The Transcript.

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Saturday Morning, May 24, 1873.

PRIMARY MEETINGS.

THE DEMOCRATIC AND CONSERVATIVE VOTERS of Kent county are requested to assemble in Primary Meetings in their respective Election Districts, at the usual places of meeting, on

Saturday, June 7th, 1873,

at 2 o'clock, P. M., to select five delegates from each Election District, to meet in County Convention, at the Court House in Chestertown, on

Monday, June 9th, 1873,

at 11 o'clock, A. M., to nominate three Delegates from Kent county to the State Convention, to be hereafter held, for the nomination of State officers to be voted for at the ensuing general election; and also to nominate candidates for Clerk, Register of Wills, Sheriff, House of Delegates, and County Commissioners for Kent county; and at the time of electing said five delegates the said voters shall, in accordance with the recommendation of the County Convention held April 21st 1873, vote by ballot for candidates for Clerk, Register of Wills, Sheriff, House of Delegates, and County Commissioners: and the committee from each district shall faithfully represent and carry out the wishes of their respective districts so expressed, as far as may be practicable, in the selection of candidates.

The polls in each district to be kept open till 6 o'clock P. M.

JAMES A. PEARCE,
RICHARD C. JOHNSON,
RICHARD W. JONES,
State Central Committee for Kent Co.

WHAT IS A "NUISANCE."

The question, what is a nuisance, was much discussed in this community not many months since, and for the information of the curious we give the following from Judge Wales of New Castle County Del., in a recent charge to the Grand Jury of that county:

Nuisances are either public or private, and the former are only indictable as coming under the head of public wrongs. Private nuisances may be remedied by actions at law or abated by application in equity for an injunction, where the offending party is likely to commit an irreparable injury. Public or common nuisances can only be reached by summary action on the part of the people, or by an indictment.

Nuisance, in its largest sense, signifies anything that worketh hurt inconvenience or danger. All the acts put forth by men which tend directly to create evil consequences to the commuuity at large may be deemed nuisances where they are of such magnitude as to require the interposition of the courts.

Public or common nuisances include disorderly houses and houses of ill-fame, obstructions to navigable streams, corruption of the air or water, indecent exposure of the person, unhealthy trades, loud and unnecessary noises, noisome and offensive smells, etc.

In reference to the general question what constitutes a nuisance, technically so-called, a precise definition is of course impracticable, and the law is best explained by the particular instances of annoyances or injury which have been adjudged to be or not to be nuisances.

The following test has been laid down by Vice Chancellor Bruce: "Is the inconvenience more than fanciful or one of mere delicacy or fastidiousness; as an inconvenience materially interfering with the ordinary comfort physically of human existence, not merely according to elegant or dainty modes or habits of living, but according to plain, sober or simple notions among the English people."

It has been remarked that one of the characteristics of nuisance is, that it consists in the use of one's own property, which involves injury to the property, or other right or interest of his neighbor.—And the principle is laid down that if one carry on a lawful business in such a manner as to prove a nuisance to his neighbor he is answerable for the damages. In general it may be said that any injury to lands or houses, which renders them useless or even uncomfortable for habitation is a nuisance. Thus in regard to offensive odors, it is said, the neighborhood has a right to pure and fresh air, and a smell need not be unwholesome if it is offensive and renders the enjoyment of life and property uncomfortable, as by giving many persons headaches. So with reference to nuisances in violation of decency that whatever place becomes the habitation of civilized men there the laws of decency must be enforced. So it is a nuisance to throw, from day to day, into water used for ordinary purposes of life, any substance that renders it less pure, and excites disgust in those who use it.

Unwholesome trades, slaughter houses, operations offensive to the senses, the deposit of powder, the application of steam power to propel cars, the building with combustible material, and the burial of the dead, may all be interdicted by law, in the midst of dense masses of population, on the general and rational principle that every person ought to use his property so as not to injure his neighbors and that private interests must be made subservient to the general interests of the community.—*Land Owner.*

[illegible] on the subject has more [illegible] common nuisances and [illegible] than the [illegible] in New York [illegible] the law of evidence, and we cannot give you a better idea of the whole subject than by quoting his exact language: "Common nuisances are a species of offence against the public order and economical regimen of the State, being either the doing of a thing to the annoyance of all the citizens or the neglecting to do a thing which the common good requires. More particularly it is said to comprehend the endangering the public personal safety or health, or doing, or causing, occasioning, promoting, maintaining or continuing what is noisome and offensive, or annoying and vexatious or plainly hurtful to the public, or is a public outrage to common decency, or common morality, or tends plainly and directly to the corruption of the morals, honesty and good habits of the people; the same being being without authority or justification by law.

Hence it is indictable, as a common nuisance, to carry on an offensive trade or manufacture in a settled neighborhood or place of usual public resort or travel whether the offence be to the sight, or smell, or hearing; or to expose the citizens to a contagious disease, by carrying an infected person through a frequented street or opening a hospital in an improper place; or to use and keep gunpowder in or near a frequented street or opening a hospital in an improper place; or to use and keep gunpowder in or near a frequented place without authority therefor, or to make great noises in the the night by a trumpet or the like to the disturbance of the neighborhood; or to keep a drinking house, or a house of ill-fame, or indecently expose the person, or to be guilty of open lewdness and lascivious behavior, or to be frequently and publicly drunk, and in that state exposed to the public view, or to be a common scold, or a common eavesdropper, or to obstruct a public highway."

The catalogue of public nuisances has been made from adjudged cases which were regularly tried by a court and jury on the law and facts, the jury deciding upon the existence of the nuisance in each particular case.

In conclusion we will remind you that no length of time will justify a public nuisance. And it is no defence to an indictment for carrying on a noxious trade, that it has been carried on for more than twenty years before the neighborhood become so inhabited and used by the public as to make it a common nuisance.

WHO BURNED COLUMBIA?—The subject of the burning of the city of Columbia, South Carolina, February 17, 1865, has been revived at this late day, in consequence of evidence elicited by the examination of claims before the mixed commission of British and American claims at Washington. In the Columbia fire large quantities of cotton, some of which belonged to British subjects, were consumed, several of whom have filed claims before the commission. One of the largest losers was David Jacobs, who claims $300,000, and his counsel have visited various parts of the country to obtain testimony of Gen. Wade Hampton, who commanded the Confederate cavalry at the time of the evacuation of Columbia. The evidence of Gen. Hampton is of more interest from an official report of Gen. Sherman, soon after the war, in which he apparently was disposed to throw the responsibility of the burning of Columbia upon Gen. Hampton, which the latter promptly denied. The family residence of Gen Hampton at that time was in Columbia, and with its magnificently ornamented grounds was one of of the chief objects of curiosity and admiration to strangers visiting the city.

Evidence has also been given by General Sherman and General O. O. Howard, by which it was sought to be established that the Confederates, before evacuating Columbia, piled up a large amount of cotton in the streets and set fire to it, and that the burning of the town originated from the burning cotton. On this point General Hampton testifies that the cotton had been previously removed from the warehouses, in order to transport it to the open fields adjoining the city, but finding there was not sufficient means for transportation, it was left in Richardson street. The removal was in conformity to an order of General Beauregard, to have it moved to a place where it could be burned, if it became necessary to do so, without endangering the town. The want of transportation prevented this disposition of it, and being left in the streets, General Hampton called General Beauregard's attention to the position of this cotton, telling him that if it was burned it would endanger the town, and urged him to order that the cotton should not be burned. This he did. Being asked whether that order not to fire the cotton had been carried out by the Confederates, he answered that he knew by official investigation and by personal observation that it had not been fired by them.

Other evidence is brought to sustain this testimony, and some of the witnesses swear that they saw federal soldiers actually applying fire to buildings.

On the other hand, while it is quite clear that General Hampton had nothing to do, directly or indirectly, with the with the burning of the city, but rather sought to save it, there is no evidence showing that General Sherman ordered the burning. On the contrary he denies that he gave any orders to that end, though he adds that "if I had made up my mind to burn Columbia I would have burnt it with no more feeling than I would a prairie dog village; but I did not do it." Indeed, from what Gen. Sherman says of the feelings of the officers and men, any such orders would seem to have been almost superfluous. He says there was a universal feeling of vengeance among them to be wreaked upon South Carolina; that officers and men looked upon her as the source of our woes, and "that she thoroughly deserved extirpation;" that he feared they would burn Columbia, yet permitted them to go about the town. It is also to be observed that General Hampton says in his testimony that he knew that from Columbia to the extreme limits of South Carolina, which Sherman's army passed through, they destroyed in part or in whole every village they passed through. The villages of Barnwell, Blackwell, Graham, Beaufort Bridge, Orangeburg, Lexington, Allston, Winnesboro', Blackstock, Camden, Society Hill and Cheraw were all entirely or partially burned.

It seems clear from these facts that General Hampton is not responsible for the burning of Columbia, as indeed it was hardly reasonable to have supposed, and that its destruction was, most probably, owing to the special spirit of animosity against South Carolina which animated both officers and men of our army.

THE LATE CHIEF JUSTICE'S SENTIMENTS OF CONCILIATION—HIS VIEWS FOUR YEARS AGO.

In a letter to Capt. B. H. Manning, of Charleston, S. C., in response to an invitation in May, 1869, to attend the decoration of the graves of the Federal dead near that city, the late Chief Justice Chase used these words: "And may we not indulged the hope that ere long we, who adhered to the National cause, will be prompt also to join in commemorating the heroism of our countrymen who fell on the other side?" This phrase was so objectionable to Mr. J. E. Williams, President of a National bank in New York city, that he wrote a letter to Mr. Chase, expressing his "painful dissatisfaction" with the sentiment. Mr. Chase replied immediately, and his letter which is as follows, has just been made public:

RALEIGH, N. C., June 10, 1869.

DEAR SIR: I regret that the perusal of my letter to Captain Manning caused "painful dissatisfaction" to you, for I am sure that you are patriotic and not intentionally unjust. Doubtless you remember occasions upon which your active hostility to measures of finance which, as Secretary of the Treasury, I thought indispensable to the success of the National arms, and to the permanent welfare of the country, caused painful dissatisfaction to me. The present name of the institution which you manage with so much ability and success, shows that you have abandoned your opposition to one, at least, of those measures. It is perhaps not impossible that will change your mind as to the sentiment you censure. It seems to me that, taken in connection with the context from which your quotation separates it, its sence cannot be mistaken. It is that true patriotism requires that the close of a great civil war should be marked, not by proscription or disfranchisement, but by manifestations of sincere good will, especially from the successful to the unsuccessful, and by generous recognition of whatever was really brave and earnest and noble in those who fought on the failing side. I have no sympathy with the spirit which refuses to strew flowers upon the graves of the dead soldiers who fought against the side I took; and I am glad to know there was no such spirit among those who joined in decorating the graves of the soldiers of the Union who lie buried at Magnolia Cemetery. The Magnolia lavishes its perfumes as freely, the pleasant air breathes as softly, and the warm sun shines as brightly over Confederate as over Union graves. In the letter which has incurred your censure, I sought to put into the hearts of my countrymen, something of the Divine charity taught by the tree, the air and the sun, as well as by the precepts of our Saviour. I believe it has done some good, and I believe it will do more.

I have read your extract from the speech of "one of our brave Generals," whom you do not name. There are some good sentiments in it and some not so good. On the whole, I prefer the letter to the speech, and I am sorry to differ from you so far as to think that of the two, the letter "is more becoming" the position which I hold. The Chief Justice is, I think, not illy employed when he inculcates good-will among men. I notice that you more than intimate that my letter was prompted by ambition. It certainly was not. I do not think I ever was so ambitious as some unambitious people have represented me. At any rate, I am now unconscious of any other ambition than that of doing as much good and as little harm as possible. I have no connection with politics. I neither seek nor expect any political position, content to leave to younger men all the contentions and distinctions of political life. I shall be fully satisfied with my share of the general welfare, which it may be hoped wise and generous statesmanship, with God's blessing, will secure for our country. Very respectfully yours,

S. P. CHASE.

The Staunton (Va.) *Spectator* says: "Last week, in this county, Mr. E. Geiner, near Marl Rock Mills, shot and killed a bird, the color of a partridge, something after the crane species, which stood three feet six inches from tip to tip, and bill, when spread to the uttermost, extending eight inches. The most remarkable thing about it, is its weight—just one pound. It had talons like a hawk."

☞ A chicken was recently hatched on the farm of Mr. F. M. Snead, in Lunenburg county, Va., with the following remarkable peculiarities: It is entirely blind, being destitute of eyes, has a head like a mole, and beak like a robin. It has to be fed, eats heartily, is growing rapidly, and is now in possession of Miss Hettie Tisdale, of that county.

CHESTERTOWN, May 20th, 1873.

MR. EDITOR—Your correspondent had the pleasure, in company with two young gentlemen from this town to visit the neighboring village of Church Hill, in the beautiful county of Queen Anne's, some short time since. We proceeded by way of the Chester River Bridge, and the first incident was a small demand in the way of Bridge Toll, which left us a little poorer, but didn't hurt much, and we shortly found ourselves in the county of Queen Anne's, otherwise called the "*State*." After passing over the sand, which to the credit of our little animal we managed safely, and who seemed to be much delighted, and to possess the knowledge of being in the State and destined to Church Hill, we passed fine farms, with favorable looking wheat; beautiful woods and hills. We arrived in due time at the town, which we were informed was nearly a mile long, and rode through inspecting the dwelings and looking at the streets, and so proceeded out Broadway to the Camp meeting woods. This is a grand place for an encampment. After satisfying our curiosity we returned to the town and stopped at a church on Broadway and went in to service. We were immediately struck with the number of pretty young ladies, more than Chestertown is able to produce, in fact one of our party was so much smitten he could give no attention to the sermon.—After Church we promenaded the streets in company with a gentleman formerly of this town, who gave us all needed information, and introduced us to many.

At the first intimation of "home" a number invited us to stay to tea, one of which we accepted, and were exceedingly filled. After tea the gents who accompanied me took a lady out to ride, but your correspondent was not so fortunate, in fact he didn't see his girl, but conversed with gentlemen on politics. They say that the old *State* will give a handsome Democratic majority, next Fall.

Now Mr. Editor you can realize what kind of people live in Church Hill. They are hospitable, generous, and sociable; and oh! the ladies: they are beautiful and take the eye of a stranger instanter, we left the town reluctantly, even our horse wanted to stay longer, but after coaxing, and telling him we would visit the Hill again he appeared satisfied. My two friends are very anxious to repeat their visit, being very much smitten, your correspondent ditto, but do not tell anybody.

Yours, till next time. MODOC.

THE LOCAL OPTION LAW IN NEW YORK—VETO OF GOV. DIX.

The veto by Gov. Dix, of New York, of the local option bill which was recently passed by the Legislature of that State was not unanticipated, and its friends were therefore prepared for the message. The bill proposed to allow each community to decide by a vote of the people whether, within their respective bounds, the traffic in liquor should or should not be licensed. Gov. Dix in his message says:

"No one can be more anxious than myself to repress, by all just and effectual measures of legislation, the evils of intemperance—the undoubted source of four-fifths of all crime, pauperism and domestic misery in the State, and I would not willingly throw any impediment in the way of the praiseworthy efforts which the friends of humanity and good government are making for the purpose of remedying these evils."

The chief objection to the bill, however, he says, is:

"It leaves the people of the several cities and towns only a partial and restricted operation in deciding what it shall be lawful for them to drink within their respective municipal limits. It compels them to prohibit absolutely or virtually to accept, by declining to prohibit, every beverage which can by a possibility intoxicate. It permits them to express their wishes on a single proposition, but precludes such an expression on any other. It says to them in substance—if you wish to prohibit the use of ardent spirits within your limits, you must prohibit ale, beer and cider also, for these have, by a decision of the Court of Appeals, been classed with intoxicating liquors. If, on the other hand, you wish the inhabitants of your town or city to have the privilege of drinking beer or cider, you cannot have it unless you make the use of ardent spirits equally free from restriction. You must prohibit all or none. You cannot have the one without the other."

The Governor then adds:

"There may be, and undoubtedly are, communities in which a strong desire prevails to banish spirituous liquors, the intemperate use of which is the source of so much vice and poverty, and in which the desire is equally strong to have the use of lighter beverages unrestricted.—In order to carry out the first-named wish under this bill they must renounce the latter; or if they carry out the latter they must renounce the former. The bill, there, while professing to leave the people the largest liberty in this respect restricts them to the narrowest. They are not permitted to have a choice as to what beverages it shall be lawful to use within the respective boundaries. The bill is framed in the interest of restriction, and not of freedom of choice. I deem this narrow view of the subject exceedingly unwise. A wide difference of opinion prevails among the people of the State in regard to the propriety of distinguishing between ardent spirits and the lighter beverages, some of which do not intoxicate unless taken in uncomfortable quantities, and which, in countries where they are in general use, have proved a restraint upon the consumption of spirituous liquors, and to a great extent, a safeguard against the prevalence of intemperance. I do not assume to decide which class of thinkers may be on the right side of the question; but a just toleration of the freedom of opinion ought to restrain the advocates of either from attempting to maintain their position by compulsion."

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

WHITE WHEAT—205@212.
RED WHEAT—$1.95@$2.08.
WHITE CORN—70@72 cents.
YELLOW CORN—65@66 cents.
OATS—50@54 cents.

Married.

BENNEY—MILLER.—On Tuesday last, by Rev. R. Scott Norris, EDWARD A. BENNY, to MARY L. MILLER, both of this county.

JEFFERSON—PARSONS.—On Thursday last, by Rev. R. Scott Norris, PURNELL JEFFERSON, to MARTHA J. PARSONS, both of this county.

New Advertisements.

To the Democratic and Conservative Voters of Kent County.

THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully offers himself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Kent county. He has heretofore been a candidate on several occasions, without receiving the nomination, and has always submitted to the decision of the conventions, and cheerfully supported the nomination. If nominated and elected, I pledge myself to perform the duties faithfully, efficiently, and yet with proper feeling and moderation, and not commit myself to any "ring" or combination of persons.

H. M. ROLLISON.
Near Kennedyville, May 24, 1873.

Auditor's Notice.

The State of Maryland, use of Millaminta Peacock and 10 other Execution Creditors,
vs.
Richard Peacock,

In the Circuit Court for Kent county.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons interested in the proceeds of the sale of the Personal Estate mentioned in the foregoing cause, sold by R. W. Calder, Sheriff, under process of court, to produce their claims, authenticated according to law, before the undersigned, on or before *the 15th day of June*, 1873, at which time I will proceed to state an account, distributing the proceeds among those entitled.

EBEN F. PERKINS,
May 24, 1873—4t. *Auditor.*

Trustees of Public Schools.

The following are the Trustees appointed by the School Board, to serve for one year from May 1st, 1873, to and including May 1st, 1874.

FIRST ELECTION DISTRICT.

No. 1. Dr. H. Price, T. J. F. Smith, Ed. J. Turner.
2. William H. West, S. W. Cole, T. I. Britton, Dr. Crane, J. Chase, J. G. Edwards.
3. Jonathan Hodgson, Samuel Cacey, R. C. Johnson.
4. Jos. Kennedy, Dr. F. A. Clift, R. S. Griffith.
5. Wm. A. Brice, T. A. Jacobs, Alex. Wilson.
6. Dr. T. N. Tayman, Medford Armstrong, Philip Medders, Wm. A. Miller, H. H. Rasin, Jos. Ireland.
7. Ed. B. Woodall, E. E. Miller, Wm. T. Spry.
8. Thos. B. Price, Wm. H. Schwatka, Robert Pearson.

SECOND ELECTION DISTRICT.

No. 1. Dr. E. F. Nowland, N. W. Comegys, Capt. Lambson Boyd.
2. R. J. Lusby, John R. Gill, J. F. Wilson.
3. J. W. Hurtt, G. M. Beaston, Saml. Merritt.
4. Robert E. Wallis, Wm. Jones, D. W. Dewees.
5. George Howard, Wm. T. Hepbron, J. J. Webb.
6. Edward Slaughter, Gilbert Wood, John F. Melvin.
7. S. S. Hepbron, Wm. Ayers, G. W. Covington.
8. J. A. Roseberry, William Hepbron, Thomas Gale.
9. S. C. Sparklin, Jos. H. Hossenger, Robert Loud.

THIRD ELECTION DISTRICT.

No. 1. H. T. Jump, T. S. Wilson, J. S. Harris.
2. S. L. Crew, D. E. Jewell. J. Duyer.
3. Geo. Stephens, Lewin Usilton, G. S. Diehl.
4. W. W. Stephens, John W. Corey, Dr. S. Beck.
5. E. P. Janvier, Charles Jones, Chas. H. Jewell.
6. Major Richard Smyth, Thos. Bordley, Wm. H. French.

FOURTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

No. 1. Barney DeCorse, Bartus Trew, John Hadaway.
2. R. S. Emory, John W. Loud, Thos. S. Baker.
3. Dr. J. A. Perkins, John T. Dodd, Capt. J. H. Thompson.
4. E. F. Perkins, Wm. A. Vickers, John N. Usilton.
5. Jas. H. Plummer, Dr. J. T. Twilley, S. S. Usilton.
6. Robert Nicholson, Josias Ringgold, sr., Josias Lusby.
7. T. C. Parsons, William H. Stewart, Capt. Bacon.
8. Thomas P. Dixon, David Biddle, Thomas Hynson.

FIFTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

No. 1. David Jones, B. F. Sappington, Thomas Glenn.
2. R. B. Wilson, Frank Legg, Vachel Burgess.
3. A. J. Wickes, Benj. Durden, 6, A. Leary.
4. Thos. R. Strong, Harry Gresham, Benjamin Adkinson.
5. Edward Smith, A. J. Rees, Dr. S. G. Fisher.
6. A. T. Thomas, Luther Kendall, T. J. Vickers.
7. John Brice, J. W. Crew, Owen Connelly.
8. R. W. Jones, J. K. Bruff, James H. Gale.
9. T. W. Skirven, Thomas A. Hulme, Thomas Hague, sr.

In Districts where there are colored schools, the Trustees of the white schools shall act as Trustees of the colored schools also. C. G. RICHAUD,
May 24, 1873—1t. Examiner.

New Advertisements.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

Eben F. Perkins, new administrator of the goods and chattels of Ezekiel C. Jones, late of Bonham, Fannin county, Texas, deceased,
vs.
Clement F. Jones and Geo. W. T. Perkins, Co-Trustees under the last Will and Testament of E. F. Chambers, late of Kent county, dec'd., for the heirs of Elizabeth A. Jones, Geo. W. T. Perkins, Executor and Trustee, under the last Will and Testament of said E. F. Chambers, Clement F. Jones, Jr., Milnor Jones, Benj. C. Jones, Marshall Jones, and Elizabeth A. Jones.

In Equity. April Term, 1873.

THE OBJECT OF THIS SUIT is to procure a Decree requiring the said Clement F. Jones and George W. T. Perkins, Trustees and Executor, to set forth an account of the personal estate of the said Ezekiel C. Jones, late of Bonham, Texas, now in their hands, the amount and particulars thereof, and that the same may be paid or passed over to the complainant to be administered according to law.

The Bill states that the Orphans' Court for Kent county, in the State of Maryland, has granted Letters of Administration on the personal estate in Kent county, Maryland, of the said deceased, as by a certificate thereof, given by the Register of Wills and filed with the Bill, will fully appear. That the complainant is unable to possess himself of the estate of the said Ezekiel C. Jones, but that the same is held and possessed by two of the defendants, the said Clement F. Jones and Geo. W. T. Perkins, Trustees and Executor, as aforesaid, under and by virtue of the last Will and Testament of Ezekiel F. Chambers, late of Kent county, deceased, which is particularly set forth in the Bill, and a copy of which said will, marked Exhibit "A," is filed therewith. The Bill further shows by accompanying Exhibits that the Rev. Clement F. Jones, Trustee, under and by virtue of the authority in the will of the said Ezekiel F. Chambers in him vested, decided that Ezekiel C. Jones, one of the devisees, the child of Elizabeth A. Jones, was fit and competent to receive the estate devised to him by his Grandfather, the said Ezekiel F. Chambers, and allowed him to receive his rateable portion of the estate so devised, and ordered his Co-Trustee, the said George W. T. Perkins, to pay over the same to the said Ezekiel C. Jones. That the said Ezekiel C. Jones since, and before he had received any part of the money or estate so devised and so directed to be paid over, died intestate in the State of Texas, leaving as his heirs-at-law, his father, the Rev. Clement F. Jones, and Clement F. Jones, Jr., Milnor Jones, Benjamin C. Jones, Marshall Jones, and Elizabeth A. Jones, his brothers and sister: that the Orphans' Court for Kent county, Maryland, granted Letters of Administration as aforesaid: that the said Clement F. Jones and George W. T. Perkins, Trustees and Executor; refused to pay over any part of the said deceased's estate, or to render any account of the aforesaid personal estate in their hands: and that the said defendants, with the exception of the said George W. T. Perkins, reside out of the State of Maryland.

It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainant, by causing a copy of this Order to be inserted in some newspaper published at Chestertown, Kent connty, Maryland, once in each of four successive weeks before the 30th day of June next, give notice to the said absent defendants of the object and substance of this Bill, warning them to appear in this court in person or by solicitor, on or before the 30th day of September next, to answer the premises and show cause, if any they have, why a Decree ought not to pass as prayed.

JESSE K. HINES, Clerk.
May 17th, 1873.
True copy—Test':
JESSE K. HINES, Clerk.
May 24, 1873—5t.

TAX COLLECTOR'S SALE.

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,
April 15, 1873. Clerk.

Ordered, by the Commissioners of Kent county, Maryland, That Wm. 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 conny, 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.*

Notice is hereby Given,

In pursuance of the above order, that if the taxes due on the land aforesaid are not paid within thirty days from this date, the said lands, or such parts thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon, together with the cost of advertising the same, will on

SATURDAY, THE 28TH DAY OF JUNE, 1873, *at the Market House in Chestertown*, at 11 o'clock A. M., be sold to the highest bidder, for the payment of the fame.

CHALES H. DAVIS,
May 24, 1873—5t. *Collector for* 1872.

A CARD

To the Democratic and Conservative Voters of Kent County.

At the instance of numerous friends, I have consented that my name should be submitted to your County Convention for the nomination as a candidate for the House of Delegates, under the persuasion that my nominatiion would tend to promote the harmony and secure the success of the party at the ensuing election. But, being now convinced that my nomination, under the special circumstances of the canvass, would probably tend less to the harmony and success of the party than that of another who may be selected in my stead, I have concluded to withdraw from the list of aspirants for nomination to that honorable and responsible position.

In thus withdrawing from the canvass I am actuated by no other motive than that of advancing the interest and securing the success of my party, to the nominees of which I pledge the most cordial support. STEPHEN BOYER.
Near Massey's, May, 15, 1873—2t.

CARD.

To the Democratic and Conservative Party of Kent county: The undersigned respectfully announces himself a candidate for the nomination for Register of Wills of Kent county, to be voted for at the next general election. Having devoted forty odd years of my life faithfully to that party and never received any office of profit, I now ask my friends to give me this office, for one term only.

The public's ob't. serv't,
May 10, 1873. G. M. HART.

Fruit Growers, Attention!

THE AMAZON
RED RASPBERRY

Is the earliest, hardiest and most productive variety known: 300 per cent. more profitable than any other Fruit cultivated. For convincing proof of this strong assertion, call on or address

J. & W. K. JUDEFIND.
Edesville, Kent county, Md.

P. S.—The public are invited to see this fruit in bearing after June 18th.

A few thousand to put out on shares.
May 17, 1873—3t.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between J. T. Twilley and Fredus Aldridge, in the coal business, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

All outstanding claims due the late firm must be settled by June 1st, or they will be collected by legal process.

J. T. Twilley is authorized to receipt for the late firm.

J. T. TWILLEY,
FREDUS ALDRIDGE.
May 10, 1873—3t.

Coal, Coal.

THE business will be continued by the undersigned on a *CASH BASIS.*

J. T. TWILLEY.
May 10, 1873—3t.

Kent County Agricultural Association

No. 1,

Will hold its third Annual Fair at Worton Station, commencing on

Tuesday, September 30th,

and continuing three days.

Ample provision is being made to secure every possible benefit to exhibitors and visitors.

Bids received for the following privileges:

Refreshment and Dining Saloon; Soda Fountain; Horse Pound; Barber Shop.

☞ For Premium Lists and other information, address (enclosing stamp) the Secretary,

E. A. VANNORT, M. D.,
Hanesville, Kent Co., Md.
April 5, 1873—3t.

HAIR AND LIME.

On hand and for sale PLASTERER'S HAIR and WHITEWASH LIME, by the peck or barrel.

May 3, 1873—3m. J. W. CARROLL.

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