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The Kent News.

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Saturday, Aug. 27, 1870

PRIMARY MEETINGS!

THE DEMOCRATIC CONSERVATIVE VOTERS OF KENT COUNTY are requested to meet in their respective Election Districts at the usual places for holding primary meetings

ON SATURDAY,

The Third day of September next,

AT THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.,

for the purpose of selecting Delegates to assemble in County Convention, to be held in Chestertown, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of Sept. thereafter, for the purpose of sending delegates to represent Kent county in the Congressional Convention to be held at Cambridge on Thursday, the 15th day of September, 1870.

By order of the State Central Committee:

JAMES A. PEARCE,
RICHARD C. JOHNSON,
RICHARD W. JONES.

Aug. 20, 1870.

THE DISTRICT MEETINGS NEXT SATURDAY.—We cannot too strongly urge upon Democrats and Conservatives the importance of attending the primary meetings to be held next Saturday afternoon at three o'clock. It is a reproach to many of our voters that they can scarcely be induced to take an active part in a canvass that does not involve the election of county officers. Offices of higher trust and importance seem to be regarded by them as matters of secondary importance; and a faithful and efficient representation in the councils of the nation concerns them less than the success of a favorite for an inferior place. It is hoped that this may no longer be said of any, but that all will learn to regard such matters according to their magnitude and importance. The district meetings next Saturday should be generally attended in order that the steps to be taken for the thorough organization of the party in all the school districts may be a success. It will be of little use to appoint persons on committees for that purpose who do not feel sufficient interest in the success of the party to attend the district meetings. As we have before remarked, our opponents have been actively at work for some time, and they are no doubt astonished at our apathy and indifference. We have not a day to lose, and unless the time is improved the consequences may be disastrous. The campaign upon which we have entered is one of no ordinary character, and the issues to be decided involve interests paramount to any which have heretofore been submitted to the arbitrament of the ballot.

THE Second Annual Fair of the Maryland State Agricultural and Mechanical Association will be held at the Pimlico grounds, near Baltimore, on Tuesday, September 27th, and continue four days.

EDITORIAL EXCURSION.—The Editorial Association of our State has accepted the kind invitation of the Northern Central Railroad Company, to make an excursion over their road to Niagara Falls, in special cars, and will start from Baltimore on the 6th of September.

THE VILLAGE CAMP, in this town, which was commenced on Monday evening last, will be continued next week. The services have been well attended and considerable interest manifested.

LOOK TO YOUR DRILLS.—Messrs. Chapman & Lambert give notice to farmers that they are prepared to repair the Bickford & Huffman drill, or to furnish any part that may be needed.

THE Louisiana Radicals are sterling in their loyalty. In their Convention they declare that "we adhere to the principles of equal rights to all mankind, whether at the ballot-box, in the public schools, or in the pursuit of business, without distinction of caste, race or nationality."

These are the principles, too, of our Maryland Radicals, but they have not the honesty and courage to declare them in like terms. Meaning in truth here what their fellow-partisans mean in Louisiana; but seeking to conceal and evade it in purpose by obscure language.

Why not speak out boldly and with none to make you afraid?"

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING BROKEN UP IN A ROW.—A mass meeting of the Republicans (white and colored) of the third congressional district, comprising a portion of Baltimore city, was announced to take place on Monday night last, at Mt. Vernon Hall, Howard street, to be conducted under the auspices of the General Adam E. King club of that district, but which was marked by such general confusion that progress was impossible. The friends of R. Stockett Matthews, Esq., a rival candidate, also attended in large numbers, and seemed determined to break up the meeting. General King attempted to speak, but the confusion was so great he could not be heard. In vain was the crowd appealed to by the chairman—he said that Gen. King was a good republican, and asked the meeting to hear him, and if they did not choose to vote for him, to vote against him. If Mr. Matthews was there, he would say let him be heard; but, for God's sake, hear General King. The General again attempted to speak, but it was no use, the confusion becoming greater than ever, and the meeting adjoured amid the wildest disorder.

KIRK'S Lieutenant Colonel has been imprisoned in the common jail at Salisbury, North Carolina, in default of bail required of him by the United States Court. Kirk is at a neighboring railway station entirely quiet.

THE RESTORATION OF LAW IN NORTH CAROLINA.—Governor Holden, of North Carolina, and his subordinate, Kirk, who before the late election, were arresting scores of innocent men on false charges, have been compelled, by the interposition of the United States Judge Brooks, not only to relinquish their prisoners, whom Judge Brooks has discharged from custody, but have been themselves subjected to processes which may possibly compel Kirk, the military tool of Holden, to account for his arbitrary proceedings.—Some of our Southern contemporaries congratulate themselves that retribution is not only overtaking the North Carolina tyrants, but by a happy chance it is reaching them through Federal interposition. The crime of depriving innocent citizens of their liberty certainly deserves retribution of some kind, though it is not easy to understand how such an enormity could be ventured upon by the authorities of any State without a strong conviction that it could be perpetrated with impunity. It must have been assumed that the alleged outrages and murders in North Carolina would have been accepted by the dominant party in the Federal government without any investigation until the election, in whose results it was interested, had ended. At any rate, arrests were made and citizens imprisoned, and not until the election is over are they restored to their liberty.

Governor Holden, since the election, has written to Judge Pearson, the State Judge, whose judicial authority and writ he caused Kirk to disregard, asseverating his readiness, now that "the safety of the State will justify it," to have the civil power restored and the writs of habeas corpus obeyed, upon which Judge Pearson takes care to remind him, that "receiving the return after the delay to which you allude, of several weeks, is not to be taken as concurring on my part in the necessity for the delay, or as assuming any portion of the responsibility in regard to it. The entire responsibility rested on you. I was unwilling to plunge the State into a civil war upon a mere question of time." Meanwhile, however, the Federal Judge has done his duty in the premises. Thus the whole action of the State authorities looks very much as if the whole thing, as charged at the time, was an attempt to prevent a free election by intimidation and terror. The result of such tactics having been the opposite of what was intended, it may suggest to the radical politicians that if they would have their party prosper, force is not the most effective instrument to be employed in other States for that purpose.—*Balt. Sun.*

DARING ROBBERIES.—On Friday night of last week the most daring robberies were committed upon a number of families in Easton that we have ever known perpetrated in our town. The bed room of Mr. William Grace was entered and his watch and pocket book taken therefrom. The dwelling of Captain W. H. Smith was entered and a gold watch belonging to Mrs. Smith taken. The residence of Mr. James H. Greenhawlk was entered and his watch and pocket book taken from his bed room. The residence of Mr. N. Tuthill was entered and a gold watch, valued at $150, and a breast pin taken from his wife's dress, both taken from the bed room in which Mr. N. and his wife were sleeping. The residence of Mr. C. Gattin was also entered, but Mr. Mullikin, the brother-in-law of Mr. Gattin, being awake at the time, called to know who it was, and frightened the thief off. We learn that Dr. N. Pinkney's residence was also entered on Saturday night and a gold watch taken therefrom. On Sunday night last the residence of Mr. William B. Townsend was entered, and a watch belonging to Mr. Thomas Conner was taken. Such outrages as these, so bold and determined, are enough to arouse our citizens to self protection, and to guard their own property. A strong watch could be appointed by the authorities, but that might not accomplish the object, for while the guard might be in one part of the town a house in another section might be plundered. Let every one securely fasten up his windows and doors, arm himself with a gun or pistol, and when he goes to sleep let him not sleep as though it was his last sleep, but train himself so as to be easily awakened or to awake several times during the night, and we will venture to assert that instead of these thieves finding every one napping, they themselves will be put to sleep.—*Easton (Md.) Gazette.*

THE National Convention of the Local Preachers of the M. E. Church will be held in Philadelphia, October 15th to 18th, 1870. The local or conference associations, which have not already done so, are requested to elect delegates without delay. Any local preacher, where there is no organized association, is entitled to attend as a self-constituted delegate.

A RIOT took place at Fall River, R. I., on Wednesday, occasioned by "strikers" attacking operatives in some of the cotton mills as they were on their way home from work. The police could not disperse the mob. The fire department came to the assistance of the police, threw water upon the combatants, and cooled their passions. This novel style of cold water treatment restored quiet to the town.

CHOKED BY CORN.—A little daughter of Mr. Jos. Lankford, in Somerset county, while eating corn at dinner, on Friday, got choked, and after being temporarily relieved for a short time only, died about six o'clock P. M. same day. The little girl was about three years of age.

IT is conceded on all hands that Hon. Benjamin T. Biggs is entitled to re-nomination for another term in Congress.—Of course he will be elected.—*Delaware Statesman.*

REV. W. W. GARDINER, of Bethel College, in Kentucky, declined the honor of D. D. because he thinks "distinctive titles are improper among brethren."

Governor Holden, of North Carolina, it is reported, will be impeached by the Conservatives of the State, who claim to have sufficient evidence for his conviction.

PRESIDENT GRANT has issued a proclamation declaring the neutrality of the United States in the European war.

A WISCONSIN farmer wants to know what his class of people are coming to when it takes ten bushels of wheat to buy a pair of boots.

WAR NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The most desperate battle that has yet occured between the French and Prussian armies took place on Thursday of last week at Gravelotte, near Metz, and not far from the scene of former conflicts.—King William sends the following despatch dated the evening of the battle:

"The French army was attacked to-day west of Metz. Its position was very strong. My command, after a conflict of nine hours' duration, totally routed the French forces, intercepted their communications with Paris, and threw them back upon Metz."

In a letter to the Queen, King William says: "About 8.30 P. M. fighting ceased gradually. The troops have performed miracles of valor against an enemy equally brave, who withdrew by inches, resuming the offensive again to be repulsed. I cannot foretell the enemy's fate. I shrink from learning our losses." He does not, in this communication, appear to treat the event as a great victory, but rather as a day's dear fighting. On the other hand a dispatch is announced by the French government from General Bazaine, in which he states that after a battle of nine hours he held all of his positions. Yet unofficial reports from English, Prussian and American sources assign the victory to King William.

Mr. Murat Halstead, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, who is at the seat of war in Europe, telegraphs to that paper on the 21st as follows: "I was present at the battle of Gravelotte on Thursday. The King of Prussia, Count Bismarck and General Sheridan were on the field. It was the third and great battle for the road from Metz to Paris. The French were outnumbered and beaten back to the walls of Metz. The slaughter on both sides was horrible. I walked seven miles over the fields, which were strewn thick with dead men and horses. The lines of the battle were marked with the dead."

The latest intelligence shows that there has been no further fightiug, and is very contradictory as to the positions of the two great armies. Despatches from London contradict the statement that Bazaine has left Metz, and marched northwestward to Montmedy. They say that he is still at Metz, isolated and with the armies of Prince Frederick Charles and Gen. Steinmetz still posted in strong force west of that position. The divisions of McMahon and Failly have reached Chalons, and have been reinforced until they have now a force of 150,000 men in that vicinity. The army of the Crown Prince Frederick William has halted at St. Dizier, about fifteen miles southwest of Metz, for the purpose of reinforcing the army gathered there. With this exception the situation has not changed since Sunday, and both sides are busy filling up their ranks and supplying the losses occasioned by the great battles.

Paris is represented as being exuberantly confident of the success of the French arms; the city is declared ready to receive the enemy whenever he may make his appearance; the imperial loan has been taken with enthusiasm and is quoted at the same rate as rentes, and altogether a decided change has come over the sentiment and conduct of the people.

The Prussian loss so far is stated at 120,000 men killed and wounded. The French loss is said to be much less.

"PRUSSIA."—Every Prussian subject is enrolled in the army upon reaching the age of twenty, and serves three years in the regular army, four in the reserves, and nine in the "Landwher," or militia. Even at the age of fifty he is not exempt from military duty, but is then enrolled in the "Landsturm," or "home guard." On a peace footing, a Prussian regiment consists of three battalions, numbering 518 each; in war, the battalions are increased to 1,002 each.

"Prussia proper" contains 24,043,296 inhabitants; the North-German Confederation, including Prussia, 29,910,377; the population of the South-German States is 8,611,522, making the total population of all the countries under the military leadership of King William 38,521,900. That of France is 38,192,094.—*N. Y. Journal Commerce.*

THE FRIGHTFUL SLAUGHTER.—King William says of his last terrible battle that he "shrinks from learning his losses."—How prodigious, then, the slaughter must have been may be partly guessed from the fact that, in a previous dispatch, the King had reported a destruction of forty thousand men, while the carnage seems to have been as terrific in some proceding battles. The French estimate that the Prussians have lost ninety thousand, killed and wounded, since crossing the frontier seems moderate. On their part, the Prussians claim to have put fifty thousand French *hors du combat*. What we know certainly is that wherever the needle gun and the chassepot, the mitrailleuse and the Prussian field gun begin their work, there is not only war but massacre. The towns and the railroad trains are filled with wounded, and every day the slaughter goes on. The terrible destructiveness predicted for modern arms is more than realized.

TERROR OF THE BAYONET.—There are two things of which the Prussians seem to be particularly afraid—the mitrailleurs and the bayonet charge—and during the present war they have constantly endeavored to avoid coming in contact with either. In order to secure their comparative safety they entrench themselves behind no matter what, and manifest a special dread of the *armes blanches*, as the French call their bayonets. In the battle of the 6th, three hundred men of the Twenty-fourth Regiment, (French line,) becoming suddenly without ammunition while exposed to a heavy fire, marched straight up to the enemy with their bayonets, amid a shower of shot. When within fifty yards, the Prussians took to flight and broke their ranks, but the charging party was not in sufficient force to pursue its advantage.—*War Cor. N. Y. Times.*

HORACE GREELY gives colored folks some good advice in an article on a colored convention. He says to them:

"Never resent nor depreciate the application to yourselves of the term negroes. It means that you are, in contradistinction to your fellow citizens, black; and that is the literal fact. It is your power to make the disignation one of honor and pride by simply behaving better than other men—which cannot be very difficult.

PARIS VS. RICHMOND.—The loss of a battle in which but a single wing of an immense army was engaged, say 40,000 out of 250,000 men, two hundred miles off, has thrown Paris, a city of two millions of souls, into apparent consternation. An easy promenade there by the Prussians in the course of a few weeks, is anticipated by many journals in this country and in Great Britain. If such an event is realized it will strongly contrast the American with the French style of fighting. In 1861 the United States called out as large an army to conquer the South, which did not exceed six million of white people, as the Prussians have to overthrow the empire of France, with its forty millions of people. The objective point was Richmond, the Southern capital. It was but one hundred and twenty miles from Washington. Hardly any regular fortifications existed until the confines of Richmond were approached. Yet, with over one million men in arms, we failed to capture Richmond for four long years. Army after army was launched against it, commanded by our ablest officers. They were repeatedly beaten and turned back. Such was the way in which the American citizens in the South, contended for their capital. Unlike Paris, it did not have in its own population men sufficient to combat an army of hundreds of thousands. But the Southern people were desperately in earnest, and fought in that spirit. If Paris is taken in a short time it will be because the French nation is not united, and will not rally in behalf of the government. They have resources enough to keep all Europe at bay for years, if they were united among themselves.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

THE END OF THE CARPET-BAGGER.—The New York Journal of Commerce congratulates the country upon the auspicious signs which show that "the sun of carpet-bag misgovernment is setting at the South," and that "the day of military interference with elections is passing away." It says:

The carpet-bagger and the bayonet have been, since the war, the twin oppressors of the beaten South. They have always been found together. The carpet-bagger has always invoked the aid of the bayonet against the peaceful opposition that would have overthrown him in a fair election, and the bayonet has always stood by the carpet-bagger.

NEW MODE OF RAISING MONEY.—All sorts of dodges are resorted to in a great city to make money. The most novel one heard of lately is that practiced by a sharper in New York. He is charged with starting a bogus Masonic lodge, and initiating therein victims at the rate of $20 per head. Some twenty of his victims are ready to appear against him.—He is under arrest.

SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS.—This medical beverage is manufactured by the proprietor at Schiedam, Holland, expressly for medical use, and is not only warranted free from all deleterious compounds, but of the best possible quality, and is the only alcoholic beverage that has the endorsement of the medical faculty. Put up in quart and pint bottles. For sale by all druggists and grocers.

Baltimore Price Current

[Corrected from the Sun of Thursday.]

WHEAT—White	$1.25a1.50
" Choice Red	1.50a1.55
" Medium and good red	1.35a1.38
CORN—White	80a1.00
" Yellow	1.00a1.00
OATS	47a48

DIED:

On the morning of the 15th inst., MATTIE OLEVIA, youngest daughter of William T. and Fannie Hepbron, aged 7 months.

Dearest daughter, thou hast left us,
Here thy loss we deeply feel;
But 'tis God that hath bereft us,
He can all our sorrow heal.

Departed this life Aug. 18th, SALLIE T., daughter of James H. and the late Sallie A. T. Baker, aged 7 months and 12 days.

The angels came for her,—
Our beautiful one!
In the light of her morning,
At set of the sun;
And they wafted her upward
On pinions of love,
And she left us all weeping—
Our darling! our love!

Beloved of the angels,
They could spare her no more,
Lest she'd struggle and faint
On earth's wearisome shore.
So they wooed her, and won her
Away from our nest,
And her bird-notes are warbled
On her good Saviour's breast.

The angels came for her,
The brightness grew dim,
And fainter and fainter
The seraphim's hymn;
And we felt that the spell
Of a withering blight,
Enshrouded our hearts
With the darkness of night.

But the sighs, and the tears,
And the prayers offered up,
Overflowing the brim
Of this life's bitter cup,
Will be turned into joys,
Is the promise that's given,
If the incense ascends
On faith's wings, up to Heaven.

LOST, on Tuesday, the 16th, on the road between Chestertown and Kennedyville, a PURSE, containing a dollar note and some small change; also two Breast Pins, one the society pin of Washington College, the other a silver pin with an initial. A suitable reward will be paid if left at the store of T. W. Ellison & Son, Chestertown. ag27-3t.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

MISS MOLLIE USILTON will open a School for Small Children, on MONDAY, Sept. 12th, in the room in Mrs. Stanley's house formerly occupied by Miss Wingate. Terms moderate.
Chestertown, Aug. 27—3t.

Miss Redue's School.

MISS REDUE will resume the duties of her School on the first Monday in September. Terms, per quarter, four, six and seven dollars, according to standing. In the Fall quarter, and also in the Winter quarter, there will be an extra charge of one dollar.

No deduction will be made for lost time, except in cases of long spells of sickness.

Extras: French, three dollars; Music on the Piano, ten dollars. aug27-2t.

Seed Wheat, Seed Wheat.

FARMERS look to your interest, and change your Seed Wheat, whatever be your location. By making a judicious selection of Seed you will have no just cause to complain of a short crop, but in many cases find it nearly doubled. SEED WHEAT of the most approved varieties, from the North, South and West. New crop of CLOVER, TIMOTHY and Orchard Grass Seeds. Samples and prices sent by mail.

Address C. B. ROGERS,
Seed Merchant, 133 Market Street,
aug27-3t. Philadelphia.

Notice to Road Supervisors.

ORDERED, that Supervisors be required to deposit their bills with the County Commissioners for examination at least two weeks before they can be passed.
aug27-3t. JOHN RUSSELL, Clerk.

Trustee's Sale

—OF—

Valuable Land near Chestertown,

AND DESIRABLE

TOWN PROPERTY.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Circuit Court for Kent county, as a Court of Equity, and passed in a cause in said Court wherein S. Franklin Smith is complainant and Anna Maria Smith and others are defendants, the undersigned as Trustee, will offer at public sale at the Voshell House in Chestertown, on

Tuesday, the 20th September, 1870

At 11 o'clock, A. M., all that

TRACT OF LAND

situated on the road from Chestertown to Kennedyville, of which the late Samuel A. Smith died seized, and which lays between the lands of Simon Wickes on both sides, and about a mile and a half from Chestertown.

This Tract contains

33 Acres, 3 Roods, 27 Perches,

more or less, and lies immediately on the line of the Kent County Railroad, now in process of construction at that point. The soil is kind and productive, and the location extremely desirable. A rare chance is offered here for securing a small but productive and valuable farm. There are no buildings on the place.

ALSO, ALL THAT

HOUSE AND LOT

situated in Chestertown on High St., opposite the Voshell House, designated on the plot of said town as part of lot No. 84. This lot is improved by a FRAME DWELLING two stories and a half high, with basement room, lately occupied by Samuel A. Smith, dec'd, as his residence. This house is well located on the main street of the town, has a number of good rooms, ample for a large family, and is in good repair. There is also a yard attached to the house.

Adjoining the dwelling, and on the same lot is a FRAME STORE HOUSE, now occupied by J. K. Aldridge, Esq., as a tin and stove house. This is an excellent stand for trade and accommodates a large and important business. This lot will be offered either together with the dwelling, or separately, as may be deemed expedient on the day of sale.

THE TERMS prescribed by the decree are $500 cash on each separate piece of property; the balance in three equal instalments in two, three and four years from the day of sale, to be secured by the bond of the purchaser, with security to be approved by the Trustee. Possession of town property given January 1st, 1871. Possession of farm given after removal of corn crop now growing, in season to seed wheat.—Deed and stamps at cost of purchasers.

J. A. PEARCE, Trustee.
Aug. 27, 1870—ts.

Look! Look! Look!

No longer any need of the perplexity of having Clothes half washed, Worn, Torn and Buttonless, Soap wasted, and one or two days consumed in washing by the old wash-board system, when you can buy

DOTY'S WASHER

LATELY MUCH IMPROVED

AND THE NEW

Universal Clothes Wringer.

Hear what leading Journals say:

"It is worth one dollar per week in any family."—*New York Tribune.*

"We do not hesitate to give it the preference."—*American Agriculturist.*

"It really merits all the good that can be said of it."—*Rural New Yorker.*

A host of other papers say just as much in favor of the WASHER AND WRINGER.

You have only to use them to appreciate them, as they are the real genius in the way of getting washing done expeditiously and satisfactorily.

The best of Testimonial could be given from many to whom I have sold the WASHER and WRINGER. I, however, deem it unnecessary.

I have the sole agency for Kent County. All orders will receive prompt attention.

MACHINES delivered in any part of the County.

FOR CIRCULARS, containing full explanations, address

G. W. COVINGTON,
Still Pond, Kent County, Maryland.
Aug. 27, 1870—3m.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS in the country, of my own importation and manufacture. All the new inventions for the relief of the afflicted may be found in my establishment.

Wholesale and Retail—Orders from the Country promptly filled.

W. F. DAILY,
No. 234 W. Balt. St., 3 doors west of Charles,
ap16-6m. BALTIMORE.

W. E. ANDERSON'S

EXTENSIVE

FURNITURE WAREROOMS!

Nos. 10 and 12 Second Street,

East of the Post Office, Baltimore.

THE salesroom of this establishment is the largest in the city. Strangers visiting Baltimore will find it to their interest to call here and examine my large and elegant assortment of SOFAS, TETE-A-TETES, PARLOR CHAIRS, ROCKING CHAIRS, CANE CHAIRS, BUREAUS, WARDROBES, TABLES BEDSTEADS, CHAMBER SUITS, MATTRESSES, FEATHER BEDS, *and every article usually found in a large and first class Furniture Establishment.*

Many of these articles are of my own manufacture, and are warranted to give perfect satisfaction. My stock at present embraces every conceivable article in the furniture business, from the plainest and cheapest to the most elaborate and fashionable, all of which I offer by the single article or large quantity to country purchasers, at prices lower than can be found elsewhere in the city.

HO! FOR THE CHEAP STORE! UP TOWN!

WM. C. A. THOMPSON,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he is still in the

Grocery & Provision business,

and is prepared to furnish them with all such at the very lowest figure. He has on hand and for sale a choice selection of the above goods, consisting in part of

Flour,	Bacon,	Buckets,
Sugars,	Lard,	Brooms,
Coffees,	Butter,	Powder & Shot,
Teas,	Eggs,	Tobacco & Segars
Spices,	Molasses,	Snuff, Pipes,
Soaps,	Vinegar,	Yeast Powders,
Candles,	Oil,	Notions,

and a great many other articles too numerous to mention.

BABBIT'S SOAP, one bar warranted to make three gallons soft soap. Kitchen Crystal Soap, for cleaning Tins and Paints.

Tonic Beer and Mineral Water for sale.

My motto is—Not to be undersold.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for goods.

Thankful for patronage heretofore extended and with a determination to please I ask a continuance of the same.

I buy for cash and sell for cash ONLY.
aug27. WM. C. A. THOMPSON.

One Cent Reward.—Runaway from the subscriber near Still Pond, on the 7th instant, a bright mulatto GIRL, named Charlotte, aged about 14 years. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting her on my account. N. BARNARD.
Aug. 20, 1870—3t.

Look to your Drills!

TO THE FARMERS of KENT and ADJOINING COUNTIES.

WE take pleasure in stating to those who have the Bickford & Huffman Drill that they can get them thoroughly and efficiently repaired by

Messrs. CHAPMAN & LAMBERT

OF CHESTERTOWN,

who will always keep on hand a full supply of repairing parts for any Drill we ever built, which will be furnished at same price as if bought here. Knowing the delay that is sometimes experienced by Farmers for the want of repairing parts during their busy season, when time is money, we have effected this arrangement with the above firm, who being practical mechanics, and having an experience of years with our drill, can repair them as well as the manufacturers.

W. L. BUCKINGHAM,
General Agent of Bickford & Huffman.
Aug. 27, 1870—tf.

Register's Notice.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE FIRST ELECTION DISTRICT.

THE undersigned, Officer of Registration for the First Election District of Kent county,—in compliance with the requirements of the Act of 1870, chapter 459, which makes it the duty of officers of Registration to sit at some place convenient to the voters of their respective districts, for three days commencing on the third Monday of September in each year for the purpose of discharging their duties,—hereby gives notice, that he will attend

AT GALENA,

On MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 19th, 20th and 21st days of September, 1870, from 9 o'clk, A. M., to 6, P. M.,

for the purpose of discharging his duty as officer of Registration, according to said act of the General Assembly.

The Registration act of 1870 provides that it shall be the duty of Registers to correct the list of qualified voters by striking therefrom the names of persons who may have removed from the County or State, or who may have died or become disqualified under the provisions of the third and fifth sections of the first article of the Constitution; and also to add to the said lists of qualified voters, and register as such every person who shall apply to them to be registered, and satisfy them that he possesses, or before the day of the next general election will possess the necessary qualifications of age, citizenship and residence, and is not disqualified under the provisions of the third and fifth sections of the first article of the Constitution.

SAMUEL P. BENNY,
Officer of Registration for 1st District.
Aug. 27, 1870—4t.

Register's Notice.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE SECOND ELECTION DISTRICT.

THE undersigned, Officer of Registration for the Second Election District of Kent county,—in compliance with the requirements of the Act of 1870, chapter 459, which makes it the duty of Officers of Registration to sit at some place convenient to the voters of their respective districts, for three days, commencing on the third Monday of September in each year for the purpose of discharging their duties,—hereby gives notice that he will attend

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Register's Notice.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE THIRD ELECTION DISTRICT.

THE undersigned, Officer of Registration for the Third Election District of Kent county,—in compliance with the requirements of the Act of 1870, chapter 459, which makes it the duty of Officers of Registration to sit at some place convenient to the voters of their respective districts, for three days, commencing on the third Monday of September in each year for the purpose of discharging their duties,—hereby gives notice that he will attend

AT WORTON HEIGHTS,

On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 19th, 20th, and 21st days of September, from 9 o'clock, A. M., to 6 P. M.,

for the purpose of discharging his duty as officer of Registration according to the said act of the General Assembly.

The Registration Act of 1870 provides that it shall be the duty of Registers to correct the lists of qualified voters by striking therefrom the names of persons who may have removed from the County or State, or who may have died or have become disqualified under the third and fifth sections of the first article of the Constitution; and also to add to said lists of qualified voters, and registers as such every person who shall apply to them to be registered, and satisfy them that he possesses, or before the day of the next general election will possess the necessary qualifications of age, citizenship and residence, and is not disqualified under the provisions of the third and fifth sections of the first article of the Constitution.

GEORGE T. MOORE,
Officer of Registration for Third District.
August 27, 1870—4t.

COLLECTOR'S SALE.

I hereby give notice, that on TUESDAY, the thirteenth day of September, next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., I will sell at public sale to the highest bidder for cash, at the Court House door in Chestertown, the following property:

EIGHT HORSES, SIX MULES,

And Crops of Corn growing on 3 Farms,

seized and taken as the property of Joseph C. Mann, and will be sold to pay taxes due from said Mann for the years 1868, 1869 and 1870, with interest and cost due thereon.

JACOB SUTTON,
Aug. 20, 1870—ts (2.75) Collector.

Register's Notice.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE FOURTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

THE undersigned, Officer of Registration for the Fourth Election District of Kent county,—in compliance with the requirements of the Act of 1870, chapter 459, which makes it the duty of Officers of Registration to sit at some place convenient to the voters of their respective districts, for three days, commencing on the third Monday of September in each year, for the purpose of discharging their duties,—hereby gives notice that he will attend at the Court House (in the Sheriff's office,)

IN CHESTERTOWN,

On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 19th, 20th and 21st days of September, from 9 o'clock, A. M., to 6, P. M.,

for the purpose of discharging his duty as officer of Registration, according to the said act of the General Assembly.

The Registration Act of 1870 provides that it shall be the duty of Registers to correct the lists of qualified voters by striking therefrom the names of persons who may have removed from the County or State, or who may have died, or have become disqualified under the third and fifth sections of the first article of the Constitution; and, also, to add to said lists of qualified voters, and register as such, every person who shall apply to them to be registered, and satisfy them that he possesses, or before the day of the next general election will possess the necessary qualifications of age, citizenship and residence, and is not disqualified under the provisions of the third and fifth sections of the first article of the Constitution.

J. EVAN THOMAS,
Officer of Registration for 4th District.
Aug. 27, 1870—4t.

Register's Notice.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE FIFTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

THE undersigned, Officer of Registration for the Fifth Election District of Kent county,—in compliance with the requirements of the Act of 1870, chapter 459, which makes it the duty of Officers of Registration to sit at some place convenient to the voters of their respective districts, for three days, commencing on the third Monday of September in each year, for the purpose of discharging their duties,—hereby gives notice that he will attend

At Edesville,

On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 19th, 20th, and 21st days of September, from 9 o'clock, A. M., to 6 P. M.,

for the purpose of discharging his duty as officer of Registration, according to the said Act of the General Assembly.

The Registration Act of 1870 provides that it shall be the duty of Registers to correct the lists of qualified voters by striking therefrom the names of persons who may have removed from the County or State, or who may have died or have become disqualified under the provisions of the third and fifth sections of the 1st Article of the Constitution; and also to add to said lists of qualified voters, and register as such every person who shall apply to them to be registered, and satisfy them that he possesses, or before the day of the next general election will possess, the necessary qualifications of age, citizenship and residence, and is not disqualified under the provisions of the third and fifth sections of the first Article of the Constitution.

JAMES H. EDES,
Officer of Registration for 5th District.
August 27, 1870—4t.

CAUTION.—All persons are warned against buying or negotiating the following papers, lost by the undersigned on or about the 3rd inst: Two Due Bills, drawn in favor of Mrs. Reamy, one for $55 and the other for $25, accepted by R. Hynson, Esq., and transferred to B. Strauss, against A. F. Wroth. Also, one due bill for $13 82, from Lewin Crew; one for $30 accepted by D. James Blackiston, Esq.; also, three notes drawn in favor of B. Strauss. A reward will be paid for their recovery. B. STRAUSS.
Aug. 13, 1870—3t.

SMYRNA SEMINARY.

A FIRST CLASS SCHOOL for both sexes. A full corps of experienced and well qualified teachers employed. Fall Session will begin Monday, Sept. 5th. For particulars please send for a Catalogue to

T. H. BEAN, Principal,
or Dr. J. E. CLAWSON,
Smyrna, Delaware.

Catalogues can be obtained also at this office.
Aug. 13, 1870—3t.

NOTICE.

All persons holding receipts of John H. Strong, as Constable, are requested to deliver them to either of the undersigned, his securities. Persons against whom said John H. Strong holds claims, as Constable, are requested *not* to make payment to him.

L. M. STRONG,
H. M. THOMAS.

FOR SALE—TWO MARES, 1 Yearling COLT, Carriage and Harness, and Sleigh. Apply to L. M. STRONG.
Aug. 13, 1870—3t.

NOTICE.

By order of the Orphans' Court, this is to notify all persons, as administrators or Guardians, that have not passed any account within twelve months from this date, if not attended to on or before the TWENTIETH DAY OF AUGUST NEXT, 1870, that all delinquents will be cited up after that date.

E. CROUCH, Reg. Wills.
July 23, 1870—tf.

NOTICE.

The Vendue Notes taken at the sale of the personal property of the late Sam'l A. Smith are now due; also a number of store accounts. Payment is demanded. Such as are not settled by the first of September next will be placed in a legal train for collection.

S. FRANKLIN SMITH,
aug13-3t. Adm'r.

TO FRUIT GROWERS!

WORDEN & EVANS call attention to their superior PEACH and BERRY BASKETS and CRATES, which they are manufacturing, and which cannot be surpassed in the market. Call and examine them at the Smyrna Steam Saw Mill and Machine works. Address WORDEN & EVANS,
July 2, 1870—tf. Smyrna, Del.

PEACH BOXES & BASKETS,

For Sale at Buck Neck Wharf.

WE invite the attention of Peach Growers to our supply of

FRUIT BOXES

and BASKETS, for sale at the following prices for cash: BOXES 18 cts.; Baskets 15 to 22c.
jy23-2m. J. BELL & BRO.

50,000 Lath for Sale,

AT BUCK NECK—suitable for Box covers.
jy23-2m. J. BELL & BRO.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

Persons wishing to improve their Lots in Public Cemeteries and Private Burial Grounds, will do well before purchasing elsewhere, to call and examine our large and new stock of ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE MONUMENTS, MONUMENTAL TABLET HEAD AND FOOT STONES, VASES AND STATUARY, All of new and beautifully proportioned designs, at the STEAM MARBLE WORKS of GADDESS BROS., ap3-y Sharp and German sts., Baltimore.