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The Kent News.

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Saturday, Sept. 17, 1870

The Radical Mass Meeting.

The Radical meeting in Chestertown on Saturday last brought together between three and four hundred persons, mostly blacks. The efforts which had been made to have a large turnout, and the "five dollars fine for any colored man to work that day," together with the previous declaration of a prominent radical, that the court house yard would not contain the crowd that would be present, had induced us to anticipate an immense gathering on the occasion. There was evident disappointment at the slim attendance; and one of the speakers remarked that on such an occasion "down in Talbot" there would have been three times as many present. The following persons were announced as officers of the meeting:

President—R. M. Smyth.

Vice-Presidents—T. DeC. Ruth, Wm. H. Lambert, *Wm. Perkins, Levi Rogers*, Dr. Walter Melvin, Edw. T. Willis, John Comly, *Wm. E. Anderson*, T. E. Norris, Jas. S. Leary, Jos. C. Rasin, Rev. John R. Beck, W. H. Hamilton, W. Bowman, Capt. A. L. Corey, Wm. B. Turbit.—[Mr. Willis informs us that his name was used without authority, and that he is not a supporter of the Republican party as at present constituted.—Eds.]

Secretaries—John H. Redue, *Geo. C Rogers, Jas. F. Sprigg.*

Mr. Torbert, the congressional nominee, was then introduced and harangued the crowd for an hour. He appealed especially to the blacks for support, and told them he would have more trouble to get the votes of the whites of his party than those of the blacks. This is no doubt true! He also told them another thing, which was *not* true, namely, that the Republican party had fulfilled every pledge which it had made to the people. It was not convenient for him to remember—if he ever knew—what was well known to every man of common intelligence in his audience, that the platform of the Chicago Convention, which nominated Gen. Grant for the Presidency, solemnly declared that *the question of suffrage belonged exclusively to the States*, and ought to be regulated by them alone; and that in less than three months after Grant's election, the Fifteenth Amendment, imposing unqualified negro suffrage upon all the States was passed by a Radical Congress, and is now promulgated as the law of the land. And this is what he is pleased to call "fulfilling a pledge!" There never was a greater deception practised upon any people, and thousands, if not hundreds of thousands, supported their candidate for the Presidency who would not have touched him had the real intentions of the party been honestly avowed. This fact is seen in the great reaction which has taken place since that time, and which is still going on—not in the *sentiment* of the people, for that has been uniform and consistent—but against *the party* which has so openly betrayed and deceived them. But it may be that Torbert is excusable, for his speech throughout was a lame affair, without argument or point. He seemed all the while aiming at something he could not reach, and which he did not say. A prominent member of his own party afterwards remarked that "Torbert was a clever fellow, *but had no sense.*" What use such a man would be in Congress, even to his party, we are at a loss to imagine.

The concluding and best speech was made by William Perkins, colored, of this town. With a good deal of *policy, he* combined some good advice to the blacks, besides making a number of fair political points. We may hereafter have more to say of this very *politic* speech.

THE STATE FAIR.

The Maryland State Agricultural Fair will commence on the grounds of the association, at Pimlico, near Baltimore, on Tuesday, Sept. 27th. By the liberality of citizens owning land in the vicinity, the Pimlico road has been made equal in width to the turnpike, thus affording four easy and pleasant modes of access. A considerable force is now engaged in placing the track in order, and it is asserted that by the opening of the show it will be the best in the country. Seats have been erected in the grand stand capable of accommodating three thousand persons, and affording to all a view of the entire track.

The premium list is the most liberal and extensive yet offered in the State, and should insure a large display of animals and articles pertaining to agriculture. The herd premiums are gold medals for the best short horn Devon, Alderney, Jersey or Guernsey, Hereford and Ayrshire herds. For imported cattle a gold medal for the best of any of the above species, and a silver medal for the second best. The premiums for the best American herd cattle vary from $5 to $30. For the best imported sheep diplomas are given, and for the best American bred sheep premiums ranging from $3 to $10. The premiums for the best horses and swine, are gold and silver medals, and prizes varying from $5 to $50. The purses for the fastest trotters in the trials of speed are quite liberal, being $350, $300, three of $200, one of $150, and five of $100 each. The premiums for the best poultry, bees, flowers, fruits, vegetables, implements, machines, &c., are all liberal, and should insure a very large collection. It has been arranged that the ladies can also exhibit articles of their handiwork, for which premiums are also provided, and space alloted in the large hall under the grand stand.

In Union county, N. C., the census taker has discovered Hannah Coleman, aged 120. She is blind.

"Ratified"—or Not?

It was generally understood by the radicals, and so announced, that the meeting of Saturday last was for the purpose of "ratifying" the congressional nomination. Extensive preparations had been made for the event, and it was predicted that the party would rally *en masse*, filling the Court House green to overflowing, and make the welkin ring with enthusiastic cheers. But how different was the scene! The green would have held ten times as many, and the enthusiasm was not to be compared to that often exhibited before some of our groggeries over a pint cup of the "critter." The party had been deceived. When the meeting was called it was believed their "favorite" would be the nominee; but when it was announced that Torbert had been the successful man at Cambridge, the enthusiasm of the party departed—the leaders were greatly agitated over the matter, and it seemed to be a question whether the nomination should be "ratified" at all. Some of them boldly declared that Torbert had forced himself upon the party—that its voice had been stifled by the overpowering influence of the Custom House ring, &c. But the meeting had been called, and it must be held. Accordingly at the appointed hour a crowd, numbering about three hundred, gathered around the stand, and the meeting was organized.

Mr. Torbert was the first speaker introduced. *He* found no difficulty whatever in "ratifying" the nomination. He was entirely satisfied with the action of the Cambridge Convention, and did not for a moment question the wisdom of that body, but started out boldly with the declaration that he was "the standard-bearer of the Union Republican party of the first congressional district." This announcement, which was made for the purpose of being applauded, was received in deep silence by his auditors. Some looked incredulous—the fact was *rather* questionable! No one, however, audibly disputed his claim, and after finishing his "piece," he sat down in expectation of some word of "endorsement" from those who were to follow. *But none came*—not a single reference was made to him or the nomination. A suppliant look in the direction of the "colored orator" showed that his hopes were now centered in him. This was his last chance. But *Bill* showed a disposition to remain silent on the occasion—whether it was because he had been kept in the background until the white *orators* got through, or from an indisposition on his part to "throw them in the shade," we are not prepared to say. After a little urging, however, his scruples were overcome, and he made his speech; but, strange to say—*he too forgot Torbert!*

The "standard-bearer" was now alarmed, and doubtless wondered where the "ratification" part of the programme was to come in. The meeting was about to close, and the only "ratifying" that had been done was by *himself!* Some one proposed three cheers for "the party," which were given; and just then Torbert's imploring glance—like the lingering gape of a dying chicken—caught the eye of the "colored orator"—his compassionate soul expanded, and he proposed three cheers for "our standard-bearer." Was the nomination "ratified" or not? Who can tell?

The Labor Question.

One of the white speakers at the radical meeting last Saturday used the following language:

"The colored people, by voting the Union Republican ticket, will be able to regulate labor to suit themselves. * * * Democrats want the colored laborer to work from sunrise to sunset."

The speaker had just made the assertion that the colored people *were not qualified to hold office*—that they had not the intelligence, and it would be some time before they could expect to be thus elevated. The white members of the party would be compelled to *fill the offices!*—But *here* are the advantages the colored people are to reap from voting the radical ticket—they are to "*regulate labor to suit themselves.*" The speaker attempted to impress the laboring people with the idea that farmers and other employees are hostile to the laboring classes, that their interests are separate and distinct, and that the colored people may, by political combinations, upset the long established principles which govern labor, and have the whole thing in their own hands. He endeavored to make them believe that by voting as he told them, the time would soon come when farmers would allow them to work *when* they please, as *little* as they please, and pay them *higher wages* than ever before! This intelligence seemed to please the darkies wonderfully, but it will be a long time before the visionary idea of this hired emissary comes to pass. Our farmers generally, without regard to their politics, pay high prices for their labor, and the instillation of such ideas into the minds of the laboring classes is calculated to make them believe that they are not sufficiently remunerated for what they do. Whether Democrats exact more hours' work from their hands than Republicans, is a question which we leave to the laborers themselves to settle. We believe that both are disposed to do justice to their hands, pay them full price for their labor, and when the millennium comes, as indicated by the speaker above quoted, both will be found doing their own work.

The "Principle" Involved.

We are informed by a gentleman of veracity, that being a short time ago in a certain locality, he fell in with one of the prominent radical leaders of the county, who was just *independent* enough to express himself "without fear, favor or affection." Speaking of the blacks, he said: "D—n the negroes—what do I care for them! *I want an office!* I see no prospect of getting one from the Democrats, and I am going where I stand the best chance. I am a candidate for the Legislature, and intend to have large posters printed and stuck up at the corners of the streets in Baltimore and Washington: '— — —, Republican candidate for the Legislature in Kent county.' If I am not elected, these posters may be the means of getting me an office!"

A very pretty programme, truly. The reader may make his own deductions.

Registration of Voters.—The Officers of Registration will sit at the places advertised on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of next week. It is their duty to strike from the list the names of all persons who have died, removed, or become disqualified since the last registration, and add the names of all who will be entitled to vote at the next election; and immediately thereafter to furnish for publication separate alphabetical lists of all the names which have been struck off, and all the names which have been added.

It is scarcely necessary to urge upon white men who are entitled to registration the importance of attending to that duty. Persons who have removed from the district in which they were registered last year, should be careful to have the transfer of their names properly made. All young men who have become of age since the last registration, or who will be twenty-one on or before the day of election—the 8th of November—should be registered, otherwise they cannot vote. Let all attend to this important matter, so that every white vote in the county may be polled at the approaching election.

Hired Orators.—It is well known that speakers are hired by the radical party to travel round and lecture the colored people as to their duty in the present campaign, but we believe most parties so employed are careful to keep this fact a secret. One of them, however, a white man named *Lovejoy*, who attended the meeting here on Saturday, had no better sense than to admit this indirectly. He said, some time ago he was in a situation which required him to serve *both parties*, but that he had been discharged, and it was "the best thing that ever happened him," for now he could serve the party he preferred—and *it paid better!* This is the secret spring which moves most of them to take so much interest in the political welfare of the colored people—"*it pays better!*"

"The normal, natural condition of the colored man is in the Republican party."—*Torbert.*

To prove this assertion, the speaker just as clearly demonstated that the "normal natural condition" of the *white* man is *out of the Republican party*, and with its opponents! This and similar arguments used to secure the colored vote, we imagine, will have the effect of driving out of the party the few white voters now in it.

Two Candidates.—The radicals have two candidates for Congress in the third congressional district, comprising the upper part of Baltimore city. Gen. Adam E. King has been brought out against R. Stockett Matthews, and the party seems about evenly divided. There was a big fight between them at a Matthew's meeting on Monday night.

George W. Spencer, Esq., of this county, was severely injured by being kicked by a horse, one day last week. He had been riding on horseback, and had just led his horse into the stable and taken off the bridle and saddle, when the animal kicked him several times upon the head and chest, injuring him severely.

Real Estate for Sale.—James A. Pearce, Esq., as Trustee, will offer at public sale on Tuesday next, at the Voshell House in Chestertown, the real estate of the late Samuel A. Smith, and a small homestead on Still Pond Creek.

Louis Napoleon's Wealth.—It is reported that ex-Emperor Louis Napoleon, recently purchased, through his agents, an estate in Kent, England, and that he has invested in British and other solid securities about thirty millions of dollars, and has an annual income of about half a million from his investments in the English fund alone, with as much more from investments in other countries, the United States included. If the report be true, Napoleon, although a prisoner, is in tolerably good circumstances, financially.

Serious Fire in Smyrna.—A fire occurred at Smyrna, Del., on Sunday, which destroyed five buildings, valued at $12,000. Mr. Lockwood's foundry was consumed, together with Mitchell & Wendell's peach basket factory, a small dwelling owned by John and Robert Hoffecker, a house owned by Jesse S. Huffington, and another by Mrs. Wright. Messrs. Mitchell & Wendell sustained a loss of $4,000; no insurance.

Despatches from London announce the loss at sea, off Cape Finisterre, in the English Channel, of the English iron-clad steamer "Captain," the finest war vessel of the English navy, and said to be the most complete iron-clad vessel ever constructed. All on board, some five hundred persons, perished, among whom were Cowper Coles, the designer of the vessel.

COMMUNICATED.

Messrs. Editors:—Having noticed from time to time, in your valuable paper, numerous correspondence from different parts of our county, I have observed that while all other neighborhoods were represented, *Trappe* has been unnoticed. This has induced me to send the following concerning Trappe:

In the first place Trappe and thereabouts is a very beautiful neighborhood.—It possesses many modern improvements, together with unequalled beauty of natural scenery, which combined with culture and refinement renders it one of the charming spots of the land. When we think of the short space of time in which this has taken place, we marvel at the high state of advancement to which it has arisen.—Only a few years ago, our fathers have told us, the land was one extended waste—a mere common, overgrown with weeds and tares. Now a great change has been wrought, and instead of barren plains, we see bright fields laden with golden harvests. Large and spacious farm-houses are seen where once stood rude buildings—mere tenements.

Good and pleasant county roads vein our section, so that without inconvenience we are connected with all the important places of our own county, and adjacent ones. Trappe is a village consisting of several dwelling houses, together with quite a large country store kept by Beck & Strong; also a wheelwright and blacksmith shop, carried on by Ford & Wilson. Near the village is the residence of Dr. Price, who has quite an extensive practice, and whose services are indispensable, especially in this the day of Fever and Ague. Near by is the public school house. We hope the friends of the school will endeavor to make this place more comfortable and attractive by adding many improvements which are greatly needed. Further on is Hynson's M. E. Church, a large and beautiful building, now under the pastorship of Rev. D. C. Ridgway, assisted by the Rev. J. G. Fosnocht.—About a mile from this point is St. Paul's Episcopal Church. This has quite an extensive and beautiful graveyard. It has many modern cemetery improvements, rarely seen in the country, together with many quaint antiquaries of two centuries ago. We have a Lodge of Good Templars, which are indeed a most enterprising and energetic band. They face and conquer every opposition, surmount every obstacle which impedes their progress, and live through every disaster and hardship. Thus they go on in their broad field of holy labor, performing many deeds of noble kindness, virtue and generosity. Great is their work and great shall be their reward. In this neighborhood also is situated the High School, under the instruction of Prof. F. B. Long, who is specially qualified to fill his position.—The credit of this school is due to the enterprising I. C. Taylor, through whose efforts it has become one of the advanced places of education in our county. Long may he live to enjoy the fruits of his labor, and in time may he gather many bright sheaves of reward in the harvests of this educational field. The people of this community are now quite busy and active. The relaxation of *hot* weather has also caused relaxation of body and mind. *Peaches* have inspired many to action, others have been led on with a view of preparing for winter, and others by the approach of school opening.

Many places of entertainment are open to those who seek diversion. The Lodges are constantly having pic-nics, fish parties, public speaking, &c. Clubs, too, occupy the public attention, which with protracted and "bush" meetings and school examinations, furnish a place of resort for all the diversities of taste found in this district. And, we must add, merely to justify the place, that there is a *great* diversity in this direction, so much that there is but little sociability. But, be it said to the credit of this people, they have learned to "mind their own business," which, you know, is a high attainment.

Uncle "Simon Sharp," of Rock Hall notoriety, has said this is the time for steel pens to rage. Thinking mine has raged sufficient, I will leave the rage for some one else. Solus.

Some facts are stated by the Delaware *Gazette*, in relation to the negro vote in Wilmington, which are interesting, as showing the effect of this pet scheme of the Radicals upon white men. In the Fourth ward, fifty-one negroes voted.—This ward gave fifty-seven Democratic majority last year. Now it returns ninety-nine majority. In the Fifth ward, where the negro vote is strong, the Radical majority fell from ninety-five, in 1869, to twenty-nine, in 1870. This is a marked change. One hundred negroes voted in the Sixth ward, and yet the Radical majority was reduced from sixty-three to thirty-five. The Radical majority in the Eighth ward, in 1869, was sixty-six.—With all the negro votes they only beat the Democrats twenty-eight at the last election. These facts are significant.—They marshal the party in the road they should travel, and point out the path to certain success. White men will not yield the rule of this country to negroes.

President Grant and the French Republic.—A Washington dispatch to the *Tribune* says:

It is a matter of much national importance to state that the President is now openly and avowedly for the maintenance of the French Republic. He said to-day: "I have hastened to give the new Republic our moral support, and hope that before the week is out that she will not need anything further. I think the Prussian King may be induced to stop fighting." He talked freely to several gentlemen on the subject, and it will not be surprising if, after the Cabinet meeting to-morrow, he sends instructions to Minister Washburne to offer his good services as a mediator between the belligerents. In his avowed support of the Republic he is warmly supported by Secretaries Fish and Robeson. The sentiments of the other Cabinet officials are not yet known.

Not a Bad Idea.—No political conventions are to be held in Alton, Illinois, to nominate candidates for the coming city election. Every person who desires an office is to run on his own individual merits.—*Exchange.*

It were certainly as well that "everybody" should be candidates as that the public should accept the "nobodies" which managing politicians sometimes attempt to inflict on the voters as candidates.

More Opposition to Torbert.

The *Easton Gazette*, the Republican organ of Talbot county, publishes a communication, which the editor says was written by one of the "most prominent and influential Republicans in the District," from which we make the following extract:

Let me assure you, sir, that so far from the nomination being acquisced in, it will be repudiated by the Republicans of this county, and, as far as I am informed, by a majority of the party in the District.—The objection was not in the nominee, but to the means used to procure the nomination. The Republicans of this District are not willing to see such a man as Judge Goldsborough turned down by a system of fraud and wire pulling, when it is a palpable and well known fact that he is the choice of a large majority of the Republican voters of the district. The manner in which the whole thing has been managed is well calculated to inspire indignation and disgust. Judge Goldsborough has stood aloof from the wing that has assumed to control the party, and because he has not lent himself to their unscrupulous purposes they made a combination to crush him, as they do every other man whose character and influence cannot be subsidized to the accomplishment of their iniquitous designs. It is a well known fact that Judge Goldsborough made no personal effort to secure the nomination; there was in his interest no packing of conventions, no manipulating of primary meetings, no interference by Custom House or other officials at the bidding of unscrupulous masters, but a plain, unbiased support of the masses induced by his solid merit and the recollection of his former services. What has been accomplished against him has been by insidious maneuvering and fraudulent misrepresentation. The first effort in this direction was by a libel in the Cecil Whig of so unfounded a character that no one can conceive of the motive of the author, except an unworthy desire to rid the field of one who stood in the way of some favorite of the writer. This system of misrepresentation has been followed up to the day of the nomination, and at the Convention in Cambridge, as I am reliably informed, persons from the Custom House in Baltimore unwarantably intruded themselves upon the floor of the Convention and impugned the Republicanism of Judge Goldsborough and harangued the members in the interest of Mr. Torbert. Why this interference was tolerated I am at a loss to imagine. Notwithstanding all these efforts Judge Goldsborough would have been nominated but for an accident which prevented the Queen Anne's delegation from arriving in time to take part in the proceedings. When the convention organized a rule was adopted requiring the nominee to receive a majority of the whole vote of the district. This rule was in the nature of a pledge or basis of action, and the minority had a right to expect it would be faithfully adhered to by the majority. The friends of Mr. Torbert, finding that he could not be nominated under the above rule, endeavored to have it repealed, which was resisted by the friends of Judge Goldsborough, who vainly endeavored to procure an adjournment until the Queen Anne's delegation should arrive, who were known to be unanimous in his favor. The friends of Mr. Torbert renewed their efforts and this time succeeded. The rule was rescinded with indecent haste, and their candidate nominated just about thirty minutes before the arrival of the Queen Anne's delegation, which would have secured the nomination of Judge Goldsborough. Now who is bound by a nomination procured under such circumstances? Not the Republican party of this district, certainly, who have been outraged by a few wire pullers who have defrauded them of their rights. Not the shadow of a doubt exists but that if the people had an unbiased choice Judge Goldsborough would have a large majority in every county on the Shore, with the exception perhaps of Cecil. Whether Mr. Torbert will accept such a nomination remains to be seen. One thing is certain, the Republicans of this district owe it to themselves to repudiate it, and to teach the self-constituted managers of the party that they are the servants, and not the masters of the people, and that, though clothed with a little brief authority, they will be held to a stern reckoning for the abuse of trust committed to their hands. Republican.

Baltimore Price Current

[Corrected from the Sun of Thursday.]

Wheat—White	$1.50a1.60
" Choice Red	1.40a1.60
" Medium and good red	1.25a1.30
Corn—White	70a80
" Yellow	85a90
Oats	49a52

DIED:

Sept. 11th, at the residence of his son-in-law, Jas. L. Bowers, near Chestertown, of paralysis, ISAAC BULL, in the 78th year of his age.—He was an old Defender in the War of 1812, and was in the habit of meeting with them on the 12th of September, but was on that day consigned to the tomb. [Papers please copy.]

Aug. 27th, at the residence of his brother in Pine Neck, Kent county, of Consumption, JOHN W. WOOD, aged 24 years. "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord." [Delaware papers please copy.]

Bear me away from the world's baleful shadow,
Over the River they'll languish no more;
O! how my feet long to roam o'er the meadows
Free from the cares that entangle me so.

On the 7th of Sept., MINNA, infant daughter of Geo. D. W. and M. R. Ford, aged 4 months and 6 days. Our darling is safe now in the arms of Him who said "Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

In Broad Neck, on the 7th instant, after a long and painful illness, GEORGE S., son of George W. Long, aged 3 years and 1 month.

When by death a loved one's gone,
Which is the tie by nature given;
It shows that God this work has done,
To let us meet in Heaven.

FARM FOR RENT,
To a good Tenant,
The FARM now occupied by J. L. Wilmer, near Urieville. Apply to
S. HEPBURN BLACKISTON,
1t. nearly opposite.

STRAYED away during the night of September 10th, a dark red COW, with white stripe down the back, and a hole in one ear, is in good condition and milks well. A liberal reward will be given, for information regarding her whereabouts, by
AUGUSTUS DREKA,
sep17-3t.* Sassafras, Kent County Md.

Peach Boxes for Sale.
The undersigned will offer at Public Sale at the Market House in Chestertown, on SATURDAY, the 24th of September, at 3 o'clock P. M., FOUR THOUSAND PEACH BOXES, all new and well made
sep17-3t. S. L. RAWLEIGH, Agent.

Sale of Real Estate.
THE undersigned will offer at Public Sale
ON TUESDAY,
THE ELEVENTH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1870,
at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the Voshell House in Chestertown, their Property lying in Still Pond Neck, Kent county, Md. This property is most eligibly located, having a daily communication with Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. It lies on Sassafras River, within a half mile of Barnard's Wharf, and not more than 300 yards from Betterton Wharf, and is convenient to Churches, Schools, &c., and not over 4 miles from the Kent County Railroad.
It contains about 17 Acres of Land,
all arable and well fenced. The soil is naturally good and adapted to Peaches and Small Fruits.
THE IMPROVEMEMTS
are a FRAME DWELLING, nearly new; a Well of excellent Water near the dwelling, and a PEACH ORCHARD of 500 Trees, nearly two years old, promising well.
TERMS:—These terms are desired, but may be modified in order to effect a fair sale:—one-third cash; the residue in 6 and 12 months from the day of sale The deferred payments to be secured by bond with approved security. For further particulars consult our Attorney, R. HYNSON, Esq., at Chestertown.
WILLIAM A. CLARK,
sep17 ts. M. M. CLARK.

PUBLIC SALE.
Under a distraint warrant, I will sell at public auction, at the Market House in Chestertown, on SATURDAY, September 17, 1870, a variety of
Household & Kitchen Furniture,
consisting in part of BEDS, BEDSTEADS, BEDCLOTHES, CHAIRS, TABLES, &c. Sale to commence at 2½ o'clock P. M.
TERMS CASH.
sep17-ts. C. H. DAVIS, Constable.

FOR RENT.
A Store House and Dwelling, in the town of Crumpton, for the ensuing year. It may also be rented for the balance of the present year. This is a good stand, and a rare chance is offered to an energetic business man to engage in Mercantile pursuits of any kind. Also, about 1200 white oak POSTS for sale. Apply to
J. L. GOLDSBOROUGH.
sep17-4t.* or Dr. F. N. SHEPPARD.

THE BARGAINS
AT
B. B. PERKINS & SON'S
ARE NOT ALL SOLD YET!
We shall continue to sell at COST until the
First of October.
Such goods as we have we are selling very much below the usual prices. Come and see.
Sept. 17, 1870—tf.

HYACINTHS, TULIPS, CROCUS,
And other Dutch Flower Bulbs.
MY ANNUAL IMPORTATION
OF
DUTCH BULBS
HAS ARRIVED IN SPLENDID ORDER,
and I offer them at reasonable prices. These bulbs should be planted from Sept 15th to Nov. 15th, in order to have a good bloom in the Spring. Orders by mail, with the cash, will receive prompt attention.
sep17-tf. W. F. MASSEY.

BOWEN & MERCER'S
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME!
WE invite the attention of FARMERS to the above FERTILIZER.
It is very highly recommended in the localities where it has been used.
sep17-tf. T. W. ELIASON & SON.

CAUTION TO GUNNERS
AND OTHERS.
The undersigned, Farmers of Queen Anne's county, hereby forewarn all persons from trespassing upon their premises with dog, gun, or otherwise, from this date; and also from crossing their lands, under any pretence, without permission.

Joshua S. Cosden,	*Joseph Catlin,*
Samuel Rolph,	*Robert J. Catlin,*
Aaron Welch,	*B S. Ford,*
John Primrose,	*George Smith,*
Thos. J. Tucker,	*Joel R. Clements,*
Shuster & Wilkins,	*Wm. Hendrix.*

Sept. 17, 1870—4t*

NOTICE.
All persons are hereby forbid, under penalty of the law, from trespassing with dog or gun, for the purpose of hunting or gunning, on my property known as Drayton.
sep17-3t. EDWIN P. JANVIER.

NOTICE.
AMICABLE LODGE, 117, I. O. O. F., of Chestertown, will have a public meeting at the M. P. Church on THURSDAY, Sept. 29th, at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Addresses will be delivered by distinguished Odd Fellows.
We would be pleased to see Kent, Unity and St. Tammany Lodges, and the public generally are invited to be present.
By order N. G. E. C. REICHE, Sec'y.
Sept. 16, 1870—2t.

GENTLEMEN'S
FASHIONABLE
SHAVING SALOON.
Shaving, Shampooing and Hair Cutting. Strict attention paid to Hair and Whisker Dyeing, and Children's Hair Cutting.
ROGERS & JONES, Prop's,
Under B. Strauss' Clothing Store,
sep17-4t. Chestertown.

FOR SALE,
A pair of YOUNG STEERS, well broken and well matched. All persons indebted to me will please settle their accounts as soon as possible, as I am very much in need of money.
sep10-3t. W. W. PARKS.

RANAWAY, from the subscriber in June last, a NEGRO GIRL, named Anna Elizabeth McQuay, indentured to me by the Orphans' Court of Kent County. Said girl was 16 years old, and had two years to serve. A reward of *one cent* will be paid for her return to me. W. W. PARKS,
sep10-3t. Chestertown

TO RENT,
At Harmony, Kent county, Md., for the ensuing year,
A NEW DWELLING HOUSE AND STORE. Also, Blacksmith and Wheelwright Shops, and Dwellings with them if required. It is a good business stand on the Cross Roads. Apply to
sep10-3m* WM. ARCHIBALD.

NOTICE.—I forbid all persons from trespassing on my premises in any way, and particularly with gun or dog, after this date, as I will enforce the law against those disregarding this notice. W. T. SMITH.
Urieville, Sept. 10, 1870—3t*

WANTED, A MALE TEACHER to take charge of the Primary School at Catt's Corner, in the Third Election District.
Apply to DANIEL E. JEWELL,
F. R. ROUSE,
sep10-3t. J. LEWIN CREW.

WANTED, A MALE TEACHER, to take charge of the Primary School at Massey's X Roads. Apply immediately to
SAMUEL CACY,
JONA. HODGSON,
sep3-3t. R. B. M. MASSEY.

FRUIT JARS.
THE BEST and the CHEAPEST FRUIT JARS in use, for sale by
je25. L. S. FOWLER.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.
BY VIRTUE of a Decree of the Circuit Court of Kent county, as a Court of Equity, the undersigned, as Trustee, will expose to public sale to the highest bidder, on
TUESDAY, the 4th of October next,
AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK, A. M.,
At the "VOSHELL HOUSE," in Chestertown,
ALL THAT MILL PROPERTY
in Kent County, commonly called
"URIEVILLE,"
lying near the main road leading from Chestertown to Kennedyville, about six miles from the former and two and a half from the Railroad Depot at Kennedyville.
THIS PROPERTY consists of
A GRIST MILL,
With two run of Burrs,
And a SAW MILL,
IN RUNNING CONDITION.
Also, Smith and Wheelwright Shops
SIX DWELLING HOUSES,
AND ONE OVER A LARGE STORE, immediately on the public road.
Also, Stables, Granary, Meat & Poultry House.
The Mill and large Dwellings are in good condition. There is probably no better or finer stream of water in the county; it is abundant for the supply at all seasons.
There is also from
30 to 40 Acres of Land attached,
two of the Lots are very fine for Truck.
The neighborhood is good; Schools and Churches are near. It is near the Kent county Railroad, and a daily mail is carried to and from Chestertown and Kennedyville, connecting with the trains, and carrying a mail to Urieville, where there is a Post Office. There is probably no finer Mill property in the county.
Mr. William T. Smith, on the premises, and who has a thorough knowledge of the property, will take pleasure in showing every part of it to any one who may call to examine it.
TERMS OF SALE:—One-third cash on the day of sale, or in thirty days thereafter, at the option of the Trustee, and the balance in one, two and three years, in equal instalments, from the day of sale, with interest from the first day of January next, to be secured by the bond of the purchaser, with security approved by the Trustee.
GEORGE VICKERS, Trustee.
Chestertown, Sept. 10, 1870—ts.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.
BY virtue of a Decree of the Circuit Court of Kent county, as a Court of Equity, the undersigned as Trustee, will expose to public sale to the highest bidder on
WEDNESDAY,
THE FIFTH DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT,
at eleven o'clock, A. M., at the Hotel porch of John Pennington, in Galena, in Kent county,
All that Tract or Parcel of Land
the property of the late Thomas E Gooding, dec'd, in said County, containing about
One Hundred Acres,
adjoining the town of Galena, on the road leading to Georgetown and Sassafras, also adjoining the lands of Joseph P. Ireland, Dr. James Heighe, and others. A portion of this land is considered very productive, and the whole is desirable property.
THERE IS A
DWELLING
and some Out-Houses on the premises. The property is divided into four or five fields, and the out and division fences are in fair condition. There are about
Fourteen Hundred Peach Trees,
one-half about four years old and in bearing, and the other half about two years:—and of good varieties. There is a small portion in WOOD, suitable for fuel, and also some Chestnut. A few lots will be laid off and the property sold as a whole or in parts. A plot of the property will be exhibited at the sale.
THE TERMS OF SALE as prescribed by the Decree, are:—One-fourth of the purchase money on the day of sale, or in sixty days thereafter, at the option of the Trustee, and the balance in three equal instalments in six, twelve and eighteen months from the first day of January next, with interest from that time, to be secured by the bond of the purchaser, with security to be approved by the Trustee.
GEORGE VICKERS, Trustee.
Chestertown, Sept. 10, 1870—ts.

At a Meeting of the Board of Directors of the KENT COUNTY RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their office in Chestertown on the 25th August, 1870, the following order was passed:

Whereas, we learn with surprise that a communication, signed "Piper," appeared in the *Middletown Transcript* of the 13th instant, in which certain statements and reflections were made upon the condition of the Kent County Railroad Company—its stock subscriptions—the management and conduct of the Directors and their election—which are false and malicious, or were made in gross and wilful ignorance of facts.—

Therefore, be it resolved, That the Secretary be requested to ascertain from the publisher the name of the writer of the said article and communicate it to the board of Directors for action at the next meeting.

HARRISON W. VICKERS, Sec'y.

AT A MEETING of the Board of Directors held this day, Sept. 8th, 1870, the following order was passed:

"The Editor of the Middletown Transcript having disclosed the name of Howard Meeks as the author of the article signed "Piper," published in that paper, the said publication is referred to the counsel of the Company, to consider what course should be pursued, and to report their opinion to the Board."

HARRISON W. VICKERS, Sec'y.
Chestertown, Sept. 8, 1870. 2t.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
"NOVELTY OROIDE GOLD FOUNTAIN PEN."—These Pens equal, and guaranteed for TWO YEARS to do the same service as the best Gold Pen. Sample sent, postpaid, 25 cts. per dozen. Patent Eraser, Pen Holder, Pencil Sharpener, Letter Opener, &c., combined, price 25 cts. Patent Corn Husker, 50 cts. Agents can make from $8 to $15 per day. Send for circular and samples, to
JAMES GERARD & CO.,
P. O Box 3391,
s17-3m. 85 Nassau Street, New York.

CHESTER RIVER
Steamboat Company.
On and after THURSDAY,
August 4, 1870,
The Steamer CHESTER
Will leave Baltimore EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at seven o'clock, A. M., for Kent Island, Queenstown, Gray's Inn Creek, Corsica, Spencer's, Quaker Neck, Booker's Wharf, Rolph's Wharf, Chestertown and Crumpton.
Returning, leave Crumpton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6½ o'clock, A. M., making the above stops.
A. T. JOYNES,
Sept. 17, 1870. Agent.

DR. KLINE, *of the Philadelphia Cancer Institute,* 833 Arch St., Prof. Dalton, 238 W. 4th St., Cincinnati, O., and Dr. Greene, at Charlotte, N. C., are making astonishing cures of all Cancers by their great without the knife or caustic medicine, and with but little pain. Every root and fibre is killed and removed, if taken in time. Beware of bogus Professors, with their testimonials, stealing our advertisements. No others have these treatments. None other should ever be used. For particulars, send for circular, call, or address as above.
CANCERS TUMORS ULCERS

TURNER'S AXES and POST AUGERS, for sale at low prices by L. S. FOWLER.