room in your columns, —suffice to say that all did excellently.—The audience was well pleased, as was evident by their marked attention. A rich treat is in store for us on Friday evening of this week, when another performance similar to the above will come off at the Town Hall, and to which you are hereby invited. The people of Galena know how to do things in the right way.

On Saturday evening the Swiss Bell Ringers or "Ryder's Moral Show" perform in the Town Hall, and if their performance is equal to the exhibition given about one year ago, we say to all who come, "you will get the worth of your money."

Peach-growers, up this way report peaches killed *teetotally*. Yours.

PHILIP.

THE REPUBLICAN LEADERS.—The Credit Mobilier venality of the foremost Republican Congressmen is the greatest shame to which the country has ever been subjected. The corruptions of the Tammany Ring by which the city of New York was plundered of $20,000,000; the corruptions of the carpet-bag governments imposed upon the Southern States by which they were plundered of more than $200,000,000, were no such shame to the United States as the less profitable venality of the Credit Mobilier Congressmen. Neither of these public scandals inculpated the real or the reputed leaders of a great political party. The Credit Mobilier scandal inculpates the very foremost leaders of the Republican party. Tweed was a promi-Democrat in a single municipality. He grasped at power in the State, and the Democratic party denied it to him. He grasped at power in the city, and by the purchase of venal Republican legislators at Albany obtained it and held it long enough to consummate his robberies, but thereupon was denied recognition in the Convention of the Democratic party and within three years was expelled from power, sued for his money, and prosecuted for his crimes. In the field of Federal politics he never figured nor attempted to figure, and upon the principles or policy of his party in the city or State he exercised no influence. He wore the Democratic livery because it gave him better opportunities of plunder, the Democrats being a majority in New York.

The carpet-baggers of the South were confined to a few States, and although imposed upon those States by the votes of the Republican party in Congress, it was indirectly, by the denial of power to the natural leaders in that section and by the gift of suffrage to an ignorant class incapable of conceiving of its use as a trust, or even of its prudent use as a personal emolument. Their plunder was huge. Ten times the sum stolen from rich New York by the Ring, the carpet-baggers stole from the devastated, impoverished South. But even though negroes vote, all men know the time of the carpet-bagger is short. The foremost of them are running for snug quarters in the Senate, but they do not expect to keep their hold on their States, they do not grasp after the combined political power of their section. They do not figure in Federal politics and will not attempt to figure, except as they will sell their votes for every land-grab, every subsidy for internal improvements, every ship-building job, and every tariff scheme of the protectionists, like the repeal of tea and coffee duties and abolition of all internal revenue.

But the Credit Mobilier Congressmen are the foremost men in the whole Republican party. Not to dwell upon the fact that Thaddeus Stevens, the most venal and prostitute politician of his time, who sold his votes and influence to these same Pacific Railroad men for $80,000, was the first among these foremost Republicans, the leader in the House of Representatives during the whole war period—here is the chief Republican representative from Indiana for seven successive Congresses, the Speaker of the Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, and Fortieth Congresses, the prepresiding officer of the Senate and Vice President of the United States, Schuyler Colfax, proven to have had shares in the Credit Mobilier corruption, to have published a false denial of the fact, to have attempted a sneaking concealment of his crime, and when confronted with conclusive proofs, to have retreated into flat perjury, silly, useless, obvious perjury, which does not even throw dust in the eyes of his nearest friends. Here is Henry Wilson, long a Senator from Massachusetts, just elected Vice President of the United States, as much as any man responsible for the policy of his party, engaged actually in the same vile jobbery, and only seemingly innocent because *his* trafficking was carried on behind the name of his wife. Here is Henry L. Dawes, for so many years in Congress from the Same State, and the successor in the House of Thaddeus Stevens in its premiership, being the foremost man in the financial questions which have succeeded the reconstruction issue, just as Stevens was foremost in the reconstruction days—he, too, bought stock at corrupt valuation paid for it, drew dividends thereon, and then under oath denied any ownership in the premises, but admitted that he held on to his bargain till there was danger the light would strike it. Here is Patterson, of New Hampshire, lending strength to the Republican boast of culture and morality by his saintly walk and conversation and the learned aroma of his collegiate connection and chair; and he, too, swears the thing that is not and has his own sign manual on half a dozen occasions called up to controvert his oath. Here is Harlan, another of the same kind, lacking the culture, the indefatigable exhorter, the reformer of other men's sins, the proclaimer on all occasions that Republicanism was a sort of theology of itself | he, too, is shown to have received dishonest hire, and that by no subterfuge, but in cash paid down in hand, as if his purchasers knew him to have as little shame or scruple as any painted harridan of the street. The darkly frowning Logan, a Don Diego of chivalric loftiness and perfect truth; the Ku-Klux hunting Stevenson; the bitter Bingham; Protectionist Kelley, never so happy as when putting up prices so that his "ring" might profit by the increased money our 40,000,000 of people must necessarily pay—great lights these, bright and shining lights, luminaries one and all of the Republican heavens, and yet not a man of them but traded more or less in Credit Mobilier and is more or less attainted, according as under fear of exposure he drew out soon or late. Recognized leaders all of these generals and lieutenant generals, admirals, of the Republican forces—no poor little brigadies, with a detached column of knavery, like Tweed; no scrubby captains and corporals like the carpet-bag fry, but the very first and foremost men in the ranks of what has assumed to be the party of great moral ideas.—*World.*

ASSUMING TOO MUCH.—The painful disclosures in the Credit Mobilier investigation have elicited from many of the public journals of all parties a singular unanimity of sentiment on the general proposition that there is "something rotten in Denmark," and that there has been a good deal of "forgetfulness," if not falsifying, to say nothing of a willingness for ill-gotten gains, (as long as it was not dangerous,) by most of those legislators who have been charged with receiving Credit Mobilier stock and dividends. As to some of the parties implicated, many of their political friends consider that they have been behaving "very injudiciously," to say the least, and though some of their political enemies have been swift to enter up judgment against them, we have been careful not to deal personally with individuals so long as any opportunity was left for indulging the hope that, for the sake of the national reputation, if not of their own, they would come unscathed through the trying ordeal to which they were exposed.

But while the generality of the press has treated this subject, latterly at least, with the gravity becoming its seriousness, there are a few others of the Republican partisan journals who affect a flippant levity in regard to it, and sneer at the thought of suspecting the immaculateness of persons in high official position, especially where they have habitually professed philanthropic and moral reform sympathies. They attempt to ridicule the idea that such men are to be questioned, whatever may be the character of the proof. Mr. Blaine, the Speaker of the House, did not look upon the thing in this light, for he asked an investigation from the start, and promptly and satisfactorily met it. Vice President Colfax, after having been pressed to the wall by previous investigations, made an impractical demand for a special senatorial inquiry, though as a parliamentarian of course aware that the only means in his case by which that could have been effected was impeachment. To try to scout such charges as trivial, to laugh them out of the court of public opinion, is preposterous. It is an outrage upon common sense which few but the most shameless partisans have attempted. Upon such a theory even Mr. Pomeroy, the old Kansas Sonator, famous for grants and subsidies, could not be inquired into in the matter of the alleged bribery in his attempt at re-election. Yet he has demanded an investigation in the Senate, and a committee has been appointed for the purpose, his antecedents being in all respects as good as those of some of those implicated in the Credit Mobilier.

No man stands so high in Congress or the country that, when arraigned on such charges before a proper tribunal, he can answer them with a pretense that what such men as he do is not to be questioned. There has been such a lowering of the political statesmen of one sort or other of late years that it is not so incredible as some might think that the tide of national corruption should find its way into the halls of Congress and State Legislatures. The case of Mr. Pomeroy, as stated by Mr. York, of the Kansas Legislature, in the speech we published a few days ago, is one which could not be very well hooted out of consideration, come from what source it may, and everything about the Kansas Legislature appears to be tainted enough. But Mr. York deposited upon the desk of the speaker of the Kansas House a package of $7,000, which he said Senator Pomeroy had given him to vote for him for the Senate. It is not likely that Mr. York made the State a present of that sum out of his own pocket, nor that the package of current funds he laid upon the desk was a "phantom" package. If Senator Pomeroy can establish his innocence of this transaction, it will not be done by hooting at the idea that he is incapable of such conduct. What is true of him in this regard applies also to the members of Congress involved in the Credit Mobilier.

The composition of the committee of investigation in Mr. Pomeroy's case would seem to exclude the possibility of its being converted into a "whitewashing" machine. But then, it must be remembered, it is scarcely three weeks before the close of the session and of Mr. Pomeroy's official term; that little can be done before the 4th of March, and that upon that day all jurisdiction of the Senate or its committee over Mr. Pomeroy's case ceases. If found guilty, its censure after that date would be powerless to affect him. In the meantime his trial for the same offence is fixed for next June, in the United States Court in Kansas, and although the United States district attorney appears, according to the dispatches, to occupy the somewhat anomalous position of counsel for Mr. Pomeroy—as witness his refusal to testify before tht committee of the Kansas Legislature, upon the ground of confidential communications from his client—an opportunity will then be afforded to the Senator to vindicate his innocence in a judicial proceeding before a tribunal which has power to punish as well as to investigate. Under the circumstances, therefore, Mr. Pomeroy's demand for an investigation by a committee of the Senate is regarded by some as rather a note of defiance. Meantime, let not any man or journal be so superficial as to suppose that either this or the Credit Mobilier matter can be waived off as unworthy serious attention, for the public are now very earnest in regard to this and all kindred subjects.—*Baltimore Sun.*

TURNING THE TABLES.—Within the last year we have had four exciting criminal trials in which the whole defence rested upon the doubt raised by lawyers and toxicological experts as to the accuracy of the chemical analyses made in three of the cases by Prof. Aiken and in the fourth by Prof. Tonry. In the Schoeppe trial and in the two Wharton trials there was a great deal of eloquence, learning and possibly a little legal and scientific trickery employed to show that Prof. Alkin found no poison; that his tests were delusive, and the results obtained uncertain and unreliable. The accused still live, because learned lawyers argued with great vehemence that Prof. Aiken imagined that he found poison where there was no poison.

In the Plater case, however, the theory of the defence is exactly the reverse of that set up for Dr. Schoeppe, Mrs. Wharton and Mrs. Lloyd. The counsel for the prisoner are attempting to show that Mrs. Plater was not murdered by her husband but died by her own hand. A small piece of paper was found near the spot on which she lay, with the word "strychnia" or "strychnine" written on it. The counsel for the prosecution will argue that this was put there by the prisoner with intent to manufacture a defence for himself.—The counsel for the defence will stoutly insist that she took strychnine and died from its effects. The prosecuting attorney, anticipating this line of defence, had the body of the dead woman exhumed some four or five days after burial, and the stomach and its contents were sent to Prof. Aiken for analyses. No traces of any kind of poison were to be found. It will be contended with great eloquence, however, that Prof. Aiken's tests were insufficient, and that he failed to find poison where a more skilful and learned toxicologist would have found it. The very fact that he *did* find poison in other cases in which it was assumed that no poison had been administered will be used to show that he is not a reliable expert, and that his testimony that the stomach of the deceased woman contained no poison should have no weight. It is thus facts are assumed or denied, and scientific deductions made positive or negative, to suit the exigencies of each particular case. —*American.*

The following postal bill has passed the lower house of Congress and is likely to become a law.

Be *it enacted &c.*, That on and after the first day of July next, on all mail matter which is wholly or partly in writing, except book, magazine and newspapers, manuscript and corrected proofs passing between authors and publishers, and excepting also correspondence on postal cards; on all printed matter which is so marked as to convey any other or further information than is conveyed by the original print, except the correction of mere typographical errors; on all matter which is sent in violation of the department respecting enclosures, and all matter to which no specific rate of postage is assigned, postage shall be charged at the rate of two cents for each half-ounce or fraction thereof, and this provision shall include all letters, commonly known as drop local letters, delivered through the post-offices or their carriers, and magazines and newspaper manuscripts, are hereby declared to belong to the third class of mailable matters.

SEC. 2. That on and after the first of January next, under such regulation and in such manner as the Postmaster General shall prescribe, the postage provided by law to be paid upon printed matter, or "mailable matter of the second class" shall in all cases be prepaid, and collected at the offices respectively where such matter shall be mailed, and the postage on daily newspapers, not exceeding four ounces in the weight, shall be charged and collected at the rate of fifteen cents per quarter; provided, that weekly newspapers, within the respective counties where the same are printed and published, may pass through the mail free of postage, as provided in the eighth clause, section 134, of the act to revise, consolidate and amend the statutes relating to the Post-office Department.

SEC. 3. That any person who shal take any letter, postal cards or packet out of a postoffice or branch postoffice, or from a letter or mail carrier, or which has been in any postoffice, or in the custody of any letter or mail carrier before it shall have been delivered to the person to whom it was directed, with a design to obstruct the correspondence or pry into the business or secrets of another, shall on conviction thereof, for every such offense, forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars or to be imprisoned at hard labor not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

COUNTING THE ELECTORAL VOTE.—Wednesday being the day fixed for the counting of the electoral vote for President and Vice President in Congress there was an immense crowd in attendance at the Capitol long before the hour of noon. The hall of the House of Representatives, where the counting took place in the presence of the Senate and House, was packed to suffocation almost. The chairs for the Senators were placed on the right of the Speaker, the members of the House occupying the other seats in the hall.

The Vice President announced the action of the two houses in relation to the vote of Arkansas, and as there had not been a concurrence, the vote would not be counted.

There having been a concurrence as to Louisiana, the vote of that State would not be counted either.

The tellers were then directed to report the vote, which was done in detail, the vote of each State being given.

The result in full was then anuounced as follows by the Vice President:

Whole number of electoral votes 366, of which a majority is 184. Of these 349 votes were cast for President and 352 for Vice President. The vote for President was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| For U. S. Grant | 286 |
| For B. Gratz Brown | 18 |
| For Thos. A. Hendricks | 42 |
| For T. J. Jenkins | 2 |
| For David Davis | 1 |

The vote for Vice President was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| For Henry Wilson | 286 |
| For B. Gratz Brown | 47 |
| For N. P. Banks | 1 |
| For Geo. W. Julian | 5 |
| For John M. Palmer | 3 |
| For Thos. E. Bramlette | 3 |
| For W. S. Groesbeck | 1 |
| For A. H. Colquitt | 5 |
| For Willis B. Machen | 1 |

The Vice President therefore declared U. S. Grant elected President and Henry Wilson elected Vice President for the term of four years from the 4th day of March, 1873.

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*


**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

*WYETH & BRO.S, BURNETTS,* and Davis & Miller's Flavoring Extracts.
C. F. STAM & BRO.


## BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

WHITE WHEAT—$2.04.
RED WHEAT—$2.00@2.15.
WHITE CORN—61@62 cents.
YELLOW CORN—59@60 cents.
OATS—45@46 cents.


*New Advertisements.*

## Sunday School Entertainment,

AT

**ST. JAMES' M. P. CHURCH, WORTON,**

**On Wednesday, February 19th,**

CONSISTING OF

**READING AND SINGING.**

*REV. T. O. CROUSE* will read some of his select pieces.

*THE SCHOLARS* will sing choice tunes.

*PROF. T. A. HULME* will exhibit his Sciopticon.

☞ Doors open at 6½ o'clock; exercises commence at 7.

Admission 25 cents. Children of the School admitted free. [Feb. 15—1t.

## Lecture.

WILLIAM HOOPER, Esq.,

WILL LECTURE AT THE TOWN HALL,

*Saturday, Februwry the 22d*, 1873,

(Washington's Birthday)

on the

**LIFE & CHARACTER OF WASHINGTON.**

Doors open at 7; exercises to commence at 7½ o'clock.

Admittance 25 cts.; children under 12 years, 10 cts.

☞ KEY'S VARIETY STRING BAND will enliven the occasion.

Feb. 15, 1873—2t*

## POSTPONED 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

*Monday, Feb'y. 17th, 1873,*

(WITHOUT REGARD TO WEATHER,)

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

**1 FINE YOUNG STALLION,**

three 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; 1 Mill Dearborn, 1 Fanning Mill (new); 1 Rockaway Carriage; lot of

**HOUSEHOLD GOODS,**

including an excellent Cook Stove, nearly new; also,

**2,000 Bundles of Blades,**

**112 BUSHELS WHEAT SEEDED.**

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. 15, 1873—1t.

## 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 GOOLDING, 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,
Feb. 8, 1873—3t. *Still Pond.*

**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.

**J. M. BARR,**

*ATTORNEY AT LAW,*

OFFICE NEAR THE HOTELS,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Feb. 1, 1873—6m.

RAZORS, RAZOR STRAPS, *MUGS, BRUSHES,* and everything for a complete outfit for shaving, at C. F. STAM & BRO'S.


## Married.

SPEAR—HAZELL.—On Tuesday last, by Rev. J. N. Watson, HENRY SPEAR to Miss MARY L. HAZELL, both of this county.

## Died.

BAKER.—In Chestertown, on the 12th inst., WILLIAM T. BAKER, aged 17, son of the late Wm. Thos. Baker.

CALENDER.—On the 6th inst., at the residence of her brother-in-law, A. C. Wilson, of consumption, which she bore with Christian fortitude, MARION, wife of Geo. W. Callender, and youngest daughter of Henry Payne, aged 27 years. Asleep in Jesus.

Ah, a home is dark and lonely,
Sad hearts gather there to-day,
For its love-light and its blessing
Have forever passed away.

Farewell! farewell, sister dear!
Life is sad without thee here:
Oh, may we meet in Heaven above,
Where all is peace and joy and love.

The house is sad and lonely,
Since our dear sister is gone;
But why should we be weeping,
For she is in a better home. M. A. W.

SPENCER.—On Saturday morning last, in this town, after a brief illness, Miss CAROLINE T. SPENCER, in the 31st year of her age.

*IN MEMORIAM.*

Toll! for a soul is passing, from the fertile fields of earth:
Toll! for a soul returneth to the God who gave it birth—
And hushed be all revelry, and mute be all our mirth.

Toll! for a soul is passing, from the joys and woes of life;
Never more to know its pleasures—dead for aye to all its strife,
Passing—to death eternal—or to everlasting life.

Dropped—from the whitened fingers, and the once so busy brain,
All the tangled web of being, which she ne'er may weave again—
Dead—to all her earthly scheming—dead to every earthly pain.

Toll! for a soul is passing, to its long and dreamless sleep:
God grant the near survivors may have little cause to weep
That a fellow soul is taking, in the dark, its final leap.

Ah! how blest if we who knew her, in her little space of life—
Can recall no fretful moment—no unkindly jar or strife—
When we uttered words that pierced her, even sharper than a knife.

Passing—with all her failings, to the righteous Judge above:
Never more in earthly wanderings, either love or hate to prove—
God grant *our* parting moments may have passed in kindliest love.

As we list thy solemn tolling—ah! we sigh—if we had *known*
That the form so late among us, would so soon have lifeless grown—
We would not—however tempted—e'er have cast the smallest stone.

Vain! all our sad misgivings—all our penitence and tears,
Deaf to every kindly impulse—blind to all unkindly jeers,
She hath gone where time eternal, takes the place of mortal years.

Toll! for a soul returneth, to the God who gave it birth—
Never more in mortal seeming to inhabit fields of earth—
Hushed for a space our revelry, and silent all our mirth.


## 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 Belleair, 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.*

## 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 suacessive 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.

**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.


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