THE
Chestetown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, March, 9, 1872.

"Buying up the Legislature."

The flippancy with which many persons, and we regret to say the press too, often speak of buying the Legislature of this or that State, is a shameful and melancholy reflection upon the morality and integrity of the people at large. We are a non-believer in any such state of corruption in the people's representatives.

The Denton Union, in an article republished and approved by the Cecil Whig, discussing the question of a temperance law by our present Legislature, says:

"A few of those who pander to the pernicious influences of political power have ventured the prediction that the Legislature will turn a deaf ear to the entreaties of the people. The idea has been publicly expressed, and no doubt believed by many, that the "Whisky Ring" will buy up the Legislature in this direction. A gentleman remarked in our hearing last week, and seemed to speak knowingly on this subject, that the Whisky Ring in Baltimore city, could, and would, raise one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to defeat this measure This same idea prevails throughout the State, and if the measure fails it will leave the present Legislature under a cloud of suspicion."

We believe nothing of the kind, nor do we believe the failure of the Legislature to pass any additional law restraining the sale of spirituous liquors will subject them to any suspicion of improper conduct. Bad men do sometimes hide their villainy under the ministerial robe. Bad men often bring reproach upon all and every occupation that men pursue. Bad men sometimes represent the people in the Legislature of our State. But that in the aggregate, or that a majority are corrupt, we are not yet prepared to believe. We know the gentlemen who represent our county in the State councils at the present time, and their vote for or against any measure, whether it be a "local option law," a coal tax, a usury law, or a dog tax *exempting fox hounds*, will place them under no cloud of suspicion with their constituents of Kent county, of any party, race or color. The Whisky Ring of Baltimore city, the money-shavers of the same city, and the railroad and coal interests combined may raise a million of dollars, and we feel assured in saying that no cloud of suspicion will rest upon the minds of the people of Kent in reference to any vote of her representatives. We have equal charity for the morality of our sister counties and their intelligence in selecting their representatives. This idea of corrupt and corrupting our State Legislature should receive the contemptuous rebuke of every right-thinking man; and the press should cease to thus encourage the growing disregard and disrespect for the enactments of our law-makers.

Our Legislature is, doubtless, not made up of temperance men; but we do not believe that they are opposed to any proper, practical and expedient means to abate the evil of intemperance; and equally willing and anxious to carry out the wishes and interest of the people on this subject as in any other matter that may come before them.

☞ It has been said that in patient waiting there is no loss. Taken in its broadest sense this would be a popular fallacy. But in a more restricted sense, and under certain circumstances and conditions, the apothegm may be accepted as true. Especially is it true at this time, and in this country, in regard to that aspect of the political situation which most affects the prospects of the Democratic party. No one can doubt that there is a considerable amount of disaffection in the ranks of the Republican party. In Missouri the split is serious. In Ohio, some of the most prominent Republicans, led by ex-Secretary Cox and Judge Matthews, are equally in favor of the New Departure inaugurated so successfully in Missouri. In Kansas, a public meeting of Liberal Republicans has been called by men of character and influence, for the avowed purpose of electing delegates to represent that wing of the party at the Cincinnati Convention. In North Carolina, a similar call has been made, and, in many other States, there are movements now at work looking to the same end. It is not too much to say that, whilst "Unionism" is still the prevailing sentiment of the great bulk of those who for the past ten years have voted the Republican ticket, Radicalism has been steadily growing more and more odious. Yet it is strong still; strong in the power it holds; strong in the necessity which forces all the elements of political rascality to band together for common purposes and common protection, and especially strong in Executive countenance and support. It may be asserted, with perfect truthfulness, that the most unprincipled men in the Republican party, with scarcely a solitary exception, are those extreme Radicals who cling to the political fortunes of General Grant, and are actively engaged in promoting his renomination. From their chief leader downwards nearly all of them were persons of disreputable antecedents, or of broken fortunes. The war which lifted them into prominence, and by whose license they were swift to profit—like the drunkenness to which, at least, some of them were addicted—drowned their better impulses and floated their worst passions. They went into the contest as mercenaries, not as patriots, and they have revelled and rioted ever since on their ill-gotten gains. The patronage they dispense, the offices they hold, the "rings" they have formed, are the means by which they expect to maintain and extend the power they have acquired, and to cover up their former acts of fraud and corruption, and to continue their old career. And now, it remains to be seen what the disgusted Liberal Republicans propose to do. Will they suffer themselves to be forced back into the ranks under the sting of the party lash? Or will they break out into open revolt, and by separating themselves from the scoundrelism they detest, and the malignity they now profess to deplore, prove to the world that they care far more for honest ways, and for the welfare and prosperity of the whole country, than for party ties and the temptations of the flesh-pots of Egypt?

Upon the course they may take at the Cincinnati Convention the future of the country will largely turn. It is for them to say whether they will distinctly repudiate all further party connection with that radicalism whose chief element is public plunder, and which bases its retention of power on the perpetuation of sectional hate and sectional domination. If they determine to separate from it, then and there, as a loathly and unclean thing, and to set up a new political standard under leaders around whom the great bulk of the moderate Republicans may rally, although they may not be able to prevent the nomination of Gen. GRANT for a second term by the packed Convention of officeholders which is to be held at Philadelphia, they certainly, in any event, deserve well of their country, and might be able, under favorable circumstances, and in the present temper of the popular mind, to promote the election of some more trustworthy candidate to the Presidential chair.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

The Japanese Embassy in Washington.

The Japanese embassy, Junior Prince Minister Iwakura chief ambassador, was on monday officially presented to the President at the Executive Mansion. The novelty of the occasion drew a large crowd to the White House an hour before the ceremony, which took place a few minutes after twelve o'clock.

THE REPUBLICAN COURT.

Short after eleven o'clock Lieutenant Greer, with about thirty policemen, took possession of the northern portico of the mansion, forming in two lines on either side of the carpet which had been laid directly from the main entrance to the steps.

THE JAPANESE IN FULL COSTUME.

The carriages containing the principal members of the embassy arrived at 12 o'clock. On alighting the members (ten in number) formed in line, with Prime Minister Iwakura at the head, and marched single file through the main entrance to the green room. They were all attired in full Japanese costume The chief ambassadors, (five in number,) who came first wore a tight-fitting black skull cap, surmounted in the rear by a high comb, from the rear of which projected what appeared to be a piece of stiff gauze. This gauze was about two feet in length and three inches in width, and projected from the back of the head, and several inches above it, which it made a curve downward The chief ambassadors wore swords or scimetars, inlaid with precious stones. The underdress of the first three was of purple silk, and the two others of dark blue The overdress of the entire party was of black silk, and was worn similarly to the same garment in use by American ladies. All wore ordinary gaiters and white turn-over collars.

The second five of the embassy were similarly attired, with the exception of the head covering, which was a tall black glazed rimless hat, sloping backward at an angle of forty-five degrees from the forehead. The two sides of the hat meet at the top, forming an edge, the whole reminding one somewhat of the helmets worn by Roman warriors of old. The lower portion of this hat was trimmed with white, in which diamond points were formed with purple-colored bobbin.

Prime Minister Iwakura, who posseses a feminine cast of features, and who is below the medium height, marched with a slow, measured tread, and seems to be a person of great natural dignity. Mr. Mori, Japanese charge d'affaires, followed the party into the green room, but soon went to the east room, and returning with Secretary Fish, introduced him successively to each of the members of the embassy. A few minutes later Secretary Fish and Mr. Mori preceded the embassy to the east room, where the presentation took place.

The embassy then formed in a semi-circle, fronting southwest, with Prime Minisier Iwakura on the left and within three feet of the President. The Secretary of State introduced the principal ambassadors by name After this ceremony was over Prime Minister Iwakura drew a Japanese manuscript, resembling a small page of music, from the folds of his tunic and proceeded to read his address in a singsong tone. After reading about a minute he turned and spoke to his secretary, who handed him a large packet, supposed to be his credentials. These he placed in the hands of the President, and he then resumed his reading. His address, interpreted in English, was as follows:

ADDRESS OF THEIR EXCELLENCIES THE AMBASSADORS FROM JAPAN.

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, our most august sovereign, has sought, since the achievement of our national reconstruction, to attain a more perfect organization in the administrative powers of his government. He has studied with interest the results attained by western nations, and having a sincere desire to establish permanent and friendly relations with foreign powers on a still closer footing, has commissioned us his ambassadors extraordinary to all powers having treaty with Japan. Upon the soil of your country we first present our credentials, delivering to you personally the letter of our august sovereign at this public official audience. The objects of the mission with which we are charged by our government are somewhat set forth in this letter. We are authorized to consult with your government on all international questions, directing our efforts to promote and develop wider commercial relations and draw into closer bonds the strong friendship already existing between our respective people.

Thus we hope to gain fresh impulse in the paths of progress, gaining good from every form of civilization. This we shall aim to do while in the exercise of strict integrity to our own national interests, so trustingly confided by a generous sovereign, and shall earnestly hope to receive your kind co-operation in facilitating the task assigned us by our government. We gladly avail ourselves of this happy meeting to convey personally to your Excellency our sincere wishes for your continued prosperity and happiness, and as national representatives we extend the same wish to all the people of the United States.

When Iwakura finished the reading of his address he bowed low, and the President read from manuscript the following response:

REPLY OF THE PRESIDENT.

Gentlemen: I am gratified that this country and that my administration will be distinguished in history as the first which has received an embassy from the nation with which the United States were the first to establish diplomatic and commercial intercourse. The objects which you say have given rise to your mission do honor to the intelligence and wisdom of your sovereign, and reflect credit on you in having been chosen as the instruments for carrying them into effect. The time must be regarded as gone, never to return, when any nation can keep apart from all others and expect to enjoy the prosperity and happiness which depend more or less upon the mutual adoption of improvements not only in the science of government, but in those other sciences and arts which contribute to the dignity of mankind and national wealth and power.—Though Japan is one of the most ancient of organized communities and the United States rank among the most recent, we flatter ourselves that we have made some improvements upon the political institutions of the nations from which we are descended.

Our experience leads us to belive that the wealth, the power and the happiness of a people are advanced by the encouragement of trade and commercial intercourse with other powers, by the elevation and dignity of labor, by the practical adaptation of science to the manufactures and the arts, by increased facilities of frequent and rapid communication between different parts of the country, by the encouragement of emigration, which brings with it the varied habits and diverse genius and industry of other lands, by a free press, by freedom of thought and of conscience, and a liberal toleration in matters of religion not only to citizens, but to all foreigners resident among us.

It will be a pleasure to us to enter upon that consultation upon international questions in which you say you are authorized to engage. The improvement of the commercial relations between our respective countries is important and desirable, and cannot fail to strengthen the bonds which unite us. I will heartily co-operate in so desirable an object. Your kind wishes for me personally, gentlemen, are cordially reciprocated. I trust that your abode with us may be agreeable to you, and may contribute to a more intimate acquaintance and intercourse between our respective people.

After general introductions and handshaking all around, the President offered his arm to Prime Minister Iwakura, and the embassy peoceeded to the blue room, where they were pleasantly received by the ladies—Mrs. Grant and Miss Nellie, Mrs. Fish, Mrs. Attorney General Williams, Mrs. Creswell, Mrs. Delano, Mrs. Bower, and several others.

At about 1.15 o'clock the embassy entered their carriages and returned to the Arlington.

Close of the Tichborne Trial.

The celebrated Tichborne trial at London has been brought near to its close by the announcement of the jury that they are prepared to give a verdict, which will be against the man who turned up from Australia as a claimant to the baronetcy and its rent-roll of $150,000 a year. Previous to the defence commencing its side of the case, the claim of the assumed Sir Roger Tichborne seemed to be supported by proof that was almost conclusive, but the Attorney General picked such flaws in it and so contradicted its strongest points that the verdict which the jury has now ready has been expected at almost any time during the past month. It was a bold and desperate plot that Arthur Orton, a London butcher, laid to win the rich prize of position and wealth by representing himself as the lost heir to the title and estates, and he has produed evidence in his favor that will undoubtedly cause many to regard the finding of the jury as unjust and his case as, at least, yet not disproved. The best legal talent in England has been engaged in the contest, and every step through the Court exhaustively fought on each side. It will go to history as one of the great romances of of jurisprudence. A remarkable feature of the trial was the issuing of bonds by the plaintiff for the purpose of raising money to carry on the suit, and made payable in the event of his winning. At one time the current of evidence and opoinion set so strongly in his favor that the bonds were sold for £40 on the £100. The result is a decided misfortune to the speculative buyers.

Giving Up Polygamy.

The Salt Lake correspondent of the New York *Times* writes that the most significant feature of the Mormon Convention which has been in session there was the growing disposition on the part of its members to surrender polygamy as a condition precedent to admission to the Union.—Fitch is the companion *par excellence* of this new departure, and he is ably seconded by a few of the more intelligent Mormons, who have never practiced polygamy, and who are desirous of putting Utah in accord with the spirit of the age in so far as it may be done. The movement at first met with but little encouragement upon the part of the hoary headed patriarchs of the Church, sturdy pioneers of the faith who insist on polygamy as a divine revelation, and desire to hand it down as a legacy beyond price to their children. It is, however, daily gaining ground and it is not too much to predict, from the present tone and temper of the Convention, that if Congress should to-morrow offer statehood to the Mormons, on the sole condition of their surrendering polygamy, or rather of promising to yield to it, the condition would gladly be accepted. How faithfully such a promise if exacted, would be afterward kept with the laws enforced through Mormon courts and juries, is another and quite a different question.

MARYLAND LEGSLATURE.

In the Senate, Wednesday, an unfavorable report was made from the committee on finance, on the petition of twenty-four citizens of Harford county, asking $300 to be paid to persons who furnished substitutes in the late war. The report was adopted. The order of the day being the veto of the Governor to the bill relating to the Washington county Court House, it was taken up and passed over the veto—yeas 15, nays 7. Mr. Earle made a verbal report from the committee to visit Washington in reference to the ship canal, and stated that as far as the committee can learn there will be a survey of the route, and there is a favorable opinion on the subject.

The bill to amend the local law of Kent county, relating to Chestertown, was read the first time and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

In the House unfavorable reports were adopted on the bill to supply codes and supplements to certain civil officers in Kent and Queen Anne's counties; and to provide for reference of liquor sales in Caroline county to voters in each district.

The militia bill was amended and read a second time. The annual appropriation under this bill, as amended, is $25,000. Salary of Adjutant General $2,000, and required to give bond in $60,000. Also, requiring the distribution of funds, pro rata, among the different organizations in the State.

What Was Found in a Trunk.

A few days ago two gentlemen were desirous of each purchasing a trunk, and to effect the same went to an auction house.

The sales were in progress when they arrived. Very soon several second-hand trunks were offered and our friends bid on them. One of them purchased a fine-looking article of the kind wanted, and then bid on an older and much worn one for his friend The latter, however, refused to accept the purchase on the ground that the trunk was not worth the money paid for it—six bits. Having it on his hands, the gentleman resolved reluctantly to make the best of a bargain, and had it sent to his room. There he proceeded to open it, when he was surprised to find that it contained a lot of articles. Among them he found a bundle of letters, apparently showing that the trunk had once belonged to a military officer, who had been stationed at some camp in Arizona. After rummaging about for a while and regretting his foolish purchase, he found in the bottom a small bag containing several rich specimens of gold-bearing quartz, some moss agates and a beautiful large amethyst.—These relics of a life in a mining country he took to a jeweler, who informed him that the moss agates were unusually fine, and worth $75. The amethyst proved to be a rare specimen, and was valued as $200.—*San Francisco Alta.*

☞ The Baltimore papers announce the death of General Benjamin C. Howard, at the advanced age of 81 years. The Gazette remarks:

General Howard leaves an empty place which no one else can ever fill. A Baltimorean from childhood, he was connected with the history of our city from the battle of North Point, where he served, down to the days of martial law, when he was loud and outspoken in his denunciation of the usurpations of authority which threatened the constitutional liberties of his country. Always an interested rather than an active politician, he took a prominent part in the Reform movement, which dealt the death-blow to Know-Nothingism and to the ruffianism which for a time disgraced our city. At one time he represented Baltimore in Congress, where he was Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. Later in life he filled for some years the office of Reporter to the Supreme Court.

The Proposed Channel Tunnel.

After a delay of some ten years, a company has actually been organized in London for the purpose of building a tunnel under the Straits of Dover, and opening railroad communication between England and the continent. The New York Bulletin, in an exhaustive article on the subject, says: "Should the experiment, which is certainly a bold one, succeed, it is probable that other works of a like character will soon be projected. England and Ireland would next be united; a tunnel would probably be cut under the North Sea in the course of time; and thus between the tunnels, ship canals, railway bridges and telegraphs, the crooked paths of commerce will be made straight, the widely separated nations brought into closer and more intimate intercommunication, and great material results achieved, in comparison with which what engineering science has already accomplished will seem as nothing."

Queen Anne's County Items.

From the Observer.

Walter K. White, Esq., one of the Judges of the Orphans' Court, has resigned in consequence of bad health.

The school house near Tilghman's S[t]ation has been destroyed by fire. I[t] $400—no insurance.

On Thursday of last week the e[n]employed by the Kent and Queen [A]road broke loose from the train [a]three miles, to Townsend, befo[re] discovered.

The down train on Saturday night had to be dug out of the snow three times.

SALE OF A MILL.—Sheriff Dudley sold on Tuesday the mill property adjoining Centreville, and lately belonging to Thos. DeC. Ruth, to John N. Usilton, of Chestertown, for $4,050.

The TICHBORNE case has been suddenly brought to an end. The jury having announced that they had heard sufficient testimony upon which to base a verdict, the counsel for the defence evidently determined to abandon their client. A bench warrant for his arrest was issued, and ARTHUR ORTON—*soi disant* TICHBORNE—is now in custody in Newgate on a charge of perjury.

Baltimore Grain Market,

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT—White, no sales: red 1.70@1.85.
CORN.—White—65@67c. Yellow 65 @66
OATS—52@56 cents.

Died.

IRELAND.—At the Howard House, in Elkton, on Tuesday the 27th ult., Mrs. ARAMINTA IRELAND, formerly of Kent county, in her 73d year.

Seed Oats.

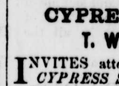
100 BUSHELS WHITE SWEDISH OATS, for sale by
GEO. H. BRICE,
Price 80 cts. per bushel. Kennedyville,
March 9, 1872—tf. Md.

CYPRESS SHINGLES.

T. W. ELIASON, JR.,

INVITES attention to a large stock of *CYPRESS SHINGLES*, just received.
Chestertown, March 9, 1872.

FOR SASSAFRAS RIVER.



The steamer "TRUMPETER" having undergone thorough repair and being now in complete order, will resume her trips on *Saturday, March the 9th*, 1872, leaving Pier No. 6, Light street wharf, at 10½ o'clock.

Thankful for past favors, we will earnestly strive to merit a continuance of the same.
WM. CUNDIFF, Capt.
March 9, 1872—2w.

T. W. Eliason, Jr.,

INVITES attention to a large assortment of the following Goods:

SPRING CASSIMERES,
FLANNELS,
BLACK ALPACAS,
GINGHAMS,
CALICOS,
SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS,
TABLE LINEN DAMASK,
TABLE COTTON DIAPER,
LADIES' MISSES, CHILDRENS AND INFANTS. BAL. BOOTS AND SHOES.
HARDWARE, GROCERIES, &c.,
PLOW COLLARS,
BRIDLES, TRACES, &c.

☞ These Goods were all selected with great care and were purchased at the lowest net cash rates, and will be sold at a moderate advance upon net cash cost.
An examination of stock is solicited.
Chestertown, March 9, 1872.

SHOE FINDINGS!
SHOE FINDINGS!!

SHOE PEGS, Titus' Sewing and Pegging Awls, Awl Hafts, Webbing, Eyelets, black and white; Gaiter Hooks, Heel Balls, Wax, Morgan & Fulton's round and square-pointed Knives, Lasting Tacks, Shoe Nails, Nippers, Peg Cutters, Rubbers, Barber's Thread, Bristles, &c., for sale at the Tin, Stove and Hardware store of
J. K. ALDRIDGE

Rats, Rats, Mice, Mice.

CALL at the Tin, Stove and Hardware Store, and get one of those excellent Rat and Mouse Traps. A perfect exterminator.

Hardware, Hardware, Hardware.

Call and examine my
LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
FARMERS' & BUILDERS' HARDWARE,
TABLE AND POCKET
CUTLERY,
SCISSORS, RAZORS, &c., &c.
For sale at a very small advance on first cost, at the Tin, Stove and Hardware Store.
J. K. ALDRIDGE.
Chestertown, March 9, 1872.

For Sale, on 6 Months Credit,

WITH NOTE and approved security, or will be exchanged for good Mules,
A Yoke of Very Superior well broken Large Oxen,
which will weigh over 3,000 pounds. Also,
2 Good Young Horses, well broken,
and work well in all kinds of harness.
B. F. SAPPINGTON,
March 2—3t. Eastern Neck Island.

PAINTS, WHITE LEAD, OIL, TURPENTINE, GLASS, PUTTY, &c., &c.
JOS. E. WEER,
Feb. 24, 1872. Kennedyville.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION
OF
THE KENT NATIONAL BANK
Of Chestertown,
AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS, FEBRUARY 27, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts,	$86,044.57
Overdrafts,	70.17
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation,	50,000.00
U. S. Bonds on hand	500.00
Other Stocks, Bonds, and Mortgages,	18,519.08
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agent,	21,484.36
Due from other National Banks,	4,198.30
Due from other Banks and Bankers,	11.58
Banking House,	2,250 00
Other Real Estate,	2,566.11
Current Expenses,	290.50
U. S. Taxes,	544 51
Cash Items, including Stamps,	175.00
Bills of National Banks,	26,024.00
Bills of State Banks,	13.00
Fractional Currency, including Nickels,	961,78
Specie,	418.05
Legal Tender Notes,	34,635.00
	$248,706.01

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in,	50,000.00
Surplus Fund,	10,000,00
Discount,	689.19
Exchange,	173.26
Interest,	1,319.99
Profit and Loss,	6,694.63
National Bank circulation outstanding,	44,420.00
State Bank circulation outstanding,	35.00
Individual Deposits,	133,143.44
Due to National Banks,	2,153.70
Due to State Banks and Bankers	76.80
	$248,706.01

State of Maryland, County of Kent, ss:

I, WM. N. E. WICKES, Cashier of the Kent National Bank of Chestertown, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. N. E. WICKES, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 2d day of March, 1872.
T. WATERS RUSSELL,
Justice of the Peace.
Corect—attest:
G. B. WESTCOTT,
T. B. HYNSON,
N. G. WESTCOTT,
March 9, 1872. Directors.

VENDUE.

THE subscriber will sell at his residence, near Chesterville, on
Monday, the 11th of March,
at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following property:
Two Pair Young Mules, No. 1;
FIVE GOOD FARM HORSES,
2 of them good family road horses;
TEN HEAD OF COWS,
two of them with Calves, and the remainder will be fresh in a short time;
Fifty head of Ewes,
15 of them with Lambs;
TEN SHOATS
AND A LOT OF CORN BLADES.
A few Farming Implements.
ONE WAGON, PLOWS, HARROWS, &c.
TERMS.—A credit of Eight Months, on Note with approved security.
JOHN F. NEWNAM.
March 2, 1872—tds.

☞ 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.

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.

VENDUE NOTES can be obtained at this office.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of one writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Circuit Court for Kent County, and to me directed, at the suit of William Vannort against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of Joseph C. Rasin, I have seized and taken in execution all the said Joseph C. Rasin's right, title, interest and claim, of, in and to, the following property:

ALL THAT FARM,

situated in the Third Election District of Kent County, Md., in Still Pond Neck, adjoining the lands of John Kelley, Henry T. Jump and others, containing
Two Hundred Acres of Land.
more or less: also,
One House and Lot of Ground,
in the Village of StillPond;
1 HORSE AND 1 CARRIAGE AND HARNESS:

And I hereby give notice, that on
Friday, the 5th day of April, 1872,
at 11 o'clock, A. M., in front of the Court House door in Chestertown, I will sell at Public sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, the above property so seized and taken in execution, to pay and satisfy said writ, debt, interest and costs, due and to become due thereon. R. W. CALDER, *late sheriff.*
March 9 1872—tds. [5.00]

WANTED,

BY A YOUNG MAN of sober and industrious habits, brought up to the business, a situation on a farm.
Apply at the TRANSCRIPT OFFICE.
Feb. 24, 1872—3t°

DRUGS AND MEDICINES!

THE attention of the public is respectfully called to a fine stock of
Pure Drugs and Medicines,
which I have now on hand and am prepared to furnish at a very low price.

Prescriptions accurately compounded, and Physicians and all others interested, can depend upon having their prescriptions and orders filled with medicines *fresh* and of the *best quality*, as I deal only with a first-class house. I hope by careful attention to business to merit and receive a liberal share of custom All packages plainly and carefully marked. JOS. E. WEER,
Feb. 24, 1872. Kennedyville, Md.

AXES!

SEVERAL kinds of Axes, of superior makes, for sale low. JOS. E. WEER.
Feb. 24, 1872. Kennedyville,

PATENT MEDICINES!

A FINE assortment of Patent Medicines usually found in a country store.
JOS. E WEER.
Feb. 24, 1872. Kennedyville, Md.

Lost,

ABOUT two weeks ago, a Gold Finger Ring with a stone set in. The finder will receive a suitable reward by leaving it at the TRANSCRIPT OFFICE.
Feb. 24, 1872—3t.

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.

TOBACCO, CIGARS, SNUFF, &c., &c.
JOS. E. WEER.
Feb. 24, 1872.