The Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Saturday Morning, Oct. 18, 1873.

Democratic-Conservative Ticket.

FOR COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY,
LEVIN WOOLFORD.

FOR CLERK OF COURT OF APPEALS,
JAMES S. FRANKLIN.

FOR CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT,
DAVID C. BLACKISTON.

FOR REGISTER OF WILLS,
WILLIAM STEVENS.

FOR SHERIFF,
EDWARD PLUMMER.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE,
JESSE K. HINES,
SAMUEL A. MERRITT.

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

RADICALISM.

A review of the career of Henry H. Goldsborough, the Radical candidate for the Comptroller's office, will give a peep behind the Radical curtain. Let us see something of the kind of men they delight to honor.

Just before the election of 1861 a number of Democrats were arrested in Talbot county, carried to the Federal camp then near Easton, and kept there until after the election, and so deprived of their votes. Henry H. Goldsborough, then State Senator from that county, was indicted by the following Grand Jury of the county as the chief author and instigator of the arrests. For this proceeding of the Grand Jury of Talbot county Judge Carmichael was torn from the bench, most brutally assaulted by Federal soldiers, and imprisoned; and the report of the Senate committee says this was done for causing the indictment of Henry H. Goldsborough. In 1863 General Schenck's bayonets controlled the elections in all the counties of the State, and Mr. Goldsborough was elected Comptroller. This bayonet election is sustained to-day by the Radical press of the State in express terms, although denounced at the time by the then Union Governor, Bradford. In 1864 he was again elected by bayonets to the Convention which framed the constitution of 1864, under which the registration law of 1865 was passed. Mr. Goldsborough was the exponent of extreme radicalism and intolerance during the worst days of bayonet law in '62 and '63, and his selection as principal standard-bearer now is the proper criterion for determining what we may expect from the Radical party should it come into power again. There is some misapprehension as to the time when so many of our citizens were disfranchised, and it should be borne in mind that it was in the fall of 1865, after the close of the war. The excuse which is now generally given by the Republicans for the perpetration of this outrage upon their fellow-citizens is, that it was to prevent the State from seceding. They forget that the war had closed and all the States had submitted to the authority of the Federal Government. The facts are these: those who had possession of the State government had been elected to their positions by bayonets, against the will of a majority of the people, as has been recently candidly admitted by a Republican paper; to maintain that control it was necessary to get a portion of the voting population out of the way, and hence the registry law. The Republican candidate for Clerk in this county, was the chief instrument selected to carry that law into effect in this district. Notwithstanding the number who were deprived of their rights, the infamous law failed of its purpose, and the Radical-Bayonet-Party was hurled from power, and so completely crushed that they had no representative of their party in any department of the State or the counties. Negro suffrage, a measure which was utterly repudiated in 1864 when they framed the State constitution, and afterwards by their representatives in Philadelphia, of whom Mr. J. A. J. Creswell was spokesman, was the next scheme resorted to. We ask, are the white men of Kent county willing to allow these political adventurers to accomplish through negro suffrage what they failed to accomplish by means of their odious disfranchisement law, that is, possess the offices of this county?

☞ Hon. T. Parkin Scott, Chief Judge of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore city, died at his late residence in that city, on Monday morning last. His death had been expected for two weeks.

☞ When Andrew Jackson was President he discovered that the United States Bank was in a rotten condition, and he at once removed the public deposits and saved the people's money. President Grant, finding Jay Cooke's national bank in a failing condition, at once withdrew his $40,000 and had it sent elsewhere in a tin box, but paid no attention to the $187,000 of public funds deposited in that institution. He gave no thought of the people's money, of which he is a trustee, but thought only of securing his own dollars. This is only one example of his entire official career. He is for self, first, foremost, and all the time.—*New York World.*

THE SOUTHERN FREEDMEN.

The Rev. J. Robert Love is a colored preacher of the Prot. Episcopal Church, in Georgia, and has charge of a mission at St. Augustine, Florida. He writes the "Church Work" some account of the freedmen of Florida. We make the following extract:

Interested as I naturally am in this work among the Freedmen (which God permitting, I intend to make the work of my life,) and desirous of satisfying my own mind as to the best and most effectual means of promoting their highest interests, I have investigated, with some degree of carelessness, the peculiar surroundings referred to as they bear upon their moral and spiritual enlightenment.

The first peculiarity connected with, or observable in, the Freedmen of the South, growing out of his circumstances perhaps, is the avidity with which he participates in politcs to the exclusion or omission of other considerations and duties of higher import. This is especially the case in large towns and cities. Artful and designing politicians (colored as well as white,) more intent on their own aggrandizement than on the elevation of the colored masses, lead off the mind of the average Freedman to these things, and endeavor to keep up the *furor* by every means in their power.—Unfortunately, the Ministers and religious Teachers have so amalgamated their religion as to make the one part of the other—hence the latter is frequently seen only through the spectcles of the former. It comes of this, that the Minister is most acceptable to the majority, who can win politically the esteem of the people, however, rabid and extreme his notions may be; and the avowed politicians is looked up to with much of the reverence due to a religious teacher.

The Rev. J. R. Love has described his race in this State as accurately as if he had been writing from Kent county, Maryland. The negro of Maryland participates in politics with the greatest avidity and is most successfully lead about by designing politicians, both colored and white, who, intent upon their own aggrandizement, profess to be actuated by a desire to elevate the colored masses. Politics and religion have been so completely amalgamated that they make one a part of the other. Their leaders, white and colored, address them on politics during the week days and preach to them on Sundays, and their places of worship are used indifferently for political and religious meetings.

The facts pointed out by this observant colored man are among the evils predicted by those who opposed negro enfranchisement. Artful and designing politicians are enabled to combine them against their former masters through their prejudices, and to reduce them to a slavery as dangerous to the well-being of society as it is hurtful to the freedman.

$127,000 A YEAR.

The White House appropriations for the current year 1873-4 are in detail as follows:

Furnace keeper	$720
Two policemen	2,640
One night watchman	900
Usher	1,200
Two door-keepers	2,400
Steward	2,000
Messenger	1,200
Secretary and clerks	10,600
Contingent expenses	6,000
Annual repairs, White House	15,000
Refurnishing White House	10,000
Fuel	5,000
Green house	10,000
Grounds	10,000
Total	$77,660

To this add $50,000 for the President's salary for the current year and the expense of the Executive establishment thus amounts to $127,000 per annum.

It is to be remembered that there are very many other household expenses, such as for gas, which are defrayed in appropriation bills, and that Grant's salary is really a much larger amount than $50,000 a year because of the smaller amount he is obliged to expend.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE BACK PAY.—With a preface of "ifs" and "buts" Harper's Weekly asks a question and makes a remark. The question is, whether the signature that made the back pay provision effective is not quite as responsible in the premises as the votes that enacted it. The remark is, that the better course for individual Republicans is to regret, *not* to defend the President's action. Harper's weekly is clear in the conviction that General Grant ought to have vetoed that bill, and that his failure to do so was "a great opportunity lost." Naturally, it regards the disingenuous resolutions of Congressman Hoar and Senator Conkling as a trifle too thin for practical purposes. "Even in trying to discriminate they fail," is its verdict upon the performance of these eminent moral acrobats.

THE MYSTERIES OF FINANCE.—President Grant had a deposit in Jay Cooke's First National Bank of Washington. Two or three days before the panic he dined with Jay Cooke in Philadelphia. Before its suspension, President Grant's deposit was withdrawn from the First National, but $180,000 belonging to the Treasury was left in there to take its chances for whatever dividend may be made out of the limited assets of the Bank. The President has wonderful foresight, which it would be fortunate for the country if he could impart to some of his subordinates.

CLOSE OF THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.—The General Conference of the Evangelical Alliance, which has been in session in New York since the 2d inst., concluded its labors on Saturday afternoon, and on Sunday evening formal valedictory exercises took place. The conference has been perhaps one of the most notable that has ever been held, its discussions having embraced a great variety of themes upon questions of living interest and importance, and elicited the views of men distinguished for learning and piety in America, Europe and other parts of the world.

COUNTY COMMSSIONERS.

The following warning from the Towsentown *Herald*, is applicable to the whole State, and we give our reader the benefit of it with a change of venue:

Do persons generally understand and remember that the County Commissioners appoint Judges of Elections, Tax Collectors, Road Supervisors and Constables? Our Radical friends understand this, and hence persons can imagine why they are making such a vigorous attack upon our candidates for that position and why they are so anxious to get control of the Board of County Commissioners. What will be the result if they do so? We can tell we think. About nine tenths of the votes of the Radicals in this county are colored voters, who, with a few exceptions, own no property worth speaking of.

Now is there any persons foolish enough to suppose that these colored voters are going to vote the Readical ticket all the time just for love of the Radical party? If any person thinks so, he is mistaken, and our Radical friends know it, and know if they want to keep them in their party and get their votes, they must do more than pat them on the back and call them good fellows, and tell them what they have done for them, Indeed they know they must do more for them than simply send one of them to the Radical State Convention, occasionally as they sent one from this County to the last Radical State Convention, and hence their anxiety to get control of the Board of County Commissioners. Then they can appoint their Judges of Election, Tax Collectors, Road Supervisors and Constables, and in this way reward them for their votes. And let no man doubt for a moment but they will do this; even if the gentlemen nominated for the office of County Commissioners by the Radical party did not wish to do so, no matter how averse they might be to doing so, (though we have no reason to suppose they would object) there is a power behind the thrown that would compel them to do it and do it they would, if elected. Now if any man wants a colored man to take his vote, or refuse it, at an election let him vote for the Radical nominees for County Commissioners, and if they are elected, he may have an opportunity of having his wishes gratified. Does any man wish in case any person insults him and he strikes him, to be collared and arrested by a colored constable, and especially if he hits a colored man no matter what the colored man may have done to him. If so, let him vote for the Radical nominees for County Commissioners.—Does any man want a colored tax Collector to call on him for taxes, and assess any improvment, he may make, or colored men for road supervisors? then let him vote for the Radical nominees for County Commissioners and if they are elected, he may and most probably will have his wishes gratified. Does any man wish white men for tax collectors, judges of elections, for road supervisers and for constables, then let him vote for the nominees of the Democratic Conservative party. This is the choice squarely before you, people of Kent County, "Choose you whom ye will have," for the places named.

☞ It is very evident that the leaders of the Republican party, including its leading papers, feel sensibly the pressure of the existing monetary revulsion upon their prospects in the future. They know full well that whatever may have been the immediate cause of the collapse, its primary or remote cause will be traced to the financial system to which they gave birth, and which has been the subject of their highest eulogies. When they came into power they found the country, in a pecuniary sense, prosperous, with a circulating medium largely composed of gold and silver, with a paper circulation at all times redeemable and convertable into coin. Values were settled and stable without any serious liability to fluctuations, and business consequently regular and legitimate. They wanted money and the banking institutions responded with profuse contributions to the wants of the Federal treasury, and made advances and loans that sustained the government in its greatest need, proving that the banks then in existence were not only safe but in a most healthy condition, and entitled to the confidence which they enjoyed. The monetary system then in operation, and with which the people of the whole country were satisfied, were soon destroyed by the Republican party controling the government. Gold and silver coin was virtually banished from circulation and greenbacks, made a legal tender by act of Congress, substituted in its place, and a tax imposed upon the issues of State banks that prohibited their circulation. The currency substituted by the government, at first declared to be only a temporary expedient, soon became depreciated in value and consequently possessed comparatively but little purchasing power, and, as a consequence, prices became unsettled and irregular. The national banking system followed, and the government which destroyed the State banks actually gives a bonus of millions of dollars annually to capitalists engaged in the banking business under that system.

The Republican party has claimed for the monetary system thus established and fastened upon the country, great merit. They have been loud and long in its praise, and have attributed the great prosperity apparent in the country to their financial system. This is a mistake. Whatever of prosperity the country has enjoyed is not the result of radical policy, but has been obtained despite of the difficulties it has presented, by the indomitable energy and industry of the American people. The legitimate results of their financial system, in part, has been the banishment of gold and silver from circulation, and, as a consequence, the destruction of any reliable and unvarying standard of value in the country. Fluctuations in business have followed as natural sequence, depressions and inflations succeeding each other at the will and pleasure of combinations and rings, and the business of the country thus been the sport of gamblers and money brokers and jobbers. The system has at last borne its legitimate fruit—the most serious monetary crisis is now upon the country, and when or where it is to end no one can tell. Its first effect is seen upon the money interests of the country, but it is extending to every department of business, and soon may be felt in every hamlet and village throughout the country. If it is averted at present, it may come hereafter with more fearful effect.

No wonder the Radical party, under whose management of public affairs and by reason of whose financial policy the impending crisis is threatened, manifests a sensitiveness indicative of apprehensions for its future success. We hope the difficulty may be avoided, that the incoming crops of cereals and cotton may relieve the pressure upon business and avert, for a time at least, the evils which so alarmingly threaten the commercial and industrial interests of the land. But should this be the case—should the resources of the country be brought into requisition in time to prevent a general derangement of business and thus counteract the evils which otherwise must ensue, it will only postpone a catastrophe whichsooner orlater must ensue as the legitimate and necessary result of radical policy. Will the country learn wisdom by experience, and demand of Congress such legislation as will place the monetary affairs of the country upon a sure and proper basis.—*Delawarean.*

C. C. FULTON, the senior Editor of the Baltimore *American*, has just returned from an European trip, and in his last letter says:

Whilst coming out of the harbor of the Southampton a singular looking steamer was described in the distance approaching us, which attracted general attention from the peculiarity of its construction. It was steaming towards Southampton from a trial cruise in the British Channal, and we soon discovered it to be the Winans' cigar steamer, built upon the Clyde. She passed within a few hundred yards of us, and we had a very good view of her. The whole plan of her construction has been changed from that of the first steamer built by Mr. Winans in Baltimore, which still lies at his wharf in South Baltimore. The cigar shape of the hull has been retained, and seemed to be fully 400 feet long, but instead of a wheel in the center, it has two propellers at the extreme pointe of the cigar, fore and aft, only half of which were submergad. The propellers seemed to have but three flanges, and were slowly flapping on the water, looking almost like the flukes of a whale. Indeed, its whole appearance as it moved along was that of an ordinary ocean steamer perched on the back of a whale. The cigar portion of the hull was of much greater width in the center than the deck. and was the only portion of the vessel that was submurged. The ends of the cigar on which the propellers are fixed protrude beyond the deck, fully forty feet fore and aft, and the hull is supplied with masts, rigging and sails. It was moving towards the docks slowly, and we had no opportunity of judging of its speed. No one seemed to know anything about its speed, its operations being conducted under strict secrecy. Indeed, it not only slowed down, but actually stopped for a few minutes whilst we were passing, apparently for the purpose of preventing us from forming any opinion as to its capacity. This is said to be its usual custom when passing any vessel. We hope our townsman may be ultimately able to astonish the world by attaining a speed of twenty miles an hour by propulsion alone, which is said to be his hope and expectation. The other steamer, built at Cherbough, in France, is also at Southampton. It is called the Walter Winans, and both are fully oficered, and make frequent trial trips in the English Channel. It will thus be seen that the application of Mr. Winans to Congress for the renewal of his patent is with the full expectation of yet accomplishing a great revolution in steam navigation.

In closing his letter he says:

We are now steaming up the Chesapeake, and will soon be in sight of Fort Carroll. Although our trip has been one of unbroken pleasure and enjoyment, we return home better satisfied than ever that we have the best form of Government in the world, and the only country, except perhaps England and Switzerland, in which the citizen is much better than a slave. "Liberty, fraternity and equality" are unmeaning words in most European countries, and are merely used to gull the ignorant and to cover up the designs of their masters. If, in this correspondence, we have given cause to Americans to feel more attached to their own institutions, by our description of social life under monarchical rule, we shall feel that we have accomplished some good in our day and generation.

DR. WEST CONFIDENT OF ACQUITTAL.—Dr. West, who was some months ago acquitted of the charge of murdering the negro Turner, is soon to be placed on trial at Dover, Del., for arson, the case being for the 27th inst. It is understood that he will be defended, as on the former trial, by ex-Senator Willard Saulsbury. Dr. West is in excellent health. He is in fine spirits, and confident of another acquittal.—*Wilmington (Del.) Gazette.*

SCIENTIFIC.

IMPORTANT CHEMICAL DISCOVERY—A NEW ERA IN AERIAL NAVIGATION OPENED.

The following was contained in a letter written by an American gentleman in Paris to a chemist in this country, and was published in the *Turf Field and Farm*. If the discovery is as represented, it is a most important one: A most remarkable discovery, by which the very foundation of our present theory of chemical combination is destroyed, has been made by M. Lebarre, the well-known chemist attached to the silk works of Foedre & Sons, at Lyons. The facts of this discovery were embodied in a paper presented to the Academy of Science, Paris, at a weekly seance, on Friday, June 13, of the year, and so important was it deemed that it was read in secret session, and publication for the present has been postponded. The great point of this discovery is that hydrogen gas, so so long regarded as a simple element, is in fact a compound of two gases, one of which far exceeds any known element. The generally combined equivalent of hydrogen, the one for which the name is to be retained, is found to be nine-tenths, while the other, for which M. Lebarre proposes the name abaron (from *a*, primitive, and *baros*, weight,) weightless, is, of course, one-tenth or nine times less than the old supposed element. Like many other important discoveries, this was due to no accident, but a long protracted series of accurate experiments. In fact, M. Lebarre for a long time doubted the evidence of his senses. He, as did other scientific men, believed in the indivisibility of hydrogen, and it was not until after repeated and careful experiments, occupying over two years, that he dared to make his discovery known to the scientific world. The experiments of Professor Graham, master of the British mint, have long since shown that hydrogen is the vapor of a highly volatile metal—though by no degree of cold pressure have we as yet been able to reduce it to a liquid form. Yet as the well-known fluid metal, quicksilver, was known for many years ere it was solidified by cold, the time may yet come when hydrogen may be reduced to a liquid or even solid state. Professor Graham found that certain metals—more especially palladium and platium—would absorb enormously large quantities of hydrogen gas, and retain it in the form of a pure alloy. These experiments are well known to the American public by a lecture delivered by Dr. J. Emerson Reynolds before the Royal Dublin Society and republished in the "Smithsonian Report" for 1870, page 295, and the experiment has been frequently performed by our American chemists, in allowing nascent hydrogen to come in contact with a ribbon of palladium wound in the form of a spiral; as the hydrogen is absorbed by the palladium its volumn is sensibly increased, and an index attached to the interior of the coil is seen to described a series of arcs. This experiment has always been preformed in the open air, but in the course of his observations M. Lebarre desired to see the effect produced when the alloyment took place in vacuum. The palladium coil was placed in the receiver of an air-pump, and the air as nearly as possible exhausted. The hydrogen in measured quanity, was then admitted in the air-pump receiver, and the expansion of the metal took place as in previous experiments, but the gas had undergone a change; the whole amount had not been absorbed, and the residue was of a totally different character from the original gas. It would no longer burn, but, like nitrogen, extinguished flame, and had no color, taste, or odor. Wishing to preserve a quanity of it for future experiment, M. Lebarre drew about two litres into a bladder and was surprised at its extreme levity. The bladder (from an ox) was at once carried to the ceiling, though there was attached to it a perforated wooden plug, weighing, with stopper, over twenty grammes. At the seance of the Academy, M. Lebarre exhibited a hollow copper globe half a metre in diameter and two millimetres in thickness, weighing in the aggregate about one hundred grammes, which, on being filled by displacement with abaron, at once rose to the dome of the Institute building. The importance of the discovery cannot be over-estimated, especially at the present time, when so much attention is being paid to the subject of aerial navigation. We have here a new element of nine times the elevating power of pure hydrogen and about twenty-five times of any ordinary illuminating gas. prepared on a large scale the price but double that of pure hydrogen balloon, strange to say, may be made of thin sheet iron, and thus the endesmosis, the cause of great loss in aerial navigation, will be entirely done away with. Of the effect of this discovery upon the science of chemistry it is useless to speak; all our pre-conceived theories are overdrawn; the system of chemical equivalents, universally acknowledged, is destroyed after having stood the test of ages of experiments. May not oxygen be a compound of which ozone is one element? May it not be that all are from original atoms, and that the transmutation of metals is not a myth? The paper of M. Lebarre contains records of a full investigation of abaron, and it is hoped that ere long it will be given to the world. The above facts were obtained from a member of the institute (Mr. LeD) under the promise that they should not be published in Europe. You may make what use of them you please.

☞ 400 new Farmers' Granges were organized in Pennsylvania week before last.

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

WHITE WHEAT—$145.@1.65.
RED WHEAT—$1.43@175.
WHITE CORN—no sale.
YELLOW CORN—68 cts.
OATS—48@52 cts.

New Advertisements.

A CARD.

THE Comptroller, Col. Levin Woolford, having published me as a defaulter to the State on the 30th of September, 1873, in the amount of $110.39, I deem it due to myself and the public to state that the reason why said balance stood against me at that time was in consequence of an erroneous statement of my indebtedness having been sent me from the Comptroller's office, making me owe the State $319.41, when in fact I was only owing $110.39. When the corrected statement was furnished, the money was immediately paid, for which I now hold the Comptroller's receipt.

WILLIAM HEPBRON,
Oct. 18—1t. *Coll. 3d District.*

NOTICE.—The Orphans' Court for Kent county will sit for business on TUESDAY and THURSDAY, the 21st and 23d of October, for the transaction of business. EDW. CROUCH,
oc18-1t Register Wills for Kent Co.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from trespassing on the farm where I reside; also, the "Airy Hill" farm, and the farm where James Steward resides.
Oct. 18—3w. WM. FORD.

FOR SALE!
ONE FINE DRIVING MARE,
SLEIGH AND BELLS,

SADDLE and BRIDLE: also, a FIRST RATE SULKEY, but little used.
Sold for want of use. Apply to
WM. F. WROTH,
Oct. 18—3t. *Still Pond, Md.*

For Rent,

For the year 1874, the STORE HOUSE in Galena, Kent Co., Md., now occupied by George W. Sutton.

Also, a *DWELLING HOUSE* in the same place, on the Sassafras road, and *THE SHOP* on the same road, next to J. Peacock's—suitable for a tailor or shoemaker. For terms apply to
F. M. GOODING,
Oct. 11, 1873—3t. *Chesterville.*

FOR RENT,

The *STORE ROOM* on Cross street in Chestertown, with the rooms in the rear, now occupied by John Fletcher, for the year 1874. This property is suitable for a family, with a store room in front.
Apply to *E. F. PERKINS.*
October 11, 1873—tf.

Notice to Trespassers,

ALL persons are hereby warned, under the penalty of the law, from trespassing, with dog or gun, or for any purpose, on the property occupied by me near Chestertown.
Oct. 11—3t JAS. M. J. BYRON.

FOR SALE,

THE FARM formerly owned by J. B. F. Anderson, containing

389 Acres of Choice Land,

WELL IMPROVED.

Modern built Brick House, containing eleven rooms, and porches; two Granaries; two Tenant Houses, and Out Buildings.

9,000 BEARING PEACH TREES.

Located directly on Chesapeake Bay, between Worton and Fairlee Creeks, Kent county, Md.

The present owner is engaged in manufacturing in the West, and will sell this Farm, with Stock and Implements, on easy terms. For all information address
WM. OVEREND,
FAIRLEE POST OFFICE,
Oct. 4, 1873. *Kent County, Md.*

CHECK BOOKS,

Drawn for "KENT NATIONAL BANK," for sale by
C. F. STAM & BRO.

New MILLINERY & NOTIONS.

Mrs. H. C. Carroll

Would call the attention of the LADIES of Chestertown and vicinity to a Fine Assortment of *NEW and BEAUTIFUL*

MILLINERY GOODS,

and NOTIONS, including the LATEST FALL STYLES, which she is selling at the *very Lowest Prices.* An examination of her goods and prices is respectfully solicited. MRS. H. C. CARROLL,
oc11-3t. *Successor to Mrs. C. R. Fiddis.*

A CARD.

ROBERT S. WILDS,

Formerly of Kent County,

WILL be pleased to see his friends, at

JONES' Extensive Clothing House,

604 Market Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

READY MADE CLOTHING,
AND MADE TO ORDER.
October 11, 1873—3m.

A VERY
VALUABLE FARM
At Public Sale.

THE undersigned, as agent for James A. Sutton, will offer at Public Sale, on

Wednesday, October 22nd,

1873, at 1 o'clock P. M., at Kennedyville, Kent Co., Md., his Farm at Lynch's station on the Kent County Railroad,

Containing 101 Acres,

more or less (all tillable.)

This Farm is situated in one of the best neighborhoods in the county, the soil is of the best natural quality and is susceptible of the highest improvement. It is very convenient to Churches, Schools and Mills, within three hundred yards of a Postoffice, Store, Blacksmith and Wheelwright Shops at Lynch's.

The improvements consist of an excellent *TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE*, with Back Building and Kitchen. The Out Buildings consist of a Granary about 22x32 feet, with Corn Crib and Stable attached; also, Carriage, Meat and Poultry Houses, all in excellent order, having been built in 1862. There is also a pump of splendid water in the yard.

THE TERMS OF SALE ARE,

$2,500 cash, the balance in two equal annual installments, with legal interest thereon from January 1st, 1874, to be secured by the bond of the purchaser, with security approved by the undersigned.

Persons wishing further information will please address me at LOCUST GROVE, Kent county, Md.

L. C. GRAVES,
Agent for James A Sutton.
October 11, 1873—2w.

Fall and Winter
ANNOUNCEMENT
For 1873.

SAM'L. MERRITT. WM. J. MCFEELY.

S. MERRITT & CO.

ARE NOW OPENING
—AT—
THEIR POPULAR
Clothing House
In Chestertown,
A FULL & SPLENDID STOCK
OF
Gents', Youth's and Boys'
CLOTHING,
Gents. Furnishing Goods!
AND
HATS AND CAPS.
Which has been selected from First Class Houses, with the utmost care, and will be sold at *the lowest City Prices for the cash.*

PARTIUCLAR ATTENTION
PAID TO
CUSTOM WORK.

FITS GUARANTEED.

COME AND GET THE WORTH OF YOUR MONEY IN GOOD GOODS, AS WELL AS FASHIONABLE STYLES AND CUTS.

S. MERRITT & Co.,
BORDLEY'S CORNER,
Oct. 11. CHESTERTOWN.

TAX COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Tax Payers of the Third Election District of Kent county, that I have received my books for the present year, and am now prepared and desirous to receipt for taxes for 1873.

WM. HEPBRON,
July 26, 1873—tf. *Coll. of 3d Dist.*

Vendue Notes.

A good supply always on hand, for sale low at the TRANSCRIPT OFFICE.

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