The Transcript.

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Saturday Morning, March 1, 1873.

COUNTY POLITICS—A SUGGESTION.

Previous to the nomination for our last Legislative and County officers there was much discussion of a change in the manner of selecting candidates. The matter was finally abandoned, as unwise to interfere with existing custom on the eve of a nomination. The subject is again discussed, and we are informed that the State Central Committee for the county are appealed to pro and con.

We have always thought that the State Central Committee for the county, should have no such burden or responsibility imposed upon them, as deciding whether there shall or not be any change from former customs, and we have no doubt that is the opinion of the gentlemen of the Committee. And further, with all due respect to the committee, and without wishing to indicate any individual unwillingness on our part to have them determine the matter, we think they have no delegated authority to act in the premises.

The State Central Committee for the county, is constituted by the State Convention of the party, and is the medium of communication with the voters of the county in all matters which eminate from the State Convention or its representatives in the recess of the Convention. The State Central Committee for the county, properly calls for primary meetings to send delegates to the State Convention or to Congressional Conventions. It properly communicates to the voters of the county all matters originating from the party at large in the State. Its office is not properly to call for primary meetings of the voters of the county to determine matters which relate exclusively to county affairs. And we believe this is the opinion held by the gentlemen who at present comprise this committee. We believe it best that this question which is now being agitated should be settled at once, and by an authority which cannot be called in question, and we make the following suggestion, which we premise by saying, that it is made in the interest of no individual or individuals, nor at the suggestion of any one or more members of the party. Our simple desire is to *settle* this question without at this time, attempting to delay or advance the proposed change.

Let the Central Committee invite the voters of the party to assemble in primary meetings, at the usual places of holding elections in the several districts, on some early day, to select five, more or less, deigates to meet in County Convention on the following Tuesday in Chestertown, to take charge of this whole subject of party matters so far as the same relates to the nomination of County and Legislative officers for the county; to determine the mode and time of making the same, to be a sovereign convention of the party for county matters, as the State convention is of the party in relation to State matters, and to appoint a County Committee to act in its recess, whose Chairman may at any time call the County Convention together. The members of the County Convention to hold their position one year from the assembling of the Convention, and the Committee they appoint, until superseeded by other appointments from the County Convention.

Any rule of action prescribed by an authority so constituted, we think, should secure the approbation and hearty co-operation of the entire party.

THE DIRECT VOTE AND THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

Much has been said and written lately upon the very important question, as to the best manner of choosing or electing the President. Many are looking to the direct vote of the people. We can see no remedy for the evils complained of in the proposed change. The great misfortune of our political system is party strife, and some remedy by which this strife may be lessened should be looked to in any proposed change. The direct vote would not lessen the evil, but rather increase it.

We believe in representation, and some scheme should be devised by which voters could in some manner have the privilege of voting for a representative of their own peculiar views.

Under the theory of our government the President should be elected by the States, and yet it appears that forty-five thousand out of one hundred thousand voters should in some manner be represented, which, under our present system, they may not be. There is one manner in which this may be accomplished, viz: by dividing the vote of the State. For example, Maryland is entitled to eight electors in the College. Let each voter in the State, vote directly for the President, whom he may please. When the whole vote of the State is returned it appears that there has been three hundred thousand votes polled, of which A. has received one hundred thousand, one-third, and is entitled to two and a third votes of the eight, B. receives fifty thousand, and is entitled to one-sixth of eight votes, one and one-third, and so on. There may be a dozen different candidates in the State, and yet each one receive his due proportion of the vote. The vote of the State could be cast by electors appointed by the Governor, or what would be just as well, sent to the Speaker of the House by the Governor.

In a Republican form of government all classes should be represented, not only in theory, but in fact. As it is for the well-being of the State that parties should be divided, so we believe it is better that all considerable minorities should be fairly represented in the law-making department of the State—and the principle should be extended as far as possible.

If intelligent minorities are forever to be legislated for without a voice, they naturally lose interest in their government, and in a measure become aliens. There is also no doubt that the dominant party has a healthy restraint from the oversight of a respectable opposition. If minorities were more nearly represented, legislation would undoubtedly be nearer to the interest of the people. Where voters in a county are divided into two great political parties, the smaller body should be entitled to at least one representative. If minorities were thus represented, we believe it would materially lessen political strife and corruption. If the same rule should also be adopted in the distribution of offices it would be more in accordance with justice and greatly tend to abate partisan spirit.

LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.

SECOND DIST., Kent Co., Md.

Mr. Editor—On Thursday last, after old Sol had made his appearance in the afternoon, we availed ourselves of an invitation to attend a select party at the Hall in Middletown, Del., and notwithstanding the very unfavorable condition of the roads (mud and water) we arrived in that thriving town in time to look around a little, before the hour for a peep at upper tendom. Middletown is certainly one of the most thrifty and thorough-going towns on the Peninsula. The inhabitants all seem to vie with each other in public and private improvements.

We were invited by our friend, Mr. R. J. C., to attend a meeting of Peach Growers who were discussing, with a Mr. Davenport, of New York, the feasibility of establishing a fruit drying establishment in their midst, and from the explanations, it certainly will materially add to the pecuniary benefit of the peach growers generally—from the simple fact alone, that an establishment of this description will consume much of the fruit that now is of no earthly use to the grower. (The drying fruit is of that portion not suitable for canning purposes.) It seemed to take very well, and I doubt not but that the experiment will be successfully tried and become a part of the fruit business in Middletown, without conflicting at all with the canning process. I wonder some of your enterprising growers do not attempt an establishment of this kind in Chestertown.

About 9 o'clock, in company with Mr. A. C. and his amiable young wife, of Kent, Maryland, we visited the Hall, and found already assembled much of the beauty, wealth and fashion of Middletown and vicinity. The gay dancing, the brilliant costumes of the ladies, prominent among whom we noticed Mrs. E. C., of Middletown, Miss E. of New York, Misses B. of Odessa, Misses B's. and F's. of Bohemia Manor, Mrs. R. and Mrs. D. C. in and near town; young, accomplished, gay and beautiful, some just entering upon the delights of a married life, *others on the verge*, together with the polite and gallant attention, married and single, conspicuous among whom were our esteemed friends, Mr. H. N., Messrs. W. and J. C., and Julian C.; together with Prof. Norcross' band, of Philadelphia, all added to the charms of this gay and festive occasion. Of course a great many of the dances were entirely new to us, but as the 64 couples tripped along "on the light fantastic," it reminded us of the good old times of yore. Every arrangement was most admirable and a complete success, and the management, generally, deserve much credit. Beautiful ladies, brilliant and costly costumes; pleasant, affable, and gallant gentlemen, fine music, a most magnificent room, and last, though not least, a good substantial supper about 1 o'clock, with all of the delicacies of the season, all added to make the occasion one long to be long remembered—and if it should be our good fortune to be among the *favored in times agee*, we bet you we will be there. Long life to them all.

After refreshing ourselves at the hospitable mansion of our old and esteemed friend, R. A. C., Esq., and made many adieus to hosts of friends, we turn our team for old Kent, much gratified at the kindly reception we had received as one of the GUESTS.

WORTON, February 24, 1873.

Mr. Editor.—Last Tuesday afternoon was very clear, and although the mud was knee deep in some places there was a good attendance at the club.

Since the organization, we have been offering premiums for the largest yield of grain per acre; and at the last meeting a committee was appointed to prepare a plan for premium crops this year. We hope every member will compete for the premiums.

A member asked the opinion of those present regarding the peach crop. He had heard from outsiders that the crop was very much injured, but thought it a mistake. In looking over an orchard, and examining several twigs, full of buds, we are likely to find some dead ones; and that was no reason we should not have an average crop. It is not expected that every bud will produce a peach. If such were the case, the trees would all break before the peaches could half mature. It is generally supposed that there are ten times as many buds on a tree, as there will be peaches. Another had examined his orchard, which is a large one, and said, from one-fifth to a fourth were dead. Another thought there was a full crop of some varieties, of others, but a few.

Mr. Editor, it is a great mistake for growers to cry out so soon that there will not be any peaches; it will have a tendency to check the preparation of canners; and if they are not prepared to work up the fruit, what can be done with it? It is my impression that they may make large preparation, for there will be an abundance of peaches.

The regular subject—Grasses for hay and grazing; time of seeding, and quantity per acre; and the profit of saving seed—was opened by the member appointed. He said clover was the best for his land. Sow in February, about six quarts to the acre. He thought it advisable to sow about ten acres in timothy for the use of the farm. Sow in the Fall, about one peck or more per acre.* He considered it profitable to save seed. Could not say the exact time of cutting, but when cut, keep dry until threshed. Another thought it more profitable to raise timothy hay at present prices, than to raise grain; and the raising of grass seeds, particularly clover, a paying business.

Quite a number participated in the discussion, and their experience was about the same as stated above. FARMER.

*A "Peck or more per acre" is rather too indefinite in the matter of grass seed it strikes, the—EDITOR.

FROM THE HEIGHTS.

MR. EDITOR—I was much amused at the concluding information contained in the letter of your correspondent "Squeezebreeze," in the last issue of the Transcript. He gave us a glowing account of the reading of the Rev. Mr. Crouse; and the facts turn out that Mr. Crouse was unexpectedly detained in your town, and did not attend the entertainment.

The celebrated Wharton trial initiated us into the knowledge that in medical science there are "phantom" diseases. "Squeezebreeze" is generally assigned to the medical profession, and we suppose this brilliant performance was a phantom reading. "Squeeze" was drawing slightly on his imagination, but was only wrong in one unimportant particular. The Rev. gentleman *can* do as he was described, the slight mistake was, that it was not done on this occasion.

TEASE-TEASE.

TRAPPE CORNER, February 24th

Mr. Editor.—Here we are again with our harbor hard frozen by the exceeding cold weather of last night, and navigation closed. Seine hauling is prevented and our roads frozen very rough, causing people generally to stay at home.

Last Saturday, the twenty-second, being more pleasant, I took a ride in the evening to your town to hear the lecture of Mr. Wm. Hooper on the life and character of Washington. Arriving there I found most of the professional men of the town in attendance, also some of my neighbors, and we expected to be well entertained, and would have been, but for so many wild boys, who acted as though they had no parents or guardians, but had been driven from the forests of Caroline County across the Chester river to your beautiful town, or from the marsh along the river, like bullfrogs or mosquitoes to annoy the community. Such things ought not to be allowed. If I had a house and family of boys in your town, I would get rid of it and move to Chesterville, Galena, Worton, or even to Belair, where they could be among intelligent people, for I impute such conduct to their ignorance altogether. Had it not been for these fiends, fit subjects for prisons and the gallows, and a few men a little more than sober, I have no doubt we should have had quite a treat from Mr. Hooper. The noise and stamping prevented the speaker from being heard, consequently we had to return home in the dark and cold, over rough roads, very much disappointed.

I have been in different States, and heard eulogies pronounced on Jefferson, Jackson, Harrison, Napoleon and Lafayette, but I have never seen such conduct in my life. It was a disgrace to any community and you ought to have a house of correction for such loafers.

A NEW RESIDENT.

THE VIENNA EXPOSITION.—The Vienna World's Fair is being rapidly organized, and will be opened, according to the original plan, on the 1st of May next. A letter to the New York World gives the following facts, which are interesting, in view of the coming American Centennial Exposition. The writer says:

The more I see of the exhibition the more I am impressed with its magnitude. It covers two or three times as much area as the Paris Exposition, and will probably be more truly universal. In some respects the arrangement will not be so good, at least not so convenient for the visitor. In Paris the arrangement was that of concentric rings for the nationalities, and the radii for the departments. The result was that by going around in one ring one could cover an entire nation in all its departments, and by going up and down on one radius could compare nation after nation in one single department.

It was not found possible to adopt this arrangment in Vienna, it would have required the nicest adjustment of space, for which the time was wanting. The Franco-German war was partly to blame for this. It caused much delay, and even threatened, at one time, to defeat the exhibition altogether. I am inclined to believe that the Vienna system will be found after all, to be quite as satisfactory as the one adopted in Paris. There will be plenty of space in which to move and breathe. The visitor will be able to finish a part of a building at a time, and enjoy a rest in the open air.

The present is perhaps as good a place as any for saying a word about the cost of the exhibition before it should be forgotten. The original appropriation was 6,000,000fl. This has been more than doubled. The price of labor and of building materials has risen rapidly during the construction, and because of the construction; so that the commission has had to apply for fresh subsidies. It is estimated that the final cost will reach 13,000,000fl. Reckoning a florin at 40 cents gold, we shall get the sum of $5,100,000 in gold. It should be borne in mind, however, that building, for all the recent rise in prices, is still cheaper than it is in America, that the ground has cost the commission nothing, and that the most rigid and scientific economy has been observed throughout.

I should say that $7,000,000 in America would not be too high an estimate for like results. Moreover, even this sum does not cover the various so-called private buildings.

I have been invariably struck with the interest manifested in learning about other countries. America, in particular, excites their curiosity. Everywhere I am met with the same expression of good will: "We hope that your country will make a good show. We are so anxious to see your machinery, about which we have heard much."

This brings me to a somewhat sore point that has not yet been fairly tested. For a long while American inventors were loth to take any part in the exhibition. The reason that they alleged was that the Austrian patent law gave them no adequate protection, and that if they exhibited their machinery they would be only going to an expense to let themselves be robbed by shrewd imitators. The argument, if valid, would no doubt be very just, but the Austrian government has met it in a very accommodating spirit. The letter published some time ago in New York, by the Austrian Consul General Havemeyer, was based upon ministerial instuctions sent from this place.

The provision of the Austrian law which requires that the inventor should construct and sell his machinery in Austria will not and cannot be abolished. It forms a part of the code of the realm. But the time for commencing has been materially prolonged. In the first place there will be an absolute protection during the eight months of the exhibition. Then there will be a delay of two years accorded, or, if good reason be shown, of three years. In other words, an American inventor desirous of introducing his patent can have a probation time of two years and eight months, or three years and eight months, in which to complete his arrangements for manufacturing.

This seems fair enough, especially if it be considered that, without this favor, any Austrian who is really desirous of infringing an American patent has only to send over and import the machine in question or get some one to make a draught.

Connected with the general exhibition are several minor ones. In September there is to be an international exhibition for horses and horse-racing. The races are to come off on September 21st and September 23d, and will include jockey races, races between oriental horses, trotting matches, and trials of draught horses, to conclude with the grand international steeple chase. Great curiosity is felt here to know whether any American horses would be entered for the trotting matches. The Vienna rage at present is for Russsian Orloffs and American trotters, and a really first-class trotter and sulky would be greeted with enthusiasm.

There will also be a cattle show, and finally an exhibition for gardening. In connection with this last. I can only re-echo Mr. Jay's often-expressed wish that some American gardeners might come to Vienna and grow their productions here of the spot. They will find no difficulty in obtaining ground near the exhibition, and every facility will be afforded them by the management. Many of our best vegetables are unknown or imperfectly known in Europe. Such a thing as green corn for the table is unheard of. Tomatoes are grown, but they will not compare with ours. The same is true of mushmelons, and watermelons, and blackberries. Egg-plant, squash, oyster-plant, and lima beans are, I believe, quite unknown. Our apples, too, are far ahead of any in Europe.

On the other hand, our gardeners can learn much about the culture of grapes. There are also several vegetables, common here, that are not to be found at home, and that could be introduced with ease. In short, the exhibition will not only be a show, it will be an opportunity for the world to come to school. But at present there is nothing to be seen except buildings in various stages of completion. No goods have arrived except thirty cases from Sweden, and even they are still unpacked.

THE INAUGURATION BALL.

[Correspondent of the New York World]

WASHINGTON, February 22.—Yesterday afternoon I visited the ball room to be used for the grand inauguration ball on March 4. The building is nearing its completion, and from the details given me of the arrangements it seems impossible that the annoyances of past inaugural balls can be experienced on this occasion. A few gentlemen, wealthy citizens of Washington, have pledged their names to meet all expenses, and if there is a deficit will make it up. The tickets have been placed at $20 each, in the hope of defraying expenses, but with no expectation of making money. The gentlemen are simply actuated by the desire to give a ball which will be a credit to the city. They claim for the building that it is the largest ever erected simply to be used for a ball, and that its arrangements have never been surpassed if equalled. The building is 325 feet long by 150 feet wide and 56 feet nigh. The roof is supported by perfect arches. There is an entrance on the south side for invited guests, *i. e.*, the President and Cabinet. Adjoining this entrance are dressing-rooms and boxes and checks for wraps. The main entrance is on Fourth street, the east side of the building, which, by the by, is erected on a government reservation, known as Judiciary square, is near the City Hall, and close by the jail. An additional building is now being erected for members of the press, which will adjoin the main building on the north side. It has been erected at an expense of $1,500; has a private entrance, dressing-rooms, and writing rooms for the press. At first it was thought no such arrangements would be made, but in consideration of the city press and the corps of Washington correspondents having generally written favorably to the interests of the city, the extra expense has been cheerfully incurred, and tickets will be given to correspondents of leading papers who are known to be authorized representatives of said papers. A platform, 30 by 100 feet, will be erected at the north end of the ball-room for the high dignitaries to sit upon and be looked at by the multitude. On either side the main entrance are a succession of stalls lettered A. B. C. &c., and provided with boxes for the reception of wraps, &c.; on the left are the boxes for the ladies, and on the right for the gentlemen. The ladies part from their escorts at the entrance and go to the left and enter these stalls, twenty-five feet wide. In each stall will be two attendants. The ladies deposit their wraps and go on to the dressing-rooms at the extreme end of the hall; the gentlemen turning to the right do likewise. There are quite a number of entrances from these stalls and the drawing-rooms to the ball-room where the ladies can meet their escorts or they can return to the central entrance. Preparations are made to accommodate the shawls, cloaks, &c., of 8,000 persons.—There will be seats for non-dancers nearly all around the hall, and for the dancing there is an area of 300 by 100 feet.—Opposite the main entrance is the supper room, 300 feet long by about 25 feet.—There are numerous entrances to it, in all 150 feet of entrances. The supper will be ready from the time the ball opens.—Back of the supper-room are store-rooms from which supplies will be brought to replenish the table, and back of the store-rooms are the kitchens, detached from the main building. The Committee purchase the supplies and employ a French cook. They won't run the risk of the supplies falling short by giving out the contract to any caterer. It is at present believed that it will be a temperance ball.

There will be three bands to furnish the music. That from the academy at Annapolis will furnish the dance music, while the West Point and Marine band will alternately furnish the promenade music. The illumination of the ball building will be of the most brilliant description. It is to be thoroughly heated by steam. Fourth street for two squares is to be made as bright as day by means of calcium lights. If this ball is in any way a failure it will not be because the several committees have not worked like locomotives to insure its success. On the 5th of March it is expected that a masquerade will be given in the building, and before the week is out the several State associations expect to give a reception.

The military will be the most imposing display ever witnessed, except the grand reviews at the end of the war. In some respects it will exceed those, for it may be remembered that the troops on those two days marched in the dirt, rags and tatters in which they reached the city, whereas on this occasion all will wear new and sparkling uniforms. The chairman of the Committee on Military affairs Colonel A. Webster, is a handsome young man who was formerly on General Grant's staff. The following is a list of the military who will be in the procession: Boston Lancers, City Troop, Philadelphia; United States regulars, consisting of Batteries B, C, H, and Second Artillery and Light Battery A, Fifth Battalion United States Heavy Artillery from Fortress Monroe, West Point and Annapolis cadets, battalion United States marines; District of Columbia military, consisting of infantry, cavalry, and artillery; State Fencibles, and Washington Greys, of Philadelphia; Albany Burgesses Corps—this will be the third inauguration at which this corps has assisted; Second Connecticut, Fifth New York, Colonel Spencer; the Sumner Corps, named in honor of General Sumner, of Syracuse; Third Regiment New Jersey State National Guards, the Old Guard of New York, bringing with them Dodworth's band of thirty-three pieces; Fifth Maryland, Duquesne Grays, Pittsburg, Pa.; a brigade of colored troops, which will consist of colored militia from the District, Philadelphia, and Richmond, Va.; University cadets. Nearly all the troops bring bands with them, which will give thirty or forty full bands. There will be over 8,000 troops in the procession, including the bands, all of which are crack organizations. General John G. Foster, United States Engineer, will be Grand Marshal, and will have a staff of assistant marshals and aids selected from officers of the army and navy.

PHILADELPHIA is turning her attention more and more to the fine arts. Of the paintings imported last year, that city is said to have received the largest share. So excellent are the private galleries that the magazines and newspapers have been attracted to them, and various descriptions of the pictures have been published of late. The best modern artists of Europe and America are represented by many of their most celebrated works.

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

WHITE WHEAT—No sales.
RED WHEAT—$1.70@2.00.
WHITE CORN—61@62 cents.
YELLOW CORN—57@59 cents.
OATS—47@49 cents.

Married.

JONES—ROEDER.—On Tuesday last, by Rev. Chas. Melvin, CHARLES JONES, to MISS S. E. ROEDER.

Died.

SCULL.—At Rahway, New Jersey, on the 26th of February last, MRS. ALMIRA SCULL, widow of Rev. Joseph Scull, in the 69th year of her age.
Asleep in Jesus.

OVEREND.—Lost at sea, Feb. 3d, 1873, WILLIAM OVEREND, JR., son of Wm. and Elizabeth Overend, of Kent county, formerly of Cincinnati, Ohio, aged 30 years, 4 months and 11 days.

WILMER.—On Monday morning, Feb. 24th, in Baltimore city, JAMES C. WILMER, aged 70 years.

SWEATMAN.—On Sunday last, very suddenly, C. SWEATMAN, proprietor of the Hotel at Massey's.

New Advertisements.

THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTIONS

were adopted and ordered to be published by the Quarterly Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, Kent Circuit, at a meeting held in Chestertown, February 22d, 1873:

WHEREAS, a fraternal recognition of other Christian Churches, and a disposition to extend due courtesy in granting the use of our pulpits to accredited ministers of other denominations, when application has been properly made, has ever been characteristic of the Methodist Protestant Church, and

WHEREAS, the performance of such acts of brotherly-kindness is regarded by us as an obvious Christian duty, and the failure to perform them would be inconsistent with our recognized obligation to do unto others as we would that they should do unto us; therefore,

Resolved, that in the future, as in the past, we shall recognize as fellow-Christians all whose lives bear testimony to their love to our common Lord and Saviour; and that we will cheerfully accord the use of our houses of Worship, when the temporary occupancy of them by accredited ministers of other evangelical denominations, shall be rendered necessary or desirable by reason of death or other sufficient cause, and application shall be duly made for such temporary use.

AND, WHEREAS, the favor we are so willing to grant to others has been denied, by some, to members of our own Church, and a failure on our part to give proper consideration to such denial might lead to unnecessary laceration of feeling, and possibly, unchristian strife, therefore—

Resolved, that while we are willing to construe in the most charitable manner the action of those by whom we have been denied, we recommend the members and friends of the Methodist Protestant Church, in selecting burial places for their deceased kindred and friends, to make selection only of such places as present no obstacles to the due performance of religious rites by the accredited ministers of their own Church.

AND, WHEREAS, our Ministers may be embarrassed by applications to perform funeral service in burial grounds not under the control of the authorities of our Church, we respectfully suggest to all whom it may concern, that before a request be made to any of our Ministers to conduct the funeral service of any deceased person, it be well ascertained that no hindrance, arising from ecclesiastical canon, civil legislation or other cause, exists to interfere with the due performance of said service.

It BY ORDER OF THE CONFERENCE.

GARDEN SEED.

MASSEY & HUDSON are ready with their usual supply of *SUPERIOR SEED for the vegetable and flower garden*. We expect shortly to occupy the room on the corner of High and Queen Streets in the Stanley building and in the mean time our stock of seeds will be kept at the Greenhouse office at upper end of Water street.

We will send seed by mail to any address postpaid on receipt of price.

March 1, 1873—t A 19.

TOUTON-FIELD NURSERIES.

50,000 Choice PEACH Trees

FOR SPRING SALES 1873.

HALE'S EARLY,	STUMP THE WORLD
TROTH'S EARLY,	MAMMUM BONUM,
EARLY YORK,	CRAWFORD'S LATE
CRAWFORD'S EARLY,	MELACOTON,
MOORE'S FAVORITE	BEER'S SMOCK,
REEVE'S FAVORITE	TODD'S PREMIUM,
OLD MIXON FREE.	SALWAY,

APPLE TREES.

Fifteen northern and fifteen southern *select* varieties, believed to be the best list of Fall, Winter and Spring Apples now before the public, for sale in large or small quantities.

For particulars call at the Nursery, or address

EDWARD J. CARTER,
Henderson Station,
Caroline Co., Md.,
Or Willow Grove, Del.

March 1, 1873—tf.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphan's Court of Kent county, letters of Administration on the personal estate, in Kent county, Maryland, of

JOSEPH SHRIVER,

late of Kent county, deceased.

All Persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 25th day of September, 1873; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 25th day of February, 1873.

BARTUS TREW,
March 1, 1873—4t. Executor.

Lewis' White Lead and colors,

TURPENTINE, VARNISHES, PAINT BRUSHES.

C. F. STAM & BRO.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a Decree of the Circuit Court for Kent county, in Chancery, passed in a cause in said Court wherein C. C. Brown, admr. C. T. A. of Mary E. Brown, dec'd., is complainant, and C. I. B. Mitchell is defendant, the undersigned as Trustee, will offer at Public Sale, on

Tuesday, the 18th of March,

1873, at the Voshell House, in Chestertown, at 3 o'clock, P. M.,

All THAT VALUABLE FARM ON EASTERN NECK ISLAND,

in Kent county, Md., belonging to C. I. B. Mitchell, Esq., of Queen Anne's Co., Md., called "Wickliff," and containing

600 ACRES,

more or less. This Farm adjoins the lands of the late James P. Wickes, Mrs. Robert Bogle, and others.

About 60 acres is covered by *HEAVY PINE TIMBER*—very valuable—and there is about 50 acres of Marsh, which affords excellent early pasturage. The residue is arable land of the best quality, and in a high state of cultivation, the soil being adapted to all the cereals and Fruits.

This Farm has the reputation of being one of the most productive in the county, and many peach growers say that the soil of Eastern Neck Island produces the finest quality of Peaches; while the surrounding salt waters at the mouth of the Chester River render the yield comparatively certain.

The Farm is divided into a convenient number of fields, and is under good fencing.

THE BEACH on this Farm affords fine shooting and fishing, and rents annually at a large price.

COCKEY'S ISLAND is included within the lines of this farm, and is a celebrated Shooting Point for Swan, Geese, and Ducks. There is a good Shooting House on the shore, arranged for the accommodation of parties.

OYSTERS and FISH, of the best quality, within easy reach from the shore.



The improvements are a two story *BRICK DWELLING*, in good repair, with the usual Out-buildings, which are new and good, and ample for the farm.

THE TERMS prescribed by the Decree are as follows: Five thousand dollars to be paid in cash on the day of sale, and the balance in two equal instalments, 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. The purchaser to be at the cost of the deed.

The cash payment may be deferred 30 days to suit purchaser. Possession given January 1st, 1874, but the purchaser will be entitled to the rents from the day of sale.

JAMES 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.

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