The Transcript.

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Saturday Morning, March 22, 1873.

[From the N. Y. World.]

THE INCREASE OF SALARIES AT WASHINGTON.

Representatives in the Forty-second Congress might judge that Representatives in the Forty-third Congress should have increased salaries. That judgment might be mistaken or not; at least it would be a disinterested judgment, save in the case of re-elected members. But Representatives in the Forty-second Congress could not vote an increase of salaries to themselves without casting a vote plainly not disinterested; and while pretending to no great knowledge of parliamentary forms, we believe that the vote of the first member whose name was called for the yeas and nays might have been objected to and excluded, and that the Speaker must so have held under rule 29: "No member shall vote on any question in the event of which he is immediately and particularly interested." The established construction of this rule is, "direct personal or pecuniary interest." What member of the Forty-second Congress had not an immediate, particular, direct, and pecuniary interest in the vote to increase the pay of the Forty-second Congress?

The reason of the rule no less than its letter condemns every affirmative vote.—The people justly require of their representatives that they shall *represent*. And private interest being liable to obscure public interests in the minds of all except the very just and highly cultured, the weakness of human nature is charitably regarded by dispensing with the vote of him who has temptation to vote otherwise than for the interests he represents,—to vote for his possessions, not for his trusts.

In our opinion, neither the instructed judgment of a publicist, nor the trained perception of a lawyer, nor a fine sense of personal honor, could or should have tolerated the vote of a single Representative in the Forty-second Congress to increase his own pay, nor the vote of a member of the Forty-second Congress re-elected to the Forty-third Congress to increase his own pay in the Forty-third Congress, nor the signature of General Grant to the bill increasing by $100,000 the salary of his successor, knowing that successor to be himself.

General Grant might have vetoed the bill, and if two-thirds of Congress had passed it over his veto, he would have received his increased salary of $100,000 without the use of his official power to procure it for himself. Or he might at least have intimated to his friends in the House that the increase of his salary should be voted more than ten days before adjournment, so as to become law by lapse of time without a signature advancing his private interest. If not the very letter, at least the *reason* of the prohibition in the Constitution which says that the President's compensation "shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected," was violated by President Grant when he signed a bill effecting his personal emolument. An earlier vote, a veto, a withholding of his signature—either would have rescued the President from this personal dishonor. But as avarice is the President's foible, so personal honor is not his forte.

THE PENALTY OF CONGRESSIONAL GREED.

It has not always been safe for Congressmen to raise their salaries, for experience has proved that greediness for gain, like vaulting ambition, sometimes overleaps itself. In March, 1816, during the first session of the Fourteenth Congress, the salary of Senators, Representatives, and Delegates, which was then paid at the rate of $6 per day, with a like amount for mileage for every twenty miles travelled, was raised to $1,500 per annum with the mileage remaining at the old rate. The advance in the amount of compensation was like the recent legislation on the subject, to begin with and include the Congress that passed it. But the people of those days had not been educated up to the high point of civilization that pertains in the present era of Protection and Credit Mobilier purity, and so they revolted against the action of their representatives, which led in the next election to the defeat of nearly every member who had voted for the distastful measure. The same Congress, shortly before the close of its second session, repealed the act, having learnt wisdom by experience; but it was then too late for the offending members to retain their seats, for the elections were over and their fates, for the next Congress at least, had been sealed.

Henry Clay was the Speaker of the Congress that passed the obnoxious act, and though he did not vote at all on the question, he was held responsible for the passage of the bill—a responsibility which, we are told, he valiantly met. A humorous story in connection with this event is told of this great leader by his disciple, Mr. Greeley, in his autobiography—the latter himself having attempted to reform the mileage system during his short Congressional career. In the election for the members of the Fifteenth Congress Mr. Clay was opposed by "one-armed John Pope, one of the ablest men then living in Kentucky, but who labored under the serious disadvantage of having been a Federalist." Whether this gentleman was an ancestor of his valiant namesake who during the civil war won imaginary victories, and while in command in Virginia, probably on the principle of the fabulous Crispin that "there was nothing like leather," declared the saddle should be his headquarters, we are unable to say, though he sprung from the same State. Mr. Clay found it a difficult task, by popular addresses and personal appeals, to stem the tide of discontent raised by the passage of the Compensation act. One of his most enthusiastic supporters hitherto had been his barber, a naturalized Irishman. On the occasion in question this man maintained an ominous silence until Mr. Clay canvassed him. "I trust I may count on your hearty support, as usual?" inquired the candidate for re-election. "Faith, Mr. Clay," responded the tonsorial artist, "I think I shall vote this time for the man who can get but one hand into the Treasury." Mr. Clay, however, gained his re-election, but he had to promise that he would favor a repeal of the Compensation act, which was carried without much opposition.

The sum to which our Representatives in Congress have now raised their salaries is fivefold what it was raised to nearly threescore years ago, when so many members had to pay the penalty for their offence. This time the advance was not made till the election for the next Congress were nearly completed. But though the people are now more apt to overlook acts of this kind than in the early days of the republic it is not unlikely that some of the candidates for the Forty-fourth Congress may have their memories unpleasantly refreshed when they appeal to them for their votes.

THE FOSTER CASE—GOVERNOR DIX'S EXPLANATION.

Governor Dix's reasons (as stated in his letter to Dr. TYNG,) for his refusal to commute the death-sentence of FOSTER to imprisonment for life are mainly these;

1. That FOSTER, having on the night of the murder annoyed on a street railroad car two ladies under PUTNAM'S charge, and being remonstrated with by PUTNAM therefor, said to PUTNAM, "Well, I am going as far as you go, and before you leave this car I will give you hell."

2. That after the conversation between Putnam and Foster the car passed from the vicinity of Twenty-ninth street to Forty-sixth street, not far from three-fourths of a mile, embracing too long a period of time to ascribe the criminal act (of Foster) to the sudden impulse of passion or to exclude the presumption of premeditated design."

3. That the blow which killed Putnam was given with a car-hook—an instrument with which Foster had been familiar—a deadly weapon which the driver of the car strove to prevent him from taking from its place, but which Foster seized, despite the driver's remonstrance, walked the whole length of the car with, and gave Putnam hell" (or, let me hope, a better despatch) with at last.

4. That Foster having been convicted, on the evidence, of the crime of murder in the first degree, all remedies provided by law for contesting the rulings of the Judge before whom the trial took place having been exhausted, and that his action has been affirmed by the two judicial tribunals having cognizance of the case—the latter the court last of resort.

5. That the exparte affidavits and written statements of jurors who joined in the verdict against Foster (such statements being with two exceptions recent) will not, according to a settled principle in this State, be received by the courts in support of applications for new trials; that the precedent of admitting after-revelations of the secret consultations of the jury-room for the purpose of annulling verdicts rendered as true under the solemnity of an oath would be perilous under any condition of society, and in the present defiant reign of crime such a precedent would be fraught with infinite danger to the public order."

6. That the appeals of counsel, of citizens including clergymen, even of the widow of the victim, Putnam, in behalf of Foster, present nothing in the case which can justly recommend it to executive clemency.

The petition of seven jurors in the Foster case to Governor Dix is an extreme example of the moral cowardice which vitiates the administration of our whole criminal jurisprudence. These men admit that they found a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree against Foster. If they did not believe that the verdict was justified by the law and the facts every man of them perjured himself when he rendered it. If they did believe it they had no choice but to render it. Their recommendation to mercy was intended, they say now, to avert the effect of their verdict. It was to shirk their own responsibility for putting a fellow-man to death, and it can have had no other meaning. The plain answer to their petition is that they have nothing whatever to do with the result of their verdict. They are empanelled to decide whether a certain state of facts of which they are informed from the witness-stand comes within the statutory definition of a certain crime, upon which they are instructed from the bench. Every juror may believe that a man ought to be hanged and yet feel forced by his conscience to acquit him. Every juror may believe that a man ought not to be hanged and yet feel forced by his conscience to convict him. His responsibility ceases when he has rendered his verdict. The punishment of the offence of which he finds a man guilty it is not his province to prescribe. It is proper for him to couple a recommendation to mercy with his verdict. But it is the height of impropriety in him to make a formal protest because his recommendation is not taken. The seven protesting jurors in the Foster case show by their impertinent protest the hopeless muddle of their own minds. If jurors would bear in mind that their duty and their responsibility end when they have rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts, and leave the punishment to the law and the remission of punishment to the Governor with whom the law lodges it, they would be juster jurors and better citizens.—*N. Y. World.*

[From the Correspondent N. Y. World.]

BIGAMY AMONG THE SOUTHERN NEGROES.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March, 13.—I recently attended the sessions of one of the circuit courts, and witnessed the trial of a number of criminal cases. Several of the numbers on the calendar were marked "bigamy," and I was informed that the accused were all negroes. As the juries were composed almost entirely of the same race I felt some curiosity to hear the details of fact and to witness the application of the law. In the first case tried the prisoner was a young negress of rather prepossesing appearance, who upon being arraigned pleaded not guilty and put herself upon God and her country. Her counsel was a native (white), and her prosecutor was her first husband, a tall slim built fellow, with a coal-black and decidedly brutal countenance, an active partisan in Radical politics, who seemed to rely confidently on his influence over negro jurors to send his wife to the penitentiary. But the defendant's attorney was evidently wide awake, and by a judicious exercise of the challenge succeeded in obtaining a jury of rather more than the usual intelligence, nearly two-thirds of the panel being respectable white men. In opening the case for the State (in New York it would be the District-Attorney for the people) the Solicitor undertook to prove the two marriages, when the prisoner's counsel announced that to save the time of the Court, the defence admitted both marriages as laid in the indictment. "Then," said the Judge, "the case is at an end." "By no means your Honor," was the prompt reply of counsel, "we have a good defence, and shall claim and expect an acquittal." The defence then called witnesses of both races, and proved the following (singular anywhere North) state of facts beyond a shadow of doubt: The prosecutor was living during the war in Alabama, where he had a wife and two children. After war ended in 1865, he undertook to remove with his family to this State, where he was born and where his relatives were living. On the road his funds gave out and he got some one to write a letter for him to his kindred here, stating his situation and begging for money to bring on his family. The money not being sent he abandoned his family and came on here, stating to his friends that his wife was no account anyhow, that he had left her. In six months' time he married the defendant, concealing from her and her family his already well-established marital relations with another woman. But this latter fact leaked out during the first year of his last marriage, he using it himself in taunting the defendant when quarrelling with her, telling her she was not his wife, as he had left his real wife on the route home, and had a great mind to go after her. The defendant thereupon quit him and soon after married another man, when the prosecutor had the audacity to pursue her for bigamy, making the affidavit upon which the warrant was based, when in fact, he was himself the bigamist in the case. Pending this action the defendant's second husband took flight and left her, and her counsel stated that this latter individual also had a wife and family living when he married the defendant. So that the young woman at the bar had been twice married and yet had never been married—had had two men as husbands, both whom were living and yet neither of them was her husband; and to-day, so far from being entitled to a cell in the penitentiary, she stood before the court a young damsel in all her dusky loveliness, eligible and ready for the first offer that came along. The result, of course, was an acquittal. The woman went free, the prosecutor also, and the solicitor understanding that the other bigamy cases would be blown up by the same kind of evidence disposed of them summarily by entering a nol. pros. Every man of intelligence who seemed to be conversant with the practices of the negroes ridiculed the idea of prosecuting any of them for bigamy. True, they all do not all go through the formal ceremony involving this legal liability to indictment, but among their reserved rights is certainly the Mormon's privilege, in fact, if not in law. And custom makes as good law with them as constitution or statutes.

BAY.

TRADING HORSES—WARRANTEE.—In trading horses it is generally supposed that the parties to the bargain depend upon their own judgment, and if one is cheated no one is to blame, but the warrantee holds good in this case, if the party be responsible, just as much as in any other. The law in the case is laid down by a New York Judge as follows:

If a man warrant a horse, it is not necessary for him to say, "I warrant that horse," but any distinct affirmation in regard to the quality or condition of a horse made to operate, and which does operate on the sale, amounts to a warrantee. If a man does not want to warrant he must keep his mouth shut; and if he does open his mouth, he must tell the truth.

If the seeds of disease are in a horse when a man warrants him, the man who makes the warrantee takes the responsibility as to whether the seeds will sprout or not, but a warrantee don't apply to known defects which can be seen. If a horse has an eye knocked out, or has but three legs, and the owner says, I warrant that horse to be sound," the law does not take notice of that, as the warrantee does not apply.

It may be further remarked that the seller of a milch cow is under quite as clear a legal obligation to tell the truth as the seller of a horse.

BUYING A HORSE.—First acquire a knowledge of horses, so as to know a good horse when you see one that is a model. There is more money lost, and more honest men are defrauded in buying and selling horses than in any other product of the farm. For the last twenty years I have had all sorts and shapes of horses, from the pony to the Shanghai, and the greatest weight in the least bulk is the animal for service. A horse weighing from 1,100 to 1,400 pounds is large enough for farm work.

You must understand what you want an animal for before you go to buy. One minute is long enough to examine the standing points of a horse. These are: A good lively eye, inclined to hazel, and a pleasant countenance; a flat leg and open foot; shoulders set rather back, and no objection if it is slightly arched; the proper shape of the hinder parts depends on what you wish the horse to perform.

The prevailing blemishes are blindness or weak eyes, ringbone, spaving, hoof-bound, curbed or thorough pinned, stifled, etc., all of which an expert observer will detect in one minute's time. The heaves is the most difficult to detect, as that depends upon the treatment the animal has had for the week previous. The thumps, or palpitating of the heart, may be detected easily, by moving and exciting the horse, and stopping him suddenly. As to the age of a horse hurting him it depends upon how he has been used until he is six years old; if sound then, he is good for twelve or twenty years' service yet.

Judging the age of a horse by his mouth is very uncertain. You can tell to a certainty within one year until he is six yrs., old, then you must judge from general appearance. Some judges rely on the tusk, but some horses never have any tusks—about the same number of mares have tusks as horses that have none.

Some men will tell you that they know the age of a horse by the jaw, or the wrinkles about the eye, or by the joints of the tail. You might as well say that you know the age of a man by the wrinkles in his face. The wearing of the teeth depends upon the general health and lungs of the animal. Bad teeth follow diseased lungs.

In purchasing a horse, rely upon your judgment, and when you trade, do not ask a neighbor, as every man ought to know his own business. If there is much talking to be done, let the other do it.—What you say, let it be to the point, and stand to it.

THE HOUSTON CASE.—The committee of trial appointed by the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, to whom the case of the Rev. L. D. Huston was referred, reported unanimously, that they had found him guilty of the charge of immorality, and, under the authority vested in them by the rules, had expelled him from the Church. The committee upon whom this painful and most responsible duty was devolved, consisted of thirteen of the leading and most distinguished members of the Conference; and, as they were clothed with power to take final action in the matter—except as to the right of appeal to the General Conference, a right which will probably not be exercised in this instance—Bishop Doggett formally announced to the assembled Conference the sentence of expulsion. Thus ends, worthily for the Conference, and the Church it represents, but shamefully for Dr. Huston—an investigation which, from his solemn asseverations of innocence, the number of friends he had rallied to his support, and the revolting nature of the testimony against him, has given rise to much discussion in the church where Dr. Huston once occupied a high position, and among the public generally.

WE have seen a novel having for its title "The Lost Will." We have also heard of wills being found in the most unexpected places; flour barrels, behind walls, old books, in secret drawers, in teacups, in fact, in every place that the mind of man could conceive. We are convinced, nevertheless, in spite of the richness of the field of fiction in this particular, that the truth is stranger still. Here is the true story, and it combines all the necessary elements that Miss Braddon and Mrs. Wood mix in such a fascinating manner—poor sisters, rascally brothers, lost will, and eventual restitution. As Mr. J. Rowell, of Michigan avenue, Detroit, was sorting old papers his searching eye lighted upon the "Last Will and Testament of Israel Whitworth." He knew that last wills and testaments did not lie around like that, "promiscuous like." The will devised property to "Margaret Davis, my sister, or her children," and a farm near St. Joseph, Missouri, to the same parties. The will was dated in Detroit. Mr. Rowell wrote to St. Joseph, simply directing his letter to "Mrs. Davis" upon the chance of obtaining information. In about two weeks he received a reply from her, dated at Weston, same State, his letter having been forwarded to that place. She stated that her brother had been dead nearly eight years, and that she had never known of a will. The property had been divided among four near relatives of the deceased, or should have been, but three of them had cheated her out of most of what fell to her in dividing. Mr. Rowell sent on the will, and some months after he received a grateful letter from Mrs. Davis, who said that the will had been admitted to probate there, and the witnesses called, and that she had been put in possession of nearly twenty thousand dollars. She cautioned him to look out for an express package, and will probably send something handsome. That is what we call a neat and satisfactory little romance of real life.—*Balto. Gazette.*

SEASONABLE ADVICE.—Some years ago a young man presented himself to the then United States Secretary Corwin, for a clerkship. Thrice was he refused, and still he made a fourth effort. His perseverance and spirit of determination awakened a friendly interest in his welfare, and the Secretary advised him, in the strongest possible terms, to abandon his purpose and go to the West, if he could do no better outside the departments. "My young friend," he said, "go to the Northwest, buy 160 acres of Government land, or, if you have not the money to purchase, squat on it; get you an ax and a mattock; put up a log cabin for a habitation, and plant a little corn and potatoes; keep your conscience clear, and live like a free man; your own master, with no one to give you orders, and without dependence upon anybody. Do that and you will become honored, respected, influential and rich. But accept a clerkship here, and you sink at once all independence, your energies become relaxed, and you are unfitted in a few years for any other and more independent position. I may give you a place to-day and I can kick you out to-morrow, and there's another man over at the White House who can kick me out, and the people by-and-by can kick him out, and so we go. But if you own an acre of land, it is your kingdom, and your cabin is your castle—you are a sovereign, and you will feel it in every throbbing of your heart, and every day of your life would assure me of your thanks for having thus advised you."

☞ The Commissioners of Fisheries of New York are three of the most eminent citizens of that State—Horatio Seymour, Edward M. Smith and Robert B. Roosevelt. Upon their appointment, some years ago, they immediately secured the services of Seth Green, established a State hatching-house, on a favorable site on the Hudson; drew, also, supplies from Rochester, and commenced to stock the rivers, lakes and streams of the State. The production of the Hudson is a million of shad annually. Over seven millions of young shad will be turned into it yearly from the State hatching-house. Into the smaller lakes and rivers immense quantities of the prolific black bass and yellow perch have been turned; nineteen thousand salmon trout have been placed in the public streams, while private parties have taken at least a million of the same delicious fish for private grounds. The shad put into the Genessee river have been found to survive without a migration to the sea. They have been found to visit Lake Ontario, and to thrive well.

New Advertisements.

The Thorough-bred STALLION, LEGATEE,

Has commenced his Spring season. All breeders agree in the superiority of thorough-bred males over those which are not.

Legatee is a blood bay, six years old, very compactly built, gentle and kind everywhere, having been driven in various ways, powerfully strong, healthy and sound and as pretty as a picture; very much resembling his sire the renowned LEXINGTON, whose character and form none dared to criticize, and whose performances are without a parallel in the annals of the Turf.

Legatee was got by LEXINGTON, he by Boston out of ALICE CARNEAL, by IMPORTED SARPEDON.

Legatee's dam was LEVITY (Ruric's dam) by Imported Trustee. The rest of his pedigree is traced in an unbroken line through the most notables of the country, to *CULLEN'S ARABIAN*, imported by General Spottswood.

He has one of the richest pedigrees in the country. To say nothing of Legatee's ancestry on his sire's side, such world renowned horses as LEXINGTON, BOSTON, and SARPEDON, his dam's family is one of the most prized in the U. S., having produced such celebrated horses as RURIC, VANDAL, his brother Alaric, and the present famous horses owned by Mr. Sanford of New York, *MONARCHIST* and *SALINA*, BOTH OF WHOM ARE BY LAGATEE'S SIRE OUT OF HALF SISTERS TO LEGATEE, WHO WERE BY IMPORTED GLENCO OUT OF LEGATEE'S DAM!!

Legatee has run and won several four mile heats and repeat, among which was the *CELEBRATED RESTORATION STAKES*, (purse $5,000,00) at Long Branch, easily beating TWENTY ENTRIES and among them several celebrated and frequent winners upon other occasions.

The Turf, Field and Farm, in its issue of Jan. 1872, spoke of Legatee in the highest terms of praise, and regarded him as one of the VERY BEST HORSES IN AMERICA.

He has proved himself to be a SURE FOAL GETTER, and has attracted attention and admiration wherever he has gone.

Ex-Governor Oden Bowie and Gen'l. Howard of the Western Shore, have bred their best mares to Legatee, and in our own county, Drs. Whaland and Price, Richard Hynson, John Brice, Col. Spencer, Capt. Skirven, and other acknowledged horsemen and OWNERS OF GOOD STALLIONS have been and are breeding to him.

Number of mares limited.

E. A. VANNORT,
Hanesville, Kent County, Md.
March 22, 1873—tf.

If you want a good suit of Clothes,

Do not fail to call and examine the large assortment of

Cassimers and Cloths

now for sale by

T. W. ELIASON, Jr.

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

WHITE WHEAT—$2.10
RED WHEAT—$1.75@$1.85.
WHITE CORN—62@63 cents.
YELLOW CORN—58@59 cents.
OATS—46@48 cents.

Married.

SMITH—FISHER.—In this town, at the M. E. Church, by Rev. Mr. Nelson, WILLIAM SMITH to Miss ARIANNA FISHER—both of this county.

Died.

SPENCER.—In Baltimore city, on the 16th instant, at the Church Home, J. GORDON SPENCER, aged 23 years, formerly of this county.

New Advertisements.

TURNER'S EXCELSIOR, TURNER'S AMMO. SUPER PHOSPHATE, Whann's Raw Bone Super Phosphate, Patapsco Guano, Complete Manure,

For sale at the LOWEST MARKET RATES,
By T. W. ELIASON, JR.
March 22, 1873—2m.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

NEW SPRING PRINTS, DOMESTICS, &c.

Now being opened by T. S. WICKES.
March 22, 1873.

Plow Collars, Plow Bridles, Traces, PLOW CASTINGS, &c.

A large and varied assortment, now on hand and for sale by T. S. WICKES.
Chestertown, March 22, 1873.

CORN MANURE.

THE attention of the farmers of Kent is invited to the above Fertilizer. IT IS VERY RICH IN POTASH, and is mainly recommended to PREVENT CORN FROM FRENCHING. It was used in Kent last spring, and its success for this purpose was such as to fully warrant its recommendation.

Price $35 per ton, delivered in Chestertown.

T. W. ELIASON, Jr.
March 22, 1873—2m.

GREAT AUCTION OF STORE GOODS AND OTHER PERSONAL PROPERTY, AT Chesterville, KENT COUNTY, MD.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court for Kent county, Md., the undersigned, administrators of Aaron L. Gooding, dec'd., will offer at Public Auction,

ON SATURDAY,

The 12th day of April, 1873,

(and continue from day to day until all is sold,) all the Personal Property of the said deceased, consisting in part as follows:

THE WHOLE STOCK OF

Store Goods

now on hand, embracing

Cotton and Woolen Goods, Notions, Hosiery, etc., HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, GROCERIES, SPICES, &c., Salt, Vinegar, Molasses, Tar; Linseed, Machine and Coal Oil; Queens, Glass and Hardware, TOBACCO & CIGARS, Toilet, Castoel and other Soaps, Washing Soda and Indigo Blue; Tubs, Washboards, Buckets, Brooms, Shovels, Spades and Forks of various kinds, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

ALSO, A LOT OF STORE FIXTURES.

On the day above named, previous to commencing the Auction of Store Goods, the following described personal property will be offered for sale:

ONE BAY MARE, FOUR GOOD MILCH COWS,

1 Hog, 1 two-seat Carriage, Sulky, Dearborn, Horse Cart; Carriage, Dearborn, and Cart Harness; Straw Cutter, Hillside Plow, Road Scoop, 1 Farm Bell, and Garden Implements.

A LOT OF TIMOTHY HAY,

HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE.

☞ Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock A. M., each day.

TERMS.—All sums under $20.00, cash; on all sums of and over that amount a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving note with approved security. No Goods to be removed until the terms are complied with.

REBECCA V. GOODING,
F. H. GOODING,
Admr's. of L. Gooding, dec'd.
E. E. MILLER, *Auctioneer.*
March 22, 1873—tds.

Notice.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the estate of A. L. Gooding, dec'd., on open store account, are hereby notified that settlement must be made on or before the FIRST DAY OF MAY, 1873. Those disregarding this notice after that time, will be proceeded against according to law, without further delay.

REBECCA V. GOODING,
F. H. GOODING,
March 22, 1873. Admr's.

Best Italian Guitar & Violin strings.

C. F. STAM & BRO.

New Advertisements.

LEGATEE

☞ *Can be seen at Maxwell's Hotel, MILLINGTON,*

Next Monday Afternoon, at two o'clock.
March 22, 1873—1t.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

ESTATE OF JOHN CLARK, DEC'D,

On application Ordered that Charles Clark administrator of John Clark dec'd give notice by advertisement that a dividend on the Personal Estate of said deceased, will be made in this Court, on TUESDAY, the 15th of April, 1873.

Test: EDWIN CROUCH.
Register of Wills.

N. B.—All creditors of John Clark are hereby notified and requested to file their claims, properly authenticated, with the Register of Wills, on or before TUESDAY, the 15th day of April, 1873, or they will otherwise be excluded from the dividend in the Personal Estate.

CHARLES CLARK,
March 22, 1873—4t. Administrator.

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.

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.

The Place to get Good Work Done!

BLACKSMITHING AND WHEELWRICHTING,



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.

HOES of the best brand of steel.

All kinds of Plow castings for sale.

We intend to fix the prices to suit the times.

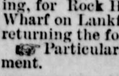
CHAPMAN & LAMBERT.
March 15, 1873—6m.

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.

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.

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

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