The Transcript.

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Saturday Morning, Feb. 22, 1873.

PLATER.—A letter from Cambridge to the Baltimore Sun gives the following account of the closing scene of the Plater trial.

James R. Plater, who was last week convicted of manslaughter for killing his wife and sentenced by the Circuit Court for Dorchester county to five years in the penitentiary, left Cambridge jail on Monday last for his future home. Before the sentence was pronounced. Plater rose in the dock and made the following statement to the court. He spoke in a slightly tremolous voice, and said:

"I have but little to say, and however much I might say, the case will not be altered now. In the vicinity of Grubby Neck, in Talbot county, I was living a solitary and secluded life, in my humble little homestead. Long ago I found that I could not reside in peace with my wife, and upon her return to my house I consulted my lawyer, Mr. Martin, what course to pursue and how to act. He advised me to move away, and this was what I tried to do.

"I have not had a fair, impartial trial, because I could not get my witnesses here, and a long time having elapsed since the unfortunate occurrence. Mr. Brian, who testified against me, being young, timid and fearful for himself, has forgotten many little circumstances that would have told in my favor. The prosecution spoke harshly of the State's witnesses being tampered with for my benefit. This is as absurd as it is false. I could not have done so had I wished, for I was confined. My friends did not, could not have done it, for they left me like summer swallows. I have no friends now save my brother-in-law, Mr. Rogers and his family, and I scorn the thought that he would have resorted to illegal or underhand measures, even to free me from the degrading tongue of calumny. After my incarceration I never saw him, save on two occasions. He was in New York nearly all the time. It was the State that exercised undue influence over these witnesses they had under their charge. Every sympathy was for Mrs. Plater, and I suppose it is well that ladies always receive the sympathy. I never violated any law of the land in my life; have never been a witness or juryman in court; have never had a suit in my life before this and was never a plaintiff or defendant; but every breath of suspicion that could be brought against me has been fanned into a flame; every act performed, every word spoken, that could be distorted to appear in any shape against me, has been seized upon to prejudice the public mind against me."

Plater is a man of affable manners, and seems to be very much depressed and to feel keenly the mortification of his disgrace. He is about fifty years of age, his hair is slightly touched with gray, with heavy lines in the face. It was in consideration of his age, that the court did not impose the severest penalty of the law—ten years of imprisonment—upon him. At an interview with him in prison, where he was found preparing for his trip to Baltimore, he said he would never leave the penitentiary alive. He is a fluent and easy speaker, and proved to be very communicative. The case, he said, had already been so extravagantly trumpeted by the press that it was his earnest desire that it should be buried as soon as possible in the dark tomb of time His trial, he permitted us to say, was not removed from his own county at his suggestion, but at the instance of his attorney, the late Mr. Martin, who believed that an impartial trial could not be obtained in Talbot county, in which he acquiesced.

In alluding to Mrs. Brian's testimony, he stated that she told the truth, and that he did make the statement to her, "if any one killed Mrs. Plater, he himself did it" but this was only said to relieve her mind of the fear occasioned by the anticipated arrest of her husband. In regard to Brian, Plater said it was strange that he should know so little on the morning after the dead body was discovered, and be so much better informed on the subject more than twelve months after the occurrence. He further said that he did not censure the jury for rendering the verdict against him which they brought in, considering the circumstantial evidence that weighed against him, but if the witness Ross, whom he so much desired, could have been secured, then the case might have assumed a different phase.

HIS TRANSFER TO THE PENITENTIARY.

The Sun of Tuesday gives the following.

Great interest was manifested yesterday in anticipation of the expected arrival of J. Rousby Plater, recently convicted of the killing of his wife, at Cambridge and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary, it became known that he would be brought up from Dorchester county in the steamer Champion yesterday afternoon, and long before the hour of her expected arrival people began to throng the wharf, on Light street, where she lies when in port, and a number of idle loungers congregated in front of the penitentiary during the day to catch a glimpse of the prisoner.

Their curiosity was, however, disappointed, as the boat did not arrive until six o'clock in the evening, and by the time the prisoner reached the prison it was quite dark. At the wharf, however, he was greeted by an eager, curious, crowd, which, however, was quite orderly and well behaved. The sheriff of Dorchester county and his charge, attended by E. Law Rogers, Jr., and Miss Plater, sister of the prisoner, were received by Warder Wilkinson at the penitentiary, and Plater immediately consigned to confinement. He was neatly dressed in plain dark clothes, rather the worse for wear, with a somewhat seedy overcoat, and his baggage consisted solely of a small black carpet-sack, containing a few underclothes.

He had a worn, tired look, and seemed very dejected as he entered the prison walls, but behaved in a quiet and gentlemanly manner to the officers. To-day he will assume the prison garb, be examined by the physician, and assigned to that department of labor suited to his physical capabilities. Plater is a man about fifty years, five feet six inches in height, and compactly built.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER.—The House special committee, of which Judge Poland is chairman, to inquire whether any members of the House "were bribed by Oakes Ames to perform certain legislative acts for the benefit of the Union Pacific Railroad Company by presents of stock in the Credit Mobilier of America, or by presents of a valuable character derived therefrom," or whether any member was bribed by Oakes Ames "or any other person or corporation, in any matter touching his legislative duty," submitted their report Tuesday.

RESOLUSIONS OF EXPULSION.

The committee submit to the House, and recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

1. Whereas Mr. Oakes Ames, a Representative in this House from the State of Massachusetts, has been guilty of selling to members of Congress shares of stock in the Credit Mobilier of America for prices much below the true value of said stock, with intent thereby to influence the votes and decisions of such members in matters to be brought before Congress for action; Therefore

Resolved, That Mr. Oakes Ames be, and he is hereby, expelled from his seat as a member of this House.

2. Whereas Mr. James Brooks, a Representative in this House from the State of New York, did procure the Credit Mobilier Company to issue and deliver to Charles H. Neilson, for the use and benefit of said Brooks, fifty shares of the stock of said company, at a price much below its real value, well knowing that the same was so issued and delivered with intent to influence the votes and decision of said Brooks as a member of the House in matters to be brought before Congress for action of said Brooks as a government director in the Union Pacific Railroad Company: Therefore

Resolved, That Mr. James Brooks be, and he is hereby expelled, from his seat as a member of this House.

THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT ELECT—*Official Notification.*—The joint committee on the part of the two houses of Congress appointed to officially notify the President of the result of the counting of the votes of the electoral colleges of the several States of the Union, on Wednesday, the 12th inst., called at the Executive mansion at 11 o'clock last Saturday morning, and presented to the President the following letter, which is dated Washington, February 15, 1873:

"Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States—Sir: We have been appointed a committee by the Senate and House of Representatives to notify you that on Wednesday, the 12th instant, the Vice-President, acting as President of the Senate, in the presence of both houses opened and counted the votes of the electors of the several States for President and Vice-President of the United States. By the count it was ascertained and declared that you were duly elected for the term of four years from and after the 4th day of March, A. D. 1873.

"In performing this official duty we take occasion to tender you our hearty congratulations for the eminent civil and military services you have had the good fortune to render to the United States, and to express the confident hope that your administration during the term for which you are now elected will promote the peace, honor and prosperity of all the people of the United States, without regard to sectional or party divisions. With great respect, yours, &c., John Sherman, on the part of the Senate; H. L. Dawes, James B. Beck, on the part of the House of Representatives."

To this letter the President replied as follows:

"I sincerely appreciate this renewed evidence of satisfaction with my administration. When I was elected four years ago there was less regard for party lines. In the last campaign political differences and personal hostilities more clearly defined the lines of party; but notwithstanding this I shall continue to endeavor to make my administration of the government one which will meet not only the approval of the great party which elected me, but as well of *all* the people of the United States."

FIRE DRILLS IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—Last month a public schoolhouse in New York took fire. At the time it contained sixteen hundred children. A panic followed the first alarm. Immediately the principal gave an order for the pianist to play a spirited march. The children were formed, and moved out of the house in perfect order to the music of the march. The circumstance has been the occasion of suggesting the idea of all public schools adopting a drill by which all panics can be obviated and order secured in the event of a fire. The plan involves very little trouble, and its adoption might prevent the loss of life in many instances. It is only necessary to teach the children of the public schools that their safety can be better secured by obeying the word of command and falling into line when necessary.—*Balt. Sun.*

WORTON, Feb. 17, 1873.

Mr. Editor—Farmers' fingers are not so nimble as those of your town gentry, and as I was quite busy last week did not have time to write you my usual letter; so give you the proceedings of two of our Club meetings.

On the 6th inst., notwithstanding the condition of the roads and the weather, there was a goodly number present at the Club. They feel an interest in the Society, and are aware there is information to be gained by attending the meetings, to do which, some of the members will make sacrifices. To-day was one of interest. Several resolutions were passed, among them an amendment to the Constitution and By-laws, making the members ineligible to an office, after filling it one term, until he has vacated that particular office one year.

A member asked if it was advisable to trim apple trees in the winter season, and was recommended to trim in June, and do it every year. Another asked if the hatchet was preferable to the saw, and a majority thought it was, as the saw left the knob rough, and it then had a tendency to absorb the water, but if the hatchet was used, the outside would be smooth and the water would run off.

The regular subject for discussion, "Means of improving the soil, and best method of making, composting, and applying manures," was discussed at length. One member stated it was a subject of vast importance to the farmer, and he should study it closely. He suggested making as much manure as possible and apply it immediately after being made, not allowing it to bleach and waste away. He stated that as a general thing we resort to lime, but lime without vegetable matter, was not worth much. By using it with the manure we make, and with clover and plaster, we can readily improve our land, which all should aim to do, as poor land is not worth tilling. Another recommended lime, clover and plaster, sub-soiling and under-draining, also turning under green crops, and said the use of pure bone was a cheap and good method, applying about 1000 pounds to the acre. There was much said on the subject and more can be said, so the question was postponed three weeks.

On Thursday of last week, the roads were heavy and a snow storm kept most of the members at home. "The best, most economical and practical way of putting up and keeping in good condition outside fencing," was discussed. It was suggested where there is no outside fencing to put up chestnut and white oak fences, and then plant Osage Orange hedges; by the time there was a good hedge fence the other was about ready to come down; but before planting the hedge the land should be put in proper order and worked one year. Quite a number recommended hedges as cheap fencing. Two members said—after all, a fence made of locust post and chestnut rails was the cheapest; once set, it lasts many years: had known a fence of this kind put up sixteen years and was as good when taken down as ever.

FARMER.

FAIRLEE AGAIN!

Dear Transcript—Priests, prophets and sages, from time immemorial, have been endeavoring to cram into our brains, that "life is short and time is fleeting;" that in this life all is doubt and uncertainty, vanity and vexation of spirit, &c.; assuring us, that here

"The golden sands fall one by one,
Though most are dark, yet some are bright;
Illumed by heaven's irradiant sun,
Imparting momentary light—
Those sunny days indeed are few,
And fleeting as the evening dew."

Now from the fewness of those days, we of *Fairlee* think it behooves us to enjoy to the fullest extent the passing hours, and turn to the best account the flying moments.

Farming operations during this severe winter have been suspended, save caring for stock, and the jolly "lords of creation" have been given to social entertainment and amusement.

A number of gay parties and sociables have been upon the tapis, and last Friday evening the event of the season was the very delightful entertainment at the home of our worthy Prof. Tom—*a Calico Party.* Very likely, dear Major, in your sparking days you have attended just such scenes of fun and frolic, but I'll venture to say you never enjoyed a calico party or any other party more hugely than you would have this one, had you been there, and all your pristine vim and vigor remained as of yore.

Every lady present wearing a calico dress, various tastes and styles were displayed, some patterns far distancing the renowned "Dolly Varden," and casting into the shade the most elaborate "Furniture Caliker" that I ever saw. Each lady having made a necktie of the same material as her dress, all were put into a bag and the gents in turn drawing one from the lot, obtained his belle for the evening by paying his devotions to the *gal* whose dress corresponded to his necktie. It was quite amusing to see how the lads and lasses were distributed by this lottery, *and how happily in some instances.*

By an admirable arrangement, the hostess had her kitchen, a very large room, emptied of its contents, and ornamented for the dance-hall, leaving the parlor and library for other sports and amusements, and the large dining-room unencumbered.

After the *pairs* were all *coupled*, and the hours passing with song and game and dance, the gay company, which *were* gay indeed and very charming—the girls in their calicos—were invited to the dining room where a sumptuous feast awaited them. They were only four hours, by my chronometer, discussing the viands which the excellent hostess had prepared for them, so you may judge of their appreciation of the same.

Mrs. H. is ever remarkable for her tasteful and extensive "get up" upon such occasions, but this time excelled herself. With all candor, I can truly say that a more elegant supper would rarely be furnised by any professional caterer.

After the repast, the giddy dance began in earnest, and with a real good "old Lower District" dance, chased with flying feet, the hours, until it was time for the *boys* to go home with the *gals* in the morning. Long live the merry Professor and his happy spouse, and when he next doth have a Calico Party, may we be there to see.

Our Village is still flourishing, but as other correspondents have made the story of progress an old song, I'll not trespass.

Our Mayor, Major Rich'd. Smyth, seems to have collapsed into a *very quiet* life since his matrimonial celebration, but still is able to manipulate a vigilant police force and keep the peace of our town.

Last Tuesday a first-class Concert, consisting of vocal and instrumental music, was given in our Town Hall for the benefit of Salem Church. Charades, ballads, tableaux, duets, quartets, choir selections upon the piano, dulcimer, and other instruments, together with "Vannort's Minstrel Troupe," and Prof. Hulme and his Scioptican, composed the programme. The minstrels fairly brought the house down, as the theatre people say, and the other selections, both vocal and instrumental, were most creditably rendered. Mr. J. W. Corey as manager and director, deserves the thanks of the vicinity for a rare treat. Sorry not to be able to speak more at length of this excellent entertainment. Till my next, YUBA DAM.

THE AMES FAMILY.—A correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* writes of North Eaton, the birthplace and home of Oakes Ames, the man who stands just now in so disgraceful prominence before the American public. The town lies midway between Boston and Fall River, on the line of the Old Colony and Newport Railroad. In this place is the great shovel manufactory of O. Ames & Co. The number of hands employed in the various departments of this factory ranges from 300 to 400. In an ordinary season each day's work produces 3,600 shovels. Oakes and Oliver Ames are the senior partners of the firm, and their sons comprise the company.

Oliver Ames, Sr., the father of Oakes and Oliver, began the business in a very humble way, first as a manufacturer of nails, and then of shovels, in a small one-story building, with no machinery. The little shop gave way to a larger one; each succeeding year saw a steady gain over the preceeding, and when, ten years ago, Oliver Ames died, his little nail and shovel shops had grown to be one of the leading industries of the nation, and Ames' shovels were known and used throughout the world. He died at an advanced age, having lived to see a flourishing town grow up around him, which, in a large measure, owed to him its existence and prosperity. He was universally respected—a keen, energetic man of business, yet singularly straightforward and upright in his dealings.

The Ames family have always been interested in the welfare of North Easton and every scheme for public improvement meets their ready support and receives from them substantial aid. They have always been firm advocates of the temperance cause, and have waged relentless warfare against the liquor traffic in their midst. And this has not been without its perceptible effect, for I will venture to say that no other town in the State, in which the foreign element so largely predominates, can show so good a temperance record as does this place. Three or four years ago, Oakes Ames began building an elegant school house, with the intention of presenting it to the district in which he resides, but before its completion the school district system was abolished, and, not caring to include the whole town in his liberality, he offered to sell the building at a slight advance upon cost. After much controversy upon the subject the town finally bought the house, and some people have been so ungenerous as to assert that Mr. Ames knew that this measure was to be brought before the Legislature, and would probably be successful, and he took advantage of this knowledge to realize a few "dividends" by speculating in school houses. Of the two brothers Oliver Ames is regarded as the general favorite, and he is certainly morally and intellectually the superior. If you want a favor go to Oliver; he will grant it if it is within his power; and if not he will give you a courteous refusal, which is more than you will always get from Oakes, who is as rough and blunt as one of his own shovels.

The people of this village met the "campaign slander" at first with indignant denial, then with attempted defence, which has given place to a feeling of almost personal shame and humiliation.—The Ames family has been held in such high esteem that the defection of Oakes is keenly felt.

A MAN WITHOUT MUSCLES.—A faro-dealer in this city, about four years ago, (says the New York World of Feb. 17th,) was compelled to relinquish his profession by a paralysis of his right fore-finger. The nerve cell (in the spinal column) which supplied the joint had died from overwork, and the muscles of the finger gradually passed away through disuse—atrophied, the doctors call it. The dead cell in the spinal marrow in the same way, by contact or sympathy, destroyed its neighbor, which controlled the same finger on the left hand. The atrophy extended over both hands, up the arms, to the chest, shoulders, and neck. At the present time there is not a muscle in these portions of the man's body. The arms hang useless and absolutely fleshless—mere skin and bone. The intercostal muscles are gone, and the man can make no respiratory movements requiring their action; the neck is œsophagus, trachea and spinal column clad in skin, and that is all, the processes of the latter standing out as plainly as in a skeleton. The head, unsupported, hangs down on the chest, as if it were merely tied on. By a movement of the loins the man can throw his head over so that it will fall resting on his shoulders and back, but otherwise than thus, mechanically, he cannot control its motion. What parts the disease will next attack is a question with the physicians at Bellevue, where the case was shown yesterday, but the result is hardly doubtful. Breathing is done now wholly by the diaphragm, and must cease if that be attacked.

THE PRESIDENT'S SOUTHERN TOUR—*Looking Into the Political Problem.*—A dispatch to the New York Herald from Richmond, Va., professes to state the objects of the President's contemplated tour through the South, derived from a conversation with a citizen of that city, who the dispatch asserts is a favored guest of the President, and who has recently had an interview with him on this subject. Of this interview it is stated as follows:

The President admitted that a great barrier had been placed between the Southern people and the national government by the pernicious results of the congressional plan of reconstruction, which had given the control of the late rebellious States to men whose policy it was to misrepresent, detract and keep them in antagonism with it. The four years of his administration, now nearly closed, were peculiarly in this lamentable condition. The social and political status of the Southern States, with the exception of Virginia, was disturbed and unsettled, and in his frequent efforts to effect some good he was often circumvented and thwarted by designing and tricky politicians. While there was not one of his administrative acts towards the South with which he could reproach himself, having done the best he possibly could under the circumstances, yet there were many instances within his knowledge where a different line of policy would have had decidedly better and more pleasing results in a national way. He deplored, not the carpet-baggers as individuals, for there were many of them good men, who had accomplished a great deal in the way of loyalty and good feeling; but the carpet-bag system he thought was not only injurious but destructive of the very objects sought to be attained. He casually referred to the chaotic and unfortunate governments in some of th Southern States, but gave no expression of opinion as to the merits of or the parties to the different quarrels. He was especially gratified at the peaceable and prosperous condition of Virginia, and seemed to be proud in the reflection that the electoral vote of the mother of States and statesmen was cast for him, the first time she voted in a presidential campaign since he conquered a peace on her sacred soil.

The President proposes to start on the 20th of March, and the dispatch says:

The object will be to arrive at the true solution of the Southern problem, and, if possible, to inaugurate a new and national era of good feeling and prosperity. He has already lent his friendly aid to the completion of Virginia's long wished-for water line from the Chesapeake bay to the Ohio, and my informant thought the President intends to investigate carefully the material wants and necessities of the South, and to devise, subsequently, the best means by which they can be consistently advanced with national aid. Perhaps the burdensome public debts of each of these States will also engage his attention. A feature of the visit will be to examine thoroughly the working of the carpet-bag system, to root out such of these precious birds of prey as he finds obnoxious to the interests of the respective peoples or States where they are, and, as far as he can, to supply their official places with natives of character and respectability among the people where they reside. Next, and lastly, the President is determined to effectually harmonize the people of the North and South, and in this, his initial movement, to make the next four years of his administration years of unexampled national peace, good will and prosperity. I might have added, however, perhaps he wishes to ascertain the opinions of the Southern people with regard to the acquisition of Cuba, Mexico and St. Domingo, as they being the nearest neighbors, might be most interested.

WE are glad to see that the movement for the extension of the patent of the Messrs. WINANS for the "cigar" steamers has made favorable progress in congress. We find in the New York *World.*

The House committee on patents have decided favorably on the petition of Thomas and Ross Winans, of Baltimore, who ask to go before the Commissioners of Patents to obtain an extension of their patent. It appears that during the absence of the Messrs. Winans from the country, the time in which an extension of their patent could be applied for expired. In the papers accompanying the petition it is stated that several experimental steamers of this description have been built, at a cost to the Messrs. Winans of $1,200,000, and they propose to continue their experiments until they solve the problem of a quick transit across the Atlantic. Their latest model has one foot of diameter to sixteen of length. They expect to make the trip from New York to Liverpool in three or four days.

☞ After the chaplain of the Wisconsin State Prison had taught a convict how to write, the fellow forged an order by which he made his escape.

Married.

WAIBEL—STANLEY.—On Thursday last, by Rev. Dr. Murray, WILLIAM H. WAIBEL to Miss ARAMINTA STANLEY, both of Chestertown.

FOX—PENNELL.—On Tuesday last, by Rev. Dr. Murray, JAS. B. FOX to Miss ANNIE PENNELL.

CREW—PEARCE.—On the 20th inst., by Rev. E. P. Aldred, WM. O. CREW to Miss MARY LOUISA PEARCE.

Died.

CARTER.—In Centreville, on the 26th of December last, of consumption, LIZZIE, aged 11 years, daughter of James and Elizabeth Carter.

New Advertisements.

CLOSING OUT.

S. MERRITT & CO. are now closing out their remaining stock of winter goods at *greatly reduced prices.* Especial attention is called to their OVERCOATS and WINTER CAPS, as they are being offered *exceedingly low!* Feb. 22, 1873.

Last Notice.

ALL persons interested are hereby notified that I shall proceed, by the shortest process, to collect all Officers' Fees in my hands, unless *immediate* payment is made.

R. W. CALDER,
Late Sheriff.

Feb. 22, 1873—3t.

GERMAN LABOR.

THE FARMERS and others interested, will meet at Rees' Corner, THURSDAY NEXT, February 27th, for consultation respecting German Labor.

GEORGE D. S. HANDY,
JAMES H. GALE,
JAMES FISHER,
BENJ. F. SAPPINGTON,
D. C. WILSON.

Feb. 22, 1873—1t*

CONSTABLE'S NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS against whom I hold Executions are hereby notified that they pay or supersede the same, *immediately*, or I shall, in all cases, at once proceed to advertise and sell in the shortest time allowed by the law. *I mean this!*

S. L. RAWLEIGH,
Constable.

Feb. 22, 1873—4t.

$25.00 Reward.

THE Secretary of The School Board is authorized and empowered to pay the above sum upon the arrest and conviction of any parties who may be proven to have broken into any School House, or otherwise entered and defaced or destroyed any Furniture, Walls, Books, or any part of the school premises, or to have written or drawn obscene language or pictures upon any part of the House, Boards or Books. And that this shall be a standing Reward until revoked by the School Board.

CHAS. G. RICAUD,
Sec., Treas., and Ex.

Feb. 22, 1873—3t.

AGENTS WANTED!

WE are in want of one or two energetic men to sell

HOWE SEWING MACHINES

On the Eastern Shore.

☞ WE OFFER THE MOST LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS TO MEN OF THE RIGHT STAMP.

Any one desiring to make money, and willing to work for it, will do well to address

THE HOWE MACHINE CO,
38 N. Charles street, Baltimore.

Feb. 22, 1873—4t.

Public Sale,



On Monday, February 24th,
AT GREEN POINT.

THE undersigned, intending to discontinue farming, will sell at Public Sale, at the time and place above named, the following property, to wit:

7 HEAD OF GOOD HORSES

AND ONE COLT, TWO YEARS OLD,

BLOODED STOCK,

8 head of good MILCH COWS,

TWO HEIFERS,

ONE YOKE OF GOOD OXEN,

16 head of good Shotes,

2,000 LBS. OF BACON,

a good lot of Farming Utensils, consisting of Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, Forks, Shovels, one Wood Reaper, one Drill, Wagon and Harness, one Horse Cart, one Ox Cart, 1 Sleigh, lot of Hoes, one Log Chain, good lot of old iron;

HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE.

☞ Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

TERMS.—All sums under Fifteen Dollars, cash; all over that amount a credit of six months, on note with approved security.

WM. A. THOMAS.

U. A. C. GARRETT, *Auct.*

Feb. 22, 1873—1t.

FOR SALE.

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAMER and for sale,

Flour,
Clover Seed,
Lime,
Coal Oil, &c.,

Apply at once to

TURNER BROS.

Betterton, Feb. 22, 1873.

Trustee's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a Decree of the Circuit Court for Kent county, as a Court of Equity, the undersigned, as Trustee, will offer at Public Sale, on

Tuesday, March 18, 1873,

at the Voshell House, in Chestertown, at 12½ P. M., all that

Parcel of Land

situated in Kent county, in the Third Election District, on the public road leading from Chestertown to Bacchus' Mill, and adjoining the lands of Major Rich'd. Smyth, A. B. Jump, and others, belonging to Capt. Isaac S. Rogers, and

CONTAINING 18 ACRES,

more or less, which is fully described in a deed from John S. Constable, executor of Wm. S. Constable to John Lusby, dated February 21st, 1865, and duly recorded in the Land Records for Kent county.

This land lies in a compact body, is nearly square, and is of good quality.

There is a small quantity of standing *WOOD*, but most of the land is cleared; and it would make a comfortable homestead, being convenient to Churches, Schools, Mills and Public Landings.

There are no improvements.

THE TERMS OF SALE, as prescribed by the Decree, are as follows:

Seven hundred and fifty dollars to be paid in cash on the day of sale, and the balance in one and two years from the day of sale, the credit payments to bear interest from the day of sale, and to be secured by the bond of the purchaser, with approved security. Deed at cost of purchaser.

Possession given on the ratification of the sale.

J. A. PEARCE, TRUSTEE.

Feb. 22, 1873—tds.

Trustee's Sale
OF
TOWN PROPERTY.

BY Virtue of a Decree of the Circuit Court for Kent county, as a Court of Equity, the undersigned, as Trustee, will offer at Public Sale, on

Tuesday, the 18th of March,

at 12 o'clock, M., at the Voshell House, in Chestertown, all

THAT LOT OF LAND,

with the improvements thereon, now in the occupation of Geo. W. Parks, and situated on High street, adjoining the property of Mrs. Deborah Parsons, and others, being the same property described in two deeds from Richard Hynson, Trustee to Thomas A. Hudson, dated October 13th, 1872.

THIS LOT has a front of 62 feet 7½ inches on High street, and a depth of 115½ feet.

It is improved by a new and comfortable DWELLING HOUSE, adjoining which is a

NEW BLACKSMITH SHOP,
WITH WHEELWRIGHT SHOP
IN THE REAR.

The stand is an excellent one for this trade, being the first in the town on the road leading to Whaland's Mill, and very near the Rail Road Depot.

The property will be divided into two parcels, one containing the Dwelling and the other the Shops, and will be offered as a whole and in parcels, and sold according to the highest aggregate bid in either case. Plots will be exhibited at the sale.

THE TERMS prescribed by the Decree are as follows: Eight hundred dollars to be paid in cash on the day of sale, and the balance in six and twelve months from the day of sale, in equal instalments, with interest from day of sale. The credit payments to be secured by the bond of the purchaser with approved security.

The deed to be paid for by the purchaser.

Possession given on the ratification of the sale.

J. A. PEARCE, TRUSTEE.

Feb. 22, 1873—tds.

©Maryland State Archives msa_sc3326_scm8203-0711