...ping of it, finds its way to Baltimore by water, although many thousands of bushels go by rail to Philadelphia and New York. The bulk of the crop, however, is shipped here, and the fruit season is a pecuniary harvest to steamboat men, and owners of sailing vessels, who devote their several crafts to the trade almost day and night during the entire season. Some of the larger dealers, however, employ a force of men, charter a vessel for the season, and thus save expense by transporting their own crops. Among this latter class Col. Wilkins of Kent county, and others.

THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, September 18, '69.

Communications, unless accompanied with the name of the writer, will receive no attention from the Editor.

POLITICAL NOTICE.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONSERVATIVE
Voters of Kent County

Are hereby notified to meet at the several places of holding elections in their respective Districts,

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25th

Inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., and elect by ballot Three Delegates from each of said Districts to a County Convention, to assemble at the Court House in Chestertown, on the following ...ESDAY, at 11 o'clock, A. M., to nominate ...didate for Sheriff, ...to the General Assembly of ..., and

...the Cincinnati (Ohio) Inquirer.]

...rospects in Ohio ...of the Canvass.

...s four weeks until the ...ect of the canvass is ex... expected, the nomina... ...eton excites the liveliest ...he greatest enthusiasm ...racy and Conservative ...a vote larger than any ...at could have been se... ...ocrat who will not vote ... with all his might and ...covered.

...nd, the meetings of ... hardly been worthy ...ed, they have not ...gnity of first class fix... ...from good authority, ... mortified and dis... ...garly array of empty ...as repeated his dull ... Other Republican ...by Sherman and Bing... ...larly feeble in num... ...ich have been made ... bitterness that exist... ...d for three years af... ...fruitless. The peo... ...d disposition to listen ...tly, without much ... to the discussions of ...

... going wrong they ... evidence. Business ...g scarce, and inter... In the mean time ... to the war standard, ...ult to pay in conse...tion and the depres... party in power ... On the contrary, ...and suffer... ...ines are off ...aths, on a ...able water... ...rument to be ...ination. In ...on has fail... expectation ... power. ...ontestable fact, ...and not only ... ...mmensely ...erve, despite ... ...ent only ...

A Speech from Mr. Pendleton---The Reasons for His Opposition to the Fifteenth Amendment.

CINCINNATI, September 12.—On Friday a large number of the friends of Geo. H. Pendleton called at his residence, and insisted on a speech from him. He tried to beg off, but finally consented. Mr. Pendleton is compelled to support himself on crutches. Among other things, he said:

"I cannot agree with Governor Hayes that the vexed questions of national politics are wisely and happily settled; that the great questions of liberty and Union have been solved, and the reconstruction of the Union made safe. I cannot agree with him that retrenchment, economy and honesty have been introduced into the management of the Federal expenditure; that the debt has been decreased and is decreasing, as he states it; that the burdens of taxation have been reduced and their weight upon the people lightened; that sound judgment and freedom from bad influences have been brought to the exercise of the immense power of the Secretary of the Treasury; that business is active; that enterprise is active; that vigor, energy and industry are bountifully rewarded; that employment is abundant; that daily toil is fairly compensated; that commerce on the ocean and on the land is prosperous; and, therefore, I cannot serenely, as does our worthy Governor, turn my face from all questions of Federal politics and look only at State affairs. I cannot say the Union is restored, when Virginia, Mississippi and Texas are under military government, and Georgia without representation in Congress; that the Union is restored, when justice is administered by a drum-head court-martial; that the Constitution is maintained, when we know that the Supreme Court is only waiting the opportunity to declare the reconstruction acts unconstitutional. I oppose the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment, because is is a material, radical change, in ...ur system of Government. It destroys ... to the Federal ...itution established, ... takes away from the ...ut their consent, that es... of a self-governing com... years ago the people of ... distinction of party, by an ...rity, refused to amend the ...ution. I see no reason to ...ey have changed their opin... to the adoption, because by ... implication it confers upon ...right reserved to the States to ...om the ballot persons of our ... race, because of their nativity, ...t of education or property, and ...the exclusion only of another ... the interpretation of Senator ...d Senator Howard be correct, ... amendment Congress and the ...ay exclude Irishmen, Germans, ...s, Protestants, or the poor man ...e enjoyment of suffrage, but not ...ro or Mongolian. I object to its ...n because it is part and parcel of a ... to flood the country with a forced ...ation of an immense number of ... coolies, and to bring into our ... a more difficult form of the ... and governmental questions that ...o unhappily divided our people."

Mr. Pendleton dwelt at some length on the financial question, reiterating his former assertions in regard to the payment of the Government debt and the bondholders in greenbacks, and abolishing the National Bank system, and the study of economy in reducing the national debt.

The Interview Between Grant and Senter---The President's Designs Towards Tennessee.

[Correspondence Memphis Avalanche.]

NASHVILLE, September 8.

Governor Senter arrived here this morning from his trip to Washington and New York, and has been crowded during the day with visitors. He is looking in fine health and spirits, and talks freely and without reserve in narrating his interview with General Grant in New York. He emphatically says that he did not take the trip with a view to "interviewing" the President, and that had the President been at the White House, that he should not have called on him at all. Finding the President, however, in New York, he called to see him on the subject of the railroad interests in the State of Tennessee, and, after having explained to him in detail the condition of the different roads in this State, upon which the United States Government pretends to have liens, he rose to bid the President farewell, when the President said:

"But, Governor, wait a few minutes, and talk to me a little in regard to the late election in Tennessee."

Governor Senter—I had not intended, President, to touch upon this subject, but as you desire it, I will take pleasure in doing so.

General Grant—Did you get any Republican votes at the late election in your State?

Governor Senter—As to that, Mr. President, I can say that I got about twenty-five thousand Republican votes in that election.

General Grant—Did Mr. Stokes get any rebel votes?

Governor Senter—(emphatically)—*He did not.*

General Grant—Then the rebels all voted for you; and they, in conjunction with the twenty-five thousand Republican votes that you received, made your tremendous majority.

Governor Senter—No, sir, I did not get any rebel votes. We have no rebels in Tennessee now. Our people are thoroughly reconstructed, and the vote cast for me in the late election was cast by Republicans, Old Line Whigs, Conservatives, and the representative men of all former political parties, who are in favor of peace and order.

General Grant—I am delighted to hear this, and it places the condition of things in a different attitude from what I had anticipated

Governor Senter—It has been represented in the newspapers, Mr. President, that you would probably interfere in the affairs of the State of Tennessee.

General Grant—That, sir, is wholly a mistake. In the first place, I do not conceive that I have the constitutional jurisdiction to do so, and if I had the right, I would not feel inclined so to do. I would as soon attempt to interfere in the local elections of New York or Massachusetts.

Here the interview ended, and the President and the Governor separates, thoroughly understanding each other.

Death of Hon. John Bell.

The death of John Bell, of Tennessee, took place at his residence at Cumberland Iron Works, in that State, on the 10th inst. Mr. Bell was born at Nashville, February 18, 1797. Graduating at a Western college, he studied law, and in 1817 he was elected to the State Senate. In 1826 he was elected to Congress as an Adams candidate, but became an admirer of Calhoun, and after several vacillations of policy took ground as a Whig, and as such was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives in 1832. In 1841 he was appointed Secretary of War by President Harrison, but resigned immediately after the latter's death, being only one month in office. After a period of retirement he was elected United States Senator in 1847, and was reinstated in 1853. In 1860 he was nominated by a Convention in Baltimore as a fourth candidate for the Presidency, with Edward Everett as the candidate for the Vice-Presidency, carrying only three States—Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee. The Bell-Everett ticket, as it was called, represented the Southern Unionists and what was left of the old Whigs and Know-Nothings of the North. It was a party of compromise—an effort on the part of the well-meaning men to postpone the evil day of civil war. Its platform was, "The Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the Laws." During the late war Mr. Bell's sympathies were with the South, not because he did not love the Union, but because he detested those extreme Republicans of the North who, as he thought, precipitated the war. He took no active part, however, and remained in obscurity ever since. Personally, he was an amiable gentleman.

SENATOR SUMNER AND THE ADMINISTRATION.—A special dispatch to the New York Times, from Washington, says:

"There is good reason to believe that Senator Sumner, who is to preside at the Massachusetts Republican State Convention at Worcester, on the 22d inst., designs on that occasion to make an important and possibly very significant speech on the present condition of public affairs He is known to be dissatisfied with the present attitude of the administration on the foreign questions, Cuba and Alabama claims, and will strongly oppose any movement for the recognition of Cuba, to which he fears the administration is already committed. He is for maintaining the high ground of non-interference, thus enforcing a great moral example upon England's attention, and increasing by its effect the enormity of her wrong-doing in the hasty and complete recognition of the Southern belligerency."

SUDDEN DEATH.—Col. Hensley, a ...ckaby Californian, formerly president of ...e great Buena Vista Vinicultural So...ety, met with his death in a singular ...anner not long since. He had removed ...d Central America, where he had obtain... ...from the government a valuable ...ge for the manufacture of distilled li... ...from honey cane, and, while look... ...after the doing one of the little ...ings necessary to fall to the ...

Letter from a Southerner in Cuba.

A Southern gentleman who visited Cuba for the purpose of ascertaining the state of affairs for himself and friends, writes from Cardenas under date of September 1st, as follows: "The news of the recent successes of the Cubans near Puerto Principe, Sagua la Grande and Las Tunas, have given an impetus and new life to the patriot cause which will prove irresistible. The exultation of the Cubans knows no bounds. They are rising *en masse* and flocking to the liberating army by hundreds. Spaniards openly assert that the revolution will be successful; that the Spanish forces are almost destroyed; that Spain cannot send sufficient reinforcements to regain the positions lost by these battles. It is reported that the Cubans in these engagements fought with great determination and daring, and showed a discipline equal to that of regular troops.

"The Spanish troops everywhere are demoralized; they have no confidence in their commanders, nor have the officers confidence in them, as it is known that numbers of the regulars sympathize with the Cubans. The revolution, it is honestly believed, will succeed and the independence of Cuba be attained The outrages perpetrated upon inoffensive and helpless people by the volunteers and their emissaries are of the most revolting character, and exceed even those perpetrated by the Indians on the frontiers in the United States. Everywhere the evidences of these outrages are to be seen—buildings burned, crops destroyed and hundreds of homeless, starving wanderers. Added to this are the ravages of civil strife, and this once beautiful and luxuriant Island is now a barren waste, and should the war be prolonged six months it will be almost uninhabitable. Even now along the eastern coast of the Island the people are on the very verge of starvation, and are dying by hundreds from disease superinduced by want."

A Model Congressman.

The metropolitan district of South Carolina is to be represented in Congress by a man who furnishes a capital illustration of the beauties of universal negro suffrage. The man elected in the Charleston district is accused by Alderman Mackey, the President of the Union League, of being "a thief, a forger and a murderer." The charges of Mackey, as published in the Charleston News, are as follows:

"1. That C. C. Bowen stole a valuable set of faro checks from a gambler in this city, which checks were sold by Bowen in New York, where they were identified and ultimately recovered by the owner.

"2. That C. C. Bowen was imprisoned in Castle Pinckney in 1867 by Governor Scott, then Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, on the charge of misappropriating the funds of the Union League.

"3. That C. C. Bowen, the Captain of the Twenty-first Battalion, Georgia Cavalrp, was tried by court-martial, found guilty and cashiered for forging pay-rolls, the result being announced in general orders from Gen. Beauregard's headquarters.

"4. That C. C. Bowen was arrested upon the charge of having planned the murder of Colonel White at Georgetown, South Carolina, in November, 1864; that he escaped punishment by the flight of his accomplice, and was released from jail when the Federal troops took possession of Charleston in 1865."

Now, Bowen must be a nice man, indeed, to make laws—not only for the people of South Carolina, but for the whole United States! Yet his infamous moral character will not injure him in Washington if he be "sound on the goose."

The Virginia Legislature.

The annexed, from the Richmond correspondent of the Petersburg Index, indicates that General Canby gives a wider and more liberal interpretation to Attorney General Hoar's opinion on the Virginia test-oath case than had heretofore been supposed justifiable:

"In conversation with a gentleman yesterday, General Canby declared that he construed the opinion of Mr. Hoar to mean that the test-oath should neither be exacted of the Legislature now nor at *any time* hereafter; that it would be entirely optional with the Legislature to elect Senators at their first meeting, as the only preliminary to admission was the adoption of the fifteenth amendment and the organization of the State government; that the Legislature might elect temporary or permanent officers as they thought proper, and that he saw no objection to the appointment of standing committees, as they would be merely deliberative bodies, 'capable of discussing matters of interest, drafting of bills, and other business as private individuals or political caucuses.' Should the Virginia constitution not be acceptable to Congress, the ratification of the fifteenth amendment will be of no effect of course. There are three seats contested, General Canby says, but none of the claimants have strong supporting evidence. This is a matter for the attention of the Legislature itself, and will be referred to them at the proper time."

The President as an Advertisement.

The more recent developments of the way in which personal profits is divided from Presidential pleasure show that, from being the ruler of a free and proud people, Mr. Grant descends to be the "card" of Long Branch, the advertisement of Newport, the drawing power to Saratoga, the head-head of all the railroads, and the privileged personage who has the free run of all the taverns wherever he goes. We may not blame the hotel keepers for this. They charge nothing at all to some persons, on the theory that, by virtue of mental or physical or official eccentricities, they accept sufficient collateral custom to warrant gratuitous hospitality being accorded them. But for a President to be this advertisement, and to sink in the satisfaction of money saved the higher satisfaction of being under obligation to no man, is hardly the desirable social instinct in the head of a nation As keen as Mr. Grant's ... is playing fast and loose with ... ...ation to his own ... ...ances he puts upon ... ...ment whatever he does ... with the voyage.

A Father's Sacrifice.

From the N. Y. Post.

Albert G. Drecker is the watchman of the Passaic river drawbridge on the New York and Newark Railroad, whose business it is to see that the draw is closed upon the approach of the trains. On Friday afternoon last, before a passenger train was to pass the bridge, the draw was open, and Mr. Drecker began to close it. The train was not yet in sight at this moment, but the watchman knew it was coming, and that no time should be lost in putting the bridge in its proper position. While engaged in closing the draw, a little son of Mr. Drecker, ten years old, fell from the bridge into the deep water below. To save the child's life was an easy matter, but Mr. Drecker now saw the train thundering along the track, and knew that the rescue of his boy would involve the destruction of the train. What was he to do?

We may well suppose it was a moment of supreme agony. His child was drowning before his eyes, and its life could only be purchased at the loss of many other lives that were in his hands. God mercifully spare us all from the bitter anguish of such a trial as was forced upon Drecker! He stood by his duty, the bridge was closed, and the train passed safely over it, *but the boy was drowned.* Little did any passenger in that train dream at what a fearful struggle between a sense of duty and the natural promptings of the human heart, the safe passage of the bridge had been secured.

Such is the story of Albert G. Drecker. Historians and poets have told us

"How well Horatius kept the bridge
In the brave days of old,"

but the Jersey railroad servant "kept the bridge" at a costlier sacrifice than the Roman captain. And what remains? Drecker is a poor man; his position in life is an humble one, and while his loss is irreparable, his noble conduct may be rewarded. The railway company owes him a heavy debt; the passengers on that Friday afternoon train should deem it a privilege to contribute to raise a monument to the child, to fitly commemorate the deed, and the press throughout the land should let his name be known everywhere.

Marked Change at Niagara Falls.

The theory that has for some time been discussed with regard to the caving in or wearing away of Niagara, has this season found new fuel to add to the argument in its favor. Considerable comment has been going the rounds of the papers for a few weeks with relation to the changed appearance of the Falls from that of last year. The Horse Shoe, it is stated, has evidently given way some thirty feet to that part of the cone where the "green water" begins, so that the horse shoe appearance is changed to that of a triangular shape It is thought that about one hundred and fifty tons of rock must have fallen in on the Horse Shoe alone, and old habitues are taking landmarks to notice the recession that may take place before another year. The American Falls, also, have evidently given way at points to a considerable extent. There is no doubt but that the Niagara is crumbling away, and falling back, but the present recession is probably the greatest ever witnessed by any one generation. The heavy ice-fields which pass over in the spring, the strong currents and ceaseless wear and tear of time, and the mighty thundering cataract, must inevitably tell heavily upon the rocky crest of the grand old shrine; but of course its falling away must be so slow as not to be observable to the eye, except when from time to time, some of the immense boulders give way.—*Lockport (N. Y.) Journal.*

AN ASTOUNDING CURE.—For some days past a stranger for Virginia had been stationed at Market square, entertaining his promiscuous auditors with dull tales and old-time songs, and then disposing at profitable rates an unknown mixture, pronounced a certain cure for all diseases skin to the human flesh. The demand for this nostrum steadily diminished, and he yesterday resorted to a decidedly cute trick, worthy a genuine Yankee, to recruit the number of his customers.

He quietly procured the services of a portly gentleman from Kansas, and instructed him to secure a pair of old crutches and crawl up to his stand for relief.—The decoy duck made his appearance while a large crowd surrounded the quack, he allowed the latter gentleman to bathe his extremities with the contents of a bottle of his stuff, remarking in a loud voice that he had been a cripple for the past ten years and despaired of obtaining relief.

The liniment, however, worked wonders; the bogus cripple threw away his crutches and joyously ran across the street. The countrymen who witnessed the wonderful cure took the bait with readiness—in a short time the quack had disposed of every bottle of liniment on hand. Late in the evening the initerant doctor and his Kansas friend has a jolly little toast at one of our restaurants over the glorious success of the trick.—*St. Joseph Herald.*

An Octogenarian.

An old patriarch, aged 87 years, named Josiah Reynolds, of Little Brittain township, Lancaster county, Pa., was in Lancaster city on Monday, and he tells us he was never so far from home before. He has lived all his life within two rods of where he was born. He helped to grub the first acre of ground tilled in Little Brittain township. There were no plows then, and he was well up in years before he ever saw a wagon. When 31 years old he married, and his wife is stil living. He was a great fox hunter in his time, and says he would to-day rather hear the yelping of a pack of hounds than any other music. He has worked at farming all his life, but concluded last harvest to quit hard work and employ himself by tending the cattle. Was never near a train of cars until to-day and wondered what it was that pulled them, and why the locomotive puffed so.—*Lancaster Intel.*

MS. in a bottle, in six commercial languages, presumed to be a relic of the Franklin Polar Expedition, was picked up the other day at San Buena Ventura, on the Pacific coast, containing some account of the desertion of the ships Esquimaux and Mercer, and other matters connected with the voyage.

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT.—White—(new) $1.55@1.70. Red—(new) $1.55@1.62.
CORN.—White—1.20@1.28 cts. Yellow 1.22@1.25 cts.
OATS—60@62 cts.

DWELLING HOUSE TO RENT.

The DWELLING HOUSE at present occupied by Mr. W. W. Parks, is to rent for 1870. Apply to
Sep 18-3t. T. W. ELIASON.

Festival! Festival!! Festival!!!

GUIDING STAR LODGE, No. 79, I. O. of G. T., will open at their HALL IN STILL POND, *A FESTIVAL* of three days duration,

Commencing September 30th,

at 6 o'clock, P. M., with a Grand Instrumental and Vocal Concert: for this the services of a gentleman and lady of musical profession have been secured, with the assistance of the accomplished singers of Still Pond Choir.

THE TABLES will be bountifully supplied with all of the substantials and delicacies of the season, such as Meats, Oysters, Ice Cream, Cake, Confectionery, Fruits, &c.

There will be every effort on the part of managers and members to make this one of the most interesting entertainments of the season. A cordial invitation is extended to the public. Bring the children with you, as there will be much to interest them.

All Lodges of I. O. of G. T. in this and adjoining counties are respectfully invited. We desire each to be represented by Committee if not otherwise.

NOTICE.—The members of Guiding Star Lodge, No. 79, I. O. of G. T., are earnestly requested to attend promptly at e ach regular meeting night, as business of importance requires it. J. F. WILSON,
Sept. 18, 1869. Sec.

SMALL FRUITS
AND FRUIT TREES.

I HAVE a limited stock of the following SMALL FRUITS and FRUIT TREES, that I now offer at as low a price as can be bought of any reliable nurseryman:

DWARF PEARS—Dutchesse D' Angouleme, Louise Bon. D'Jersey, Beurre Giffard, Beurre Easter.

STRAWBERRIES—Wilson's Albany (a large quantity,) Agriculturist, New Jersey Scarlet, Golden Seeded, Russell's Prolific, Knox's Jucunda or 700.

RASPBERRIES—Philadelphia, Doolittle Black Cap, Davidson's Thornless Black Cap, Antwerp.

BLACKBERRIES—Wilson's Early and Rittatinny.

GOOSBERRIES—Houghton Seedling.

CURRANTS—Versailles and Red Dutch.

GRAPES—Concord, Catawba, Isabella, Ives' Seedling. Also a very superior lot of SAGE PLANTS, one year old.

The above stock I will guarantee to be as good if not better than can be found in any nursery. For price, &c., call on or address
R. S. EMORY,
Sept. 18—6t. Chestertown.

A DESIRABLE FARM
AT
Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Circuit Court for Kent County, as a Court of Equity, the undersigned as Trustee will offer at Public Sale to the highest bidder, on

TUESDAY,

THE TWELFTH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1869,

at 11 o'clock, A M., at the Voshell House, in Chestertown, the FARM of Thomas A. Meredith, lying on Cuester River, containing

186 ACRES,

TWO ROODS AND ELEVEN PERCHES,

adjoining the lands of William T. Spry and J. F. Newnam, Esq's. The soil is good and adapted to the different kinds of Grain, and a portion good for Truck. About one third new land. Grass and Clover grows finely. The land has all been limed.

This Farm has many advantages. It is

SITUATED ON CHESTER RIVER,

and has on it

A Fine Fishing Shore

AND THREE LANDINGS.

It is about two and a half miles from Chesterville; three miles from the Railroad Depot at Millington, and two miles from Crumpton, convenient to Schools, Churches, &c.

A Peach Orchard of 500 Trees,

well selected and seven years old.

There are five fields, under fair ordinary fencing, and sufficient Timber for fencing.

THE DWELLING

is a good one-story Frame, in good condition, with two rooms below and two above. A good Kitchen is attached. There is a Stable, Corn House and Granary. Mr. Thos. A. Meredith, who resides on the farm, will shew it to whoever may call.

THE TERMS OF SALE:

One-half cash on the day of sale, or in sixty days, at the opinion of the Trustee; one-fourth on the first day of January next, and the balance on the Jrst day of January, 1871, with the bond of the purchaser with security to be approved by the Trustee.

GEORGE VICKERS, Trustee.
Chestertown, Sept. 18, 1869—ts.
[Middletown Transcript copy 1awtds.

Trustee's Sale of Real Estate.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Circuit Court for Kent County, sitting in Equity, the undersigned as Trustee, will offer at Public Sale, on

TUESDAY,

THE TWELFTH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1869,

at 11½ o'clock, A. M., at the Voshell House in Chestertown in Kent County, Maryland, a

Small Tract or Parcel of Land,

situated about one quarter of a mile from Urieville, in said County, on the main road from Urieville to Lynch's Corner, and adjoining the lands of John Lusby, Miss Susan Raymond and others, and containing

37 ACRES,

Two Rood and Thirty-seven Perches,

more or less, and being a part of the land of which Joseph Cotton died, seized.

THE TERMS OF SALE prescribed by the Decree are as follows: The purchase money to be paid in three equal instalments of six, twelve and eighteen months from the day of sale, with interest from the day of sale, to be secured by the bond of the purchaser with security to be approved by the Trustee.

GEORGE VICKERS, *Trustee.*
Chestertown, Sept. 18, 1869—tds.

To the Voters of Kent County!

THERE being a report in circulation that I am a candidate for the Sheriff's office, only for the purpose of securing the success of another candidate for the same office, I take this method of giving public denial to the report.

I am a candidate in my own interests only, and am acting in the interest of no clique or individual except myself.

The rumor is circulated in order to injure me as a candidate, and is *wholly without foundation.*

WILLIAM H. PENNINGTON.
September 11, 1869.

LOCUST GROVE, Aug. 25, 1869.

Through the earnest solicitation of some of my friends I announce myself as a Democratic candidate for the House of Delegates. I belong to no Ring or Clique, but pledge myself to do the greatest good to the greatest number. If the voters of Kent think I am capable of representing them I should be glad to have their votes; but if othe. wise, I shall bow to their decision.

I take this method because I have not the time, this month or next, to visit or mingle among the voters as some of the other candidates have. J. W. HURTT.
August 28, 1899.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Circuit Court for Kent County, sitting as a Court of Equity, the undersigned will expose to Public Sale, at the Voshell House in Chestertown, on

TUESDAY,

THE 12TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1869,

at 12 o'clock, M., all that FARM LYING IN WORTON, containing

57 Acres, 1 Rood & 24 Perches.

The soil is good, and produces well.

THERE ARE 500 PEACH TREES.

in full bearing, and 400 set out last Spring; *FIFTY APPLE TREES,* three years old.



THE DWELLING is in ordinary condition. The Out-buildings are about four years old. This property adjoins the property of Dr. Thos. G. Wroth, John Gale, Esq., and others. It lies about one mile from Worton Heights, and is convenient to Churches, Schools, Post Office, and Mills, and about six miles from Chestertown. There is a fine well of drinking water on the premises.

TERMS OF SALE.

The Terms of Sale are: One third cash or in sixty days; the balance in six and twelve months from the day of sale, with interest from the day of sale.

The tenant, Mr. George Fowler, will show the premises.

☞ The terms may be modified.

GEORGE VICKERS,
Agent and Att'y. for Jas. W. Patten.
Chestertown, Sept. 18, 1869—tds.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE
AT
Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Kent county, sitting in Equity, the undersigned, as Trustee will offer at Public Sale, on

TUESDAY,

the 12th day of October, 1869,

at 12 o'clock, M., at the Voshell House in Chestertown, Kent County, Maryland, the FARM situated in said county, on Chesapeake bay, at the head of Tavern Creek, and of which the late Walter T. H. Miller, died, seized. It contains

216 Acres of Land more or less,

and is divided into five fields well fenced, three of which are watered by Tavern creek. Grain may be delivered on the Bay there on the farm, and lime boats came to Bear Point on Swan Creek, about one-half mile from the Farm. It has a

YOUNG APPLE ORCHARD



OF ABOUT 100 TREES OF CHOICE VARIETY and VERY THRIVING. The soil is good and well adapted to cereals.—

The Improvements are a comfortable FRAME DWELLING with a Kitchen attached, and the usual Out-Buildings.



The Trustee will also offer at the same time a WOOD LOT containing about **12 ACRES,** adjoining the lands of John H. Gale's heirs. These lands will be surveyed and a Plot exhibited on the day of sale.

THE TERMS OF SALE

prescribed by the decree are as follows:—One-fifth of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale or in sixty days thereafter, at the option of the Trustee, and the balance in three equal instalments, in one, two and three years from the day of sale, and interest from the 1st day of January next, to be secured by bond of the purchaser, with security to be approved by the Trustee.

Possession given on the first day of January next.

GEORGE VICKERS, *Trustee.*

N. B.—The creditors of the late Walter T. H. Miller, deceased, are hereby notified to file their claims with the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Kent County, within four months from the day of sale.

G. VICKERS, *Trustee.*
Chestertown, Sept. 18, 1869—tds.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED as Attorney, offers at Private Sale the Farm of Dr. J. A. Perkins, situate about three miles from Chestertown, adjoining the lands of Dr. Worrell and W. N. E. Wickes, Esq.

The Farm contains 133 Acres,

Is divided into four fields, and Grows grain well. There is a small PEACH ORCHARD of between 3 and 4 hundred trees, in bearing.



The improvements consist of a good substantial TWO STORY DWELLING, and a good sized BARN, comparatively new.

This property is most eligibly situated, and will be sold on easy terms.

For particulars apply to
E. F. PERKINS,
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