The Transcript.

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Saturday Morning, Jan. 18, 1873.

USURY LAWS.—The Baltimore Gazette of Saturday last, makes the recommendation of the Radical Governor of the State of New York "to leave the rate of interest "to be fixed by agreement of the parties," the occasion for one of its periodical homilies on the folly and hurtfulness of our usury laws, or rather our statute against usury. The Gazette says the principal opposition to any change in the usury laws comes from the farmers who fear they would have to pay higher rates on their mortgages, and the money-lenders. The farmers should be, if not, opposed to any change in these laws; but as to the money-lender, we venture to say there is not one in the State of Maryland who is not looking with longing eyes to the day when the Baltimore Gazette, and those who advocate the same views, may succeed in framing them into the law of the State. We have never been able to understand, how the present rate of interest causes money to flow out of our State to those where higher rates are legalized and prevail, and the abolition of the present laws will cause it to flow in, in such quantities as to put the rate down even lower than what it now is.

The most intelligent farmers of the State will tell you that the best average lands do not pay them an interest of six per cent., and if this be true, as it does undoubtedly seem to be, we should like to know how an agricultural people like Marylanders, are to be benefited by a change "making the rate dependent on the distress of the borrower."

Our English cousins have no usury statutes, and in a recent case a Vice Chancellor has been obliged to interfere to prevent these "vultures of civilization" from literally devouring a young Earl's estates of £20,000 a year.

Money loaned on mortgage in Maryland pays no taxes and yields a clear interest of six per cent., a rate as high as any healthy business man can pay; and if as much as such can pay, how much more is it as great as one beset with difficulties can pay. Investigate the condition of those who are in the market as borrowers above the legal rates, and you will find generally that they are retrograding. The laws against illegal rates of interest have never been fairly tested. Let our next legislature, instead of repealing the present, add a penalty of forfeiture of the whole debt, or of fine and imprisonment. We shall then have the opportunity to test the benefit or inconvenience of our interest laws.

The movement which has been commenced so soon against our present law, should be looked after by the people of the counties. It was defeated for the second time last session, but exhibited more strength, and has the money-lenders at its back. We believe it received the vote of one of the representatives from this community is sufficient to make it one of the issues in selecting candidates for the next General Assembly.

SYMPATHY FOR CRIMINALS.—The conviction and sentence of every murderer is, in these latter days, the occasion for the exhibition of a morbid sentimentality which is calculated to impair the criminal laws of our State. The last occasion of the kind grew out of the conviction and sentence of William Craig, the negro man who outraged the person of Mrs. Dayton, a respected lady of seventy-four years of age.

A party of sentimentalists headed by a number of preachers, white and black, and backed by the editorial columns of the Baltimore American, worked themselves into a paroxysm of doubt as to Craig's identity, because he offered no witnesses in his defence, and the State relied upon two, one of whom was the intelligent old lady upon whom the outrage had been committed. The result was a powerful appeal to Governor Whyte, for commutation of sentence to imprisonment. The Governor not believing the pardoning power to be a trap door for the benefit of criminals, very properly declined to interfere unless petitioned, by the Court who pronounced sentence and who selected the death penalty as the proper expiation of his crime, when it might have imprisoned him. The next appeal was to Judge Pearre, who to satisfy the misgivings of the Reverend leaders, and the Baltimore American—which seems to be the special friend of negro felons—was obliged to reinvestigate the case. Judge Pearre and his associates found nothing to change their opinions and William Craig was hung on Friday last, professing the most perfect confidence in his immediate translation to heaven, and lying with his last breath by denying indirectly his guilt, and that too, it is said, under the advice of the same sensitive clergymen who so labored for his life. The Reverend gentlemen had made up their minds that Craig was not guilty, and it seems that they were not willing that he should make their efforts for his precious life an unpleasant reflection by a confession. The closing act of this melodrama of Craig's friends, appears in the Baltimore American's report of the execution:

Wm. Craig has satisfied, to the extent of his ability, the offended law of the Commonwealth. The day approaches when the gibbeted criminal, the violated matron, the honorable Judges whose word sent his soul prematurely out into the realm of the unknown, and the impressed spectators of this unhappy tragedy must meet again.

From hence forth Judges are not only to be called upon to review the grounds upon which every criminal is convicted, for the satisfaction of those who may work themselves up to a belief of his innocence, but they are to shoulder the responsibility of sending a soul prematurely into the presence of the unknown.

Unfortunately for the American, Judge Pearre happens to be a Republican in politics, or this whole prosecution and execution would have been explained by Democratic rebellion against the rights and liberties of the negro race.

INAUGURATION AND ADDRESS OF GOV. HENDRICKS.—The legislature of Indiana met in joint convention on the afternoon of the thirteenth instant, and Governor Hendricks was inaugurated. In his inaugural address Mr. Hendricks said:

"It is primary among our obligations to see that every duty which the State owes to the United States is faithfully discharged, and that the rights and powers of the State are maintained and upheld. Between the rightful authority of the State and the powers of the United States there should be no conflict, and if they be asserted and exercised in the spirit of the constitution and with proper appreciation of their relations, there will be none. Under the constitution each State and the United States are so related that support of one is fidelity to both, and exercise of unwarranted authority by either provokes collision, and is a public wrong.

"The federal power has become so great, the area of its operations so extended, and the allurements to its service so seductive that our most watchful care is necessary to preserve the proper dignity and just influence of the State. It should attract attention and excite serious concern when local troubles and controversies growing out of matters wholly of State concern are made a pretext for the interposition of federal authority and menace of the national arms. Surely you will agree with me that Indiana is a great Commonwealth, and that her people are so entirely capable of self-government that every question and controversy connected with her policy, or growing out of her action, and within the sphere of her reserved sovereignty as a State of the Union, must be settled and adjusted according to her pleasure and by her authority. My conduct upon all questions that touch on the relations between the State and the United States shall be governed by an earnest desire to preserve the legitimate authority of both and to maintain the most sincere harmony by a prompt and full discharge of every duty and the exercise of fraternal comity. I will labor to promote a cordial and enduring friendship between Indiana and other States."

The Governor calls attention to the election laws, and recommends fair and real representation upon election boards of all political parties; that voting places should be numerous and precincts small, so that voters may be known by the neighborhood, as well as by the officers; and also recommends a reasonable period of residence in a precinct as a qualification to vote.

reform in the civil service of the State, and increase of salaries of the judges of the supreme and inferior courts of the State; urges special protection and fostering care over free schools, and the guarding with anxious care the funds that support them.

From the Cecil Whig.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

AIKIN & LEWIS *vs.* DENNY & BROWN.

Alexander Evans and Jas. B. Groome, for Appellants. J. T. McCullough, for Appellees.

Court of Appeals of Maryland. Appeal from the Circuit Court for Cecil county, in Equity. October Term, 1872.

This case was argued at the present October Term of the Court of Appeals, and the order of Judge Stump dissolving the injunction affirmed.

The principles of law involved in the case, was of sufficient general interest and importance to induce the publication of the opinion of the Court in full.

The facts of the case are substantially as follows:

Isaac Brown brought suits against Messrs. Aikin & Lewis, before Justice Geo. R. Howard, which was superseded, and upon the expiration of the stay, before any writs of *fi fa* had issued thereon, Messrs. Aikin & Lewis paid the amount of the judgment to Charles E. Lewis, Constable, who entered the judgment "satisfied in full" on the docket of the Justice. Mr. Brown not being paid by the Constable, obtained copies of the judgments from Justice Howard, and on these copies execution was issued by Justice Jos. R. Brown, directed to Sheriff George W. Denny, who levied them on the property of Messrs. Aikin & Lewis.

Messrs. Aikin & Lewis, therefrom obtained an injunction restraining further proceedings on the execution. The case was heard on bill and answered by Judge Stump, and the injunction dissolved.—Messrs. Aikin & Lewis then appealed.

The counsel for the Appellants contended that the payments made by them to the Constable were good and valid, and the entering of satisfactian on the docket made by him effectual to satisfy the judgments.

The counsel for the Appellees insisted that the Constable had no authority to receive the money, and that the judgments were still valid notwithstanding the entering of satisfaction made by the Constable.

Judge Alvey delivered the opinion of the Court as follows:

OPINION.

The sole question presented by the record is, whether the Constable had authority to receive the money due on the judgments and to enter the judgments satisfied. If not, it is clear the executions subsequently issued thereon by another Magistrate than the one before whom the judgments were received were regular and in all respects legal.

It is not alleged or pretended that the notes, upon which the judgments were founded, were placed in the hands of the Constable for collection. The allegation in the bill is, that they were placed by the said Isaac Brown with, and under the control of the said Geo. R. Howard, Justice of the peace, for collection, and that the said Justice of the peace issued process to a certain Charles E. Lewis, then one of the Constables of Cecil County aforesaid, directing him to summon your orators to appear at the suit of said Isaac Brown, on said note, and that after judgments hae been rendered, superseded and the stay expired, the amounts of the several judgments had peen paid over by the defendants therein to the Constable, Lewis; the Magistrate declining to receive the money. But the Constable had no executions in his hands, and he was in no way otherwise connected with the judgments, on the collection of the claims, than the mere service of the *mesne process* of summons on the defendants to appear to the cases before the Magistrate. This gave him no control over the judgments, and in no manner constituted him the agent for the collection of the money due on them, without execution properly directed to him.

As to the authority alleged to have been delegated to the Magistrate, Howard, to collect the money due on the notes, the answer of the plaintiff in the judgments expressly denies that any such authority was given. The answer avers that the notes were placed in the hands of the Magistrate, simply to have the necessary proceedings taken to obtain judgments, and denies "that the said notes were under the control of the said Justice, or that of any other person, for any other purpose whatever." Again, it answers that neither the Magistrate or the Constable "had any authority whatever to receive the said sums of money, due on the said judgments, or to mark or enter on the docket of the said Justice of the peace, that the said judgments were satisfied in full or otherwise."

But if it were even true, that the notes had been placed in the hands of the Magistrate, with authority to collect them, it did not follow that the Constable, by serving *mesne process* only, became entitled to receive the money, or that the Magistrate could have delegated to him such authority, without placing executions in his hands to be proceeded on in due course of law. The plaintiff in a judgment is certainly entitled to the privilege of selecting his own agent to collect his money, whenever it becomes necessary to employ an agent for that purpose, and the only way by which a Constable in his official character, derives authority to proceed in the collection of debts, is either by having the evidence of debt or claim placed in his hands for collection according to law; or having directed to him an execution commanding him to make, by levy the debt damages [illegible] cred against the defendant. In this case, authority has been delegated in neither of these modes, nor, indeed in any other, by the proper party, as far as the transaction has been disclosed by the record before us.

There being no authority therefore in the Constable, to receive the money due on the judgments, it follows, as a necessary legal consequence, that the entries made and signed by him on the Magistrate's docket, of satisfaction were simply nullities; and as it is not alleged or in any manner shown that the plaintiff in the judgments has received the money, or any part of it, that was paid over to the Constable, the injunction restraining the executions on the judgments was very properly dissolved and the order appealed from will therefore be affirmed. Order affirmed.

True copy test;

JAMES S. FRANKLIN, Clerk,
Court of Appeals, of Md.

THE FINANCES OF MARYLAND.—The Comptroller or the Treasury of Maryland Mr. Levin Woolford, in his annual report to the Governor for the past fiscal year, shows the receipts to have been $2,37,578,-26, which added to the balance in the treasury from the previous year, gave a total of $2,689,825,16. With the exceptions of $336,108,87, derived from the sale of stock of the Maryland Hospital loan, and $25,000 from the sale of the balance of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum loan, the revenues was derived from ordinary sources—an increase on the year 1870 and '71.

The disbursements were $2,350,054,06, being less than the expenditures of 1870 by the sum of $124,415.11. and of 1871 by $362,847.99. The balance in the Treasury September 30th, at the end of the fiscal year 1872, was $339,171.10. The amount in the treasury to the credit of the sinking fund was $216,750.30, which will be absorbed by a payment on the public debt. The receipts to the credit of the free school fund was $66,137.10, which added to the balance from the year previous, aggregated the sum of $86,332.32. The disbursements on this account amounted to $78,708.35, leaving $7,623.97.

The receipts to the credit of the sinking fund amounted to $218,750.30, applicable to the redemption of the overdue debt of the State. The various securities in which the free school fund is invested amounts in the aggregate to $307,414.05. Dividends on bank and canal stock owned by the State, and the State's stock in the Bohemia Bridge Company and the Port Deposit Railroad Company amounted to $67,996,49. The receipts on account of the oyster fund were $50,782,27; the expenditures $23,076.17.

The total debt of the State at the close of the fiscal year was $10,911,679.75, having been increased during the year, $330,-000 by loan to the Maryland Hospital and $25,000 for the Deaf and Dumb Asylum. The total reduction of the debt of the State for the year has been $2,090,990.23. The real amount of the State debt with no reliable offset is not over $4,500,000.

The amount of State Stock designated as productive is $4,794,856,26. The stocks and bonds not productive amount, with interest thereon, to, $21,053,056.69, of which $7,000,000 are invested in stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company which, if now paying a dividend of six per cent., with other available assets, would offset the State debt. These are, in general, the main features of the report, which is full of interesting details, showing the sources of revenue and their yield. The fact is referred to, in this connection, that the Baltimore and Ohio Company has paid nothing from the one-fifth receipt from passengers on the Washington Branch, nor rendered any account for the same since June 30th, 1868.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in his lecture on compulsory education, in New York, on Thursday night, referred to the growing movement in favor of education, both by the masses of people and their governments, and not of the individual merely, but of the whole nation, from the top to the bottom of society. Great Britain was moving for reformation by means of education. The only question in that country, he said, was this: Shall the State educate, or shall the Church? There is no doubt that it would be settled in that, as in other lands, that the State should educate, not the priest. It was the education of Germany that had raised it head and shoulders above all the other nations of Christian Europe, were governments were now beginning to find that an educated people was indispensable to political power. In the German army ninety-eight per cent. of the soldiers could read and write, in the French army only forty-eight per cent., and, of course, it went down. The education of the whole people not only increased the military strength of a State, but its wealth-producing power. If workmen did not like their present position, let them educate themselves to higher thoughts; for assure as there is a God in Heaven, no man could be kept down who had educated brains. In this country, with its heterogeneous population, Mr. Beecher argued that the government would be imperiled without the education of all. He was in favor of woman suffrage, and not afraid of universal suffrage when votes were cast intelligently. Since universal suffrage was a foregone conclusion, it had become a national necessity to educate the whole youthful population of every State, which should make provision for that purpose by a general tax. Mr. Beecher further maintained that morality and the industries should be taught [illegible] the schools, and education be compulsory. The very existence of a State required to educate the whole body of its citizens. Religion, sectarian religion, was not or[illegible] not necessary to its existence, but it was the worst thing it had to contend against. The State, then, ought to educate its population in the elements of humility, truth, honesty, temperance, self-control, fidelity, industry and patriotism. Mr. Beecher would have every boy and girl so brought up that they could earn their own living, and the free schools so good that no private schools could live in their neighborhood, in closing, he showed that if a State possessed the right to determine how a man should build, and to take his land, if it wanted it, if its interests required children to be educated, it had the right to enforce their education.

DEATH OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.—Louis Napoleon, late Emperor of the French, died at Chiselhurst, England, in the sixty-fifth year of his age:

Thus has ended a career as remarkable as that of any modern ruler except that of the marvelous man, his uncle whose unsurpassed military and administrative ability and prodigious energy place him almost alone among the governors of mankind.—The life of the late Emperor has been one, extraordinary from his very childhood for its vicissitudes. Basking when a mere boy in the sunshine of the first Napoleon's imperial splendor, with bright hopes of one day occupying his throne; then overwhelmed in the ruins of the empire, and the last—a child of seven years—to embrace Napoleon 1. when he left Paris forever; from 1814 to 1848 an exile, and sometimes a prisoner on account of attempts to obtain the French Throne, which were not only abortive but ridiculous, yet, after this long interval, securing a foothold in the French government and wielding the sceptre of authority for a longer period than any ruler of France since Louis the XVI.; and finally, when he seemed secure of a life-long tenure of power, hurled by the convulsions of war from his throne and compelled to find a home in England, where he had spent so many years of exile before his elevation to empire. It is idle to look at present for any uniformity of judgment in regard to the character and capacity of Napoleon III. That he was a man of superior ability and acquirements, of courage and fortitude, reticent and industrious, patient, and full of expedients cannot be denied. He developed greatly the material interests of France, and managed her finances with marked success. But a change seemed to come over him in his latter years. His "personal government" appeared to demoralize himself as much as his people. He understood the maternal wants of his subjects better than their intellectual and political needs. He became blind to those highest interests of France, and through inflated ambition and luxury his really superior abilities, developed in a school of severe experience, no longer made themselves felt. No one can contemplate his fall, as astonishing of his rise, without being impressed with the instability of all human greatness. Had he died four years ago, ere the fated war of France with Prussia, what momentous results would have hung upon the event. Then, in the zenith of his glory as a reigning monarch, revolution may have resulted by his demise amidst the struggle for the perpetuation of a dynasty in the person of his minor son and all royal potentates would have sympathised with the cause of the latter. Now, fallen from his previous high estate, he dies, and France is undisturbed, emperors and kings are indifferent, and the once great, having lived to effeteness, passes away as does any other man of humble station.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES.—During the past year 6,511 miles of new road were constructed in the United States. The following table shows the number of miles projected in 1872, and the amouns of new road completed:

	—Length in Miles.—	
	Total.	Complete.
N. E. States	192.45	162.32
Middle States	1,514.96	1,220.37
S. E. States	142.87	273.42
Gulf & S. W. States	364.85	1,001.59
Interior, East	1,604.24	1,441.51
Interior, West	2,410.96	1;800.07
Pacific Slope	2,013.00	549.10
Total increase	8,244.33	6,511.38

The total cost of 6,511 miles of road built in 1872 was $424,000,000, which shows that the cost of building railroads in this country has greatly increased, while all sections of the country have been building new roads; but the greatest increase in mileage is in the Western States.

PRICES OF NAILS.—There has been a break in the nail market. At a meeting of the manufacturers of American cut nails and spikes, held at Fall River, Massachusetts, a few days ago, it was voted to reduce wholesale prices fifty cents per keg, excepting fence and sheathing nails, which are as heretofore. Prices now, are from $5 to $6.50 for from ten-pennies to three-pennies. Half kegs fifty cents per cwt. more than the above prices. The recent decline in prices for English pig iron, together with a superabundance of cheap coals in the United States, caused the decline.

THE ENGLISH WHEAT CROP.—Mr. Jas. Sanderson writes the London Times that not more than two-thirds of the usual acreage of wheat has been sown throughout England, and adds that, judging from present appearances, the area under wheat in 1873 will prove one of the shortest on record.

JAS. WARDEN. JAS. A. MERRITT.

Warden & Merritt,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR THE SALE OF

GRAIN, FLOUR & COUNTRY PRODUCE,

72 South Street,

BALTIMORE, MD.

January 18, 1873.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letters of Administration, C. T. A., on the personal estate, in Kent county, Maryland, of *LEMUEL SKEGGS*, 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 14th day of August, 1873; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of January, 1873.

SEWELL HEPBRON,
Jan. 18, 1873—4t. Administrator.

RUNAWAY APPRENTICE.

RAN AWAY from the employment of the subscriber, on Dec. 30, 1872, SAMUEL D. VOGLE, a white apprentice, aged about 18 years, indentured by the House of Refuge of the city of Philadelphia. A Reward of 6¼ cents will be given for his return to my possession.

WILLIAM THOMAS,
Near Swan Creek,
Jan. 11—3t. Kent county, Md.

L. J. COX. EDWARD SEARS.

COX & SEARS,

Grain Commission Merchants,

Corner Bowly's Wharf and Pratt St,

UP STAIRS,

BALTIMORE.

THE subscribers having formed a copartnership under the name and style of *COX & SEARS*, will continue the *Grain Commission Business* heretofore carried on by *L. J. Cox*, corner Bowly's wharf and Pratt street, up stairs.

Their special attention will be given to the sale of Grain, and they hope that their ample facilities for conducting said business, added to their long experience, will receive due consideration and encouragement.

L. J. COX,
EDWARD SEARS.
January 11, 1873—3m.

Ma

BARKER—CHAP
on Thursday evenin
Milby, HENRY M.
MARY A. CHAPMAN.

THOMAS—BROWNE.—
1873, at St. Mark's Chur
phia, by the Rev. Dr. E.
LEWIS D. THOMAS, former
mond, Va., to Miss SARAH
daughter of the late Jas. Frisb
Esq., of Kent county, Md.

Died.

WATSON.—In this county, on t
of January, 1873, ELIAS S. WAS
the 35th year of his age.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEE
of *The Mutual Fire Insurance*
was held at the Court House in
town, on the 6th of January, 187

The old Board of Director
elected and the same officers co

The following synopsis of the
show the condition of the Com

Amount of property Insured in Perpetual Policies	
Amount of property insured in other Policies	
Total amt. property insured $	
Premium Notes on Perpetual Policies	
Premium Notes on other Policies	
Total amt. of Premium notes	
INVESTMENTS.	
Investments in Stocks	
Loans on Judgment	
Loans on Mortgage	
Total	
Losses paid during the year 1872	
Losses unpaid	
Losses during the year 1872	
Cash in hand, Jan. 6, 1873,	
Invested fund increased durin the year 1872	

N. G. WESTC
Jan. 11, 1873. *Sec'y. and*

VENDUE,

On Wednesday, January 20th,

if fair, if not on the first fair day thereafte

Intending to discontinue farming, th undersigned will offer at Public Sale, at his residence near Chesterville, on the day above named, the following property:

5 head of Horses, 1 Colt,

2 yrs. old next May, Frank Pearce stock;

1 Mare and Colt, 1 Pair Mules,

5 head of Cows, 3 giving milk;

Two WESTINGHOUSE HORSE-POWERS AND THRESHERS;

1 WOOD'S REAPER and 1 MOWER,

1 PIONEER STUMP PULLER,

WHEAT DRILL, 1 WHEAT RAKE,

Grain Fan, nearly new; 1 Corn Sheller;

WAGONS AND HARNESS;

Little Giant Corn Crusher, 1 9 ft. Roller, lows, Harrows, Cultivators, Grubbing nd weeding Hoes, Shovels, Forks, Plow ears, &c.

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

TERMS.—All sums of $10 and under, ash; on all over that amount a credit of 8 months will be given, with approved security.

JOHN SCHWATKA.
Jan. 11—tds. *C. A. C. Garrett, Auct.*

RASIN & CO.,

Grain Commission Merchants,

No. 73 South Street,

Opposite Corn and Flour Exchange,

BALTIMORE, MD.

☞ Personal attention to all business entrusted. Jan. 11, 1873.

Seasonable Goods.

The subscriber has received from the city a full supply of

Ready Made Clothing,

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS,

Groceries,

CONFECTIONERY,

and other seasonable goods, which he will sell cheap for Cash or Produce.

☞ *GOOD POULTRY WANTED*—for which the highest price will be paid.

JOS. E. WEER,
Dec. 21, 1872. Kennydyville, Md.

LOST.

THE undersigned is now losing by all unpaid claims, and respectfully and urgently requests all persons indebted on note or open account, to settle up by the 1st of January 1873. May be found, after New Year's day, next door to C. F. Stam & Bro.

JAMES BRICE,
Dec. 21, 1872—3t. The Butcher.

Tax Notice.

ALL persons indebted to me for taxes, are hereby notified that the same must be settled on or before the 15th of January, 1873, otherwise I shall be compelled to proceed and collect by the shortest legal process. The Act of the last Legislature makes it incumbent upon collectors to collect and pay over the State tax by the period above named.

I will be at the office of D. J. Blackiston every day, to receive the same.

C. H. DAVIS,
Dec. 21, 1872. Collector.

WINDOW GLASS
Cut to fit any sash.
C. F. STAM & BRO.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY Virtue of one writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the circuit court for Kent county, at the suit of Samuel Rolph; also, 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 Evans and Rolph, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of William T. Burgess, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of the said William T. Burgess of, in, and to, the following property:

EIGHT HEAD OF HORSES,
FOURTEEN HEAD OF CATTLE,
LOT OF HOGS AND SHEEP,
FARMING IMPLEMENTS,
ONE CARRIAGE AND HARNESS;

And I hereby give notice that on *Thursday January the 16th, 1873,* at 12 o'clock M., on the premises, I will sell at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, the above named personal property.

Also, by virtue of the writs as above named and issued I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of William T. Burgess of, in, and to,

ALL THAT FARM

whereon the said Burgess now resides, situated in the Second Election District of Kent county: also,

All that Farm or Tract of Land

which he has in possession, adjoining the lands of Robert Lusby, John Nowland and others, near Spry's Gate, bought of George Rollison:

And I hereby give notice, that on *Wednesday January the 22nd, 1873,* at 12 o'clock M., in front of the Court House door in Chestertown, 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 the above writs, interest and costs, due and to become due thereon.

R. W. CALDER, Late Sheriff.
Dec. 28, 1872—4t [7.50]

Best Italian Guitar & Violin strings.

C. F. STAM & BRO.

BIBLES,

HYMN BOOKS, *Prayer Books, School Books, Poems, Novels, Romances, &c.* At City Prices, FOR CASH ONLY.

C. F. STAM & BRO.

T. W. Eliason, Jr.,

HAS a full assortment of *BOOTS*, which he has made to order, and which have given entire satisfaction for the last fifteen years.

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