THE
Chestetown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, February 17, 1872.

Editorial Responsibility.

Some individuals seem to think that publishers of newspapers have the same privilege to say what they please or what any one else pleases to say for them, without being called to answer, as a member of Congress or a representative to the State Legislature in the course of debate. A publisher is equally liable to a suit for damages as any other member of the community, and aside from his liability in this respect he should exercise the utmost caution to avoid stirring up strife on false representations of facts. While it is the duty of the press to keep its patrons advised of all local matters of interest, or pertaining to the public welfare, and legitimately within its sphere to comment upon such public matters as become known to the public, we do not believe it is the duty of the publisher to become a detective for the gratification of his readers' curiosity, or even for the public good.

Corporations are the creatures of the law, and whatever it is necessary and proper that communities should know of their proceedings and management, the law creating them should require to be given to the public and those interested in their management through their reports at stated periods, or else require them to let the press be represented at their meetings. In the absence of any such arrangement we cannot see the fairness of any expectation on the part of the public that the publisher should constitute himself a special detective and worm out the desired information.

These remarks have been prompted by an anonymous communication recently received in reference to the Kent County Railroad Company, containing some reflections upon the Company which we were not prepared to father. In reply to our statement of last week that we are willing to let the writer discuss the matter in our columns with the accompaniment of his name and the understanding that it is to be given if necessary, we are assured that the writer does not aspire to newspaper notoriety and that he will preserve his incognito. In other words, he does not choose to assume the responsibility of a contest he would like to place on some one else's shoulders, which some one else is the publisher, because, forsooth, the publisher's paper is supported by the tax-payers of the county. Every lawyer, every doctor, and every cross-roads merchant in the county is supported by the tax-payers of the county, and it strikes us that it would be equally appropriate to call upon some one of the gentlemen engaged in those occupations.

We do not propose to stand between any one and a masked battery, much less a soulless corporation. Whatever we publish under our editorial head we are responsible for at all times: whatever any one else desires to say to the public through our columns, we propose to take no responsibility for further than communicating it through our paper. We do not mean to say that we propose to advertise the name of every party who may desire to so communicate with the public, but we do mean to say that his name must be at our disposal when rightfully called for. And to this course we can see no reasonable objection.

Mr. Evarts at the Tichborne Trial.

A London correspondent tells how Mr. Evarts, of American counsel before the Geneva arbitrators, procured a ticket of admission to the court-room: In vain. When he presented himself the room was packed to the last degree. Mr Evarts noted a bewigged barrister, whose face indicated that he might be the right man for the emergency, and stated his case. The Briton went to work. After a heated controversy with the doorkeeper he got Mr. Evarts into a side room where a dozen barristers were waiting. It was affirmed that not another man could be allowed to pass. Mr. Evarts's patron insisted and forced his way past the second doorkeeper into the court. Here he appeared to make the case known to the crowded counsel, who presently opened a lane with the exclamation "Make way for an American brother." Nor did the amiable barrister give Mr. Evarts up till he had secured for him a seat immediately beside Mr. Giffard and Sir J D. Coleridge.

Mr. Coleridge being told by the unknown friend that a distinguished American barrister was present commanded that room should be immediately made for him on the counsel's bench, a compliment which Mr. Evarts, who saw noblemen standing during the day, is not likely to underestimate.

On one side of the room opposite the jury there is a blossoming parterre of white wigs, broken only by the wigless and attenuated Mr. Evarts, who, as he converses with Mr. Giffard and other solid or florid Englishmen, resembles a thin note of admiration appended to a sentence of burly capitals. ("Who is that?" was the question heard going the rounds when Evarts took his seat. Several said: "He's an American." "Americans are all pale, long, and thin," one adds. "How curious!") The jury look like eleven doomed men.

THE NEW YORK SUN thinks the whole affair of the treaty flurry is an invention of the politicians on both sides of the Atlantic to keep themselves in office.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.—Feb'y. 9.—The rules being suspended the House bill to exempt Kent and Caroline counties from the operation of the fish and wild fowl law was passed.

In the House the following bills were read the first time:

To amend sec. 2 art. 37 of code, relating to competency and examination of witnesses. To repeal sec. 5 art 5 of the code ("appeals") as amended by chap. 56, acts 1870. To continue in force act for uniformity of constables' fees, chap. 67, acts 1865. To amend sec. 86 art. 4 of code, title "auctions." To amend sec. 59, acts 1868, chap. 471. To regulate sales of property for taxes; referred to committee on judiciary. To amend sec. 93 art. 81 of revenues and taxes, and sec. 171 art. 93 of investments by guardians.

In the Senate, Monday, a petition was presented by Mr. Spencer, from Isaac Rogers, asking to be relieved as security of a State collector (S. G. Copper). Referred to committee on finance. On Tuesday a petition was presented by Mr Spencer, from J. P. Ireland and others, of Kent county, asking that the act of 1865 regulating constables' fees, continue in force.

In the House of Delegates the Speaker presented a communication from Messrs. Swann, Vickers, Merrick, Hamilton and Ritchie, of the Maryland delegation in Congress, calling attention to the provisions of the act of Congress directing the President to invite the several States to supply statues of prominent men for the old Hall of Representatives at Washington, and urging the propriety of early action by a State which was one of the original thirteen. Referred to the committee on federal relations.

A petition was presented by Mr. Hurtt against the bill forbidding the use of gill nets. By Mr. Wilmer, for the regulation of fees of constables and magistrates. Leave was given Mr. Hurtt to introduce a bill to close barber shops on Sunday.

The following bills are awaiting final action:

JUDGMENTS BY CONFESSION.

In the Senate, Mr. Jump reported favorably, from the committee on judicial proceedings, Feb. 5th, a bill to amend section 47 of article 18 of the code of general laws, by adding the following: "Any clerk in the recess of court may enter a judgment by confession, with the assent of the parties or their attorney, in writing, which shall be filled with the cause of action; and a judgment so entered shall from the date of its entry by the clerk, have the same effect as if entered during the session of the court, provided the plaintiff make oath before the clerk or some justice of the peace that it is for a 'bona fide' consideration. The act shall take effect from its passage."

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Also same report of a bill to amend section 3 of article 11 of the code, relating to the admission of attorneys at law by adding there to the following: "The courts are authorized to admit to practice law any graduate of the law department of the University of Maryland, upon the production of his diploma as bachelor of laws, without further examination or evidence of his qualification."

DIVORCE.

Mr. Griswold favorably, from the committee on the judiciary, February 7th, a bill to amend sections 25 and 26 of article 16, relating to divorces. Section 25 is amended by adding the following:

"And in all cases where a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* is decreed for adultry or abandonment, the court may, in its discretion, decree that the guilty party shall not contract marriage with any other person during the lifetime of the other party, in which case the bond of matrimony shall be deemed not to be dissolved as to any future marriage of such guilty party, contracted in violation of such decree, or in any prosecution on account thereof."

Section 26. Divorces *a mensa et thoro* may be decreed for the following causes, to wit: First, cruelty of treatment; secondly, excessively vicious conduct; thirdly, abandonment and desertion; "and the court may decree such divorces forever, or for a limited time;" and in all cases where a divorce *a mensa et thoro* is decreed, it may be revoked at any time thereafter by the court granting the same, upon the joint application of the parties to be discharged from the operation of the decree.

The bill also amends the remainder of section 26 relating to divorces *a mensa et thoro*, by providing that the court "may at any time thereafter annul, vary or modify its order in relation to the children."

COMPETENCY OF WITNESSES.

Mr. Linthicum reported from a select committee of the House of Delegates, February 9, a bill to amend section 2 of article 37 of the general laws, as amended by the act of 1868, chapter 115, by adding the following thereto:

'But an executor or administrator shall always be competent to testify in relation to any matter arising upon any last will or testament or codicil."

APPEALS FROM JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The committee on the judiciary of the House of Delegates reported favorably, February 9th, Mr. Staylor's bill to amend the 50th section of article 5 of the general laws, relating to appeals from justices of of the peace. The bill repeals the following proviso, passed at the session of 1870, to take effect from its passage:

"Provided, however, if the appellant should not appear on or before the second day of the term of the court to which such appeal is taken, the judgment shall be affirmed as of course."

Col. Forney's Resignation---A Stir Among Politicians.

John W. Forney's note of resignation of the Philadelphia collectorship, giving his motives, etc., is further explained in The Press (Forney's paper.) It says, in a special letter from Washington:

"Many persons suppose that Colonel Forney's resignation means opposition to General Grant. The President has not to-day a more grateful or earnest friend than Colonel Forney, and General Grant knows it. But he is at the same time a friend of Mr. Sumner, a friend of more than twenty years' standing, and of others who do not favor the President's renomination. Colonel Forney's great desire is to unite the republican party of Pennsylvania, and to this end he will work steadily on his return to editorial duties. He feels that it is time to cry "Halt!" once more to the desperate men who are trying to use the name of General Grant to keep them in or help them to offices. The President invited Col. Forney to call and see him this evening, but as the Colonel left in the early train for Philadelphia, in order to attend a business meeting at the mint to-morrow morning, he could not accept the invitation."

The New York Herald prints a dispatch from Philadelphia the statement that "Horace Greeley has been here all day in consultation with McClure, Judge Avery, of New York, and one Benjamin F. Camp, a New York politician. It is believed in well-informed circles that a coalition between Greeley, McClure and Forney has been effected."

The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune, after communication with Col. Forney, writes of his new departure to say:

"He has come to the conclusion that General Grant is not the man who is to unite the republican party, and that he prefers to be in a position to support any one else whom he may desire. Many of the rogues in the republican party in Pennsylvania have been shielding themselves behind Grant, and as Forney desires to fight them, he has resigned that he may do so."

The Tribune says editorially:

"That Col. Forney has discovered the change in the tide, we do not doubt. His resignation is perhaps the most notable public indication of it that has yet appeared, though there are plenty equally as significant, but, thus far, less conspicuous. On the result of the New Hampshire election, a year ago, when General Grant seemed hopelessly drifting to defeat, Col. Forney shouted halt in tones clear enough to reach the White House; now, before the New Hampshire election, he utters the same cry of alarm."

The Presidency.

The following extract from a leading article by the Cooperstown (N. Y.) Freeman's Journal is thought to have been inspired by Judge Wilson, of the United States Supreme Court:

"Chief Justice Chase has dismissed all thought of being a candidate for President this year, and in favor of the nomination of Senator Trumbull as the opposition candidate. Mr. Trumbull is understood to be a revenue tariff man, and opposed to a high protective tariff. The health of Judge Chase is not sufficiently restored to admit of the excitement of a political campaign such as we are likely to have this year, a fact which he fully realizes. Most of the leading democrats of this State are at present inclined to accept Senator Trumbull as the 'coming man,' but oppose any precipitate action."

A Washington dispatch says: "The men who are controlling the Cincinnati convention, which is called to nominate a liberal republican ticket for President and Vice-President, have become impressed with the idea that there is a definite prospect of Grant's being set aside at the Philadelphia Convention, and desirous of making no premature moves, that they have decided to postpone the Cincinnati Convention till June 20, in order that they may accept the nominee at Philadelphia, if it be a man on whom they can unite."

The Reform in the United States Supreme Court.

[From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce]

When the framers of the Constitution resolved upon the hazardous but unavoidable venture of a sovereignty divided between the Union and the individual States, they found it necessary to provide for an impartial arbitrator between conflicting claims of the two authorities, a supreme Court to settle finally all questions arising under the Constitution. In considering the manner in which this tribunal should be appointed, it was not, perhaps, unreasonable at the time to suppose that by giving the power of nomination to the President and that of rejection or approval to the council in which each State, small or populous, had an equal voice, the due share of influence in the choice of the judges would be secured both to the Union and the State, and the court would thus be made an impartial umpire, in which all parties could and would confide. But a change which the Convention of 1787 and the independent Republics which adopted its work could not be expected to forsee—at least with anything like realization—has been wrought in the composition of the Union the thirteen States which then, while the vast dominion of Louisiana was still under foreign control, bade fair to have always the great preponderance of power, are now largely outvoted in the Senate by those which have since been admitted. The voice of a single State, which then was an element of great importance, has now become insignificant in that council That tribunal, too, which was designed to be the impartial umpire of constitutional disputes has been within the past few years alternately diminished and increased in numbers to suit the purposes of a party; and we have seen the President combining with a thorough-going majority of the Senate, import two judges to reverse a solemn and carefully considered decision of that Court and assert for the Federal Government a power not given by the Constitution, and capable only of producing mischief to the whole country. Those who have thus conspired to dictate the decisions of the Supreme Court, have in an equal degree impaired that public respect and confidence which gives those decisions all their political value. The Judges who have been so unwise as to lend themselves to the scheme of their fellow partisans may doubtless, as new questions arise and their own sense of judicial dignity becomes developed, give many a sound decision in vindication of the fundamental law against momentary passion or partisan expediency. A leading Republican newspaper of New England complains that Chief Justice Chase thus disappointed the expectations and designs of those who placed him on the Bench. But as that journal is not ashamed to declare that the President and his confederates in Congress were justified in making amends for the disappointment by putting in a new element to make the Court speak as they bid it, so when like disappointments hereafter come, that same journal, or its direct opponents, as the case may be, equally ready to approve the application of a like remedy. It will not require many repetitions of this process to make the *dicta* of the Supreme Court on the distribution of governmental powers no better than the opinions of any nine lawyers whom any political faction can get together to endorse any partisan scheme. We are not sure, indeed, but the fatal blow at the authority of the Court has been already struck, or that its decisions now have any force, except what they derive from the instigation or approval of the President or a majority of Congress. At any rate the danger is so imminent that we cannot be too prompt in applying the remedy, and the wound so deep already that the remedy must reach the fundamental principle on which the court is constituted. For a sovereignty divided between the Union and the individual States is at least as much a necessity of our political existence now as when the Constitution was first devised. Forty or a dozen independent rival republics on the one hand, and one centralized government, imposing one unvarying rule on the widely various wants and impulses of this vastly diversified country, on the other, must both alike lead only to dissension and violence, to be both alike intolerable.—There was a deeper meaning in Andrew Jackson's aphorism than perhaps he himself was aware of—"the *Federal Union*, it *must* be preserved." The "must" lies not only in that stern determination in which he but represented the will of the people, but also in the sterner necessity of our nature and situation, which no will of hero or of heroic multitude could withstand. And in this indispensable Federal Union it is now, as at the first, an essential element—one without which there is no Federal Union at all—that all questions as to the distribution of power shall be determined not by preponderance of numbers or "infallible artillery," or the strategy of intriguers, but by the calm, impartial voice of the Constitution itself constraining the general good faith and the general reverence for law. All then, of whatever party, who love party less than their country, less than liberty and order, are deeply concerned in the question: What must we do to revive the independence, the impartiality and the moral authority of the Supreme Court of the United States.

In the first place, we have no hesitation in saying that the number of judges, which is now left to be regulated by act of Congress, ought to be fixed by the Constitution, so that it will be no longer possible to increase or diminish it for the sake of putting somebody in or keeping somebody out. No one need fear that we shall thus prevent the Court from enlarging, so as to keep up with the increase of business: for the Court has already quite as many members as a supreme tribunal ought to have—quite as many as are consistent with that ready and confidential conference which is essential to the efficiency and dignity of a Court. There is no necessity either that all of the nine judges should sit at once. No tribunal ever spoke with more authority than did the King's Bench when Lord Mansfield presided there; and yet the King's Bench then, as for centuries before, and almost a century afterwards, consisted only of four judges. The New York Supreme Court, in the classic days of Kent and Spencer, had only five members, and the present Lord Chancellor of England, in his plan for a sweeping reconstruction of the Superior Courts, has proposed that the last appeals shall be heard by three judges only, and nobody seems to consider that number too small. In fact, it is quality and not quantity that gives weight to the decisions of a court. We can, therefore, without increasing the present number, and without withdrawing the judges from the work—valuable both to them and to the people—of presiding at jury trials on the circuits, have a perpetual session of the court *in banc* held by four judges, the concurrence of three (instead of two as in the new English scheme) being necessary to a decision establishing any principle, and the participation of all four in a consultation during the progress of the argument as well as after its close, being perfectly easy and natural.

Again, the Constitution as it now stands, in allowing Congress to restrict and regulate the appellate jurisdiction of the Court, enables the Federal legislature to preclude a decision of many important and legitimate questions. We have seen an odious instance of this within the past few years in the McArdle case, where Congress, by a stretch of this power which the Court thought it prudent to put up with, forbid the pronouncing of a judgment already formed on the vital questions, pre-eminently fit for the Supreme Court to pass upon, whether Congress has authority to overthrow the government of a State and subject its citizens to a military despotism in time of peace. There should be no pretext left in the Constitution for the repetion of such a disgrace as this. It may be necessary to protect the court from being hindered by petty controversies which inferior tribunals are perfectly competent to determine and even here it is not amiss to remember that an important principle may as readily be involved in a question of five dollars as in one of five millions—but with some such exceptions, which may most properly be prescribed by the court itself, there ought to be an appeal to the Supreme Court in every dispute as to a right under the Constitution of the United States. It should be like the Common Pleas of Magna Charta, always accessible to all who need its help.

A more difficult problem presents itself in the manner of selecting the judges.—One thing, however, is certain: the present system has entirely broke down so far as public confidence and a just claim to that confidence are concerned. It will no longer do in a question between two powers to leave the choice of all the arbitrators to one of the parties. On the other hand, if we portion out the power of appointment there is great danger that each judge will, very much as now, enter the court as the advocate of a party, and that any incidental preponderance of one opinion or another will be regarded as a party triumph and not as an utterance of the impartial voice of the law. It seems to us that all essential objections would be obviated by a plan something like this: Let the Justices of the United States Supreme Court be taken, as vacancies shall occur, from among the Judges of the highest courts of the several States, appointing in each case that Judge, being not more than (say) 65 years old, who has served longest in the highest grade of State judiciary. We can think of no method which would on the whole come nearer to insuring the uniform appointment of thoroughly competent men; and under it, while every appointee will have been deliberately selected for a judicial position of the highest class, it will be practically impossible, in consequence of the restrictions as to age and length of service, for any man or any party, by any contrivance of their own, to put a favorite or a convenient tool on the Supreme Bench of the United States. If it should happen that under this system a disproportionate number of the judges were taken from a few States which made their judicial appointments to continue during good behavior, there would be nothing in that to regret; for in those States the judge's office would almost invariable be more highly esteemed and better filled than in more rotatory commonweelths, and the other States would have the remedy in their own hands; they would only have to select for their highest courts such men as they were willing to keep there permanently, And so the new plan, while restoring inpartiality and public confidence to the Federal Bench, would incidentally bring a higher grade of qualification and a longer experience into the tribunals of the several States.

Married.

PETTYBONE—HYLAND.—On February 1st, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Mr. Chipchase, CHARLES PETTYBONE, of Anne Arundel county, Md., to EMMA L., daughter of James Hyland, of Baltimore city.

Died.

On Thursday afternoon, Feb'y. 8th, near Edesville, after a short illness of pneumonia, LAMBERT WICKES; and on Monday the 12th inst., at the same place, AVARILLA COLLINS, twin sister of the above, and relict of the late Daniel Collins—in the 76th year of their age.

MASSEY.—In Chestertown, on Tuesday the 6th inst., PHILIP AUGUSTUS, infant son of Wilbur F. and Sarah E. Massey, aged one year and one week.

VANHORN.—In Quaker Neck, of small pox, on Wednesday, the 14th inst., LOUIS D. VANHORN.

GALE.—At his residence in Worton, Kent Co., on Thursday last, JOHN GALE, aged 63 years.

Mr. Gale was a prominent farmer of our county, a large land owner, and a well known, highly respected and useful citizen.

AS AN IMPOSTER

HAS been at various places collecting for *PROF. LOW'S MAGNETIC LINIMENT* left on trial, I hereby

CAUTION

all persons not to pay any person until the time (two months) has expired, and then only the person that distributed the Liniment, or (in case of his disability) one that can show Power of Attorney for collecting the same.

J. Q. BURNISTER, Agent.
Feb. 17, 1872—3t*

Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths, &c.

INGRAIN, LIST, COTTAGE AND HEMP CARPETS.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
NEW STYLES.

MAHOGANY & ROSEWOOD Table Oil Cloth.

PLAIN, TWILLED AND DUCK
CARRIAGE CANVASS.

For sale by
T. W. ELIASON, JR.

GAMBRILL
Patapsco Extra Flour,
FOR SALE
At Baltimore Price,
By T. W. ELIASON, JR.
Chestertown, Feb. 17, 1872.

WATTSON & CLARK,
SUPER PHOSPHATE.

TRADE W & C MARK.

☞ The best and cheapest Fertilizer. For sale by all dealers.

OFFICE,
135 North Water Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Feb. 17, 1872—y*

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letters of Administration on the estate of

JAMES H. PARSONS,
late of Kent county, deceased,

All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 10th day of September, 1872; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 13th of February, 1872.

C. H. BAKER,
Feb. 17, 1872—4t. Administrator.

Teacher Wanted Immediately.

A GENTLEMAN to take charge of school No. 7, First District, Kent Co. Md.
Apply to E. B. WOODALL,
W. T. SPRY,
E. E. MILLER,
Feb. 10, 1872. Trustees.

For Sale, at a Great Bargain!

ON TIME to suit purchasers,
TWO GOOD HORSES,
ONE EXCELLENT WAGON,
and a No. 1 *CIRCULAR SAW*
as good as new, with fixtures complete.
Apply to S. L. RAWLEIGH,
Feb. 10, 1872—tf. Chestertown.

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT—White, no sales; red 1.62@1.75.
CORN.—White—67@70. 68@70.
OATS—54@55 cents.

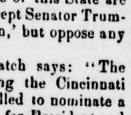
LARGE SALE
OF
Personal Property.

THE undersigned having rented all his land will sell at Public Sale, at his residence near Kennedyville, on

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28TH, 1872,

His Stock, Farming Implements,

&c., consisting in part as follows:



7 HEAD OF HORSES,
among them
FOUR SUPERIOR DRIVERS
either of which can go inside of 4 minutes:
AND ONE SUPERIOR STALLION,
Kentuck,
11 YEARS OLD:
5 COLTS, ranging from 1 to 3 years old, all bred from good Mares by "Kentuck."
ONE PAIR FINE MULES,
5 years old, and 3 Mules eleven years old.
1 Extra Bull,
BROKE TO THE YOKE,
three-fourths Alderney and one-fourth Durham;
1 Yoke of Well Broken Oxen,
5 YEARS OLD;
ONE YOKE OF STEERS,
2 years old, well broken;
ONE ODD STEER, also broken.
FIVE MILCH COWS,
three of them Fresh, and Extra Milkers.
FIVE YOUNG CATTLE,
13 Shoats,
TWENTY HEAD OF SHEEP,
1 Wheat Thresher, 1 new Ten-Horse Pelton Power, 1 Wheat Drill, nearly new; 1 Wood's Reaper, 1 Fan, 1 Spring-tooth Wheat Rake, 1 Barrel Corn Sheller and 1 Hand Sheller, 3 Wagons and Harness, 2 Ox Carts, 1 Peach Rigging and Springs, 1 Dearborn, 1 Sulkey, 2 Road Scoops, 1 Large Wood Sled, 1 Stump Puller,
FARMING IMPLEMENTS,
consisting of Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, &c.

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

TERMS OF SALE.

A credit of Seven Months will be given on all sums over $10, on note with approved security: of and under that amount, cash.

R. E. WALLIS.
U. A. C. GARRETT, Auct. [Feb. 17

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY Virtue of sundry writs of execution, issued out of the Circuit Court for Kent County, and to me directed as Sheriff of said County, against Richard Peacock, to wit: One at the suit of Edward W. Lockwood, George W. Jacoby, S. J. Meeks, assignee of R. B. M. Massey, John S. Tyson, William J. Hurlock, Josias Ringgold, William D. Burchinal, Thomas Burns, Joseph W. Peacock, Colin F. Taylor, and the State of Maryland, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim, interest and estate of the said Richard Peacock of, in, and to, all that

Farm or Plantation

situate and lying in the First Election District of Kent County, State of Maryland, on the Public Road leading from Galena to Chesterville, and also on the road from the Catholic Church to Millington, adjoining the lands of John H. Cummins and others, containing

284 Acres of Land,

more or less, it being the same real estate which was conveyed to the said Richard Peacock by a certain Wm. Miller and wife, by deed bearing date on or about the 20th day of September, 1851, and recorded among the Land Records for Kent County aforesaid, in Liber J. R., No. 2, Folio 20, &c., as on reference to said deed will more fully appear: and I hereby give notice, that on

TUESDAY, THE 12TH DAY OF MARCH, 1872,

at 12 o'clock, M., at the Court House door in Chestertown, I will sell at Public Sale, for cash, to the highest bidder, the aforesaid lands and tenements so seized and taken in execution, to pay and satisfy said writs of execution, debt, interest and costs, due and to become due thereon.

R. W. CALDER,
Feb. 17, 1872—tds. [6.00] Late Sheriff.

EDWARD HAYES,
Iron Commission Merchant,
BALTIMORE,

Buys and sells Scrap Iron and old Metals of every description. Feb. 10—y.

KENT NATIONAL BANK,
CHESTERTOWN, Feb. 3, 1872.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That an election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on *Tuesday, March 5th*, 1872, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock.

W. N. E. WICKES,
Feb. 3, 1872—4t. Cashier.

GALENA SEMINARY.
A Home School for Young Ladies,
Near Lambson's Station, Kent Co. R. R.

THIS INSTITUTION offers special inducements to those desiring for their daughters careful training, thorough instruction in all the branches of an English and Classical education, and every advantage of a Home School.

Studies in English, French, German, Music, Drawing and Painting, conducted by *experienced* Teachers.

The Fourth Half-Yearly Term will begin on *Tuesday, the 6th of February*

Address E. L. BENNY,
Feb. 3, 1872—6w. Principal.

Colin F. Stam. Louis K. Stam.
C. F. STAM & BRO.,
APOTHECARIES,
Booksellers and Stationers,
Corner High and Court Streets,
CHESTERTOWN, MD.

WE tender thanks to our patrons of the year 1871, for the liberality extended to us, and beg a continuance of the same.

Having a large and well selected stock of *FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CHEMICALS*, we are prepared to compound prescriptions, with accuracy and neatness, at all hours. Jan. 27, 1872.

LEWIS' WHITE LEAD,
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,
PUTTY, AND DYE STUFFS,
any quantity, and *as cheap as they can be bought in the City.* FOR CASH ONLY.
C. F. STAM & BRO.
January 27, 1872.

A Card.

I RESPECTFULLY inform my friends and the public that in the future I can be found at all hours, night or day, at my Drug Store on High street, where I will be at all times ready to compound medicines accurately, and with dispatch.

I take pleasure in showing my fine assortment of *FANCY ARTICLES*, which is varied and attractive. NO TROUBLE TO SHOW Goods.

Thanking my friends for their liberal patronage bestowed in the past, I would respectfully ask a continuance of the same.

T. W. WICKES.

P. S.—Persons wishing Medical advice will always find Dr. T. S. Holton in attendance, when not professionally engaged.
Feb. 3, 1872. T. W. W.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent County, letters of Administration on the estate of

CATHARINE E. CRAWFORD,
late of Kent county, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 3d day of September, 1872; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 6th day of February, 1872.

H. V. B. CRAWFORD,
Feb. 10, 1872—4t. Administrator.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letters of Administration, on the personal estate of

JOHN W. HADAWAY,
late of Kent county, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 3d day of September, 1872; otherwise they may be excluded by law from the benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 6th day of February, 1871.

ANN HADAWAY,
Feb. 10, 1871—4t. Executrix.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JOHN LUSBY,
late of Kent County, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 3d day of September, 1872; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 6th day of February, 1872.

ROBERT J. LUSBY,
Feb. 10, 1872—4t. Executor.

☞ CALL ☜
AT THE
Grocery, Provision and Variety Store

OF the undersigned,
opposite the M. E. Church,
Chestertown,
And you can always get a fair market price either in cash or goods, for

Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Dried Fruit, Feathers, Tallow, Beef Hides,
Otter, Mink, Fox, Coon, Rabbit and Muskrat HIDES.

A. M. RUSSELL,
Feb. 3, 1872—3m. Agt.

Order Nisi.

William H. Bians and M. Bannon,
vs.
Jeremiah Nicols and Fannie R. Nicols, his wife.

ORDERED, That the Report of William H. Bians and M. Bannon, Mortgagees, of the sale of the Real Estate in this cause mentioned and described, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown before the 28th day of March next: provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed and published on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, once in each of three successive weeks before the first day of March next.

The Report states the amount of sales to be $9,750.00.

JESSE K. HINES, Clerk.
True copy—Test:
JESSE K. HINES, Clerk.
Jan. 20, 1872—4t.

GERMAN,
FRENCH,
ENGLISH
And American *PERFUMERY*, TOILET SOAPS, COMBS, BRUSHES, &c., &c., for CASH ONLY.
C. F. STAM & BRO.
January 27, 1872.

BIBLES,
PRAYER BOOKS,
HYMN BOOKS,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
POEMS,
NOVELS,
ROMANCES, &c., &c.
At City Prices, FOR CASH ONLY.
C. F. STAM & BRO.
January 27, 1872.

WARRANTED PURE,
Whole and Ground SPICES,
of every kind, cheaper than they can be bought elsewhere.
C. F. STAM & BRO.
January 27, 1872.

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