THE
Chestetown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, April 6, 1872.

Death of Prof. S. F. B. Morse.

The telgraph announces the death of Prof. Samuel Finley Breese Morse, at his city residence, in New York, last evening, after an illness of several days, from paralysis of the brain. The event closes the career of one of the most useful men of the age. Professor Morse was the eldest son of Rev. Jedediah J. Morse, and brother of Sidney Edwards Morse, both of whom are especially distingtished as geographers. He was barn in Charlestown, Mass., April 27, 1791, and was educated at Yale. He subsequently visited England with Washington Allston to study painting under his tuition and that of Benjamin West. He also paid considerable attention to sculpture, and received the gold medal of the Adelphia Society of Arts at the hands of the Duke of Norfolk for his first attempt in that department of art, an original model of the "Dying Hercules." In 1815 he returned to the United Srtes, and ten years later, with other artists, organized an association in New York which resulted in the establishment in 1826 of the present National Academy of Design, of which he was elected the first president, and held the office for sixteen successive years. During this period he devoted a large share of his time to giving public lectures for the promotion of the fine arts. His knowledge of chemistry and natural philosophy obtained at Yale was made a source of occasional recreation, but eventually they became a dominant pursuit with him. Electro-magnetism was becoming a highly entertaining subject; he familiarized himself with its principles, and in 1832, while returning to New York from a sojourn in France on board a packet ship, in a casual conversation with some of the passengers on the then recent discovery in that country of the means of obtaining the electric spark from the magnet, he conceived the great idea of an electric-magnetic and recording telegraph, substantially and essentially as it now exists. It was not until 1837, however, that he was able to construct an instrument which completed his whole plan, though an instrument fully demonstrating the practicability of the invention was made and exhibited by him in 1835. During the winter of 1837 he submitted his design to Congress, and asked that body for aid to construct an experimental line from Washington to Baltimore, but through the scepticism of many and the ridicule of others the application failed. He then visited Europe with the hope of obtaining there the consideration he had failed to secure at home, but the result was a refusal to grant him letters patent in England and the obtaining of a useless *brevet d'invention* in France. He returned home to struggle for four years longer without reward and with scanty means.

The session of Congress of 1842—'43 was memorable in the history of the persevering philosopher and inventor. He presented his plans again to that body, and labored zealousy and long to secure the success of his cherished desire. In the course of his efforts at this time Professor Morse made the acquaintance of the proprietors of THE BALTIMORE SUN, who, becoming convinced of its value and importance, threw all the influence which THE SUN could exert in favor of the invention. At length, at the close of the session in 1843, when he had begun to despair, an appropriation of $30,000 was obtained, the line between Baltimore and Washington was put up, and the first document of any length transmitted over the wire was a message of the President, which was telegraphed to THE SUN. As a matter of scientific history, and in testimony of the accuracy of the performance, THE SUN's telegraphic copy of the document was printed by the Academy of Sciences of Paris side by side with an authenticated copy of the original. In the establishment of a line between Baltimore and New York, which followed the success of the first experiment, the company undertaking the enterprise consisted of Prof. Morse and Richard M. Hoe, of New York, Hon. Amos Kendall and B. B. French, of Washington, and Messrs. Swain Abell & Simmons, of Philadelphia and Baltimore The first submarine telegraph was laid by Prof. Morse in New York harbor in the fall of 1842, and in the summer of 1843, in a letter written by him to the Secretary of the Treasury, occurs the first suggestion of the project for an Atlantic cable.

It is scarcely necessary to follow the progress of the great discovery after this time. The telegraph system, which now extends to every quarter of the globe, is but the growth of this beginning. But this triumph was not without vicissitudes to the inventor. He became involved in a long series of lawsuits. Morse patents were violated, his honors were disputed, even his integrity was assailed, and rival companies devoured for a while all the profits of the business. These troubles, however, were finally overcome, and though his pecuniary rewards seem small in comparison with the colossal fortunes amassed by other men out of his invention, he nevertheless obtained a full recognition of his services to the world, and dies with the knowledge that two hemispheres spoke his name with gratitude. Besides titles and degrees conferred in this country, he has received brilliant testimonials from European sovereigns. In France he received the Cross of the Legion of Honor, gold medals from the Kings of Prussia and Wurtemburg and the Emperor of Austria, Cross of the Knight Commander of Isabella from the late Queen of Spain, Cross of the Knights of Danneburg from the King of Denmark and the Diamond Decoration of Nishan Iftichar from the Sultan of Turkey. In England he received numerous honors, chiefly of a social character. But the most substantial testimonial bestowed upon him was an honorary gratuity of 400,000 francs, voted at the instance of the late Emperor of France as a collective offering by the representatives of ten European States, namely: France, Russia, Sweden, Belgium, Holland, Australia, Sardinia, the Holy See and Turkey. He lived also to realize fully the estimation in which he was held by his fellow-countrymen, and on the 10th of June last witnessed the ceremony of the dedication of a statue of himself, erected in Central Park, New York, by the telegraphic fraternity, upon a pedestal contributed by other citizens of the United States. The latter years of Prof. Morse's life were passed in quiet comfort, chiefly at his residence in Pough-keepsie. His venerable figure was often seen at public gatherings in New York and elsewhere, and wherever he appeared he was always one of the most honored and distinguished guests.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Legislative.

When the Senate adjourned *sine die*, there were upon the president's desk the following eight bills only, all of which were on their third reading:

To pay the claim of Asbury McNamara.

To amend the code relating to tenants holding over.

To amend the code relating to evidence.

To amend the code relating to landlord and tenant.

To amend the law of Baltimore, entitled cruelty to animals.

To amend the code relating to costs.

To incorporate the Enterprise Avenue Company of Baltimore county.

To vest certain property in Westminster Presbyterian Church of Kent county.

The following House bills were left in the hands of the Senate committees and never reached the president's table. They too, therefore, are among the dead of the session:

To amend the code relating to officers.

To amend the act extending the civil jurisdiction of magistrates in Dorchester, Kent and other counties.

To punish larceny by bailees.

The last bill that passed the Senate was the House bill to pay Keily, Piet & Co. for stationery. At three minutes to twelve it had not been called up, and the rules had to be suspended to put it upon its third reading. Before the vote on its passage was concluded both hands of the clock were directly upon the hour that indicated the end of the Senate session of 1872. The vote, however, continued, and the bill became a law, after which Hon. Barnes Compton resigned his seat as Senator from Charles county, and the president delivered his parting address.

Earlier in the night, while the president was out of the chair, Dr. Steiner offered a vote of thanks to the president for his impartiality and courtesy as presiding officer of the Senate, which was unanimously carried. The Doctor supported his order by some appropriate remarks. On adjourning the Senate the president recognized the compliment in his address.

The following Senate bills on the third reading were lost in the House:

To amend the code relating to license.

To amend the code relating to justices of the peace.

To amend the code relating to fish and fisheries.

To re-divide Talbot county into districts.

To amend the code relating to trustees' bonds.

To amend the code relating to appeals.

To amend the code relating to conveyancing.

To amend the charter of the Queen Anne's and Kent Railroad Company.

To amend the code relating to evidence, attachments, fees of officers, fines and forfeitures.

Authorizing the sale to Drum Point Railroad Company of State's interest in the Annapolis road.

To the credit of the members of the House, the closing scenes were very free from the usual child's play of throwing documents at each other's heads, which generally accompany the last hours of the session. Several days since, on motion of Mr. Miller, the thanks of the House were voted the Speaker, and in adjourning the body Speaker Gorman delivered an eloquent address.

A Manly Letter.

Cassius M. Clay, one of the founders of the Republican party, sent to the late convention of the Liberal Republicans in Missouri an able letter, from which we make the following extracts:

Slavery being dead, I resist with the same earnestness that I did its existence the attempt of the Grant conspirators to subjugate the South, and to make us provincial for all time to more than Roman imperialism.

I denounce the attempt to weaken us by a studied policy of arraying the blacks against the whites. I denounce the designs of barborizing us by the corrupt and irresponsible rule of men from the North who have no common interest in our affairs; who divide our people, and waste our substance.

I denounce the attempt to reverse the natural order of things, by subjecting, by constitutional changes and ingeniously contrived laws, the inteligence and property of the South to ignorance and pauperism

I denounce the enmity of the Grant rule to the independence of Cuba, because they know that Cuba must, in interest, finally gravitate toward and belong to the South.

I denounce the union of the powers of the executive, judicial and legislative departments in the military head of the nation.

I denounce the nepotism, favoritism and corruption and proscription of the Grant administration.

I denounce the scheme of subjecting men and measures to the sole end of re-electing a military chieftain.

At last and above all I protest against the unconstitutional and despotic interference with the right of peacable assemblage of the people at the ballot box by the frequent and alarming use of the catridge box.

The renomination and re-election of Grant is to consolidate all these usurpations and abuses, and the highway to the overthrow of all our liberties.

Mr. Clay concludes by recommending that the Convention frame a platform acceptable to the patriots of the country, and suggests a standard-bearer in whom the people have confidence.

ROTATION OF ROGUES.—The New York Tribune charges that although the new Legislature of New York, elected under the reform cry, has been in session three months, it has not justified the expectations of the reformers, and that its promises are more abundant than its performances.

[From the Baltimore Gazette.]

The first really practical step to give effect and importance to the Cincinnati Convention, emanating from any other State than Missouri, is that which has been taken by a number of prominent Republicans of New York. HORACE GREELEY, SINCLAIR TOUCEY, HENRY R. SELDEN, SIGISMUND KAUFMANN, WILLIAM DORSHEIMER, HIRAM BARNEY and fourteen others, all of whom have long been recognized as among the most influential Republicans of New York, have signified their intention to attend the Cincinnati Convention, which meets on the first Wednesday of May next, and they call upon all Republicans of New York who agree with them to co-operate in their action. They also express the hope "that the movement begun in Missouri may spread "throughout all the States and influence "every political "party," and they lay down, in brief, a platform of principles, which is not only in many respects unexceptionable, but is in marked contrast with the general course of the Republican party. They say:

"We believe that the time has come when the political offences of the past should be pardoned; that all citizens should be protected in the enjoyment of the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution; that Federal taxation should be imposed for revenue, and so adjusted as to make the burden upon the industry of the country as light as possible; that a reform in the civil service should be made which will relieve political action from the influence of official patronage: that the right of local self-government, the foundation of American freedom, should be reasserted, and the enroachments of Federal power checked; and we also believe that at this time a special duty rests upon the people to do away with corruption in office."

The movement set on foot originally by the Liberal Republicans of Missouri, has certainly gained strength by this declaration of adhesion from New York. Illinois, as we learn from the Chicago *Tribune*, will also send a strong delegation. So will Kansas. So also will Tennessee. Ohio will certainly be represented by some of her best men, and we hear that from quite number of other States, delegations of Liberal Republicans are confidently expected.

All this looks like business, but no one can tell what the upshot will be until the Convention meets. If it make good its claim to the title of a representative body, and if it should be able to come to some agreement on the question of Revenue reform—which is the rock on which it is more likely to split than any other—it is possible that the result of its deliberations may create a deep impression on the public mind.

At the same time it is evident that sinister influences are at work. A call has been issued from Cincinnati, and is now going the rounds of the press, inviting Democrats to take part in the convention.—The circular, in point of fact, relates to a local convention, which, under the title of the "Reunion and Reform Organization" is to meet in Cincinnati on the same day as the Liberal Republican Convention.—Although it has, in reality, nothing to do with the latter, the wording of the circular is either so foolish, or so intentionally deceptive, that some Democrats may be misled by it into the belief that is the Liberal Republicans who invite them to co-operate. Nothing could be more mischievous. What the Liberal Republicans think proper to do, they must do of themselves. In the Convention they have called, there must be no admixture of parties. It is vital to the success of the movement that it shall be engineered and controlled by Republicans only. What they may do, and what they may propose hereafter, may be matter for consideration. At present, it is simply a family quarrel in which we can take no part. It may lead to a permanent separation, or it may yet be adjusted by mutual concessions. In either case it is our duty to watch and wait; keeping, in the meantime, our organization perfectly intact.

THE NEW DIVORCE LAW.—The Legislature, which has just adjourned, adopted a new divorce law containing important provisions which are not in the old law. First, that in all cases where a divorce a vinculo matrimonii is decreed, the court may in its discretion decree that the guilty party shall not marry again during the lifetime of the other other party, in which case the bond of matrimony shall be deemed not to be dissolved as to any further marriage of such guilty party contracted in violation of such decree, or in any prosecution on account thereof. Second, power is given to the court to decree divorces a mensa et thoro, for a limited time, as well as forever, and it is further provided that 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 by the parties to be discharged from the operation of the decree. Third, greater protection is given to the children of the parties divorced,

PENNSYLVANIA FRAUDS.—The testimony in the McClure-Gray contested election case, in Philadelphia is claimed to prove that the democrats were swindled out of several recent State elections, by frauds. The Pittsburg Post says:

"We believe that Asa Packer was honestly elected Governor by a larger majority than that accorded to Governor Geary. We believe that Philadelphia is to-day, and has been for years, democratic by from eight to ten thousand majority, and we believe still further that the thieves, rounders and repeaters in that city have so controlled elections there as to give just what majority was needed to carry the city and State."

This has been repeatedly charged in the public press.

A PROJECTED DELAWARE RAILROAD.—A meeting of the friends of the proposed Frankford and Breakwater railroad will be held at Georgetown, Del., on the 9th inst. The Journal of that town is authorized to say that the principal stockholders of the railroad are anxious to aid in the building of this line, which will connect with the lower section of the Peninsula. The landowners in Maryland and Delaware along the line of the proposed route, it adds, are alive to the subject, and will subscribe liberally.

The Sale of Arms to France.

The Philadelphia Inquirer, a Republican journal, says:

The investigation into the sale of Government arms to France during her contest with Prussia, is being continued without any great profit to the country. It seems pretty evident that the Government was engaged in the sale of its arms to France, knowing their exact destination. In some cases they were loaded from Government wagons on to French vessels. That any officer of the Government, civil or military, made anything out of these transactions has not been proved, though it would have been just as well if the testimony on this point were more direct. Being too closely pushed, a good many witnesses "cannot recollect." It is a pity they cannot, because, while their memory is without flaw elsewhere, it tends to engender suspicion, being defective in this. The evidence, as far as presented, cannot favorably impress the Germans with a sense of our impartiality towards them. We did not even lean to mercy's side in supplying France with the most of the arms and munitions she used against her enemies, because, without recognizing her weaker position in the contest, we sold her guns, but made her pay for them roundly, somebody exacting commissions on sales which made the total cost of each arm a serious matter, considering how many we sent to her from our arsenals.

FIELD GUNS FOR ITALY.—*L'Italia Militaire* states, on good authority, that the Minister of War intends to begin the manufacture of 100 batteries (800 guns) of a new description of field pieces, which are to be ready in two years from the date of the vote of the necessary funds. This new field gun, which may be considered as adopted, is to be of bronze, with a calibre of 75 milimetres, on Krupp's wedge breech loading principle. The whole weight, including a gun carriage of wrought iron and a limber loaded with 48 rounds, is to be 1,180 kilogrammes (about 2,400 pounds) and the ammunition wagon, 122 rounds, nearly 1,200 kilogrammes. It is intended to entrust the manufacture of this artilery to the Government workshops, but if it should appear the re-ources of the military factories are likely to prove unequal to the task of finishing this large order in so short a time, it is expected that the Minister of War will appeal to the industry of private contractors.

Cannot Support Grant.

Colonel Hodges, the proprietor of the Frankfort Commonwealth, an old-established Kentucky newspaper of wide circulation, announces the suspension of its publication because he cannot conscientiously support Grant. It will be remembered that the recent Officeholders' Convention at Louisville instructed its delegates to the Philadelphia Convention to vote for the renomination of Gen. Grant, and it is this action which has caused the determination which Colonel Hodges has announced. He says that he has been in favor of the one-term principle from his earliest monhood, and that he conceives that President Grant, through the published declarations of Colonel Forney, is committed to the same principle, and ought not, therefore, to permit his friends to violate it. Colonel Hodges is one of the most influential politicians in the interior of Kentucky.

SPRING BUTTER FROM CALIFORNIA.—The San Francisco Bulletin of the 26th ult. says:

"A car load of 20,000 lbs. fresh roll butter was shipped to New York on Saturday. The butter was made at Point Reyes, and is a choice article. It goes forward on speculation. The novelty of the shipment, and the scarcity of fresh butter at New York, will, it is hoped, result to the advantage of the shippers. This is the first time any considerable quantity has been sent hence to that market. The freight, it is understood, was not less than 2½c. per lb. in currency."

The Connecticut Election.

NEW HAVEN, April 3.

Revised figures at the Palladium office, compiled from returns from every town in the State, and which can vary but slightly from the official vote, show Jewell's plurality over Hubbard just 2,000, and his majority over all 74. Hubbard's minority is 3,926.

Complete returns show the Senate 15 republicans and 6 democrats; House 130 republicans, 111 democrats; majority on joint ballot 28 republicans, a gain of 4 over last year.

THE LATEST THING IN RITUALISM.—For this the Boston Transcript is responsible: An enthusiastic ritualist, wishing to make a gift to his rector at Easter, ordered a beautifully embroidered clerical vestment to be made in another city. He gave directions that the garment should be sent by express and marked C. O. D.—and so it was, in the most elegant style of fancy needlework, and probably upon the back, where it could be plainly seen of men and women.

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.

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT—White, 1.90ared 1.83a1.85.
CORN.—White—63@65c. Yellow 64.
OATS—53@55 cents.

A MEETING OF THE VESTRY and Congregation of Shrewsbury Church will be held at the Parish Church, on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. A full attendance of the congregation is requested. By order of the Vestry.
April 6, 1872.

MANTUAMAKING.

MRS. S. E. JERVIS
Respectfully announces to the Ladies of Chestertown and vicinity that she is prepared to do Mantuamaking in all its branches, in the latest and most fashionable styles, and at very moderate charges.
Residence on Cannon street, next door to Mr. Jas. A. Shaw's. April 6—3t.

Notice.

TEACHERS, Parents, and others interested, will hereafter get their School Books, Stationery, &c., from J. P. Ireland, G. W. Covington, Dr. Samuel Beck, R. W. Jones, and W. F. Massey, each in their respective districts, at the same rates and terms as heretofore. The Examiner will no longer issue such things at any time or place.
By order of Board.
CHAS. G. RICAUD,
Ex., Sec'y. and Treas. of School Board.
April 6, 1872—3t.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between Jas. H. Hurtt, Jr. and Edward F. Hurtt, trading under the name and firm of Hurtt & Bro., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, the stock of the late firm having been this day sold to Jas. H. Hurtt, Senior.
Jas. H. Hurtt, Jr., is authorized to settle the affairs of the late firm. J. H. HURTT, Jr.,
April 2, 1872—3t EWD F. HURTT.

The undersigned will continue the business of a general country store, at the old stand, under his own name and for his own account, and solicits a share of the public patronage.
April 6, 1872. J. H. HURTT, Sr.

Notice to Road Supervisors.

THE County Commissioners for Kent county will commence the appointment of Road Supervisors on TUESDAY, the 23d of APRIL, and will continue to appoint until all the Public Roads are put out.
Persons intending to make application will do so at that time or as soon thereafter as convenient. By order.
JOHN RUSSELL,
Clerk to County Commissioners.
April 6, 1872—3t.

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Kent county in Equity, the undersigned, as Trustee, will sell at Public Sale, at the Voshell House in Chestertown, on

Thursday, the 25th day of April, 1872,
at 12 o'clock, M.,

ALL THAT LOT AND HOUSE,

of which the late Mary F. Sappington died seized, situated near the said Village of Bellair, containing

One Acre, more or less.



The lot is improved by a one story
FRAME HOUSE,
with Shed-Kitchen attached, Carriage House and Stable for one horse, and a small Meat House. The Lot and Garden are well enclosed, and there is a well of excellent water on the premises.

This property is within a few hundred yards of the railroad station at Bellair, and will make a desirable home for a man of small means,

THE TERMS OF SALE as prescribed by the Decree, are: Three hundred dollars cash; the balance in six months, with interest from the day of sale, the purchaser to give bond, with approved security, for the deferred payment.

These terms may be modified to suit purchasers.

EBEN F. PERKINS,
April 6, 1872—tds. *Trustee.*

"The Kirby"



MOWER AND REAPER,
IMPROVED FOR 1872, WITH
BALTIMORE SELF RAKE.

The most simple, strong and durable self-rake in the market. Constructed upon an entirely new and original principle, this rake performs its work in a particularly easy and graceful manner in any condition of grain.

First Premium awarded the Kirby
at Minnesota State Fair Trial, held
at Owatona, July 26th to
August 2d, 1871.

NO SIDE DRAFT, NO WEIGHT ON THE HORSES' NECK. Lightest Draft Self-Raking Reaper made. Also,

Single Reapers and Single Mowers.

N. B.—Extras and Repairs constantly on hand.

D. M. OSBORNE & CO.,
Manufacturers, Auburn, N. Y.
JOHN C. DURBOROW,
General Southern Agent,
64 Sharp street, near Pratt, Baltimore.
April 6, 1872—3m.

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

WILLIAM J. GRIFFITH,
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 2d day of November, 1872; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 2d day of April, 1872.
WALTER J. GRIFFITH,
April 2, 1872—4t. Administrator.

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

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.

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

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY Virtue of one writ of Venditioni Exponas, at the suit of Ellen Spry and George Vickers, Exexcutors 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]

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.]

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 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 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 S. 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 EN 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.

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.

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