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# ENT NEWS.

1632 CRESCITE ET MULTIPLICAMINI 1854

CHESTER TOWN, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 5, 1856.


## AMERICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

**MILLARD FILLMORE,**

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

**Andrew Jackson Donelson,**

OF TENNESSEE.

**PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.**

*Eastern Shore.*—Col. JAMES WALLACE, Of Dorchester County

*Western Shore.*—Hon. J. DIXON ROMAN, of Washington County.

*1st. Cong. Dist.*—Dr. R. GOLDSBOROUGH, of Queen Ann's County.

*2nd. Cong. Dist.*—EDWIN H. WEBSTER of Harford County,

*3rd Cong. Dist.*—CORNELIUS L. L. LEARY, of Baltimore City.

*4th Cong. Dist.*—THOMAS SWANN, Of Baltimore city.

*5th Cong. Dist.*—FRED'K A. SCHLEY, of Frederick County.

*6th Cong. Dist.*—Hon. AUG. R. SOLLERS, of Calvert County.

☞ We call the attention of our readers to the new line of communication between this county and the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore. This line will accommodate the travelling community and we have no doubt it will be liberally patronized. See advertisement in another column.

Fire.—The School house, near Eastern Neck Island, was fired, on Monday morning last, by some scoundrel, and with its contents consumed. The Trustee's have offered $100 for the arrest and conviction of the perpetrator.

☞ An article will be found on our first page, from the National Intelligencer, in regard to the duty of the Whigs of the Union in the approaching Presidential canvass. It from the pen of a Marylander, and we ask a perusal of it by the old Whigs of this county.

Drowned.—We regret to learn that the Rev. J. Pasterfield, who rode this circuit a few years since, was drowned at Lewis, Delaware, last week.

The Whig Convention.—The 'Old Line Whigs' of Baltimore city have selected the following gentlemen, as delegates to the State Convention, which meets in that city, an Thursday next:

Capt. James Frazier, Thomas Kelso, Chas. C. Fulton, S. Thomas, Sr., Thos. Wilson, Dr. J. Hanson Thomas, John R. Kenly, John R. Conway, A. B. Patterson, Samuel Sands.

The delegates are favorable to the election of Fillmore and Donelson.

## Mr Fillmore at Albany.

Mr. Fillmore's reception at Albany partook of the same enthusiastic respect that has followed his every movement since his return to this country. In reply to an address of welcome from the Mayor he made a timely and eloquent response. We commend it to the Whigs of the country, assured that not one who candidly considers its patriotic statements, but will feel it both to be a duty and pleasure to assist in his elevation to the Presidency:

Mr. Mayor and Fellows Citizens:—This overwhelming demonstration of congratulation and welcome almost deprives me of the power of speech. Here nearly thirty years ago I commenced my political career. In this building I first saw a Legislative body in session, [cheers] but at that time it never entered into the aspirations of my heart that I should ever receive such a welcome as this, in the capital of my native State. (Cheers.)

You have been pleased, sir to allude to my former services and my probable course, if I should be again called to the position of the Chief Magistrate of the nation. [Applause.] It is not pleasant to speak of one's self, yet I trust that the occasion will justify me in briefly alluding to one or two events connected with my last administration. [Cheers.] You all know that when I was called to the executive chair by a bereavment which overwhelmned the nation with grief, that the country was unfortunately agitated from one end to the other upon the all-exciting subject of Slavery. It was then, sir, that I felt it my duty to rise above every sectional prejudice and look to the welfare of the whole nation. [Applause.] I was compelled, to a certain extent, to overcome long cherished prejudices, and disregard party claims. [Great and prolonged applause.] But in doing this, sir, I done no more than was done by many alder and better men than myself. I was by no means the sole instrument, under Providence, in harmonizing those difficulties. [Applause.] There was at that time noble, independent, high-souled men, in both Houses of Congress, belonging to both the great political parties of the country,—Whigs and Democrats,—who spurned the character of selfish party leaders [cheers] and rallied around my administration in support of the great measures which restored peace to an agitated and distracted country. [Cheers.] By the blessings of Divine Providence our efforts were crowned with signal success, [cheers,] and when I left the Presidential chair, the whole nation was prosperous and contented, and our relations with all foreign nations were of the most amicable kind. [Cheers.] The cloud that hung upon the horizon was dissipated; but where are we now? Alas! Threatened at home with a civil war, and from abroad with a rupture of our peaceful relations. I shall not seek to trace the cause of this change. There are the facts and it is for you to ponder upon them. Of the present administration I have nothing to say, and can appreciate the the difficulties of administering this government, and if the present executive and his supporters have with good intention and honest hearts, made a mistake, I hope God may forgive them as I do. [Loud and prolonged applause.] But if there be those who have brought these calamities upon the country, for selfish or ambitious objects, it is your duty, fellow-citizens, to hold them to a strict responsibility. [Cheers.]

The agitation which disturbed the peace of the country in 1850 was unavoidable. It was brought upon us by the acquisition of new territory, for the government of which it was necessary to provide territorial administration. But it is for you to say whether the present agitation, which distracts the country and threatens us with civil war, has not been recklessly and wantonly produced by the adoption of a measure to aid in personal advancement rather than in public good. [cheers.

Sir, you have been pleased to say that I have the union of these States at heart. This, sir, is most true, for if there be one object dearer to me than any other, it is the unity, prosperity, and glory of this great Republic; and I confess frankly, sir, that I fear it is in danger. I say nothing of any particular section, much less of the several candidates before the people. I presume they are all honorable men.—But, sir, what do we see? An exasperated feeling between the North and the South, on the most exciting of all topics, resulting in bloodshed and organized military array.

But this is not all, sir. We see a political party presenting candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, selected for the first time from the free States alone, with the avowed purpose of electing these candidates by suffrages of one part of the Union only, to rule over the whole United States. Can it be possible that those who are engaged in such a measure can have seriously reflected upon the consequences which must inevitably follow, in case of success? [Cheers.] Can they have the madness, or the folly to believe that our Southern brethren would submit to be governed by such a Chief Magistrate? [Cheers.] Would he be required to follow the same rule prescribed by those who selected him, in making his appointments? If a man living South of Mason and Dixon's line be not worthy to be President or Vice President, would it be proper to select one from the same quarter, as one of his Cabinet Council, or to represent the nation in a foreign country? Or, indeed, to collect the revenue, or administer the laws of the United States?—If not, what new rule is the President to adopt in selecting men for office, that the people themselves discard in selecting him?

These are serious but practical questions, and in order to appreciate them fully, it is only necessary to turn the tables upon ourselves. Suppose that the South having a majority of the Electorial votes, should declare that they would only have slaveholders for President and Vice President; and shouid elect such by their exclusive suffrages to rule over us at the North. Do you think we would submit to it? No, not for a moment. [Cheers.] And do you believe our southern brethren are less sensitive on this subject than you are, or less jealous of their rights? [Tremendous cheering.] If you do, let me tell you are mistaken. And, therefore if this sectional party succeeds, it leads inevitably to the destruction of this beautiful fabric reared by our forefathers, cemented by their blood, and bequeathed to us as a priceless inheritance.

I tell you, my friends, that I speak warmly on this subject; for I feel that we are in danger. I am determined to make a clean breast of it. I will wash my hands of the consequences, whatever they may be; and I tell you that we are treading upon the brink of a volcano, that is liable at any moment to burst forth and overwhelm the nation. I MIGHT BY SOFT WORDS, HOLD OUT DELUSIVE HOPES, AND THEREBY WIN VOTES. BUT I CAN NEVER CONSENT TO BE ONE THING TO THE NORTH AND ANOTHER TO THE SOUTH. I SHOULD DESPISE MYSELF IF I COULD BE GUILTY OF SUCH EVASION [Tumultuous Applause.] *For my conscience would still ask, with the dramatic poet—*

"Is there not some secret curse—
Some hidden thunder red with immortal wrath—
To blast the wretch who owes his greatness
To his country's ruin?" [Cheers.]

In the language of the lamented, immortal Clay—"*I had rather be right than be President.*" [Enthusiastic and prolonged cheers.]

It seems to me impossible that those engaged in this can have contemplated the awful consequences of success. If it breaks asunder the bonds of our Union and spreads at archy and civil war through the land, what is it less than moral treason? Law and common sense holds a man responsible for the natural consequences of his act, and must not those whose acts tend to the destruction of the government be equally held responsible? [Applause.] And let me also add that when this Union is dissolved, it will not be divided into two Republics or two Monarchies, but broken into fragments, and at war with each other.

But, fellow citizens, I have perhaps said all that was necessary on this subject and I turn with pleasure to a less important but more agreeable topic. [Cheers.] It has been my fortune during my travels in Europe to witness once or twice the reception of Royalty in all the pomp and splendor of military array, where the music was given to order, and the cheers at word of command. But, for myself, I prize the honest, spontaneous throb of affection, with which you have welcomed me back to my native State above all the pageans which royalty can display.—[Cheers.] Therefore, with a heart overflowiug with grateful emotions, I return you a thousand thanks, and bid you adieu. [Prolonged applause.]

## Mr. Fillmore's Speech at Newburgh.

Fellow citizens of Newburgh—Accept my cordial thanks for this unexpected and hearty greeting My friend has introduced me as the standard bearer of the American Party, and a friend of the Union. For the former position I am indebted to my friends who have without my solicitation made me your standard bearer in the contest for President, which has just commenced; but I confess to you that I am an American, snd with the Americans [cheers] I confess also I am a devoted and unalterable friend of the Union. As an American, occupying the position I do before my countrymen, I have no hostility to foreigners, I trust I am their friend. Having witnessed their deplorable condition in the old country, God forbid that I should add to their sufferings by refusing them an asylum in this. I would open wide the gates and invite the oppressed of every land to partake of the blessings of our land and country; and I would only exclude the pauper and the criminal. I would be tolerant to men of all creeds and exact from all faithful allegiance to our Republican Institutions. But if any sect or denomination, ostensibly organized for religious purposes, should use that organization or suffer it to be used for political objects, I would meet it by political opposition. In my view Church and State should be separate not only in form but fact—religion and politics should not be mingled.

While I did this I would for the sake of those who seek an asylum on our shores as well as for our own sake, declare as a safe rule, that Americans should govern America. [Great cheering.] Of the foreigners who come among us, I would require for a proper season, submission to the rule many of them have so vainly sought to establish in the old world, that men born on the soil should govern this our country. They who come fresh from the monarchies of the old world are prepared neither by education habits or thought, or knowledge of our institutions to govern Americans. The failure of every attempt to establish free governments in Europe, is demonstrative of the fact, and if we value the blessings which Providence has so bounteously showered upon us, it becomes every American to stand by the constitution and laws of this country, and to resolve that independent of all foreign influence Americans will and shall rule America [Cheers.] I feel, fellow-citizens, that I need hardly allude to the importance of maintaing this Union. I see the national flag floating from yonder height which marks the consecrated spot of Washington's Headquarters.—There was performed an act of moral heroism beyond which the bravest deeds of Alexander pale, and with which the greatest achievements of Bonaparte are not to be compared. It was there on that sacred spot, now shaded by the flag of a free republic, that Washington refused a crown. [Cheers.] It was there that the officers of the army, after our independence had been achieved, made him the offer of a crown, which he indignantly spurned. I am sure I need not urge upon you who live near this consecrated spot and in sight of that flag, the importance of the duty of observing in all your actions, the farewell advice of the Father of his Country to maintain the Union of the States as the safeguard of our liberties at home, and the bulwork of our defence from abroad. Again I thank you most sincerely for this unexpected and hearty welcome to my native State. [Cheers.]

### FILLMORE AT HOME.

Buffalo, June 30—Mr. Fillmore's reception here, Saturday, surpassed anything we ever saw of the kind. The number who witnessed it could not have been less than fifty thousand. People were in from the country, by the car and wagon loads, for over twenty miles around. Streets, house-tops, windows and every place along the line of march, where a person could stand was crowded.

The procession was over two miles in length.

Mr. Fillmore was welcomed, in behalf of the citizens, by Mr. H. W. Rogers, a leading Democrat of this city, in a most eloquent address, to which he responded in a feeling manner.

He was then conducted to his residence in Franklin street, where he was permitted to pass the Sunday in comparative quietness.

He visited the New York delegation at the American hotel, to day and is looking very well for the purpose of bidding them adieu, and expressing his thanks for their kindness to him. After which he started in a private conveyance to visit his aged father, now eighty-six years of age, who resides on his farm in Aurora, sixteen miles from this city.

The New York delegation start for home to day. Our Syracuse Continentals left for home in the ten forty train, last night.

### ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Canada, from Liverpool, arrived on the 1st inst., with three days later news from Europe.

The news generally speaking is unimportant.

The excitement in England consequent upon Mr. Crampton's arrival out, had speedily subsided. Mr. Dallas had not been dismissed and would not be.

The recruiting business was regarded as definitely settled, and hopes were freely interchanged that the Central American question would soon be also.

Mr. Buchanan's nomination for the Presidency had made but little stir.

Peace meetings and the adoption of friendly addresses to America were abundant.

Mr. Bailie's motion in the House of Commons respecting the American difficulties, and in which it was supposed Lord Palmerston's ministry would be defeated and resign, had been withdrawn.

A rumor prevailed that Great Britain would send no minister ta Washington during the administration of President Pierce. This was, however, merely a rumor.

The weather has been rainy but the accounts from the agricultural districts are favorable.

Breadstuffs have considerably advanced.

*More Free State Men Disarmed.*

Chicago, July 1—Forty-four Worcester men on thir way to Kansas, were disarmed on board the steamer Sultan near Lexington by two hundred Southerners in a manner similar to that the Chicago party were served. Sixty Sharp's rifles were taken, and the company were detained prisoners. It was reported, also, that a company from Ottawa, Illinois, were treated the same way.

The residents of the river towns have determined to allow any Northern emigrants to enter Kansas.

A letter in the St. Louis Democrat charges Governor Price with having sent twelve cannon and twenty-two boxes of muskets from the arsenal to Dr. Stringfellow, to assist him in the conquest of Kansas.

## Confession of Yankee Sullivan.

The Alta California published an extract from a written confession of Francis Murry, alias James Sullivan, under the authorization of the Secretary of the Committee, by whose Secretary it is signed in cypher. The whole original statement is very long and minute, and only portions of it were allowed to be made public, and as several of the parties implicated are not yet arrested, it was thought best to leave the names in blank. In this shape the extract is unintelligible at this distance from the scene of action. It relates to the election of the Presidio last fall, where Sullivan was Judge, and which resulted in the returning of James P. Casey as a member of the Board of Supervisors, though at the time of the election he had not been known to be a candidate. On the morning of the election day a man went to Sullivan and offered him 500 dollars to make a fraudulent return, throwing out a certain man and electing a certain other. Yankee refused because he did not think the man would pay. The majority asked for in this case was nearly equal to all the votes in the precinct. After he went away, another man came and offered Yankee and the other officers one hundred dollars each, cash in hand at once, to elect a certain man. Yankee refused, though his associates wanted to accept. In the evening, however, he accepted an offer of five hundred dollars to elect a candidate who was named. He did not get the money, but his associates did. During the day he received from one man ten dollars cash and a promise of ninety more conditionally, from another two hundred and twenty, and from a third thirty, all to help particular candidates, and a policeman brought him a note on an open slip of paper, offering him two hundred and fifty dollars from a certain candidate to secure fair play. Two days after the election Yankee got one hundred and fifty dollars from one of the candidates, and some time afterward he went and got another hundred. He thinks that the election of one of the candidates must have cost him immense sums, as men were for him at the Presidio who always went for those from whom they received the most money.—The second day after the election, two of his associate officers proposed to put a certain candidate on the returns and elect him. Yankee agreed, and the returns were thus made out and signed. He afterwards learned from the person whom he had thus helped to elect, that it had cost him five hundred dollars. Yankee received none of it. The next day his associates met him in a drinking saloon, and told him that certain persons had been around to all the polls, and got the majority for a certain candidate, who was really elected by the people, reduced down so that about five hundred votes would beat him and elect his opponent. They said that they could make a thousand dollars if they returned that majority from the Presidio. Yankee refused, because he had previously engaged to show fair play to the man whom they proposed to beat. Yankee says that, about a year ago, he met a friend in Sacramento, who told him it had "fallen to his lot" to kill a certain person for various denunciations used by him in a public speech. Yankee persuaded him not to, and the fellow associates afterward beat Yankee desperately for so doing.

### DEATHS.

On Friday morning the 27th inst at his late residence after a painful and protracted illness James Weer, in the 75th year of his age.


## Notice to Tax-payers,

*Of 2nd District for 1856.*

YOUR taxes are now due and I am ready to receive them. All taxes not paid by the 1st January 1857, interest will be charged on from 1st July 1856. 5 per cent will be allowed on State tax before the 1st September,

JNO. N. McDANIEL,
Collector for 2d District.

july 5, 1856.


*BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET.*

[*Corrected from the Baltimore Sun of Yesterday.*]

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat White | $1.65 a 1.70 |
| " Red | 1.36 a 1.45 |
| Corn, Yellow | 56 a 57 |
| " White | 58 a 60 |
| Oats | 28 a 30 |
| Rye | 57 |

Philadelphia, July 2, 1856.

Editor Kent News:—Our markets are quite active, all kinds of grain scarce and wanted at following prices:

Wheat—white—$1.55
" red—1.50.
Yellow corn—56a60-
White " 53a55.
Rye—71.
Oats—33a34.

Yours; &c- LeFevre, Black & Co.

By permission of the divine Lord the Rev. Archbishop Kendrick of Baltimore is expected to preach at St. Dennis (Catholic Church near Georgetown X Roads) on Sunday next, July 6, at 4 o'clock, P. M july 5, '66.


## $100 Reward.

WILL be given for the apprehension and convictton of the person or persons who set on fire, on Monday morning last, the School House, in School District No. 1, Kent county.

S. A. J. WICKES,
LEMUEL W. ASHLEY,
SAMMEL RILEY,
RICH'D B. WILSON,
THOS. W. RINGGOLD,

June 5, 1856.

## A Card.

JAMES B. RICAUD and EBEN F. PERKINS having formed an association for the purpose of practising law, will give their prompt attention to all business, that may be confided to them.

They will attend the Courts of Cecil, Kent and Queen Ann's counties.

All communications may be addressed to them at Chester Town, Md.

Office, next door to Register's office.

July 5, 1856—tf

*KENT COUNTY, TO WIT:*

I HEREBY certify that Franklin Dye, gave information to me the subscriber a justice of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for Kent county that he has taken up as astray trespassing upon his enclosures one yearling BULL light red, and one yearing HEIFER, blue, with white face. Given under my hand and seal, this seventeenth day of June, Eighteen hundred and Fifty-six.



WM. A. MILLER, [SL.]

NOTICE.

THE owner or owners or the above described Cattle, are hereby notified to come forward prove property, pay charges and take them away.

FRANKLIN DYE.

July 5, 1856.


*LIST OF LETTERS,*

REMAINING in the Post Office, Chestertown Md., June 30, 1856.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bryan, Edward | Meeks, Mrs. Margaret |
| Bingman, Mr. | Moore, Wm. |
| Boswell, Wm. | Marker, Isaac |
| Bryne, W. | Mathews, Wm. T |
| Bingwald, J H | Pierce, James |
| Brian, John | Pinkins, Wm. |
| Davis, Henry | Pierce, Wm. |
| Davis, Isaac 2 | Redgrave, Miss Ann |
| Decovis, Beverly | Reason, John 2 |
| Fallen, Washington | Sheppard, D. 2 |
| Frazier, S A | Smith, Mrs. M |
| Green, Darkey | Twell, Mrs. Elmira |
| Jones, George R | Tilden, Capt. Thomas |
| Jones, John | Thomas, Jas. B |
| Jones, Miss Regina 2 | Thomas Truman |
| Jones, Miss Laura | Taylor, Capt. Henry |
| Kennard, Hyland | Wooster, Miss Sophia |
| Kennard, Dr. 2 | Welch, Marris |
| Leverton, Gary H 2 | Wheeler, Alex. |

JOHN L STAM, P. M.

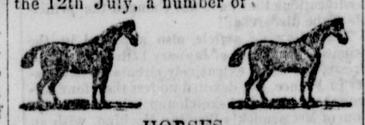
July 5, 1856.


# VENDUE.

THE undersigned intending to discontinue business will sell, at public sale, at Urieville, on

SATURDAY,

the 12th July, a number of



HORSES,

three Waggons, a quantity of Lumber, such as Boards, Scantling, &c.

Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c.

Also a well selected library of Classical and Miscellaneous works.

*Terms*—A credit of six months will be given for all sums over $20.

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

M. BANNON,
ISAAC PERKINS.

July 5, '56.

## Notice to Travellers!

*Daily Line to and from Philadelphia, and to and from Baltimore.*

The swift steamer



"PIONEER,"

Capt. Trippe, of the Citizens Union Line, leaves Baltimore Daily, (except first days) at ½ before 6 o'clock A. M., touching at BETTERTON wharf mouth of Sassafras, Kent Co., at about ½ past 8 o'clock, A. M., landing passengers for the Eastern Shore, and taking those for Philadelphia, who reach the latter place at about ½ 12, M., by the way of Frenchtown, and the P., W., and B. Rail Road.

Returning, passengers from Philadelphia leave there at about 1 o'clock, P. M., reaching Betterton at about 5 o'clock. Passengers for Baltimore leaving at 5 o'clock, P. M., arrive at that city about ½ past 7.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fare to or from Baltimore | $1.00 |
| " " Philadelphia | 1.50 |

Passengers for Philadelphia must be at the wharf by 8½ o'clock, A. M. Those for Baltimore by 4½ P. M.

☞ Persons from a distance can have their horses and carriages taken care of during their absence, and conveyances furnished within reasonable distances.

WM. CRAWFORD, Agent.

Betterton, Kent Co., Md., 7th mo. 5, 1856.

## A Camp Meeting

FOR the M. E. Church, will be held on the ground Mr. Samuel Baker, to commence on Friday, August 22, 1856.

June 28, 1856.

WANTED—*A WHITE WOMAN* to attend to a small family, apply to

T. J. QUIGLEY,
Chestertown.

Je. 28, 1856.

*HORSES AND CARRIAGES,*

KEPT constantly for hire and sale. Persons Hiring will be held responsible for all damages. A. M. RUSSELL.

June 28, 1856.

# TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Circuit Court for Kent county, Maryland, in Equity, the subscriber will offer, at public sale at Mr. James Clayton's Hotel, at the Head of Sassafras in said county, on

**WEDNESDAY,**

*the 30th day of July*, 1856, at 12 o'clk, M., all that

**FARM**

**Or Plantation,**

Situate lying and being in Kent county, near the Head of Sassafras, containing

**216 Acres**

*MORE OR LESS, and a lot of*

**WOODLAND,**

*Containing about*

**20 Acres,**

which is detached from the Farm. It is generally known as the

*"DEPUTY FARM,"*

having been owned and held, for a number of years, by Joshua Deputy, late of Kent county, deceased.

This Farm is now in a fine state of cultivation having been limed and improved generally—is under good and substantial chesnut fencing and has

**Wood and Timber,**

amply sufficient for its purposes.

The situation is very desirable, being within two miles of Wimer's Landing, on the Sassafras river and not over eight miles from Middletown, Delaware, which is one of the Stations of the Delaware Rail Road, and is convenient to places of Public Worship, Schools, Mills &c.



The improvements are a commodious

*Dwelling,*
*with Kitchen attached*

and out buildings suitable for the Farm, all nearly new and in good order.

An Apple and peach Orchard, both in full bearing. The neighborhood is one of the most prosperous and enterprising in the county.

*The Terms of Sale,*

As prescribed by the Decree, are as follows:—The purchase money to be paid in three equal instalments of 6, 12 and 18 months from the day of sale, bearing interest from the day of sale with security approved by the Trustee,

RICH'D HYNSON,
*Trustee.*

Chester Town, July 5, 1856.

☞ The Delaware Journal will copy and send paper with bill to Trustee.

# TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Circuit Court for Kent county, the subscriber, as Trustee, will expose to public sale at the door of the hotel of John McDaniel, in Cheste. Town, on

**TUESDAY,**

the 5th day of August next, at the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., all that valuable and most desirable

**FARM**

**And Plantation,**

called and known as the

***"Fairlee Farm,"***

*CONTAINING*

**830 Acres,**

and which formerly belonged to the late Richard Frisby.

This land is most eligibly and beautifully situated on the Chesapeake Bay and Fairlee Creek, and for beauty of location and quality of soil is not excelled by any farm on the Shore. The soil is of the most desirable and approved quality and grows most luxuriantly all kinds of grasses and grains, and very productive.—There are large and almost inexhaustible

*Deposits of Shell,*

extending along the shores, and which can be most profitably worked and brought into market.

There is also abundance of




*And Timber,*

for the use of the Farm.



There is a good substantial two story BRICK DWELLING *HOUSE*, and Kitchen, on the farm and the necessary out houses.

All persons desirous of purchasing an estate of the first quality, are confidently recommended to examine this farm—no desirable an opportunity for profitable investment but seldom occurs.

The farm will be divided into three parcels and will be sold in parts to suit the wishes of purchasers.

*Terms of Sale.*

A credit of six, twelve and eighteen months from the day of sale, to be secured by bond and security with interest from the day of sale. Possession will be given at the end of the year and the purchaser will be permitted to seed wheat.

J. B. RICAUD,
Trustee.

July 5, 1856—tds.

☞ The Delaware Journal and Philadelphia Ledger, copy 1awtds and send bills to this office or Trustee.