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The Kent News.

CHESTERTOWN:

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 9, 1864.

THE ELECTION IN KENT.

The result of the election in this county has surprised no one, for the success of the Democratic ticket was generally conceded, owing to the division in the Union party. The vote of the county, however, is several hundred short, and we believe that, with the exception of some twenty-five to thirty Democratic votes in the Chestertown district, the entire Democratic vote was polled in the other four districts. It is proper also to state that their candidates did not run as Democrats, but simply "against a convention," and their efforts to make people believe that all opposed to a convention must vote their ticket, seem to have been successful in some places. The Union men, we are sorry to say, did not turn out as they should, and the deficiency of the vote is almost entirely from our own party.—When the League men brought out a ticket, it was seen that the only effect would be to benefit the Democratic ticket, and many of our men believing that the course of the League party thus insured the success of the Democracy, failed to attend the polls. The League men moreover worked hard to get out their full vote, their avowed object being the defeat of the regular Union ticket, to show that they held the balance of power.

To the true Unionists of the county we say, be of good cheer. By the poll just had, and while the Democracy have polled nearly the whole of their strength, they have but 792 votes out of 1800, the full vote of the county. The majority is therefore still in the control of the Union party. Let us take care at another election that we do not throw it away as we have at this.

The following is the official vote in the county:

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	Total
REGULAR UNION TICKET:						
Westcott,	77	78	65	143	51	414
Spry,	85	86	88	138	54	451
Gale,	80	75	89	140	56	440
LEAGUE TICKET:						
Ginn,	4	33	39	102	56	234
Leary,	9	33	39	102	58	241
Fiddis,	3	30	39	103	57	232
DEMOCRATIC TICKET:						
Chambers,	261	190	81	43	218	793
Hollyday,	260	189	82	43	217	791
Blackiston,	264	189	84	40	216	793
VOTE ON CONVENTION:						
For . .	61	75	76	206	65	483
Against .	290	225	135	76	265	991

THE RESULT IN THE STATE.

In Baltimore the unconditional Union delegates to the Constitutional Convention were elected without opposition; 9041 votes were cast for a Convention, and but 78 against it. Port Deposit gives 196 majority, and Cumberland 70 majority for unconditional emancipation. Frederick county gives 2000 majority, and Cecil county about 1100 for a Convention, electing unconditional Union delegates by about the same majorities. Washington county gives 2,000 majority, Worcester 50, Harford 156, and Annapolis 138 majority for a Convention. Queen Ann's county gives about 500 majority against a Convention, electing democratic delegates. The Baltimore American estimates that there will be a majority of 15,000 for the calling of a Convention, and about 20 majority in the Convention in favor of immediate and unconditional emancipation.

TO GOV. BRADFORD.

When Mr. Hines, at the last November election, received 912 votes for Clerk of the Court, which is more than a majority of the full vote of the county, the defeated candidates, Messrs. Comegys and Crouch, thought the election shou'd be set aside. Now, the democratic candidates for the Convention have received 792 out of 1800 the whole county vote, or rather more than one-third of the county vote. The rule the democrats raised to apply to Mr Hines, is much stronger in the present case, but we do not suppose your Excellency will be again asked to set the election side. However, their bull has gored our ox now, and it will all be right.

AN ELECTION for Trustees of the Primary Schools Nos. 7, 8 and 9, Chestertown, was held according to law, on Monday last, and the following gentlemen were chosen: John L. Stam, Wm. Conyer, Chas. Stanley, Asbury Howard, and Henry W. Earnest.

REVENUE STAMPS for notes, bonds, &c., can be had at the Post Office in Chestertown.

THE JUDGES OF ELECTION.

The Democracy complain of the Judges of Election. We take it for granted and believe that the Judges acted conscientiously, as they are among our most respected citizens, and would not be guilty of an intentional wrong. We are satisfied on this point, and think the Union men of the county have the same view.

But, we think that *Secessionists* have no right to complain if they are disfranchised. But for them, we should not have the country in the condition it is.—But for their acts we should not have armed soldiers in our midst, and our noble country in the midst of revolution! But for their attempts to overthrow the Government, this rebellion would not have been initiated, and we should have been as peaceful and prosperous as we were in 1860. Secessionists are responsible for all this. They commenced this rebellion, and they fired the first gun at Fort Sumter, and whatever evils we may have to suffer, they are wholly responsible for, and complaints from *them* are out of place entirely.

THE NEWS.

Reports of extreme quiet come from the Army of the Potomac. The weather has been very wet for the past week, and the roads are in a horrible condition. Moseby and his band have ceased to trouble the lines or harrass the sutlers. Everything indicates the zeal and energy with which both armies are preparing for the great, deadly, campaign of the present spring and coming summer. The number of deserters from the enemy is less numerous than heretofore, owing probably to the increased circumspection of the officers.

An official despatch announces that the expedition sent out from Pine Bluff, Arkansas, to Mount Etna has been completely successful. At Longview, a Rebel pontoon bridge was destroyed, and a train of thirty-five loaded wagons burnt, and over three hundred prisoners captured.—At Mount Elba a Rebel brigade was routed with a loss of one hundred killed and wounded, a large quantity of small arms, two stands of colors, many wagons, and over three hundred horses and mules captured.

Accounts from General Sigel's Department show that the General is actively at work reorganizing and arranging affairs. General Ord is to have command at Harper's Ferry.

A Washington dispatch states that the House Committee on Public Lands will report a bill, next Saturday, setting apart all confiscated lands throughout the South, to come under the Homestead law, that they may be secured to the soldiers of our army who will become actual settlers.

A dispatch from St. Louis states that the main body of Gen. Franklin's force reached Alexandria, La., on the 28th ult., without opposition. The country is almost entirely deserted by the inhabitants. Some seventeen cannon have been captured since the expedition reached Red river.

Col. Wm. Chesnut, of Baltimore, has been honorably released from arrest. It is said his arrest was brought about thro' misapprehension.

Brigadier General John R. Kenly has been assigned to the command of the troops in the State of Delaware, with his headquarters at Wilmington.

General Baldy Smith, it is stated, will have command of the troops and personally conduct military operations in Gen. Butler's department.

There are over thirty thousand soldiers in the vicinity of Annapolis, Md.

ARRESTED.—E. W. Frazier, formerly deputy provost marshal of this county, was arrested at Massey's Cross Roads, on Wednesday, and committed to jail next morning. He is charged, we understand, with having violated the law with regard to enlistments.

RETURNED.—The soldiers from our county who came home last week on a short furlough, for the purpose of attending the election, returned yesterday morning to Maryland Heights.

HON. REVERDY JOHNSON.—The correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writing from Washington on Monday, says: The Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, made an able speech in the Senate to-day on the resolution proposing to amend the Constitution so as to abolish slavery in all the States. He advocated the resolution on the ground of its being necessary to effect the general object of emancipation. The President's proclamation, he contended, would only ensure the freeing of slaves within the Federal lines, and that after the war slavery would legally exist where it had not been destroyed by the war power. The destruction of slavery, he also contended, was necessary to end the war.

STEAMBOAT COMMUNICATION.—A number of the wealthy citizens of Snow Hill, Md., says the Worcester Shield, have associated themselves together for the purpose of securing regular communication with Baltimore and Philadelphia. Two steamboats are to be built for the purpose. The one to run to Baltimore is now being built at New Town, and is intended both for passengers and freight.

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church will convene in Philadelphia on the first day of May.

For the Kent News.

Messrs. Editors:—

I perceive in the *Transcript* of the 26th ult. that the editor of that paper has "condescended" to answer your question as to the "style of his (E. F. P's) democracy—whether *new* or *old*." The answer does not define the *age* of your contemporary's zeal for democratic principles; that point is left to your determination. Perhaps you may not find it difficult to place the *Transcript's* editor just where he belongs, seeing that he has at last ventured to assist you in doing so, and I trust it will be convenient for you to locate him with all gentleness in the right place. It is quite evident to me, however, that the *Transcript's* democracy is not of the *old* school, but properly is of the *new*, with this qualification however, that circumstances render it expedient oftentimes to "assume a virtue though you have it not."

I do not of course know that the *Transcript's* editor has or has not read the late Mr. Calhoun's "Treatise on Government," but from the evidence afforded in the "answer" to your enquiry, I should be inclined to say he had. It was decided by that distinguished and brilliant man, that the General Government of the United States is *not a nationality*, giving among other reasons this remarkable (and as he thought unanswerable) one—"the simple and indivisible nature of political sovereignty." The "*sovereignty of the States*" is here promulgated as unquestionable, and Mr. Calhoun's argument adopted by the entire "State Rights" school, the editor of the *Transcript* included. This is *one* point of his democracy as at present declared: the States *are* sovereign, therefore the General Government *cannot* be. In the plain, old-fashioned days of Hamilton, Jefferson, Kent and Story, the "*jura summi imperii*" were supposed to be deposited in the hands of Congress, but under the new lights *ipsissima verba* of the teachings sent forth from the University of Virginia, "the States *must* be sovereign, because sovereignty is something you cannot cut or split—a simple yet mysterious atom—the monad without parts of Pythagoras and of Leibnitz;" ergo, sovereignty can never be divided.—Q. E. D. Confused quibbles on the ambiguity of a word are not unfrequently astounding.

Those who have deemed it essential to a truthful understanding of the subject, will no doubt recollect that Bodin in modern times first brought forward the dogma of indivisibility as in proof of theoretical despotism. Hobbes followed Bodin, and put forth this axiomatic formula: "The sovereign power can neither be limited or divided." He therefore declared that any *mixed* from of government was impossible, and that a pure despotism was the only political form practicable. Mr. Calhoun made no such declaration, but unfortunately for him, his indivisible sovereignty is irrevocably opposed to his theory of government, providing for equipollent, positive and negative forces in the same organism. Mr. Calhoun's theory did not consolidate sovereignty into despotism, but distributed it into irreconcilable anarchy with Spinosa. "Not so," replied Mr. Calhoun, "because, although *powers* appertaining to sovereignty may be divided, sovereignty is an entire thing—to divide is to destroy it." Great thinkers frequently commit great blunders, and the question instantly arises:—If you can divide and distribute all the "powers which appertain to this entire thing," *what is left?* Will the editor of the *Transcript* or any learned doctor of the negative faith, oblige me with an answer? To my mind, nothing remains but the name. Apart from the *political* powers of which it is merely the inseparable attribute, there is no such thing as sovereignty *in rerum natura*. It has no reality in it but the *powers* of which it is the abstract term.

Discarding the word "sovereignty" then, with its irreversible ambiguity and abstraction, I ask—what is sovereign power? In the words of Grotius and Rutherforth, it is "*whatever power is independent, and not subject to any other power.*"—(Ruth. Inst., p. 282.) How then is this great mass of supreme national rights distributed in our complex political system? The tenth article of amendments to the Constitution gives the answer most clearly:

"The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

Not a word about indivisible sovereignty here, but "*the powers*" distributed to the United States, the States, and the people. Not one line shadowing forth the "sovereignty of the States," for they do not and never did possess the *powers* necessary to that end. Powers undivided, establishes unadulterated despotism, hence the argument of indivisible sovereignty belongs to the tyrant school, and is unintelligible in the terms of a liberal tongue.

The "style" of the *Transcript's* democracy, and its "*idea*" of its "political whereabouts," is very clearly in opposition to the "old national line," once so overwhelmingly popular. The great Jackson was decidedly hostile to the *negative* theory, and did not regard it as Democracy at all, but rather as the bastard birth of aristocratic anarchy and nullification, seeking to assume the mantle of a glorious name as the cover for its political deformities. When he declared in all the beauty of a splendid thought, that "at every hazard and by every sacrifice this Union must be preserved," he left nothing to be misunderstood as to the quality of his democracy. It has the genuine ring.

State "sovereignty" does very well on paper, but these political State gods may be readily shorn of the brightest jewels in their diadems. The tenth section in the first article of the Constitution settles forever their impassable boundaries, for by that section they are *prohibited* from exercising all the chief functions of sovereignty.

The declaration of independence of the colonies was the *united act of all*. It was therefore the achievement of the whole, for the benefit of the whole. It "sufficiently refutes the doctrine of the individual sovereignty and independence of the several States. Let us then consider all the attempts to weaken this Union, by maintaining that each State is separately and individually independent, as a species of political heresy, which can never benefit us, but may bring on us the most serious distresses."—(South Carolina debates, 1788, speech of C. C. Pinckney.)

The "heresy" has borne its fruit, and we have had brought upon us not only "serious distresses," but awful calamities.

April 4, 1864. JACKSON.

INCREASED TAXATION.

A correspondent from Washington writing upon the subject of taxation, says:

On both sides of the House, and in all the sub-divisions of its politics, the idea of higher revenue duties and increased excise taxation daily takes deeper root.—It is well known that in the Ways and Means Committee Room, Stebbens, democrat, has pronounced himself in favor of large duties upon imports from foreign countries, even to the extent of prohibition, as the first step of sound practical statesmanship. The second step, he has there said, manifestly, is a system of taxation sufficiently broad to raise a revenue fully equal to all the demands of the treasury *for the entire civil expenses of the Government, and for the interest upon the public debt.* In effect, it is understood that Mr. Stebbins, with many other Democrats, will advocate and vote for two separate financial measures, having separate and distinct objects.

The first, to get *out of internal excise* the means to carry on the war, preserve the national credit, and restore the union of the States. The second, to strike down that mischievous portion of our foreign commerce which fills the land with the costly and useless luxuries of the Old World; to compel us to live within ourselves; to enable us to sell our vast surplus products for gold, and to compel the English and French to buy them and pay gold for them, and not hardware and satins and laces; and to maintain this American policy until the Republic is restored and thoroughly consolidated.

This is a great and a patriotic purpose, and the Republicans will only too gladly sustain every feature of it.

GEN. MEADE AND THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.—General Meade has submitted a written statement to the War Committee, giving a detailed account of the battle of Gettysburg, together with an explanation of his conduct on that occasion.—His statements are corroborated by the testimony of Generals Hancock, Warren, Gibbons and others, and triumphantly vindicate him from the accusations made before the committee by his enemies.—General Meade denies in the most positive manner the statements that he issued, or directed to be issued, an order on the 2d of July, or at any time, ordering a retreat to Taneytown, which is fourteen miles south of Gettysburg. He says he had resolved from the first to hold his position there, and to fight the battle which he knew was impending. He had no idea of falling back, as he well knew that a retreat at that time would have resulted in the rout of our army. He denies positively ever seeing such an order, and states that if the order was written, it was without his knowledge or authority.

THE REBEL DEAD AT GETTYSBURG.—From evidence developed to the workmen and others engaged in removing the dead bodies on the battle-field, they are now fully convinced that not less than seven thousand Rebel lost their lives in this conflict, the bodies of whom are still there. In one space of three acres was found three hundred and twenty-five Confederates slain; and elsewhere, in a single trench, two hundred and fifty more. A considerable portion of the battle-ground is likely to be plowed up this spring and summer, by farmers owning it, preparatory to planting corn and other grain. As a matter of course, the Confederate graves must be obliterated, and the trenches which now indicate their places. There is a strong desire with the people, in respect to humanity, to have these bodies, though of the enemy, respectably and decently put away, in some inclosure where they may not disturbed. Our common humanity should impel us to such a step.—*Gettysburg Star.*

TROUBLE IN CHINA—*Serious Riot and Attack on Missionaries.*—A letter from Fub Chau, China, gives an account of some serious difficulties which had just occurred in that city. The trouble originated in the natives making noisy demonstrations against the missionaries by interrupting the religious services. Some of those guilty of these outrages were arrested at the instance of the missionaries, and the natives, excited at this action, attacked a native missionary, and maltreated him outrageously. Afterward they attacked the chapel of the Methodist Mission, then that of the Episcopal Mission, and afterward that of the American Board.—No injury seems to have been done to the persons of the foreign missionaries, altho' the wives of the native missionaries were outraged. At last accounts quiet had been restored, and the foreign Consuls had taken measures to bring the offenders to justice.

THE CALIFORNIA COMMAND.—General McDowell declines going to California, on the grounds that he wants an active command in the field, and that sending him to California would be considered as indicative of a desire to merely get rid of him. General Hunter has been offered the same command, and he too declines it for the same reason. Gen. Fremont will be tendered the same command.

CONFISCATION OF PROPERTY.—The interest of John R. Lambson, in the three farms of the late Giles Lambson, in New Castle Hundred, Del., has been seized by the United States Marshal. Lambson having entered the Rebel army, was captured at Gettysburg, and is now held a prisoner of war by the government.

The Rebel General Forest, with a force of five thousand men, made an attack on Paducah, Kentucky, on the 25th ult., and

COPPERHEAD RIOT IN ILLINOIS.

Particulars of the Affair--Seven Men Killed and Many Others Wounded.

The Chicago Tribune gives the following particulars of the late riot in Coles county, Illinois:

"Yesterday, about 70 or 100 Copperheads, the most desperate characters in this and a few adjoining counties, assembled at Charleston, where the Circuit Court was in session. A few officers and soldiers of the 5th Illinois, veterans, were here on a furlough.

"A little after 3 o'clock, P. M., while court was quietly in session, a man named Nelso Webb suddenly fired on a soldier in the court yard. As though this was a preconcerted signal, the Copperheads in the court house and yard opened a general fire on Union men and soldiers with revolvers, making a rush at the same time to a wagon where they had guns concealed and firing with them as fast as they could get them.

"The few soldiers present, being taken entirely by surprise, fought manfully with their pistols, and soon the dead and wounded were scattered around the public square. The soldiers and Union citizens ran for guns as soon as possible, but as they returned the Rebels were in full retreat, the whole affair thus far having occupied but a short time.

"Colonel Mitchell of the 54th Illinois, was without his revolver when it commenced. While attempting to take a pistol from a man, he was shot by another man, the ball striking his heavy gold watch and inflicting a slight wound. Another man put a pistol to his back, and would have killed him had it not snapped. Still another man was just about firing a fatal shot at him, when a soldier knocked him down with a brick-bat. The Colonel was shot at a dozen times or more. Major Shubal York, Surgeon of the 54th, was shot dead while gallantly defending himself.

"Within an hour from the beginning of the affair, Lieut. Col. Chapman, with a portion of the 54th—about two hundred and fifty men—arrived from Mattoon, 23 miles distant, and squads were sent out after the retreating Copperheads. About thirty-five of the raiders were arrested during the evening and night, and are now here under guard.

"They cut the telegraph east of Charleston as they retreated. They met a soldier, whom they took prisoner, at the command of John S. O'Hair, Sheriff of Coles county, who was at their head. The soldier was retaken at daylight this morning, and six Rebels, who were guarding him were captured.

"As far as known there were seven soldiers and Union citizens killed, and nine or ten wounded. Nelson Wells, who began the affray, and several other Copperheads were killed, and others wounded and hauled off in wagons by their friends.

"All was quiet in Charleston during the night. It is now known that the rebels camped, to the number of one hundred several miles east of that town.

The St. Louis *Democrat* says:

"It is nothing new that in many portions of Illinois, particularly the southern portion, there have existed the most dangerous elements. The worst kind of Copperheads are to be found there. Not only are resident Illinoisans to be found among them, but a considerable number of dangerous characters properly belonging to this State have taken shelter there, where they have found congenial company, and would not be likely to be so closely watched by the military authorities as here.—We have not failed to give timely warning, as far as we had the ability, of the movements of these men, telling our Union neighbors across the river to be on their guard against them. This warning is never more appropriate than at the present time. The President's Amnesty Proclamation has brought Rebels in large numbers among us from the enemy's lines, many of whom may find it agreeable to extend their travels to points where they are not so well known as here."

HON. F. P. BLAIR, JR., VINDICATED.—The special committee of the House of Representatives on the charge brought against Gen. F. P. Blair by one of his colleagues from Missouri have had four of the staff officers who signed the celebrated liquor order before them, and they testified that the word "each" after the different items is a forgery, and that the order, as given, was for only one thousand dollars' worth of liquors, instead of nearly nine thousand dollars' worth, which was purchased under it. This completely exonerates General Blair from the charge made against him.

ANOTHER JAPANESE EMBASSY.—The Japan correspondent of the New York World says that some months ago the Japanese government took occasion to inquire of the United States Minister whether another embassy would be favorably received in America and Europe. They propose this time to come in an unostentatious manner, and to pay their own expenses. They hope to procure a modification of the Japanese treaty.

SPOTTED FEVER.—This so-called disease broke out in Herrick township, Susquehanna county, Pa., last week, and nineteen persons died within a few days. Six members of one family, and four of another, were among the victims.

A MRS. CORNELIA HILL who died in Monroe, Connecticut, last week, was born, married and died on the same day of the month and the same month in the year. A remarkable coincidence.

THERE is a proper pride which is commendable, and which is the offspring and safeguard of self-respect. We should avoid haughtiness, arrogance, and presumption; but we may and should harbor a degree of pride—a pride based upon self-respect, which prompts us to endeavor to preserve it.

DO NOT accustom yourself to swearing. There are words enough in the English language sufficiently expressive of all our passions.

FRAUDULENT ENLISTMENTS IN OHIO.—On order from the War Department to the Provost Marshal General of Ohio discharges from the United States service four privates, belonging to different regiments for the reason that they are of insufficient age, being under eighteen. The order directs that the expenses of their enlistment be deducted from the pay of the officers concerned in their examination and muster; one-half to be deducted from the pay of the surgeon who examined them, and one-half from the officer who mustered them into the service.

Baltimore Grain Market.

Corrected from the "American," of Thursday.

GRAIN.—Some 12,000 bushels of Grain were received at the Corn Exchange this morning. We quote as follows:

Common to fair white wheat	175a183
Good to prime, do.	195a200
Common to choice Red,	185a190
White Corn we quote at	118a120 cts.
Yellow do., at	122a123 cts.
Maryland Oats, by weight,	88a93 cts.

MARRIAGES.

On the 6th instant, by the Rev. L. W. Bates, WILLIE A. SAPPINGTON to Miss MARY A. BRANNOCK, all of this county.

On the 28th ult., by the Rev. Dr. Goodrich, JAMES S. GEMMILL to Miss MARGARET S. RASIN, all of this county.

DEATHS.

In Chestertown, on the 2nd inst., ANNA M., consort of Joseph A. Wickes, Esq., aged about 35 years.

HAVE YOU CALLED AT THE PEOPLE'S POPULAR STORE, to examine the large stock of GOODS. New Goods received nearly every week. Apr. 9. W. A. VICKERS.

JUST received and for sale a fresh supply of CLOTHING, FLOUR, Spices, Lard, Tea, Brass mounted Trunks, and a very fine article of Chewing Tobacco, at low rates, by apr9. JOHN H. BURCHINAL.

For Hire,

A YOUNG and active NEGRO GIRL, perfectly healthy, and accustomed to house work. Apply at the College. a9-3t.

Wanted

A BOY, from 15 to 17 years of age, to learn the harness making business. Good recommendation required. Apply to HENRY PARR, apr9-3t. Galena, Kent county, Md.

Labour Saving Machines!

REAPING and MOWING for 1864.

THE KIRBY Comb'd Mower & Reaper, And **KIRBY CLIPPER MOWER,** Highly improved for 1864, with hand rake and self-rake. Farmers wishing BEST MACHINE should order the KIRBY COMBINED at once. Machines and Parts for Repairs in store and for sale by me. The undersigned has been appointed agent at Chestertown for the sale of the above Machines. Persons desirous of obtaining a good Machine would do well to order early, as the demand for the above Machines will probably be greater than the manufacturers' can supply.

CHARLES STANLEY, Agent. Chestertown, apr9tf.

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned, as agent, will offer at private sale, until **THURSDAY, the 21st of April inst.,** and if not sold by that day, he will then offer at PUBLIC SALE at the Tavern Porch of Jos. O. Rasin, in Chestertown, at 3 o'clock, P. M.,

A DWELLING HOUSE, AND LOT OF LAND,

Containing about 30 Acres, more or less, lying and being on the north side of the main road leading from Chestertown to Millington, and near New Market, in Kent county. It being the same land deeded to James Doman, (colored,) by a certain Thomas Titus, by deed, bearing date the 21st day of January, 1846, and recorded among the land records of Kent County.

TERMS OF SALE.—$550 to be paid by the purchaser on the day of sale, and the residue to be secured by bond and mortgage.

A. W. SPARKS, Agent. Cheetertown, Apr. 9, 1863—ts.

DAILY LINE

For Baltimore, Philadelphia,

HAVRE DE GRACE, WILMINGTON, PORT DEPOSIT, &c.

THE STEAMER

JOHN F. RODMAN,

Is running from the Sassafras River to Havre de Grace, connecting with the early morning trains of Railroad cars for Baltimore, Philadelphia, Wilmington, &c.

Leaves Georgetown at 6 A. M., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, touching at Betterton, and other landings on the river. Leaves Betterton daily (except Sundays) at 8 A. M.

Returning to Georgetown, touching at Betterton and other landings, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; leaving Havre de Grace about 11 o'clock, A. M., on arrival of morning trains from Philadelphia and Baltimore. To Betterton (daily except Sundays,) leaving Havre de Grace on arrival of cars as above.

Passengers by this route will reach Baltimore or Philadelphia by 1 to 1½ o'clock, P. M.

Through Tickets will be sold upon the Boat to Baltimore and Philadelphia, and for "Sassafras River," by R. R. Company.

Baggage will be checked on the boat, and conveyed to and from the cars, thus saving any trouble or anxiety to the owners.

FREIGHT carried at fair rates, but must be pre-paid to Havre de Grace, either way.

Kent county, Md., Apr. 9, 1864-tf.

HARRISON'S

PLANT FERTILIZER,

A PERFECT FOOD FOR EVERY VARIETY OF FARM & GARDEN CROP.

The invention of the compound bearing the foregoing title, was prompted by the conviction, that no means of fertilization, either natural or artificial, yet existed to meet the demands of Agriculture and its kindred interests, or re-supply the nutritive elements which present methods were constantly removing from the soil, and with the means of but partial and very limited restoration.

It contains all the elements of nutrition, for every plant, shrub and tree, and their seeds, grains and fruits, cultivated for the use or benefit of man or the lower animals. It will furnish every element requisite for the most rapid, equable and enlarged growth, the most perfect structure of every organ of each plant, the most mature development of their fruit, and consequently, the most healthy constitution possible to attain. It will give fertility to the most barren soils, and maintain the highest fertility in all soils. ☞Descriptive Circulars, of its character, properties and uses, and testimonials of its great practical results—sent free by mail. *Price not advanced*—$50 per ton, of 2000 lbs., in bags of 200 lbs., each—net cash.

ALEXANDER HARRISON, INVENTOR & PROPRIETOR, a9-3m. No. 611 Commerce Street, Philad'a.