THE
Chestetown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, December 2, 1871

The Registration Act.

The Act for the Registration of voters, as it appears in the official copies of the laws of 1870, is certainly one of the least intelligible statutes which has ever graced our books. In fact, it commands impossibilities. Other provisions are, to say the least, singular. The third section requires the Clerks of the Circuit Courts to deliver to the officers of registration, the the books of registration on the SECOND Monday in September in every year. The fourth section requires the officers of registration to demand from the said Clerks the books of registration one week after they are supposed to be in their possession, namely, on the THIRD Monday in September, which is the day the act requires the registrar to commence his work of registration. The ninth section undertakes to say how the registrar shall publish his work, as follows: "And said officers of registration shall cause said lists "to be published in two newspapers in Baltimore city, one of which shall be published in the German language, and also "by handbills, posted in such public "places as they may select, in the several "wards of Baltimore City, and the districts of the several counties." This language is not very clear, and has been differently construed by the registrars of the counties. In some counties the lists are published in two newspapers, in some one, in other counties, the lists are published only by handbills, in others again both the newspaper and handbills are resorted to. This uncertainty should be cleared up. In section tenth, for the purpose of again correcting the books and the said lists, the officers are required to sit for two days in the counties, commencing on the fourth Monday in October, of which they are to give ten days notice, both by publication in newspaper and by handbills. The publication to be made after this sitting is very indefinite, not being clear whether the whole lists are to be published, or only the names stricken off and added at that sitting. In this county the entire lists are published by handbills But the singular part of the law is that this publication, indefinite in terms, is expressly required to be done two weeks before the registrar commences his work on the final sitting, namely, two weeks before the fourth Monday in October.

The law gives an appeal to the Circuit Court, but the short time intervening between the last sitting of the registrar and the day of election gives no time to the party aggrieved, especially in those counties where there is no Judge resident. Neither does it give the Court time to hear the cases. The law is very defective throughout, and seems to be a combination of the Act of 1868 with additions, without any regard to the consistency of the entire act.

The present law is an expensive one to the counties, it is absurd in some of its provisions, and should receive the earliest attention of the Legislature.

Deaf but not Mute.

Living near Chestertown is a man about forty-five years of age, who has been unable to hear even the loudest noises for thirty years; yet he talks well, in an ordinary tone of voice, and can tell by the motion of the lips what any one says to him. Conversation is carried on with but little difficulty, it being sometimes necessary to repeat distinctly, that is, by careful motions of the lips. He reads well, from instruction received before he lost his hearing. The gentleman has always, we believe, lived in our county.

A Ku-Klux Conspiracy Exposed.

A formal investigation took place in Winston, N. C., on the 21st instant, before United States Commissioner J. P. Vest, in the case of John Hambrick and Wm. T. Moore, of Davidson county, upon a charge of conspiring, with others, to deprive the citizens of certain rights guaranteed under the Constitution. From the evidence adduced it was clearly shown how a United States internal revenue assessor compromised an indictment against a violator of the revenue laws, upon the condition that he should give evidence in a Ku-Klux investigation then pending, by which a Democratic member of Congress (Hon. Jas. M. Leach) might be indicted for conspiracy against the rights of the citizens and "the vitals of the Government." The testimony of the principal witness is given by the Western *Sentinel* as follows:

Roswell Bowers was the first witness examined. He stated that he belonged to a political organization in Thomasville known as the White Brotherhood, that he joined in March or April, 1870.

District Attorney Starbuck read an obligation to him, and asked him if he had taken it. He said he had; that he understood the object of the organization to be to advance the interests of the Conservative party, and to put good men in office; that the defendants belonged to the order; Hambrick was Chief of Camp and Moore was Secretary.

CROSS-EXAMINED.

Colonel Masten asked the witness what promises were made him if he would come forward and turn State's evidence.

After considerable hesitation, and the question being repeated, he was promised he would not be hurt.

Q. How hurt?

A. In a whiskey scrape. He had some whiskey seized for violation of the revenue laws, and he was told that if he would come out and tell all he knew, he could have his whiskey back, and would not be indicted.

Q. Who made you this promise?

A. Colonel W. F. Henderson, the Assessor of the Sixth District.

On a cross-examination by the defendant's counsel, witness stated that W. F. Henderson told him that if he would implicate Leach, that he nor his friends should be hurt; that he was only after Leach; that the whole thing was gotten up to get after Leach; that he wanted to unseat him in Congress, as he wanted to get his place.

At this point of the trial Solicitor Starbuck, who had not bargained for this testimony being made public, cried for quarters by saying all this was not pertinent to the case, and had nothing to do with the defendants on trial.

The counsel for the defence, said that it was pertinent, inasmuch as they wanted to show by this testimony, that instead of a "*conspiracy* to stab the vitals of the Government," they would show that the prosecution was only a conspiracy to persecute an innocent man, on the part of the Government officials, in order to deprive him of his seat in Congress that one of their number might get his place.

George A. McCreary was the next witness called. Said he joined the order in March, 1870, near High Point. Heard the obligation and said he took it. Was a lieutenant in the Thomasville camp.—Was present when General Leach came to the camp, and that he read the obligation to him.

CROSS-EXAMINED.

Read over the obligation to General Leach who said it was illegal and wouldn't take it. That Leach commenced arguing with them. That he advised them to disband, as the Legislature had passed an act against secret political societies and going masked. That in consequence of what General Leach said Major Lambrick, the chief of the camp, advised them to disband, and that they did disband, and never met afterwards. That John W. Thomas told him shortly afterwards that he had received a letter from Leach inquiring if they had disbanded, and advising them if they had not to do so immediately.

Said he was arrested and brought up here, and told that if he would tell all he knew, that he nor any of his friends should be hurt; that W. F. Henderson told him their only object was to get after General Leach and break him down, and unseat him in Congress, and that nobody else should be hurt.

General Leach testified to the same effect and read four affidavits—one from Conservative, and three from Republicans, who belonged to the order and were present at the meeting referred to, sustaining in his statements.

As the offence the prisoners were charged with was committed before the act of Congress was passed, 31st of May, 1870, they were discharged.

So ended the grand conspiracy to unseat Leach in Congress and put Windy Billy Henderson in his place—a conspiracy as dark and damnable to the men and party engaged in it, as it was creditable and exonerating to General Leach, their intended victim.

Caught in a Railroad Cut--How a Young Lady Equestrian Escaped Death.

On Thursday, October 10th, there occurred on the Oregon and California Railroad, between this city and Salem, one of the most thrilling railroad incidents we have ever heard of, which, while it demonstrates the foolhardiness of some people, also shows how near there came to being a terrible railroad accident. The following particulars, furnished to our reporter by an eye witness, may relied upon as true:

When the down train came near one of the stations on the road it was running at full speed in order to make up time, as it was a few minutes behind. The road at this point runs through a cut something more than a mile in length, and in entering it the road makes a curve, so that the engineer cannot see entirely through it He had hardly gotten into the cut before he saw a woman riding leisurely through it, using the centre of the track. She was not more than half way through the cut, and barely a quarter of a mile ahead of him. He immediately whistled "down brakes," and then sounded the warning.

The woman hearing the peculiar death-whistle of the locomotive, looked over her shoulder and saw the train rushing at her. She did not shriek, nor faint, nor give up all hope, but like a true Webfoot, her courage rose equal to the emergency, and without a moment's hesitation, she commenced swinging her riding-whip from one shoulder of her steed to the other, thereby urging him to exert his utmost speed.

The shrieking of the locomotive's whistle caused the passengers to look out of the windows, and upon their discovering what was the matter the wildest excitement ensued. Several jumped forward and seized the bell-rope, and commenced pulling on it as if they could stop the train by that means. The brakesmen were exerting all their strength on the brakes, and the engineer had cut off the connection and was doing all that he knew to stop the train, while the woman was doing her level best to urge that bit of horse flesh to speed; but all in vain, the locomotive kept gaining on the horse and its rider, and there was scarcely a person on the train who did not expect that both the woman and horse would be killed.—There was, perhaps, thirty feet intervening between the cow-catcher and the horse's heels when, fortunately for the woman, she observed a place which was a little wider than usual, and with a steady rein she guided the fleeing horse from the track and endeavored to press him against the wall of the cut, in order that the train might pass by without injury. In doing this the woman was encouraged by Sam Winans, the conductor, who had run forward and got on the locomotive. A few seconds only passed by when the fiery monster poked its nose past the rumb of the horse. At this moment Winans threw his whole force against the animal and held him until the train stopped, and then a rousing cheer of gratification and joy at the escape of the woman from a terrible death was given.—*Portland (Oregon) Bulletin.*

The South Carolina Ku-Kluk Trials--Governor's Message.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 28.—In the Ku-Klux trials at Columbia, to-day was spent in the discussion of the manner of selecting the jury, the district attorney moving that the panel be summoned from the body of the district, and Reverdy Johnson contending that according to the constitution jurors must be selected from the judicial district in which the alleged offense was committed. The court sustained the district attorney. Mr. Johnson reserving an objection. The court adjourned until Friday, allowing forty-eight hours for the summoning of a panel. The General Assembly met at Columbia today. Governor Scott's message was read. The Governor states the whole public debt to be $11,994,908, which he knows, from severe personal scrutiny, to be correct, nothing being suppressed. He argues that the depreciation of the State credit is due to persistent threats of repudiation made by individuals and the press for political purposes, without which the debt would not now exceed $10,000,000 — He is confident that the State will pay all her obligations, to the last cent. He recommends that the Legislature prohibit the borrowing of money or contracting a debt to meet the current expenses. He condemns extra sessions of the Legislature, without which the attacks of the opposition could not be so successful. He urges the Legislature to make the session short and economical, and recommends that fixed salaries, instead of a per diem, be given to members of the Legislature; that numerous offices be abolished; that the salaries of all officials, except judges, be reduced one-third; that the tax on real estate be lessened; that a licensense system be adopted, and rice, cotton and railroad tonnage be taxed; that the bonds of the State be taken at par in payment for land bought at tax sales, on the title being warranted by the State; that public lands to the value of $100,000 be sold, and State bonds taken in payment.

He reviews at length the causes which led him to ask a suspension of the habeas corpus under the Ku-Klux law. He claims that conciliation proved useless, and courts would not act, that the whites mistook magnanimity for weakness. He declined to call out militia because it consisted of negroes who would have been slaughtered, and the people led to believe that the conflict was between the negroes and whites instead of between the friends of the government and its enemies.

As late as last May prominent citizens promised him co-operation in the suppression of Ku-Kluxism; they effected nothing, and the civil power being exhausted, the Governor applied to the national government to protect the State against domestic violence. He approves of the principle of minority representation, advises changes in the election law so as to prevent fraud, urges the Legislature to avoid all unnecessary appropriations, and believes that the Legislature will so act as to prove that republicanism and good government in South Carolina are not, as is falsely alleged, inconsistent with each other.

The message was made the special order of Monday next.

A number of bills were introduced looking to retrenchment and reform, but none on the subject of repudiation.

Ritualism in New York.

Dr. Ewer, of Christ Church, Fifth avenue, New York, recently tendered the resignation of his pastorate on account of opinions in favor of ritualism The resignation was at once accepted by the vestry of Christ Church, and Dr. Ewer has established a church of his own. He gave to a correspondent of the World, who interviewed him, the following sketch of the position:

"In resigning the charge of Christ Church no pressure was brought to bear upon me by the congregation; the act was entirely a voluntary one on my part, and I took this step wishing best for all parties. I am not what can be called an advanced ritualist, though I disown the name of Protestant as generally understood by the mass of the people. I glory in calling myself Catholic, but not Romanist, for I am as much opposed to the errors of Rome as to the errors of the Low Church party. I teach the doctrines of the prayer book and the Church, and have always done so, and I deny any man's right to question me as to my views, as I am alone responsible to the Bishop for my conduct, and I am happy to say I am in entire harmony with him in the matter. I do not deny I practised and encouraged the use of confession, because I recognize it as one of the doctrines of the Church, but I do not use it in the sense the Church of Rome does; mine is what I call a sin-sick confession, the desire felt by a penitent soul to unfold his sorrows to his proper earthly consoler, his pastor. I thought it best to leave Christ Church, as I said before, but I have no harsh feelings against the men I have left behind who do not agree with my views, I intend to run my Church on moderate, ritualistic principles, and have no intention to abandon the fold of the regular Episcopal Church, but I feel as if I had a greater latitude and a larger amount of freedom in this little building than I could possibly have in Christ Church."

Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees--A New Democratic Movement.

TERRE HAUTE, November 27.— Hon. Daniel W. Vorhees, in a card published in the *Journal* of this city, proposes an important Democratic movement. He says; "I deeply appreciate the importance of an authoritative expression of the principles which are to guide us in the future as in the past. It should be made at an early day, in order that the organization shall be perfected, and confidence restored by the time the approaching campaign is upon us. This however, should be the work of a National Convention, embracing delegates from all the States. I am in favor of calling such convention, at some central point in the West, on a day not later than the 22d of February next. The call should be issued by the National Executive Committee, and delegates should be appointed by State and District Conventions. The business of this body should be to carefully and patiently weigh all views laid before it, and to agree upon and publish a clear, definite declaration of principles upon all matters affecting the political welfare of the people, and the safety of our free institutions. This being done it should adjourn to the day fixed for the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency. In the meantime, the people of the States can discuss, approve or disapprove of what has been done. It would be the duty of all Democrats taking part in politics, to submit to the voice or the majority. If they are such as prefer their own convictions even to the platform of the National Convention, they can step aside without embarrassing anybody else. Let us, however, have political as well as personal harmony, and success is within our reach. If the entire Democratic vote can be consolidated, inspired with enthusiasm, and brought to the polls, General Grant cannot be re-elected. It was voters in our party that stayed at home on the days of the late elections which wrought such widespread defeat, There is no increase of the Republican vote. I make the above suggestion, knowing that it is entirely practicable and that it meets an urgent demand of the present crisis I shall respectfully urge it upon the attention of the National Executive Committee, and ask for it the favorable consideration of conservative men anywhere.

The Chicago Fire.

For several days past the Fire Commissioners of Chicago have been investigating the causes which led to the great fire in that city, and among the witnesses examined on Friday last was Mrs. O'Leary, owner of the famous cow. The testimony of Mrs. O'Leary was to the following effect:—

She was in bed when the fire broke out; she owned six cows and a lot of stuff, and she only saved a calf, which, however, afterward died from its injuries; two men came and woke her husband, and he turned to her and said, "Kate, the barn's afire," and "faith" that was all she knew about it; the parties who first gave the alarm were a Mr. Sullivan and another man whose name she could not tell; when witness first saw the fire it was catching down by Mrs. Murray's barn and Mr Dalton's shed; then she saw Turner block go. In answer to a question the witness stated that two rooms in her house were occupied by a Mr. Laughlin and family; Mr. Laughlin was a fiddler, and they were having a "shin-dig" or dance; when the fire broke out she didn't know how many visitors there were present, nor who they were, nor when they left; none of her family went to the party; the next day after the fire she heard that one of the dancers went out to milk her cows to get milk to cook oysters, taking a light with him; Mrs. White told her this; witness talked to Mrs. Laughlin about it, and that woman denied the story, saying they had neither coffee nor oysters at the party When questioned about the arrival of the engines, she said they didn't come for some time; the barn had nearly burned down before one arrived; the first one was at the corner of Jefferson and DeKoven streets.

An Awful Man with a Broad Ax.

There is a man living in Chapel district, Talbot county, named Dill, who is probably the most expert man with a broad-ax in the State. Some time ago, in the presence of several gentlemen, he threw his ax some distance and stuck it into a log. Drawing out the axe, he told a man present to stick a grain of corn in the cut, and he would throw again and split the grain of corn open. A gentleman standing by, believing it a chance throw, said he would give him a dollar if he could do it again. He threw again, split open the grain of corn, and pocketed the dollar. A second and a third dollar was won in the same way. The man with the greenbacks, finding that Dill was throwing on a certainty, drew off. Dill then stuck an eight-penny nail in the end of a log, threw at it, and drove it up to the head with the eye of his axe. This was too much for the excitable man with the dollars, who said: "I'll give you another dollar if you can do that again." The nail was put in place; Dill threw, drove it up again, and pocketed the dollar. The greenback man ventured another dollar and lost. Having lost five dollars, he came to the conclusion that the expert axman was too much for him, and let him slide. If any other man in the State can beat Mr. Dill handling a broad-ax, we should like to hear from him.—*Easton Star.*

The English Succession.

The dangerous if not critical condition of the Prince of Wales, whose disease is pronounced typhoid fever—a disease from which his father died—has caused a good deal of speculation as to the results upon the monarchy in the event of his death. In view of the bad health of the Queen, and her reported desire to retire from the cares of state, the succession, it is thought, might be left in a precarious condition. The Prince has a son, now aged eight years, who would be heir to the throne, and in the event of the death of the Prince, if the death or abdication of his mother should follow his demise, a regency would be established, and perhaps the Queen's second son, Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, or her cousin, the Duke of Cambridge, be made regent. Victoria, however, who is now only fifty-two years of age, might continue to reign till the son of the heir apparent should be of age. There is, however, another contingency, which was contemplated before the sickness of the Prince of Wales, and which may continue to possess interest in case he recovers In the event of the abdication of Victoria he was spoken of as regent of the empire, and this project may be revived should he recover. As the Prince is unpopular, on account of his reckless mode of life, and has shown no capacity for government, such a regency might create a more dangerous crisis to the monarchy than would be likely to follow his death. There is a good deal of discontent already with the costliness of royalty, and this might be greatly heightened by the regency of a not very exemplary Prince.

THE FREQUENT FLY.—The fly is not only a domestic critter, but a friendly one.—How they git born I don't know, but I hav thought they didn't wait to be born, but come just az they am Menny of them are cut off in the flower of their youthfulness.—Some loze their lives lighting too near the rim uv a toad's mouth and falling in when the toad gapes. Thousands find a watery grave bi getting drowed in milk cans. Flys, morally considered, are like other human beings: they won't lite on a good healthy spot in a man, not if they can find a place that is a little raw. I believe they are ov temperate habits, and although they hang round groceryes a good deal, I never see a fly the wuss for liquor; but I hav often seen liquor that was a good deal the wuss for flys.—*Josh Billings.*

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT.—White—No sales.
Red—$1.60@1.78.
CORN.—White—61@71. Yellow 70@74.
OATS—43@52 cents.

DIED,

VERNON.—Near Rees' Corner, Kent Co., on the 25th inst., NELLIE R., youngest daughter of John A. Vernon, aged 5 years, 1 month and 23 days.

She is not dead, oh, no, not dead,
Such beauty could not die;
We speak of her as one away,
Our Nellie in the sky.

COMMISSIONS for Sheriff, County Commissioners, Orphans' Court, and Surveyor, have been received at the Clerk's Office. Officers are required to qualify within 30 days. Dec. 2, 1871—1t.

FOR RENT,

For the year 1872, the BRICK DWELLING and premises on High street in Chestertown, opposite John T. Dodd's, and now occupied by Wm. F. Baker. Apply to

WM. BACCHUS,
Dec. 2, 1871—3t. Chestertown, Md.

STATE OF MARYLAND,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Annapolis, Nov. 23rd, 1871.

To all whom it may concern:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That application has been made to the Governor for a Pardon in the case of the State vs. Daniel Smith, convicted in the Circuit Court for Kent county, at October Term, 1870, of attempting to poison, on three several indictments, and sentenced to the Penitentiary until the 31st of October, 1882.

The Governor will take up the said case for final decision, on or after the 21st of December next, until which time protests against the said application will be heard, and the petition in the case open to inspection, at the discretion of the Governor.

By order of the Governor,
R. C. HOLLYDAY,
Dec. 2—3t. *Secretary of State.*

Trustee's Sale.

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

THURSDAY,

The Twenty-eighth day of December,

eighteen hundred and seventy-one, at half-past twelve o'clock, meridian, at the Hotel Porch of the Voshell House in Chestertown,

ALL THAT FARM

in Morgans' Creek Neck, occupied and owned by Isaac Reynolds, containing

87 Acres, 2 Roods and 5 Perches

of land, more or less. This property adjoins the lands of Mr. Bosce and others, lies immediately on the new main road running through Morgan's Creek Neck from Chester River to near Urieville. The



DWELLING and other buildings are convenient and sufficient for the farm. There is a

Small Peach Orchard

on the farm, which will soon be in bearing condition. This land has been much improved—the neighborhood is a good one—and it lies only about two miles from a Landing on Chester river.

THE TERMS ARE CASH—but the Trustee has power to modify them to suit purchasers.

GEORGE VICKERS,
U. A. C. GARRETT, Auct. Trustee.
Chestertown, Dec. 2, 1871—tds.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

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

THURSDAY,

The Twenty eighth day of December, 1871,

at the Hotel Porch of the Voshell House in Chestertown, at Twelve o'clock, meridian,

All That Farm

in Kent county, lying on the new main road from Chestertown to Millington, and about two miles and a half from the latter place. This property belonged to the late Richard Embrey at his decease, and is sold to pay a Mortgage debt. It is now owned by his heirs. It was formerly known as the "Redgrave Farm," and contains

115 Acres, more or less.



There is a DWELLING and other Buildings on the farm, and with some outlay the Farm may be made productive and valuable.

THE TERMS OF SALE ARE—Cash on the day of sale, or within sixty days thereafter, at the option of the Trustee.

GEORGE VICKERS,
U. A. C. GARRETT, Auct. Trustee,
Chestertown, Dec. 2, 1871—tds.

JAMES H. SMITH,

AT THE OLD STAND opposite the Court House, closes up the year with a

STOCK OF NEW GOODS,

CHEAPER THAN EVER!

Among his stock will be found a full assortment of

RAISINS, CURRANTS, PRUNES, FIGS, CITRON, ORANGES, LEMONS,

And Pure SPICES.

A general assortment of

French and Plain Candies and CONFECTIONERY,

COCOA, CHOCOLATE AND FLAVORING EXTRACTS,

CANNED FRUITS AND PICKLES, WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, CHOW-CHOW,

CRACKERS, ALL VARIETIES; CAKES, NUTS, ALL KINDS; TOYS, COMBS, BRUSHES, FANCY ARTICLES, LAMP FIXINGS.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

Chestertown, Dec. 2, 1871.

Notice to Trespassers.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from trespassing on the subscriber's farm with dog, gun, or in any other manner. The law will be enforced against all offenders.

H. A. KRAFT.
Nov. 25, 1871—3t*

MORTGAGEES' SALE OF A VALUABLE FRUIT FARM

In Kent County, Maryland,

SIX MILES FROM CHESTERTOWN.

BY virtue of the power and authority contained in a mortgage from Jerremiah Nicols and wife, to the undersigned, bearing date on the 27th day of April, 1868, and recorded among the Land Records of Kent County, in Liber J. K. H., No. 7, pages 91, 92, &c., the undersigned, mortgagees, will sell at Public Auction, at the Voshell House in Chestertown, on

Tuesday,

The 9th day of JANUARY, 1872,

at 1 o'clock, P. M.

ALL THAT TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND

situate in Broad Neck in Kent County, particularly described in said mortgage,

Containing 403¾ Acres of Land,

MORE OR LESS.

The above farm is beautifully situated, well improved, and has upon it a

LARGE PEACH ORCARD,

Of 9,000 Trees,

in full bearing, and other Fruit Trees, and is in fact one of the best Fruit and Produce Farms in Kent county. The farm is very desirably situated on the North East Branch of Langford's Bay, and has on it a good Landing for shipping produce.

TERMS.—One third cash; balance in one and two years, with interest.

WM. H. BIANS, }
M. BANNON, } Mortgagees
32 St. Paul st. Balto.

December 2, 1871—tds. [News copy

TRUSTEE'S SALE

BY virtue of a Decree of the Circuit Court of Kent county, as a Court of Equity, the undersigned, as Trustee, will expose to Public Sale, to the highest bidder, on

THURSDAY,

The Twenty-eighth day of December,

eighteen hundred and seventy-one, at one o'clock, P. M., at the Hotel Porch of the Voshell House in Chestertown, all that

VALUABLE FARM AND PLANTATION,

lying in Kent county, owned and occupied by Mr. Albert Medders. This property adjoins lands owned by William Welch, Esq., Mrs. Polk and Mr. A. C. Nowland, and lies immediately on the railroad. It is about two miles and a half from Kennedyville, and is convenient to Churches, Schools, &c.

It is divided into Fields and Lots, and is productive, having been much improved. It is supposed that one of the fields will yield fifty bushels of corn to the acre the present year. This land is called "McComas Meadows," "Bennett's Ridge," and "Black's Watering Ground," and contains

Two Hundred and Eighty two Acres and Eleven Perches, more or less.

The Dwelling and other Buildings,

though not large, are sufficient for the farm, which is under good fencing. There is

A VALUABLE PEACH ORCHARD

on the farm, of the best varieties, productive, and which yields handsomely, being well attended to.

This farm has been much improved, is in a healthy locality, and is desirable property, either for a residence or investment.

THE TERMS OF SALE ARE—Cash on the day of sale, or at such other time as the Trustee may designate.

GEORGE VICKERS,
U. A. C. GARRETT, Auct. Trustee.
Chestertown, Dec. 2, 1871—tds.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

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 Samuel Aldridge, one at the suit of Jacob Tome, and one at the suit of the Kent County Railroad Company, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of Edwin Crouch, I have seized and taken in execution in execution all the right, title, interest and claim of the said Edwin Crouch, of, in, and to, the following property:

SIX HEAD OF HORSES,

Among them several fine Roadsters, and one very Superior Brood Mare, thoroughly broke to harness, quite fast and not over 8 years old;

Four Head of Cattle,

all superior Milch Cows, and all fresh;

1 FAMILY CARRIAGE AND DOUBLE HARNESS, 1 YORK WAGON and Harness, 1 No-top Buggy and Harness, 1 Four-horse Wagon and Harness, 1 Dearborn, 1 Horse Cart and Harness, 1 Hay Rigging, 1 Fan, 1 Corn Sheller, 1 Sleigh, 1 Scythe and Cradle, 1 Grass Scythe, 1 Grind Stone, 1 lot of Spades, Shovels, Forks, Hoes, 1 half-bushel, 1 lot of Plow Gears, Collars and Bridles, and a fine assortment of Farming Utensils, all in good order:

and I hereby give notice, that on

Wednesday, December the 20th, 1871,

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

R. W. CALDER, Sheriff.
Dec. 2, 1871—tds. [6.00]

☞ By arrangement with the plaintiff's attorneys, a credit of six months will be given at the above sale, the purchasers giving note with security to be approved by them.

Dec. 2. R. W. CALDER, Sheriff.

FOR 1872.

SUBSCRIPTIONS received for the *American Agriculturist, Godey's Lady's Book, New York Ledger, Harper's Weekly, Moore's Rural New Yorker,* At lowest Club rates.

JOS. E. WEER, P. M.
Kennedyville, Nov. 18, 1871—tf.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF FINE AND COARSE CLOTHING; well made, and at reasonable prices.

Nov. 18, 1871. J. E. WEER.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Circuit Court for Kent county, and to me directed, one at the suit of William Vannort, and one at the suit of Mary E. Deputy, against the goods and chattels, 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, Wm. Gale and others; also,

ALL THAT PART OF THE SAME FARM

where Henry J. Gray resides:

And I hereby give notice, that on

TUESDAY, the 26th day of December,

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.

R. W. CALDER,
Dec. 2, 1871—ts. [5.00.] Sheriff.

WINTER GOODS

OPENED THIS WEEK!

MAKING OUR STOCK NOW ON HAND VERY FULL AND COMPLETE, AMONG

THE VERY BEST as regards extent and variety,

to be found in this or any other country market.

We have been buying during the entire season at the

Closest Cash Figures,

and we can and will furnish Goods to prompt and reliable buyers at as short profits as any other concern in this Town.

Our Goods are now as usual of *first class character* and are not offered at clap-trap rates, but at moderate and legitimate advances which will leave little room for complaint.

Rich Styles of Ladies Shawls,

IN HIGH COLORS, PLAID AND STRIPED.

NEW WINTER PRINTS

OF BEST MAKES.

Our stock of Boots and Shoes

IS NOW VERY LARGE,

and we have now in store one of the finest Lines of

READYMADE CLOTHING

AND

Gentlemen's Underwear

which we have ever before offered.

THOMAS S. WICKES.
Chestertown, Nov. 25, 1871.

JOHN R. HARE,

THE ENGLISH



Watchmaker and Jeweller,

Has removed to his New Store,

63 FAYETTE STREEET,

OPPOSITE BARNUM'S HOTEL.

N. B.—*Fine Watch Repairs*, at Trade prices, a speciality.

☞ The cheapest Stock in the City.

Baltimore, Nov. 25, 1871—1y.

BOOTS AND SHOES

OF CITY MAKE. A heavy *FRENCH KIP BOOT* that cannot be excelled for the price.

Nov. 18, 1871. JOS. E. WEER.

Groceries.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF **Sugars, Coffees, Teas, Spices, Flour, Bacon, Salt and Fish.**

Nov. 18, '71. J. E. WEER.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES, OF GOOD QUALITY, at moderate prices.

Nov. 18, '71. J. E. WEER.

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