The Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Saturday Morning, Nov. 22, 1873.

THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

The weakening of the cords that bind Cuba to Spain until they now seem ready to part, make the future of that island a subject of immediate and immense practical interest to the Government and the people of the United States. Even if the Colonial tie seemed about to be sundered by causes that did not so touch our national sensibilities as the recent insult to our flag and the barbarous cruelty of the late executions, this would still be a question of the first magnitude requiring the keenest scrutiny of our statesmen. The answer made by our Government to the proposal of England and France, in 1852, to bind the country by a tripatite convention never to acquire Cuba, expressed a political truth which is as timely to-day as it was on that occasion, namely, that "the condition of Cuba is mainly an American question, and to a limited extent only, a European question." But as an American question it does not merely concern the United States, but all the countries bordering on the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea, including Mexico, all the Central American States, and the northern States of South America. None of these are in a position to act in this juncture with influence and effect; and it is the duty of the United States as the leading representative and only efficient guardian of the general interests of this continent, to act in a spirit of generous magnanimity in protecting the share of its younger sisters in a common heritage. Our Government should have sufficient largeness of view to see that it is not merely national interests, but continental interests, that are involved in political status of Cuba when she ceases to be a colony, and that our Government is bound to consider these interests as a trust committed to its keeping for the common benefit. A strict regard for justice and the rights of other American communities, will conduce more to covetous, grasping spirit of acquistion.

The importance of Cuba does not consist so much in its fertility, its valuable tropical productions, and other natural-wealth, as in its magnificent position and the physical circumstances which connect it with other countries. It is one of the two or three most important commercial and defensive sites on the globe. It will be in the next century what Constantinople might be in the hands of an enlightened Government; it will be a great deal more than the Isthmus could ever become if a beneficent convulsion of nature should open a gateway of commerce by connecting the waters of the Pacific Ocean and the Caribbean Sea.

The only navigable passage between the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico skirt the coasts of Cuba. A strong naval power in possession of that island could interdict all commerce between the trading nations of the world and every port along the thousand miles to coast from the southern point of Florida of the Gulf of Venezuela. The possession of Cuba with its capacious harbors would protect our Gulf States against attack by any European power, and its possesion by Mexico would equally protect her Gulf shores. Pakenham's expedition against New Orleans, which was fitted out from the port of Kingston in Jamaica, could never have reached the mouth of the Mississippi if we had held Cuba, and after his signal defeat by General Jackson he never could have escaped if his shattered expedition had not been able to put into Havana and refit. And so also the two French expeditions against Mexico at different periods could not have succeeded if the French had been unable to make Havana their base of operations.

The hasty idea thrown out in some quarters that the appropriate destiny of Cuba would be as a member of an Island Confederacy consisting of all the West Indies, springs from a profound misconception of its physical and political relations. It is so situated that it could protect several countries on the mainland from European assailants; but not so situated that it could afford equal protection to the other islands. By its proximity to all the channals of approach, it could easily guard the ports of our Gulf States, the mouth of the Mississippi, the eastern coast of Mexico and Central America; but Santo Domingo, Porto Rico, and other islands, would be as much exposed in a political confederacy with Cuba as they would be alone. Between the inhabistants of the West India Islands there is no common political feeling or bond of sympathy. Besides, Great Britain, which holds sixteen of these island and groups of islands, with neighboring possessions in Honduras and Guiana, is not likely to give them up in the time of any man now living; and it is idle and preposterous to talk of a West India Conderation as having any relation to the present problem of Cuba.

The most natural political connection for Cuba, if she were to be annexed to another country after her separation from Spain, would be with Mexico, if Mexico, were a strong state with a stable Government, Havana would be to Mexico what New York is to the United States—the great emporium of its commerce. Mexico has no good harbors on the Gulf; the harbors of Cuba are large, safe, numerous, and excellent. Mexico and Cuba were politically of Spanish origin, both starting as colonies of Spain; they speak the same language, profess the same religion, have similar manners and customs, and would form a homogeneous nation. Cuba would be the commercial if not the political capital, and the concentration of trade, wealth, and intelligence, would give it a great ascendancy in all Mexican affairs. But this connection, so fit and natural by origin, race, language, religion, manners and physical situation, is rendered impossible by the weak and distracted condition of Mexico which disqualifies her for protecting so important an insular acquisition. In times when they were both colonies of Spain, the mother country deemed them necessary to each other, regarding Cuba as the natural defence of Mexico. Humbolt, in his Political Essay on New Spain, said: "In the present state of affairs (1803-4) the coast of Mexico is a military dependence of Havana, which is the only neighboring port that affords shelter to squadrons; it is therefore the most important point in the defence of the eastern shores of Mexico. For this reason the Government has expended enormous sums in its fortification since its capture by the English. The court of Madrid, fully aware of its own interests, has established the principle that in order to preserve Mexico, the dominion of the Island of Cuba must be maintained."

Annexation of the United States, which is the uppermost idea in the minds of our own people, lacks most of the advantages which would render that island so suitable on acquisition for Mexico. But we possess the one advantage which renders it impossible for Mexico at present. We are strong enough to protect and hold it against European aggression. Commercially it would be nearly as valuable to us independent or as an appanage of Mexico as it would be as a part of the United States; and politically it would, with its present population, he misplaced as a member of the Union. There are no ties of sympathy between its people and ours. It is too important and populous to be governed under our system as a Territory, and it is unfit for self-Government as a State. Its possession would afford constant temptations, and even justifications, for treating it as our States cannot be treated without subverting the principles which lie at the foundation of our Government Its annexation is to be deprecated as fraught with incalculable dangers, especially with the elements of disturbance which exist in the South since the late war.

An Island Confederation being absurd, annexation to Mexico impossible, and to the United States dangerous, there remains only the independence of Cuba as the sequence of her seperation from Spain. She could maintain her standing as a nation by a treaty with the United States in which free commerce should be given by her in exchange for protection against foreign aggression. Mutual free trade between the two, and a zoll-verein for regulating trade with other countries, would make Cuba precisely as valuable to us commercially as if she were annexed; and her internal political security could be established by a protectorate for any form of Government which her people might choose to adopt. With her independence thus guaranteed, with her trade as free as ours, capital, enterprise and business talent would be attracted to the island, and with her unequalled advantages of situation, products and fertility, Cuba might become relatively as great in the commerce of the world as Holland was two centuries ago.—*N. Y. World.*

THE CONVICTION OF TWEED.

The second trial of Wm. M. Tweed, the "Boss," as he is called, on the indictment charging him with complicity in the robberies from the city treasury of New York, has resulted in his conviction. After the repeated failures of justice in bringing to punishment the author of these astounding frauds upon the New York city treasury there was a natural apprehension that moneyed influence would, in the end, be successful in ensuring the escape of the criminal. Powerful as Tweed was he has not only been convicted, but Mr. Tremaine, the counsel for the prosecution, said that in moving for judgment he would ask that a separate term of imprisonment be named on each one of the counts on which Tweed was convicted, under different claims, making fifty-five distinct claims and two hundred and four counts. Whether this motion be granted or not, and Tweed be thereby virtually consigned to imprisonment for life, his fate is likely to become a solemn lesson, and one which is unfortunately much needed in this country, to all who hold public trusts, that they are placed in them not to enrich themselves but for the good of the public, and that when they violate their trusts by plundering instead of protecting the public interests they need not hereafter expect immunity from the punishment of crime.

TIT FOR TAT.—The Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist has the following:

Thomas A. Scott and John W. Garrett, the magnates of the Pennsylvania Central and Baltimore and Ohio railroads, have long been at loggerheads. In the days of inflation Tom Scott had Garrett very hard pressed indeed; but the collapse of the financial balloon has relatively changed positions for these redoubtable foemen. While Scott has to resort to evasion to make an attempt at future dividends, Garrett has just paid his stockholders in cash. While the Pennsylvania Central has to halt in its mighty undertakings, the Baltimore and Ohio continues its important extensions, and is as solid and as solvent as Rothschild.

"Let Hercules himself do what he may,
But cat will mew and dog will have his day!"

THE CUBAN OUTRAGE.

To show the drift of public sentiment in the Cuban outrage, we give a few extracts representing the general feeling:

From the Boston Post.

The act at which the whole world now shudders follows naturally as a consequence of the weak, silly and pusilanimous policy pursued by Secretary Fish towards the Spanish authorities in Cuba. There can be no question that had the sanctity of the American flag and the rights of American citizens been maintained heretofore with any degree of vigor, this seizure of a vessel carrying our registry and our colors and this murder of our citizens would never have occurred. The dispatches which Mr. Fish has been so busily inditing since the beginning of the troubles, have been received at Santiago, and the contemptuous answer comes in the announcement of continued executions. The responsibility for these lives and for future complications rests upon Mr. Fish and his shamefully weak foreign policy.

From the Boston Globe.

The news which comes to us from Cuba of the summary execution of the captain and thirty-five of the crew of the Virginius, in addition to those already executed, calls for prompt action by our Government against the perpetrators of this dastardly outrage. While we do not believe it was done with the sanction of the authorities of Madrid, we have a right to demand that retribution should be visited upon the bloodthirsty volunteers by whom it was perpetrated. They have before now manifested their wanton disregard of the usages of civilized warfare, and the ordinary dictates of humanity and justice demand that they should receive condign punishment.

From the New York World.

In 1842 our Government made a solemn declaration to that of Great Britain of the rule by which it would thereafter be guided. That rule announces, therefore, what will hereafter be the principle maintained by this Government. In every regularly documented American merchant vessel, the crew who navigate it will find their protection in the flag which is over them." This important principle, so essential to the National honor, must be maintained at all hazards and at every cost.

From the Worcester Spy.

Other civilized nations have borne long enough with the savage ferocity of the exponents of Spanish rule in Cuba. Spain could not reasonably have been expected that they would so patiently endure the disgraceful and inhuman spectacle. Toleration of her weak compliance with the bloody eccentricities of her Cuban subjects is exhausted. Whether Cuba should be independent of Spain or not is a question with which the United States as a nation have no right to interfere, but we have a right to demand that some recognized Power shall be answerable for the conduct of the Cubans so far as it affects the rights and the lives of our citizens, and if Spain cannot give us redress for injuries and security against their repetition, she should stand aside and let us deal directly with the authors of them.

MR. SUMNER'S VIEWS.

The Tribune published Wednesday the following letter of Senator Sumner, which was to have been read at the Cuban indignation meeting last Monday night, but which the committee state was received too late:

BOSTON, Nov'r. 16.—Gentlemen: It is not in my power to be with you at your meeting to ask for justice in Cuba. Allow me to add that, longing for immediate emancipation in this neighboring island, where slavery still shows its infamous front, and always insisting that delay is contrary to justice, I do not think it is practicable at this moment, on existing evidence, to determine all our duties.

In the recent case where civilization has received a shock it is very easy to see that no indignation at the dreadful butchery, inconsistent with the spirit of the age, but unhappily aroused by an illicit fillibustering expedition from our own shores kindred to that of the Alabama, for which England has been justly condemned in damages, can make us forget that we are dealing with the Spanish nation, struggling under terrible difficulties to become a sister Republic, and therefore, deserving from us present forbearance and candor. Nor can we forget the noble President whose eloquent voice pleading for humanity and invoking our example has so often charmed the world.

The Spanish Republic and Emelio Castelar do not deserve the menace of war from us. If watchwords are needed now, let them be immediate emancipation and justice in Cuba, success to the Spanish Republic, and honor and gratitude to Emelio Castelar, and peace between our two nations.

Bearing these in mind, there will be no occasion for the belligerent preparations of the last few days, adding to our burdensome expenditures several millions of dollars and creating a war fever to interfere with the general health of the political body.

I am, gentlemen, your faithful servant,
CHARLES SUMNER.

DREDGERS CAUGHT.—Capt. Lemuel Mitchell, the new commander of the oyster sloop Nannie Merryman, has commenced business as if he was in earnest. The day after taking command he sailed into Miles river and captured seventeen dredgers and took them before Justice Warren at St. Michaels. Eleven were fined $100 and $200 each, one acquitted, and the rest held for further hearing. The five held over escaped on Sunday night and sailed down the river.

BISHOP CUMMINS'S SECESSION—CRITICISM IN HIS DIOCESE.

The action of Bishop Cummins in retiring from the duties of his office is still commented on by the religious and secular press. We take the following from the Louisville Courier-Journal of Saturday last:

"In a private letter addressed to a clergyman of this city, Bishop Cummins states that the step he has taken has cost him a bitter struggle, but that he proposes to continue the functions of his episcopal office in another direction, intimating the founding of a phase of episcopacy, it is supposed by some of his friends based on the prayer book advocated by Bishop White in the last century, which will contain no tendency to what theologians call "sacerdotalism," against which Bishop Cummins has been very much opposed, giving as a reason that clothing the officiating minister with the functions of a sacrificing priest in the administration of the sacraments is contrary to the articles of the Church.

"Bishop Cummins has repeatedly expressed his opposition to all phases of ritualism, in sermons preached in the city and other portions of the diocese. Some of the churches of this city, it is known, have been opposed to him because of his strictures upon surpliced boy choirs, genuflexions, ecclesiasticism, etc. So far has this feeling gone of late years that some of the churches have declined to avail themselves of his episcopal visitations, and have sent for bishops of neighboring States to officiate in the rite of confirmation. By these congregations the recent act of Bishop Cummins in participating in the communion services of a Presbyterian church in New York city has been regarded with considerable disapproval, and has rendered him more unpopular in them than ever."

Rev. Dr. J. N. Norton, rector of Christ church, said of the bishop's withdrawal: 'My candid opinion is, that it has relieved the Church from the painful necessity of presenting the bishop for trial for breaking his consecration vows.' Dr. Norton did not think that any convention would be called to elect another bishop in place of Bishop Cummins.

We subjoin the following biographical sketch of the bishop:

Right Rev. George D Cummins, D. D., was formerely in the Methodist ministry. He was born in the State of Delaware, December 11, 1822; educated at Dickinson College, Pa., graduated in 1841; ordained deacon by Bishop Lee, of Delaware, in October, 1845, and Priest by the same prelate in July, 1847; received the degree of D. D., form Princetown College, in 1856. His first parish was Christ church, Norfork, Virginia; the next St. James's church. Washington, District of Columbia; the next St. Peter's church, Baltimore, Maryland; and last Trinity church, Chicago, Illinois. While in charge of this parish he was elected assistant Bishop of Kentucky; consecrated in Christ church, Louisville, Kentucky, November 18, 1866, by the Bishop of Vermont assisted by the Bishops of Kentucky, (Smith,) Iowa, H. W. Lee, who also preached the sermon;) Assistant Bishop of Indiana, (Taloot,) Tennessee, (Quintard,) Missionary Bishop of Nebraska, (Clarkson,) and the Bishop of Pittsburg, (Kerfoot.)

HON. D. W. VOORHEES RETIRES FROM POLITICS.

Hon. D. W. Voorhees, of Indiana, has announced his intention to retire from politics, saying that on the new questions to arise new men will be needed. In a conversation recently he made the following statement:

"I have made my last political speech before the people, and I am glad of it. The pleasure of pursuing my private concerns as a citizen is exceedingly grateful to my feelings, more so than you can conceive. I went early into politics. I might have been elected to Congress at twenty-four; had my age allowed I should have been. I have been nine years at Washington, and know all about it. I have fought my battles as I conceived to be right. But all the old issues have passed away, and henceforth new ones will arise. And upon the new questions a new set of men will be demanded by the people. Some old politicians try to force themselves into notice after their day has gone by, but it is very unwise. Parties will be changed in effect, but not in name perhaps. The Democratic party will liberalize its organization; and if it is done wisely, so as to unite the elements of dissatisfaction against the present order, they may be able to elect a President. The name need not necessarily be changed, but the party must be essentially a new one."

OUR LAND AND SEA FORCES.

[*From the N. Y. World Correspondent.*]

WASHINGTON, November 17.—A prominent naval officer remarked to-day that in case of war the vessels we now have in commission, with those that can be put in commission without delay, would be ample for the convoy and protection in landing on the island of Cuba of a very large force and for carrying all the amunitions of war required. This fleet would also be strong enough to keep open communications between the army in Cuba and this country, or such other points as might be deemed necessary. He apprehended no difficulty in getting all the transports that would be required, and entertained no doubt whatever as to the ability of our navy to cope successfully with that of Spain. For a year or two past the Navy Department has been secretly perfecting a torpedo system calculated for harbor defence and for use against an enemy's ships at sea, and it is now prepared to use these destructive engines of war with effect in defence of our harbors and against hostile ships on the high seas or in their own harbors should occasion requires. Orders are now being prepared at the Navy Department for officers in command of distant naval stations, instructing them what course to pursue in case of a war with Spain. The Kansas is expected to arrive at Santiago to-night or to-marrow morning. Should Congress declare war against Spain or authorize the President to take such steps to secure reparation for the Virginius outrage as may lead to hostilities, it will be necessary to empower the Executive to raise and equip a sufficient force of volunteers to enforce such measures as may be decided on, as no eousiderable portion of the regular army can well be spared from its present duty of protecting the frontiers and keeping hostile Indians in subjection. Should a cali for volunteers be issued, it is believed it would be promptly responded to by a large nember of the veterans of the late war, Federal and Confederates, and in the estimation of competent officers no better material can be found in any country. From advices received here the war feeling in the South is intense, and the people are ready to spring to arms at a moment's notice to avenge the insults to our flag. The War and Navy departments have received numerous letters from old officers of the army and navy who served in the late war offering their services in case of a war with Spain.

Died,

LAWS.—On Sunday, Nov'r. 16th, at the residence of Macomb Clayton, Esq., at Head of Sassafras, ALEXANDER A. LAWS, in the 65th year of his age.

KRUSEN.—At Still Pond, on the 12th inst., CHRISTIAN CONNER, youngest son of C. B. and M. E. Krusen, aged one yeur and fifteen days.

Oh, Lord, forgive the parents' wish
That death might spare their son,
But fill their hearts with grace to say,
Thy will, oh God, be done.

New Advertisements.

COMMISSIONS RECEIVED.

THE COMMISSIONS for the newly elected officers of Kent county, were received and placed on file by the Clerk of the Circuit Court, Monday, Nov. 17.

The law requires all officers to qualify within thirty days from the time of filing the commissions.

JESSE K. HINES,
Clerk of the Circuit Court
Nov. 22, 1873—2t. for Kent County.

MONEY WANTED.

ALL who are indebted to THOS. H. WHALAND for a less time than one year may claim a discount of ten per cent. on indebtedness, either on note or open account, if paid within thirty days. From one to ten years, six per cent.; and from ten to thirty years a very liberal deduction will be made. Those who are determined never to pay will call and get a receipt in full, and save the trouble of transferring from ledger to ledger. After the first day of January my books will be left with a collector.

T. H. WHALAND.
Nov. 22, 1873—tf.

VENDUE.

BY Virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Kent county, the undersigned, as Executor of George W. Beck, will offer at Public Sale, at the late residence of said deceased, on Swan Creek, near Rees' Corner, on

Wednesday, December 3d,

1873, his entire Personal Property, consisting of

TEN HEAD OF HORSES

AND TWO LAST SPRING COLTS;

SEVEN MILCH COWS,
Two Heifers,
1 YOKE OF OXEN,
THREE STEERS, THREE YEARS OLD;
16 HEAD OF SHEEP,
about 18 fattening Hogs,
16 Fine Shotes,
1 CARRIAGE AND HARNESS,
1 FARM WAGON AND HARNESS,
1 DEARBORN, 1 OX CART, 1 DRAY,
1 WOOD'S REAPER,
1 BUCKEYE MOWER,
2 Fans, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Rollers, and other Farming Utensils.

About 3,000 lbs. CORN BLADES,

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE,

consisting of 5 Feather Beds and Bedding, 3 Mattresses, Carpets, Bureaus, Chairs, Tables, 1 Large Cook Stove, 3 Coal Stoves, and other articles not necessary to mention.

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

TERMS OF SALE.—All purchases of ten dollars and under, cash; all over that amount a credit of Nine Months, with note and approved security. No property to be removed until the terms are complied with.

GEO. T. HOLLYDAY, Exc'r.
U. A. C. GARRETT, Auct.
Nov. 22, 1873—tds.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letters of Administration on the personal estate, in Kent county, Maryland, of

WILLIAM A. BRICE,

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 subscribers, on or before the 6th day of June, 1874; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under our hands this 6th day of November, 1873.

MARY A. BRICE,
GEORGE H. BRICE,
Nov. 8, 1873—4t. Administrators.

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

WHITE WHEAT—$1.65@1.72.
RED WHEAT—$1.60@1.65.
WHITE CORN—67@73.
YELLOW CORN—65.
OATS—46@48 cts.

New Advertisements.

VENDUE.

THE subscriber will offer at Public Sale, at "Mount Airy," the late residence of Daniel Hanes, near Hanesville,

On Monday, December 1st,

1873, the following property:

SIX HEAD OF HORSES,

among them two excellent BROOD MARES, both in foal by LEGATEE;

1 Yoke of SUPERIOR OXEN,
ONE THOROUGH-BRED
DEVON BULL,
three years old;

A number of MILCH COWS
YOUNG CATTLE AND CALVES;
15 FAT HOGS,
and a lot of Excellent
Chester White Shotes,
And three Brood Sows

with pig by my Thorough-bred Chester Boar "*BISMARCK, JR.*;" also a lot of Farming Utensils, including 2 Wagons, 2 Carts, 1 *WOOD'S REAPER*, nearly new; one *IRON ARM AXLE CORN DRAY, NEARLY NEW, AND HAS never been used;* Dearborns, 3 Sleighs, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, &c., &c.

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

TERMS OF SALE.—All sums of ten dollars and under, cash; over that amount, the note of the purchaser for nine months, with approved security. No property to be removed until the terms are complied with.

E. A. VANNORT, M. D.
U. A. C. GARRETT, Auct.
Nov. 22, 1873—4s.

Tax Payers of the Third District.

YOU will find me at W. V. LUCAS' Store every Saturday afternoon, and hope that you will make it convenient to pay your Taxes as soon as possible, as I am badly pressed for money.

To those who are in arrears for 1872 I would say that I owe considerable to the School Board, and have got to pay it soon, and if you compel me to advertise your property I shall collect for 1872 and 1873.

WM. HEPBRON.
Nov. 18, 1873—3t. *Collector.*

VENDUE.

THE subscriber having discontinued farming, will sell at Public Sale, at his farm near Chesterville, on

Tuesday, December 2, 1873,

at 10 o'clock A. M., the following personal property:

2 Mules, 2 Horses,
TWO COLTS,
6 Milch COWS,
1 Bull,
FOUR CALVES,
15 Head of FAT HOGS,
ONE FARM WAGON,
ONE MILL WAGON,
ONE CARRIAGE,
One Pennington REAPER,

One Corn Sheller, one Dixie Fan, one Wheat Rake; Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Hoes, Shovels, Rakes, &c., &c., Wagon Gears, Carriage Harness, and lot of Plow Gears.

A Lot of good Timothy Hay and CORN BLADES.

TERMS.—Sums of Ten Dollars and under, cash; on sums over that amount a credit of Nine Months, on note with approved security. Property not to be removed until the terms are complied with.

WILLIAM T. MILLER,
Nov. 15—tds. *Near Chesterville.*

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

M. V. BOYER,

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 13th day of June, 1874; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 11th day of November, 1873.

EDGAR B. BRITTON,
Nov. 15, 1873—4t. Administrator.

$50 REWARD.

A REWARD of $50 will be paid for the arrest and conviction of THILUS MCKENNEY, (colored,) who shot Mr. Joseph H. Boyer at the election at Massey's, on Tuesday, Nov. 4th.

Nov. 8—3t. S. W. BOYER.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby prohibited from trespassing upon the premises of the undersigned, with gun, dog, or otherwise, under penalty of the law.

WM. OVEREND.
Nov. 8, 1873—3t.

Notice to Trespassers.

ALL persons are hereby notified not to trespass upon the lands of the undersigned with dog or gun, to hunt or shoot, or for any other purpose. The law will be enforced against all offenders.

JOHN W. HINES.
Nov. 8, 1873—3t.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

MORO PHILLIPS,
vs.
J. W. F. AYARS, WILLIAM AYARS, WILLIAM AYRS, EXECUTOR OF JAMES B. AYARS, THOMAS COPE AND ELIZABETH COPE, HIS WIFE, AND OTHERS.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR KENT COUNTY. IN EQUITY.

The object of this suit is to procure a Decree for the sale of certain real estate in Kent county, Maryland, of which Jas. B. Ayars, late of Germantown, Pennsylvania, died, seized, for the purpose of paying the debts of said deceased, and of distributing any surplus to his heirs at law.

The Bill states that the complainant, Moro Phillips, on or about the twenty-seventh day of April, 1871, obtained a judgment in the District Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, against Alexander McConaughy and the said James B. Ayars, for the sum of sixteen hundred and thirty-one dollars, with lawful interest thereon, which judgment still remains unsatisfied, and that the said Alexander McConaughy is wholly insolvent; that the said James B. Ayars, about the ninth of April, 1873, departed this life, leaving a Will made and executed in the State of Pennsylvania, some time in the year 1868, by which said Will the said James B. Ayars undertook to dispose of said real estate, but that said Will was not executed in due form of law to pass real estate, according to the laws of Maryland, and that said real estate, by reason of the defect of said Will, descended to the heirs at law of the said James B. Ayars. That the said James B. Ayars left the following children and descendants, his heirs at law, namely: J. W. F. Ayars, William Ayars, Joseph Ayars, Elizabeth M. Cope, wife of Thomas Cope, all children of the said James B. Ayars, and Alexander McConaughy and Chas. McConaughy, children of Rebecca McConaughy, deceased, formerly Rebecca Ayars, daughter of James B. Ayars, and wife of Alexander McConaughy, and Mary Ayars, Morton Ayars, and Edith Ayars, children of Charles Ayars, deceased, son of James B. Ayars: that the said William Ayars and Chas. McConaughy reside in Kent county, Maryland, but that J. W. F. Ayars, Joseph Ayars, Thomas Cope and Elizabeth Cope, his wife, Alexander McConaughy, Jr., and Alexander McConaughy, Sr., and the said Mary Ayars, Morton Ayars and Edith Ayars, all reside out of the State of Maryland: the bill further states that the said Alexander McConaughy, Jr., Charles McConaughy, Mary Ayars, Morton Ayars and Edith Ayars are all minors, under the age of twenty-one years, and that the personal estate of the said James B. Ayars was insufficient to pay the debts of said deceased. It is thereupon adjudged and ordered that the complainant, by causing a copy of this Order to be published in some newspaper published at Chestertown, Maryland, once in each of four successive weeks before the sixteenth day of January next, give notice to the said absent defendants of the object and substance of this Bill, and warn them to appear in this Court, in person or by solicitor, on or before the sixteenth day of March 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.
True copy—Test:
JESSE K. HINES, Clerk.
Nov. 15, 1873—4w.

Window Glass,

Window Glass,

Window Glass,

OF ALL SIZES,

FOR SALE BY THE BOX OR SINGLE PANE,

BY

C. F. Stam & Bro.

—:o:—

WINDOW GLASS CUT TO FIT ANY SASH.

C. F. STAM & BRO.

—:o:—

PURE SALT PETRE

CAN BE HAD AT

C. F. STAM & BROS.

November 15, 1873—2t.

HAIR AND LIME.

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

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