THE
Chestetown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, July 15, 1872.

More about Horace Greeley and the Jefferson Davis Bond.

A correspondent of the Macon (Georgia) Telegraph, contributes to that paper what he states is "a true history" of the signing of the bail bond of Jefferson Davis by Horace Greeley. "If really true," as we have every reason to believe it is, says the Savannah News, it not only relieves Mr. Greeley from the charge of "impertinent interference," but, as all must acknowledge, reflects credit upon his character as a man. The writer, who professes to have learned the facts from a gentleman in New York, says that Mrs. Davis went to that city to consult Mr. Charles O'Conor, Mr. Davis' counsel, as to the best means of procuring Mr. Davis' release. Mr. O'Conor told her that the only way in which it could be accomplished was to "*get the representative man of the Republican party* to sign his bond," which man was Mr. Greeley, the editor of the Tribune. Under this advice Mrs. Davis sought Mr. Greeley in his office. Sending up her card she was invited into his private office. The writer proceeds to give the particulars of the interview as follows:

She said to him: "Mr. Greeley, my husband is confined in a casement at Fortress Monroe He has been there for many long, weary months. He is a feeble old man, and he is gradually sinking under his rigorous imprisonment. He will die if he remains there much longer. I came here to consult Mr. O'Conor as to the means of getting him released. He has told me that there is but one way to do it, and that is to get the representative man of the Republican party to sign his bond, and says you are that man. He has advised me to apply to you. He says that you have a kind heart, and that you will do it, if you believe it to be right. My husband is dying. Mr. Greeley, may I hope that you will favorably consider my application?"

Mr. Greeley arose, extending his hand to Mrs. Davis, and said: "Madam, you may, for I will sign his bond."

It will be observed that all the details of this touching interview are given with a fullness and particularity that could only have been reported by an eye witness, which fact, taken with what follows, would indicate that it has been furnished by Mr. Greeley himself. The writer thus proceeds:

Mr. Greeley was then a prominent candidate before the Legislature for the United States Senate. Some of his friends heard that he had agreed to sign Mr. Davis' bond. They went to him and protested against it. They told him they had made a count, and that he would be elected by six majority, but that if he signed this bond, it would defeat him. He replied, "I know it will." They told him that he was one of the owners of the Tribune, and if he signed this bond he would lose thousands of subscribers. He replied, "I know it." They said, "Mr. Greeley, you have written a history of the war; one volume you have out, and have sold large numbers of it. Your second volume is nearly out, and you have large orders for that. If you sign this bond, these orders will be countermanded, and you will lose a large amount of money. He replied, "Gentlemen, I know it; but *it is right, and I'll do it.*" He did do it, and I am informed that he lost a seat in the United States Senate and over thirty thousand dollars."

We publish the above for the purpose of showing Mr. Greeley's personal character for *firmness* and conscientious adherence to right. If he believes a thing to be *right*, he will stand up for it at all hazards without counting the cost. After reading the above, and reflecting on the powerful motives of self-interest presented to Mr. Greeley to abandon Mrs. Davis after he had given her his promise to sign the bond, no one will for a moment hesitate to believe that "The Philosopher of the Tribune" will stand up and faithfully fulfill the promises contained in his letter accepting the Cincinnati nomination, should he be elected President of the United States over General Grant. There have been many strong points of difference between Mr. Greeley and the Democratic party, and while they occupied antagonistic political relations, it was impossible for them to see alike on these questions. When they get together, and become identified in interest, and mutually assured of each other's good intentions and patriotism, there is no doubt that he will modify his views respecting the Democracy as many other strong partisans have done before, after changing their party relations and breathing a better and a purer political atmosphere.

Text of the Force Bill.

The following is the text of the supplemental enforcement amendment to the miscellaneous appropriation bill, as finally agreed to by the second conference committee of Congress Monday afternoon, and passed by both houses. It is so far modified from the original as to provide only for federal supervisors to be present at the election, to witness the voting and the counting of the ballots. The supervisors have no power of arrest and no right to challenge voters:

That whenever in any county or parish in any Congress district there shall be ten citizens thereof of good standing who, prior to any registration of voters for an election for representative in Congress, is to be voted for, shall make known in writing to the judge of the Circuit Court of the United States for the district wherein such county or parish is situate their desire to have said registration or election both guarded and scrutinized, it shall be the duty of the said judge of the circuit court within not less than ten days prior to said registration or election, as the case may be, to open the said court at the most convenient point in said district; and said court, when so opened by said judge, shall proceed to appoint and commission, from day to day and from time to time, and under the hand of the said judge, and under the seal of said court for such election district or voting precinct in said Congress district, as shall in the manner herein prescribed, have been applied for, and to revoke, change or renew said appointment from time to time, two citizens, residents of said election district or voting precinct in said county or parish, who shall be of different political parties, and able to read and write the English language, and who shall be known and designated as supervisors of election.

And the said court, when opened by the said judge as required herein, shall therefrom and thereafter, and up to an including the day following the day of the election, be always open for the transaction of business under this act; and the powers and jurisdiction hereby granted and conferred shall be exercised, as well in vacation as in term time, and a judge sitting at chambers shall have the same papers and jurisdiction, including the power of keeping order and of punishing any contempt of his authority, as when sitting in the court Provided that no compensation shall be allowed to the supervisors herein authorized to be appointed, in cities or towns of 20,000 or more inhabitants, and no person shall be appointed under this act as supervisor of election who is not at the time of his appointment a qualified voter of the county, parish, election district or voting precinct for which he is appointed; and no person shall be appointed deputy marshal under the act of which this is amendatory who is not a qualified voter at the time of his appointment in the county, parish, district or precinct in which his duties are to be performed.

And section 13 of the act of which this is an amendment shall be construed to authorize and require the circuit courts of the United States in said section mentioned to name and appoint, as soon as may be after the passage of this act, the commsioners provided for in said section, in all cases in which such appointments have not already been made in conformity therewith. And the third section of the act to which this is an amendment shall be taken and construed to authorize each of the judges of the circuit courts of the United States to designate one or more of the district courts within his circuit to discharge the duties arising under this act or the act to which this is an amendment.

And the words "any person, in section 4 of the act of May 31, 1870, shall be held to include any officer or other person having powers or duties of an official character under this act or the act to which this is an amendment. Provided that nothing in this section shall be so construed as to authorize the appointment of any marshals or deputy marshals in addition to those heretofore authorized by law; and provided, further, that the supervisors herein provided for shall have no power or authority to make arrests, or to perform any other duties than to be in the immediate presence of the officers holding the elections, and to witness all their proceedings, including the counting of the vote and making of the return thereof:

And so much of said sum herein appropriated as may be necessary for said supplemental and amendatory provisions is hereby appropriated from and after the passage of this act.

Dennis Caught at Last.

Bill Dennis, the negro who committed the brutal outrage upon the person of Mrs. Thompson, near Wilmington, on the night of the 26th of March last, was arrested on Friday night by officers Wingate and Stewart, of the Wilmington Police force. The Gazette of Saturday says that officers Wingate and Stewart received information which inclined them to believe that Dennis was in the vicinity of Chester, Pa. Accordingly they started for that place on the 4 P. M. train, and following the instructions they had received from their informant, succeeded in finding Dennis about 10 o'clock at night, safely ensconced in bed at the house of a farmer named Matthew Henderson, four miles above Chester, in whose employ he had been for nearly two months. Dennis seemed completely surprised when aroused by the officers, but made no resistance, and quietly suffered himself to be secured. Officers Wingate and Stewart, with their prisoner securely in charge, returned to this city on the midnight train, and proceeding directly to the City Hall, notified the Mayor, who decided to give Dennis an instant hearing and commit him to New Castle jail in order to avoid the confusion and perhaps bloodshed which would doubtlesss have been the result had the hearing been postponed until the usual hour, Mrs. Thompson was immediately summoned, and also Mr. Joseph LeFevre, by whom Dennis was formerly employed These witnesses positively identified the prisoner, who immediately thereafter confessed to the crime.

The news of his arrest is received with expressions of general satisfaction, all seeming to rejoice at the fact that the villain no longer eludes the clutches of the law.

It is stated that the officers received their information from a negro whom they had had on the lookout for some time, but they declined to say who their informant was. They deserve and will doubtless receive the thanks of the community for the promptitude with which they acted upon their information, and the successful manner in which they performed their work. —*Smyrna Intelligencer.*

Chinese Immigration.

Those who feared that Chinese labor would ultimately prove a burden rather than a blessing to the country, on account of the vast emigration from that Empire, may dismiss their misgivings. The number of Chinese who have thus far arrived in this country is surprisingly small. Most of those who have immigrated have been content to stay in California, and appear to have an almost invincible repugnance to settle further inland. So slack has lately been this tide of immigration from China, that the great Koopmanschap has failed. It will be remembered that Koopmanschap was the most prominent importer of Chinese labor in California, and that he held large contracts to supply laborers to the South. He has found it impossible to fulfil his engagements, and besides this has been defrauded by those Chinese he had previously aided to reach the country upon stated terms of repayment. Our Chinese servants, among other things, must, in this state of the case, remain at that distance which, perhaps, lends that "enchantment to the view" a nearer approach might dissipate, and Biddy and Dinah must continue to reign supreme where Ah-Fun and Ah-Sin were once looked to for emancipation from high life below stairs, and the despotic rule of the petticoated tyrants of the kitchen.

Letter from Chestertown.

We find the following letter in the "Baltimore Saturday Night" of last Saturday:

CHESTERTOWN, Kent Co., June 6th, 1872.

Dear Saturday Night: A few days of leisure after a long period of hard work, afforded the opportunity for a trip to the country; and my destination was determined by reading an old anecdote related by Tom Corwin of a friend of his who on being questioned as to his age, answered that he was just thirty years old. It being evident that he was much older, the explanation came that twenty years of his life had been spent in Kent county, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, but that he hoped the Lord had not counted that time against him. So being desirous to see what kind of a country and people could have prompted such an anecdote, I took passage last Saturday on the steamer Chester for this town. After crossing the bay there are regular stopping places for the steamer all along Chester river, the first being Kent Island, then Queenstown, Grays Inn, Corsica, Quaker Neck wharf, Bookers, Wilkens and then to this place, and then from here to Crumpton, some 10 miles further.

This town contains about 1,500 inhabitants and is a place of considerable business prosperity, and after five or six days spent here and in the nheighborhood, I have come to the conclusion that there could not have been selected a more inappropriate place in the whole country for Corwin's anecdote.

This county is one of the richest on the Eastern Shore, nearly surrounded by navigable water; and by means of Lankford's Bay and innumerable creeks making up into the interior, the advantages of water communication for transportation of produce, &c., are available by all of its people. Then there is a railroad in progress of construction connecting with the Delaware railroad and crossing the county through this town to Rock Hall, on the bay, which when completed, will make the time from Chestertown to Baltimore about two and a-half hours. So that with rich land, an energetic and intelligent population and these ample means to transportation, this county should now be far in advance of most of its neighbors in all that goes to make up the material prosperity of people, and would be so, were it not that the cultivation of wheat and other cereals has been too long relied upon for its principal crops. These for years have not proved very successful or renumerative, and farmers have not with sufficient promptness availed themselves of their wonderful advantages situation and transportation by changing the character of their crops. They are now however generally recognizing the necessity for this, and a large quantity of land has been put into small fruits and garden truck, which if managed with industry and judgment must prove highly renumerative. The pioneer in this line of business in Kent county is Mr Robert S. Emory, who has a farm about three miles from here in Quaker Neck This gentleman for some years engaged in the cultivation of strawberries, blackberries, raspberries and other small fruits, and also peaches and pears. He has prosecuted his enterprise with unusual intelligence and energy, and with great success. And it is to such men, leading out as they do into new fields of enterprise that the people of a county are indebted for most of their material prosperity.

The cultivation of peach trees begun here some fifteen or eighteen years since, has grown within that time to vast proportions, there being now from eight to nine thousand were devoted to their growth —in all about 800 000 trees; so that this has already become a most important interest here, and the condition of that crop just at this time seems to be of absorbing concern to all Kent county people. From all I can learn the prospect seems fair for an average yield, and of unusually good quality. The largest peach grower in the county, and doubtless in the country is Col. Edward Wilkins, who resides about four miles below this town, at "Riverside," a most beautiful farm immediately on Chester river. I would not like to say how many peach trees he has, or when he will stop planting—but they now number, as I am informed over 100,000—which it seems to me is rather more than his share, and should be divided around a little.

The crops of wheat, oats and grass do not promise a very large yield, the long spring drouth having seriously affected them; the late rains coming too late for wheat, and rather too late for oats, so that the farmer will have to mostly depend on the corn and fruit crops for the requisite spondulicks for the year's expenses.

The people of this county seem to be decidedly conservative. They appear to have gotten rid of much of the bad feeling engendered during the war; and Democrats and Republicans mingle socially, much more freeley than in other portions of the Eastern Shore.

This town is distinguished for the number of eminent men it has furnished to the Senate of the United States, and to positions of honor in the State. Among these may be named Judges Chambers and Eccleston, and Hon. Jas. Alfred Pearce. Senator Vickers, one of the present Senators from Maryland, is also from this town.

Among the present prominent men here are Mr. Jas. B. Wescott, the president of the bank, who is a steady, solid old gentleman, quite rich, and particularly careful of the character of the collaterals, when you want a discount at his bank, and if things are not all right, can say no with quite a very decided accent. Mr. Westcott, with Captain Thos. C. Ruth, a popular and respected citizen, are the leading Republicans of the town. Among the Democrats are Mr. Jesse K. Hines, the Clerk of the Court, who was once a Whig, then Know-Nothing, then Republican, then Democrat. He is a first rate fellow, notwithstanding these changes in politics, makes a capital county clerk, attentive, courteous, and obliging, and is universally popular,—a man of brains and shrewdness; Richard Hinson, Esq., a lawyer of large practice and means; Major Hinson, a merchant and bachelor, remarkable for his fondness for the ladies and his attentions to them; Mr. Elisson, another rich merchant in large business; and a number of others, whom to name would trespass too much on your space, should not like, Mr. Editor, to close this letter without noticing some of the young ladies whose charms of mind and person make this place so attrrotive to resident and visitor.

Among the belles of the town and neighborhood we notice Miss Minnie Pearce, Miss Hallie Westcott, Miss Mary R. Ringgold, Miss Fanny Wilkins, the Misses Hinson, Miss Elizzie Houston, Miss Lavinia Russell, the Misses Davis, Miss Sallie Wilkins, Miss Gray, Miss Jennie Arthur, the Misses Ruth, Burchinal, and others. There does not appear to be many eligible beaux here, at least not in proportion to the number and attractiveness of the young ladies; and I should judge that this would, in consequence, be a good place for some of our city fellows, with good looks and agreeable manners, to fix themselves comfortable, and hang up their hats.

There are here, however, some very eligible gentleman; as for instance, Mr. Slay, Mr. Vickers, Mr. Westcott, Mr. Perkins, Mr. Chase, Mr. Wickes, Mr. Burchinal, and Mr. Hinson, the bachelor before alluded to.

There is a very cleaver old gentleman living in this vicinity, a widower, well off, but lonely, who met one of our Baltimore ladies a few weeks since, and on being introduced became very much enamoured, and began serious matrimonial advances, which I learn from some of the lady's friends, would probably have resulted in an engagement, except for the unfortunate fact that the lady is already very much marred to a gentleman in Baltimore, who will, I have no doubt, fully appreciate the good taste of the lady's admirer when he hears of the circumstances.

The only objection to this pretty town that I have yet noticed is one common to most towns in Maryland, and that is that the principal citizens have not appeared to care for or take much interest in providing for the social and intellectual advantages of the young men of the town and surrounding country. It occurs to me that a subscription might be made of sufficient amount to erect a suitable building, and provide a respectable free library, with pleasant, cheerful reading rooms, to which the young people could always have free access, and where they could spend their evenings especially during the winter months, in a way that would be pleasant and improving, and where the temptations incident to nothing to do, and nowhere particular to go, would not be likely to assail them. I suggest this speculation to the men of means in Chestertown, and guarantee large dividends, on all moneys invested in that direction—if not in cash, then in something better.

Yours, &c., W.

The Adjournment of Congress.

The second session of the Forty-second Congress ended Monday evening at 9 o'clock, after a session of 188 days. The session has been distinguished more for the variety of its "investigations" and the dexterity of their management than for the passage of any measure of great importance, except perhaps the tariff and tax reduction bills, the partial amnesty, and a remarkable ryder to the sundry civil appropriation bill affecting the supervision of elections, being in fact a modification of the Senate's supplementary enforcement election bill. The attempts of the Senate majority to force upon the House the supplementary civil or social rights measure, and the proposition to continue the power in the hands of the President suspending the writ of habeas corpus in the South were finally of no avail, by reason of the requisite two thirds vote not being obtainable to suspend the rules in the House. The measure which gave the greatest trouble, however, in the last days and hours of the session, was the supplemental election ryder to the sundry appropriation bill.

This measure in its most objectionable form passed the Senate on Friday the 9th, and the action of the Senate in thus jeopardizing an important appropriation bill at the heel of the session of Congress, in violation of its own pledges, aroused universal indignation, not only among liberal democratic journals, but in the republican press. The supplement, in its original form, provided for extending the prosion for federal inspectors and supervisors of election in towns of not less than 20,000 inhabitants to all towns and cities of the country, with authority to call in the aid of the United States forces should the marshals deem it necessary, thus overriding the State authorities in the matter of elections. The Philadelphia Inquirer (republican) called it the bayonet bill, and denounced its object of "putting the polls in November under military control." The Inquirer warned the Senate that "the country will not submit to military rule in times of absolute peace," and said that if the Senate insisted in its mad scheme "the favor in which General Grant now stands will be taken from him."

The N. Y. Herald, independent, declared that "there is no more necessity for extending law over the Southern States than over the New England States," though they propose to bring both under the same law, fearing, as the Herald says, "it may become necessary, in case of Greeley's endorsement by the democrats, to carry the South at the point of federal bayonets," The New York Sun, independent republican, asked, "Are they mad?" "have they been struck with insanity?" &c. The New York Tribune said that the Senate had seriously injured its character, and the N. Y. Post asked if it was "mad or what?"

After a determined struggle in the House, the bill going back and forth to different committees of conference, it was finally passed in a compromised form, providing that there shall be no more marshals than those already authorized by law, and that on the request of ten citizens the judge of a United States Circuit Court may appoint two citizens of different political parties as supervisors, who shall have no power to make arrests or to perform other duties than to be present and witness all the proceedings at elections, and to see to the counting of the votes. All such measures, however, are of especial evil omen when demanded by a party on the eve of a presidential election. By reason of the compromise, none of the appropriation bills were lost, as had been apprehended.

EXHIBITION.

MISS REDUE'S SCHOOL will give an Exhibition in the Town Hall,

On Monday Evening, June 17th.

The entertainment will consist of PLAYS DIALOGUES, TABLEAUX and MUSIC.
Doors open at half-past seven.
TICKETS can be bought at the Drug Store of Messrs. C. F. Stam & Bro.
Admission 50 cts.; children 25 cts.
June 15, 1872—1t.

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Circuit Court for Kent County, sitting in Equity, the undersigned will offer at Public Sale, at the Hotel of Alexander Maxwell, in the town of Millington, in Kent county, Md., on

WEDNESDAY,
the 10th day of July, 1872,
at 3 o'clock, P. M.,

All that Tract of Land,

formerly the residence of Richard Moffitt, deceased, late of Kent county, now occupied by Enoch J. Moffitt, situate on the public road, within two miles of Millington, and containing about

One Hundred and Fifty Acres of land.

The Farm is conveniently located in a good neighborhood, and within two miles of the Kent County Railroad.



The improvements are a Two-story FRAME DWELLING, with the necessary Out Buildings, all in good repair. There is



A PEACH ORCHARD,

of about 1000 Trees, coming in bearing.

The soil is of good quality, and has been limed recently.

THE TERMS OF SALE, as prescribed by the Decree, are as follows: One thousand dollars of the purchase money cash on the day of sale, or in sixty days thereafter, at the option of the Trustee: the balance in two equal instalments in six and twelve months, to be secured by the bond of the purchaser, with security to be approved by the Trustee, and to bear interest from the day of sale.

C. H. BAKER, TRUSTEE.

NOTICE.—The creditors of the late Richard Moffitt, dec'd., are hereby notified to file their claims against him, duly proved, with the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Kent county, within four months from the day of sale.

C. H. BAKER, TRUSTEE.
June 15, 1872—tds.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

BY Virtue of four writs of Fieri Facias, 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, one at the suit of the President and Directors of the Kent County Railroad, one at the suit of Richard Hynson, one at the suit of Joseph Riley, and one at the suit of George B. Westcott, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Samuel S Usilton, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, interest and claim of the said Samuel S. Usilton, of, in, and to, the following property:

ONE HOUSE AND LOT,

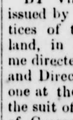
situated on Calvert street, Chestertown, adjoining the property of Henry W. Earnest and Mrs. Voss, and which the said Samuel S. Usilton purchased from James Wilson or the late Ritty Glenn; also, 1 Spring Wagon:

And I hereby give notice, that

Saturday, the 6th day of July, 1872, in front of the Market House in Chestertown, at 11 o'clock A.M., I will sell at Public Sale to the highest bidder, for cash, the above property so seized and taken in execution, to pay and satisfy said writs, debt, interest and costs, due and to become due thereon.

CHAS. H. DAVIS, late Constable.
June 15, 1872—tds. [5.00.]

For Rent,



For the year 1873, the LARGE *BRICK HOUSE* on High street, near the Bank, in Chestertown.

For terms, &c., apply to
C. T. WESTCOTT, *Att'y.*
June 8, 1872—tf.

FOR HIRE.

Hereafter the Yawl Boat "Undine" may be hired for boating or crabbing parties, at the rate of $2.00 per day, or 50 cts. per hour. The hirer responsible for damages.

Apply to
C. F. STAM & BRO.
June 1, 1872—tf.

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT—White,—no sales 2.04@2.08.
CORN—White—80 Yellow 67.
OATS—50@56 cts.

IMPORTANT!

THAT all persons wanting a Late Style Straw Hat, should know that they can find the article at

Vickers'

who has the largest assortment in town, at the *LOWEST* prices.

LARGE STOCK OF MATTINGS AND OIL CLOTHS, *Very Cheap*, at **VICKERS'.**
June 15, 1872.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

James Myer & Co., and John McCauley,
vs.
John B. Kilpatrick, and others.

In the Circuit Court for Kent County. In Equity. Petition, &c.

THE object of this Petition is to procure a re-sale of certain Real Estate in Kent County, of which John Kilpatrick died seized.

The Petition states that heretofore a certain John Kilpatrick, late of Kent county, deceased, was in his life time seized and possessed of certain Real Estate in said county, called the "Trulock Farm, containing two hundred and eighty acres of land, more or less, and being so thereof seized and possessed, some time in the year 1868, departed this life intestate, leaving John B. Kilpatrick and Mary J. Kilpatrick, of the city of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, and Catharine Long, formerly Catharine Kilpatrick, and Margaret Kilpatrick, of the same city and State, his only children and heirs-at-law.

The Petition further states that on the 15th day of July, 1868, the said John B. and Mary J. Kilpatrick filed their Bill of Complaint in the Equity side of the Circuit Court for Kent county, against the said James Long, Catharine Long, and Margaret Kilpatrick, praying for the sale of said Real Estate, and for the division of the proceeds thereof among the parties entitled upon which Bill of Complaint, after due process of law, the said Court, on the 28th day of April, 1870, passed a Decree for the sale of said Real Estate, and appointed Richard Hynson, Trustee, who, on the 9th day of February, 1872, reported that he did, on the 20th day of June, 1871, sell said Real Estate to Andrew Woodall and John Z. Clark, for the sum of four thousand, five hundred, and forty-seven dollars and five cents, payable in four equal instalments of six, twelve, eighteen, and twenty-four months from the day of sale.

The Petition further charges that John Kilpatrick was, at the time of his death, indebted to James Myer & Co., in the sum of one hundred and fourteen dollars and twenty cents, with interest from April 14, 1868, upon a promissory note dated April 17th, 1867, and for the sum of two hundred and four dollars, payable to James Myer & Co., sixty days after date, on which was endorsed a credit, April 14, 1868, of $100.00. The Bill further charges that the said John Kilpatrick was in his lifetime indebted to John McCauley, in the sum of two hundred and sixteen dollars and twenty cents, with interest thereon from July 8, 1868, upon an open account.

The Bill further states that Letters of Administration upon the Personal Estate of said John Kilpatrick, were granted by the Orphans' Court of Kent County, to John B. Kilpatrick, who has since duly and fully administered the same.

The Bill further charges that the said Personal Estate was insufficient to pay all debts due and owing by said intestate, and that upon a full administration thereof, James Myer & Co. received a dividend of $17.66, which has been duly credited upon the note aforesaid, and still leaves a balance of $117.09, with interest from April 14, 1871. And John McCauley received a dividend of thirty-two dollars and ninety-six cents, which has been duly credited, and still leaves a balance of $208.08, with interest from April 14, 1871.

It is thereupon, this 10th day of June, 1872, ordered that the complainants, by causing a copy of this Order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Kent county, once in each of three successive weeks, prior to the 15th day of July next, give notice to said absent defendants of the object and substance of this petition, and warn them to appear in this Court, in person or by solicitor, on or before the 10th day of October next, to answer the premises and show cause, if any they have, why a Decree ought not to pass as prayed.

JESSE K. HINES, Clerk.
True copy—Test:
JESSE K. HINES, Clerk.
June 15, 1872—4w.

REMOVAL.

WHEN YOU VISIT THE CITY GO TO

W. H. RINGGOLD,

191 West Baltimore Street,
THREE DOORS ABOVE LIGHT,
AND BUY ALL YOUR
UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS.
He can sell them
Cheaper than any one!
And you can
Pay your expenses in your purchases!

☞ DON'T FAIL TO GO: HE HAS THE VERY ARTICLE YOU WANT.

Do not forget the Number!

W. H. RINGGOLD,
191 W. Baltimore st., 3 doors above Light.
Baltimore, June 15, 1872.

New York People's Store!

HAS just received a Splendid Stock of **NEW GOODS** OF EVERY VARIETY.

☞ Impossible to attempt to enumerate. Money being very scarce, the inducements are equally as great!

GREAT JOB IN
GRENADINES AND JAPANESE GOODS,
20, 22, 25, 31 and 37 Cts.

Bottom Prices in Muslins, Sheetings, Prints, Chintzes, Straw Goods, Shoes, and don't fail, if you want any thing, to call at The People's Store of WM. A. VICKERS.
May 25, 1872.

VENDUE NOTES can be obtained at this office.

T. W. ELIASON, JR.

NEW GOODS.

June 8th, 1872.

One of the largest Assortments In Kent County,
At New Prices!
LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES EARLIER IN THE SEASON.

EMBRACING Black Silks, Japanese Silks, Black Grenadines, Striped Grenadines, Glace Japanese, Plaids, Lawns, Percales, Black Alpacas, Yosemite Stripes, Pique and other White Goods.

MATTINGS VERY LOW.

DOMESTIC GOODS,
Always A LARGE STOCK on hand.

BOOTS, SHOES, & GAITERS, BEST CITY MAKES,
At Lowest Figures!
Interest of all to Call and Examine.

A NEW ASSORTMENT OF LUMBER AT *MODERATE FIGURES.*

VALUABLE DWELLING IN CHESTERTOWN AT Public Sale.

BY special authority conferred on him in a Mortgage from Benjamin B. Perkins and wife to David Carroll, dated the 9th day of November, 1867, and recorded among the Land Records of Kent County, in Liber J. K. H., No. 6, pages 505, 506 and 507, the undersigned will sell at the Court House door in Chestertown, on

TUESDAY, the 2d day of JULY, 1872,
at 2½ o'clock, P. M.,

All that Lot of Ground,

lying in Chestertown, on the South East side of Queen street, between High and Fish sts., being part of Lot No. 25, as distinguished on the Plat of Chestertown, fronting about 54½ feet on Queen street and having a depth of 123 feet, more or less: with all the improvements thereon, consisting of a large



Two Story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, Stable, and Meat House: and which was devised to Mrs. Margaret R. Perkins by her father, William Emory.

For further particulars apply to the Trustee, or to E. F. PERKINS, Att'y. at Law, Chestertown, Md.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third of the purchase money to be paid in cash; and the balance in equal installments at six and twelve months, with interest thereon, from the day of sale.

CHAS. W. RIDGELY, *Attorney,*
34 St. Paul st., Baltimore.
J. W. CARROLL, Auctioneer.
June 8, 1872—1awts.

SALE OF A Valuable Farm IN KENT COUNTY, MARYLAND.

THE subscriber, as Attorney for David Biddle, will offer at Public Sale, at the Voshell House in Chestertown, Kent county, Maryland, on

Wednesday, June 26th inst.

at 12 o'clock, M., all that VALUABLE FARM situate near Chestertown, on the public road leading to Galena, two and a half miles from the former place and two miles from a Station on the Kent County Railroad, known as

THE BIDDLE FARM,

and which formerly belonged to Stephen A. Biddle, and containing

276 ACRES,

more or less, and with the exception of two or three acres, all arable.

The soil is of the very finest in the State, and not only adapted to the growth of the cereals, but of the first quality for the growth of Fruits and Vegetables.

There are on the property about

7,500 Peach Trees,

which will come into bearing in 1873.



The improvements are a large two-storied BRICK BUILDING for a Dwelling House, with four large rooms and hall on each floor, with Verandahs extending on two sides and two stories high. The BARN is comparatively new, and is one of the finest in the county. The Fencing is in good condition, and the estate is well laid off, and is so divided as to make on each side of the public road, two farms of nearly equal size, and will be sold in parcels or as a whole. The Lawn about the house contains about EIGHT ACRES, and is filled with the CHOICEST FRUIT AND SHADE TREES, and a very *LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GRAPES* of choice varieties.

This property being divided by the public road, and so well furnished with Fruit, &c., and the good condition of the soil, is a good chance for persons desiring to purchase a first-class property.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third of the purchase money to be paid in cash, or within sixty days from the day of sale, at the discretion of the Attorney, and the balance in equal instalments of one, two, and three years; the credit payments to be secured with sufficient bond and security, to be approved by the subscriber.

M. BANNON,
Attorney for David Biddle.
June 8, 1872—tds.

HALL'S VEGETABLE HAIR RENEWER.
CHEVELIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR
MONTGOMERY'S HAIR RESTORER.
STONEBRAKER'S HAIR RESTORER
BURNETT'S KALLISTON.
For sale at *WICKES' DRUG STORE.*

C. H. BAKER,

COUNSELOR AND ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CHESTERTOWN.
Office on High Street, opposite Masonic Hall,
Jan. 28, 1871—tf.

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