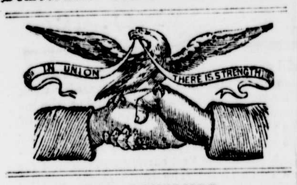
THE
Chestetown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, August 12, 1871.

Democratic Conservative Ticket.



FOR GOVERNOR,
Hon. W. PINKNEY WHYTE.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
A. K. SYSTER.

FOR COMPTROLLER,
LEVIN S. WOOLFORD.

FOR STATE SENATOR,
GEORGE W. SPENCER.

FOR THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,
WILLIAM B. WILMER,
JAMES W. HURTT.

FOR STATE'S ATTORNEY,
JAMES ALFRED PEARCE,

FOR SHERIFF,
ARTHUR B. WHEATLEY.

FOR JUDGES OF ORPHANS' COURT
JAMES BECK, OF GEO.,
THOMAS LUSBY,
CORNELIUS J. SCOTT.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
ROBERT S. GRIFFITH,
JAMES A. ROSBERRY,
R. BENNETT WILLSON.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR,
F. HYLAND TAYLOR.

The Kentucky Election.

The canvass in Kentucky for State officers and members of the Legislature has resulted in the triumph of the Democratic ticket by a majority of from thirty to thirty-five thousand. The great interest of the contest centred on the Gubernatorial candidates. Leslie, Democrat, and Harlan, Republican. They travelled over the State together and made speeches, in the good old-fashioned way, from the same platform and to the same audiences. In putting up General Harlan the Republicans selected their very best man. He is widely known throughout the State, and apart from his political affiliations, enjoys an extensive popularity. He had, moreover, all the assistance that Senator Morton, of Indiana, by his personal appeals, and the Federal administration, through its army of office holders, could possibly give him. He had also this further advantage—it was the first time that the negroes had been thoroughly organized as voters in Kentucky, and no efforts were spared to bring every available man of them to the polls. With all these concurring circumstances in General Harlan's favor, he has been badly beaten. With fifty thousand negro voters added to the registration list, and mainly to the Republican ranks, the aggregate Democratic majority is as large if not larger than it was in the Congressional election last year, when it was officially reported at thirty-one thousand, six hundred and eighty-four.

Some of the Northern papers, and notably the New York Tribune, by stituting a comparison between the majority cast for Stevenson at the Gubernatorial election in 1868, and that cast for Leslie on Monday last, are claiming that Republicanism in Kentucky is gaining ground, and are holding out fallacious hopes that greater changes still will occur when the Presidential election is held next year.—The wish is doubtless "father to the thought;" but to expect to find it realized is simply laughable. No fairer trial of the strength of the opposing parties than that which was brought to a test on Monday, could possibly be had. The State was thoroughly canvassed; the negroes were thoroughly drilled; the Federal Supervisors of Election were on hand to detect and expose irregularities, or to fabricate them if an opportunity offered, and the army of deputy marshals was duly posted about the polls. Yet, with all these advantages and appliances, and notwithstanding his personal popularity, General Harlan has discovered that, relatively speaking, the Democratic majority is quite as large as it was when Stevenson was elected Governor in 1868.—*Balto. Gazette.*

The Baltimore *American* of Tuesday last, gives the following programme of the leading radical statesmen opposed to the re-nomination of General Grant:

"The political canvass now being gotten up in Ohio and Pennsylvania promises a crisis in the affairs of the nation. The crisis amounts to this: Should these two States return Republican majorities the probability is that the present Presidential incumbent or encumbrance will be renominated and some compromise candidate nominated by the Democrats. If, on the contrary, the good people of those two States give majorities for the Democratic ticket, General Grant will be dropped, a new man selected, while the Democrats, strengthened by the result, will nominate one of their own sort to try conclusions in the national contest of '72.

"If we are right in these conclusions, the more patriotic Republicans of Ohio and Pennsylvania will permit the elections to go by default, reserving their strength for the great contests to follow, while the earnest, thoughtful Republicans throughout the country will pray fervently without ceasing, save for necessary repose and refreshments, that the Democrats may be successful in those otherwise unimportant State elections." * * *

"It is not necessary for us, in this connection, to say that General Grant is a failure. He is not only recognized as such by those we address, but as something of a fraud beside. To such we say our only hope to get clear of this encumbrance, the only hope for the party, is to let the elections go by default. We appeal, then, to the earnest, honest Republicans who do not ask for office, and, so far, have their labor and votes to their country. We appeal to the free-trader to remember that in the success of Grant (for that is what this canvas means) they labor for a man who has long since sold out to the Pennsylvania protectionists, the vilest of that vile class; and to one and all we say, if you really desire the success of the party, restrain your ardor, control your prejudices, let the Democrats win, and then with Trumbull or Evarts against Hendricks or Groesbeck we will have a gallant fight, with statesmanship in the lead, and victory or defeat will be alike dignified, if not glorious."

Horticultural Visitors to Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

A party of agricultural editors, and others interested in fruit growing, propose making a visit to this State on Monday, August 14th, and spend a week in visiting the prominent orchards and shipping points of Delaware and Maryland. The party will embrace Charles Downing, of Newburg, New York, author of "Fruit and Fruit Trees of America;" P. T. Quinn, author of a work on "Pear Culture," and agricultural editor of the New York *Tribune;* Professor Thurber, of the *American Agriculturist;* A. S. Fuller, author of works on grapes and small fruits, and of Moore's *Rural New Yorker;* Rev. Dr. John A. Forsyth, President of New York State Horticultural Society; Doctor Hexamer, President of American Farmers' Club of New York City; William Parry, Esq., of New Jersey, one of our most successful small fruit growers.

On their arrival in Delaware they will be joined by Randolph Peters, Esq., the largest cultivator of pears in this country, Edward D. Porter, Professor of Agriculture in Delaware College, and Charles P. Williams, State Chemist, and one of the editors of the *American Exchange and Review.*

The party will leave Wilmington on Tuesday morning, August 15th, and visit the extensive pear orchards of Randolph Peters, at Newark, and the orchards, vineyards and small fruit plantation of the experimental farm of Delaware College,—belonging to Professor E. D. Porter—from thence by the orchards of Messrs. Clark, J. L. Ellison, Hon. B. T. Biggs, Henry Clayton, Andrew Eliason, and others, to Middletown. After visiting the orchards of that vicinity and witnessing the process of picking, assorting and loading fruit, the party will go to Smyrna, where they will be joined by the leading fruit men of that section, and shown the points of interest there. From thence they propose going to the extensive orchards of Dr. C. H. B Massey, Hon. Stephen H. Boyer, "Round Top," Col. E. Wilkins, and others on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. They will then return to Delaware, and visit Dover, Seaford, Georgetown and Lewes; thus passing through the best farming and fruit region of the Peninsula. As the party is composed of prominent pomologists, and writers on horticulture, their visit to our Peninsula will, we trust, be a pleasant and interesting one for them, and beneficial to our community.—*Wilmington Daily Commercial.*

The Election in Alsace and Lorraine.

We called attention says the Baltimore *Sun*, not long ago the contrast presented in the policy announced by Bismarck for the government of Alsace and Lorraine and that which has been pursued by Congress in the process of Southern reconstruction. It will be remembered that the sagacious German minister recommended, as a means of conciliating the conquered provinces, and gradually attaching them to Germany, that local government should not be interfered with, nor foreign officeholders intruded upon the people. The results of this statesmanlike counsel have already manifested themselves. For many weeks the people of France and Germany have been looking forward with considerable interest to elections which were held a few days ago in Alsace and Lorraine. The belief prevailed throughout France that these elections would result in the triumph of the anti-German candidates; the anti-German party made energetic efforts, and the German authorities did not interfere with the agitation, except as it was necessary to preserve public order.

A short time before the election, however, the leaders of the anti-German party made the discovery that their chances of success were somewhat doubtful, and that if there should be a full vote polled, they might, after all, be beaten. So they suddenly recommended to their adherents the policy of not voting at all, hoping that thus enough voters would be kept from the polls to render most of the elections valid.

The result has disappointed them. Although we have yet no detailed returns of the elections, it is known that a majority of the candidates elected are adherents of the moderate liberal party; that is to say, of the German party. The policy of keeping away from the polls seems to have been followed in but few districts; and there is but one prominent city, Metz, in which the candidates of the party opposed to the anexation of Alsace and Lorraine were successful.

This result will cause much enthusiasm throughout Germany, where these elections were awaited with anxiety. It had been expected that anti-German candidates would be chosen in most of the large towns. The fact that such has not been the case proves the wisdom of the policy adopted by Bismarck. At once he permits a free vote, and the authorities keep their hands off while it is going on.—Thus the pacification of Alsace and Lorraine has been affected in a manner satisfactory to Germany in a few months after the conclusion of the war, while our own governmen, after six years of illiberal and oppressive legislation, complains that the South has not been pacificated, and that such laws as the Ku-Klux are necessary.

A Singular Speech.

Colonel J. W. Forney, in his interesting reminiscences of the great men with whom his official duties at Washington brought him in contact, brings to light a singular speech delivered in the United States Senate by the late Senator McDougall. The occasion that called out this classic tribute to Bacchus, was a resolution introduced by Senator Wilson to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in the Capitol. The fact that the polished orator died a wretched, rum-demented pauper, in one of the interior towns of New York, a year or two afterwards, is a sad commentary on his Bachaulian philosophy. Here is the speech:

Mr. President—It was once said that there are as many mads as men, and there is no end to wrangling. I had occasion some years since to discourse with a reverend Doctor of Divinity from the State which has the honor to be the birth-place, I think, of the President of this body. While I was discoursing with him, a lot of vile rapscallions invited me to join them at the bar. I declined, out of respect to the reverend gentleman in whose presence I then was. As soon as the occasion had passed I remarked to the reverend doctor: "Do not understand that I decline to go and join those young men at the bar because I have any objections to that thing, for it is my habit to drink always in the front, and not behind the door. He looked at me with a certain degree of interrogation. I then asked him, "Doctor, what was the first miracle worked by our great master?" He hesitated and I said to him, "Was it not at Cana, in Galilee, where he converted the water into wine at a marriage feast?" He assented. I asked him then, "After the ark had floated on the tempestuous seas for forty days and nights, and as it descended upon the dry land, what was the first thing done by Father Noah?" He said he did not know that exactly. "Well," said I, "did he not plant a vine?" Yes, he remembered it then.

I asked him, "Do you remember any great poet that ever illustrated the higher fields of humanity that did not dignify the use of wine, from old homer down?" He did not. I asked, "Do you know any great philosopher that did not use it for the exaltation of his intelligence?" "Do you think, Doctor, that a man who lived upon pork, and beef, and corn bread, could get up into the superior regions—into the ethereal?" No he must

Take nectar on high Olympus,
And mighty mead in Galhalla.

I said to him again: "Doctor, you are a scholarly man, of course—a doctor of divinity, a graduate of Yale; do you remember Plato's Symposium?" Yes, he remembered that. I referred him to the occasion when Agatho, having won the prize of Tragedy at the Olympic games at Corinth, on coming back to Athens was feted by the nobility and arictocracy of that city, for it was a proud triumph to Athens to win the prize of Tragedy. They got together, at the house of Phœdrus, and they said, "Now we have been every night for these last six nights drunk; let us be sober to-night, and we will start a theme, which they passed around the table as the sun goes round, or as they started a theme, and the theme was love—not love in the vulgar sense,—love of all that is beautiful. After they had gone through, and after Socrates had pronounced his judgment about the true and beautiful, in came Alcibiades with a drunken body of Athenian boys, with garlands around their heads to crown Agatho and crown old Socrates, and they said to those assembled:—"This will not do; we have been drinking, and you have not;" and after Alcibiades had made his talk in pursuance of the argument, in which he undertook to dignify Socrates, as I remember it, they required (after the party had agreed to drink, it being quite late in the evening, and they had finished their business in the way of discussion) that Socrates should drink two measures for every other man's one because he was better able to stand it. And so, one after another, they were laid down on the lounges in the Athenian style, all except an old physician named Aristodemus, and Plato makes him the hardest-headed fellow except Socrates. He and Socrates stuck at it until the gray of morning, and then Socrates took his path and went down to the groves and talked academic knowledge.

After citing this incident I said to this divine: "Do you remember that Lord Bacon said that a man should get drunk at least once a month, and that Montaigne the French philosopher, endorsed the proposition?"

These exaltants that bring us up above the common measure of the brute—wine and oil—elevate us, enable us to seize great facts, inspirations which, once possessed, are ours forever; and those who never go beyond the mere beastly means of animal support never live in the high planes of life, and cannot achieve them.

I believe in women, wine, whiskey and war.

☞ There are very few men in Pennsylvania who are better acquainted with the politics of that State, and the condition of parties there, than Colonel A. K. McClure. For ten years or more he has been a Republican: has worked hard for the success of his party, through good and evil report, and is personally acquainted in all parts of the State. He is a Republican still, But he has never been a radical. As between Cameron and Curtin, he thinks more of the latter than of the former. Nor does he personally approve of the renomination of General Grant, although he believes that it is a foregone conclusion, and that he could carry Pennsylvania if he got rid of his sycophants, abandoned the San Domingo swindle, and declared himself in favor of a wiser and more prudent policy.

The influence exerted by Colonel McClure on Pennsylvania politics led, but recently, to a publication of his views in the New York *Herald.* As those views were incorrectly reported by the *Herald* correspondent, at the solicitation of one of the Philadelphia papers. Colonel McClure has consented to give a correct version of what he did say on the occasion alluded to.

In respect to the Democrats he holds that whilst, as a matter of conviction, they neither approve of the new Amendments to the Constitution, nor of the general policy of Reconstruction, they recognize the fact that these measures have been irrevocably settled, and therefore yield obedience to them "as they do to hurricanes and floods, "and such other unpalpitable things they "cannot escape." He believes further that they have honestly accepted the situation, and that they have no desire to deprive the negro of his vote, or of any of his civil rights. He adds:

"They have finally decided that they will philosophically endure what they can't cure. They have therefore abondoned dead issues, long after they were dead, just as the Whigs abondoned the United States Bank, the distribution of the Proceeds of the public lands, and the annexation of Texas; which they believed to have been accomplished by unconstitutional means, and just as the South accepts the painful but logical results of Gettysburg and Appomatox. Most of them will always believe that the war was waged against them unjustly and unconstitutionally by the Government; but they were vanquished, and accept the consequences."

He regards the issue of the war as settled, and that the course pursued by the Republican leaders is suicidal.

"Just now," he says, "the Republican leaders would declare for the violent and disturbing policy a class of desperate and most unworthy politicians are forcing upon the South in the shape of force bills. They are the fruitful source of discord and disorder in the Southern States, as nearly, if not quite, every reputable Republican in those States testifies. But they are persisted in to carry out the impossible programme of controlling the elections by martial law and bayonets, instead of aiming to deserve the confidence of the country. Just now, amnesty would be denied a place in the Republican platform, although nine-tenths of the patriotic people North and South regard it as the harbinger of perfect and lasting peace. Just now the odious and inquestorial income tax would be allowed to remain an issue by the Republicans, and a swarm of needless revenue officials be kept in place to squander the taxes; and the policy of imposing needless and oppressive burdens upon the crippled industry and energy of the country would be approved, to show a large reduction of the public debt. These are the issues which now present themselves, and how far they are to be modified will depend upon the wisdom of the Republicans in the next National Convention. The Democrats have confessed their suicidial folly and advanced their standard. If the Republicans do not advance to meet the necessities of the times they will be defeated."

He acknowledges that the Republican party can no longer be held together on the old issues; that the great demand of the country, irrespective of party affiliations, is for a square departure from the violence and unsurpations of military power, from oppressive tax laws and needles tax-gatherers; "from the logic of bayonets and force "laws at elections," and, in short, to return from the convulsions of war to the calm conservative measures of peace. He hopes that the Republicans will recognize the necessity of responding to the popular sentiment in these respects, but frankly adds "that upon the surface of political "affairs it does not look just now as if they "would."

Colonel McClure questions the policy of renominating General Grant for the Presidency, and is evidently of opinion that if he should be put up by the party for another term, the Democrats would carry Pennsylvania. He asserts that "the Republican State ticket in Pennsylvania is in "peril today, mainly by the load of "Grant's renomination in 1872," which was incorporated into the platform by a trick.

Of General Cameron he says, quaintly: "Cameron has great fondness for public "position, and great aptness for obtaining "it, when a Legislature is to confer it." At the same time, he thinks that Cameron, who is a keen observer of the state of the political barometer, will do some good for the Republicans in 1872. How he may possibly do good is thus explained:

"*He will be against Grant's renomination as things are now,* and will do much to straighten up the party. He has the real faculty of running Grant, and using his patronage to create a man to beat him, and by the time Grant discovers it, the few old clothes he will have left will not be worth picking up. A losing candidate for President would loose Pennsylvania and the next Senatorship; and no man knows better than Cameron how not to lose when he is personally interested. He will subordinate everything to personal success in Pennsylvania, and in that struggle he will come in contact with Geary, who is carefully surveying the field, and is not idle."

From all of which we gather that the Republican party in Pennsylvania is very much divided; that the Radical wing and the office-holders, led by Forney and others like him, will resist the new departure that he Liberal Republicans insist on taking as a political necessity, and that Cameron will cling to Grant until the time comes for throwing him overboard. The Democrats can carry the State, not only at the Fall election, but also in the Presidential campaign next year, if they put good men in nomination, and undertake an active canvass of the State on some such platform of principles as that laid down by Colonel McClure, and which certainly would meet the most pressing needs of the country.—*Balto. Gazette.*

Death of Hon. John Slidell.

Late intelligence from London announces the death of Hon. John Slidell, at the age of seventy-eight years. It has been just three months since the death of Hon. James M. Mason, with whose name that of Mr. Slidell will always be associated. Mr. Slidell was a native of New York, but removing to New Orleans in early life, he there identified himself with the South, and attained great distinction at the bar. He was appointed United States District Attorney for Louisiana under President Jackson, was frequently elected to the Legislature, and was a representative in Congress from 1843 to 1845. He was then sent by President Polk as minister to Mexico to negotiate the settlement of questions then in dispute, but his mission proving fruitless, he returned early in 1846. In 1853 he was chosen United States Senator, which position he held up to the breaking out of the late war. On retiring from that body, he predicted in a memorable speech the ruin of American commerce in case war was forced upon the South. In the fall of 1861 he was dispatched by the Confederate government as commissioner to France, together with Mr. Mason, who was appointed in the same capacity to England. Sailing from Charleston, they ran the blockade, and embarked at Havana on the English steamer Trent. This vessel was boarded at sea by Captain Wilkes, of the United States steamer San Jacinto, who arrested both commissioners and their secretaries, and they were placed in confinement at Fort Warren, Boston harbor. On the demand of the British government, however, they were soon after released and permitted to depart for Europe. Since the close of the war Mr Slidell has resided principally abroad.

The Game of Fly Loo.

The story about the "new" game of fly loo is in its annual rounds again. The version is this year given by the Cincinnati *Commercial,* and ie as follows:

"The detestable canker that destroys men's souls had made its appearance among the little community of pleasure seekers at the Yellow Springs, under the auspices of a celebrated Alderman of this city, who is notorious for the alacrity with which he will bet on anything, from a juvenile game of 'pick or po' to the relative lengths of straws to be plucked out of a hay-stack, and in the enticing forms of 'Fly Loo.'—It is in the testimony that every afternoon from twenty to thirty of the very flower of our mercantile population retire to a private room, and under locks and bolts give themselves up to this satanic game.

"The players solemnly seat themselves around a table, each with a lump of sugar, and a card bearing in plain letters his responsible name and representing so much money in front of him, and, with a silent gravity that would become a watch-meeting, and the illy-concealed anxiety of men staking their all on the cast of a die, await the advent of the first fly. On the buzzing insect comes, sweeping now toward this lump, then veering off towards that, sending thrill after thrill of anticipated triumph or expected disappointment through the frames of the anxious watchers. At last the agony is over. The atomic insect, all unconscious of the important part he is playing, the reversals of fortune that he is causing, settles lightly upon a particular lump of saccharine, and twenty-nine disgusted men lose from $5 to $25, each, while the delighted representative of the sweet morsel chosen, scoops in the whole pile. This decides one 'hand' at the dignified game which has run 'poker,' 'seven-up' and 'Boston' completely away from the Springs, and another and another 'pot,' and 'pots' *ad infintum* are made up and won and lost in the close, hot room, while the deserted ladies are languishing for a little male conversation below."

DIED,

WALRAVEN.—At the residence of Aug. L. Vannort, Hanesville, on Monday, the 6th of August, Joseph Walraven, aged 41 years.

WALRAVEN.—At the residence of Aug. L. Vannort, Hanesville, on Tuesday, the 7th of August, Amanda, wife of Joseph Walraven—aged 36 years.

HANSON.—At Radcliffe Hall, near Chestertown, Kent Co., Md, the 4th day of August, 1871, Mrs. Courtney C. Hanson, beloved wife of George A. Hanson.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

TEACHERS whose Certificates have expired, and all persons intending to apply for Schools, are hereby notified that a General Examination will be held at the office of the School Board in the South end of the School Building, in Chestertown, on Tuesday, 29th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. Punctuality is essential to success.

HOWARD MEEKS,
Aug. 12, 1871—tdex. *Examiner.*

FESTIVAL.

THE Ladies of St. Paul's Church will hold a Festival on the Church Grounds, on the afternoon of Wednesday and Thursday, the 23d and 24th of August.

Aug. 12, 1871. COMMITTEE.

SETTLE UP!

THE undersigned respectfully requests all indebted to her to call and settle, as she is desirous of closing her books at an early day.

CLARA RAWLEIGH,
Aug. 12—3t. *Queen Street.*

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS

Of the 4th Election District.

MY Books for 1871 are now ready, and prompt payment is earnestly requested. To delinquents for 1870 I must urge an immediate settlement. Those not settled by October 1st, I shall collect according to law.

☞ I will be in Chestertown Tuesdays and Saturdays. WM. A. THOMAS,
August 12, 1871—2m. Collector.

MONEY! MONEY!!

INTENDING to close out my business and leave Chestertown the first of September next, all persons indebted to me are requested to come forward and settle before that date, or their accounts will be placed in a legal train for collection.

THE STORE ROOM I occupy is for rent from that date to the end of the year, and the stock will be sold low to any one wishing to engage in the business.

Aug. 12—tf. B. STRAUSS.

NOTICE.

A PICNIC FOR THE BENEFIT OF the Catholic Church of Chestertown, will be held in *Mr. JOHN BRICE'S YARD,* (near Trappe) on the 21st instant.

A pleasant time is promised to those that attend.

Those that cannot give much towards building a Church, will be able to contribute in a small way, and get the worth of their money.

The Managers will please meet at the Court House on Tuesday next.

By order of
Aug. 12 Executive Committee.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of one writ of Venditioni Exponas; also, by virtue of one writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Circuit Court for Kent County, and to me directed, one at the suit of William Varnort, and one at the suit of Mary E. Deputy, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of Elias Deputy, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of the said Elias Deputy, of, in and to, the following property:

THE FARM

where the said Elias Deputy now resides, commonly called "Stepney,"

situate on the North West Prong of Langford's Bay, adjoining the lands of Benjamin F. Beck, William Gale, and others; also, all

THAT PART OF THE SAME FARM

where Henry J. Gray resides:

Also, the Crops

on the farm where the said Elias Deputy now resides;

Also, the Crops

on the farm where Henry J. Gray resides:

And I hereby give notice, that on

Tuesday, the 5th day of September, 1871, in front of the Court House door in Chestertown, at 11 o'clock, A. M., I will sell at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, the said property so seized and taken in execution, to pay said debts, interest and costs, due and to become due thereon.

☞ The Farm and crops will be sold separately.

R. W. CALDER, Sheriff.
Aug. 12, 1871—tds. [6.00]

Something Wonderful.

READ'S Sore Throat and Catarrh Powder is the most wonderful article I ever heard of, for sore throat almost vanishes at its touch.—Rev. J. Foley, Balt For sale at
Jan. 7. *WICKES' DRUG STORE*

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

Wheat.—White—$1.35@1.50.
Red—$1.35@1.55.
Corn.—White—71@76. Yellow 68.
Oats—45@48 cents.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY.

FALL TERM
BEGINS
Sept'r. 18th.

☞ For Catalogue address
THOMAS HANLON, D.D.
PENNINGTON, NEW JERSEY.
Aug. 12, 1871—3m.

HOUSE AND LOT
At Private Sale.



THE DWELLING and premises situated near Bel Air, Kent Co., Maryland, at present tenanted by Thomas Joiner, is offered at private sale.

The Building is a one-story Frame, with Shed Kitchen, Meat House, Poultry House, Carriage House and Stable for one horse, and a well of good water in the yard.

For terms apply to
E. F. PERKINS,
Aug 12—tf. *Chestertown, Md.*

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

BY Virtue of one writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued by T. Waters 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 C. H. Baker, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of Isaac Caulk and Isaac Sampson, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, interest and claim of Isaac Sampson, of, in and to, the following property:

20 Acres of Land,

more or less, situate near Fountain Church, and adjoining the land of Mr. George Raymond and others:

And I hereby give notice, that on

Tuesday, the 5th of September, 1871, at 12 o'clock, M., in front of the Court House door, in Chestertown, I will sell, at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, the said property so seized and taken in execution, to pay and satisfy said writ, debt, interest and costs, due and to become due thereon.

CHARLES H. DAVIS, Constable.
Aug. 12, 1871—tds. [3.75]

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of three writs of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Circuit Court for Kent County, and to me directed, one at the suit of Joel C. Slaughter, and one at the suit of T. W. Eliason and T. Walker Eliason, trading as T. W. Eliason & Son, and one at the suit of W. C. Griest & Co.: also, by virtue of three writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Circuit Court for Kent County, and to me directed, one at the suit of Ellen Spry and George Vickers, Executors of C. W. Spry; one at the suit of Joel C. Slaughter; and one at the suit of W. C. Griest & Co., against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of Edward Slaughter, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of the said Edward Slaughter, of, in and to the following property, viz:

11 HORSES AND COLTS,
4 HEAD OF CATTLE,
1 McCormick Reaper, one Mower, 1 Westinghouse Thresher, 1 Pelton Power, 1 Bickford & Huffman Drill, 1 Steel-tooth Rake, 2 Wagons, 1 Ambulance, 1 Carriage and Harness, 4 Cultivators, 1 Plow, 1 Twin Harrow, 2 Fallow Harrows, 2 Scoops, 1 grindstone, 1 Seine Boat, 20 Bee Hives, 1 set of House Rollers, Plow and Wagon Harness;

1 Bay Horse called "Bill;"
1 Bay Mare called "Lady:"
Crop of Corn;
CROP OF WHITE
AND SWEET POTATOES:
CROP OF WATERMELONS;
PEACH CROP;
About 8 Tons of new Timothy Hay;
3 TONS OF OLD DO.;
A LOT OF OLD IRON;
HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE;
About 700 feet Pine Lumber,
300 Peach Baskets,
1 GRAIN FAN, 3 CORN SHELLERS,
LOT OF CAR WHEELS;

And I hereby give notice, that on

Wednesday, the 23d day of August, 1871, I will sell at Public Sale, on the premises where the said Edward Slaughter resides, known as the Travilla Farm, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock, P. M., of that day, to the highest bidder, for cash, the said property so seized and taken in execution, to pay said debts, interest and costs, due and to become due thereon.

R. W. CALDER, *Sheriff.*
Aug. 12, 1871—tds (7.00)

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

BY virtue of one writ of Fieri Facias, issued by James Graves, 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 John A. Miller, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements, of Thomas L. Bowers, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, interest and claim of the said Thomas L. Bowers, of, in and to, the following property:

Two head of Horses, and the
Crop of Corn
on the farm where he now resides:

And I hereby give notice, that on

Thursday, the 24th day of August, 1871, on the farm where the said Bowers resides, near the Union Church, at 9 o'clock, A. M., I will sell, at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, the said property so seized and taken in execution, to pay and satisfy said writ, debt, interest and costs, due and to become due thereon.

CHAS. H. DAVIS, Constable.
Aug. 12, 1871—tds, [3.00]

LUMBER,

For Sale at Buck Neck Wharf.
Nov. 29, 1870. J. BELL & BRO

Notice of Dividend.

ESTATE OF RICHARD J. SHAW.

On application, Ordered that George Willson, administrator of Richard J. Shaw, dec'd, give notice by advertisement that a dividend on the Personal Estate of said deceased, will be made in this Court, on Tuesday, the 5th day of September, 1871.

Test: EDWIN CROUCH,
Register of Wills.

N. B.—All creditors of Richard J. Shaw are hereby notified and requested to file their claims, properly authenticated, with the Register of Wills, on or before Tuesday, the 5th day of September, 1871, or they will otherwise be excluded from the dividend in the Personal Estate.

GEORGE WILLSON,
Aug. 12, 1871—4t, Administrator.

PEACH CRATES
AND
BASKETS,

FOR SALE AT THE FACTORY OF
TURNER BOTHERS.
Betterton, August 5, 1871.

N. B.—Orders from parties at a distance filled with promptness, provided the orders are accompanied with the cash.

MILLER WANTED.

A MILLER wanted immediately, a married man with a small family: one that understands keeping Burrs in order and doing country work. Industrious and steady habits will be required.

Apply to W. BACCHUS.
August 5, 1871—tf. Chestertown, Md.

FINE DWELLING HOUSE
AT
Public Sale.

THE subscriber, as Attorney for Mrs. E. L. Pelton, will offer at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, on

Tuesday, the 22d of August, 1871,

at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the Voshell House, in Chestertown,



The Dwelling House in Chestertown, formerly owned by Judge Chambers, and recently by R. Clay Crawford, (reserving the office and lot in the rear.) The gas and water fixtures to go with the house. This property has been modernized, and is in good order and commodious: the large back building is new. The premises and improvements cost about sixteen thousand dollars.

Terms,—$100 cash on the day of sale, $1,100 on the delivery of the deed, and the remainder to be secured by mortgage on the premises.

Possession given at once

EBEN F. PERKINS,
Attorney for Mrs. E. L. Pelton.
Aug. 5, 1871—tf.

THE CAMP MEETING
OF M. E. CHURCH, South,

Will be held at Black's Woods, near Sudlersville, commencing, *Thursday, Aug. 17th.* Committees and persons wishing to aid in putting up seats, &c., please meet Monday, August 14th, at 9 o'clock, A. M., on the ground.

C. G. LINTHICUM,
GEO. T. TYLER,
July 29, 1871. P. C.

TRUSTEEE'S SALE
OF A VALUABLE
PEACH AND TRUCK FARM,
In Kent County, Maryland.

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

TUESDAY,
The 22d day of August, 1871,

at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the Voshell House, in Chestertown,

All that Desirable Farm

belonging to Edw. T. Wroth, situated in Still Pond Neck, Kent Co., Md., containing

89 Acres, 2 Roods and 37 Perches,
MORE OR LESS.

This Farm is situated on the Public Road leading from Still Pond Cross Roads to Fishing Valley, adjoining the lands of Alexander Clements, and lies directly on Chesapeake Bay, and less than three hours' run from Baltimore City. Sail boats run regularly from Fishing Valley, and a daily line of steamers to and from Baltimore and Philadelphia run by the farm taking off produce and touching at Barnard's Wharf, about 2½ miles from the farm.

The soil is light, and peculiarly adapted to the growth of Fruit and Vegetables. The Peaches grown on this farm are pronounced the very best that go to the Baltimore market. There are

3,000 PEACH TREES

on the farm,

TWO THOUSAND IN PRIME CONDITION
and bearing the Choicest Fruit.



THE DWELLING is a story and a half Frame, with three rooms on each floor, and Kitchen attached, all in good order. The Barn is large, and a Stable for six horses. There is also a good Dairy, Carriage House, Meat House, and Poultry House. [illegible] the farm is good. The [illegible] and in fair condition.

There is no waste land on the farm, and the half mile of bay shore affords the greatest abundance of wood.

Directly off "Fishing Valley" on the farm, is one of the most celebrated fishing grounds on Chesapeake Bay.

For Peaches, Small Fruit, and Truck, this land and its location offers advantages superior to almost any other in the county. An examination of the premises is invited.

TERMS OF SALE.

The terms of sale as prescribed by the Decree, are as follows: One half cash on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof; and the balance in one year from the day of sale, the credit payment to bear interest from the day of sale, and to be secured by the bonds of the purchaser or purchasers, with surety or sureties to be approved by the Trustee.

EBEN F. PERKINS, *Trustee.*
Chestertown, July 29, 1871—tds.

Lumber.

JUST RECEIVED, A BOAT LOAD of Lumber and Building Material,
July 22—3t. JOHN T. DODD & SON.

BLACK LEAD and Blacking Brushes for sale by J. K. ALDRIDGE.

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