The Transcript.

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Saturday Morning, March 8, 1873.

REVIEW OF THE FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS—THE RESULT.—The forty-second Congress, which closed its sessions on Tuesday last, commenced its career on the 4th of March, 1871, and has enacted many important measures.

During the first session the measure of leading interest and importance which was passed was the notorious enforcement act, placing it in the power of the President to suppress, by force if necessary, combinations formed to deprive any citizens of their constitutional rights. This bill continues in force, with the exception of the fourth section, authorizing the President to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, which section expired by limitation at the close of the succeeding session of Congress, in June, 1872. An effort to renew it failed.

During the second session, which commenced at the usual time in December, the approach of the presidential campaign gave rise to much debate intended more for political effect than immediate public interests, and much time was consumed in this way. In the spring of 1872 the treaty of Washington was ratified by the Senate. The measure of greatest importance considered during the second session by both houses was the amnesty act, impeded a long time by the persistency of Mr. Sumner in attempting to engraft upon it his famous civil rights bill. It was finally passed without Mr. Sumner's amendment, but still not a complete amnesty act. It removed the disabilities imposed under the fourteenth amendment, except those of members of the thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh Congresses, officers of the judicial, military or naval service, heads of departments and foreign ministers, who afterwards took part with the South. These exceptions it was estimated embraced some three hundred persons, many of whom have since been relieved by special acts.

The next most important acts were those repealing the duties on tea and coffee, the reduction of the duties on salt 50 per cent., coal 40 per cent., lead 25 per cent., on many other articles 10 per cent., admitting hides free, with many other additions to the free list, principally drugs and chemicals. Most of the internal revenue duties, except those on malt and spirituous liquors and a few stamp duties were also repealed. The total reduction was about $53,000,000. The reapportionment bill at the same session increasing the number of Representatives to 292; various amendments to the election laws were passed, and also the act of abolishing the offices of assessors of the internal revenue, effecting, it is claimed, an annual saving of $3,000,000.

During the third session, which commenced also in December, much time has been expended in the notorious corruption investigations, the five in the whole flock resulting in the bringing down to censure two members of the House.—The act of most general importance passed at this session was that abolishing the franking privilege, which was followed by the increase of the salaries of the President to $50,000. Vice-President, Speaker and Justices of the Supreme Court, and Cabinet officers to $10,000, Senators Representatives and Delegates $7,500, Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury, State and Interior $6,000. The increase of salaries of the Congressmen was sought to be excused in some extent by that of the abolition of franks, but as the members had adopted this privilege the whole session, the excuse seems to be a poor one.—Bills were also passed for the construction of eight steam sloops of war. It must also be recorded that Congress has directed the Secretary of the Treasury to withhold the earnings of the Pacific railways, and has accorded to the companies the right to bring the question before the courts whether the payment of those earnings from the government is legally due while the interest on the bonds loaned by the country remains unpaid. Congress has also ordered suit to be begun against these companies to recover the proceeds of loans and lands from the United States misappropriated through fraudulent contracts or other illegal practices. This suit will embrace not only shareholders in the companies, but all who have participated in the unlawful profits.

THE Boston Advertiser, an ultra-Radical paper, speaking of the election of the Hon. Alexander H. Stephens to Congress from one of the districts of Georgia, says, and we believe it has much truth in its assertion:

It will be remembered that he is a hunker of the hunkers, and utterly refused to favor the party submission to the Cincinnati movement. The nation has drifted away from the ideas which command his approval, and he will find himself as much out of place in the United States Congress to-day as if he were a relic of the times of Thomas Jefferson.

As a certain county in Pennsylvania cannot forget that Jackson is not a candidate for the Presidency, so Mr. Stephens cannot believe that Jefferson is dead. In his announcement of his late successful candidacy he avowed himself a "Jeffersonian Democrat," true to the principles of the time of Jefferson, and unprepared for, and opposed to any change, or the admission of the possibility that the world could have moved a hair's breadth out of the Jeffersonian orbit without damage. Enfeebled by ill-health, Mr. Stephens will not be able to take much part in the debates upon a floor where, as a debater, he was once thought to be the superior of any that entered the arena against him. He will not, therefore, become in any measure a leader. There is something even sad in the old man, tossed about for many years by the storm of civil war—protesting yet unable to breast the heady current of popular passion—now going back to the old yet changed scenes, with all the old ideas, all the old prejudices; with dimmed powers, yet stern and true to duty, and with the same noble heart and unyielding pureness of life and integrity of conduct. Perhaps, beside this Sir Galahad, whose name stood high when lances were fairly placed in rest, and before gold and corrupt means of all kinds bought and sold the baser victories of the lists, may sit that other old, gray-haired, feeble man, who also comes from the South, and typifies the new era—Parson Brownlow. It would be a sharp and shameful contrast.—*Balto. Gazette.*

SENATOR VICKERS.—The Baltimore Sun of Wednesday gives Senator Vickers the following complimentary notice:—With the close of the Forty-second Congress the term of Hon. George Vickers, one of the United States Senators from Maryland, expired, and that of his successor, Hon. George P. Dennis, began, he taking his seat with the other new Senators yesterday in the executive session. Mr. Vickers is universally admitted to have been a faithful, industrious and dignified Senator. These qualities have been evinced as well in behalf of his own State and of the great commercial interests of its chief city, as of matters concerning the country at large. In these last he has been national and conservative, and, amidst the scandals and taints of the legislative atmosphere, has been above all evil report. Though Mr. Vickers was a democrat of the old school, his consistency and moderation commanded the consideration and respect of both parties in the Senate to a degree which secured attention to the interests which he felt specially called upon to urge. With regard to political views, he of course, could only hope, in a body where his own party was so greatly in the minority, to modify extremes and abate precipitancy. Now, that he retires from public life, the people of Maryland can heartily say, "Well done, good and faithful servant."

☞ News came to us last night (says the Baltimore Gazette of Monday) that a grand inauguration prayer-meeting was to be held in Washington, to-morrow, under the auspices of the Congressional chaplains. The precise object of the meeting is not distinctly stated, but it is fair to presume that the feeble health of the Republican party, occasioned by Radical excesses, will occupy some portion of its attention. That beneficial results may flow from this movement, is earnestly expected by the faithful, yet there are a great many rational persons, even in the Republican party itself, who believe that the concern is past praying for. The Boston Post recently reproduced a story, originally told by Grace Greenwood, which may serve as a moral to this latest attempt to keep the vital spark in a decaying organization. "A pious old lady in California was for a long time ill with a complication of desperate diseases, and prayers on her behalf were requested in the evening prayer-meetings of her church. It was stated that she was very low, and that she was only kept alive by eating the tenderest squabs, delicately broiled. She required about three a day, and all the young pigeons in the nighborhood seemed likely to be immolated on the altar of her precarious existence. One evening, after the usual solemn request had been made, followed by the usual statement in regard to the poor lady's diet, a plain-spoken deacon arose and said: "Brethren, we have long been importuning the Lord to restore our good sister to health, but it doesn't seem to be His will, so I move that we intermit these prayers, and give the squabs a show."

WOMEN'S RULINGS.

To the Editor of the N. Y. World:

SIR: Your usually fair journal contained recently the following item:

About two-thirds of the suits decided by the female Justices of Wyoming are appealed and the verdicts set aside. Women may be "marching on," as Miss Edgart in says in her lecture, but they are certainly not in sight yet.

Doubting its correctness, I addressed a note of inquiry to Judge Kingman, who is undoubted authority on the subject, and have received the following reply, which common justice will suggest should have as much prominence in your paper as the item quoted.

Yours faithfully, R. D. DOUGLASS.
61 Poplar street, Brooklyn, Feb. 24, 1873.

LARAMIE CITY, WY.,
February 18, 1873.

R. D. Douglass, Esq.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 11th inst. is received. I am glad to have the opportunity to refute the idle calumny to which you refer. Of a large number of cases tried in this Territory by women justices of the peace, only two have ever been appealed, and those two were both sustained by the Appellate Court, and judgment ordered in accordance with the decision of the woman Justice. And the truth is where there were men and women justices in the same town at the same time, and where parties brought their cases before either at their own election, the women have had by far the greater number of cases to try, and have given the best satisfaction. To be sure we have not had a large number of women justices. We have here, as everywhere else, a set of drones who want to get their living without work, and they manage to crowd the women out of nearly every place of profit or honor; but whenever and wherever she has had a chance to bring her talent or her influence into fair comparison with the men, here in Wyoming she has invariably appeared to advantage, and all parties have been benefited. Very respectfully yours, J. W. KINGMAN,
Associate Justice United States Supreme Court, Wyoming Territory.

CREDIT MOBILIER PHOTOGRAPHS.

On Tuesday the 25th ultimo, precisely at twelve o'clock, the Poland report came before the House of Representatives. In the vast hall of the House fully 5,000 persons were crowded more than two-thirds of whom were ladies. It is noticeable that ladies crowd to a Spanish bull-fight as well as to vespers. The only charitable excuse for them on this occasion was that Lent was to begin the next day.

OAKES AMES

is a man on the shady side of sixty, but he certainly does not look older than fifty-five. His personal appearance has all the characteristics of an uncultured man; he reminds one very much of a stevedore or overseer of street-cleaning. He stands about five feet ten inches tall, and is very stoutly built. His diminutive head seems much too small for so bulky a body. That head is, however, a study. The face is sallow in the extreme, with a narrow forehead, small eyes, and somewhat heavy eyebrows. The characteristic of the face is the mouth and chin, which remind one (and it is not meant offensively) of the Chimpanzee. There is great strength of purpose and reticence expressed in that portion of the face. One would just as easily expect to find emotion of any kind expressed by such a face as by a block of granite. Mr. Ames has a peculiar habit of moving his lips or working his mouth, in fact he is consantly chewing the cud, and yet he does not chew tobacco or anything else. As for the rest, his appearance in dress is respectable and clean, indeed he rather seems particular in his dress, which neyertheless is plain.

JAMES BROOKS.

Who has not seen or heard of James Brooks? A tall figure of gentlemanly appearance, verging on sixty or beyond it, with face as classic as any piece of Roman sculpture that can be found in a musem. On Tuesday, the 25th February, Mr. Brooks's face very much resembled a three-days' old corpse, yet the face had its characteristic beauties; it looked as if chiselled out of pale-tinted marble: and the appearance of Mr. Brooks was still more painful when occasionally he held up his wan almost transparent hands.

The emotions of Mr. Brooks were not visible; yet more terrible to him and his beholders was this very fact, as it evidently was consuming him invisibly. Such was the personal appearance of the two chief acters in the Congressional play, as the events proved that it could not be called a drama.

MR. POLAND OF VERMONT,

was the Chairman of the Committee whose duty it was to demand expulsion of the two foregoing. This gentleman seems to be the last, at least in dress and style, of the Daniel Webster period. He still wears the traditional blue dress-coat with brass buttons, light cravat—sometimes even a white one. His personal appearance is venerable in the extreme, and perhaps he has the most plastic face in the whole House; and that face, place it where you will, is sure to demand attention for great intelligence. There is a certain look of scholarship about this man that asserts respect. In speaking he is logical, without being demonstrative, seldom showing emotion. Perhaps his long career as a judge has made him stoical. He seems of all men to be the best calculated to pass sentence (as long as it is a righteous one, and he would not pass any other) on a whole dock full of offenders without emotion and with a placid eye. Yet there were moments when he arraigned the accused, and when interrupted by Mr. Brooks that even this marble statue showed that emotion had the power over him. Holding up his arm, he said:

I would rather this right hand of my body should wither and be paralyzed before I would knowingly inflict the least injustice on the gentleman from New York.

This protest seemed the more effective and the more terrible because it did come from such an animated statue. For an hour and a half he logically, coldly, and with great force stated the case of the Committee, and there was no reason to doubt but that his earnestness was real and honest.

GENERAL BUTLER has a faculty for making things lively. An assertion made in his latest speech has caused a perfect volley of squibbs. The New York Commercial says:

"Rare Ben Butler congratulates himself that God made him, and not the newspapers. It is to be regretted that Ben didn't avail himself of so excellent an opportunity to congratulate the newspapers."

Jefferson Brick, *alias* the New York Herald, says:

"Bold Ben Butler declares that he is made of God, not of vile newspaper men. How beautiful are the works of God!"

The Springfield Republican thinks General Butler's announcement of himself as a specimen of the handiwork of God "an assumption which invites argument."

Others, again, discredit the assertion altogether, or at least think that it should be proved lest a contrary origin should be suspected. We think the General will be able to bear these witticisms with becoming fortitude, or at least will be able to conceal his mental agony.—*Balto. Amer.*

There are 356 German newspapers published in this country.

[From the N. Y. Observer.]

ESTABLISHING CHRISTIANITY BY LAW.

The *Observer* goes to press before the assembling of the convention at Cooper Institute, called the National Association, "which has been formed for the purpose of securing such an amendment to the Constitution as will indicate that this is a Christian nation, and place all Christian laws, institutions, and usages in our government on an undeniable legal basis in the fundamental law of the nation.

We have at different times expressed our views in opposition to this movement as contrary not only to the spirit of our publican institutitions, which are based on the rights of conscience, but also to the spirit of Christianity, which asks for no support from mere human legislation, no aid that does not spring from the voluntary action of moral beings, and least of all such as men are compelled by law, constitutional or statute law, to render it. Nor, on the other hand, do we believe in disfranchising in the affairs or domain of the State, those who, by their own convictions, are not ready to avow themselves as Christians. We are opposed to all union of Church and State. The great author and teacher of Christianity has said, "My kingdom is not of this world," and his words are just as true and appropoiate in the age in which we are living as when they were uttered.

We have carefully studied the subject in the light of the New Testament, as well as of the Old, and in the light of history—the history of those governments where the State has formed an alliance has been disastrous both to the Church and to the State. Which has been most disastrously affected by it, it would be difficult to determine; but it is a forbidden alliance, that cannot be beneficial to either party. We have given the most earnest heed to all the arguments that have been advanced in favor of this movement; we have attended the conventions and read the documents issued by the Association; we have opened our colums to the discussion by those who favor the movement; but we have altogether failed to see the force of the arguments in favor of adopting Christianity into our national constitution as a part of the organic law of the land.

If the arguments prove anything they prove altogether too much. If, as this National Association declares in its call for this Convention, "a nation, in constituting and administering its government, is under obligations to acknowledge God as the author of its existence and the source of its authority, Jesus Christ as its ruler, and the Bible as the fountain of its laws and the supreme rule of its conduct," it is clearly bound to adopt the laws of Christ's kingdom as the fundamental law of the land. Indeed, the National Convention declares that its object is to place "*all Christian laws, and usages* in our Government, on an undeniable legal basis." Who then is to interpret the Bible, or to say how little of it the people may or must obey, and under what penalties? Shall it be the most numerous Christian sect? Shall the Roman Catholics who believe that the Pope is the infallible interpreter of everything relating to the kingdom of Christ, or the Methodists, or the Episcopalians, or the Baptists, or the Presbyterians, or the Reformed Dutch, German Scotch, or Who? What a harmonious commonwealth we should have if the object aimed at by the members of this National Association could be attained, and the Constitutional enactments they advocate effected! It would be the inauguration of one of the fiercest religious strifes the world has ever seen.

We have often heard it stated in connection with this movement, that actual legislation is not intended, that no such thing as establishing religious observances upon the people is designed, in effect that all that is intended is simply to declare in the Constitution that this is a Christian nation and that Jesus Christ is its rightful ruler. But such a constitutional amendment would be simply offering a gratuitous insult to the King of kings. If we are bound to declare in an article of our Constitution that Jesus Christ is the ruler of the nation, it would be but the merest mockery to make such a declaration and do nothing more to secure obedience to the whole Bible. Laws must be enacted on this basis, not merely on the general principles of the Bible, but on the Bible as a whole. We must legislate for the Church as well as for the State. So far as we can perceive there is no point where the advocates of this movement, can logically stop, short of the absolute incorporation of the Church with the State.

THE PEACH CROP.—*Meeting of Fruit-Growers.* The Peninsular Fruit Growers' Association met in Dover Delaware, on Feb. 25th, and there was a large attendance from the various parts of the peninsula. A correspondent of the Wilmington Commercial gives the following account of the proceedings:

Various propositions looking to the reduction of the freight tariff by the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company were discussed. The following, offered by Mr. R. H. Cummins, was finally adopted:

Resolved, That the recommendation of the Committee of peach growers to the committee on ways and means of the House or Representatives, to accept the proposition of the President of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore railroad, submitted in writing to the last Legislature, if accepted by the Legislature now in session, would be wise and just, and, in effect, would remove the tax of $7,50 per car, and cause a readjustment of the general freight tariff, and remove the ten cent tax on passengers travelling between short stations of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore and Delaware railroads.

The following committee was appointed to obtain a charter for the Peninsular Fruit Growers' Association from the present Legislature: J. A. Fulton, R. H. Cummings, E. R. Cochran, R. H. Griffith and John P. Cochran.

On motion of Mr. Townsend, the committee of eight appointed at the last meeting, were instructed to confer with the ways and means committee of the House of Representatives and invite a conference with President Hinckley, with a view to obtaining some specific agreement between the State and railroad by which the latter may be induced to make concessions to shippers of fruit.

There was much concern manifested about the probable injury sustained by the peach crop from the intense cold weather. Mr. Townsend said the crop was badly damaged about Townsend. Mr. Cochran said that around Middletown the damage was serious, and thought there were enough uninjured buds to secure a fair crop. Mr. Griffith, of Kent county, Maryland, said in the neighborhood of Sassafras about fifteen per cent. of the buds only are left uninjured. Geo. W. Cummins, of Smyrna, said that in the upper part of Jersey, and north of St. George's, in this State, the frost has been very fatal. Dr. Davidson said that in lower Kent, Delaware, and on down the peninsula, so far as he had heard from, the prospect for a large crop is most encouraging. The buds are entirely uninjured by the cold, and the trees are in a very healthy condition.

After much irrevalent discussion upon various subjects, the associations adjourned till the second Tuesday in May.

ANOTHER HESTER VAUGHAN.—The little town of Newark, in Delaware, situated about twelve miles south of Wilmington, on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore railroad, is considerably excited over the discovery of an infanticide, the circumstances of which are not common and are worthy of note. They are briefly as follows: On the 28th ult., a man named John Miller discovered the body of a child which had been hidden beneath a clump of bushes in his garden. It was wrapped in an old shawl and packed into a bucket. The throat was cut from ear to ear, and the body bore other marks of violence. Miller at once recognized it as the offspring of a colored girl named Mary Meeteer, who had for some time borne a loose reputation, and who had an illegitimate child about eighteen months old. Mary had formerly been a slave, and had been brought up by one of the old families of the town. She was forthwith charged with the murder of her child, and at once confessed it. The thing, she said, was always in her way. She could not obtain employment while she had it. She knew no way of getting rid of it, so she concluded to put it out of the way effectually. According to her story, she first attempted to drown the baby in a bucket of water, but as it struggled and did not die quickly enough to suit her she got a butcher's knife and cut its throat from ear to ear. The murder remained two weeks undiscovered. The woman was sent immediately to the County Jail, at Newcastle, and will probably be hanged. She implicates a prominent resident of the town as the father of the child.

AMERICAN EXTRAVAGANCE.—The extravagance of the American people, beyond that of any other country, has come to be proverbial. Merchants who have made the tour of Europe say they are forcibly impressed with the truth of this assertion; that the American working classes not only dress far better and live more extravagantly than the same classes in any part of Europe, but that many American mechanics and artisans live quite as sumptuously as do the middle or mercantile classes on the other side of the Atlantic. Nor is this extravagance confined to the toiling masses in this country. It permeates all classes of society. American merchants and business men not unfrequently live at a rate equal to the nobility of other lands. The Commercial Herald, of San Francisco, thus alludes to this feature of American life: "It is a deplorable truth that the tendency of the American is toward sumptuous and costly living, extravagance and reckless expenditure. Europe already holds fifteen hundred millions of our national bonds, with heaven only knows how much more of other American securities, besides an annual balance of trade against us to the extent of a hundred millions, more or less. It is clear that this condition of things must have an end. We are purchasing from foreign sources immense amounts of the richest manufactured goods. Foreign holders of American bonds and securities send us these goods in return for such secureties instead of silver and gold. Everything in this country is inflated beyond reason. We are living far beyond our means, and unless the pruning-knife be strongly and widely applied, a crash must come as inevitably as it did in 1837."

OAKES AMES' MOTTO.—A member of the House of Representatives on Saturday sent a page to the various members requesting that they not only write their names in his autograph book, but append a motto or sentiment. When the book was presented to Oakes Ames he wrote, with his signature, "Put what you have where it will do the most good."

Governor Dix has respited Foster, the carhook murderer, until the 21st inst

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BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

WHITE WHEAT—$1.90@$2.25.
RED WHEAT—$1.70@2.15.
WHITE CORN—63 cents.
YELLOW CORN—58@59 cents.
OATS—No sales.

Married.

RAWLEIGH—BISCOE.—In Baltimore city, on the 27th of February, by Rev. J. T. Murray, SIR WALTER RAWLEIGH to Miss MAGGIE M. BISCOE, both of Chestertown.

WAIBEL—GUISER.—In Chestertown, on Thursday last, by Rev. Dr. Murray, WILLIAM H. WAIBEL to Miss ELIZABETH GUISER—both of this county.

New Advertisements.

Doctor W. M. A. S. Maxwell & Son,

OFFICE AT RESIDENCE,
STILL POND.
March 8, 1873—tf.

Last Notice.

ALL PERSONS against whom I hold unpaid taxes are hereby notified that unless settlement is made by the *First day of April*, 1873, I shall proceed to collect the same by law. I can be found at the office of D. Jas. Blackiston, Esq., every Tuesday and Saturday.

CHAS. H. DAVIS,
March 8, 1873—3t. *Collector.*

$100 REWARD.

Trophy Tomato Seed.

WE are selling the Head Quarters seed from Peter Henderson & Co., who offer a reward of *ONE HUNDRDD DOLLARS* for the largest Tomato grown from these seed this season. Price 25 cts. per packet.

MASSEY & HUDSON,
High st., 2d door below the Bank.
March 8, 1873—3t.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY Virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Kent County, as a Court of Equity, passed on the 16th day of October, 1872, the undersigned, as Trustee, will offer at Public Sale, on

TUESDAY,

The First day of April, 1873,

at 12 o'clock, M., at the Voshell House in Chestertown, all

THAT FARM

belonging to Emily A. Massey and B. H. C. Massey, of Kent county, and where the said B. H. C. Massey now resides,

Containing 405 ACRES,

more or less. This Farm is situated on the public road leading from Sassafras to Millington, and adjoins the lands of R. B. M. Massey, John Benson, and others, and is about one mile from Massey's Station on the Kent County Rail Road. The land is all of the best quality, is highly improved, and in a good state of cultivation. It is divided into six fields, of convenient size, and the Fencing is in good order. There is a fine Hedge on that part of the farm bordering on the public road, and also upon the line of R. B. M. Massey's lands.

THERE ARE

10,000 Peach Trees

on this farm, nearly all of which are in bearing, and five thousand of which are now three years old.



The improvements are a two-story *BRICK DWELLING*, well finished and in good repair, with roomy chambers, ample for a large family; good Barn, Corn Cribs and Stables, with extensive Shedding for cattle.

This Farm is situated in the centre of the Peach growing interest of the county; and fruit can be shipped twice a day by the Kent County Rail Road and the Queen Anne's road. It is also within four miles of Wilson's Point, on the Sassafras river, where communication with Baltimore and Philadelphia is easy and cheap.

The Elkton and Massey's Rail Road, now about to be constructed, will pass very near the farm, and will open another avenue of communication with the cities.

This estate, either as a residence or an investment, offers unusual attractions to purchasers, and an examination is invited.

THE TERMS OF SALE as prescribed by the decree, are as follows:

The sum of five thousand five hundred dollars to be paid in cash on the day of sale, and the balance in two equal instalments in twelve and eighteen months from the day of sale; the deferred payments to bear interest from the day of sale, and to be secured by the bond of the purchaser with a surety or sureties to be approved by the Trustee.

Title indisputable: possession given on the ratification of the sale. The purchaser to be at the expense of the Deed.

JAMES A. PEARCE,
March 8, 1873—tds. *Trustee.*

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letters of Administration on the personal estate, in Kent county, Maryland, of

JOSEPH MERRITT,

late of Kent county, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 4th day of October, 1873; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 4th day of March, 1873.

RACHEL MERRITT,
March 8, 1873—4t. Administratrix.

AGENTS WANTED!

WE are in want of one or two energetic men to sell

HOWE SEWING MACHINES

On the Eastern Shore.

☞ WE OFFER THE MOST LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS TO MEN OF THE RIGHT STAMP.

Any one desiring to make money, and willing to work for it, will do well to address

THE HOWE MACHINE CO.,
38 N. Charles street, Baltimore.
Feb. 22, 1873—4t.

New Advertisements.

SEED POTATOES.

EARLY ROSE, grown in Maine and Vermont, . . . $2.50 per bushel.
EARLY ROSE, grown in the State of New York, . . . $2.25 per bushel.
EARLY ROSE, grown in the State of Maryland, . . . $1.50 per bushel.
PEERLESS, grown in Maryland, $1.50 per bushel, at the *Seed and Agricultural Warehouse* second door below the Bank.

MASSEY & HUDSON.
March 8, 1873—3t.

New Line for Chester River.



Steamer *C. P. SMITH*, Capt. Brown, having been put in first-rate running order and well fitted for the accommodation of passengers, will commence to make regular trips to Chester river, as soon as the ice will allow; leaving Baltimore every *Monday, Wednesday and Friday* morning, for Rock Hall, Queenstown, Beck's Wharf on Lankford's Bay, and Corsica, returning the following days.

☞ Particulars in future advertisement.
March 8, 1873.

GARDEN SEED.

MASSEY & HUDSON are ready with their usual supply of *SUPERIOR SEED for the vegetable and flower garden.* We expect shortly to occupy the Agricultural Warehouse of Messrs. Hines and Burchinal, on High St. Where we will also have a choice selection of flowering plants and vegetables in season, throughout the Spring and Summer.

We will send seed by mail to any address postpaid on receipt of price.
March 1, 1873—t A 19.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a Decree of the Circuit Court for Kent county, in Chancery, passed in a cause in said Court wherein C. C. Brown, admr. C. T. A. of Mary E. Brown, dec'd., is complainant, and C. I. B. Mitchell is defendant, the undersigned as Trustee, will offer at Public Sale, on

Tuesday, the 18th of March,

1873, at the Voshell House, in Chestertown, at 3 o'clock, P. M.,

ALL THAT VALUABLE FARM
ON EASTERN NECK ISLAND,

in Kent county, Md., belonging to C. I. B. Mitchell, Esq., of Queen Anne's Co., Md., called "Wickliff," and containing

600 ACRES,

more or less. This Farm adjoins the lands of the late James P. Wickes, Mrs. Robert Bogle, and others.

About 60 acres is covered by *HEAVY PINE TIMBER*—very valuable—and there is about 50 acres of Marsh, which affords excellent early pasturage. The residue is arable land of the best quality, and in a high state of cultivation, the soil being adapted to all the cereals and Fruits.

This Farm has the reputation of being one of the most productive in the county, and many peach growers say that the soil of Eastern Neck Island produces the finest quality of Peaches; while the surrounding salt waters at the mouth of the Chester River render the yield comparatively certain.

The Farm is divided into a convenient number of fields, and is under good fencing.

THE BEACH on this Farm affords fine shooting and fishing, and rents annually at a large price.

COCKEY'S ISLAND is included within the lines of this farm, and is a celebrated Shooting Point for Swan, Geese, and Ducks. There is a good Shooting House on the shore, arranged for the accommodation of parties.

OYSTERS and FISH, of the best quality, within easy reach from the shore.

The improvements are a two story *BRICK DWELLING*, in good repair, with the usual Out-buildings, which are new and good, and ample for the farm.

THE TERMS prescribed by the Decree are as follows: Five thousand dollars to be paid in cash on the day of sale, and the balance in two equal instalments, in one and two years from the day of sale; the credit payments to bear interest from the day of sale, and to be secured by the bond of the purchaser with approved security. The purchaser to be at the cost of the deed.

The cash payment may be deferred 30 days to suit purchaser.

Possession given on the ratification of the sale.

JAMES A. PEARCE, TRUSTEE.
Feb. 22, 1873—tds.

Trustee's Sale
OF
TOWN PROPERTY.

BY Virtue of a Decree of the Circuit Court for Kent county, as a Court of Equity, the undersigned, as Trustee, will offer at Public Sale, on

Tuesday, the 18th of March,

at 12 o'clock, M., at the Voshell House, in Chestertown, all

THAT LOT OF LAND,

with the improvements thereon, now in the occupation of Geo. W. Parks, and situated on High street, adjoining the property of Mrs. Deborah Parsons, and others, being the same property described in two deeds from Richard Hynson, Trustee to Thomas A. Hudson, dated October 13th, 1872.

THIS LOT has a front of 62 feet 7½ inches on High street, and a depth of 115½ feet.

It is improved by a new and comfortable DWELLING HOUSE, adjoining which is a



NEW BLACKSMITH SHOP,
WITH WHEELWRIGHT SHOP
IN THE REAR.

The stand is an excellent one for this trade, being the first in the town on the road leading to Whaland's Mill, and very near the Rail Road Depot.

The property will be divided into two parcels, one containing the Dwelling and the other the Shops, and will be offered as a whole and in parcels, and sold according to the highest aggregate bid in either case. Plots will be exhibited at the sale.

THE TERMS prescribed by the Decree are as follows: Eight hundred dollars to be paid in cash on the day of sale, and the balance in six and twelve months from the day of sale, in equal instalments, with interest from day of sale. The credit payments to be secured by the bond of the purchaser with approved security.

The deed to be paid for by the purchaser.

Possession given on the ratification of the sale.

J. A. PEARCE, TRUSTEE.
Feb. 22, 1873—tds.

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