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The Kent News.

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Saturday, July 10, 1869.

The Virginia Election.

Returns from nearly the whole State of Virginia show the triumph of the Walker (conservative) ticket by over forty thousand majority, and there is a Walker majority of fifty on joint ballot in the Legislature. The conservatives also elect all the Congressmen except three, who are Platte, Porter and Norton, (colored.) This complete disaster to the Wells (radical) ticket results from the unreliability of the colored vote, which in the country districts has gone largely for Walker.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun of Thursday, says:

The news from Virginia continues to grow better and better, and the victory for Walker appears more and more decisive. The radical politicians here can't understand it. They had been led to believe by reading radical papers that Wells was certain to carry the State. If Walker's majority had been three or four thousand it would not have been so bad, but when that majority is doubled and trebled the radicals view the field with fear and trembling.—The defection of the negro, especially in some of the counties where they had reason to expect the heaviest colored vote, is a doubly complicated enigma which they cannot solve. They counted largely upon the unity of this vote, and all along before the election the republican papers took especial pains to parade before the people of the State double leaded articles intended to convince all the Virginia voters that the reports of negroes co-operating with the Walker party were democratic falsehoods, and it was repeatedly asserted that the defection was very slight. Great was the surprise, then, when it was noticed that scores of the colored people marched boldly up to the polls with an open Walker ticket, and would not be deterred or persuaded from voting it. The colored vote has been divided, and the backbone of its power is broken, not only in Virginia, but the effect will be felt in the States of Texas and Mississippi, and indeed all over the South.

The politicians of both the States of Texas and Mississippi have been making every possible effort to get the moral influence of the administration on their sides respectively. Thus far, however, the President has stood aloof, and this gives verity to the report that he was only awaiting the result of the contest in Virginia. That result being now ascertained the policy of the administration in the South is to cast in its lot with the conservative republicans. How far the cabinet will go with the President in adopting this policy is for the future to determine. Whatever may be the result, the Virginia election has worked a material change in the aspect of affairs at the South.

The Richmond *Despatch* thus speaks of the result:

Never in this country was there so proud a victory as that won in this State yesterday by the friends of personal liberty and just and orderly government. From the appearance of returns that have come to hand the bloody proscriptives, the allies of corruption and incompetency are routed—horse, foot and dragoon. Rejoice, Virginians, for your noble old mother is saved from misrule, degradation and ruin.

Richmond is redeemed! Our dear city, which has endured war and famine and shame, and worse than all, carpet-bag tyranny and insult! The gallant people of the city did their whole duty, and nobly won the day.

Failing Health of Jefferson Davis.—A dispatch dated Motreal, July 7, says:

Letters received here from Jefferson Davis, now at Paris, render it doubtful if his health will ever permit his return. If he recovers sufficiently to permit travel, he will spend the summer in Canada, and the winter in Mississippi.

H. M. Turner the colored postmaster at Macon, Georgia, has telegraphed to the Postoffice Department that he has taken possession of the office and that all the white clerks have left the office. There is something very singular about the whole matter of Turner's appointment. He was a long time giving bond, and although the Department says he has recently given it, it is not of record as other bonds of postmasters are in the Department.

Fatal Casualty.—The Cecil Democrat gives the following version of the late shooting case in that county, noticed by us last week:

William S. Potter, a young man not yet of age, residing in this county, appeared before Esquire Howard, of this town, on Saturday morning last, and gave himself up, stating that he had the evening before unintentionally caused the death of a colored man named William Flamer, who also resided in Sassafras Neck. About noon in the same day, Justice Brown, with Mr. Biddle, State's Attorney, and Mr. Groome, counsel for Potter, repaired to the scene of disaster for the purpose of holding an inquest.—A jury was summoned who heard the testimony of the negroes in the field, and returned a verdict of "killing in heat of passion."

The killing took place on the farm of Mr. F. B. Cruikshank, who testified before the jury that Potter called on him on Friday afternoon, and inquired if one of his (Potter's) hands was at work in his field; and when told there was a strange hand there, asked if he would object if he (Potter) took him back, to which Mr. Cruikshank replied he had no objection. That Potter then passed into the field, and in a few moments returned saying, "I have been truly unfortunate. I have killed that man;" and expressing his determination to go at once to Elkton and give himself up. The testimony of four colored men who were in the field at the time, wholly fails to throw any light upon the causes which led to the killing, or the circumstances which attended it; the nearest witness stating that he turned his back, and was in that position when he heard the report of a pistol and looking around, saw the man Flamer on the ground.

Don Piatt is not pleased with the attacks made upon him by the "little creatures" of the Radical party because of his open thrusts and charges, and thus pins them to the wall:

"They don't know it, but I do, that the vilest copperhead I ever encountered is an honest man by the side of Ben. Butler. The roughest rough of the Democracy is a gentleman by the side of Chandler. And the stupidest ass that howls "niger," at the cross roads, is a statesman by the side of Kelly. Now, am I to heap abuse on Fernando Wood and Jimmy Brooks, and hold my peace in the presence of such fellows whose unlicensed liberty not only endangers our organization, but threatens the country?"

Hit 'em again, Douny. You may refer to your Baltimore record by and by.

The Fourth in Chestertown.

Parade of the Military--Addresses by Hon. Geo. Vickers and Gen. R. Clay Crawford.

The ninety-third anniversary of American Independence was celebrated in Chestertown on Monday, the 5th, by a military parade, the reading of the Declaration of Independence, and addresses by Hon. George Vickers and Gen R. Clay Crawford. Company G, 13th Reg. M. N. G., Capt. E. F. Perkins, assembled at their armory at eight o'clock, and after marching through the principal streets of the town, proceeded to the College grounds, where several hours were spent in drilling. They were accompanied by the Kent Cornet Band, in their new and handsome uniforms; and altogether made a very creditable display. Returning to town shortly before noon, they proceeded to the Court House, which was soon crowded with ladies and gentlemen. Captain Perkins, on behalf of the company, who had charge of the programme for the day, announced the following gentlemen as officers of the meeting: President—Hon. George Vickers. Vice Presidents—George B. Westcott, Richard Smyth, George W. T. Perkins, Simon Wickes, John L. Stam, Jesse K. Hines. Secretaries—James A. Pearce and T. Walker Eliason. An appropriate prayer was then offered by Rev. J. T. Murray. The chairman announced that as the gentleman who had been selected to read the Declaration of Independence was not present, that duty had been imposed upon him,—which was accordingly discharged. After music by the band, the chairman arose and delivered the following address:

Speech of Hon. George Vickers.

Fellow Soldiers and Fellow Citizens:—In the history of the world great and memorable events have occurred, which have distinguished States and Nations, in some forming epochs which have been commemorated, and in all, perpetuated by succeeding ages. The deliverance of the Israelites and destruction of the Egyptians, was celebrated in the song of Moses and Miriam when they said, "I will sing unto the Lord, for he hath triumphed gloriously—the Horse and the Rider hath he thrown into the sea;" the Trojan war, the valiant deeds of Ajax, Hector and Achilles, have been immortalized by the lofty and poetic genius of Homer; the capture and destruction of Carthage, the defeats of Hannibal, the assassination of Caesar, and the fall of the Roman Republic, stand prominently out in the annals of the world; the names of Columbus, of Ferdinand and Isabella, are inseparably associated with the renown and glory of Spain in the discovery of America; the anarchy and atrocities of the French Revolution—the decapitation of Louis and the rise and fall of Bonaparte—fill a large place on the roll of history; the execution of Charles, the elevation of Cromwell, the Petition of right and the wresting of the writ of Habeas Corpus from King John, are exhibited in bold relief in English chronicles;—WHILE WE MEET to honor the birth-day of civil and religious liberty, a day consecrated to freedom and independence. The "Fourth of July" was once a household word—men venerated and children were taught to lisp it—all classes, parties and people united to do it homage. The Declaration of Independence finds no parrallel in the record or traditions of ancient or modern times. Its principles, as understood by those who announced them, are potriotic and sublime. The new-fangled doctrines and interpretations of modern politicians, were unknown to the sages who formed it, and whose lives conformed to the sentiments they inculcated.

For eight years this day has been permitted to slumber, and it found no general public movement to revive its interest and associations. The dark cloud of war, like a pall, spread its baleful influence over our land, producing sorrow and lamentation; but the bright-winged messenger of peace has unfolded his pinions over a portion of our country, and the effort of to-day, to relight and rekindle the fires of patriotism upon the altar of the American heart, may be the harbinger of that restoration of Constitutional law and right to our whole country, and of a re-union of hearts estranged by the calamities of war.

The Declaration announced that the Colonies were, and of right ought to be "free and independent States," with power to make war, conclude peace, contract alliances and regulate commerce, not as a nation which had then no existence under the articles of confederation, but as free and independent States. As such, they formed the Constitution of the United States, with specific provisions and limited powers, principally to control and conduct our foreign relations, to regulate commerce; that, while maintaining the independence and sovereignty of the States in every feature except in the few powers delegated to the Constitution for definite purposes, we might present to the world a whole people, in their nationality, clothed with the powers of negotiation, of war, of peace, and of commerce.

The late civil war has shown that the General Government, the creature and child of the States, became their master, and the usurper of powers never intended to be conferred; the tendency is to national supremacy and consolidation which will lead to Despotism and to Monarchy, unless restrained by the reserved rights of the States. When the war commenced I considered it doubtful if the General Government had sufficient power to protect itself and preserve its own existence, but I soon discovered that it exercised too much power—that it encroached upon the rights and liberties of the citizen, and put to defiance your Governors and your laws. No single State can enter into conflict with such a gigantic power; its armies, fleets, officers, honors, revenues and prestige of a nation, make it an overmatch for any State or probable combination of States. The only safety and security for republican liberty, for Constitutional freedom, for the rights of the people and of the States, is in maintaining and defending them, as our fathers understood and transmitted them to us, and in restricting and confining the Government of the United States within its plain, specific Constitutional authority.

Forty-two years ago on yesterday, in the old temple of justice, now no more, in my first public address, I ventured to predict that our territorial limits would extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean; that the swelling tide of our population would flow to and across the Rocky Mountains; that the sound of the distaff and the loom, of the hammer and the anvil, and the hum of enterprise and industry would be heard through all the wilderness of the West, the starry banner of our country float in triumph and in peace over every foot of that expansive region, and its spangled folds spread out over the blue waves of the Pacific Sea. What might then have been thought the fervent emanations of the glowing imagination of a young man, has in our day been fully realized. And now my countrymen, in view of the past, in the midst of the realities of the present, and in earnest contemplation of the future, and after careful and solemn reflection upon the condition and circumstances of our country and its institutions, I admonish and warn you, as you love your State, your homes, your families, your liberty, and your country, to guard with intense diligence and redoubled vigilance, and defend with equal zeal and energy, the reserved and constitutional rights of the States, as the bulwark and palladium of all you hold dear as patriots; to arrest the tendency and progress to centralization, to the accumulation of power by the General Government, and prevent, if possible, the erection of an Empire upon the ruins of the Republic. Already has a newspaper been started in New York city called the *Empire*, ostensibly to advocate a consolidated government—it has its patrons; the demoralization of the war, the exercise of arbitrary and unwarranted power, have so blinded and encouraged its advocates, that they openly defend anti-republican institutions. This subject of our national republican existence rises higher than all the party questions of the day; it is fraught with everything dear to the heart of a true lover of his country; and be assured by one who loves that country with an affection as strong as life, that the maintenance of the rights of the States is the only remedy, the only security by which our free institutions can be preserved. Let us maintain and vindicate the true principles of the Declaration of Independence, as partially qualified by the Constitution, that "we are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States."

After music by the band, the chair introduced Gen. R. Clay Crawford as the gallant soldier and patriotic citizen, who had recently taken up his residence in our town. On arising, the General was greeted with applause, and entertained the audience for an hour, discussing various questions of interest at the present day. We have space only for a condensed report of his remarks:

General Crawford's Address.

Ninety-three years ago this day, there was assembled together in the old Colonial Court House in Philadelphia, a body of representative men known as the Continental Congress. The moment for a great decision had at length arrived. They had heartily welcomed in their quiet homes, on their plantations, or in their scattered villages, the enunciation of a new IDEA, and meditating in the dreamy solitudes of virgin nature, they had enlarged the compass of their thoughts and peopled their imagination with lofty ideals.

These men were the descendants of the Pilgrims and Hugenots—men whose fathers had fled from despotism and tyranny in the Old World to build for themselves homes in the wilds of America. The Mayflower bore to Plymouth rock a colony of farmers, mechanics and laborers—men whose hands were hardened by toil, but whose hearts panted for freedom.

The Hugenots had fled from France to escape religious persecution. They had left their homes in vine-clad sunny Provence and Gasceny; turned their backs on the graves of their fathers, to establish in this land altars before which they could worship God according to the promptings of their own consciences. These exiles were the pioneers of freedom. They cut down the forests and erected Churches and school houses. God smiled on their labours and plenty surrounded them.—The fame of their success reached the ears of the despots from whom they had fled. Then it was that another class of men sought the shores of the New World.—The bastard children of the nobility—the broken down gentry—the bankrupt cortiers of the old world came over to mend their shattered fortunes—to establish an aristocracy in the land of freedom. This second class brought in their pockets paper grants from the sovereigns of Europe for the broad acres in the new colonies. They laid their grants along the borders of the Gulf, and up the rich river bottoms, selecting the choice spots and crowding the poor men to the mountains and hills.

These two classes, with two opposite ideas, existed in this country at the time of the meeting of the Continental Congress. One class believing that Governments were instituted for the good of the people. The other believing, or acting on the belief, that the people existed merely for the convenience of the Government. The first class only was represented in the Continental Congress. The other class were all loyal to the crown of Great Britain, and opposed to the new idea on which Congress was about to act.

The first ripples on the lake—the impulses to the general uprising of the popular spirit—such as the tea tax, the stamp act, sink into insignificance and are scarcely remembered. The revolutionary spirit had risen far above them. It disdained to justify itself with petty pleadings. It spurned diplomatic equivocation. It placed the claim to independence upon the broad basis of eternal rights, as self-evident as the sun, as broad as the earth, as common as the air of heaven. The struggle of the American Colonies against Great Britain had risen to the proud dimensions of a struggle of *mankind* for liberty and equality. * * * In the midst of a breathless silence Thomas Jefferson read the original of the immortal document you have heard read to-day. He loudly proclaimed the fundamental principles upon which it rests: "All men are created free and equal." History now in 1869 teaches us what this short sentence means. The sceptre of Royalty was *then* flung back across the ocean. The prerogatives of nobility, the privileges of aristocracy, were trodden into dust. But not only was the supremacy of Old England to be shaken off, but a new organization of society must be built up on the basis of natural liberty and equality.

The speaker then compared the Roman Republic with that of the United States. "The greatness of the Roman Republic consisted in its despotic rule over the world: the greatness of the American Republic consists in the secured rights of man to govern himself. The Roman Republic protected the rights of the Roman citizen, but trampled upon the rights of mankind."

This is the nineteenth century. Never since mankind had a tradition or recollection of the past, has the human mind disclosed such wonderful powers—the hidden forces of nature we have torn from their mysterious hiding places and harnessed them to the car of progress. They carry our thoughts over slender wires to distant nations; they draw our wagons over the highways of commerce; they pull the gigantic oars of our ships; they set in motion the iron fingers of our machinery; they will soon plow our fields and gather our crops.

The last remnant of feudalism in the old world is passing away. The Emperor of Russia, yielding to the pressure of the march of events, has abolished serfdom. The Sultan of Turkey can no longer maintain the barbarous customs of the Moslem against the force of a century. Spain has dethroned her tyrant Queen, and Cuba is in the midst of a revolution which, no matter how it may result otherwise, will surely destroy negro slavery. Shall we then suffer ourselves to be cast down because the great march of events has made citizens of a class of beings formerly recognized only as chattels. Shall we of the South stand alone against the pressure of a great century. Shall we, like the bigoted widow of Hindostan, throw ourselves on the burning funeral pile which is consuming the putrid remains of our former idol. Had we not better accept with the best grace we can the new order of things, and can we not unite in celebrating the fourth of July with the American Union restored on the broad basis of liberty to all men. Jefferson once said: "I would much rather be exposed to the inconveniences arising from too much liberty than to those arising from too small a degree of it." * * *

At the close of the present century there will probably be ninety millions of white inhabitants in the United States and only about two million negroes. In the rapid increase of the white race and the gradual decrease of the negro, lies the true and only possible solution of the negro question. Let us then trouble ourselves no longer about the negroes. They are free not by your acts or mine, not by their own exertions, but by the unforeseen result of a series of great events.

The termination of the late war, which ended in the military vindication of the Government, has brought into existence an imperial power greater by far than that of the most powerful European monarchy. There is opened up before us a career of splendor and grandeur, a magnificent history to be wrought out, far greater indeed than that of ancient Rome. There is a course, however, through which we must pass. Let us then cast aside, as unworthy of intelligent freemen, the prejudices of the past. Let the dead bury the dead, and instead of wasting our energies in mourning over what can never return, let us cast our eyes hopefully to the future. In the dark ages of the world they are said to have had magical mirrors, on which, if a man looked, he might see reflected all the future events of his life. Nature holds up her enchanted mirror to us, and in the moving images and changing scenery it presents, we may discern what we are about to be.

The future of this great country must be determined and controlled by intellect. The social machine, like the body of man, is composed of parts, each of which has its own appropriate duties to perform.—The hopes of all enlightened governments must be in universal education, giving to all the opportunity of improvement up to the point that nature will permit in each. We might learn something in this respect even of the Chinese. In China every one is educated. In every child that is born, the State as well as the parent has a right—all are compelled to go to school The most intelligent boys in school are pushed forward into academies; then those distinguished above the others for application are sent to college. The most successful in acquiring knowledge in college are then transferred to active life as officers of the government, first occupying subordinate positions as superintendents of small districts of country. Those who display great capacity as superintendents are then promoted to the government of provinces. Those who excel as governors are finally taken as counsellors and guides of the Imperial authority.

The General then referred to the delusions to which ignorance had for centuries given implicit credence, but which had now vanished under the searching eye of learning. He said: "These delusions have vanished, together with the night to which they belonged, but they were the accepted truth of fifteen hundred years. To support them a larger amount of human testimony might be adduced than could be brought to bear on any other matter of belief in the entire history of the human race." He referred to the rejection of these impostures by the people of the United States; referred to those real miracles accomplished by science and art; to the astonishing results of the late war, and to the fact that Americans were accused of attempting to erect an Empire on the ruins of the Republic. He said:

"We do indeed intend to establish an empire, but not an empire with an emperor at its head. Not indeed an empire like that of the Romans of old, or of Great Britain in India, who subjugated nations and coined the sweat and tears of the oppressed into gold. Not an empire like that of the first Napoleon, who placed his brothers upon the thrones of ruined States and threw his iron fingers like a vice around the throats of conquered nations. But our empire is one containing four millions of square miles of territory, susceptible of a high order of agricultural improvement; a country washed by two great oceans on the east and west, intersected by the most magnificent rivers and string of fresh water lakes; a country able to support more than two hundred millions of inhabitants. And when this vast domain is peopled by two hundred million educated and enlightened freemen—when every acre is improved and beautified like a garden from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the snow fields of Sitka to the Gulf of Mexico, then will the idea of the immortal framers of the Declaration of Independence be fully realized."

At the conclusion of Gen. Crawford's address the audience was dismissed with the benediction by Rev. J. B. Quigg.

At four o'clock the Company was again formed and proceeded to the College, where the remainder of the afternoon was spent in manual exercise. The day passed off pleasantly, and without accident. Business was almost entirely suspended, and the people generally participated in the exercises of the day with apparent interest.

At night the Band serenaded General Crawford at his residence, and were hospitably entertained.

Town Improvements.—Messrs. J. T. Dodd & Son have just completed for Capt. John Russell a two-story and attic frame house, on High street, near the wharf.—It occupies the site of the house destroyed by fire some years since, and presents a very neat and inviting appearance.

Mr. Wm. O. Smith has recently put up for Mr. R. S. Usilton a neat two-story frame house on the upper part of Cannon street. It has since been sold to Major Richard Smyth, and is occupied by Rev. J. B. Quigg.

Messrs. Stuart & Bro. are now erecting for Mrs. Kate E. Davis a two-story and attic frame house, with double back building, on High street, near the bank. It will present a very handsome appearance when finished, and be occupied by the owner.

Messrs. Adkinson & Carroll are building a small frame house for Mrs. Sarah J. Rasin, on High street, above Kent.

Mr. R. B. Russell has purchased of Mr. R. S. Usilton the lot on the corner of Mill and Cannon streets, and proposes to build upon it shortly.

Several members of the Building Association are in treaty for a lot of sufficient size for the erection of several houses, and if successful, they will build so soon as the necessary arrangements can be made.

The main street of the town, a half mile in length, is now well built up on both sides, there remaining but one or two vacant lots, not for sale. There is some difficulty in obtaining suitable lots for building purposes, and if gentlemen who have such will put them in the market at a reasonable price, they will readily command purchasers. The stringency in the money market has prevented several persons from building, and so soon as it subsides we expect to see new houses rising up in all directions.

Meeting of the Alumni.—We are requested to state that there will be a meeting of the graduates and former students of Washington College, in the chapel, on Tuesday, 13th inst., at 4 P. M., for the purpose of reorganizing the society of *Alumni*, and to elect an orator to address the society at its next annual meeting.

We heartily endorse this movement.—These associations are pleasant reunions. They transplant us back to our happiest hours—the bright and joyous days of youth and approaching manhood.

County Taxes.—The County Commissioners have declared the levy for the present year at one dollar and twenty-six cents on the hundred dollars, being six cents less than last year, divided as follows: County expenses 61 cts., public schools 27 cts., railroad bonds 19 cts., State tax 19 cts. The levy list will be published next week.

Camp Meeting.—Wednesday, the 21st instant, is the day appointed for selecting tent ground, &c., for the camp meeting in Baker's woods, which commences on the 30th instant. All who propose to tent should be present on that day. We understand the indications are favorable for a large encampment, but there will be room for all who may desire to tent. It is expected that Rev. Henry Slicer, D.D., of Baltimore, will occupy the stand on Sabbath morning.

Washington College.—The annual commencement of this College will take place on Wednesday next. The address before the Mount Vernon Literary Society will be delivered on Tuesday evening by S. H. Bradley, Esq., of Centreville.

Picnic.—The M. E. Sabbath School of this town spent a very pleasant day in the woods on Wednesday. They had a good dinner, speaking, singing, swinging, ice cream and cake in abundance, and a good time generally.

Appointment.—Mr. T. Waters Russell has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for this (the fourth) district, in place of Wm. Bacchus, Esq., resigned.

The members of the Young Men's Christian Association are requested to meet at the Chapel on Wednesday evening next. Business of importance claims the attention of every member.

The Excursion from Chester river to Annapolis on the steamer Isaac P. Smith, on Wednesday last, was a very pleasant affair—affording recreation and enjoyment to the large company on board, without any accident or disorder to mar the pleasure of any.

John R. Elbin, who was convicted at the April term of the Circuit Court for Kent Co., for shooting Sam'l Q. Meredith, and sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and to undergo a confinement of three months in the jail at Centreville, has been pardoned by the Governor.

J. W. W. Woodford has taken the contract for carrying the mails between Chestertown and Centreville.

Mr. Colburn, the new postmaster for Centreville, entered upon the discharge of his duties on the 1st instant.

Baltimore Price Current

[Corrected from the Sun of Thursday.]

Wheat—White	$1.50a1.55
" Choice Red	1.55a1.60
" Medium and good red	1.45
Corn—Good to prime White	93a98
" " " Yellow	89a95
Oats	70a75

DIED,

Near Kennedyville, on Thursday night last, Mrs. SARAH C KENNEDY, wife of W. A. Kennedy, in the 32d year of her age.

The funeral service will take place at Shrewsbury Church at 10 o'clock to-morrow (Sunday) morning

FOUND, in Chestertown, on the night of June 22d, a SHAWL, which the owner can have by calling at the Kent News Office, identifying it, and paying cost of advertising.
July 10, 1869—3t.

HOUSE TO RENT.

For the balance of the year, the DWELLING HOUSE in Queen Street, lately occupied by JOHN RUSSELL.
July 10, 1869—tf.

Magistrates' Notice.

The undersigned Justices of the Peace, hereby give notice to all parties interested, that from this date the CASH for all Fees for acknowledgments of papers, affidavits and original civil process, will be demanded.
JAMES GRAVES,
jo10-3t. T. W. RUSSELL.

Washington College.

THE ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES will be held in the public hall of the College on WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst., beginning at 10, A. M.

On the evening of the 13th, at 8, P. M., the Annual Address before the Mount Vernon Literary Society will be delivered by STEPHEN H. BRADLEY, Esq., of Queen Anne's.

The friends of the College and the public generally are earnestly invited to attend.
R. C. BERKELEY, Principal.
July 10, 1869—1t.

Railroad Notice.

THE stockholders of the Kent County Railroad Company are hereby notified that an instalment of SIX DOLLARS AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER SHARE OF STOCK has been called for by resolution of the Board of Directors of said Company, payable to the Treasurer on or before the First day of September next. C. T. WESTCOTT, Sec'y.
July 10, 1869—8t.

Notice to Collectors.

ORDERED by the County Commissioners for Kent county, that all Collectors of County Taxes that have not had a full settlement with the Commissioners, be notified through the papers to meet them in their office

On Wednesday, the 10th of August next,

prepared for settlement.
JOHN RUSSELL,
Clerk Kent County Commissioners.
July 10, 1869—5t.

Attention Peach Growers.

100,000 PEACH BOXES of every style, now on hand and for sale at cheapest prices in the State. Our manufacturing facilities enable us to undersell any other manufacturer. ALLEN & UPTON,
Steam Box Factory, Furniture Works, Planing Mill, No. 13 Granby st., near the Falls.
Lumber Yard, No. 56 West Falls Avenue.
July 10, 1869—1m*

FRUIT JARS.

72 DOZEN of the HERO and JEM JARS. They are the best Jar offered for sale in this market. Every Lady that has used them will testify to the fact. Many Ladies have offered their names as References.
For sale by WM. A. VICKERS.
July 10, 1869.

Especial Notice!

THE GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES of all kinds of goods we announce in today's paper, is for the want of MONEY. We have heavy demands to meet, and will thank our friends for as early settlement as they can make, to enable us to meet our immediate wants.

☞ CASH BUYERS and punctual paying customers will find it to their interest to examine the GREATEST BARGAINS offered in Chestertown. Respectfully,
July 10, 1869. WM. A. VICKERS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1861 — REMOVAL

JACOB HARLEY,
JEWELER,

Invites his patrons and the public generally, to his New Store, No. 1320 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA, where they will find a large and well selected stock of DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, WATCHES, CLOCKS, SILVER and PLATED WARE, at moderate prices.

N. B.—Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired. Jewelry and Silver Ware of all kind made to order. jy10 6m.

Notice to Creditors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of JOHN BOSEE, late of said County, deceased.

All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, on or before the 11th day of January, 1870 otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit in said estate.

Given under my hand and seal this 6th day of July, 1869.
jy10-4t. JOHN R. BOSEE. Executor.

☞ DR C. G GARRISON *warrants a* CURE for RHEUMATISM and ASTHMA.
Call or address
DR. C. G GARRISON,
No. 211 South 8th St., Philadelphia.
July 10, 1869.

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
CHESTERTOWN, June 29, 1869.

Ordered, by the Commissioners of Chestertown, that whenever a horse or other animal dies within the limits of Chestertown, the owner or owners of such animal shall remove the same one mile therefrom, or bury the same on the suburbs thereof.

By order, J. L. RINGGOLD, Pres't.
T. W. Russell, Clerk. jy3-3t.

CAMP MEETING.

20 Large size CANVAS TENTS, in complete order, for rent or sale. Apply to
jy3 4t A. M RUSSELL, Agent.

PEACH BOXES FOR SALE.

Purchasers can rely on being supplied promptly with a FIRST CLASS BOX at 20 cts., by leaving their orders with
jy3-3m. A. M. RUSSELL, Agent.

To Land Buyers.

BEING well acquainted with the soil and location of Tide Water, Virginia, I offer my services, for the next three months, to accompany parties visiting the State with a view to purchase or lease.
ALEX BOGG, Chestertown, Md.
Washington College, July 3, 1869.
References:—Geo. B. Westcott, W. N. E. Wickes, Judge Wickes, J. A. Pearce, R. Hynson, T. W. Eliason, J. K. Hines, Hon. George Vickers. 3m.

FRUIT JARS.

THE HERO and ALL RIGHT,
The Best and Cheapest—Try them.
For sale by E. W. PURNELL,
jy3. Galena.

VALUABLE FARM
ON CHESTER RIVER,
AT PUBLIC SALE.

THE undersigned, as Attorney for the heirs at law of Richard Embry, deceased, will offer at Public Sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY,

The Thirty-first day of July, 1869,

at 12 o'clock, M., at the Brick Hotel in Millington, Kent county, Maryland, the FARM in said county, of which the said Richard Embry died seized. The Farm is

SITUATED ON CHESTER RIVER,

about 1½ miles from Millington, where the Queen Anne's and Kent Railroad, now nearly ready for the cars, will have a Depot; about one-half mile from Shadding Reach Landing, and three miles from the Steamboat Landing at Crumpton. The facilities for transportation of produce to market are therefore very great.

This farm contains

About 115 Acres,

is divided into five fields, and is well fenced. The soil is naturally good, and has had two dressings of lime.

The Improvements

are a Two-Story
FRAME DWELLING,

all necessary Out-buildings, in good condition.

A Peach Orchard

of 600 Young Trees in full bearing, and an APPLE ORCHARD.

TERMS OF SALE:

One-third cash or in sixty days, and the balance in equal instalments in twelve, twenty-four and thirty-six months from the day of sale, with interest from the 1st of January next, to be secured by notes or bonds, with approved sureties.

Rents of present year reserved. Possession given first of January next.
GEORGE VICKERS.

N. B.—Mr. Wm. Rolph, who occupies the premises, will take pleasure in showing the same to persons wishing to purchase.
Chestertown, July 3, 1869—ts.

A TRACT OF LAND,

LYING IN QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY, about five miles from the town of Millington, and about two miles and a half from Sudlersville, containing

387 ACRES,

will be exposed to public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY,

The Thirty-first day of July, 1869,

at half-past eleven o'clock, A. M. at the Brick Hotel in Millington, Kent county, Md.

This land is divided by the public road into two parcels of nearly equal quantities, and will be sold as a whole or in parcels to suit purchasers. About one-fourth of the land is arable, with DWELLING and Out-Buildings. The residue is in

Wood & Timber.

The Railroad is within about two miles, and it is supposed there will be a station within that distance.

This property is occupied by J. W. Hess and Patrick Haley, as tenants, who will shew it to any who may call. It was formerly occupied by Mr. Samuel Lane, and lies on the main road from Sudlersville to Smyrna.

As the owner is determined to sell, those who may wish to purchase may obtain a good bargain by attending the sale.

THE TERMS OF SALE,

are as follows:—One-third cash, or in sixty days: the balance in six, twelve and eighteen months, payable in three equal instalments, and to be satisfactorily secured Possession on the first day of January next, when interest will commence.
GEORGE VICKERS,
Agent and Attorney.
Chestertown, July 3, 1869—tds.

B. B. KING. E. L. USILTON. WM. PELL.

KING, USILTON & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
COUNTRY PRODUCE,
213 North Water St. and 216 Delaware Ave.
PHILADELPHIA.

Our arrangements are such as will enable us to give entire satisfaction to all who may consign us FRUIT or PRODUCE of any kind.

References:—Lewin Usilton, Jas A Rossberry, John M. Hudson, Dr. Hamon, Wm. W. Parks, and others. je26-tf.

SHAW BROTHERS,
Produce Commission Merchants,
310 *and* 312 *North Water Street,*
PHILADELPHIA.

TO PEACH GROWERS.—Having an experience of ten years in the sale of Peaches and all kinds of Fruits, growers will find it to their advantage, if they will favor us with their consignments, which will receive prompt and personal attention.

Care will be taken in the prompt return of all baskets and packages.

Thankful for past favors, we respectfully solicit a continuance of your patronage.
Very respectfully,
SHAW BROTHERS,
jy3-3m. 310 & 312 North Water Street

At a Meeting of the shareholders of the BARNARD WHARF COMPANY, Col. George Gale was called to the Chair and Wm. S. Busick appointed Secretary.

On motion, H. T. Jump, Norris Barnard and J. Wright Howard were unanimously elected Directors to manage the affairs of the Company for one year from this date, June 19th, 1869.
GEO. GALE, Chairman.
WM. S. BUSICK, Sec'y. je26-3t.

BOOKS.—A bound volume of the "Chestertown Telegraph," dating from 1826 to 1830, and the first volume of "Napoleon's Caesar," &c., have been borrowed from a gentleman in Chestertown. The borrower will receive the thanks of the owner if he will return or leave them at the Kent News office.
July 3, 1869—3t.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the Bond of William J. Jones, late Constable, are respectfully notified to leave the same with S. S. USILTON, Esq., at James Graves' office.
jy3-3t. WM. T BAKER.

PEACH BOXES.
For Sale by
JOSEPH TURNER,
je26-tf. Still Pond P O.

FOR SALE.
50,000 PEACH BOXES,
Price 20 cents at Buck Neck, also on hand assortment Peach and Picking Baskets.
JOHN BELL & BRO,
June 26th, 1869—3t. Buck Neck.

FOR SALE,
A PEACH WAGON,
Capable of carrying 60 boxes or 80 baskets of Peaches. The body and springs will be sold without the wheels, if desired. Enquire at the "Kent News" Office. je26-3t.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber has for sale three or four FRESH MILCH COWS, on reasonable terms.
JOHN GREENWOOD, of Wm
June 25, 1869—3t*

Crockery Ware Very Cheap.

SUCH AS WASH BOWLS & PITCHERS, CUPS AND SAUCERS, DISHES, Plates, Bowls, Pitchers, Tea Pots, &c., for sale fully 25 per cent. below the average market price, at the Up Town Cheap Store.
je19—4t. MRS. S. E. BARRETT.