THE
# Chestetown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, March 11, 1871.

## Premium to Getters Up of Clubs.

We offer the following inducements to persons to raise Clubs for the Transcript:

To any one who will procure us eighteen advance-paying subscribers, we will furnish one copy of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, illustrated with 3,000 engravings, 1840 pages quarto—price $12.

For ten advance-paying subscribers, Webster's National Pictorial Dictionary, 600 engravings, 1040 pages octavo—price $6.

### FROM EUROPE.

Gen. Paladines having set about putting Paris in order, there is great commotion among the turbulent elements, especially among the free-and-easy ranks of the rebellious National Guard, which is to be reorganized, chiefly from new material and under severe discipline, and then will follow stern repression of disorder. The Emperor William and staff have left Versailles for Ferrieres, and the troops occupying Versailles and vicinity will begin to depart on Saturday, completing the movement in the course of a week. The evacuation of Versailles is supposed to have been accelerated to enable the National Assembly to meet there. French troops are again in possession of the forts around Paris, and matters within and around the city are re-assuming their wonted appearance. Bismarck, whose task is virtually ended, has gone to Berlin. The recent report that Napoleon was about to quit his captivity was premature. He will not leave Wilhelmshohe until the definitive treaty of peace shall have been signed at Brussels.

The French ministry is actively engaged in devising means for the future support and defense of the country. Among other things it is proposed to pay less attention at present to naval affairs and more to interior defense, and to this end recommendation is made to reduce the marine budget and reorganize the army and defenses, including the erection of fortifications upon the new German frontier.

Politics have for some time been kept below the surface in Germany, but Bavaria begins the "era of good feeling" with an event full of fierce promise for the conflicts of peace. The election to the Bavarian Chambers has resulted in the choice of twenty-nine liberals and seventeen patriots, the latter being opposed to confederation.

The London Times comes at the Alabama claims again with the vengeance, repudiates England's responsibility for the depredations of the Confederate cruisers "until it is decided by impartial arbitrators; regards the mere mention of a cession of English territory sufficient cause for suspension of negotiations, and if insisted on, a cause for war. It is said in London that the Times in this article represents the opinion of the British government, and that instructions in harmony therewith have been sent to her Majesty's comissioners at Washington.

In the French Assembly, on Wednesday, a committee having reported in favor of annulling Garibaldi's election to the Assembly, Algiers, Victor Hugo proceeded to defend him, but was interrupted by a storm of hisses. Thereupon the redoubtable romancer announced his immediate resignation, and quit the chamber.

The entry of the Emperor William into Berlin is announced to take place on the 15th instant, and the army on the 1st of May.

### Payment of the Paris War Indemnity.

*Paris (February 18) Correspondence London Daily News.*

The war indemnity exacted of the city of Paris, amounting to 200,000,000 francs (£8,000,000 sterling, is in course of liquidation. Last Monday the sum total was conveyed to Versailles, acorrding to agreement, It was composed of drafts upon Berlin to the amount of one-half, and the other half of notes of the Bank of France, inclosed in two iron chests. The Prussian receivers wanted to check the amount, notwithstanding that the seals were intact, a fact to which their attention was directed, as a guarantee of the integrity of the contents. In return a sum of 50,000,000 of francs in notes was handed over to the French Commissioners, to be exchanged—still according to the Convention—against 30,000,000 in gold and 20,000,000 in silver. The French Commissioner insisted upon the verification of the 50,000,000 returned into his hands. On Tuesday the Bank of France remitted 7,000,000 in silver. The Prussian agents proceeded to count out the amount; but perceiving the operation would require too much time (at the rate of 1,000 a minute, a man would need 116 consecutive hours to perform this arithmetical feat), they contented themselves with weighing the coin. On Wednesday last, 7,000,000 more were handed over them, which the Prussian controllers were condescending enough to take upon trust.—On Thursday, the balance of 6,000,000 was paid, and to-day the 30,000,000 (francs always) in gold will pass into their hands. This enormous sum has been drawn by the Bank of France from its branch at Brest.

### Death of Bishop Andrew.

Bishop Andrew who died in Mobile, on Wednesday, March 1st., was the senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He was elected and ordained a Bishop at the General Conference held at Philadelphia in May, 1832, with the late Dr. John Emory. Bishop Andrew was about seventy-six years of age, and had been in the ministry more than half a century. He was an able and eloquent preacher, and a faithful and affectionate pastor. He filled the high and important position of a General Superintendent with remarkable fidelity, firmness and Apostolic simplicity and purity. Thus has he finished his course with joy, leaving his "mantle fresh with the odors of the sanctuary."—*Baltimore Episcopal Methodist.*

## Letter from Rees' Corner.

OAT SEEDING—PLANTING POTATOES—THE SCARCITY OF FARM HANDS—DESTITUTION AMONG THE NEGROES—THE LABOR QUESTION—NEGRO CONTENTIONS—IMMIGRATION CONVENTION, &C.

We have had a poor winter for work, but now spring opens beautifully before us, making people talk of regular labor.

A few have seeded Oats, and we believe some also potatoes, but the ground is unusually wet for the season.

Hands are scarce yet; but they must, per force, come out soon; for never have the negroes shown such unmistakable signs of destitution as they have this winter. Negroes who we know heretofore managed to knock along, have been begging this winter for *food;* and the consequence is that not a few who have been housekeeping for several years, are now hiring out to live in farmers' kitchens, where they know comfort and work awaits them. Why this all is, we cannot tell; but we state facts. Perhaps it is because of the winter being unfavorable for out-door work—perhaps they spent too much of their money and time last fall and summer meddling in politics and keeping celebrations; or perhaps—and we think a great deal of it—is due to the fact that they are asking such high wages all winter (75 cts. a day and board) that farmers have determined to get along without them, and leave clearing up and such things alone, satisfied if only they can get their summer crops tilled and saved. We are compelled to this way of doing, or hirelings with big wages and little work, will take all, and more than we have. A good many farmers about here did not make crops sufficient to pay for the labor of last year, and in this way high wages are directly against the laboring man.

The time is now coming on for farmers to be getting their yearly labor, and therefore we deem this a fitting time to make suggestions that may be of sufficient import to cause our people to think, and then to act, for the best. We do not doubt but that good living wages can be had by any man, particularly farm hands. We know that they are entirely dependent upon this labor for their support. But at the same time, we claim that they shall do good work. And did they do good work last year? (we are speaking now of the blacks). I leave the farmers to answer that question. If there are three in this district who did a good honest year's work, then we can't name them.

But how is this to be remedied? There need be no clash of interest. The farmer needs hands, and hands must have money. I say there need be no clash of interest, for surely "the laborer is worthy of his hire. Then, let him prove it—let him hire for such wages as he is worthy of—and to do such work as he can do—as he intends to do—as he is willing to do—if any such there be? And let him be paid accordingly. Is this not fair? We think so; and with us, in this, all honest men must needs agree. We have thought perhaps it would be better for all parties if we could have some such scale as is in the navy: thus, sailors who ship as able seamen, seamen, deck hands, or boys, are paid according to a fixed standard for such service—there is no half way: a man is either one thing or another. He must be able to do all the work of his place, or sink down to his proper level, and thus be paid.

But our hands all want the same wages. If you pay an extra field hand $15 a month, a poor fellow, who is lazy and shirks all the work he can, wants just the same. There is no reason in this, because oftentimes one good man will do as much as three common fellows; and the farmer takes pleasure in paying the one, whilst the other he feels to be an imposition, and his money goes reluctantly from his pocket. Now if we only could erect a standard for a prime hand—then field hands—then common hands—and last, boys. I don't mean boys only in age, but boys in work: just as we often see them in the navy, *old men.* They do boys' work, and get boys' allowance. If a man can cut wheat, hay, and wood, stack grain, and do, in a reliable manner, all the work usual upon a farm, he is worth more money to a man than one who does only straight-along work, leaving the farmer to call in extra help at all particular times; in fact, making too many things specialities. Farm hands of late years in pulling blades, as a general thing, don't average much more than half what they did in old times—and the same is the case in cutting wheat. And cutting off corn at a dollar per day, is dear business, when the hands do so little work for the money. A farmer from Kentucky told me that out there they pay hands for cutting off corn 10 cts. per shock—16 by 16 hills of corn to the shock—corn to be cut off and set up; and sometimes at that price he said they made more than a dollar a day; but then it was better for the farmer, for his work that he paid for was done, and he could see what went with his money.

Whilst upon this subject of labor, is it not rather astonishing that, although negroes are accustomed to plowing all the time, there are so few crossers of corn-ground among them. If a farmer wants his corn field run out straight each way, what a time he has to get done well what, a few years since, there were plenty that could do. The young hands do not work regularly enough to be properly trained to their labor; and the Southern hands can't do our kind of work. One would be astonished to see how ignorant these hands are of cutting wheat, &c.: but they are death on mules and the hoe.

It may be a long time before our labor question is settled, but finally it must be settled down to this, or something like it. Even now, the Baltimore Negro Convention are clamoring for more wages, saying "the farmers are paying hands starving prices," but they fail to look at the reverse of this picture, and see their own shortcomings. That Convention means trouble, if it can succeed in its designs.

But in direct opposition to its action comes the Report from the Committee of the Immigration Convention, asking that meetings shall be held in each county, to to advise together, join this movement for the benefit of the South, and send delegates to meet a Convention soon to be held in Baltimore, and also advising the encouragement of the French to come into Maryland, and from thence scatter all over the South. We believe this a timely move in the right direction, and hope our county will soon hold such a meeting and endorse such an action. A good system of labor will bring back again some of the glorious days of OLD KENT.

### Agriculture and Labor.

The International Immigrant Union Association of Maryland, has issued an address to the people of the Stote. The following plan is recommended:

Firstly. Encouragement to settlers, agriculturists, mechanics, laborers, capitalists &c., from our own States and abroad.

Secondly. The formation of societies landowners and others in each county, to ascertain the wants of such county, and to determine upon the means to supply them.

Thirdly. Such societies to co-operate with a central association in the commercial metropolis of the State, which shall include in its executive committee the presidents of all county organizations, for the purpose of taking joint steps, not only to supply the wants of each county, but also to act permanently as the agent for the promotion of the great object we have in view.

The address concludes with the following:

The great obstacle to welfare and prosperity, in the opinion of your committee, is obviously the want of proper protection to agriculture interests. The war, in its sequences, has utterly revolutionized the labor system of our forefathers. Soldiers' bounties and the liberation of the slaves have imposed upon landed estates debts and mortgoges far beyond the availability of the proprietors, and the necessity has now arrived for some relief, or at least, self-preservation. The calamities thus inflicted are more severe upon tobacco-growing counties, and in proportion, to the amount of slave labor heretofore employed. The lands thus involved are borne down with mortgages, and their owners, in despair, call for assistance in laborers and purchasers. The destruction consequent upon the war falls especially upon their immediate households. They are impoverished not only for the want of labor, field and domestic, but for the want of bank facilities: and it seems apparent to your committee, that ways and means *must be divised by their own efforts and cooperative assistance,* on the part of the City of Baltimore and the counties of the State, to secure effectiveness in the plans proposed.

The people of the State must be aroused to the realization that the interests of the rural districts and the commercial metropolis are one and inseparable; and the ends, resulting in mutual benefits, must challenge the support of all citizens in the State. United efforts must result in reciprocal remuneration.

Your committee, therefore, recommend that meetings be called, without delay, in all counties of the State, that organizations be effected before the opening of spring work on the farms, and that when such orgauizations are accomplished, that the President of the late convention, His Excellency Governor O. Bowie, be requested to call again the convention, for the purpose of united action and the promotion of the desirable objects in contemplation.

No delay, no idifference should embarrass our purpose, at once intended to give relief, and advance the great material interests of Maryland. In conclusion, your committee make an exhortation to all agriculturists to unite earnestly and generally in effort and council to confront with determination the crisis now upon them, and save to themselves the paternal inheritances, by developing resources, now latent, and bringing to the cultivation of the soil more worthy, intelligent and industrious operatives. This course will, with proper management and proper co-operation, lighten the oppressive burthern of mortgages, and brighten the firesides of many cheerless homes in our good, old State.

### Louis Napoleon's Future Residence.

It has beeen stated that Louis Napoleon, now that the French war is over, will take up his residence at Arenemberg, the country-seat in Switzerland belonging to his mother, where he and his brother had been brought up after the Bourbons had prevented their remaining in the Grand Duchy of Baden. Referring to this statement, the Philadelphia Press remarks:

"In the canton of Thurgovia, in the north-eastern corner of Switzerland, is the estate Arenemberg, which Hortense, mother of Napoleon III., had purchased in 1817, and where she resided until her death. It stands on an eminence and overlooks the Lake of Constance. In 1832, when Louis Napoleon first visited England, he there received a document officially creating him a citizen of the canton of Thurgovia. He lived at Arenemberg with his mother, chiefly engaged in study, until, in October, 1836, he made that attempt at Strasbourg to overthrow the Orleans dynasty which failed, but had very nearly succeeded. This led to his deportation to the western continent, whence he hurried back to Europe to see his dying mother, and closed her eyes at Arenemberg, which then became became his property. He was not allowed to remain there, for Switzerland, under threat from the governments of France and Austria, wrs unable to protect him as a resident there. In the autumn of 1838 he went to live in London. The rest of his record is brief—the expedition to Boulogne in 1840, six years in the prision of Ham, two years more of apparent idleness but active political intrigue in London, and then the revolution of 1848. We all know the rest.—If in 1838 he was, in Switzerland, too near France for the safety of Louis Phillippe, surely he would now be to near France—*for his own safety.* We cannot believe that he will go to Arenemberg."

NEWSPAPER CHANGES.—Luther Giddings Esq., has resigned the editorial chair of the Anne Arundel *Advertiser,* and its duties will devolve upon Messrs. Tydings and Brewer, the present publishers.

J. H. Johnson Esq., has purchased the proprietorship of the *Democrat and Herald,* published at Cambridge.

GENERAL BUTLER having drawn a back seat in the House, persuaded a new and inexperienced colored member, who had been more fortunate, to exchange with him. The New York Herald says: "That's his old trick—keeping himself to the front at the expense of the 'nigger.'"

☞ A special Washington correspondent, writing March 8th, says:

The better opinion to-day seems to be that Congress will adjourn without further important legislation. The disinclination of the Speaker to appoint the regular committees at this session, expressed unreservedly yesterday, was almost decisive. Of course the organization of the committees must precede legislation. As yet the new House has acted without rules of any kind, and without anything approaching legislative organization. It may, nevertheless, be that the President, acting under the advice of such men as Morton, of the Senate, and Butler, of the House, may suggest the necessity of the immediate adoption of measures further to distract and harass the South. But upon a careful canvass of the present House I think the effort would be futile, and, therefore, not attempted. I am further encouraged to hope that the rules of the last House will be adopted by the present without invidious alterations, At least such is the opinion of Democratic members in whom I have the highest confidence. Congress will adjourn in about a week.

In the meantime, Governor Scott's investigating committee will flood the country with the grossest fabrications respecting the condition of the Southern States. The avidity with which the wretched adventurers who have overrun that unfortunate section of the country *rush here to swear to lies for money,* is one of the most lamentable features characterizing this lamentable epoch of our history. Even the shooting down, in open court, of a Judge by a negro incendiary on trial for arson, will yet be tortured into a political Ku-Klux outrage—and plenty of witnesses can be suborned to make good the charge. And (what is infinitely more discouraging) a vast number of Northern men calling themselves Christians will affect to believe the transparent falsehoods of these purchased liars!

### "Dishonest Lawyers."

Judge Bedford, of New York, on Monday, in his charge to the grand jury, remarked as follows:

"Before we separate, I deem it my duty to direct your attention to a growing evil, and one in which I find myself deeply interested, for it reflects directly upon the legal profession—a profession which I love and honor. I have reference to the many misdeeds perpetrated every day by the dishonest and unprincipled members of the bar; but, thank God! these members are greatly in the minority. Nothing more richly deserves the universal scorn and contempt of mankind that do the disreputable acts of the dishonest lawyer. I look upon the legal profession as I do upon a splended garden filled with the choicest flowers, where some are even more beautiful that others, and yet in the midst of all this beauty and cultivation we sometimes finds a rank, unwholesome weed. As it is the duty of the faithful gardener to uproot the weeds so that the flowers may longer retain their life and loveliness, and be not contaminated or withered by the blighting influence of the noxious poison, so in like manner do I hold it to be the duty of the authorities to throw from the ranks of the profession those who, by their professional acts and conduct, degrade and dishonor it."

He spoke with special severity of those lawyers who visit all prisoners, urge a defense, and strip them of all their worldly goods. I have, he said, "conversed with the district attorney upon this subject, and I am happy to say that he is determined to use all his power in the effort of crushing out this disgraceful traffic, which to-day casts such a stain upon the mantle of the legal fraternity. In all probability the district attorney will be able, before many days, to lay before you a case or two of this character for you to pass upon. And should he be successful, then I ask you to be prompt in your action, and on a proper and legitimate conviction the court, you may rest assured, will do its duty."

A HANDSOME GIFT.—Peter Cooper, Esq., the widely known philanthropist of New York city, on February 12th, having that day completed his eightieth year, made a donation of $100,000 to the "Cooper Union," a benevolent institution established by him several years ago. The trustees are requested to keep the said fund securely invested, and to use one-half of the interest arising therefrom for the formation of a reference and lending library for the use of all classes of workingmen and mechanics of New York city. The other half of the interest can be used for any purpose which the trustees believe will more effectually promote the highest good of the Cooper Union. Mr. Cooper further authorizes the trustees to draw on him or his representatives for the further sum of $50,000 as soon as the trustees can wisely use this amount in the formation and arrangement of the workingmen's library.

### A Cure for Dyspepsia.

In the *Gazette Hebdomadaire* Dr. Gontaret recommends for the form of dyspepsia in which there is difficulty in the digestion of starchy articles of food the use of the nitrogenous substance developed in buds and grains during their germination, and known as *diastase* or *maltine.* This substance, as is generally known, induces in hydrated starch the process of catalysis, by which it is converted into dextrine and glucose—the forms which all starch and sugar must assume before they are fitted for nuturition. The organic matter contained in the mixed saliva, and fluids of the small intestine, are, in health, sufficent to establish this process; but in a condition of the alimentary tract characterized by alteration of deficiency of saliva or intestinal juices, this substance promises to do for starch and sugar in intestinal digestion what pepsine does for the albuminoid articles of food. He employs the remedy in doses of two to six grains after each meal, and says that it never acts prejudicially on the digestive organs.

The Medical Gazette suggests an inquiry whether the common practice of putting up chewing tobacco in lead foil may not account for some of the numerous cases of lead poisoning not traced to any recognized source.

☞ The Forty-first session of Congress expired, by limitatton, at noon on Saturday last. Radical by heavy majorities in both Houses, it reflected zealously the passions, the prejudices and the greed of the dominant faction. Its legislation was controlled by New England; nearly all its chairmen of important committees were New Englanders. The members who undertook to represent the Western and Northwestern States were, for the most part, either natives of New England, or of New England origin. Unprincipled Northern adventurers, of the carpet-bag fraternity, were recognised, by an andacious fiction, as representatives of the Southern States. They were simply the creatures of the party that, by an act of despotism, made them members of Congress, and that would have unseated them if they had not shown themselves subservient to its will.

What wonder is it then that the greater part of the legislation of the Forty-first Congress should have been purely sectional and partisan; that fraud and corruption should have pervaded the halls of Congress, and that Radical officials of every grade should stand charged with lending themselves to schemes of plunder and peculation? The country groans under the weight of taxes. The party in power has made no effort to afford it an adequate measure of relief. It has rioted in special legislation for the benefit of the few, at the expense of the many. It has granted to railway corporations immense bodies of public lands, equal in extent to more than an European Kingdom. It has incorporated into the Constitution various amendments by the power of Radical Legislatures, and in direct opposition, in many instances, to the popular will. It has brought its partisan work to a fitting close by the adoption of an Enforcement bill, which violates the reserved rights of the States by vesting in Radical partisans the control of elections, and supporting them in this usurpation with the power of the Executive. Finally, in the matter of the income tax, it has pursued a course of systematic deception as disreputable as it was shameful. It was odious from the begining. It is believed to be unconstitutional. It is inquisitorial in its character. It keeps in office a legion of spies and informers. It authorizes the summary seizure of books and papers of firms in business and of private individuals, and all its tendencies are to corrupt and demoralize. When it was understood that it was to expire by limitation, the pledge that was given to the public was flagrantly violated. When the popular voice called, indignantly for its repeal, the bill brought in for that purpose was first passed, and then defeated in the Senate by legislative trickery. When, subsequently, a bill to repeal the odious act was passed by the Senate, it was stopped in the House by a new manœuvre, as shallow as it was shameless. Men high in office, filling the most important trusts that the people could bestow upon them, and set an example as demoralizing as it was sad to contemplate.

Let us trust that, with the opening of the Forty-second Congress, the power of the Radicals for evil has been broken. The Senate, in which but few political changes were made at the last election, will, doubtless, still show itself stubborn and defiant. But the reduction of the Radical majority from over two-thirds to not more than thirty in the House, indicates the vast change that has taken place in popular feeling during the past two years, and holds out, at least, the hope that the days of Radical domination are drawing to a close.—*Balt. Gazette.*

### Wilmington Conference of the M. E. Church.

The third session of this ecclesiastical body assembled at Dover, Del., on Wednesday last, Bishop Scott presiding. The Conference embraces the entire State of Delaware, and the nine counties of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and the two counties of the Eastern Shore of Virginia. There are within its bounds two hundred and ninety-five churches, divided into eighty-nine charges, which are supplied by one hundred and fourteen traveling preachers, who are assisted by one hundred and twenty-eight local preachers. In the several appointments, the highest salary paid a pastor is $3,000, and the lowest is $200. There were expended in church building and improvements, last year, $41,831, and in parsonage building and improvements $8,735.72. The Church property is valued at $1,314,250 The amount of money raised last year by the several appointments for the benevolent enterprises of the church was $16,216.85.

FINANCIAL PROSPECT OF FRANCE.—The official statement of the public debt of France at the begining of 1870 showed a total of $2,600,000,000. Three loans were contracted during 1870, which when capitalized, will amount to $400,000,000; French war expenditure, yet to be covered by loan, $200,000,000. Germany now demands $1,000,000,000, which, if it can be borrowed at all, will probably be on such terms as will make the indemnity reach $1,500,000,000. The New York times estimates that supposing at the end of three or more, probaly of six years, France should be able to pay this enormous bill, she will find herself in the possession of a national debt which reaches the alarming total of $4,700,000,000. It is not easy to see how, under any form of government, no matter what its prospect of stability, such a sum as that is to be carried. In addition to all this territory is to be added to Germany which yielded the treasury of France about twelve millions of dollars per annum.

THE NEW EMPIRE OF GERMANY begins from this time a career of immense importance to the world. Its population is the second of the great States of Europe. Russia leads it with 69,000,000; but, including Alsace and Lorraine, Germany follows with 49,120,000 of the most economical and industrious inhabitants, perhaps, to be found in any community of the world. France, shorn of a large part of her two provinces, comes next, with 36,430,000; and the then Austrian monarchy, with 35,943,000, and Great Britain, with 30,838,000; last of all being Italy, with Rome, counting 26,470,000 inhabitants.

TRAVEL TO EUROPE AND EMIGRATION TO AMERICA.—The European steamship companies anticipate an unusually brisk passenger trade this coming season. The historic battle fields of the late war in France will be a new attraction to many, though the still unsettled state of the country is a drawback. On some of the lines, it is said, every state-room has been engaged for the trips extending throughout May. This is something remarkable so early in the season. The emigration from both France and Germany is also expected to be unusually heavy, and preparations are making for it accordingly.

### Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT.—White, 1.90.
Red—$1.48@1.65.
CORN.—White—84a87. Yellow 78@83.
OATS—60@61 cents.

### MARRIED.

HUDSON—LONG.—On the 8th instant, by Rev. H. C. Cushing, JOHN L. HUDSON to Miss ANNIE M. LONG—both of Kent co.

## TRUSTEE'S SALE.

IN Virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Kent county, as a Court of Chancery, the subscriber as Trustee will sell at Public Auction, at the Court House door in Chestertown, on

*MONDAY,*

THE 17TH DAY OF APRIL, 1871,

at 3 o'clock, P. M., ALL THAT FARM situated in Morgan's Creek Neck, in Kent county, Maryland,

*called the "TRAVILLA FARM,"*

## Containing 322 Acres of Land,

MORE OR LESS,

which is described in a deed from Henry B. Slaughter and others, to Edward Slaughter, dated on or about the 1st day of June, 1864, and recorded among the land records for Kent county.

This farm is situated on the Chester river about five miles above Chestertown. It has a valuable Fishing Shore, a good Landing, and regular communication by Steamboats and Schooners with the Baltimore markets.

The Improvements consist of a

**GOOD DWELLING HOUSE,**

GRANARY and other Out-Buildings. The Land is of fine quality and in a good state of cultivation, and the location very desirable.

THE TERMS OF SALE PRESCRIBED BY THE DECREE ARE, that one-third of the purchase money shall be paid in cash, on the day of sale, and the residue in two equal instalments, at six and twelve months thereafter, with interest from the day of sale, and security approved by the Trustee.

HENRY W. ARCHER, Trustee.
March, 11, 1871—tds.

## NOTCE TO ROAD SUPERVISORS.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS for Kent county, will commence the appointment of Road Supervisors on

*TUESDAY, the 21st of March,* 1871,

and will continue to appoint until all the Public Roads are put out. Persons intending to make application will do so at that time or as soon thereafter as convenient.

By order,
JOHN RUSSELL, Clerk.
March 11, 1871—3t.

## Valuable Business Stand
IN CHESTERTOWN
## FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, intending to leave the county, will dispose of his

**Stock of Goods and Lease on House.**

This is an unusual opportunity for persons wishing to engage in the mercantile business in Chestertown.

B. B. PEKKINS.
March 4, 1871—3t.

## NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

### J. K. ALDRIDGE

Will open on MONDAY the 6th, a large asscrtment of *GOODS.* Call and examine, and be convinced that he sells the CHEAPEST in Town. ☞ Don't forget the place, opposite the Court House.

A good assortment of Shoe Pegs, Sewing and Pegging Awls, Wax, Shoe and Stitching Thread, Rubbers, Webbing, Knives, Lasting Tacks, Gaiter Buttons, Shoe Tacks, Brissels, Eyelets, &c., &c., at the Tin, Stove and Hardware Store, opposite the Court House.

Chestertown, March 4, 1871.

## White Supremacy, State Equality,
AND
## FEDERAL UNION.

THE N. Y. DAY-BOOK, for 1871, $ per year; Three Copies, $5.70; Six Copies and one to the getter up of the Club, $1 Ten Copies, and One to the getter up of th Club, $19. These rates are to prepare fo ENLARGEMGNT OF THE DAY-BOOK which we propose to effect during the year

### SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS.

We are having engraved by the celebrated Jackman, A MAGNIFIENT STEEL PLATE LIKENESS OF DR. VAN EVRIE, Editor of the Day-Book, and author of "White Supremacy," "The Normal Condition of the Negro," &c., a splendid work of art, a Picture thirteen by sixteen inches, which we shall present to Day-Book Clubs of Five to Twenty members, who send us $2 each. No single name can obtain the likeness under $2.50.

We open the year with a new and brilliant Story, by Mary S. Taylor; scenes laid in the South, before the war, and the first presentation of a true picture of Southern life. Order specimen papers. Make up your clubs, and send at once. Addres Day-Book, 162 Nassau St., New York City."

## RESUMPTION OF TRIPS.



On and after March, 1st, 1871, the swit and safe steamer **C. P. SMITH,** Capt. J. H. Brown, will leave Georgetown every *Tuesday, Thursday* and *Saturday* morning, at 8 o'clock, stopping at Buck Neck, Vannort's, and Gale's Wharves.

Returning, leave Pier No. 8, Light street wharf, every alternate day, at 10½ o'clock.

Stage will connect with this Boat to and from Chestertown.

FARE—from Chestertown.....$1.25
" " Buck Neck..... 1.00
Freight at reasonable rates.

EDWARD BROWN,
March 4, 1871—tf. *Proprietor.*

W. F. MASSEY, C. P. STAM, L. K. STAM.

## W. F. MASSEY & CO.,
GROWERS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
## Garden, Nursery and Flower Seed,
Corner of Court and High Sts.,
CHESTERTOWN.

### Osage Orange Seed,

IN PQUND PACKAGES, 75 CENTS. Warranted fresh.

W. F. MASSEY & CO.

THE ATTENTION OF MERCHANTS is called to our superior stock of *VEGETABLE SEED,* which are neatly put up for retailing, and are of a very superior quality.

W. F. MASSEY & CO.

### FLOWER SEED! FLOWER SEED!!

SWEET ALYSSAM, Globe Amaranths, Asters of various styles, Balsams, Canary Bird Flower, Candytuft, Canna, Cockscomb, Geraniums, Four O'clock's, Mignonette, Phlox Drummondii, Nasturtiums, China Pinks, Heartsease, Petunias, Portulaca, Salvia, Snapdragon, Stocks, Wallflower, Zinnia, and many other varieties of Flower Seeds of rare excellence, at cheaper rates than can be had in the city.

W. F. MASSEY & CO.

### Green Peas! Green Peas!!

OUR stock of Peas for Seed is large and complete. We offer

*Carter's First Crop,*
*McLean's Little Gem,*
*Early Kent,*
*Daniel O'Rourke,*
*Champion of England,*
*Dwarf Blue Imperial, and*
*Hair's Dwarf Mammoth.*

An inspection of our samples will convince any one of their superior quality.

**For Roasting Ears, we offer**

*Early Tuscarora and*
*Mammoth Sugar Corn.*

**For Pickles,**

*Bull Nose Pepper,*
*Squash Pepper,*
*Long Cayenne Pepper,*
*Extra Long Green Cucumber,*
*White Spine Cucumber.*

### Tomatoes.

MASSEY'S EARLY RED, Early Smooth Red, Cook's Favorite, Tilden, Crimson Cluster, Dwarf Orangefield, Lester's Perfected, and the unapproachable

**Trophy Tomato.**

☞ TRY OUR SEEDS, and you will never buy elsewhere.

W. F. MASSEY & CO.
Chestertown, March 4, 1871.

## CONSTABLE'S SALE.

BY Virtue of one writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued by T. W. Russell, one of the Justices of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for Kent county, and to me directed, at the suit of Isaac Caulk, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Isaac Cotton, I have seized and taken in execution, all the right, title, claim and interest of the said Isaac Cotton, of, in and to, the following property, viz:

**7 Acres of Land,**

MORE OR LESS, in Morgan's Creek Neck, adjoining Mrs. Moffitt and others.

And I hereby give notice, that on

*MONDAY, the 3rd day of April,* 1871,

at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the Court House in Chestertown, I will offer at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, the said property so seized and taken in execution, to pay and satisfy said debt, interest and costs, due and to become due thereon.

CHAS. H. DAVIS,
March 4, 1871—tds. [3.75] Constable.

## T. W. ELIASON, Jr.,

AS successor of the late firm of T. W. ELIASON & SON, will continue the business at the old stand.

He is thankful to the customers of the late firm for their liberal patronage and hopes by attention to business, and an effort at all times to supply his customers with goods on the most favorable terms the market will allow, to merit a continuance of the trade with with him.

He will open during the early part of next week an assortment of

*NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS*

which he will sell at moderate profits. The customers of the late firm and the public generally are invited to call and examine his goods and prices, Feb. 25, 1871.

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