THE
Chestetown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, March 30, 1872.

[From the Baltimore Sun.]

Immigration.

Messrs. Editors: Having had opportunities of gaining some further knowledge and reliable information regarding the State of Maryland, its resources and local adaptation for the reception of immigrants who might be induced to settle here, I beg her leave to offer a few more suggestions, which, in some particulars, differ from those in any former article.

As I have been informed that the State has no land at its disposal, it is of course evident that a county, local or individual co-operation with the State must be secured, and taking it for granted that each individual landowner or county can raise the necessary money to import immigration on his or their land, then it only becomes the duty of the State to appropriate sufficient funds to make known abroad the advantages and resources of Maryland, as stated in my former article.

For a county or local organization to pay an agent in any country to make known any county's special superiority would have a bad effect abroad and be apt to cause jealousy and dissatisfaction here, as it would more or less lead to a system of deception, and some localities would get immigrants, while others, better adapted for new settlers, would get none; but if the State pays the current expenses, then the agent must be the servant of each individual, and work for and give information with the same readiness as to the advantages, needs, requirements and wishes of all, regardless of locality.

Allow me to offer an example in order to be better understood. Suppose A. B and C possess each 600 acres of land, situated in different parts of the State, each one wishing to dispose of say 300 acres to immigrants, in lots of say 40 acres; they write to the agent in the country from which they want settlers, stating the most liberal terms, nature of land, etc. And, apropos, allow me here to suggest that any such agent, before being sent abroad, should be permitted to travel through the State, observe and take notes, and, so to speak, localize himself, so he could speak knowingly of the different localities.

The landowner may overrate the quality of the land and advantages of his particular locality somewhat, and it would be well for the agent to be posted. Better underrate than overestimate. Deception, no matter how little, always has a bad effect on immigrants. Well, the agent is made aware of the different inducements offered by A, B and C, publishes them in a small weekly paper free, which I have seen used with good effect in a German State, and distribute it in every possible way. The people wishing to immigrate thus choose for themselves, and if A offers the best inducements and gets the immigrants, B and C can find no fault, but must simply try to modify their terms to suit their case. This will produce a sort of competition that will be a guaranty to the immigrant and beneficial to immigration in general, as it will in some degree modify the very truthful remark of your correspondent F., that "self-interest is the ruling power."

What must be borne in mind by the landowner is not to cramp and smother the immigrants' energies in the Start, but rather assist him and give him easy terms for the first couple of years, and the immigrant will come out all right. It is not likely that a man who has supported a large family on from two to five acres of land, as I have seen many times in Europe, should fail on forty equally good if started well. And, further, I do not think it at all chimerical to suppose that any man with from 400 to 600 acres of land, (A for the example,) who would sell half to immigrants on liberal terms, and work the other half himself with imported labor, would in five years find himself surrounded by a contented and well-to-do settlement and his before-uncultivated land increased nearly double value. Any one who has seen the progress of foreign settlements in the Northern or Western States can attest the above facts.

I think it will be safe to say that but two classes of immigrants can be expected here in the first few years of such enterprise. The first is the small farmer and sons of well-to-do farmers, who will bring with them a small capital of from a few hundred to a few thousands of dollars. Many farmers in Europe worth from $10,000 to $15,000, and who have four or five sons, would gladly give to each a couple of thousand dollars if some promising inducements could be offered them. The other class of emigrants is composed of the laborers, who have nothing but their strong arms, but who are willing to sacrifice a due amount of labor to get to America. A great many of these must be imported, as also servant girls; and to protect the farmer who imports this kind of immigrants it is but fair that a law should be made to some such effect as F. suggests, that is, that the immigrant who, when properly treated, refuses to perform his part of a contract, should be made to serve the remainder of his time in the public workhouse, or upon the public roads, or in some way under official control.

I have heard it suggested that the best mode to induce immigration would be first to get some capitalists to come out and buy bodies of land, as they could easier induce others, but that, I am afraid, can only be applicable to Englishmen, and immigrants from that country and Ireland and Scotland, perhaps. German and Scandinavian capitalists are, as a general thing, not over-anxious to invest in American enterprise, and English immigrants ought certainly not be the only ones invited. French and German immigrants are by no means to be undervalued, not speaking of my own countrymen, the Scandinavians, whom I think compare favorably with any other immigrants. A DANE.

THE INCOME TAX.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce writes that a strong effort (it is expected) will soon be made to revive the income tax. Western Congressmen say they would rather keep the income tax and reduce the tariff, as the former is mostly paid by Eastern people.

Doolittle on Davis.

Ex-Senator Doolittle is making speeches for the Democrats in Connecticut, and takes ground strongly in favor of a combination of all the elements of opposition to President Grant. After speaking of Gov. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, he alludes to Judge Davis as follows:

"So I am equally familiar with Judge Davis—an early, Western settler, of large head and heart, and judge in Illinois; the friend of Lincoln, the executor of his will, and who had his entire confidence. He is esteemed in Illinois as a great man and a good judge. Should he be named he might be endorsed by the Democratic Convention. Should those two things occur I am as certain that he would carry Illinois by 30,000 majority as I am certain that the sun will rise to-morrow morning. Trumbull is an upright man, an able Senator, but he has been so long before the public and so closely connected by his name and family with Connecticut that I need not speak of him. If either of these distinguished gentlemen act, as in my opinion they will act, as a candidate for President against Grant, they will receive the undoubted support of 3,000,000 of Democrats and likewise of 500,000 or 1,000,000 Republicans also. Now, what I mention is this desire to restore the government into the hands of statesmen—(applause)—into the control of civil law, rather than into military despotism—(applause)—and back into the civil track where Jefferson and our fathers placed it." (Applause.)

Who is Judge Davis?

Below will be found a brief biography of Judge Davis, the Labor Candidate for President. It is copied from one of our exchanges, and is evidently correct:

Judge Davis was born in Cecil county, Maryland, on March 8, 1815. He graduated at Kenyon College, Ohio, in 1832 and subsequently studied law in Massachusetts, and also at the law school in New Haven, Conn. Removing to Illinois in 1835, he was admitted to the bar, and soon after settled at Bloomington, in the practice of his profession. He was at one time a conservative Henry Clay Whig. In 1844 he was elected to the State Legislature, in 1847, served as a member to the State Constitutional Convention of that year and in 1848, was elected Judge of the Eighth Judicial District of the State. In 1855, and again in 1861, he was re-elected to this position.

He had long been an intimate personal friend of Mr. Lincoln, and as a delegate to the Chicago Convention of 1860, had a large share in securing his nomination for the Presidency. The two had been thrown much together, by the practice of their profession in a thinly populated country, and the intimacy of them was of the closest and most confidential character.

Just as Judge Davis was entering upon his third term of circuit judge in Illinois, he was, in 1862, appointed by Mr. Lincoln to the position of Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, which position he still holds. Mr. Lincoln also appointed him his executor, and the estate of the President was wound up by Judge Davis.

At the time of the latter's appointment to the Supreme Bench, he was an avowed Republican, but of late years his tendencies have been decidedly conservative; and there was considerable talk of his being an available candidate for the Presidency on the Democratic ticket. His course on the legal tender cases, however—he having voted with the Majority in May of last year, holding the legal-tender act to be constitutional—has served to estrange him from the Democracy, although he has frequently been mentioned during the past few months as a possible Republican candidate who would receive the support of the "passive policy" Democrats against General Grant. Judge Davis is a man of large fortune, and personally is above reproach. But he has never been regarded as a jurist of commanding ability.

The Immigration Question---Lecture by Senator Earle.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., March 25.—In compliance with the invitation of members of the House, Senator Earle addressed the members of the two bodies on the subject of immigration.

Mr. Fields called the meeting to order by nominating Hon. Barnes Compton to the chair, and Wm. H. Hiss, Esq., secretary.

Mr. Earle said that at the last election the people had not opened up the question of immigration. He would be happy to bring gentlemen over to his views and secure action two years hence. He had refrained heretofore, in deference to his constituents, from expressing his views before this Legislature. The question is, do we require immigration and labor? I believe our county is a sample of the whole, and with it much land has run to waste. In 1866 a law was passed that a work should be issued setting forth our advantages, but it did no good; neither, as far as we can see, did the circular of the State agricultural department.

The question is, is there any mode to secure immigration? The labor we have now is not efficient and must eventually fail. We must make up for this. Seven counties in the State have lost population since 1860—I believe most from negro population. Some propose to form county associations to publish their views; but they do not remember these have failed to bring immigration. There is, by the census of 1860, but one laborer to every 374 acres; counting in farmers, there is but one laborer to every 194 acres. Most immigrants get ticketed to the West. One railroad had a grant of 53,000,000 acres.

Nothing will satisfy that company but to fill their land. We cannot compete with such a company, but we can get a poorer class by opening the treasury and paying their passages. According to my plan, an agent ought to be sent abroad and paid per capita for all he brings. It will cost an average of thirty dollars each to bring emigrants here. Two hundred and forty thousand dollars would bring over eight thousand emigrants, and apportioned among the counties would be four hundred each; that would be as much as the counties could bear. They ought to be brought here in numbers sufficiently large to form their social relations.

If they remain here two years I believe from the interest they will take in our cultivation of small fruits, they would remain with us. Sixty cents in ten thousand dollars is all that is required to give these emigrants a State appropriation. Six million dollars for bounties, six millions for war, and nothing for the arts of peace. I am not wedded to my plan, I would prefer it to be effected by private means, but as yet see no way.

If four thousand laborers were brought into the State, valuing each man's labor at $300, in one year they would be worth to the State $1,200,000; their families would increase the amount. The State expended $8,000,000 on works of internal improvement in 1838. It was wise policy. The taxable basis of the State now is two hundred per cent. over what it was then. If these views meet your approval I trust you will disseminate them so that there will be some action taken two years hence upon the subject. At the conclusion of the Senator's remarks he was applauded.

Some Railroad Facts.

The statement has been as frequently as loosely put forth by the American press that the accidents by collision, etc., which occur upon our railroads could not occur on an European railroad. The railway commissioners of Massachusetts have just made a report in which they examine this and kindred questions. They show that the causes of railway accidents in all countries are very similar. The general belief that there are more accidents to passengers on railroads in America than in other countries is found to be fallacious. After clearing away the differences in presenting statistics which have hitherto rendered this subject obscure, the most surprising results are obtained. Bringing the figures of the several countries into direct comparison, the returns indicate that among passengers carried by railroad there killed and injured on British railroads, one in 430,000; Massachusetts railroads, one in 1,475,000; Belgian railroads, one in 1,600,000; Prussian railroads, one in 3,000,000; French railroads, one in 4,000,000.

By far the most frequent causes of railway accidents are those for which the victims are the most and the railroad companies the least to blame. Five times as many fatal accidents occurred to persons "unlawfully or carelessly on the track"—chiefly to those who were walking on it as if it were a public highway—as to passengers on the trains. A willfulness of the public in getting on and off trains in motion—a habit which will not brook restriction—is the next most fruitful cause of accident. Next to this, come "overhead bridge" accidents to brakemen. Not the least satisfactory of the conclusions attained by the commissioners is that the risk of personal injury to a railroad passenger is less than one to a quarter of a million; and that not only is there no foundation for the charge of habitual recklessness in railway management, but the actual combination of safety with speed in conveyance by rail is "perhaps the most remarkable result accomplished through an unceasing exercise of human care, skill, and foresight, which has ever come within their range of observation."

A Grand Scene.

A correspondent, writing from Henry Lake, in Montana, describes the locality as a scene of wonderful grandeur. The lake is situated in the rocky mountains, at an altitude of 5,000 feet above the level of the sea. Looking from a high peak near this body of water he saw the panorama of the most wonderful region known to man. For within scope of the eye from that point—having their origin in Lake Henry—are the sources of five of the grandest rivers on the face of the globe, born, as it were, in the same little lake, and drinking all from the same small spring. Here the Yellowstone, Snake and Green rivers, as well as Clark's Fork, Wind river, Madison and Gallatin, start together, leaping and bounding in great cataracts, and rushing in every direction to employ themselves into the Pacific and Atlantic oceans. Beyond a low mountain to the southeast, the eye falls upon the spectacle of the steam ascending from the gas pipes of purgatory (sometimes called geysers), to mingle with the clouds.—"This," explains the correspondent, in a burst of enthusiastic wonderment, "is the real end of the world."

☞ A miser named Husbed Hobby died lately at Greenwich, Connecticut. He was a cattle drover, and by shrewdness and penuriousness has accumulated a fortune of $100,000. He never had any washing done, but put on an undergarment and wore it till it wore out. One day last week a neighbor went to the house and knocked, but got no answer. He forced the door and found a hideous spectacle. Hobby was lying on a dilapidated sofa almost dead. On the floor was a calf which had evidently died from hunger, and the body had been partially eaten by several hogs which were also in the room. The pantry was used by chickens for a roost. An undressed pig was found in the stove oven, and little bits of flesh had been cut out. Hobby was in a dying condition from a stroke of paralysis, and was taken charge of by the Selectmen at his death.

The Close of the Tichborn Case Announced to the Plaintiff.

The London papers publish accounts of a meeting of the friends of "Roger" Tichborne, which, curiously enough, was being held at the time a climax was approaching in his case.

An eye-witness says: "The company assembled in the drawing-room represented an aggregate of many thousand pounds sterling advanced in furtherance of the claimant's suit. The door opened; it was the claimant—very cool, very collected, very imperturbable, very but soft in his gait—who came up the centre of the room, holding a slip of paper in his hand. A was made for him to pass, and then the auditors formed a semi-circle around him, He stood with his back to the fireplace, looked quietly round, and made that peculiar 'maultasche,' or 'pouchmouth,' movement, accompanied by a slight gasp or two, and a gesture of his hands with the thumbs extended, as though to place them in the pockets of his waistcoat, with which all who have watched him narrowly are familiar. Then, in a perfectly clear, calm voice, he remarked: 'Gentlemen, I've some very startling news for you; my case seems to be stopped.' And in tones equally clear and calm, he read from the paper the following: 'We have now heard the evidence regarding the tattoo marks, and, subject to your lordship's directions and to the hearing of any evidence which the learned counsel may desire to place before us, I am authorized to state that the jury do not require any further evidence.' This was a copy of the now historical reserip handed by the foreman of the jury in court that day to Lord Chief Justice Bovill. 'When did you receive it?' a dozen voices cried, to the claimant. 'About six minutes ago,' quietly replied the person, taking in a little fresh air to his lungs, and then looking blandly round, like an effable seal, with nothing whatever on his conscience. I have studied the port and mien of many men under many trying circumstances. This person in Jermyn street utterly baffled and bewildered me. I could neither trace the bravado of a desperate villian, foiled and exposed, and doggedly determined to brazen matters out, nor the pardonable anguish of an innocent man unjustly branded with crime. What was passing within his mind, not I nor any man living can tell; but Cranmer at the stake did not surpass him in firmness, and Talleyrand might have envied him his complacent impossibility of countenance.

A BREEZE IN CONNECTICUT.—The political newspapers of Connecticut have fallen by the ears upon a question of grave moment, to wit, did Governor Jewell, (a candiate for re-election,) after dining with a party, including several colored men, who appear to be rather the most well behaved individuals, go out of the house, dwelling or building wherein he dined by the front door or the back? The combat thickens, much bad language swells the din and still the dread'ul question remains undecided—the front door or the back? The fact is, it appears, that the Governor really did go out by the back door—presumably to dodge the consequences of having dined with his colored supporters.

DEATH OF A MILLIONAIRE ARCHBISHOP.—The telegraph mentioned the death of the Archbishop of Lima on the 19th ult. The Panama Star and Herald says:

"Dying at the age of eighty-eight, he was the eldest bishop and oldest archbishop in the Catholic Church; the first by reason of seniority, the second by reason of age. Another more agreeable circumstance to those directly interested is the fact the late prelate was probably the richest man in South America, his property at the lowest estimation amounting to twenty millions. His life was spotless and his virtues many; his fault was a remarkable desire to increase his wealth."

☞ A sensitive and high-spirited youth in East Abington, Massachusetts, having some misunderstanding with his father a few days ago, determined to wring the paternal bosom and bring the reerant parent to terms. He accordingly went to Boston and telegraphed home anonymously that he had fallen from the wharf and was drowned. His mother was nearly crazed, and the father, in anguish, provided for the burial of the young reprobate and sent for his corpse. The youth thereupon went home to take part in the funeral in *propria persone*. The mourning was turned to joy, but ought not to have been.

☞ Some months ago a citizen of New Jersey while searching for minerals in the mountains of Warren county, Pa., stumbled into a woodchuck hole and fell to the ground. He found around the mouth of the hole what, upon investigation, proved to be mica. He bought the property. The deposit of mica is found in one solid mass fourteen feet wide, in continuous layers like roofing slate, and is dug out in large square blocks, which may be split up into innumerable pieces. The only other mica known to exist in the United States is in North Carolina.

A Model Income Return.

During the first year of the income tax a wealthy manufacturer living in the town of Agawam, but doing business in the town of Hollyoke, getting impatient for the government to print and distribute the blanks, wrote out his own return in the proper form, giving his income from salary as president of manufacturing company, dividends from paper stock, etc. He also owned and carried on a $25,000 farm and was doing a good deal in the line of fancy farming, employing a large number of men and beasts. After summing up the profits of fancy farming, he closed with this sad, laconic report to the Assistant Assessor: "Mr. K., my farming operations I have to report as follows: *My cattle have eat up my crops, and my hired men have eat up my cattle.*" When handed to Major Emerson, the Assessor, he said (with an audible laugh) "it was the most truthful return of fancy farming ever received at that office."—*Boston Journal.*

TURNER BROS.,
BETTERTON.
STILL POND P.O.
Kent Co., Md.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is called to our complete assortment of

LUMBER,
AND OTHER
BUILDING MATERIAL,
SUCH AS
BRICKS, LIME, HAIR, WINDOW SASHES, BLINDS, DOORS, FRAMES AND MOULDINGS,

which we furnish at manufacturers' prices.

Also, our stock of best brands of Baltimore City FLOUR; Fine, Ground Alum, and Rock Salt, &c., &c.
March 30, 1872.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE,
NAILS A SPECIALTY.
JOS. E. WEER,
Feb. 24, 1872. Kennedyville.

LOCAL ITEMS

THE NEW BUILDING ASSOCIATION.—Some of the persons elected officers of the Chester Building and Loan Association, having declined, the following officers have agreed to serve:

President and Treasurer—William Vannort.
Vice President—J. K. Aldridge.
Secretary—T Waters Russell.
Directors—Charles H. Baker, Louis K. Stam, S. Franklin Smith, James A. Shaw, John K. Willis.
Solicitor—Charles H. Baker.

A committee has been appointed to draw up By-Laws, some two hundred shares have already been subscribed, and the Association will soon be in successful operation.

JOHN W. PALMER, of this town, is canvassing the books entitled "Orange Blossoms" and "Art of Teaching." "Orange Blossoms" is a book full of life and spirit; delicacy of sentiment and nobility of purpose are its chief characteristics. A book of intense interest and inestimable worth, written by T. S. Arthur, one of the most famous of American authors. This book is elegantly printed on tinted paper, superbly illustrated, and bound in a unique and sumptuous manner. "Art of Teaching" is a book to make one think, and is altogether new in its theories. This work condemns all artificial methods, and demands practical education for practical people, and written by J. R. Sypher, author of "A School History of Pennsylvania," and many other valuable works.

The Baltimore Gazette

On Monday last passed into the hands of Messrs. WILLIAM H. WELCH, HENRY TAYLOR and W. H. CARPENTER, W. W. Glenn having sold out his interest to these gentlemen. The Gazette will, as heretofore, exert its ability to promote the success of the Democratic organization. The publishers say, "Many and great improvements will be made from time to time, and that they have abundant capital to justify the promise." Under such auspices this favorite journal must become a welcome visitor at every fireside.

Died.

CANADY.—In Chestertown, on Thursday night last, of Pneumonia, SAMUEL W. CANADY, in the 79th year of his age.

EARLY ROSE POTATOES,
WARRANTED GENUINE.
For sale at MING'S.
March 30, 1872—tf.

NEW
SPRING GOODS
NOW BEING RECEIVED.
T. S. WICKES.
March 30, 1872.

FOUND ADRIFT,

AT the mouth of the Sassafras River, on the 11th inst., a SCOW about 30 feet long, about 9 feet beam. The owner can have the same by proving property, paying charges and taking it away.

R. T. TURNER, JR.,
THOMAS BRICE.
March 30, 1872—3t.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY Virtue of one writ of Venditioni Exponas, at the suit of Ellen Spry and George Vickers, Executors of C. W. Spry; also, by virtue of one writ of Fieri Facias, at the suit of William J. Hurlock, issued out of the Circuit Court for Kent county, and to me directed, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Jeremiah N. Moffitt and Richard F. Moffitt, I have seized and taken in execution all the said Richard F. Moffitt's right, title, interest and claim, of, in and to, the following property:

TWO HORSES,
TWO COWS,
ONE CARRIAGE, ONE CART, HARROWS, PLOWS, AND THE WHEAT CROP

on the farm where the said Richard F. Moffitt resides: also, all

That Farm

where the said Richard F. Moffitt now resides, situated in Kent county, Md., adjoining the lands of M. Price and others:

And I hereby give notice, that on

TUESDAY, the 23d day of APRIL, 1872,

at 12 o'clock, M., in front of the Court House in Chestertown, I will sell, at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, the said property so seized and taken in execution, to pay said debts, interest and costs, due and to become due thereon. And on

Wednesday, 24th day of April, 1872,

on the farm and premises of said Richard F. Moffitt, at 11 o'clock, A. M., I will sell, at Public Sale, the goods and chattels aforesaid.

R. W. CALDER, late Sheriff.
March 30, 1872—tds. [6.25]

Take Notice.

I HAVE in my hands for collection, the outstanding claims of B. STRAUSS and LEWIN S. FOWLER, with instructions to collect them in the most speedy manner by process of law.

E F. PERKINS.
March 23, 1872—3t.

READY MADE CLOTHING, a good assortment; fine and coarse.
JOS. E. WEER,
Feb. 24, 1872. Kennedyville, Md.

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT—White, 1.85a2.00; red 1.80a1.85
CORN.—White—62@64c. Yellow 60@65
OATS—52@57 cents.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

BY Virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias, issued by T. Waters Russell, one of the Justices of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for Kent County, and to me directed, at the suit of William Kline, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of James Lamb and James T. Lamb, and one at the suit of same against James Lamb; also, by virtue of one writ of Fieri Facias, issued by James Graves, one of the Justices of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for Kent county, and to me directed, at the suit of Martha Biscoe, use of M. L. Sparks, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of James Lamb, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, interest and claim of the said James Lamb, of, in, and to, the following property:

SIX HEAD OF CATTLE,
ONE YOKE OF OXEN,
AND THE WHEAT CROP SEEDED

on the farm now occupied by Darius Coleman: also, all

That Farm

situated in the Fifth Election District of Kent county, adjoining the lands of William S. Walker and others, now occupied by Darius Coleman, and containing

300 Acres, more or less.

And I hereby give notice, that on *Friday, the 26th day of April*, 1872, on the premises above mentioned, at 11 o'clock A.M., 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.

CHAS. H. DAVIS, late Constable.
April 30, 1872—tds. [$6.25.]

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 Thomas Coleman, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of F. R. Rouse and James Lamb, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, interest and claim of James Lamb, of, in, and to, the following property:

THE GROWING CROPS

on the farm whereon Darius Coleman now resides; also, all

That Farm

situated in the Fifth Election District of Kent county, adjoining the lands of William S. Walker and others, and tenanted by Darius Coleman, containing

300 ACRES, more or less.

And I hereby give notice that, on *FRIDAY, the 26th day of April*, 1872, at 12 o'clock, M., on the premises, I will sell at Public Sale, to the highest bidder for cash; the above mentioned 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,
March 30, 1872—tds. [5.00] Late Sheriff.

Sheriff's License Notice.

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS, TRADERS AND OTHERS.

All persons who are required by the laws of the State to take out a license, are hereby notified that the same must be done on or before the first day of May next.

A. B. WHEATLEY,
March 23, 1872. Sheriff.

Wanted,

A WHITE MAN, to do farm work of all kinds. To a married man a house, garden and fire-wood, will be furnished. Address, stating terms and giving reference,

CHAS. G. RICAUD,
Ellesville P. O.,
March 23—3t. Kent Co., Md.

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

ELIZABETH C. WICKES,
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 23rd day of October, 1872; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 19th day of March, 1872.

P. L. WICKES,
March 19, 1872—4t. Executor.

VENDUE NOTES can be obtained at this office.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY Virtue of one writ of Fieri Facias, issued by T. Waters Russell, one of the Justices of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for Kent County, and to me directed, at the suit of Thomas J. Wickes, against the goods, chattles, lands and tenements of James A. Sutton and Robert W. Calder, I have seized and taken into execution, all the right, title, claim and interest of the said James A. Sutton, of, in, and to, the following property:

ALL THAT FARM

situated at Lynch's Corner, Kent County,

Containing 180 Acres,

more or less; also,

ONE STALLION,

called Stonewall:

And I hereby give notice, that *Thursday, the 18th day of April*, 1872, at 11 o'clock, A. M., in front of the Market House in Chestertown, I will sell, at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, the said property so seized and taken in execution, to pay and satisfy said writ, debt, interest and costs, due and to become due thereon,

ARTHUR B. WHEATLEY,
March 23, 1872—tds. [4.50] Sheriff.

GROVER & BAKER'S
HIGHEST PREMIUM
SEWING MACHINES,
For sale on reasonable terms, by
N. G. WESTCOTT,
March 16—tf. Chestertown, Md.

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

JAMES YATES,
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 23rd day of October, 1872; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 19th day of March, 1872.

JAMES YATES,
March 23, 1872—4t. Administrator.

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, CHILDR'N 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.

BUY THE FIRST NATIONAL WHITE LEAD. It is the cheapest, most durable and brilliant of any Lead in the market. For sale by

C. F. STAM & BRO.,
May 6, 1871—y. Chestertown, Md.

HALL'S VEGETABLE HAIR RENEWER.
CHEVELIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR
MONTGOMERY'S HAIR RESTORER.
STONEBRAKER'S HAIR RESTORER
BURNETT'S KALLISTON.
For sale at *WICKES' DRUG STORE.*

HATS & CAPS.

IF YOU WANT *A FASHIONABLE HAT,* call at S. MERRITT & CO'S. Clothing Store, on Bordley's corner, where you will find Hats & Caps of all styles and qualities. Black Slouch Wool Hats, black Regatta Hats, black Slouch Fur Hats, Scotch Caps, very low; brown slouch wool Hats, Boys Caps, brown slouch Fur Hats, Boys Hats—all styles; drabb slouch wool Hats, drabb slouch Fur Hats, Children's Hats—all styles; Black Brown and Mode Tourist Hat.

Natural Mineral Waters
For the Debilitated.

VICHY,
KISSENGEN,
CONGRESS,
AND OTHER WATERS.
For sale at
Jan. 7. *WICKES' DRUG STORE*

ATTENTION is called to our line of GLOVES. Cloth Gloves, all grades; Driving Gloves—Buck Skin Gloves, heavy and lined; White and Colored Cotton Goloves; Dog Skin Gloves, Guantletts, Calf Skin Gloves, lined and fur; Kid Gloves, of all colors; Dressed Buck Skin Gloves.
Oct. 14, 1871. S. MERRITT & CO.

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