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The Kent News.

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Saturday, Feb. 22, 1868.

Discord in the Radical Camp.

The Radicals of Baltimore are at loggerheads over the *form* of the call of ward meetings for the purpose of electing delegates to represent the city in the State convention which meets in Baltimore on the 6th of March to select delegates to the National Radical Convention at Chicago. It seems that the executive committee of the City convention has addressed its call to Republicans, omitting the word "voters," the object being, it is said, to bring in the colored people, and by their votes settle the question of difference as between the Grant and Chase interests. The *American*, a Grant paper, strongly denounces the movement, and charges that its object is ostensibly for the purpose of securing a delegation opposed to Grant. That paper says:

"The object of the movement is well understood. It is hoped to so manipulate the colored people as to overcome the almost universal preference existing among the Republicans for General Grant as the Presidential candidate, and to send to the Chicago Convention from this State delegates who will obstruct and oppose his nomination if possible, and, failing in that, endeavor to create confusion and strife in the discussions of the convention upon the platform of principles."

The *American* then, very inconsistently in view of its past course, but consistently enough in view of its general character, advises the colored people to refrain from any participation in the movement, and "not allow themselves to be thrust into a contest that cannot but have the effect of alienating from them the sympathies of many of their most earnest political friends." The question is one in which the Democrats and Conservatives of the State have no interest, but at the same time it is amusing to see how the Radicals solicit or refuse the assistance of their colored brethren according as it may be considered to enhance or jeopardize their interests in one direction or another. If the negroes preferred Grant to Chase, there would be no more strenuous advocate for their participation in the selection of delegates than the *American;* while Judge Bond and his friends would insist with equal pertinacity that they should have no say in the matter. When will the blacks learn that the Radicals design to use them only for the accomplishment of their own selfish and ulterior purposes?

THE APPROACHING CAMPAIGN.—It is stated that Democratic politicians who have recently arrived in Washington from the Western States display considerable encouragement as to the issue of the coming Presidential election. They say the drift of the popular mind is perceptibly averse to the continuance of the present distracted condition of things, and the people are beginning to realize that the only hope of a solution of the existing difficulties is in the choice of more moderate men. The financial question is particularly watched, and it is said will exercise a decided influence upon the results of the election. Other questions of policy will also come in for a share of attention, and it is thought that Congress, pursuing its present reckless career, will precipitate one of the most decisive revolutions in the public mind that has as yet characterized the political history of this country. A movement is already on foot to devise ways and means for carrying on the campaign, and in which, from all appearances, neither party will be found lacking in liberality and determination.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The election in New Hampshire for Governor and other State officers takes place on the 10th of March. Great interest will attach to the result, as it will be the first State election of the year. The defections from the Radical party, on account of the military despotism it is establishing, are said to be very numerous. At a late Democratic mass meeting held in the northern part of the State, the President, the twenty-three Vice-Presidents and the three Secretaries were all late of the Radical party. One of the Vice Presidents was until recently a leading member of the Republican State Committee.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.—This body, since our last report, has been occupied mainly with legislation of a local character, and nothing has transpired of special importance to our readers.

REJECTION OF GENERAL COOMBS.—The reader has probably observed in the list of "rejections" by the Senate the name of Gen. Leslie Coombs, who was nominated by the President to be marshal of the United States for the district of Kentucky. General Coombs is seventy-five years of age, the life-long friend and companion of Henry Clay, and one of the most able and eloquent defenders of the Union in the State of Kentucky. He was rejected, however, for a small office because he is not a supporter of the disunion and treasonable doctrines of the radical party.—*Phila. Age.*

POLITICAL ARITHMETIC.—For every green negro vote obtained by reconstruction laws, the radicals will lose two intelligent white votes. How many green negro votes must the radicals obtain to elect their candidate for the Presidency?—*N. Y. Commercial.*

CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR.—We are gratified to learn, that in compliance with the special request of citizens of Chestertown, the choir of the St. James' M. P. Church have consented to give a Concert at the Court House on Monday evening next. The proceeds of the Concert are to be applied to the relief of the poor in general of our town. The object is praiseworthy, and commends itself to the support of every one who has the ability to purchase a ticket. There is generally much destitution among a class of our citizens during the winter; but the present one has been unusually severe and protracted, and the destitution proportionately greater; hence a greater demand is made for the relief of the needy. But apart from the object for which it is given, the Concert is well deserving of patronage. Those who attended the one given at St. James' Church give it flattering commendation. We hope that our citizens will at once show their appreciation of the generous services of our Worton friends, and of the object of the Concert, by crowding the Court House on next Monday evening.

In this connection the following beautiful lines may be appropriately used, and should find a response in every breast:

Remember the poor for bleak winds are blowing
And brightly the frost-pearls are glistening
around,
The streamlets have ceased all their musical
flowing,
And snow drifts lie scattered all over the
ground;
Remember the poor in their comfortless dwelling;
Ill-clad and ill-fed and o'erburdened with
care,
Oh, turn not away with a look so repelling—
Thy kindness may save them perhaps from
despair.

Remember the poor when the hearthstone is
cheerful,
And happy hearts gather around its bright
blaze;
There are hearts that are sad and eyes that are
tearful,
As bright as thine own in their summer days.
Misfortune may scatter thy present possessions,
And plenty, to poverty, leave thee a prey;
How bisterly then wilt thou think of the blessings
That Charity asks from thy riches to day.

Remember the poor, as thankfully you gather
Each round his rich table with luxury spread;
Thou, too, art a pensioner on a rich Father,
For health and for friendship, for raiment
and bread.
If He hath been bountiful, with a light spirit
Dispense of that bounty what Charity claims;
Far greater the treasure thy soul shall inherit
When thy bread on the waters returneth again.

Remember the poor—this thou art commanded.
Thy Saviour thus kindly remembered the
poor:
"The destitute thou shalt not send empty handed,
Unclad and unwarmed and unfed from thy
door."
Thy peace in this life shall be like the deep river,
And dying, thy welcome to heaven shall be—
"Ye faithful and blessed of my Father—come
hither;
Ye did it to others—ye did it to me."

EXTORTION.—During the late freeze our citizens were unmercifully imposed upon by exorbitant charges on freight from Philadelphia and Baltimore via Smyrna. A number of cases have been reported to us, but we will mention only one, in which we were particularly interested, where *five dollars and fifty cents* was charged on one hundred and two pounds of freight by Express from Baltimore to Smyrna, and thence by stage to Chestertown.—The charge by steamer would have been seventy-five cents. Such extortion would fleece our citizens out of enough in the course of a few winters to build several miles of railroad.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. A meeting of the young men of the different Churches of Chestertown was held at the M. P. Chapel, on Wednesday evening last, and a Young Men's Christian Association organized. The following officers were chosen: President, Geo. R. Russell; Vice President, Samuel Alley; Treasurer, W. Hudgins; Secretary, Robert J. Bordley; Recording Secretary, Morgan Beastin. Another meeting will be held on next Wednesday evening, to which the young men of the town and vicinity are invited.

OPENING OF NAVIGATION.—The navigation of Chester river, which had been effectually closed by ice since early in January, was sufficiently open on Thursday morning to enable the Geo. Law to leave Chestertown for Baltimore. As we have learned nothing to the contrary, it is presumed the steamer reached her destination.

APPOINTMENTS.—Governor Swann has made the following appointments for this county:

Notary Public—Wm. A. Vickers.

Coroners—Wm. K. Sutton, Samuel S. Usilton, James M. Ayres, J. A. Morris.

Justices of the Peace: First district—John T. Hurtt, Thomas J. Britton.

Second district—D. U. Dewees, Wm. Medders.

Third district—James Cohee, Andrew Revel.

Fourth district—James Graves, Wm. Bacchus.

Fifth district—E. W. Comegys, Garrett M. Hartt.

Among the general appointments is Col. George Gale, of this county, to be an assistant inspector of grain.

RELIGIOUS.—We are requested to announce an adjourned meeting of the Quarterly Conference of the M. P. Church, at the Chapel in Chestertown, on Saturday morning, 29th instant, at 10 o'clock.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.—To-day is the anniversary of the birth of the Father of his country, and if he were living now he would be one hundred and thirty-six years old. He was born in Westmoreland county, Virginia, on the 22nd of February, 1762.

The Defeat of the Second Attempt at Impeachment.

The fact that the second impeachment proposition against the President was defeated by a vote of six to three of the reconstruction committee of the House of Representatives seems to give great satisfaction among business men. The Philadelphia *Ledger*, referring to the vote, remarks:

This disturbing and exciting political subject is a second time removed, to the great relief of the active enterprise of the country. The activity that has for several weeks characterized the stock market, and the improved tone of feeling that has shown itself in commercial walks, though partially checked for a few days past by apprehensions growing out of these threatened impeachment proceedings, it is believed, will now become more than ever manifest.

The New York *Sun* says:

This phantom of impeachment came to its death on Thursday, and, as we think, for the last time. The Hon. Thaddeus Stevens moved, in the reconstruction committee of the House, to impeach the President for ordering Gen. Grant to disobey the Secretary of War. He was decisively voted down in the committee, and thus ends the attempt to divert Congress and the country from more pressing duties in order to punish the constructive crimes of the President. Now let Congress set itself in good earnest to the work of retrenchment and the alleviation of taxation.

The New York *Herald* remarks:

The last attempt to impeach the President has been killed in the house of its friends. This, it will be remembered, started from the recent correspondence between the President and Gen. Grant—the "high crime and misdemeanor" to be charged against the President having apparently consisted in his having the notion that it would be a good thing to test the tenure-of-office bill in the Supreme Court. This was a small basis for a great project, as the members of the reconstruction committee evidently thought in voting so decidedly as they did to lay it on the table. Radicalism begins to see that there is something else it must consult besides the vindictive spirit of its wilder leaders.

THE CASE OF SENATOR THOMAS.—The case of Senator Thomas, of Maryland, was up again in the United States Senate on Tuesday, but no vote was reached.—The correspondent of the Balt. *Sun* writes:

Mr. Johnson had expected to conclude the debate, but yielded the floor to Mr. Trumbull, who made a most powerful argument of two hours' duration in favor of the Senator elect. Mr. Johnson then followed in a forcible and eloquent speech in behalf of Mr. Thomas, which was listened to with breathless attention throughout. Mr. Howard and some other Senators who had already spoken half a dozen times on the subject, announced their desire to add something more, and although a suggestion was made to sit it out to-night, the Senate seemed unwilling to undergo the ordeal, and an adjournment was carried.

The course of some Senators in regard to Mr. Thomas brings back to remembrance the scenes attending the debate on the case of Mr. Stockton, of New Jersey, which finally resulted in the unjust act by which that gentleman was deprived of his seat. Then, as now, after all the sophistries of the opposition had been laid bare and exposed, denunciation and personal abuse were substituted, and no attempt made to gainsay the potent fact that political rancor was at the bottom of it all. Such were the facts then, and such are the facts now. Mr. Stewart, who is one of the bitterest opponents of Mr. Thomas, agreed to the report made by the judiciary committee, as a member of that committee, and now opposes it. In the case of Mr. Stockton, he also agreed to the report of the committee declaring that gentleman entitled to his seat, and then not only refrained from any defense of the report, but actually refused to vote for it.

A CONTINUOUS SESSION OF CONGRESS.—The Baltimore American's Washington correspondent thus writes, under the head of "Congressional Prospects":

The prospect of a continuous session of Congress hence to the 4th of March, 1869, is beginning to be discussed among the members. Nearly all the expressions point to a recess in June for a couple of months, a reassembling in September, if events require it, and then a recess until December.

QUEEN ANNE'S AFFAIRS.—We find the following in the Centreville *Citizen:*

Appointment of Sheriff.—Gov. Swann has appointed John R. Story as Sheriff of Queen Anne's county, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John R. Costin. Mr. Story filled the same position from 1859 until 1861, and made a good officer.

Delegates.—Daniel C. Hopper and R. G. Price have been elected delegates and T. R. Straughn and John M. Harper alternates to the Md. Annual Conference which meets in Baltimore in March next.

Gov. Swann has made the following appointments for Queen Anne's county:

Coroners—John Chambers and P. F. T. Bieke. Justices of the Peace—First district, Wm. D. Tarbutton, Charles W. Glanding and James N. Smith; second district, Francis A. Ruth, James B. Ruth and Wm. D. Smith; third district, Rob't Goldsborough, Aaron M. Arlett and Wm. Legg; fourth district, Wm. Tanner and James Denny; fifth district, George W. Handy and John A. W. Bryan.

ALLEGED INSANITY OF MRS. LINCOLN.—Private letters received from Chicago, Ill., state that Mrs. Lincoln is insane beyond all doubt. She recently sold all the furniture in her house, and has two old men as a body guard, believing she will be robbed and murdered. Her mania is for selling, and a dread lest she come to want. All her friends are said to be conscious of her mental condition, but think, so long as she is harmless, her removal to a lunatic asylum would increase her derangement.—*Boston Herald.*

LAND SALES.—B. T. Biggs has purchased the John Palmer farm, in the upper district of Queen Anne's county, containing 220 acres; price $4,500. Also, the Noland farm, in the same county, containing 100 acres, for $7,500.

Freedmen's Bureau Lazzaroni.

A Virginia planter, wishing to obtain a number of able-bodied negro laborers, recently went to Richmond to procure them, having heard that there were hundreds of unemployed blacks lounging about the city. He was directed to one of the places where the Freedmen's Bureau daily distribute large quantities of bread and soup. There he found about five hundred ragged persons, among whom he counted one hundred and eighty able-bodied men, capable of performing any labor on a farm. While they were idling about the spot, with pans, and kettles, and jugs, waiting for soup and bread, he offered many of them the highest wages paid agricultural laborers, and abundant rations of good food. But they one and all refused to go to work on any terms, alleging that they were fed by the Bureau without any trouble on their part, and if they left Richmond they would lose their right to vote! So it is that we are taxed to keep lazy negroes in idleness, that they may vote the Radical ticket and reconstruct the South on good Radical principles. What should we think were the streets of our Northern cities filled with robust beggars, fed by the Government, instead of being compelled to earn food for themselves? What if this were done for partisan purposes? White paupers are not allowed to vote; but here is a race of paupers, kept in that condition by the Government, for the sole discernable purpose of enabling them to vote!"—*Buffalo Courier.*

TWO MURDERS CAUSED BY A LAME MULE AND A DOG.—We received yesterday the news of a shocking affair that transpired at Bottsville, Mo. The particulars are as follows:

"A farmer who lived near Bottsville, on going into his yard or field, discovered a lame mule belonging to his neighbor, eating and destroying his oats, which were stacked near the house. He at once set his dog on the crippled animal. His neighbor, the owner of the mule, observing the dog harrassing and chasing the animal, went into his house, procured his gun and shot the dog. This so aggravated the owner of the dog, that he procured a gun, and going to his neighbor's, discharged it at the mule. Unfortunately the neighbor and his wife were standing near, the latter holding an infant in her arms. The single discharge from the gun not only killed the mule, but inflicted a mortal wound upon the man, and the child a corpse in its mother's arms. As soon as the perpetrator of the deed realized the terrible nature of the crime he had committed, he mounted a horse and fled the spot. We understand that parties are in pursuit of him, but with little hope of securing him.—*Quincy (Ill.) Herald.*

ANOTHER REVOLUTION.—The New York *Journal of Commerce*, which has all along been hopeful that the troubles which now beset the country, as the fruit of radical policy, would blow over, begins now to take the alarm. So we infer from the following note of warning which it places conspicuously at the head of its leading editorial column:

"It looks as if the zeal of those who care more for party supremacy than for the most vital interests of the country, and who would rather ruin the land we love than resign their rule over it, was about to plunge them headlong into a course that must end in revolution. Those who have hitherto been the most hopeful are now gloomy and despondent, for madness seems to rule the hour, and the folly of our legislators appears to be without restraint. If the country must pass thro' the fire before peace and unity can be restored, perhaps it may as well come now as ever."

THAD. STEVENS ON CONGRESS AND IMPEACHMENT.—J. B. S., the Washington correspondent of the New York *World*, reports a long conversation with Thad. Stevens on Thursday of last week, after the defeat of impeachment in the reconstruction committee, part of which we extract in the following:

The correspondent asked Mr. Stevens the question, "Were you disappointed in the vote this morning by the committee?"

"Not a bit, sir; I know all the cowards in this Congress. Long experience has enabled me to black mark every one of them, d——n them!"

"What, then, is at last your opinion on the question whether Mr. Johnson will ever be impeached?"

"Sir," said Mr. Stevens, with a bitter smile, "I shall never bring up this question of impeachment again. I am not going to dally with that or any other committee in regard to it any longer."

A RADICAL member of Congress, a big one, too, advises his party friends "that there is no path for them (the Radicals) but the onward one. Let us live or die by our principles."

If this were not on a grave subject, says the Illinois *Register*, it would make the thoughtful laugh. "Radical principles" and the "onward path." What principles have they but power and plunder? And what path but the onward one to the destruction of the country? Fortunately for the people both are played out. Four thousand millions of debt evidence the principles, and the verge of ruin betokens the onward course of the party in power. Let the people, too long patient and forbearing, hurl these miscreants from place, and then our onward course will be upward also.

LAMP HEATERS FOR VEHICLES.—Mr. E. H. Reynolds, of Rising Sun, is the manufacturer of a patent lamp heater, which every person who travels in vehicles, either sleigh or carriage, should have. The heat is generated by a coal oil lamp fastened to the bottom of the vehicle with screws, and a cast iron case about one and a half inches deep, by five or six inches wide, which is fastened on the bottom of the vehicle inside, constitutes a stove, which is heated by the lamp beneath.—The machine is constructed with pipes or flues running horizontally to each side of the carriage, which conducts the gas and smoke from the occupants.—*Cecil Whig.*

Gen. N. L. Jeffries, of Md., has been confirmed by the U. S. Senate as Register of the Treasury, by a vote of 22 to 18.

IN view of the fact that Congress has assumed all power in the nation, the New York Times, republican, proposes that it should at once proceed to consummate its purposes with reference to the South.—The Times says:

The time for scruple or delicacy is over. Do what it may, Congress cannot startle the country very seriously. The worst will differ only in degree from that with which we are familiar. Therefore we suggest that Congress take the shortest cut to what it styles reconstruction, and send down to the South ready made constitutions, with orders to put them through at the bayonet's point. Such a step would simplify matters, save many thousand dollars, and put an end to a great deal of suspense. In the first place, as Congress has reserved to itself the right of reversing the constitutions which the conventions draft, it may well excuse itself for handing over constitutions made after the most improved pattern. Will not this be a literal application of the orthodox idea touching the guaranteeing of a republican form of government to the States? What Congress must guarantee surely it may give. In the next place, as there is not the remotest chance of carrying or working the constitutions which the conventions prepare, except under the orders of General Grant, there would be no great harm in commanding the General to do next week, and to do it openly, what he will be required to do some weeks hence under cover of an egregious sham.

MR. STANTON occupies the portfolio of War, but save the mere fact of presiding with all dignity as a Secretary of War, he is really nothing more nor less than a cypher. In their man-of straw, Stanton, the radicals find their game effectually blocked. They ushered him forth as the great persecuted, and foisted him again in the Secretary's chair, from which he had been so summarily kicked, all on account of prejudice to President Johnson and to effectually checkmate him. Unfortunately for their equanimity they find themselves checked if not checkmated. They find that they can't get an officer promoted or appointed, or a soldier discharged or even any other similarly small job done, not to speak of large ones, on account of Stanton's inability to do it without the approval of the President, which, under the circumstances, can't be secured. He doesn't attend the cabinet meetings and can't peach on the President as formerly. Here is another great drawback to Radicalism. One of our radical exchanges proclaims the fact that "he is neither useful nor ornamental" in his new role of pretended Secretary. It is perfectly plain that a mere Secretary in name, not in fact, will not suit the Radical leaders.—They must have one who can appoint, promote, remove, &c., &c., without any risk of Presidential approval. Such a one is not Secretary Stanton, "so-called."—*Ex.*

THE Morning Post, the "Chase organ" of Baltimore, breaks down in the following style on those Republicans who are accused of favoring the admission of Governor Thomas to his seat in the United States Senate:

"But our news from Washington is of so direct a character, that it would be folly longer to ignore it. Our intelligence asserts that Hon. J. A. J. Creswell and C. C. Fulton, chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, and others whom it is not necessary to name, have endeavored to secure the admission of such an unmitigated rebel as Philip Francis Thomas to a seat in the Senate of the loyal nation. Shame, where is thy blush! Are the Republicans of Maryland to be sold like sheep in the shambles to the men and the party who now control them? What new sommersault is this, that men who occupy responsible positions in our party, that men who are now striving to mount into power on the shoulders of Grant, betray us into the hands of our enemies and dishonor the party of which they profess to be members.

IMPORTANT ADDITIONAL BOUNTY BILL.—The following is the additional bounty bill which has just passed both houses of Congress, and which now goes to the President for his approval:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That if any person or persons entitled to the bounty provided by sections 12 and 13 of the act making appropriations for the civil service, approved July 28, 1866, shall have died, or shall die before receiving said bounty, it shall be paid to the heirs of the soldier, as designated in said act, in the order therein named, and to none other.

WE call attention to the advertisement of "Rodonda Island Guano," for sale by Wm. Crichton & Son, Bowly's wharf, Baltimore. It is highly recommended as a first-class fertilizer for corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, &c. The certificates from some of the most eminent farmers of the State speak for themselves. *

Baltimore Price Current

[Corrected from the Sun of Thursday.]

WHEAT—White	$2.64a2.65
" Choice Red	2.58a2.60
" Medium and good red	2.38a2.40
CORN—Good to prime White	1.16a1.18
" " " Yellow	1.15a1.16
Oats	78a80

MARRIED:

At the residence of John Crossley, on the 18th instant, by the Rev. J. B. Quigg, CHARLES E. SMITH to MAGGIE CROSSLEY, both of Queen Anne's county.

On the 4th inst., at Church Hill, by Rev. J. B. Merrett, Mr. WM. WALLIS to Miss MARY E. COLEMAN, both of Queen Anne's.

On the 6th inst., at the residence of David H. Crane, Esq., by the same, Mr. FRANCIS R. IRONS, of Queen-Anne's, to Miss MARY E. BARWICK, of Caroline.

On the 28th ult., at the M. E. Church, in Church Hill, by the same, Mr. FRANCIS M. HALL to Miss MARY S. REED, both of Queen Anne's county.

DIED:

On the 16th inst., of paralysis, at Turner's Creek, WILLIAM BOWMAN, aged 52 years.

On the 7th instant, in Queen Anne's county, after a long illness of consumption, Capt. WM. H. CROSS, in the 37th year of his age.

In Centreville, on the 16th inst., in the 63rd year of her age, ELEANOR DALL GOLDSBOROUGH, consort of the late Dr. Robert Goldsborough.

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT!

At the solicitation of a number of the citizens of Chestertown, the

ST. JAMES' CHOIR,

D. J. QUIMBY, LEADER,

WILL GIVE A CONCERT FOR THE

BENEFIT OF THE POOR,

At the Court House in Chestertown, on

MONDAY EVENING NEXT, FEB. 24th.

☞ TICKETS 50 CENTS. Doors open at 6½. Concert to commence at 7 o'clock.

Tickets can be obtained at the Post Office; at J. L. Stam's; T. W. Eliason & Son's, and W. A. Vickers'. feb22-1t.

Republican Meeting.

IN pursuance to a call by the Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of Maryland, the Republican Voters of Kent county, are requested to meet at the Court House in Chestertown, on TUESDAY NEXT, 25th inst., to select delegates to the Convention to be held in the city of Baltimore on the 6th of March, which convention is called more especially for the purpose of selecting delegates to the Chicago Convention on the 20th day of May, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.

WM. D. BURCHINAL.

Chestertown, Feb. 22, 1868—1t.*

Plows! Plows!

THE undersigned is now manufacturing and prepared to sell PLOWS cheaper than they can be purchased on the Eastern Shore.

Look at the Prices:

Nos. 10, 11 Concave $9, No. 2 Pratt & Davis $9,
" 9 " 8, " 1 " " 8,
No. 9 Wiley, 6, " 0 " " 7,
" 3 " 5, and all other Plows in general use in the same proportion.

CASTINGS at $5 per hundred.

CHARLES ESTES,
feb22-2m. Chestertown Iron Foundry.

NOTICE.—A meeting of the CHESTERTOWN READING ROOM ASSOCIATION will be held on Saturday, the 22d inst., at their Room, at 7½ o'clock, P. M. The attendance of every member is specially desired.

By order of the President,
GEO. W. T. PERKINS.
J. A. PEARCE, Sec'y. 1t

FOUR PAIR OF PEA FOWLS, FOR SALE.

fe22-3t* Inquire of A. M. RUSSELL.

RODONDA ISLAND GUANO.

The CHEAPEST and BEST FERTILIZER in the Country.

THE RODONDA GUANO is not a mineral phosphate, requiring the action of Sulphuric Acid to render it soluble; its great power as a fertilizer is in its entire *solubility*, without the aid of acid. It is not a "Manipulation" or Compound of Fish or Flesh with Mineral Phosphates, the regularity of which is always uncertain and dependent upon, and controlled by the honesty of the manufacturer. The Rodonda is a *Pure Natural Guano*, (that term being understood to mean the excrement of fish-eating birds,) as the large per centage of organic matter sufficiently attests, and as found upon the ISLAND OF RODONDA, in the very state as imported and sold to consumers.

The regularity and uniformity of the fineness and condition of the various cargoes already imported by us into the United States, tested by the analysis of the most eminent Chemists of this country and Europe, is sufficient proof of its origin, and a guarantee of our ability to furnish this Guano of the quality and purity represented.

The PRICE of the Rodonda Guano is not the least unimportant in these days of agricultural competition and pecuniary embarrassment.

The very low price at which it can be sold places it within the reach of every farmer, and avoids the risk of large loss frequently incurred by failures of the crops in the purchase of high priced fertilizers.

This Guano has met with Unprecedented Success.

The results of its use during the past year are most gratifying, as attested by the certificates of the most intelligent farmers of our State from which we select the following:

CEDAR HILL, Harford co., Sept. 27, 1867.

"I used three tons of Rodonda Guano on Corn last spring, side and side with pure bone dust, (costing forty five dollars per ton.)

The difference is so great no one would believe it unless they saw it. I have had farmers to come six and seven miles to see my crop on which I used the Rodonda Guano.

It surpassed all the corn in the neighborhood no matter what kind of fertilizers were used.

If it will make Wheat as it did Corn, you can sell a hundred tons here in the spring."

THOMAS SMITHSON.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 20, 1868.

"I used the RODONDA GUANO upon Corn, which I planted in the spring of 1867, with much success. The Guano was applied in the hill on the *poorest* portion of my farm, and yielded a better crop than the richest part did without Guano. I have used various fertilizers on my farm in Anne Arundel county, and consider the Rodona Guano equal to any costing double the money.

HENRY DUVALL,
(Of Duvall & Iglehart.)

ANNE ARUNDEL Co., Md., Jan. 1, 1868.

"I received the Rodonda Guano shipped me last May, which I gave a fair trial on my Tobacco Crop, at the rate of about *two hundred and fifty pounds to the acre*, applied in the hill. In noting its effect, I found where the Guano was used the Tobacco made a quicker start, growing much faster, ripening about two weeks earlier, and producing at least twenty per cent. more to the acre than that planted alongside, on the same day where the land had been well manured with barn-yard manure. I am so well pleased with the result that I intend using it again."

HENRY OWINGS, of S.

POPLAR GROVE, Queen Anne's Co., Sept. 25, 1867.

"I am much pleased with the six tons of Rodonda Guano purchased from you last season, and will use more this season. My experience by actual measure and weight, with the application of four hundred pounds to the acre upon Wheat, proves to me that this Guano will give a greater per centage on the cost upon my land than any Fertilizer I have ever experimented with."

J. R. EMORY.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 18, 1868.

"I used your Rodonda Guano on my farm in Harford county last year in the same proportion as Peruvian mixed with Ground Bone on my Potato ground side by side. I found that the Potatoes were equally as good a crop on the portion of ground where I used the Rodonda as where I used the Peruvian.

I take pleasure in recommending it to farmers as a good fertilizer.

JAMES WARDEN.

DENTON, Caroline co., Jan. 21, 1868.

"I used the Rodonda Guano mixed with one-third of Peruvian, and the result on Corn, by applying two hundred pounds broadcast to the acre, was beyond my expectations, for I raised eight barrels to the acre on land which had never paid before.

By applying the same quantity on Oats I raised a very fine crop, and the clover looked beautiful. I used at the same time two of the CRACK fertilizers of the Baltimore market, at the rate of five hundred pounds to the acre. The Corn though the land was better, could not be compared with that raised from the Rodonda."

P. O. CHERBONNIER, M. D.

Price $30 Per Ton in bags or barrels.

☞ A liberal deduction made to dealers and purchasers of large quantities, or by the cargo in bulk.

WM. CRICHTON & SON,
Bowly's Wharf, Baltimore,
f22-3m. General Agents for the United States.

SEWING AND SEWING MACHINES.

THE subscribers having secured the services of a Good

SEAMSTRESS,

they are now prepared to do all kinds of

Family Sewing and Stitching,

on the celebrated GROVER & BAKER MACHINE. The work done on this Machine is more durable than any other, because it is more elastic.

ALL KINDS OF CLOTHING

For Ladies and Children

MADE TO ORDER.

The reasons why persons in want of a SEWING MACHINE should buy it of PERKINS & SON, are because it can be had no cheaper in the city, and it is more convenient for Ladies to visit the Machine room here and learn to use them, than it would be to go to the city.

LADIES will find in their MACHINE ROOM, which is under the charge of a lady, the following goods:

HOOP SKIRTS, CORSETS,

LADIES' VESTS, AND DRAWERS,

MUSLIN SKIRTS AND GARTERS,

and many other articles expressly for the Ladies. The assortment of such Goods will be much enlarged in the Spring.

A LADIES' DRESSING ROOM

has been fitted up for the accommodation of Ladies from the country, which is connected with the Machine room.

NEW GOODS

RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA LAST WEEK.

B. B. PERKINS & SON,
CHESTERTOWN.

Feb. 22, 1868.

Rail Road Notice.

PROPOSALS

WILL be received at the office of the undersigned, in Chestertown, for the BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION OF THE KENT COUNTY RAILROAD, a distance of thirty-two miles, commencing at Massey's Cross Roads, and running via Kennedyville, Chestertown, and near Bell Air, to Deep Landing on Swan Creek, including a PILE WHARF at the latter place. Plots, Profiles, Plans and Specifications may be seen at the Rail Road Office in Chestertown, and Mr. Wingate, the Engineer, will exhibit them, and furnish all needful information to all who may call to examine them. Proposals will be received till the FOURTH DAY OF MARCH NEXT. The Board of Directors will meet in Chestertown on the Fifth of March at 10 o'cl'k A. M.

GEORGE VICKERS,
President of the Kent county
Rail Road Company.

Chestertown, Feb. 22, 1868—2t.

County Commissioners'

NOTICE.

ON TUESDAY, the 17th day of March, 1868, the County Commissioners for Kent county will commence the appointment of

Road Supervisors,

and will continue them until all public roads are put out. Persons intending to make application will do so at that time, or as soon thereafter as convenient.

Supervisors will be allowed one dollar and fifty cents per day for each able-bodied hand; two dollars per day for plow and horses, or cart and horses, and two dollars and fifty cents for two horses with scoop. Twenty-five cents will be allowed for the supervision of each hand. By order,

JOHN RUSSELL, Clerk.

Feb. 22, 1868.

Examiners' Notice.

THE undersigned, appointed by the Commissioners of Kent county to locate a

PUBLIC ROAD

in the first election district of said county, beginning at the point where the road from Millington intersects the road from Massey's Cross Roads to Baldwin's Mill, and running to fall upon the road from Sassafras to Smyrna, at the Townsend road, near the Delaware and Maryland line, hereby give notice that they will meet at Baldwin's Mill on

MONDAY, the Sixth day of April next,

at 9 o'clock A. M., to perform said trust.

ALEXANDER WILSON,
JONATHAN HODGSON,
SAMUEL A. MERRITT,
Feb. 22, 1868—tm. Examiners.

Road Notice.

THE undersigned hereby give notice that, thirty days after the date of this notice, they intend to petition the Hon. Commissioners of Kent county to appoint examiners to locate a public road beginning at the most suitable point on the road leading from Locust Grove to Shallcross' Wharf, and running through the lands of W. O. Shallcross, James Willis, L. S. Vansant, James W. Hurtt, Dennis McCauly, T. J. Shallcross, the Skeggs or Armstrong Farm, J. C. Groome's heirs, Wm. V. Myers, James S. Wilson, Henry Kraft, Dennis McCauly's home farm, and Wm. Gooding's, to the public road at or near the Catholic Church.

THOMAS J. SHALLCROSS
JAMES WILLIS,
J. W. HURTT,
W. O. SHALLCROSS.

Jan. 25, 1868—5t.

FOR SALE,

TWO FRESH COWS,

They are both good, one an extra Durham Cow. Not desiring the milk or trouble of butter making at this season, is the reason for selling.—One calved the 1st February, the other the 11th. Price $60 and $75. JOS. J. HOWARD,

feb15-3t* Kennedyville.

FOR SALE.

A RARE CHANCE.

THE GOOD WILL, STOCK AND FIXTURES OF AN ESTABLISHED STORE

In Chestertown, with an excellent run of trade. Stock at present light, and to an energetic man a fine chance to make money is now offered.—Enquire at the KENT NEWS OFFICE.

Feb. 15, 1867—3t.

CHEAP BOOTS.

WE have a lot of good WINTER BOOTS that we can recommend, which we will sell at reduced prices for Country Produce or Greenbacks. Those in want of a good article are invited to call. J. M. VANDYKE.

Chestertown, Feb. 15—tf.

DARLING'S LIFE BITTERS,

For Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, General Debility, &c. An excellent Liver Invigorator. Price only 50 cts. a bottle.

For sale by SIMON WICKES,
Dec. 14, 1867—tf Chestertown.