The Transcript.

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Saturday Morning, April 19, 1873.

THE PRIMARY MEETINGS TO-DAY.

It is desirable that every thinking Democratic voter of the county attend the primary meetings to-day. The restlessness which the party has exhibited on this question of the manner of making nominations should be set at rest. If we may be so bold as to offer advice, it would be that the primary meetings make no effort to instruct their delegates to the County Convention, but select prudent, intelligent, unprejudiced men, unconnected with any particular faction, and who will not be influenced in their action by the interest of any particular candidate for any particular office. Such a body of men when they come together will fairly and carefully consider the subject matter, and their decision will carry with it the respect and acquiescence of the entire party.

There is one thing the meetings cannot be too careful about. The candidates for office, those who are soliciting the suffrages of the people, should not be permitted to select the delegates to this Convention. This Convention, if we understand it, is not held in the interest of any candidate or candidates, but to discuss *the best method* of making nominations, so that all things may be done fairly and for the best interests of the county and the party.

When the Convention assembles it should earnestly address itself to the task of devising some plan by which one successful candidate shall not select the entire ticket from his body of friends, to the exclusion of every one who happened to prefer some other person for that particular office. The great body of the voters have had too little share in selecting their candidates. The whole subject has been too much given up to office seekers and their immediate retainers. The matter has been conducted as though those who wanted the offices were the only parties interested, and the people at large had no interest in the subject. The good old doctrine that the office should seek the man has been buried entirely out of sight.

LOUISIANA—BLOODY OUTBREAK.—A serious riot has broken out in Grant Parish, Louisiana, on the upper waters of the Red River. The instigators of the riot, according to the statement published in the New Orleans *Picayune*, were two negroes, both members of Kellogg's Legislature, who, with a band of negroes, took forcible possession of Colfax, the county seat of Grant Parish, ousted the authorities, drove all the white men from the place, and broke into and plundered their houses. Those colored men who did not sympathize with the marauders were also driven off. The house of Mr. Hadnot was entered by the ruffians, and the coffin, containing a dead child, was taken away and broken open, under the impression that money was secreted in it. The body of the child was left exposed on the road, until it was replaced by other parties and returned to the house. In the meantime it appears that Mr. Hadnot had made his escape, and collecting a band of twenty-five men notified the negroes to send away their women and children, as he intended to attack them. The latest news brought to New Orleans by the steamboat Southwestern furnishes the bloody sequel. The negroes, to the number of some four hundred, thoroughly armed, entrenched themselves in the court house and built breastworks. On Sunday Hadnot's force had been increased to a hundred and fifty men drawn from the surrounding parishes. The breastworks were stormed and taken after two hours' fighting, and the negroes then took refuge in the court-house, barricading the doors. Fighting was then resumed, but at a later hour the negroes threw out a flag of truce, but fired on the besiegers as they advanced, wounding several, and among them Mr. Hadnot mortally. Finding it impossible to dislodge the negroes by force of arms, the court house was set on fire, and as they came out from the burning building they were shot down by the infuriated whites. It is estimated that one hundred negroes were killed. The others, taking to flight, were hotly pursued. Such is the account of this sanguinary affair. It is the first fruits of the obstinate policy of General Grant, in recognizing a State government which the Senators who most steadfastly support him, have declared to be illegally constituted.—*Gazette.*

A HORRIBLE CRIME AND ITS SPEEDY PUNISHMENT.—Memphis, Tenn., April 16.—A married woman while riding home from a neighbor's in Union county, Ark., was dragged from her horse by negroes, carried into the woods, ravished and kept tied to a tree for three days, during which time she gave birth to a child. She was found there dead by her husband and some friends, having been murdered by her torturers. The ringleader of the negroes was captured and burned to death by a slow fire, in the woods, at intervals being subjected to horrible tortures, such as cutting off his toes and strips from his body. There were three other negroes concerned. They were subsequently caught and shot.

A MONSTER STEAMSHIP.—The steamship City of Chester, just launched at Glasgow for the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia line, is, after the Great Eastern, the largest merchant steamer in the world. Her dimensions are: Length, 458 feet; breadth, 44 feet; depth, extreme, 38.8 feet.

BRIGADIER GENERAL CANBY.

The assasination of Brigadier General Edward R. S. Canby and the Indian Peace Commissioners by the treacherous Modoc chief Capt. Jack has aroused a deep feeling throughout the country,

The Modoc Indians have been turbulent and inimical for many years, and have frequently resisted the advance of civilization upon their hunting grounds with bravery, and at times vindictively. The following is the history of the troubles the whites have had with the Modocs since they settled in the neighborhood of Lost river, where the tribe was located previous to their retreat to the lava beds:

The Modoc Indians, a tribe of which but a remnant remains, have for years been a source of uneasiness to the settlers in Southern Oregon. Of all the tribes they have shown the least disposition to abide by the rules of the Indian department or the wishes of the citizens. By reason of their superior intelligence and less tractable nature they have generally managed to have their own way so long as they did no actual deeds of violence.—In this way they have lived by sufferance so to speak. Their camp before the retreat to the lava beds was at the mouth of Lost river, where it empties into the Tule or Rhett lake, and they got their living by hunting and fishing, and ofttimes by stealing from the settlers when they get a good chance. During last summer the country about Rhett and Klamath lakes and on the banks of Lost river was largely settled by people mostly from the neighborhood of Eugene and Jacksonville Oregon. These people were well aware of the nature of the Modocs, and knew also of their suppressed hostility, but, relying partly on the government, and partly upon their own ability to protect themselves, they lived in comparative peace and quiet.

FIRST TROUBLE WITH THE MODOCS.

During the summer of 1872 the Modocs became very troublesome to the white settlers, going into their houses, taking the meals off the table and insulting the women. Finally the settlers united in a petition to the superintendent of Indian affairs for the district of Oregon, requesting that he take measures to remove the Modocs, Captain Jack, Scarfaced Charley, and all included, to the Indian reservation on Rogue river. The superintendent laid the petition together with a statement of the case, before the commissioner of Indian affairs in Washington. That officer at once ordered that the Modocs be placed on their reservation, peacably if possible, but forcibly if necessary. The order was of the most peremptory character, and the superintendent proceeded to the Indian camp at Rhett lake to procure its enforcement. The chiefs Captain Jack and Scarfaced Charley, heard of his approach, and knowing what it meant, refused to meet him, set his authority at defiance, and sent word to him that they were fully determined to remain in their camp, and would never go on their reservation.

MAJOR JACKSON'S MARCH.

Fort Klamath is situated about forty miles north of the Indian camp. It is garrisoned by Company F, of the twenty-first infantry, and Company B, of the first cavalry, under the command of Maj. Jackson. To this point Superintendent Odeneal now repaired, and requested Major Jackson's aid in carrying out his order. He placed the order in the Major's hands, and stipulated that it should be carried out without bloodshed, if possible, and that a force sufficient to overawe the savages should be used. But the courage and disposition of Captain Jack's band seems to have been underrated, for Major Jackson started out with only thirty-five cavalry to effect the object desired.—The Indiads then numbered 100, and it was folly to believe that they would allow thirty-five cavalrymen to frighten them into submission.

SURROUNDING THE BAND IN THEIR CAMP.

On Thanksgiving Day, 1872, Major Jackson's command, acccompanied by Ivan Applegate, a settler at Clear Lake, and James Brown, messenger of the Indian camp at the mouth of Lost river.—They arrived there at early dawn and quietly surrounded the camps on either side of the river.

THE FIRST BATTLE.

When all was ready the presence of the military was made known, and instantly the camp became a scene of confusion.—Indians ran hither and thither, seized their guns and huddled together in a sullen manner, apparently ready to flee at a moment's notice. Major Jackson asked if any of the Indians spoke English.—Scarfaced Charley came forward, gun in hand, and said angrily that he did. Major Jackson then explained to Charley the nature of the order from Washington, and requested the Modocs to go to the reservation quietly. Charley interpreted to Captain Jack and the other Indians, all of whom shook their heads and turned their backs in token of unqualified refusal to obey the order. While Major Jackson was deliberating what to do, Scarfaced Charley suddenly raised his gun and fired at Lieutenant Boutelle, who stood in front of his men. This, of course, was the signal for battle. Lieutenant Boutelle promptly returned the fire, and the fight at once became general. Major Jackson lost one soldier killed and four wounded, two mortally in this fight.—Major Jackson withdrew, finding his force not sufficient to dislodge the Indians.

MURDER OF THE BROTHERTON FAMILY.

The Indians on the morning of the 20th deserted their camp, and on their march overtook William Brotherton and his two sons, who had been in the woods for a load of fuel.

The Indians, under command of Scarfaced Charley, at once stopped the teams and shot down the elder Brotherton as he sat on the wagon. The two boys tried to run, but were killed before they had gone fifty yards. The Indians then unhitched the eight horses, mounted them and started for the house, where they doubtless intended to murder the rest of the Brotherton family—the mother and two young sons, mere boys. Here they met the first check. The plucky woman suspecting that something was wrong, from the fact that they were mounted on her husband's horses, resolved to sell her life dearly. She had three rifles in the house, and putting one in the hands of each of her sons, she locked the door and built a barricade behind the windows of sacks of flour. Then she waited the approach of the Indians. They soon came up and demanded admittance. The brave woman's answer was a rifle bullet, which she sent crashing through the skull of one of the savages. The boys also began firing, and the Indians, taking shelter in some trees, returned the fire vigorously, but without doing any damage. The woman and her two sons kept up the battle, and it was not long before another Indian was killed. For two days the daring woman kept watch, rifle in hand, but the Indians did not renew their attack. She had beaten them off, and kept them at such a distance that they could not burn the house.

That night the woman and boys were rescued, and the United States troops immediately commenced an active campaign against the Modocs.

THE DEATH PENALTY.—It is admitted on all sides that the true object of punishment is to prevent crime. It is equally admitted that a penalty tends to prevent the crime against which it is levelled in proportion to its severity and the certainty and despatch with which its infliction will follow the commission of the crime. We say *despatch*, for severity and certainty alone are not enough to exhaust the deterring force of a penalty, but, on the contrary, are themselves gradually exhausted by the prospect of delay, as we may learn from the deplorable inefficiency of that supreme penalty denounced by Christianity against impenitents, the certainty of which relatively few deny, but the infliction of which no one apprehends ere the conclusion of a life which may be long. The explanation of this effect is for the philosophers, but the effect itself is recognized by criminalists and will be disputed by nobody. So far all parties to this momentous question are agreed.

At this point, however, the opponents of capital punishment make their stand, contending that the penalty of death is too severe for either certainty or despatch whilst the penalty of imprisonment for life admits of both. But does it? Does it, in fact, admit of either? It certainly admits of the chance of escape, by breaking out of prison with or without the murder of the keepers—a chance ranging through the whole period of life—and of the chance of release by executive pardon,—a chance renewable with every fresh executive throughout the same period;—two chances which, as likely to be calculated by the criminal in thought and when superadded to the ordinary chances of acquittal by fair means or foul, would go far, we may safely say, to outweigh all the other chances in the case, leaving the penalty at the least as uncertain as the the severer one now is, if not, in the estimation of the average miscreant, decidedly more uncertain. Owing to this uncertainty and the chronic nature of the penalty, moreover, imprisonment for life, as an integral penalty, would scarcely present itself at all to the minds of persons premeditating crime, who at most would see little more than imprisonment for a longer or shorter term of years; so that the penalty, besides its uncertainty, would be in effect a penalty indefinitely deferred. Its terrifying aspect would be hidden, first, by the chance that the infliction would never begin; secondly, by the chance that if it ever began it would soon end; and, finally by the chance that the certainty of the full infliction would be realized, if ever, only in a distant future. Concealed by this threefold chance the aspect of the penalty would strike the evil-minded with but little terror. On the other hand, the penalty of death, with its Gorgon head unshorn, stares them full in the face at the very outset. As respects certainty and proximity, therefore, the opponents of capital punishment might well cry quits with its advocates, an I be glad to have the cry accepted. For the purposes of this brief argument we will accept it.

But if the two penalties are equally uncertain what becomes of their equal efficiency? If a penalty is efficient in proportion to its severity and the certainty of its speedy infliction, as is agreed, it follows that, certainty being equal, the severer the penalty is the more efficient it must be. The death penalty is thus shown to be the more efficient one, and the capital argument against it stands confuted.—*New York World.*

SCIENTIFIC CRUISE AROUND THE WORLD.—The British ship Challenger, which left England about last Christmas on a scientific cruise round the world, is now at Bermuda, whence she will shortly sail for New York, her mails from England having been ordered to that port up to the 18th instant. During her cruise from Plymouth to Lisbon, Teneriffe, St. Thomas and Bermuda, she experienced good weather, and several times was able to use her drag, bringing up valuable specimens from a depth of three and three and a-half miles.

THE NEW POSTAL CARD—DESCRIPTION AND PRICES—USES OF THE CARD COUNTERFEITS, &c.—WASHINGTON, April 16.—The Third Assistant Postmaster General, E. W. Barber, has given notice that the necessary appropriation having been made for the purpose, the department will, on the 1st of May next, commence the issue to postmasters the postal cards authorized by the act of June 8, 1872.

The card adopted is 5 1-2 inches in length and three inches in width, and is made of good stiff paper, water-marked, with the initials U. S. P. O. D. in monogram. The face of the card is engraved, surrounded by a border of scroll work one-eighth of an inch in width. The one cent stamp, printed on the upper right hand corner, is from a profile bust of the Goddess of Liberty, looking to the left, and surrounded by a lathe-work border, with the words "U. S. postage" inscribed above and "one cent" below.

On the upper left hand corner are the worns "United States postal card," with directions to "write the address only on this side—the message on the other."—Underneath, and occupying the lower half of the card, are ruled lines on which to write the address, the top line being prefixed with the word "to——."

The back of the card, intended for the communication, is entirely plain, being devoid even of ruled lines. In color the body of the card is light cream, the printing velvet brown. No variation in size, shape, color or any other particular will be made from the regular style to accommodate special cases, nor will the department do any printing on the cards, beyond the engraving specified in the description.

Postal cards will be sold for one cent each, neither more nor less, whether in large quantities or small.

The object of the postal card is to facilitate letter correspondence and provide for the transmission through the mails, at a reduced rate of postage, of short communications, either printed or written, in pencil or ink. They may therefore, be used for orders, invitations, notices, receipts, acknowledgments and other requirements of business and social life and the matter desired to be conveyed may be either in writing or in print, or partially in both. In their treatment as mail matter they are to be regarded by postmosters the same as sealed letters, and not as printed matter, except that in no case will unclaimed cards be sent to the dead-letter office.

An ordinary printed business card may be sent through the mails when prepaid by a one cent postage stamp attached, but such card must contain absolutely *no written matter* except the address; otherwise it will be treated as not fully prepaid and refused admission into the mails.

All cards different from those herein described bearing embossed or printed postage stamps, and purporting to be United States postal cards are *counterfeit;* and the manufacture of such cards, or the attempt to use the same, will subject the offender to a fine of $500 and imprisonment for five years. [Sec. 178 postal code.]

Postmasters will not, under any circumstances, be permitted to reduce or exchange postal cards that may be misdirected, spoiled in printing, or otherwise rendered unfit for use, in the hands of private holders.

The department will not furnish less than 500 cards on the order of a postmaster. Individuals desiring postal cards will purchase them of a postmaster, as in no case can they obtain them upon direct application to the department.

THE DENTON MURDER TRIAL—*Conviction of Barwick.*—In the Circuit Court for Caroline county, at Denton, on Saturday the trial of John Barwick for the murder of Thomas G. Arringdale was ended.

Hon. Robert J. Jump addressed the jury in behalf of the prisoner, followed by Messrs. Harrington and Powell. The defence, in their line of argument, rested their case upon the ground that the prisoner was in a beastly state of intoxication at the time he committed the act, and was in a state of incompetency to commit a deed of wilful, deliberate and premeditated murder. George M. Russum then closed on behalf of the State, and the case was given to the jury.

The Court instructed the jury bejore retiring that its verdict might be murder in the first degree; guilty of murder in the second degree; not guilty of murder, but guilty of manslaughter; or a general verdict of not guilty.

The jury were then placed in charge of the bailiff and they retired to their room. After an hour's deliberation they returned into the Court at 11:30 o'clock P. M. with a verdict of "Guilty of murder in the second degree.

The verdict is such a one as was anticipated by almost every one from the evidence. The law fixes the sentence to imprisonment in the State Penitentiary from five to fifteen years.

BALTIMORE INDUSTRIAL CLASSES.—The Sun has compiled from the late census a list of the different trades and occupations of the inhabitants of Baltimore city, by which it appears that there are 94,737 persons who work for a living, with head or hands, of which 74,150 are males and 20,632 are females. Of the whole number 68,005 were born in the United States. Among the foreign element it will be seen the German largely predominates, there being 16,938 German born to 7,348 Irish born. the balance being distributed from among various countries.

A special states that Mr. Meacham was not fatally wounded by the Modocs, and is improving.

HANG INDIANS AS OTHER MURDERERS.—The Brooklyn (N. Y.) Eagle confirms our own views when it says that if all the Modocs were principal or accessory in the late murder of General Canby and Dr. Thomas, then let them be ingloriously hanged by the neck till they are dead, a penalty "which takes the heroic element out of the question of Indian punishment, The gallows is the best cure for Captain Jackism and Bogus Charleyism," but "we are in favor of exterminating nobody, except individual murderers, Inglan, negro or Caucasian." As to the future, we referred yesterday to a suggestion which has before occurred to us as tending to preserve the peace with the Indians, not to sell them weapons, and to put them on settlements within the limits of civilization, instead of massing them on our borders. The New York Evening Post says: "The fiction that the Indians compose independent nations, entitled to occupy such portion of territory as they please to the exclusion of other people, ought by this time to be abandoned, and the common-sense proposition adopted that they are a part of the people, and, like all the rest, subject to and amenable to the laws. If they are, as almost all Indians are, mere paupers who will not work, who disdain all labor except that of hunting, and when that fails of robbery, they should be treated as other paupers and outlaws are treated, and be put where they can do little or no mischief."

Congress, two years ago, decided that these tribes should no longer be dealt with as separate and independent nations by entering into treaties with them, but the mistake has always been in not treating them as subjects of the government, who, like other people in the country, should be compelled to obey the laws.—*Balto, Sun of Wednesday.*

☞ The Hartford Courant has published some estimates of the speed of American railroad trains, derived from the statements of various engineers. The conclusion is that no engine can run over 60 miles an hour. The stories about engines making eighty and ninety miles an hour are absurd. Some of the fastest runs have been twenty-six miles in thirty minutes, from Springfield to Hartford; eighteen miles in twenty minutes, from Meriden to New Haven; fifty-four miles in fifty-eight minutes, on the Boston and Albany road. One, at least, of these trips was made solely against time. This, then, may be taken as a fair test of American railway at its best. The average time on most of the roads may be put at about from twenty to twenty-five miles an hour. The average on the nine largest roads in England is about forty-three miles an hour. The speed of the trains on the Great Western road is the greatest of any in the kingdom, and is fifty-one miles an hour. One road—the London and Northwestern—runs its mail trains eighty-five miles without stopping—the longest run without stoppages on record.

MR. SWANN AND THE BACK PAY.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Mr. N. G. Ordway, sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives, having addressed a letter to Hon. Thomas Swann, of Maryland, in reference to the back pay to his credit in accordance with the recent act of Congress, has received the following reply:

Baltimore, April 1st, 1873—Dear Sir: On my return from New York, last evening, I received your letter of the 28th of March in reference to the back pay (amounting to $5,000) lately voted by Congress to its members, in which you say: "If you have concluded not to draw the money from the treasury or dispose of it in any manner, you can return the certificate to me unsigned." As I do not propose to accept this money, I return the certificate unsigned, as you suggest.

Very truly. THOMAS SWANN.

THE ABOLITION OF FREE MAIL MATTER.—The Post Office Gazette for April, published at Washington, has the following important reminder to publishers:

The attention of publishers is called to the necessity of arrnging their business to conform to the new postal regulation cutting off the transmission of free mail after the 30th of June. Attached to the appropriation bill for the Postoffice Department at the last session is the following:

"Provided, That all laws and parts of laws permitting the transmission by mail of any free matter whatever be, and the same are hereby repealed, from and after June thirteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three." [Approved, March 3, 1873.]

This law will exclude all exchanges between publishers, and weekly newspapers which are printed in the county where delivered, from free circulation. Regular postage must be paid, as provided for matter of this class. From and after the 30th of June, then, newspapers and periodicals now sent free will be subject to the following quarterly rates of postage:

Not exceeding 4 ounces in weight, sent to any part of the United States, weekly, 5 cents; semi-weekly, 10 cents; tri-weekly, 15 cents; six times a week, 30 cents; daily, 35 cents. Exceeding 4 ounces and not exceeding 8 ounces, 10, 20, 30, 60 and 70 cents. Exceeding 8 ounces and not exceeding 12 ounces, 15, 20, 45, 90 cents, and $1.05. Exceeding 12 ounces and not exceeding 16 ounces, 20, 40, 60 cts., $1.20 and $1.40.

MR. W. W. Corcoran has sold two hundred acres of land near Washington city to the government, as an addition to the Soldiers' Home, for the sum of $375,000. He will devote the money to an endowment to the "Louise Home," a charity created by him for impoverished ladies.

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

WHITE WHEAT—$2.00
RED WHEAT—$1.85@$1.90.
WHITE CORN—67@68 cents.
YELLOW CORN—63@64 cents.
OATS—48@53 cents.

New Advertisements.

Orphans' Court Notice.

THE ORPHANS' COURT for Kent county will meet on *Tuesday* and *Thursday* of next week, for the transaction of business. By order.

EDWIN CROUCH, Register.
April 19, 1873—1t.

Slaughter's Sweet Potatoes

FOR SEED, at the low price of $1.50 per bushel. Apply at the Travilla Farm on Chester River.

EDWARD SLAUGHTER.
April 19, 1873—3t.

SPRING MILLINERY.

MISS H. C. WRIGHT, at the old stand of Mrs. C. R. Fiddis, has just returned from the city with a full assortment of Spring Millinery, including a fine assortment of STRAW GOODS.

HATS AND BONNETS OF EVERY STYLE,

Ribbons and Flowers, Veils, Ruffings, Ladies and Gents. Neck Ties. A full stock of GLOVES, and general assortment of *FANCY GOODS.*

Thankful for past encouragement, my friends and the public are invited to call. No trouble to show Goods.

April 19, 1873—3t.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S SALE OF Personal Property.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court for Kent county, Maryland, the subscriber, admr'x. of Darius Coleman, late of Kent county, dec'd., will sell at Public Sale, on

FRIDAY, THE 25TH DAY OF APRIL, 1873,

at the late residence of deceased, in Swan Creek Neck, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following Personal Property:

FIVE HEAD OF HORSES,
SEVEN MILCH COWS, FOUR WITH CALVES;
1 YOKE OF OXEN,
2 Bulls. 15 Shotes,

1 Carriage, 1 Dearborn, 1 Ox Cart, one Wood's Reaper, in good order; 1 Grain Fan, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, and a variety of Farming Implements.

3,000 LBS. OF BACON,
2,500 lbs. Corn Blades,
100 BUSHELS OF CORN.

Four Feather Beds, Dining Room and Cook Stoves, 63 yards Carpeting, 1 set of Steel Yards, and general Household and Kitchen Furniture.

TERMS.—A credit of Six Months on all sums over Ten Dollars, on note with approved security; all sums of and under Ten Dollars, cash.

ELIZABETH A. COLEMAN, Admr'x. of Darius Coleman.
April 19, 1873—tds.

Notice to Delinquent Tax Payers.

ORDERED *by the Commissioners of Kent County,* that the following advertisement be inserted once in each week for and during four weeks successively, in some newspaper printed and published in Chestertown.

Test: JOHN RUSSELL, *Clerk to Commissioners for Kent Co.*

Real Estate in the 4th Election District

of Kent county, levied on for the payment of Taxes due, to W. A. THOMAS, Collector of said District for the year 1871, together with the names of the parties chargeable with the payment of the same, and there being no personal property in the county liable for and chargeable with the payment of said taxes, as by return of said Collector to the County Commissioners, will appear, viz:

SAMUEL SHIELDS, Heirs (colored)—*House and Lot on Cannon street, in Chestertown, opposite the residence of James A. Pearce, Esq.*
Taxes due for 1871, - - - - $4,49.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That unless the said taxes shall be paid to said *W. A. THOMAS,* Collector for said Fourth District, on or before the Twentieth day of May next, or within thirty days after this notice is completed the property so seized as aforesaid or such parts thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due, will be sold to the highest bidder, for the payment of the same, pursuant to Act of Assembly passed November session 1797.

By order of the Commissioners for Kent Co. JOHN RUSSELL, Clerk.
April 15, 1873.

By the Commissioners of Kent County, Maryland, That William A. Thomas, Collector of said county, after thirty days previous notice at the Court House door, and at the most public places in said county, and also in some newspaper published in said county, proceed to sell to the highest bidder the foregoing lot of land, or such part thereof as may be sufficient to discharge the taxes and legal charges thereon due, and the same when sold, to transfer by deed or bargain and sale to the purchaser thereof.

JOHN RUSSELL, Clerk.
April 19, 1873—5t.

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

WILLIAMINA T. 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 15th day of November 1873; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of April, 1873.

CHARLES H. BAKER. Administrator, C. T. A.
April 19, 1873—4t.

PURE WINTER BLEACHED WHALE OIL,

West Virginia Lubricating Oil, and Pure Neats Foot Oil, for sale by the pint, gallon or barrel. *C. F. STAM & BRO.*
April 12, 1873.

New Advertisements.

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Test: JOHN RUSSELL, *Clerk to Commissioners for Kent Co.*

Real Estate in the 4th Election District

of Kent county, levied on for the payment of Taxes due to C. H. DAVIS, Collector for said District for the year 1872, together with the names of the parties chargeable with the payment of the same, and there being no personal property in the county liable for and chargeable with the payment of said taxes, as by return of said Collector to the County Commissioners, will appear, viz;

SAMUEL SHIELDS' Heirs, (colored)—*House and Lot on Cannon street in Chestertown, opposite the residence of James A. Pearce, Esq.*
Taxes due for 1872 - - - - $4.65

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That unless the said taxes shall be paid to said C. H. Davis, Collector for said Fourth District, on or before the Twentieth day of May next, or within thirty days after this notice is completed, the property so seized as aforesaid or such parts thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due, will be sold to the highest bidder, for the payment of the same, pursuant to Act of Assembly passed November session 1797.

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April 15, 1873. Clerk.

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JOHN RUSSELL, Clerk.
April 19, 1873—5t.

COLIN F. STAM. LOUIS K. STAM.

C. F. Stam & Bro.

CHESTERTOWN, Md.,
DEALERS IN
Drugs, Chemicals,
PERFUMERY,
AND
FANCY TOILET ARTICLES.

—:o:—

THOMPSON'S,
FOSTER'S IMPROVED,
BARTLETT,
MARSH, AND
REINHARDT
TRUSSES.
LONDON & PRATT AND HOWE
ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS.
SHOULDER BRACES.

—:o:—

Wax Flower Materials.

—:o:—

Books & Stationery
OF ALL KINDS,
Can be bought at City Prices from us.

—:o:—

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES,
DYE STUFFS,
AND
WINDOW GLASS
OF ALL SIZES.

—:o:—

☞ *DO NOT FAIL TO CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.*

REMEMBER, we take pleasure in displaying our Goods.

ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY ANSWERED.

C. F. STAM & BRO.
April 12, 1873.

SHERIFF'S LICENSE NOTICE.

NOTICE TO
MERCHANTS, TRADERS AND OTHERS.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
CHESTERTOWN, March 27th, 1873.

All persons and bodies corporate or politic in Kent county, who are or shall be exercising or pursuing any business, or shall be doing any act or thing, or shall be in the occupation of any house or place for any purpose for which a license is made necessary by the laws of Maryland, are hereby warned to obtain a license or renew the same on or before

THE FIRST DAY OF MAY, ENSUING,

under the penalties prescribed by said laws for the infraction thereof.

ARTHUR B. WHEATLEY, Sheriff.

N. B.—By instructions received from the Treasury Department at the Clerk's Office, all persons applying for a license of any kind, except marriage license, (which are the same as heretofore,) will hereafter have to pay the fee of fifty cents for issuing the same, making a total fee of sixty cents in addition to the cost of the license.

A. B. WHEATLEY, *Sheriff of Kent Co.*
Ap. 5—4t.

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