The Transcript.

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Saturday Morning, March 29, 1873.

THE BACK PAY BUSINESS.—The action of the Forty-second Congress in passing the bill increasing their pay fifty per centum, and especially that feature of it, making it retroactive, receives condemnation generally from the press.

It appears that in 1816 Congress passed a bill called the Compensation bill, providing for the payment of fifteen hundred dollars per annum to each member, subject to deductions for absence except in the case of sickness, but wanting in the remarkable feature of back action. This bill which was innocence itself compared with the late one, produced a tremendous excitement among the people of the States. Popular meetings were held to denounce it, and it is said that even grand juries indicted it as a nuisance. The Legislatures of some of the States passed resolutions denouncing it. Public condemnation was so great, that the same Congress at its next session repealed the act. The measure which in 1816 created such indignation took the modest sum of $200,000. from the treasury; the late bill removes a million and a half from the Treasury into the pockets of members, by their own vote. If popular opinion does not on the present occasion raise a storm of indignation, it is a sorrowful evidence of the degeneracy of our day.

We see no reason why Oakes Ames should blush to face the men who voted for this measure. How men claiming to be conscientious could sustain such a bill is beyond our comprehension, nor do we believe they will be able to justify it to their constituents. The vote shows that it could not have been passed without the retiring members. Could it have been passed with their votes without the retroactive feature.

GRANT'S LOUISIANA USURPATION.

When President Grant, without the pause which ordinary decorum required, recognized one of the rival partisan governments in Louisiana, and ordered his soldiers to intervene for its protection, he disregarded the one precedent of cautious reserve which was set by the Whig or semi-Whig Administration of 1842 in the Rhode Island case. He probably never heard of it. Still less likely is he to have known of the example of a Democratic demonstration of an earlier date, which, as honest chroniclers of the past, we are tempted to reproduce.

In 1838 occurred in Pennsylvania what is popularly known as the "Buckshot war." Innocuous, almost ridiculous, as it turned out to be, it threatened at one time to assume alarming proportions. Its story is one of the spoils of the time of which the pages of Mr. Thaddeus Stevens's life—then, as ever, artificer of evil—were very rich. In the autumn of that year he and his confederates organized a plan by which, through false or rather mutilated returns, a majority of the lower branch of the legislature should be secured to the tottering minority administration of Mr. Ritner. The game, though played boldly, was encountered by a spirit on the part of the Democracy quite as bold. The The Senate Chamber was invaded by violence, and the obnoxious conspirators—Thaddeus leading the way—jumped out of the back windows and escaped. In the House of Representatives, where the relative strength of parties was nearly equalized, a different result occurred. Two Speakers were elected and two houses were organized, each claiming, with threats of violence, to be the legal one. Crowds of excited men filled the ordinarily quiet streets of Harrisburg. Something very like "domestic violence" existed. The Governor was the only official whose authority was unquestioned. Then it was that his advisers took it into their heads to solicit Federal interposition, first by asking a captain of cavalry, stationed not far off, to interpose, and then by an appeal to Washington. We ask the thoughtful reader, by way of contrast, to note the process and the result. The Federal soldier was the late General, then Captain, Sumner, stationed at Carlisle Barracks, some fifteen miles off. The President was Mr. Van Buren, with Mr. Forsyth Secretary of State, Mr. Poinsett Secretary of War, and, if we mistake not, Mr. Butler Attorney-General. Governor Ritner on the 5th of December wrote to Captain Sumner:

"An insurrection having broken out at this place, by which the regular functions of the State Government have been completely interrupted and the State Capitol thrown into the possession of a lawless mob to the exclusion of the Legislature, I hereby request you forthwith to march the troops at your command to Harrisburg for the protection of the constituted authorities of the commonwealth, for the suppression of the insurrection, and for the preservation of our republican form of government agreeably with the Constitution of the United States."

Instantly came the answer:

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date and hasten to reply to it. As the disturbance at the capital of this State appears to proceed from political differences alone, I do not feel that it would be proper for me to interpose my command between the parties. If this riot proceeded from any other cause I would offer you the services of my command before you receive this letter."

The unhappy and perplexed Governor then addressed himself to Washington, *more Kellogg*, asking for intervention under the fourth section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States. The application was referred to the Secretary of War. The Governor protested against the doctrines enunciated and acted upon by the Federal authorities. Militia called into service arrived on the spot to find the political difficulties quietly arranged and the scandal of Federal intrusion in a local squabble happily averted. Such was the reserve and circumspection of the wise and patriotic men of old.—*Ex.*

☞ We publish the following communication without, in any manner, committing ourselves to the ideas and sentiments expressed:

MR. EDITOR—Politics, it seems, is the all-absorbing topic of the day. I therefore beg leave, through the medium of your paper, to make a suggestion which I feel confident will be readily acceeded to by all good and honest Democrats and Conservatives who are in favor of having justice dealt out to them.

It has heretofore been the custom to select delegates from each district, to meet in Convention or *caucus*, in Chestertown, for the purpose of selecting the candidates for the different offices throughout the county.

I contend that these committees do not always represent the popular vote of Kent county. It amounts to just this—that a few, who call themselves Democrats, get together and swap, promise, and form what they call combinations, until the offices are filled, not by men who are deserving of the same, but by such men as a certain faction may see proper to select, regardless, totally, of justice and right.

Now, in order to obviate this difficulty, which ought not to exist, let every man who is a candidate for office, run in the nomination before the people, in order that the full sentiments of the voters, by their own individual ballot, may be expressed. Do away with your committees and County Conventions. We don't want them. They are no use, only for the perpetration of trickery and fraud. I think that this mode of running the candidates through the county in the nomination, is without objection, and the candidate who receives the highest number of votes, let him in proper train be declared the nominee.

To this I do not think any man can object, who is in favor of a fair, honest, and amicable adjustment of our local politics.

JUSTICE.

THE NEW ATLANTIC CABLE.—Two thousand five hundred and sixty-seven miles of the new cable that is soon to connect Old England with the Dominion of Canada is now on board the Great Eastern, at present anchored in the estuary of the Medway, where she will lay until about the 20th of May. This cable will start from Germoe, on the north side of Mount's Bay, Cornwall. The bay is especially adapted for such a purpose, being sheltered from the heaviest seas, protected as it is from twenty-five points of the compass, the remaining seven covering an area in which no great run of sea can be got up. The shore is also suitable, forty fathoms of water being reached in about four miles. The descent into the thouand-fathom bottom is also much less abrupt than on the Irish coast. The cable will be landed at Fresh-water Cove in Halifax harbor, on a piece of land in the occupation of the English War office. There will then be laid a branch cable from Fresh-water Cove to and around Montauk Point, Long Island, landing on Hog Island, and from thence to New York by a land line. The line is to be put down by the same company now owning what is called the French line, and as they have a working arrangement with the other lines, the public are not likely to derive any immediate advantage in the shape of cheaper rates. The Halifax to Hog Island section and the shore ends will be conveyed in three vessels—the Hibernia of 2,600 tons, the Edinburgh, of 3,000, and the La Plata, of about 1,800 tons; and it is hoped that if nothing goes wrong the cable will all be laid and in working order to New York by the 20th of June.

The new cable differs somewhat from any of those hitherto laid, either across the Atlantic or else-where. There are seven No. 18 gauge copper wires twisted in a spiral and weighing 300 pounds per nautical mile, and these are covered with four coats of gutta percha with thin layers of Chatterton's compound, this amounting to 400 pounds per knot. The diameter of each wire is about 0,018 inch, of the strand 0,146 inch, and of the wire and gutta percha compound 0,464 inch. This core is served with hemp, and the hemp is again protected by ten wires drawn from homogeneous iron, each wire being swathed in fine yarns of Mamtia hemp laid on spirally with a tarry compound to preserve it. So far the cable is not dissimilar to those of 1865 and 1866, and is almost identical with that of the French cable of 1868; but it is sensibly larger and the difference is owing to two servings of jute yarn wound on in contrary directions and covered with two coats of Latimer Clark's preservative compound. The cable weighs about two hundred pounds per knot more than the previous cables, but it is even stronger in proportion and is calculated to last at least twice as long under the same condition. That portion of the cable now on board the Great Eastern is coiled in the same tanks which have thrice done duty crossing the Atlantic. The ship will be under the command of Captain Halpin; Captain Thompson, late of the Egypt, will again take his old place of chief officer. Mr. Welch, now acting chief, will be second officer. Mr. J. C. Laws will be the electrician in charge on board. Captain Halpin will not only command and navigate the big ship, but will act as engineer of the cable department. Her crew will consist of 145 hands in the sailing department and 500 hands all told, including electricians, engineers cable hands and other attendants.

BRAVE AND PIOUS.—Among the many unrecorded acts of true heroism by unknown men during the late war we find the following, which some eye-witness has chronicled, in the Edgefield (S. C.) Advertiser:

During Longstreet's campaign in Tennessee, while a portion of his army was under a fearful fire of shells from the enemy, at Campbell's Station, a private soldier within a few feet of the Colonel of his regiment had both his legs torn off. The regiment was not fighting, but awaiting orders. The wounded man was lifted a couple of yards in the rear to die. Another private now marched down the line under a hail of missives, and said to the commanding officer, "Colonel, may I have a few mowents of prayer with that dying man?" The Colonel said, "Are you a clergyman?" The private answered, "I am." "Then," said the Colonel, "do as you desire."

And the man of God knelt and prayed with and for the dying man five or ten minutes, without moving or swaying his body, seemingly totally unconscious of a storm of shot and shell which, the Colonel tells us, he never saw surpassed in fury. In a few days the praying private was announced in field orders as Chaplain of the regiment—"promoted for gallantry and piety on the field." The regiment was the Hampton Legion. The Colonel was Gary. The private soldier was the Rev. W. M. Thomas, now pastor of the Methodist church of our circuit.

REFUSING BACK PAY.—All of the members of Congress from Connecticut have notified Sergeant-at-Arms Ordway that they do not wish him to draw the sums due them out of the famous "salary steal," as it is their intention not to take the money. This officer has also received other notifications of like character from members whose names will be kept secret, and he says other members have drawn the money and deposited it in the county treasury of their county, to be applied in payment of taxes. About 30 members will take this course, and keep the fact to themselves for the present. This appears to be the only manner in which members can refund the money equitably. If it is returned to the treasury it becomes the property of the government, going to the whole people and not to the taxpayers in the member's district, even to such extent as to help make up the sum paid to other members who refuse to make restitution. There will be at least a dozen bills introduced on the first day of the next session, reducing the salaries of members of Congress to the old figure, when those who have quietly disposed of their portion of the steal as above indicated will have a chance to be heard. Nobody supposes, however, that any such bill will pass.—*Wash. Cor. N. Y. Tribune.*

POLYGAMY AND COMMUNISM IN GEORGIA—ARREST OF A PROPHET AND HIS PARAMOUR.

Augusta, March 26.—Joseph T. Curry, the so-called prophet and apostle of the new dispensation, has been tried at Appling, Columbia county, Judge Gibson presiding. Curry, who is charged with gross licentiousness, came from Massachusetts with a colony of about one hundred persons, men and women, over a year ago. They bought land, settled in Columbia county, lived in tents and held property in common. Curry called himself Elijah and the prophet Yehovah, supreme in things spiritual and temporal.

The colony went along swimmingly for a very brief time, but the prophet took to himself too many wives. Jealousy and insubordination followed, and many returned home having to be provided with free passage to the nearest seaport, either Charleston or Savannah. Finally, the colony became so demoralized and Curry so licentious that the grand jury indicted him and his queen paramour.

Curry, robed in white linen, with head and feet bare, in imitation of the Saviour, appeared before the court. His queen appeared in the same attire, with white stockings on her feet and a white bow upon her head.

Speaking in his own defense, Curry maintained that men and women could live together as man and wife, and by mortification and prayer they could become perfect. He repelled the charge of insanity, displaying much erudition and familiarity with the Scriptures.

Curry claimed that he had revelation after revelation, that a new era had dawned, when men and women should come out in the natural order of things to a higher state of purity.

After speeches from the prosecution and defense, the jury retired, and after a half hour's absence returned with a verdict of guilty with a recommendation to mercy. Sentence will be deferred for a few weeks.

It is thought that the prophet and his followers will be given an opportunity to find another Canaan far away from here in which to pitch their tents.

JURORS' PETITIONS.—It is difficult to get jurors to render a verdict, involving capital punishment, in criminal cases; but when they do, it seems to be now settled, by precedent at least, that they will be made to stand by it. In two cases of capital conviction—one decided sometime ago and one very recently—a recommendation to mercy by the jury, was considered by members of that body, according to their own statements, as equivalent to a certain commutation of the sentence. In both these cases, nevertheless, the criminals were executed. Now it is a singular fact that in these two trials—that of Buckrout, and that of Foster—in New York, the jury, after the verdict was rendered, and they were out of the jury box, no sooner came into the conflict of public opinion which then arose, than they became the most urgent of all in their appeals for mercy to the men they had convicted. Is this review of their finding by the jury legitimate and right? Are they to sit again as a court of appeal, and their verdict not be considered as final and irrevocable as far as they are concerned? The ends of justice will certainly be best attained by the jury having nothing to do with the case after they once leave the box. As they then become private citizens, and have the same right as others to intervene, the Governor should be considered at perfect liberty to disregard their petitions, and to treat the matter as if they were not as jurymen, before him. Any other course would allow the influence of personal considerations, the free use of money by the friends of wealthy criminals, and numberless other causes to seriously embarrass the course of justice. Besides, the public discussion that so often now becomes heated and acrimonious over the trials that take place, has far more effect upon the average jurymen, we believe, on the side of the prisoner, than against him. The juror is, while in the jury-box, carefully isolated from the influences that, it may be, are even then agitating the general community. The debate which meets him as he leaves the court-room is well calculated to cause him to doubt his own infallibility. The weight of the responsibility he has assumed will make him anxious. The friends of the condemned man will be eager and persistent in trying to impress their views upon him. He will hear assertions made on the side of mercy that may be false, but must nevertheless have their effect. Wavering and perplexed, he half repents, and signs any petition presented. For these reasons—and many more might be urged—we think that the practice of signing petitions to the pardoning power, by the jurors who tried the case, is one not to be looked upon with any favor; but, on the contrary, is to be discouraged. The most unprejudiced while in the jury box, may become, from the necessity of the position the least unprejudiced out of it and the most incapable of all of judging impartially.—*Balto. Gazette.*

[*From the N. Y. Times.*]

HANGING A DYING MAN.

FOSTER HURRIED TO THE GALLOWS THAT HIS SENTENCE MIGHT BE EXECUTED.

At 8½ o'clock Friday morning, Miss Flora Foster, the matron of the prison, entered the cell occupied by the condemned man for the purpose of bringing him a cup of warm coffee. Foster was lying apparently senseless on the pallet, when the matron shook him and asked him to get up. Foster seemed to be in a stupor, and did not make the slightest movement or recognition of the summons, being evidently unconscious. Miss Foster again shook the prisoner, and said, "What's the matter with you?" Foster mumbled in reply, "I'm very sick." The matron at once suspected that something wrong had happened, and exclaimed: "Oh, you wretched man, what have you been doing? What have you taken?" Foster partially raised himself, as he reclined on the bed, and replied in a weak voice: "I have taken poison. Dr. Tyng told me not to, but I did."

The matron became quite alarmed and said, "Oh, take this," at the same time forcing the rim of the cup between the prisoner's teeth and pouring the contents down his throat. This caused immediate nausea, and the unfortunate man began to vomit. Seeing this, Miss Foster ran into the female prison, and filling a cup with strong black coffee, carried it back and gave it to the condemned prisoner. This produced more nausea, when Miss Foster fearing that the prisoner was dying, informed Keeper Matthew Daley of the fact that Foster had poisoned himself.

Mr. Daley, though greatly astonished at the intelligence, at once rushed into the condemned's cell, and pulling Foster out into the corridor, bathed his head with ice-water, and walked him rapidly up and down the corridor. Dr. Nealis, the physician attached to the Tombs, was at the same time sent for by Keeper Daley.

On the arrival of Dr. Nealis he at once entered Foster's cell, and inquired of the prisoner, "What is the matter with you? Are you sick?" Foster, in a faint voice and uncertain way, said, "I am very nervous." Dr. Nealis then noticed a peculiar appearance about the condemned man. Foster's face presented the dull yellow aspect noticeable in opium poisoning. His eyes were glassy and firmly set and his hands were tremulous and wavering.

At that moment Sheriff Brennan entered the corridors with his deputies. Mr. Brennan advanced alone to the cell door. He at once perceived that Foster was not in the condition he ought to have been in so said to Dr. Nealis, "Is this man fit to go out into the yard now?" Dr. Nealis, readily comprehending what was in the Sheriff's mind replied. "He is if he is carried out right away." The Sheriff at once signified his intention to hasten the proceedings, as already stated, and Foster was at once pinioned and made ready for execution. The prisoner was even then so weak that Sheriff Brennan and Under Sheriff Stevens had to actually lift him out of the cell into the corridor.—They then almost carried him to the entrance, and supported him to the gallows, as previously described. While the spectators thought that the duration of the religious exercises were telling on Foster's nerves, it was in reality the weakness caused by the poison acting upon his system. When the rope was cut he was really dying.

The opinion of Dr. Nealis is that if the execution had been delayed until 10 o'clock the hour originally fixed by the Sheriff, Foster would have died in his cell from poison taken by himself for that purpose.

Upon the above, the *World* remarks as follows:

How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of the *Times*. The *Times* started what smooth-spoken people would call a "sensational" and plain-spoken people a false story about an attempt of Foster to poison himself, of which the foundation was that Foster was, by some person or persons unspecified, "seen to swallow" something at three o'clock of the morning on which he was hanged. We have no doubt that Foster may have been "seen to swallow" a number of things, but we doubt very much whether any intelligent person has been "seen to swallow" the invention of the *Times*. Our doubts, it appears, are shared by the *Herald* and the *Tribune*, and have been expressed by those journals. To the expression of these doubts the *Times* replies that the *Herald* is an "addle-headed paper," that it has "slobbered," and that "it had better omit its indecent personal and medical advertisements." This of course an ample answer to the *Herald*. As to the *Tribune*, it is a "sickly sheet," edited by a "professor of journalism,' whose doubt about the story of the *Times* are "a mawkish whine." Moreover, the *Tribune* possesses "the well-earned contempt of every honest man in the community," and it has "been in the market for either Jay Gould or Tweed to bid for." These arguments are convincing, of course, but they do not seem to us elegant. Can it be that the *Times* has caught the infection which it so often laments of the "low tone" of American journalism, and that it also would be the better of an importation of writers from some politer country, such as England, to raise the standard of our political controversy?

[*From the Cecil Whig.*]

A SEVERE BLOW AT THE COUNTRY PRESS.

Among the acts of the late Congress, which covered itself with the infamy of stealing $1,600,000 from the public treasury, during the last hours of its existence none will be felt more severely than an amendment that was slipped in the post-office appropriation bill, which repealed the law allowing the free circulation of country papers in the county where they are published; (to take effect the 1st of July) and abolished the free exchange of newspapers among publishers. The free exchange of newspapers is no part of the franking privilege which has grown into such an intolerable abuse by mercenary Congressmen, but it serves in a great measure to diffuse the news transpiring in every quarter of the country, rapidly and cheaply among the people, one of the fundimental objects for which the postal system was established. Publishers cannot afford to pay postage on a heavy exchange list of papers from all parts of the country and furnish their papers to subscribers at the low rates of subscription at present prevailing. The heaviest blow however, from this amendment to the post-office law will fall upon the local or country press. The privilege enjoyed by the country press to circulate free in the county of publication, was a great protection to that important branch of the great newspaper system, which constitutes the bulwark of the nation. The city weeklies which are composed of a hash of the dailies, are distributed by tens of thousands broadcast over the country at prices but little advanced on the cost of white paper, and where a large circulation is established such weeklies become a source of much profit to the proprietors. They cost but little more than the making up of forms composed almost exclusively of matter selected, and set aside from the daily editions. These cheap weekly editions of the city dailies prove most formidable competitors to the country press, which is at heavy expense getting up comparatively small editions, but which are vital to the interests of the county where published. There can be no excuse in extenuation of a profligate Congress in delivering this damaging blow at the interests and future advancement of the local press, except the mean efforts shown on every opportunity to tack on something to the post-office law that would serve to make the change odious, in hopes of restoring the fat and foul privilege of an indiscriminate use of the mail by Congressmen, in session and out of session.

The local or country papers are no burthen on the great mail lines, which provide quick transit between distant and leading commercial points of the country. They are nearly all distributed by the way mails which are comparatively light and which are made up by the agents and put out at each station on the road.

It should be the business of the country press to publish the vote which cuts off the exchange of newspapers among publishers, and the right of free circulation of county papers, and make it so warm for the Hessians who took this mean method of revenge for the loss of an abused privilege, that no one of them who voted for the measure, or was in any way answerable for its measure, shall ever dare show his head again. Let the country press order their Representatives in the next Congress, to repeal this infamous clause, as they commanded them to repeal the no less infamous franking privilege, and they will not dare disobey.

It should be the duty of the different editorial associations throughout the country to have a consultation on the subject and adopt measures which would secure the speedy repeal of the objectionable clause. Let the black list of treasury thieves be published as soon as it can be had, and whip them through the country to the tune of the Rogues' March, as a warning to the future political adventurers who lie their way, and buy their way into Congress.

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.

Married.

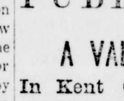
MORGAN—BOULDEN.—On the 25th inst., by Rev. E. P. Allred, BENJ B. MORGAN to Miss MOLLIE P. BOULDEN—all of this county.

SHRIVER—COMSTOCK.—On the 25th inst., by Rev. S. C. Roberts, WM. SHRIVER to Miss MARY COMSTOCK—all of this county.

PARSONS—RASIN.—On Thursday last by Rev. A. W. Milby, AMOS H. PARSONS to Miss EMILY J. RASIN—all of this county.

New Advertisements.

HORSES FOR SALE.



The subscriber has more horses and mares than he needs, and would sell on liberal terms, on a credit, some four or six of them: several superior ones among the lot. Approved security required. S. HEPBRON.

March 29, 1873—tf.

CHEAP BOOTS AND SHOES.

I have just returned from the city with a good assortment of *Childrens' and Ladies' BUTTON GAITERS*, and also a variety of other Shoes, *at moderate prices.*

I still continue to keep on hand and make to order BOOTS and SHOES. REPAIRING neatly done.

Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully ask for a continuance of the same.

G. H. BENNETT.

March 29, 1873—tf.

Coal, Coal.

For cooking and other purposes, delivered at any station on the Kent county railroad, by giving short notice.

TERMS—CASH.

Address GEO. W. JONES,

March 29, 1873—tf. *Kennedyville.*

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, leaves Baltimore every *Monday, Wednesday and Friday* morning, at 10 o'clock, for Rock Hall, Queenstown, all the Landings on Corsica creek, and Beck's and Leary's wharves on Lankford's Bay.

Returning, will leave Beck's wharf, at 7 o'clock, A. M., stopping at all the landings named above.

J. BROWN, CAPTAIN.

March 29, 1873—tf.

PUBLIC SALE OF A VALUABLE FARM

In Kent County, Maryland.

By virtue of a Decree of the Circuit Court for Kent county, in Equity, passed in the case of Wm. McKenney, Trustee, *vs.* John T. Smyth and others, the undersigned, as Trustee, will sell at *PUBLIC AUCTION*, to the highest bidder, at Millington, Kent county, Maryland, in front of Maxwell's Hotel, on

SATURDAY,

The 19th day of April, 1873,

between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock, P. M., all that Valuable Farm, called the "Spearman Farm," whereon John T. Smyth resides, adjoining the lands of Samuel Corblay, Col. R. C. Johnson, John F. Newnam and others,

Containing 366 Acres of Land,

MORE OR LESS.

This Farm is situated between the Public Roads leading from Millington to Massey's Junction on the one side, and from Millington to Galena on the other side, and faces on the cross Public Road uniting the above roads. It is within 2¼ miles of Millington, at the head of Chester River, and a Station on the Queen Anne's and Kent Rail Road, and also within 2¼ miles of Massey's Junction, a Station where the Queen Anne's and Kent Rail Road and the Kent Rail Road unite, and which is the contemplated terminus of the projected Elkton and Massey's Rail Road.



The improvements are a fine large two story FRAME DWELLING, with Barn, Stable, Carriage House, and all necessary out buildings, in good condition; and is further improved by

A YOUNG PEACH ORCHARD,

of from Five to Six Thousand Trees,

now in bearing.

The arable land, of from 220 to 250 acres, is divided into 5 fields, under tolerably good fencing, one of them containing the Peach Orchard referred to. The soil is of good quality, easily improved, and adapted to the growth of Grain, Fruits, Vegetables, Grasses, &c.

THE WOOD AND TIMBER LAND,

OF FROM 100 TO 150 ACRES,

lies next to the Galena road. Surveys will be made and Plats exhibited on the day of sale.

TERMS OF SALE.—$5,500 in cash on the day of sale; residue in two equal instalments of one and two years from the day of sale, with interest on each instalment as it falls due, secured by bonds or notes of purchaser, with approved security.

Further particulars made known on day of sale. Title papers at expense of the purchaser.

JOHN B. BROWN.

March 29, 1873—tds. *Trustee.*

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.

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.

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

WHITE WHEAT—$1,68@2,05.
RED WHEAT—$1,65@$2,05.
WHITE CORN—61@63 cents.
YELLOW CORN—59@60 cents.
OATS—45@46 cents.

New Advertisements.

Notice to Road Supervisors.

The County Commissioners for Kent county will commence the appointment of Road Supervisors, on

TUESDAY, THE 22D OF APRIL, INSTANT,

and will continue to appoint until all public roads are put out.

Persons intending to make application will do so at that time, or as soon thereafter as convenient. By order.

JNO. RUSSELL,
Clerk to County Commissioners.

March 29, 1873—4t.

COLLECTOR'S SALE.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE,

That on Saturday, the 19th day of April, 1873, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at Smithville, I will sell at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, for cash,

8 HEAD OF HORSES,
12 HEAD OF CATTLE,
10 HEAD OF HOGS:

seized and taken as the property of Geo. T. Spry, to pay the taxes due from J. P. Davidson for the year 1871, amounting to $61.15, with $1.87 interest, and costs.

WM. V. LUCAS, *Late Collector.*

March 29, 1873—4t. [$2.50]

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 (Rurie'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,
Howesville, Kent County, Md.

March 22, 1873—tf.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

NEW SPRING PRINTS, DOMESTICS, &c.

Now being opened by

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A large and varied assortment, now on hand and for sale by

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Chestertown, March 22, 1873.

L. J. COX. EDWARD SEARS.

COX & SEARS, Grain Commission Merchants,

Corner Bowly's Wharf and Pratt St.,

UP STAIRS,

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

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

L. J. COX,
EDWARD SEARS.

January 11, 1873—3m.

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