THE
Chestetown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, April 13, 1872.

☞ Mr. Belmont, the Chairman of the National Committee of the Democratic party, has just issued a circular summoning the members of the Committee to meet at his residence, in New York, on Wednesday, the 8th of May. The purpose of this meeting is well understood to be to fix the day and place for holding the Democratic National Convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States. It will be noticed that the time set for the meeting of the National Democratic Committee is at a later day than that at which the Cincinnati Convention of Liberal Republicans is to assemble, and therefore the character of that body and the result of its deliberations will be known. How far the action of the Liberal Republicans will affect the deliberations of the National Democratic Committee, or the course of the party that committee represents, must be left for the present wholly to conjecture. Mr. Belmont's call assures one thing of which many good Democrats have been in doubt, and concerning which there have been so many rumors afloat that it was desirable to put them to rest. There has been a vague apprehension that the Democratic party would be asked to assume a passive attitude in the coming Presidential contest, and this apprehension was deepened by the earnest advocacy of such a course by the Missouri Republican, an able exponent of Democratic principles, but altogether wrong on a point that is vital to the integrity of the party organization We do not believe—we have never believed—that any benefit could possibly be derived from abandoning well defined principles for a policy of expediency. The Democratic party comprises three millions of voters, and no one, except he were under a monstrous delusion, could expect that a party, almost if not quite equal to the combined Republican opposition would stand quietly aloof and let the Liberal Republicans dictate its course, and follow quietly wherever they might choose to lead. The call now made for the meeting of the National Democratic Committee, indicates its purpose to designate a day and place for holding the usual National Democratic Convention—leaving it to that authoritative body to nominate its candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, as of old. So far this is well. The Democratic party is to be kept intact, and through its proper representatives, in convention assembled, is to decide what is proper to be done. This being settled, we are content to leave to its decision any question that may arise in consequence of the action taken by the Convention of Liberal Republicans at Cincinnati.—*Balt. Gazette.*

The Cincinnati Convention--The 'World' and A. H. Stephens.

The New York World of the 6th inst., says:

"The New York call is to be followed up with spirit and vigor by a mass meeting of liberal Republicans in the great hall of the Cooper Institute, next Friday evening. It will be one of the most influential political meetings ever held in this country. The liberal Republicans of this State are no mere corporal's guard. They comprise the whole Fenton wing of the party, and we understand that Senator Fenton shirks no responsibility in connection with this movement. His followers were defeated in the Syracuse State Convention last fall only by custom-house promises and bribes. They will stand by him and Mr. Greeley in forwarding the Cincinnati movement, and, in combination with the Democratic party, they will carry the State against Grant next fall by at least a hundred thousand majority, and give its thirty-two Presidential electors to the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention.

"Mr. Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, in referring to recent movements to bring about a united opposition to the designs and purposes of the present dominant Radical party, says: 'While we still believe that the surest way to secure a thorough and complete victory is for the party to go into the contest under its own chosen leaders, under its own unlowered banner, bearing upon its folds their own 'time-honored principles,' yet we have repeatedly said, and again repeat, that we are willing to enter the contest for the rescue of public liberty from the hands of those who are now trampling it under foot, with any and all who, seeing the tendency of affairs, are ready to join in a common struggle for the arrest of the projects of present rulers, and in the cause of constitutionalism against centralized despotism.'"

Vetoes by the Governor of Maryland.

The evil of special legislation, which has continued to afflict the General Assembly of Maryland, and by which palpable conflict is often made in various ways with the State constitution and those general laws provided thereunder, has led Governor Whyte to disapprove no less than fourteen of the bills passed at the late session. In addition to the four vetoed while the Legislature was in session, (one of which, however, to release the sureties of S. R. Gore, was passed notwithstanding the Governor's objections,) our Annapolis correspondent now gives a list of ten other bills which the Governor, since the adjournment, has refused to sign, and which consequently fail to become laws. One of these, the bill authorizing the Agricultural and Mechanical Society of Allegany, &c., to issue 8 per cent. bonds, he withholds his signature from for the same reason, in one respect, that he vetoed the first Washington county court house bill, that is, its conflict with the constitutional provision fixing 6 per cent. as the legal rate of interest over the whole State. No less than three other bills he declined to sign because of their giving Justices of the Peace criminal jurisdiction in certain counties, and two other bills (one to incorporate Liberty, Frederick county,) because of their giving town burgesses the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace. One bill, to build a bridge over Gwynn's falls, is not signed because of the unconstitutional provision as to the mode of taking private property, and another, relating to wild fowl in Anne Arundel, because of its inequality in prohibiting the use of sink-boxes in certain locations, and exempting others, and still another, relating to fences in Allegany, because of the mode of valuing damages inflicted by cattle running at large. The difficulty about the omission of an important clause from the bill appropriating $100,000 for the academy building for the deaf and dumb at Frederick is settled by the Governor also declining to sign it. A bill to determine by ballot of the people whether spirituous or fermented liquors shall be sold in district No. 4 of Kent Island "goes by the board," apparently for the reason, in part at least, that it gives jurisdiction to Justices of the Peace in criminal cases. This is really what is called a "local option" measure, and is certainly special legislation in an eminent degree; and we notice that in some other States ground is being taken against such acts on account of unconstitutionality. This is especially the case in Pennsylvania, where we notice that the court in Cumberland county has just decided that a "local option" bill for Shippensburg is unconstitutional, and licenses are to be granted as if no such law existed,—*Balt. Sun.*

Horace Greeley's Programme in the Coming Campaign.

NEW YORK, April 9.

Mr. Horace Greeley prints the following in the Tribune to-morrow, as to his course in the forthcoming Presidential campaign:

First. If there shall be Democratic candidates for President and Vice-President in the field, we propose to support the Republican ticket which seems to be most likely to succeed.

Second. If the main issue in the canvass shall be Protection against Free Trade, we shall (no matter as to the candidates) be found on the side of protection.

Third. But if (as we hope and expect) there shall be two Republican tickets, and none other presented with any hope of success, we shall favor that one whose election will be, in our judgment, most likely to promote economy in public expenditure, purity in legislation and administration, substantial unanimity in upholding for all citizens a complete equality of rights under the law, and hasten the return of fraternal concord and mutual good-will between those whowere arrayed against each other in sanguinary strife throughout our great civil war.

Such is our position, and it will not be affected by the nomination of A or B, C or D at Cincinnati, Philadelphia or elsewhere. Mr. Greeley further says that the Tribune will not be an organ, and will print no campaign editions whoever may be the candidate.

Revenue Laws--State Taxes, &c.

The action of the late General Assembly in repealing the direct tax law, which levied three cents in the $100 upon the taxable property of the State, has led to inquiries respecting its cause. The reasons presented by the committees upon the subject of the State finances for the repeal were that the series of revenue measures they had introduced would meet the wants of the treasury and render the direct tax unnecessary.

The new revenue laws designed to supply the place of the direct tax law, are: The law levying a tax of two cents per ton upon all coal mined in this State to be paid the State by the companies transporting it from the mines; this it has been supposed would yield an annual revenue of about $40,000 to the State. The law levying a tax of one-half of one per cent. on the gross receipts of railroad companies, &c., the revenue from which if collectable it is supposed will be $50,000 annually. The law levying a tax of 19 cents on the $100 upon the shares of stock of national banks in this State, which, estimating their capital stock at $20,000,000, would yield a revenue of $38,000. The license and tax of one per cent. upon the gross receipts of telegraph and express companies in this State, which it is supposed will yield $5,000 per annum. The increased revenue to be derived from incorporated institutions under the new law requiring them to pay their taxes and authorizing the comptroller to assess the value of their shares of stock, instead of the county commissioners, &c., as heretofore.

The direct State tax of three cents, levied upon $416,000,000 of assessable property, (in round numbers,) was intended to raise the sum of $125,000. The amount of income from the tax laws above named, derived from random estimates, would be about $130,000. It is well understood, however, that the tax on gross receipts from railroads will not be paid until the question is adjudicated by the courts, as the railroads will resist it.

The State tax for 1872 of 17 cents on the $100 tax, 10 cents; bounty tax 5½ cents; loan of 1870 for deaf and dumb institution, ½ of a cent; Southern relief bonds, ½ of a cent, and for Spring Grove Insane Asylum, ⅜ of a cent; total, 17 cents.

The State tax was at first supposed to be 17½ cents, but the bill for an additional $400,000 for the deaf and dumb asylum having failed to become a law, through inadvertence in engrossing, the one-fourth cent to pay the interest of that amount was not required to be levied. The effect of the tax measures of the last session is to relieve the landed property of the State of the direct tax, and to levy the amount upon its business industries.

Spring Trade and the Small Pox.

Country merchants are going to the cities for their Spring supplies, and it is amusing to note the representations in the papers of the prevalence of this disease in *other* cities. For instance, New York journals represent that the disease is very prevalent and on the increase in Philadelphia and Baltimore. Philadelphia journals state that it is abating there, but spreading in New York and Baltimore. And Baltimore journals, not to be outdone in this way, publish similar statements in reference to Philadelphia and New York. St. Louis merchants have issued a circular stating that Chicago is so overrun with this disease that the Mayor of that city has prohibited any intercourse with other places.

Fearful Details of the Earthquake in California.

A letter to the New York *World*, dated San Francisco, March 20th, says:

Despatches have no doubt reported the very different effects of the convulsion in the Lone Pine region. It seems as if no shock that has ever occurred in California, not even that of 1812, ever equalled it in violence. It is true that more lives were lost then, which is, of course, first in consequence. But the tremendous upheaval of miles of earth, for the enormous fissures, the trembling and rumbling, there has been no parallel in California traditions. It extended from Red Bluff, in the northern part of the State, as far south as Visalia. It seems to have increased in violence as it moved southward, and to have reached up the Sierra to an elevation of three or four thousand feet, so that the whole of the three valleys of Sacramento, San Joaquin, and Tulare were in commotion, and an area of the State about 500 miles long by 100 broad. The line of the shock followed the trend of the Sierra, proceeding from southeast to north-west, and the centre of the greatest violence was, as far as we have learned yet, near Visalia, in the Tulare Valley, which is the bed of a former lake.

Here eye-witnesses described the scene at the time of the shock as something awful in its inconceivable grandeur. A noise like the guns of fifty batteries of artillery fired simultaneously beneath the place, the ground for miles around trembled violently; houses shaking violently an instant, and the next lying in ruins; people but a moment before in dreamland, shrieking in terror as they endeavored to extricate themselves from the mountainous heaps of debris; rooks and trees hurled from the sides of the neighboring hills and crashing down the slopes; houses, rocks, trees horses, cattle and human beings thrown into the crevasse which suddenly opened as the solid earth was rent asunden—all made the scene indescribable.

A gentleman who left the place the morning of the disaster was good enough to give me details which have probably not been before narrated, and which from their truth seem heartrending in the extreme. His house, or rather the house at which he had been staying, he said was crumbled in an instant into a confused mass of broken furniture, bricks, pieces of board, &c., and it was by the greatest miracle that he escaped as he did, totally unhurt. In the house were two inmates beside himself, a farmer and his daughter. After the shock the latter he saw lying insensible upon the ground, at a distance of some twenty feet from the side of the dwelling. The father was terribly bruised, and blood was pouring from a wound on his forehead, where a falling brick had struck him. Wiping it away, the two began rubbing the hands chafling the temples of the senseless girl, but it was all to no purpose. She had evidently been killed instantly, having fallen on her back. The groans of the unhappy parent as the realization burst upon him, and he bent over and rained tears upon the fair upturned face of his child, were agonizing to bear. At that instant, as he says, a number of men rushed by. Seeing the two standing there they dragged them with them, listening to no remonstrance, and saying that they needed all the help they could get to rescue a lot of miners who were in the bowls of the earth at the time of the disaster. The rest I give in his own words, as closely as I can recollect them. "I could think of nothing," said. "The noise and rumbling and confusion seemed to perfectly bewildered me. We hurried along, leaving the poor dead girl where she lay, and the father with us, moving melancholly, as if he were not in his rightmind. We soon reached the mine, and to our relief found that the entrance at least had not been closed by the convulsion. Several of the party groped their way down, and after waiting a time—it seemed an age, it could have been but a few moments—they reappeared, a half-dozen of the miners with them. These last had been struck motionless by the terrible rumblings, which where they were must have been heightened a thousand fold. Had not assistance come they should have remained where they were goodness knows how long, so completely helpless with fright were they. As it was, two poor fellows were missing and we have heard nothing of them since, the passage to the place where they were being completely closed up. I left the place as soon as I could get away. I have never been able to get rid of those horrible sights and frightful shocks. They cling to me now.

In my sleep every night I see the whole scene repeated. The groans of that poor farmer are ringing in my ears yet, and that pale face of his dead daughter is before me constantly."

Others have told me of the sights they witnessed. There seems to be but little variation in them. They are all sickening and horrifying. I wish I had never talked with one of these "eye-witnesses." A young husband had been sitting at his fireside with his wife. He intended to depart in the morning for this city, and the two were making the most of the last time they would be together probably for several months; the candle had burned out and they were seated close to the open fire-place, the wife holding in her arms a child of a few months. After the shock the husband was found lying on his face dead a beam across his neck, which, in falling, had nearly served his head from the trunk; and the mother was so frightfully burned by the fire brands that she could not have lived many minutes, and the infant was discovered lifeless nearly a foot distant.

A family of seven persons on the outskirts of Visalia, who were sound asleep, were sunk, house and all, some two or three feet below the surface of the ground. All were rescued, however, alive, except a baby, which was burned to death by coming in contract with a stove. A mother was nursing a sick child, a girl of 14 or 15, who had been taken the day before with chills and fever. After the shock neither could be found, the ruins of the house itself even being swallowed up in the enormous fissure which had been made in the earth. The fissure ran across the ground of a farmer, who, feeling some presentment of disaster, in what form he knew not, went out about 1 o'clock to see his stock. An unruly colt had broken loose from his tether, and the owner was chasing him about the lot when the shock came. The colt disappeared, but the farmer has a first-class drain across his forty-acre farm.

These incidents of the catastrophe are but a few examples of many others. Had the district been densely populated they would have been multiplied by hundreds. As it is, there are enough of them. To hear those who witnessed them relate their experiences is like reading a romance, but they are facts, and such facts as these unfortunately are rarely met with. The rumors of volcanic eruption have proved groundless, though many were at first disposed to credit them. The people throughout the district so violently convulsed have most of them relatives or intimate acquaintances here, and the desolation that has visited the country is indicated by the grief stamped on many faces when any question relative to the disaster is asked them or any allusion made to the subject.

Another Case for the Experts.

The body of Joseph Frederick Seigfried, late of New York, has been taken from the grave in which it had quietly rested for twenty-nine months, and portions of it subjected to chemical analysis. Dr. Endemann, chemist to the New York Board of Health, after employing many scientific tests, found arsenic in the stomach and intestines in sufficient quantities to produce death. Thereupon a Coroner's jury was summoned, and a thorough investigation made of the circumstances under which Seigfried had died He was a Swiss by birth, and was unable to speak the English language. The few facts in his history which were brought out at the examination were not much to his credit. He seems to have run away from his family in Switzerland, and to have married a wife in this country, whom he subsequently deserted. A year or two before his death he entered into a sort of morganatic marriage with a girl named Caroline Miller, who is in some way connected with the mystery of his "taking off."

Seigfried was intimate with a fellow countryman named Frederick Haeggi, and on the 31st of July, 1869, he left his own house and went to Haeggi's house, where he remained a few days. Haeggi says that Seigfried left his home because he had quarrelled with his mistress, and that he asked him (Haeggi) to try and effect a settlement with her. He soon afterwards went to Newark, where he was taken sick and died. Haeggi visited him nearly every day in his illness. A Notary Public was summoned to his bedside, who drew up a will in which Haeggi was made sole heir to property worth about $14,000. After Seigfried's death this will was admitted to probate.

Seigfried had a son by his first marriage whom he induced to come to this country during the late war and enter the army. The father pocketed the bounty due to his son and never paid it to him. It is said that this was the motive that induced Seigfried to pursuade his son to come to the United States. When the old man died the son appeared before the Surrogate to contest the will, but for some reason or other his witnesses were never examined. Haeggi was executor of the will as well as sole legatee, and had everything his own way

About a month since some of the relatives of the deceased Seigfried communicated to Coroner Young their suspicions as to the cause of the old man's death.—His body was exhumed and the arsenic found as above stated. The case will no doubt give rise to a lively set to between medical and chemical experts—such as we have recently witnessed in Maryland. According to the testimony taken before the Coroner, the deceased drank a good deal of milk while he was at Newark. It is quite probable that the defence will show that the whitish deposit which Professor Endemann found in the stomach and intestines and even in the bottom of the coffin, and supposed to be arsenic, was nothing more than sugar of milk.—*American.*

The approaching Trial of Mrs. E. G. Wharton.

From the Anne Arundel Advertiser.

The probabilities are that Mrs. Wharton's trial for the attempted murder by poisoning of Mr. Eugene Van Ness, will take place before the Circuit Court of Anne Arundel county, during the approaching term. There is, of course, much speculation as to the trial of her case being insisted on by the State's Attorney, but there is now no reason to believe that he will consent to a *nolle prose qui*. The next term of the Court will begin on Monday, April 14, but county business will take precedence, and Mrs. Wharton's case will not be reached until the first week in May. Mrs. Wharton confines herself closely to her apartments at the house of Mr James C. Welsh, and her health is said to be very delicate. Her daughter is often seen upon the streets of Annapolis in company with friends, and her health has improved since her mother's release.

Knights of Pythias.

The annual session of the Supreme Body of the Knights of Pythias will be held for the first time in Batimore city on the 16th of the present month, in Neal's Hall, corner of Baltimore and Holiday streets. The session will probably continue for five days. The order of Knights of Pythias is an institution founded originally in the city of Washington, but has within a few years extended its power and organized subordinate lodges in almost every State and Territory. Within two years the present Supreme Chancellor has organized and planted this association among the islands of the Pacific and the Dominion of Canada, until it now numbers upon its roll upwards of nine hundred and fifty subordinate lodges, about forty jurisdictions and twenty-nine grand lodges, containing, it is, claimed, an aggregate of over one hundred thousand members in the United States alone. The tenets of the order are represented as being founded on pure motives. Its aim is to alleviate the sufferings of members, and succor and help them in distress. The first day of the session of the Grand Lodge, April 16th, will be devoted to a grand parade of Knights, in their new and brilliant uniform, in which delegates from the District of Columbia, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Delaware will take part. In the evening a grand banquet will be given to the members of the Supreme Lodge in the new Masonic Temple. On Wednesday the Grand Lodge will give a ball at the Masonic Temple. On Thursday an entertainment to the visitors will be given at one of the leading theatres, at which the great play of Damon and Pythias will form a part.

The officers of the Supreme Lodge of the World Knights of Pythias are Supreme Venerable Patriarch W. H. Myers, of Pennsylvania; Supreme Chancellor, (presiding and executive officer,) Hon. Samuel Read, of New Jersey; C. L. Russell, Supreme Vice-Chancellor; Supreme Scribe, Clarence M. Barton, of the District of Columbia; Supreme Banker, William H. Porter, of Pennsylvania. The body is a representative one, each Grand Lodge being entitled to two Supreme Representatives; those of Maryland are James Whitehouse and J. E. Lewis.

Arctic Exploration--The Austrian Steamer Tegetthoff.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, March 27.

The Weser Zeitung gives a detailed description of the steamer now building at Bremerhaven, to be used for the Arctic expedition, projected for this summer by the Austrian explorers, MM, Payer and Weyprecht, and designed according to their special directions. The ship is to bear the name of Tegetthoff, in memory of Austrian Admiral. The length of the vessel is 118 feet, its breadth 25 feet, its depth 13 feet and its tonnage 150 Bremen lasts. The engines are gauged at 95 horse power; their consumption of coal is three tons in twenty-four hours, and the ship holds fifty days' supply, besides coal for three years' heating and cooking. Its speed is six knots an hour. The material is strong oaken timber, measured on an average by 50 per cent. stronger in all its dimensions than for ordinary vessels. The planking is double, and the better to resist the ice the bow is plated with iron. The entire length of the water-line is covered with greenheart wood, and a layer of heavy oaken beams, three feet apart, supplies additional strength from within. The cabins for the officers and scientific men are in the stern, the partition walls being double, and the interstice filled with sawdust and peat to keep out the cold. There is a saloon 14 feet by 11, and there are six private cabins, measuring 5½ by 6½ feet each; a study measuring 7 by 9 feet and harboring the instruments, with a library adjoining, and some other necessary offices. There are sixteen fore-cabins apportioned to the crew, each well but simply furnished. The entire crew, including officers and men, is to number twenty-four men, most of whom Lieutenant Weyprecht has quite recently engaged in Fiume. The Italian element preponderating, Italian is to be the common language on board. The vessel is provided with a surgeon, two Tyrolese chamois hunters and a Norwegian harpooner. All the officers are Austrian. The keel of the vessel was laid on the 31st of January, and she steomer is to be launched before the end of the present month.

An Indiana Divorce.

An interesting example of the way in which the liberal divorce laws of Indiana sometimes operate, is given in a Louisville paper. A woman in Indianapolis was in poor health, and fearing that in case she should die her husband would obtain the control of certain property that she possessed, she visited her sister in Louisville, Ky., in order to carry out a scheme which she had projected, to prevent it. While staying with her sister she crossed the river to New Albany, where she rented a house for three months, and on this transaction based a residence there. She then instituted a suit for divorce, after which she returned to her husband, in Indianapolis. About a year ago she received a telegraphic despatch, requesting her immediate presence in Louisville in consequence of illness in her sister's family, and showing this to her husband he readily consented to a second visit to that city. At this time she again went over to New Albany, where she received her decree of divorce, which she quietly put in her pocket and carried home. It is possible that the husband would have never known what had taken place, at least during her lifetime, had he not excited her ire by insisting one day too much on his own way as the head of the family; upon which she very curtly informed him that he need not try to tyrannize over her, as she was not his wife, at the same time producing the documents to prove her assertion. The husband was more than astonished; but he insists upon it that such a divorce as that will never stand, in which opinion he is probably about right.

State Appointments.

The following appointments were made by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate on the last day of the session of the Legislature:

Weigher General of Grain—Edgar Plummer, of Caroline county.

Assistants—Thomas J. Clark, of Talbot; Highland G. Dudley of Queen Anne's; Daniel Lloyd, of Dorchester; Eldridge W. Gallop, of Harford; Harry Gilmor, of Baltimore city.

State Board of Education—Peter Whitman, of Washington county; George M. Lloyd, of Chorles county; Dr. Saml. Kepler, of Baltimore county, and George F. Bevan, of Caroline county.

Something About Gas Companies.

The New York World makes some estimates as the profits of gas companies, and arrives at these conclusions among others: The Manhattan company of New York never paid but $25 per share on their capital, the profits having paid the rest, and run the value of the stock up to $211, thus representing an accumulation of profits of 440 per cent., besides regular semi-annual dividends. In Cincinnati the profits of the Cincinnati Gas Company pay about 20 per cent, perannum on a capital of $2,850,000, which capital has been largely accumulated out of profits, and the whole profits, including what goes into capital stock each year, are probably twice as much. The next monthly profit of the People's Gas Company, of Chicago, is now about $31,000, or 10 per cent. a year on a principal of over $3,700,000; and the net monthly profit of the Chicago Gaslight Coke Company is about $35,000 or 10 per cent. per annum on a principal of about $4,200,000 The inference from these and similar conclusions is that we ought to have cheaper gas, whether there be additional new companies or not. The Gas Light Company of Baltimore is known to have been built up on a bases of $600,000 paid in, ehough now representing $3,000,000, and there is the outgrowth of the People's Gas Company, also of this city, with a nominal capital of $2,000,000, while less than $1,000,000 was expended.

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT—White, 1.90a1.92. Red 1.88.
CORN.—White—65@69c. Yellow 64a65.
OATS—54@60 cents.

Died.

TAYLOR.—Very suddenly, Friday, April 5th, at Hyde Park, Vermont, GEORGE O. TAYLOR.

Mr. Taylor was formerly in the service of the Kent Co. R. R. as assistant engineer, and during his sojourn here formed many acquaintances and friends. He was a young man of fine natural abilities, and bid fair to attain eminence in his profession.

[redacted]

NOTICE
TO THE
Tax Payers of the 4th Election District.

YOU are earnestly requested to settle your Taxes immediately, as Court commences soon and I must have money, or in each and every case I shall collect according to law.

W. A. THOMAS,
April 13—3t. Coll. 4th District.



FOR RENT,

THE STORE HOUSE AND STORE, at Urieville, for the balance of the present year. Terms moderate. Apply to J. W. TEMPLE,
Templeville Queen Anne's Co.
Or, JOHN RAYMOND LUSBY,
Kennedyville, Kent Co.
April 13, 1872—3w.

ORPHANS' COURT NOTICE.

This Court will meet on Tuesday and Wednesday of next week, for the transaction of business.

EDW. CROUCH,
Register of Wills for Kent Co.
April 13, 1872.

RAIL ROAD ELECTION.

THE Stockholders in the Kent Co. Rail Road Company, entitled to vote for Directors of said Company, are notified to meet at the Court House in Chestertown on MONDAY, the 13th day of May, 1872, at 11 o'clock A. M., to elect by ballot Eight Directors of said Company to serve for the ensuing year.

By order. H. W. VICKERS, Sec.
April 13, 1872—te.

Spring and Summer
CLOTHING
For Men and Boys.

—:o:—

Gents. Furnishing Goods!



HATS AND CAPS.

—:o:—

SAMUEL MERRITT. W. J. MCPEELY.

S. MERRITT & CO.

ARE NOW OPENING

AT THEIR STORE IN CHESTERTOWN,

The most desirable Stock of the above Goods ever offered to this community.

Our selections have been made with the greatest care from the best houses in Philadelphia and Baltimore, and embrace all the different styles, both as to CUT and MATERIAL.

OUR ASSORTMENT OF
GENTS'
FURNISHING GOODS
Is Very Complete,
And contains ALMOST EVERY ARTICLE WORN BY GENTLEMEN.

OUR LINE OF
HATS AND CAPS
IS NOT EQUALLED IN THIS MARKET,
EITHER AS TO VARIETY OF STYLES, COLORS, KINDS OR QUALITY.

WE BUY AND SELL FOR CASH!
Which Enables us to buy Low and sell Cheap, thereby making it a mutuul benefit to the Purchaser with ourselves.

☞ Come and see for Yourself. ☜

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO
CUSTOM WORK.

FITS GUARANTEED!

REMEMBER THE PLACE:
S. MERRITT & Co.,
BORDLEY'S CORNER,
CHESTERTOWN.
April 13, 1872.

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

SAMUEL W. CANADY,
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 9th day of November, 1872; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 9th day of April, 1872.

RICHARD HYNSON,
April 13, 1872—4t. Administrator.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letters of Administration, D. B. N. C. T. A., on the personal estate of

JACOB CAULK,
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 9th day of November, 1872; otherwise they may be excluded by law from the benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 9th day of April, 1872.

BENJAMIN H. F. CAULK,
April 13, 1871—4t. Administrator.

The Thorough-bred Stallion,
LEGATEE,



Is now making the Season in this county, and it is desirable that he shall not travel much, and as his list is well nigh filled, (having a limited number of mares,) those who wish to breed to him had better communicate at once with Mr. A. L. Vannort, Post Master at Hanesville, who will notify his owner of the same.

Governor Bowie says this horse has no equal in the country, and is breeding his choicest stock to him.

The Turf, Field and Farm, in speaking of LEGATEE, long before he was thought of traveling here, states that "he is the finest bred horse in America, and should make a superior stallion."

LEGATEE has won a number of races, among the rest, the "Restoration Stakes," at Long Branch, purse $5,000, easily beating several celebrated and frequent winners upon other occasions. See handbills.

April 13, 1872—tf.

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.*

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,
Edesville P. O.,
March 23—3t. Kent Co., Md.

BLACK LEAD and Blacking Brushes for sale by J. K. ALDRIDGE.

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