

The State-Rights' Advocate.



BY THOMAS J. KEATING. CENTREVILLE, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 20, 1860.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

Judge Martin of the Superior Court of Baltimore city delivered his opinion on Tuesday upon the Police Bill passed for Baltimore by the late Legislature. He decides that the law is constitutional. His opinion is very ably written and occupied two hours in its delivery. The case goes to the Court of Appeals.

Stevens and Hazlett the last convicts of the John Brown party, were hung at Charlestown Va. on Friday last. A vast assemblage from the surrounding country witnessed the scene.

The Georgia delegates to the Charleston Convention are said to be in favor of Mr. Cobb for the Presidency. The Delaware delegates are said to be uncommitted. Efforts are being made to change the place for the meeting of the Democratic National Convention because of the enormous charge which the Hotel keepers and others in Charleston propose to make for board &c. Baltimore is designated as a more suitable place, but the probability is there will be no change.

Hon. Lewis C. Levin, one of the founders of the "National American party" in 1843 and at one time famous as a temperance lecturer died in Philadelphia on Wednesday last. He served in Congress from 1845 to 1851 and since that time has lived a secluded life owing to the destruction of his physical and mental powers by dissolute habits.

CROWDED OUT.—Editorial and other reading matter has been crowded out this week by advertisements which were received late. Advertisements should be handed in as early as Friday if possible.

THE DISTRICT CONVENTION.—The lower counties have changed the time for the meeting of the District Convention at Easton from the 4th of April to the 28th of March. The Delegates from this county will please take notice and attend accordingly.

GODBY FOR APRIL.—This favorite periodical is upon our table replete with matter of interest to the ladies.

Letter from Mr. Howell.

The following letter, although not intended for publication, would have appeared in our last issue but was received too late. We take the liberty of laying it before our readers now, because we regard it as a complete vindication of Mr. Howell from the slanderous charge published some weeks ago in the "Times," March 9th 1860.

FRIEND KEATING:—I am much indebted to you for your reply to the despicable slander insinuated against myself in "The Times" in its last issue; but for your article I should have remained in ignorance of the "Times" man's effusion as I seldom open his sheet. My first impulse was to answer the slander but upon reflection "I thought I wouldn't" as the game would hardly be worth the powder and ball. And moreover the denial of the charge would be of little use—for any man of sound mind who believes the charge now would still believe it—for did he believe me base enough, to bring to heart a Black Republican, to run as a Democratic candidate, he would believe me base enough to lie to hide it. I heard of the charge I believe once, just on the eve of the election, although I could trace it to no responsible author and it was in rather a different shape viz: "that Dudley had got an Abolitionist on the ticket so as to secure for himself the Abolition vote which he (1) could influence." But it was coupled with such slanders as the assertion that I had been in the county but six months &c., and I then considered it as I do now an election trick which the inventors themselves did not for a moment believe, but thought might be made use of in losing me a few votes.—Although the tricks employed by some men at election time are any of them mean enough, yet this charge is one of the meanest kind, for it puts me where I can offer no proof to the contrary but my own word of honor, and however much I think of that it would carry but

ble to secure witnesses, although I have no doubt that there were men present who could at the time have testified for whom I cast my vote.

I believe that neither you nor any of my friends blame me for not answering the charge before the election. I refrained from so doing because it never was presented "square up" but hinted, insinuated; and I, in attempting to contradict a report circulated in the manner in which that was would have placed myself in the position of a man striking at the wind—the wind might blow him down but he certainly would not affect the wind. Thanking you for your reply to "The Times" I remain sincerely Your friend,

R. L. HOWELL

Removal of Judge Stump.

Governor Hicks has removed Judge Stump from the Criminal Court of Baltimore, in pursuance of the address of the Legislature. The following are copies of the documents and proclamation sent to the Sheriff:

(copy.)

STATE OF MARYLAND. OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE ANNAPOLIS, March 10, 1860

To the Sheriff of Baltimore City: Sir.—The General Assembly of this State, on the 9th instant, presented to the Governor an Address, concurring in by two-thirds of the members of each House in which they request him "to remove Henry Stump from the office of Judge of the Criminal Court of Baltimore."

The Governor, having considered this Address, and his duty under the circumstances, has determined, in pursuance of the authority conferred in such cases by the Constitution, to comply therewith, and to remove Judge Stump.

He has therefore, ordered the Seal to be placed, to a Proclamation to that effect, herewith enclosed, which he has directed me to transmit to you, to be by you exhibited and published in the Criminal Court of Baltimore, and elsewhere within your bailiwick.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant, JAMES R. PARTRIDGE, Secretary of State.

THE STATE OF MARYLAND.

To all whom these presents shall concern greeting.

Whereas, The General Assembly of Maryland, at its January session, 1860, did on the 9th day of March in said year, by the joint address of the two Houses, two-thirds of the members of each House concurring therein, request and desire the Governor to remove from the office of Judge of the Criminal Court of Baltimore the Hon. Henry Stump, now the Judge of said Court, and whereas the Governor of this State, considering the same, is convinced that it is his duty, under the circumstances, to comply:

Now, therefore, these are to certify and witness, that I, Thomas Holliday Hicks, Governor of the State of Maryland, do hereby, in pursuance of the address aforesaid, and in virtue of the authority conferred, and duty imposed in such cases by the Constitution and the Declaration of Rights of this State, remove the said Henry Stump from the said office of Judge of the Criminal Court of Baltimore.

T. H. HICKS.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set the Seal of Maryland, at Annapolis, on this 12th day of March, in the year 1860.

By the Governor, JAMES R. PARTRIDGE, Secretary of State.

Judge Stump has communicated the following address to the Grand and Petit Juries of the Criminal Court:

To the Gentlemen of the Grand and Petit Juries of the Criminal Court:

I meet you to-day for the purpose of taking leave and paying my heartfelt respects to you for a proper discharge of your official duties, and friendly bearing towards me as Judge of this court, during an arduous period of eight years. I also bid an affectionate adieu to all the officers of this court, whether they be friends of mine or personally prejudiced against me.

I was elected Judge by the unsolicited nomination of the convention and the voluntary suffrages of a large majority of the legal voters of this great city, whom the Constitution appointed to select for themselves a Judge, with whose qualifications they were known to be better acquainted, than those who have, (without any trial) undertaken to remove me.

I am certain that I have not condemned the most humble person except upon a full and fair examination of the law and evidence, and the facts and the unanimous finding of an unprejudiced jury, and then I have endeavored to temper justice with mercy, according to the laws of the land and the circumstances of each case.

I am happy to state that the report of the committee does not charge me with corrupt crime but with intoxication, which, want of dignity, and degrading the Court of Appeals in the present case, which I removed to the County for trial, where he was

habitually intoxicated or not, better than the members of the Legislature who never were present at the trials in the court, and most of whom I have good reasons for saying never read the rebutting testimony offered from the mouths of the most conscientious and honorable jurors and other citizens.

The testimony against me was taken in secret, without any notice given to me that the committee were proceeding against me. Leading questions were framed by some members of the committee beforehand, and put to the witnesses against me, so as to indicate and elicit, from each witness the expected answers. The rebutting testimony was not all printed half an hour before the Joint Committee made their separate reports to each House. My counsel were absent when the case was set down for the action of the House of Delegates, and I was permitted to make a few remarks, limited to time, which I consumed principally in reading such parts of the rebutting testimony as was printed, and part of which was omitted.

When my case came before the Senate my counsel, Judge Mason and Mr. Schley; were refused twenty minutes to confer, before they proceeded to address the Senate, and therefore declined the useless ceremony of entering on my defence.

For these and many other reasons I pronounce my removal most unjust, and an outrage on the rights of the voters who elected me to the bench. Every man has a right to be confronted with the witnesses against him, and to have all the witnesses examined who the accused may deem material. Both of these constitutional privileges were denied me; and no subpoena issued (that I know of) for my witnesses—besides the members of the Committee were so much engaged in legislating on other subjects, that two out of the eight members of it, never met while the rebutting testimony was being taken.

The fact is, one of the Senators, Goldsborough, of Talbot, (a recent convert to Democracy) argued that I was not entitled to a trial, but that the proceeding was entirely of a legislative nature.

I perceived it was useless for my counsel, after such opinions and symptoms of prejudice to attempt my defence, because when caucus has decided upon outside influence and memorials, it is idle to attempt any defence, as no man was ever reasoned into an opinion, he was not reasoned into. In all such cases prejudice must govern, whilst truth and justice are overthrown.

A memorial signed by 800 persons out of a population of 250,000, many of whose names are not to be found in the Directory, has governed the members of the Legislature to remove a Judge elected by a large majority of the legal voters of the city, which makes the election a mere farce. But, gentlemen; I must retire under such circumstances, and hope the Governor will appoint an able successor from the numerous candidates who signed the Reform memorial.

With sentiments of great respect, I remain, your most obedient servant. HENRY STUMP.

THE RICH MEN OF PHILADELPHIA. A Philadelphia correspondent says: The rich men of Philadelphia have never figured so conspicuously in print as those of other large cities. Our tax list gives us some sights into the mysteries of their purses.—Strangely enough the second on the list has carved out the whole of his vast fortune within twenty years. This is Dr. David Jayne, whose real estate is assessed at \$439,000, though worth a half more. He came here some twenty years ago from a small town in New Jersey, and commenced the patent medicine business, without capital and almost unknown. But he has worked himself up to the top of the ladder, his great lever being advertising. The newspapers have made him. He has probably spent \$100,000 per annum in advertising his wares, and now runs steam presses on his own premises in making labels for his preparations.

After him comes George W. Carpenter, another druggist who, having grown rich by advertising, is assessed at \$380,000 in real estate alone. Dr. James Rush is highest on the list his estate being put down at \$450,000. Dr. John Rea Barton represents \$165,000, so that physic and medicine seem to be the royal road to wealth. After these come our business men, whose real estate is valued as follows: James Francis Fisher, \$250,000; John Wister, \$180,000; J. S. Lovoring, \$170,000; James Dundas, \$85,000; John A. Brown, \$293,000; Townsend Sharpless, \$223,000; John J. Ridgeway; \$375,000 Richard Wistar, \$235,000; and so on, so that 45 names represent \$7,500,000. Death has within a few years divided up all the millionaire estates we had among us.

Governor Hicks has appointed Hugh L. Bond, Esq., Judge of the Criminal Court for the unexpired term of Judge Stump. The new Judge on Friday qualified and took his seat.

Pa mer C. Ricketts, editor of the Cecil Whig, died in the town of Elkton, on the morning of the 8th inst., aged forty-two years. Mr. Ricketts was long identified with the press of the State, having conducted several journals with marked ability and success.

It is estimated that there are four millions of female snuff takers in the United States.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—The operations for raising the Atlantic cable will be commenced, probably, in May at Newfoundland, it being believed that the fault lies within three or four miles of this coast and the expenses will not exceed \$10,000 which would be amply covered by the recovery of even a portion of the cable. The second fault is believed to be situated at a distance of not more than 180 or 200 miles (length of cable) from Valencia, instead of 270 miles, as previously supposed. The actual distance from the shore to the point in question is presumed to be only about 160 miles. It is proposed to manufacture a new cable about 100 miles long, and to splice it on to the part where the main fault exists previously ascertaining that a perfect communication exists with the shore. Even, should the expedition not succeed in its main object of making the cable speak again, a large quantity of the old cable may be recovered.

A German citizen of Massachusetts makes the receipt of a Republican speech, under the frank of the Hon. B. F. Jenkins of that State, the occasion for a few pertinent remarks in a letter to that gentleman, on the hypocrisy of the Republican leaders and the deleterious effect of the doctrines and teachings of the Republican party on the business interests of the State, and the peace of the country.—He concludes in this wise:—"A reaction has already set in; the masses of the people begin to consider their own affairs a little. In Natick, the home of Senator Wilson, five or six hundred men are marching through the streets, carrying banners with inscriptions; of what? 'Free-Kansass' 'No more Slave States,' 'Free Soil for Free Men' No, sir 'Bread for our Wives and Children' is the motto paraded before Mr. Wilson's windows. The speech which he has sent on here in thousands did not supply his constituents with 'bread for their wives and children.' They ask for 'bread,' and he gives them a 'stone.' They ask for labor, and he sends his speech. These anti-slavery speeches don't fill the stomach, tho' they confound the mind and drive away the customers who buy our manufactures. If there is an avenging spirit, these agitators will have to answer for a grave offence in depriving their fellow men of their daily bread."

The workmen who have been imposed on by their Abolition employers, are beginning to think for themselves.

The Washington correspondent of the Cleveland (Ohio) Plain Dealer says of the delivery of Seward's speech in the Senate last week:—"His voice is weak, he is stoop shouldered, very spare and bloodless; even his three hours speech brought no flush of face or hands that would indicate any blood in his veins. His complexion is sallow, his hair appears faded rather than silver, his nose is short Roman, his eyebrows heavy from length of hair indicative of age. He often put both hands in his pants pockets and one foot on the top-piece of his desk, and read on daily the labored composition."

A traveler stopped at one of the hotels in Minnesota, recently and saw the phrase "Fried water Chickens" on the dinner bill he sent for a dish of Fried water Chickens. They came, and sure enough looked like the smallest and whitest fried Spring chickens. He tried them—found them excellent—recommended them to the rest of his party, ladies and all. All who tried them liked them became frog eaters, almost without knowing it.

A REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION IN BALTIMORE.—The Baltimore Republican says there is in our midst an organized association of Black Republicans who are acting in sympathy and concert with the Republicans of other cities. The "declaration" of this Association, takes the bold ground that Congress has the right, and should exercise the power, of prohibiting slavery in the Territories, and refusing the admission of any more slave States.

Beautiful is the love of a sister; the kiss that hath no guile, and no passion; the touch is purity, and bringeth peace, satisfaction to the heart, and no fever to the pulse: Beautiful is the love of a sister, it is moonlight on our path—it hath light, but no heat; it is of heaven, and yet sheds its peace upon the earth.

A lazy, over-fed lad, returning from dinner to his work, was asked by the master if he had no other motion than that?

"Yes," replied the boy, drawing out each letter, "but it's slower!"

To keep eggs from spoiling, eat them while they are fresh. We have tried all kinds of methods, but this we think is the only one to be relied on "in any climate."

You might as well try to see through a saw-log with the eye of a needle, as to satisfy the wants of women who don't want a husband.

A Superior Jack. Having procured, for the time, the splendid imported Spanish Jack of Col. John R. Euory and Capt. William May, he will stand from 20, March to 20, June at my stable—where his services can be had at the low charge of five dollars the season, payable before or at its close—and twenty-five cents to the groom.—This Jack was imported by these gentlemen at a high figure, is five year old this spring—and is of unsurpassed symmetry and size. Breeders are thus afforded a rare opportunity of procuring fine mules.

JAMES T. EARLE. March 20, 1860—tes.

Baltimore Grain Market FROM THE "HUN" OF MONDAY. Fair to good white wheat, 1.51 1/2 Prime to choice do., 1.53 1/2 Good to prime red do., 1.36 1/2 White corn, 70 1/2 Yellow corn, 65 1/2 Maryland Rye, 85 1/2 Maryland Oats, 43 1/4

Young Templeville. MY YOUNG STALLION TEMPLEVILLE

WILL stand the ensuing season, commencing the 20th of March and ending the 20th of June at my stable; where he will be let to a limited number of mares at the low charge of fifteen dollars the season—to be paid on or before its close. Templeville is four years old this spring, is a rich bay near fifteen and a half hands high, is possessed of great beauty, style and action, and gives promise of extraordinary speed. He was sired by Morgan Black Hawk, now owned by a company of gentlemen in this county. G. sire Will's celebrated Black Hawk, of Vermont; G. G. sire Sherman Morgan, G. G. G. sire Justin Morgan. Morgan Black Hawk's dam was a very superior Messenger mare, Templeville's dam is a mare of fine style, size and action, and is represented to me to be of the Hamiltonian stock and from New York. The services of the Company's horse Morgan Black Hawk can also be had at the same stand for a few mares; terms to be agreed upon but moderate. Fifty cents to the groom for the services of either horse. JAMES T. EARLE. March 20 1860—tes.

NEW STORE! CLOTHING! CLOTHING! AT THE Lowest City Prices! MASTBAUM of Philadelphia, respectfully announces to the citizens of Queen Ann's and the adjoining counties, that he will open on Monday the 20th of March, at the store house formerly occupied by Mr. John Goldsborough on Lawyers' Row, and on the South of the Court House Green, the largest assortment of MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, ever before offered to the citizens of this and the adjoining counties. The Clothing is all made by Mr. J. Mastbaum, of Philadelphia. They are made of the best material—equal to custom work—and for Beauty Style Strength and Durability, cannot be surpassed by any other house on the Shore—and as a guarantee, I will only say they have been favorably tried by the people of Kent county for three years with great satisfaction, so much so that I have been induced by my friends here, to open an establishment, where all who may be in want can purchase them at the

Lowest City Prices. Always on hand—City made Boots Gaiters, Servants' Coarse Boots and Shoes, Boys and Youth's Boots. The latest styles now ready of Hats and caps, Ties, Collars, Shirts, Under Garments, &c.

Clothing made to order at the shortest notice. Call and see for yourself. L. MASTBAUM, Philadelphia Clothing Emporium. Opposite the Court House Green. Wm. G. McCullough, Salesman. March 20, 1860—ly.

FRESH supply of Oranges, Lemons, Raisins, Nuts and Candies received every week from Clark and Jones. Fresh Bread and Cakes baked every day—Parties supplied at the shortest notice and at Baltimore prices. Ice supplied at all times and in any quantity. A large supply of Garden seeds just received from Sinclair and others. Terms positively cash. J. A. HARMAN.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscribers have obtained from the Orphan's Court of Queen Ann's county, letters Testamentary on the personal estate of John Palmer, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers on or before the 20th day of September 1860, otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said deceased's personal estate. Given under our hands this 20th day of March 1860.

JOHN PALMER, JAMES B. PALMER, Executors of John Palmer dec. March 20, 1860—4t.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, Dues out of the Circuit Court for Queen Ann's county and to me directed at the suit of Lemuel Roberts and son use of Frederick & Co against the goods and chattles lands and tenements of John R. Carville and Sarah E. Carville, I have seized and taken in execution and will offer at public sale on

MONDAY, the 2nd day of APRIL NEXT, between the hours of 12 M. and 4 o'clock P. M., in front of Edward Sutliff's Hotel in the town of Church Hill, the following property of John R. Carville and Sarah E. Carville: 2 Horses, 3 Cows, 2 Yearlings, 1 Carriage and Harness, 1 Large Wagon and Gear.

Seized and taken to satisfy said writ debt interest and cost due and to become due thereon, and will be sold for the same on the above mentioned day for cash. J. R. STORY, Sheriff of Queen Ann's county. March 20, 1860—tds. (\$2.50)

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, Dues out of the Circuit Court for Queen Ann's county and to me directed at the suit of John S. Elliott against the goods and chattles lands and tenements of James Curlett, I have seized and taken in execution and will offer at public sale on

WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of April next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the following property of James Curlett: 2 Horses, 1 Colt, 1 Carriage and a Crop of WHEAT growing.

Seized and taken to satisfy said writ, debt interest and cost due and to become due thereon, and will be sold for the same on the above mentioned day for cash. J. R. STORY, Sheriff of Queen Ann's county. March 20, 1860—tds. (\$2.00)

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, Dues out of the Circuit Court for Queen Ann's county and to me directed at the suit of Anthony Goorman against the goods and chattles lands and tenements of John W. Prichard, I have seized and taken in execution and will offer at public sale on

SATURDAY, the 31st day of MARCH INSTANT, between the hours 12 M. and 4 o'clock P. M., in front of the Court House in the town of Centreville, the following property of James C. Tilghman: 39 SHEEP, NINE LAMBS, AND 9 HORSES.

Seized and taken to satisfy said writ, debt interest and cost due and to become due thereon, and will be sold for the same on the above mentioned day for cash. J. R. STORY, Sheriff of Queen Ann's county. March 20, 1860—tds. (\$2.50)

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, Dues out of the Circuit Court for Queen Ann's county and to me directed at the suit of Alfred Friend against the goods and chattles lands and tenements of John C. Tilghman, I have seized and taken in execution and will offer at public sale on

SATURDAY, the 31st day of MARCH INSTANT, between the hours 12 M. and 4 o'clock P. M., in front of the Court House in the town of Centreville, the following property of James C. Tilghman: 1 pair of match Horses, 4 work Horses, and 3 Colts, 1 pair of Mules, 1 yoke of Oxen and Cart, 7 head of Cattle.

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WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of April next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the following property of James Curlett: 2 Horses, 1 Colt, 1 Carriage and a Crop of WHEAT growing.

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Sheriff's Sale. BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, Dues out of the Circuit Court for Queen Ann's county and to me directed at the suit of Joel Clements against the goods and chattles lands and tenements of George Colgan, I have seized and taken in execution and will offer at Public sale on

MONDAY the 2nd day of APRIL NEXT, between the hours of 12 M. and 4 o'clock P. M., in front of Edward Sutliff's Hotel in the town of Church Hill, the following property of George Colgan: 3 WORK HORSES, 1 YOKE OF OXEN, 1 OX CART, 1 LARGE WAGON.

Seized and taken to satisfy said writ debt interest and cost due and to become due thereon, and will be sold for the same on the above mentioned day for cash. J. R. STORY, Sheriff Q. A. county. March 20th 1860—tds. (\$2.50)

Sheriff's Sale. BY virtue of 2 writs of Fieri Facias, Dues out of the Circuit Court for Queen Ann's county and to me directed one at the suit of John Palmer and one at the suit of McFarland Evans and company endorsers of John Lee, against the goods and chattles lands and tenements of B. Coppage, I have seized and taken in execution and will offer at public sale on

WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of APRIL NEXT, between the hours of 12 M. and 4 o'clock P. M., at Sutersville the following property of Benjamin Coppage: 4 Horses, 6 Head of Cattle, 1 Carriage and Harness, 1 Large Wagon and Harness.

Seized and taken to satisfy said writ debt interest and cost due and to become due thereon and will be sold for the same on the above mentioned day for cash. J. R. STORY, Sheriff Queen Ann's county. March 20, 1860—tds. (\$2.50)

Sheriff's Sale. BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias, Dues out of the Circuit Court for Queen Ann's county and to me directed one at the suit of Charles Simon and one at the suit of Alfred Friend against the goods and chattles lands and tenements of John C. Tilghman, I have seized and taken in execution and will offer at public sale in front of the Court House in Centreville, on

SATURDAY, the 31st day of March inst., between the hours of 12 M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following property of John C. Tilghman: 1 Carriage and Harness, 1 pair of match Horses, 4 work Horses, and 3 Colts, 1 pair of Mules, 1 yoke of Oxen and Cart, 7 head of Cattle.

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Seized and taken to satisfy said writ, debt interest and cost due and to become due thereon, and will be sold for the same on the above mentioned day for cash. J. R. STORY, Sheriff of Queen Ann's county. March 20, 1860—tds. (\$2.50)

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