The Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Saturday Morning, March 15, 1873

THE SPRING ELECTIONS.

If the revelations before the Poland Committee had produced no more effect upon the country than they produced upon Congress it would have been time to despair of the republic. But we have already ample evidence, and we look confidently forward to receiving within the year evidence more ample still, that the corrupt Congressmen cannot expect from their constituents the same easy condonation they have obtained at the hands of their colleagues. Three State elections are appointed to occur very soon—those of New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut. Two of these three States are always regarded as political barometers from which the political temperature of the whole country can be forecasted with approximate accuracy. It is of course idle in this instance to expect any decisive indications from the elections of these States. The victorious party in the Presidential elections carries in its wake the results of all the lesser elections which are as near as these to it in point of time and which are recognized to be of enough importance to enlist the services of the party organizations throughout whole States. But we shall be greatly disappointed if even in the elections of New Hampshire and Connecticut it is not shown that the party of opposition to the Administration of President Grant, which is the party of opposition also to the majority in Congress which has so recently brought disgrace upon itself and discredit upon the American name, keeps its organization and its spirit unimpaired, and is at least as fit as last November it was to cope with unscrupulous power.

But it is in the local elections of narrower communities than States that we must look for trustworthy signs of the real temper of the people, in view of what has been shown against their representatives. The single loss, if even that can be called a loss, which the Democrats have suffered in the municipal elections is that of the City of Troy. On the other hand Oswego has honored itself in the election of Mr. Albertus Perry, the leader of the Bar of that city, to the Mayoralty, and the Democrats have also carried the cities of Rochester, Utica, Elmira, Rome, and Cohoes. These citizens who are familiar with the recent political history of the State will understand how complete a revulsion of public sentiment the enumeration of these victories shows. The cause of the revolution is to be found in the stupid and shameful conduct of the majority of Congressmen who, instead of making examples of their fellow-Congressmen proved to be corrupt, chose to partake the infamy of their corruption.—*N. Y. World.*

THE CARHOOK MURDERER.—*A Charge of Bribery Against Mrs. Putnam.*—It is now alleged in New York that Mrs. Putnam, the wife of the victim, received $15,000 from a rich relative of Foster, the carhook murderer, for writing the letter to Governor Dix asking for a commutation of Foster's sentence. William L. Allen, a Pearl street butter merchant, is the authority for the statement, and W. A. Covert, of the firm of Covert & Co., Pearl street, makes the following statement, according to the New York Herald:

Mr. Allen stated to me that negotiations with Mrs. Putnam had been begun by the friends of Foster more than one year ago. As a relative I was called in as adviser. Mr. Wilcox, of the Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Company, went on to Providence to negotiate with Mrs. Putnam; he acted as the go-between through which the compromise was consummated. The first proposition presented to Mrs. Putnam was an agreement to educate her son. Mr. Allen declared that he had advised her not to accept any terms unless money was offered. He advised her to ask $25,000, and not to take less than $15,000. He also advised her not to sign any letter untill the money was paid into her hands. He stated also that he had been absent for some time, and did not know exactly what sum was paid, but was certain that it was not less than $15,000. In fact, he went so far as to say that he might have made $5,000 out of the business himself if he had promised to use his influence with Mrs. Putnam. Mr. Allen concluded by saying that 'now that Mrs. Putnam had received the money, he did not care who knew the story,' therefore I do not have any hesitation in making this statement."

A petition has been put in circulation praying the Governor to ignore all letters and petitions, and make his decision "only on points of law and evidence, such as the corrupting influence of money cannot touch."

RENOUNCING BACK PAY.—Hon. William R. Roberts, of the fifth congressional district of New York, writes to Mr. Boutwell, declining to receive the increase on his back pay as a Congressman. He states that having voted against the bill increasing the pay of members of Congress chiefly on account of this feature, he does not feel justified in accepting the money. He directs the amount to be covered into the treasury of the United States. A dispatch to the New York Sun states that Mr. Merrick, of Maryland, also refused to receive the extra pay, and that George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, accepted his, but immediately gave it to the Free Industrial Institute of Worcester, in that State.

The Canadian Pacific Railway will be [illegible] miles long.

LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.

WORTON, March 12th, 1873.

MR. EDITOR.—Since my last, the club has had two very profitable and interesting meetings. At the first, the subject of Hungarian grass was introduced, and very favorably spoken of. One gentleman thought it would be profitable for hay; it was an accommodating crop; could have it for harvesting just when convenient.—It takes but seven weeks to make hay from time of seeding. Sow five-eighths of a bushel per acre.

Improving the soil, making and applying manures, was the regular subject for discussion. It was the opinion of all present that manure should be applied as soon as made.

Several committees reported at the last meeting, among which was the Executive committee. They have determined to hold the Fair, Sept. 30th, Oct. 1st, and 2nd, the place has not yet been fixed upon. A member of the committee has offered the gratuitous use of a field, but they wish to make it agreeable to everybody, and are trying to secure a field near some railroad station. The premium list will soon be made out and ready for distribution. A member reported that he had been experimenting in wine. Some time ago, a man was travelling through the county, selling what he called wine plants, and he purchased one hundred and fifty of them, one hundred and twenty of them lived and grew. He commenced to work them as he thought they ought to be worked, but on the advice of some one he neglected them, as a waste of time. The plants, however, grew vigorously, and in the Summer he tried to make wine as advised by the man of whom he purchased the plants. He exhibited a specimen of his experiment, which the club thought very good. One gentlemen thought it was not so good as old Bourbon, and it was suggested to him that if he would try a little more he might think better of it. The grower and maker thinks it will improve with age.

"The Potato crop" was discussed at length. It seems the drought and potato bugs are the most serious impediments in missing a paying crop. The former cannot be overcome by man, but it was thought the latter could, by placing bunches of straw about the patches, and whipping the vines, the bugs seek shelter under the straw, and when you have them thus secured, fire the straw, thus clearing the patch of them. Use plaster freely, sprinkle it on the vines about three barrels per acre, and it will drive the bugs away. One suggested planting in the centre of the corn fields, and we might avoid the bugs, as he was of opinion the bugs could not get through the corn very well. FARMER.

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FAIRLEE, March 7th, 1873.

DEAR TRANSCRIPT.—Everywhere I go, every paper I pick up, I hear and see some account of: "The Ice gorge on the the Susquehanna." But no one thinks it worth while to give any account of the ice on the Bay shore. To be sure it is not so serious a matter as the first mentioned, but as I have not been so favored as to see *that* mass of ice The Bay Shore is to me more interesting. So thinking a slight account of home affairs (in the ice line) would be acceptable, I send you this.

The shore is quite a distance from the house (excepting on moonlight evenings in the Summer) and the ground being very muddy, we clambered into the ox-cart (don't be shocked so madam,) and had a delightful ride. I enjoyed myself hugely—especially when one of our companions was sudddnly landed in the mud. Her *downfall* was caused by one of the wheels, going into a deep rut, such hearty laughs as rang out on the clear air, which the cliffs o'er hanging the shore caught up and echoed and re-echoed back to me, quite put to shame the fashionable smirk, and showing plainly that consumption was not one of our ailments. I am aware it is extremely unlady-like to *laugh* but on the Shore one feels privileged.

I know I cannot do the scene justice but I will try to give you some idea of the appearance of the ice along the Bay shore. It was a very beautiful sight to see the whole shore covered with great masses of glistening ice. For a full half mile in extent, the shore presented an imposing spectacle. The mass was from twenty to thirty feet high and from thirty to forty feet wide. In the deepest curve of the cove the ice was not piled up to any great height but sand heaps were to be seen fully six feet high. It was quite an interesting study to notice the different shapes and forms of the ice cakes. The first we noticed reminded one of a ward in some Hospital. At equal distances from each other, were little cots covered with snowy counterpanes, dainty little pillows lying in proper position, and at no great distance from these beds, were piles upon piles of nicely folded household linen. There a large unbroken cake of ice nearly a foot in thickness, on which four cotillions could have easily been danced at one time; as it was we had an impromptu: French four and a waltz.

As we neared the main mass of ice, it appeared like an immense marble yard, Tombstones, Statues, Busts, etc., in abundance.

Pulpits, Grottoes, Caverns, Books, Diamonds—in fact almost everything one could imagine were to be seen. I climbed to the top of this mass, and in great glee leaped from cake to cake, slid down here, clambered up there, until I was completely fatigued, I tried to imagine myself amid the "Glaciers of the Alps" but vivid as my imagination generally is I did not succeed very well, still for all that it was grand to be even on that body of ice, and *dangerous* as well, for the side facing the Bay from the top clear to the water was a solid sheet of ice; formed I suppose by the dashing of the waves. On the inner side long icicles hung pendant from the jagged edges, some of the icicles were four feet long, all this with the bright sunshine on it, made one of the most sublime scenes, it was ever my good fortune to witness. This ice I believe was formed on the Bay and has not drifted from other waters, I assert this from the knowledge I have of the fact, that the cove has not been entirely free from ice since the first freezing over of the Bay in December, it has been frozen over six times this winter. CHES A. PEAKE.

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TAKE WIDER VIEWS.

DEAR TRANSCRIPT.—How prone are we to form our judgments from the comparatively narrow circumstances by which we may be surrounded. Brilliant deeds are pronounced a romance and often for the single reason that we ourselves are not capable of the performance, or have not the fortune to witness. The ostrich thrusts its head beneath the sand, when pursued, and deems itself safe from danger, when that danger is not seen. Some insects, or reptiles assume the color of the thing to which they cling. We should not predict high prices for grain because several little counties may be affected by a drought. The Indian word. Chesapeake signifies a Great Salt Reservoir whereby we may reasonably infer that the light canoes of the "simple child of nature" never ventured on the ocean's waves, or of whose extent they had no just conception. A friend related an anecdote some time since which seems strikingly appropriate to the purpose of this article. An old man living in the lower part of Sussex county, Delaware, had heard some talk of the other parts of the world than Sussex, so he goes not exactly like Don Quixote in quest of adventures, but after knowledge. About noon of the day on which he started he reached the upper part of the county and being told his whereabouts, he uttered an exclamation of surprise—"he had no idea the world was so big," and thence turned his horses, head towards home thinking, there are more things in Heaven and Earth than are dreamed of in our philosophy. Yours,

JUNIUS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE CASE OF SENATOR CALDWELL.

Washington, March 12th.—The Senate spent several hours again this afternoon in discussing the case of Mr. Caldwell. All the speeches that were made were against unseating him. Mr. Stockton, the only Democrat who has so far spoken on the subject, dissented in the strongest terms from the justice and propriety of a majority determining the right of a Senator to his seat. In 1866 Mr. Stockton, who was then as now representing New Jersey in the Senate, was most arbitrarily ousted by the majority, for no other purpose than to give them a preponderance of two thirds.

There were no charges of improper conduct made against Mr. Stockton. He had been elected in regular form, and according to the custom which always prevailed in New Jersey, by a plurality vote. He was unseated because he did not receive a majority vote. He objected to-day to the precedent in his own case being followed, contending that it was an infringement of the rights of the States.—The democratic Senators, it is believed will very generally vote against the resolution unseating Mr. Caldwell, because it assumes to construe the laws of the State, but the most if not all of them will vote for a resolution of expulsion, as they believe that should be the proper form in which condemnation should be visited upon Caldwell.

THE SENATE COMMITTEES.

The standing committees of the Senate were formally agreed on to-day, and it is understood that they are to remain unchanged during the next session. Dr. Dennis is put in the place on the committee of commerce held by his worthy predecessor, Gen. Vickers. Mr. Hamilton is assigned a position on the committee on privileges and elections, which has come to be the most important committee of the Senate.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—Concord, March 12.—One hundred and eighty-two towns give Straw, Republican, 30,885; Weston, Democrat, 28,281; Blackmar, Temperance, 911; Mason, Liberal Republican, and scattering, 549. This is a majority for Straw at present of about 1,050. If the remaining fifty-three towns come in as last year it will give Straw a majority of about 400. Republican Senators are elected in seven out of the 12 districts. The Republicans have about forty majority in the Legislature. The three Congressional districts return Democratic Congressmen. The vote in the first district is considered close.

THE town election of Cambridge, Md., was held Saturday, resulting, for the first time, in the election of the Republican candidates for town commissioners, as follows: *Wm.* F. Pattison and Clement T. Mowbray, the former by twenty-one and the latter by fifteen majority. The Democratic candidates were Charles *W.* Breerwood and *Wm.* Drain.

MR. BOUTWELL ELECTED SENATOR.—Boston, March 12.—George S. Boutwell was elected United States Senator to-day in convention of the two houses of the Massachusetts Legislature. The whole number of votes cast was 275, of which Boutwell received 152, H. L. Dawes 115, George B. Loring 2, J. K. Tarbox 2, C. G. Greene 2. Boutwell was declared elected.

MURDER OF A SCHOOL GIRL BY A REJECTED LOVER—SUPPOSED SUICIDE OF THE ASSASSIN.

Salisbury, Md., March 9, 1873.—On the 7th inst., at five o'clock P. M., a most horrible murder was committed about 5 miles from this place, the particulars of which display an amount of cool premeditation and savage atrocity quite shocking to contemplate. Mary Amelia Shockley, a beautiful girl of 15 years, just blooming into lovely womanhood, was shot through the heart by George W. Hall, a youth of 19 years, at the hour above mentioned, the girl dying almost instantly.

The particulars of this most shocking affair are as follows: Hall has, it is supposed, long loved Miss Shockley, and pressed his suit with vigor, but she did not smile upon him, and he saw with mortification and chagrin that she was not likely to look upon him with favor. On the day he killed her, Miss Shockley left the district school, in which she was a pupil, in company with four small children. She had probably proceeded one hundred yards from the school house when Hall met her, carrying a gun in his hand. He addressed some language to her, and she replied in an amiable manner. Hall then asked her why she had not answered his note, written a few days before. She replied that she could not, implying that she was unwilling to do so. He told her she could have answered his note as well as others she had written to, and proceeded to say that he intended to shoot her then and there. To this threat she replied, "Pshaw, George Hall, you can't frighten me."

Hall then asked the children if Miss Shockley's brother Elijah, a youth of sixteen, was at the school, and upon receiving a negative answer ordered a little girl who was standing by the side of his victim to move away, as he intended to shoot Amelia Shockley, and then deliberately raised his gun and fired at her. The load took effect just under the shoulder-blade, and entered her heart. The unfortunate girl exclaimed, "Oh, Lord!" and fell to the ground.

Her murderer fled through the neighboring woods. The children notified their teacher, Mr. Isaac S. Adams, of the sad affair, and the gentleman hastened to the scene of the tragedy and found Miss Shockley lying upon her side in the middle of the road with blood pouring out of a terrible wound in her side, and spirting from her nose and mouth as she gasped in the agony of death.

He raised her head and asked her to speak to him. She tried to do so, but her strength was inadequate, and she fell back and expired without having been able to articulate a word. The body was conveyed to the residence of the deceased's parents near by, and a jury of inquest summoned. The jury rendered a verdict of death at the hands of George W. Hall.

The murderer was evidently incited by jealousy and despair of obtaining her affections. Miss Shockley was above Hall socially and intellectually, and just blooming into womanhood, was displaying a grace and attractiveness that would have renderer her the belle of the county. Being convinced that his suit was hopeless, he determined that no one else should enjoy the love that was denied him, and so cut off her young life in this cruel manner. Before her bleeding body had fallen to the ground he was in flight. The persuit of Friday night and Saturday failed to discover him, and through ignorance of his fate the search was kept up after he had met a horrible death Saturday afternoon. He reached the railroad between Kingston and Westover. He joined a negro woman and girl who were walking along the road and announced his intention to kill himself. The woman remonstrated with him and he suffered the passenger train to go by. He left them and about an hour afterwards, between 5 and 6 o'clock he was seen by the engineer of the freight train standing near the track. As the train advanced he threw himself under it, and was crushed under the wheels. The place was between Kingston and Westover on the Eastern Shore Railroad. The body was brought to Salisbury on the ten o'clock morning train. The entire face was cut off, the skull crushed and the brains scattered. The left arm was cut off and the right crushed badly. The right foot was cut entirely off, about half of it remaining in the shoe. The bones of both legs were crushed near the thighs. The whole body was shockingly crushed and mangled, it being only recognizable by the clothing. He was first identified by the school-master, Adams, and Elijah, the murdered girl's brother, who were sent for. Afterwards his father came in and identified him. The body was taken in charge by his father about half-past one and removed to his late home. A numerous crowd were gathered around the station, but there was no expression of sympathy for the poor wretch, but there were even some appearances of pleasure at his death.

GRANT'S SECOND TERM.

It is a decorous thing to say "grace before meat," and to expess thankfulness for whatever we are about to receive, even if we do not know the cook and have our own suspicions that the dinner may be very bad. But when we know the meat which the butcher has sent, and the cook who has been provided by the great adversary according to the proverb, and know that both are very bad and that we have no stomach to this feast, we are not merely unwise but we are contemptible if we pretend to exult over the prospect of it. That is our condition at present. We know the sort of President which Mr. GRANT has been and the sort of President he is like to continue to be. With every willingness in the world to overlook the errors of a novice in politics and to "start him fair" at the conclusion of his novitiate, we cannot blink the fact that the gravest errors committed by Mr. GRANT are those which experience will not repair, which experience will only confirm and make inveterate. Ignorance of the law is curable. Disregard of the law is incurable, except by one of those renovations of a man's whole nature of which Christianity indeed forbids us to despair in the case of any man, but which experience tells us occurs very seldom in the history of a man of mature years. An easy liberality to one's friends—a generosity which overlooks justice and rewards one's friends at the cost of the public, by putting them into places for which they are scandulously unfit—is a deplorable weakness, but it may be venial and almost amiable, and it may be conquered when the subject of it is enlightened upon the mischief which it works. But a sordid selfishness which looks on public trust as private perquisites is a vice neither amiable nor venial, and a vice which time can only strengthen. In those defects of Mr. GRANT's first Administration which are most justly and most deeply resented as a scandal upon the nation it is arrant folly to expect any improvement in his second. The only remedy for them is to be looked for not at his hands but at the hands of a critical and vigilant opposition to him. The very fact that with all his incurable imperfections on his head he has been chosen chief magistrate a second time is calculated to dash our hopes that such an opposition will be more successful to avert the consequences of his malfeasance during his second term than it proved to be during his first. But that does not in the least lighten the responsibility of such public men and public journals as hold with us that the Administration of Mr. GRANT is full of danger to the country whose misfortune it is that he is chosen to administer its affairs. The first outcropping of the qualities which have destroyed the high hopes which were cherished of him when he was chosen to command the armies of the republic, and which remained, although with so slender evidence left to justify them, when he was first chosen chief magistrate, should be denounced as it may deserve. By exposure and condemnation Mr. GRANT may not be amended, but it may be made impossible for such a man again to attain to such a place.—*N. Y. World.*

OUR UNDEVELOPED IRON RESOURCES.—We have lately referred to the remarkable development of the iron interest, as shown in the late convention in New York of representatives of that interest from various parts of the country. The basis of the wonderful prosperity and commercial prosperity of England is iron and coal. It is stated that so great have been the demands upon her resources that upwards of seven hundred large furnaces have been erected, and from these, last year, issued 6,500,000 tons of pig iron. She seems, however, no longer to have a monopoly in that direction, as since 1854 her iron product has less than doubled, while the increase in the United States has been nearly threefold. We lead France, Germany and all other countries, and yet, in our producing capacity, we have scarcely touched the surface.

An anecdote is related by the Newark Advertiser which shows it is not an exaggerated statement. The London Times correspondent, Dr. Russell, during his late visit to this country, expressed the desire to visit the famous Iron Mountain of Missouri. During the railroad ride of seventy miles from St. Louis he dilated much on the "manifest destiny" of the West to be "the granary of the world," but he rigidly adhered to the characteristic notion that England must continue to be the world's workshop, to which the people of all lands must pay tribute. Reaching his destination he was taken into a deep gap cut into the ore, where a wall apparently of solid iron reached up seventy feet on either side, and the mountain, of like material, towered above. In his amazement he held up both hands and exclaimed, "Here's iron enough to last all England ten thousand years." Had the astonished visitor next made an extended tour of Illinois, Wisconsin, the wonderful Lake Superior region of Northern Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and followed the Alleghanies down to Georgia, he might have safely multiplied his figures by one thousand, without giving a thought to the unexplored country beyond the Missouri.

Thus it is that we not only furnish the resources of life to millions abroad, but have in our mines of coal and ore elements of wealth and greatness which even Great Britain cannot begin to equal, though they are mostly yet for future development.—*Sun.*

THE CITY OF DULUTH.—The new city of Duluth, which, four years ago, had no existence, even in name, is one of the marvels of this country. It has now two important railroads, is the present terminus of the Northern Pacific railroad, is the head of Western lake navigation, and has grown from a population of fifty in 1870 to five thousand. It has two newspapers, while the trade of last year is stated to have amounted, for goods entered, to $1,805,722, and the duties to $640,497. Of shipping, the arrivals were 359 vessels, mostly steamers, with a tonnage of 204,159 tons, while the departures were a little larger in number, but about the same in tonnage. Since August, 1870, when the railroad to St. Paul was opened, there have passed through Duluth to an eastern market, between two and three million bushels of wheat and nearly four hundred thousand barrels of flour; while among the imports were over seventy thousand of railroad iron, ninety thousand barrels of salt and forty thousand tons of coal. Chicago, enterprising as she is, was a tolerably old town before it presented such a showing as the above.

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

WHITE WHEAT—$2.00
RED WHEAT—No sales.
WHITE CORN—62@64 cents.
YELLOW CORN—58@59 cents.
OATS—48 cents.

Married.

DAVIS—BRISCOE.—On Tuesday last, by Rev. E. P. Aldred, DANIEL T. DAVIS to Miss ELMA R. BRISCOE.

GOLDSTEIN—STEMPLE.—On Tuesday last, by Rev. Dr. Hocheimer, LOUIS GOLDSTEIN to Miss SALLIE STEMPEL, both of this town.

Died.

ARTHUR.—In Baltimore city, on the evening of the 11th of March, at the residence of his son-in-law, William S. Greenwood, Mr. DAVID ARTHUR, of this town, in the 83d year of his age.

BRISCOE.—In Baltimore city, after a lingering illness, JULIA A., in the 71st year of her age, wife of the late Wm. H. Briscoe, formerly of Kent county.

New Advertisements.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION
OF
THE KENT NATIONAL BANK
Of Chestertown.
At close of Business, February 28th, 1873.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts,	97,577.2
Overdrafts,	61.9
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	50,000.0
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages,	10,638.5
Due from Redeeming Agent,	57,475.8
Due from National Banks,	2,972.9
Due from State Banks and Bankers,	2.2
Banking House,	2,250.0
Other Real Estate,	2,611.1
Expenses,	564.
Taxes paid,	710.
Cash items, including stamps,	159.4
Bills of National Banks,	22,483.0
Bills of State do.	18.0
Fractional currency, including Nickels,	305.5
Specie,	428.6
Legal Tender Notes,	18,779.0
	$276,073.7

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in,	50,000.0
Surplus Fund,	10,000.0
Discount,	1,666.6
Exchange,	232.1
Interest,	2,605.0
Profit and loss,	8,003.1
National Bank circulation outstanding,	43,020.0
Individual deposits,	160,925.4
Due to National Banks,	204.4
Due to State Banks,	73.8
	$276,073.7

State of Maryland, County of Kent, ss.

I, WM. N. E. WICKES, Cashier of the Kent National Bank of Chestertown, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. N. E. WICKES, *Cashier.*

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 8th day of March, 1873.

CHARLES ESTES,
Notary Public.

Correct—attest:
G. B. WESTCOTT,
T. B. HYNSON,
EDW. WILKINS,
Directors.

March 15, 1873.

PUBLIC SALE,

Wednesday, March 19th, 1873.

On the Wood Farm, about 2 miles from Chestertown, on the road to I. U.

BY VIRTUE of an order of the Orphans' Court of Kent county, the undersigned, administratrix, will sell at Public Sale, at the late residence of Joseph Merritt, dec'd., on the day named above, the following property:

SEVEN HEAD OF HORSES,
1 Pair of Mules, seven years old,
SIX HEAD OF MILCH COWS,
1 YOKE of OXEN,
1 BROKE STEER, 4 Young Cattle,
8 Sheep, 12 Fine Shotes,

1 Carriage and Harness, 1 Dearborn, 1 Wagon and Harness, 1 Ox-Cart, 1 Combined Reaper, 1 Wheat Drill, 1 Horse-Power, 1 Corn Sheller, Wheat Rake, Harrows, Plows, Cultivators, Hoes, Forks, &c., &c., also,

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE,

Consisting of Beds, Bedding, Bedsteads, Sofa, Marble-top Stand, Sideboard, cane-bottom Chairs, 1 Walnut Round Table, one Cherry Book Case, common Chairs, Carpets, Looking Glasses, Stoves, one double-barrel Gun.

☞ *Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.*

TERMS.—All sums of and under $10 cash; over that amount six months credit, on note with approved security.

RACHEL MERRITT,
Administratrix.

March 15, 1873.

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,
Collector.

March 8, 1873—3t.

$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.

New Advertisements.

The Place to get Good Work Done!

BLACKSMITHING
AND WHEELWRIGHTING,



PLOWS, HARROWS, CULTIVATORS, *FARM WAGONS, CARTS, DRAYS,* EXPRESS WAGONS

DEARBORNS, &c.

The undersigned would respectfully return their thanks to the people of Kent and the adjoining county for their liberal patronage during the past nine years, and feel confident we shall receive the same as long as we continue to use the *best material* and employ none but the *best workmen*, thus giving a guarantee on all we do.

In the *WHEELWRIGHT DEPARTMENT* we use the best Lumber, and that well seasoned.

In the *BLACKSMITH LINE*, we do the most of the work, and we flatter ourselves, that it cannot be excelled on this Shore.

CULTIVATORS of all styles and patterns; *PLOW CASTINGS*, smooth and of the best temper.

Reapers, Mowers, Horse Powers, Drills and all kinds of implements used in this part of the country repaired.

[illegible] per bushel.
[illegible] in the State of Maryland [illegible] $1.50 per bushel.
[illegible] 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 Langford'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.

TOUTON-FIELD NURSERIES.

50,000 Choice PEACH Trees

FOR SPRING SALES 1873.

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Fifteen northern and fifteen southern *select* varieties, believed to be the best list of Fall, Winter and Spring Apples now before the public, for sale in large or small quantities.

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March 1, 1873—7t

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Feb. 22, 1873.

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