THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, April 10, 1869.

Communications, unless accompanied with the name of the writer, will receive no attention from the Editor.

LIFE INSURANCE.—The subject of life insurance is one which through the activity and energy of agents, who thereby make a handsome living, is now brought to the fireside of almost every family. The agents are generally men of good address, thoroughly posted in all the arguments favorable to their cause, and from their mode of life admirable judges of character, and very enthusiastic in the advancement of the truth of the benefit of the associations which they represent. As we said, this matter is now becoming so general, that its benefit or disadvantage is a proper and desirable subject for consideration. Some time since, we accepted an agency for one of these companies; we thought it a beneficial institution; and that, of course, the first thing to be done was to try our own remedy. An agent who did not hold a policy in his company, was certainly a poor advocate. The more we thought about it the less inclined were we to insure, and we eventually abandoned both the agency and the idea of insuring. Whether we acted wisely, is a matter which is not yet clearly settled in our mind; but we propose to give some of the reflections and observations which influenced our course. It is a fact, which will present itself to every mind, that in the aggregate, those who insure, pay away a much larger sum than their survivors ever receive back. The expenses of these companies are heavy, they pay their agents a good commission, their officers good salaries, and it is to be presumed that members of the corporation receive fair dividends. Beyond all question, then, parties who insure, in the aggregate receive no benefit. But, says the canvasser, A insures to-day for five thousand dollars; he pays in probably two hundred, and dies; his wife and children receive five thousand dollars. A man goes into a gambling saloon and puts down two hundred dollars on a roulette table; he wins twenty-five times, and goes on his way rejoicing with five thousand dollars. In neither of these cases has the party given value received for his gains. Yet in the former case it is published abroad as a great inducement for people to insure: in the latter case it is reported to the police authorities. If, however, we look at the aggregate of the cases, we find that the insurance company and the proprietor of the roulette table stand alike; they both receive largely more than they pay away, for which they give no value whatever.

Again, the game of life insurance does not strike us as conducive to industry or good morals. For instance, B. has a salary of fifteen hundred dollars, which is likely to be permanent for a considerable period. He insures to the amount of five thousand dollars; in the event of an accident, his family is provided for; and the inducement to live up to the full amount of his income is almost irresistable in these times of high prices. An unexpected turn deprives him of his salary; his habits of living have been formed to a certain standard, and his insurance must be kept up or he forfeits all he has paid away. Every nerve is strained to live and keep up his payments; debts begin to accumulate—they are not paid—but his creditors find he is keeping up his life insurance. His credit and character for promptness are gone; he loses self-respect, and will be a fortunate man if he does not end in utter ruin.

This may be an over-wrought case; but we believe that Kent county is annually heavily drafted upon to meet the demands of these companies. It is so much capital lost to our community, and it is bringing back no return. May it not be true that in many cases this money should go to the payment of the creditor who is possibly trembling in the balance for the want of it.

Without any desire to do injustice to any party, we have thrown out these suggestions for the consideration of our readers.

Election Result in Connecticut.

HARTFORD, April 6.—Complete returns from every town of the vote for Governor give the following result: Jewell, 45,498; English, 44,689; Jewell's majority 811.

The Legislature stands as follows: Senate—Republicans 14, Democrats 7. House—Republicans 132, Democrats 106. The vote for Congressmen in the first district was: Strong, Republican, 11,620, Dixon, Democrat, 10,885; Strong's majority 735. Second district—Kellogg, Rep., 13,431; Babcock, Dem., 13,059; Kellogg's majority 372. Third district—Starkweather, Rep., 9,122; Converse, Dem., 6,853; Starkweather's majority, 2,269. Fourth district—Deardsley, Rep., 11,904; Barnum, Dem., 13,097; Barnum's majority, 1,193. Throwing out the illegal votes cast in Salisbury, Barnum's maj. is 786.

GIPSIES.—The ex-queen of the English gipsies has arrived in the United States for the purpose of gathering togther the twelve thousand gipsies with a view of organising them into a nation once more.

WORTON, April 8, 1869.

Editor of the Transcript:—The numerous communications that have made their appearance through the columns of your paper for the last several months have been very interesting to me. It is pleasant to hear of the improvements through the different parts of our county, and I hope they may continue to increase.

Your correspondents have kept you well posted in Railroad matters, Politics and neighborhood transactions; such as social parties, choir meetings, dances, &c.,&c. Your Worton correspondent, (Squeese,) who seldom fails to give you all the weekly news, failed last week. But I suppose he has some good excuse. I admire his style of writing—more particularly when he gives you the history of his uncle and aunts' parties, how he enjoys them, &c. I should admire him more but occasionally he uses Latin phrases, and as we Worton folks do not understand that language, we cannot reply to him. I cannot think that he is a native of Worton as we have not had the advantage of the languages in our schools and as we are plain farmers, we do not require them But, Mr. Editor, as their is a subject that has not been introduced through the columns of your paper, I propose to make a few remarks in favor of it.

It is one that we are all deeply interested in; one which receives but little respect and less attention for the amount of claims due it, than any other business transaction: it is that of Agriculture. And I deeply regret that some one has not introduced this important question who is more competent to do justice to its claims, than myself.

But I hope the remarks that I shall make, may encourage and stimulate our worthy and industrious farmers at this particular time, as they stand greatly in need of being favored by those who can indulge them. Let me advise them not to despair, nor let the loss of one or two crops discourage them as the times and the prices my improve. The season will continue just as of old.

The hours pass away, the season warm and cold,
And time rolls along to-day just as of old.

But, Mr. Editor among the means that have been most prominently influential in advancing the cause of agriculture is the establishing of an agriculture society, we look to these to effect much good and advance this noble cause. It is through associations that rural public opinion is formed and organizations of agriculturalists effected, and a brotherhood of associations cemented. The friends of agriculture must not only be gratified with their results, but the friend of his country must rejoice at them.

I give it as my opinion that any farmer who fails to visit and encourge these exhibitions, cannot conduct his farming operations with that success or so intelligently as he could do by visiting them. For there he can have the advantage of seeing in a short time all the different breeds of cattle, sheep, horses, hogs, poultry; and different description of implements. Here you meet your friends and the public, and you talk over these things, of their merits and demerits, of the crops and the markets.

Some persons object to those exhibitions, on account of the sport exhibited at them, in testing the speed of their well-trained horses. But these are slight objections, and they can be easily remedied, as the trotting does not take place until the last day of the show. I am aware there is a general and wide spread public opinion, to the effect that rural sports and past times, such as the chase, the turf the exercise of hospitality, and the time spent in social intercourse, not only interfers with agriculture pursuit; but to those causes are to be attributed the worn out estates to which the present generation have succeeded.

But this is short-sighted, and a very great mistake. These sports should be properly conducted and restrained proper authorities. Men cannot work constantly, the bow should not remain strung always. We have recources for amusement, that are harmless and innocent.

Men have pondered, read and thought over this subject of agriculture; and, judging from the success that has attend it where properly conducted, there is every hope of its success, in the future. Therefore let me advise you that are engaged in this indespensible occupation, not to despair. And God grant that the coming Summer and present Spring may be so tempered by generous and growing showers, as to secure to us abundant crops and that we may obtain renumerative prices for the same; and above all, we sincerely trust and hope that Providence, in His beneficence and mercy, may so regulate our hearts and direct our minds, that in looking back at the motives by which our actions have been guided, we may find nothing to challenge self-reproach, or call up a single regret.

I would advise those who are laying off their tillages for the present year—let not the ambition of being considered a large farmer induce them to over-crop; for one acre well manured, well ploughed, harrowed and rolled, and properly cultivated after the crops are pitched, will produce more than three acres that are half-farmed.—Experience and close observation for years, has impressed this fact upon my mind as indelibly as if it had been engravened there.

Delays in farming and planting are not to be tolerated, except when occasioned by the seasons. In which case obedience to the will of Providence teaches the greatful heart, willing and cheerful submision.

Mr. Editor, it cannot be doubted, but that we are the most highly favored people in the known world; for which we should be more thankful. We are favored with all the resources that are necessary to enrich our lands. The entire length of our beautiful county, skirts upon the waters of the Chesapeake Bay, and its tributaries, which afford great for facilities transportation; and the inland portions, we hope, will, soon be intersected by Railroads. We shall then have not only the advantage of Baltimore market, but all the cities north of us.

I hope these few remarks, made in behalf of this noble cause, may be answered by farmers in different parts of the county. We should unite in this cause, as many benefits can be derived from encouraging it. Their should be a meeting called and organization, not only by the farmers but by the community at large. Other counties will join us in this good cause.

A FRIEND TO IMPROVEMENT.

COMMUNICATED.

PHILA., April 5th, 1869.

Mr. Editor:—Bluff, burly, boisterous March, left us in his accustomed style, on the 31st. It seemed as if for his particular benefit Eolus had loosed the fowr winds of heaven, in order to allow him to make his exit in as windy a manner as possible; but "All Fools Day" dawned bright and mild and the soft wind seemed to sing,

"I come, I come, ye have called me long,
I come, o'er the mountains, with light and song."

Now that Spring is fairly upon us the mild weather may have the effect of striving up trade. A walk down Market St., or in fact any of our wholesale business thoroughfares at this season of the year in former times, would have been attended with no little care and anxiety for both your person and clothes, on account of the great quantity of cases which were piled upon the sidewalks waiting for shipment. Then all was life and activity, but now, alas, it is as quiet as in the dead of winter; and by a little perversion of Moore's song we can show the state of trade at the present time:

"The trade that once through Market street
The soul of business shed,
Now lies as mute in all the streets
As if that soul had fled."

No failures of any account have been reported. The Cabinet business having at last been settled, there seems to be a dead calm in politics. Adolph E. Borie the new Secretary of the Navy, appointed from our city, has not been heard much of outside of Philadelphia. He is not a politician although he took an active part in politics during the war and at one time was president of the Union League.—The Navy Yard question, I suppose, will now be settled and through his influence League Island, at the Southern extremity of our city, will be selected as the spot. The natural advantages of this place far surpass any other in the United States. The appointment of A. T. Stewart to the Treasury gave universal satisfaction to the business portion of our community, notwitstanding his free trade principles.

Who is to be Minister to the Court of St. James, is the all important topic that is now agitating the minds of the people.—Motley, the celebrated historian, is mentioned as the one most likely to be appointed.

News has been received through the cable announcing the fact that Spain is to have another Bourborn on her throne, in the person of the Duc de Montpensier. By his assuming the regal purple the family of Queen Isabella virtually regains the throne, as his wife is the sister of the expelled Queen.

Mr. James Harper, the principal member of the firm of Harper Brothers. New York, while out riding a few days ago was thrown from his carriage and died shortly after from his injuries. His death has cast a gloom over a large circle of friends, as he was universally respected. His funeral was attended by a number of publishers from this city.

For some time past our papers have been continually announcing the perpetration of some frightful murder. The last sensation in this line is the killing of an intire family by a Mr. Blackstone. After murdering his wife and two children; he committed suicide by throwing himself into the Delaware river. It is supposed he was laboring under a fit insanity at the time.

Thursday, the 8th of April, is the day appointed for the execution of the murderers Eaton and Twitchell. The latter is visited daily by his spiritual adviser.—Great efforts have been made by his friends to procure his pardon: his case has been carried to the Supreme Court on a writ of error, but on Saturday he made a confession in which he implicates his wife, and claims to have had nothing to do with the murder except help throw the body of Mrs. Hill out of the window.

Music and the Drama are at present in a flourishing condition. The public have become heartily tired of the sensational plays that are produced by the modern dramatists and are demanding a return to the old classic authors. It may not be long before the days of Garrick and Kemble will be revived and the histrionic art attain a height it never before has reached. Fanny Janauschek, the great German Tragedienne, styled the "Queen of the German Stage," has just finished an engagement here Her acting, by some, is considered superior to Mdme Ristori's. Her personation of "Mary Stuart in Schiller's drama of that name is pronounced by some of our ablest critics equal to anything of the kind in the annals of the stage—especially in her interview with the haughty Elizabeth. Her acting at this point is so perfect that it seems as if the unfortunate Queen of Scots had suddenly stalked from a page of history and presented herself before an American audience to make known her wrongs at the hands of her rival.

The Italian Opera has commenced an engagement at the Academy of Music, and the repertoire consists of a number of choice operas from the approved masters. Il Prophite by Meyerbeer, which met with such unprecedented success in New York, with Madame La Grange in her famous role of "Fides" has been presented. Clara Louise Kellogg, the favorite of Philadelphia, is in the troupe and this will be her last performance in this city, prior to the departure for Europe.

F. W. C.

THE NEW ADJUTANT GENERAL.—Tuesday, at noon, the newly appointed Adjutant General of the State, Major General H. Bier, appeared at the office of the adjutant general, No 31 North Calvert street, and after taking the oath of office entered upon his duties Gen. J. Summerfield Berry, the late incumbent, administered the oath to his successor, and then turned over to him the books and papers of the office, mutual congratulations being exchanged. Gen. Bier brings to the discharge of his duties a fine military experience, and enters upon his duties with the best wishes of all who know him.

FOR THE TRANSCRIPT.

It has been announced that Mr. Graham, Master of the Mint of England, has discovered that Hydrogen is a Metal. The discovery is very important, and may lead to many useful results; but it is not altogether new. This opinion was held many years ago by our former townsman, Dr. P. WROTH, Professor of Chemistry and Geology in Washington College, and I now send you a brief extract, which I have been permitted to copy from his Lecture on Hydrogen, delivered in March, 1864.

F.

"Hydrogen is a gas *sui generis*, exhibiting electrical relations widely differing from all the gases. For example, Oxygen and Chlorine are non-conductors and negative Electricts; while the electricity of Hydrogen is positive. In this electrical condition Hydrogen sustains a distinct analogy to the metals and the metalic oxides. Like the metals, Hydrogen is also combustible. An opinion, apparently so unsupported by the testimony of our senses, will not appear so startling when more closely examined. We are accustomed to consider the metals as solid bodies, remarkable for their density, ponderosity, opacity and peculiar lustre. But we have a familiar example in Mercury (a vial of which I hold in my hand) that a metal—and a perfect metal too, for it is malleable and of course solid at the temperature of 39° below zero of Fahrenheit's thermometer—may and does exist in a fluid state. This fluid metal is also capable of being converted into vapour by exposure to 600° of heat in a furnace. It is further known—and the fact is familiar to all chemists—that 356° of heat will convert arsenic (a metal) into an invisible, aeriform fluid. There is another class of metals brought to the knowledge of chemists by Sir Humphrey Davy, by the agency of galvanic electricity. All the alkalies but one (ammonia) and all the alkaline earths until that time supposed to be elements, were proved to be metallic oxides. These, to be named afterwards, contain metals which are soft solids and have so powerful an attraction for oxygen that when thrown on water, they deprive it of its oxygen and are again converted into alkalies. * * * It was stated in my last lecture that the two gases, oxygen and hydrogen, when united in other proportions than those necessary to form water, are capable of forming a liquid of a much higher density, viz: the deutoxide of hydrogen. This contains two equivalents of oxygen and is therefore designated as a deutoxide. This fluid, as you were informed, has a metallic taste. But there is another fact which has recently awakened an intense interest in the minds of chemists Although hydrogen is incapable of combining, per se, in any proportion with mercury, yet when combined with nitrogen in the proportion to four ammonia and submitted to galvanic agency, the volume of mercury is greatly increased, and a substance distinctly possessing the external character of an amalgam is produced. Let it be remembered that an amalgam is a substance resulting from the union of mercury with some other metal. It is fair to confess that in order to procure from this amalgam another metal besides mercury, the most vigorous efforts have been used, but without success. If such metal could be obtained, the inference would be legitimate that ammonia which is known both analytically and synthetically to be composed of hydrogen and nitrogen, is, like potassa and the other alkalies, a metallic oxide. * * Now it is known beyond doubt that potassa is an oxide of potassium; soda an oxide of sodium; lime an oxide of calcium; magnesia an oxide of magnesium, &c., &c. The strongest analogies then lead us to the conclusion that if ammonia, possessing most decidedly the common alkaline properties of neutralizing acids and turning vegetable blues to green be not also a metallic oxide, it presents an anomaly in chemical science which is as rare as it is interesting. * * * Without claiming then to be a prophet, or even a very expert chemist, allow me to indulge the anticipation that hydrogen will hereafter be ranked—either as a distinct metal, or as an ingredient in the structure of all metals—that metals may be proved to be compounds * * * and that the dream of the alchemists about the philosopher's stone may yet be realized."

Return of Arnold and Spangler, the Dry Tortugas Prisoners.

Samuel B. Arnold and Edman Spangler, the prisoners recently released from the Dry Tortugas, under pardon of President Johnson, the former having been sentenced for life, and the latter for six years, by the military commission that tried the assassination conspirators, reached Baltimore city on Tuesday. They came passengers on the steamship Cuba, from Key West. Arnold appears in rather delicate health, but Spangler is well, and both seem in good spirits. They are set free now, after three years and 8 months in "durance vile." After their trial and sentence, they reached the Dry Tortugas with Dr. Mudd, their late fellow-prisoner, and O'Laughlin, who died during imprisonment, on the 24th of July, 1865, and were released on the 22d of March, 1869. Both Arnold and Spangler reply readily to queries concerning their imprisonment and the treatment they received from the different commanders of the post. During the season of the fearful rage of the yellow fever in 1867 at the fort, they state that after nearly all the troops had been attacked and either recovered or died, Dr. Mudd, who had so faithfully and advantageously labored among the sick, was taken down with the disease, and there being no medical man left fit for duty, was nursed solely by themselves, his only remaining companions, O'Laughlin having previously died. During its prevalence there were thirty seven deaths in that limited community, two of whom were prisoners and the balance officers and soldiers. They speak highly of the late Major Stone, who commanded at the time. His wife having died of the epidemic, of which he had recovered, he carried his little child over to Key West, with the intention of sending it to his relatives in the North, and shortly after reaching there he was taken with a relapse and died. Their treatment depended much on the disposition of the commander of the post, but after the season of yellow fever they fared much better than previously. They received a telegram on the 9th of March, informing them of their pardon, and Spangler says it appeared to him that from that time until the 21st, when Arnold's father reached there with the pardons, he gained in flesh every hour. Arnold was employed as clerk at headquarters and Spangler as a carpenter, and both at times were compelled to work very hard. After their release they left the Tortugas in a government sailing vessel and went over to Key West, where they remained several days, awaiting the arrival of the Cuba, and were treated in the kindest manner by the citizens.

On the terrible ordeal of their trial, under the circumstances by which they were surrounded, it is not to be supposed they would delight to dwell. Spangler says that from the tortures he endured he was t mostly unconscious of the proceedings in the case, and often knew nothing of what was going on around him. When the padded hood was placed upon his head in prison, covering over his eyes and tightened about his neck and chest, with manacles already on both hands and feet, he was told it was by order of Secretary Stanton, the subordinate thus excusing himself for his action. After arriving at the fort, and up to the time of his release, Spangler avers that the sense of his entire innocence only made his chains more galling, whilst at the same time it often kept him from utter despair. Both Arnold and Spangler speak of the kindness and attention they received on board the Cuba from Capt. Dukehart, his officers and passengers, who generally were disposed to make them comfortable.—*Balt. Sun.*

The Late Robbery in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5 —Of the securities stolen yesterday from the Beneficial Saving Fund about $400,000 were registered bonds, not convertible. The coupon bonds amounted to $150,000, of which $93,000 were five-twenties. Mortgages to the amount of a quarter of a million were not disturbed, so that, including registered bonds, securities and real estate, the society will have $730,000 to meet the claims of three thousand depositors. The society offer a reward of $25,000 for the arrest of the burglars and the recovery of the assets. The managers have suspended payment to depositors for the present. In addition to the bonds belonging to the society there was a large amount in boxes belonging to private parties deposited for safe-keeping, The valuables were in a vault with a Lillie combination lock, which, as well as the smaller safe inside, was bored into with apparent ease.

Less to Learn, Less Skill to Operate, and Less Effort to Work.

"The Grover & Baker Machine is superior to other machines because it takes less time to learn to run them; it takes less muscular effort to do the same amount of work on them; the stitch is much easier managed; the operator can easily change from light work to heavy work, and the work done, is a great deal stronger than is done on any other machine."—*Testimony of Dr. Warren Rowell, of New York, before the Commissioner of Patents.*

EXAMINER'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned, Examiners, appointed by the County Commissioners for Kent County, to widen and improve the Public Road in the Third and Fifth Election Districts of said County, from Belair to Oak Grove School House; to put a Bridge and Causeway at Taylor's Run and at Frazier's Run; also to widen and improve the Public Road from Fairlee Landing by or near the Steam Saw Mill, to the Public Road leading to Belair: hereby give notice to all parties interested, that they will be at Belair, on

Wednesday, the 12th day of May,

at 10 o'clock, A. M., to perform the duties of their commission.

WM. S. WALKER,
ROBT NICHOLSON,
JAMES H. GALE,
April 10, 1869—5t. Examiners.

NOTICE TO TAX COLLECTORS.

ORDERED, by the County Commissioners for Kent County, that the Collectors of Taxes having money levied in their hands to pay Kent County Rail Road Bonds and interest on the same for the year 1869, be and they are hereby required to deposit the said money in Kent National Bank, before the first day of May next, in the name of the County Commissioners of Kent County, Maryland, for the purpose of paying the said Bonds, to be due at that time, and interest also due and to be due then.

By order. JNO. RUSSELL,
Clerk to Kent County Commissioners.
April 10, 1869.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent County, letters of administration, on the estate of

J. EDWARD HALL,

late of Tuscaloosa, Alabama, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 12th day of October, 1869; otherwise they may be excluded by law from the benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 6th day of March, 1869.

JOS. P. IRELAND,
April 10, 1869—4t Administrator.

For Rent,

On accommodating terms, a two-story DWELLING in good repair and recently painted throughout: pleasantly situated on High street, garden excellent and pump of water very convenient. Also, on High street, a TWO-STORY DWELLING, roomy, convenient, almost new throughout, with fine large store room attached: one of the best stands for business in Chestertown. Rent low. Also, a small DWELLING, in a good neighborhood. Apply to

S. S. USILTON.
April 3, 1869—tf.

CHESTNUT RAILS

FOR SALE, delivered upon navigable waters of Kent county, by early application to R. T. TURNER, Jr.
March 27, 1869—3t*

MILLING AND SAWING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he is carrying on his Mills, and asks a share of patronage.
Mch. 13—tf. W. BACCHUS.

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT—White—$1.70 @ 2.20.
Red—1.70@1.90.
CORN.—White—80@85cts. Yellow 86@
OATS—64@75.

"THERE IS A BALM IN GILEAD."

Sylvan's Veterinary Liniment.

AFTER innumerable experiments, we have succeeded in discovering to almost a certainty the Remedy for Rheumatism, Pains in the Side, Back, Breast, in the Spine, between or about the Shoulders, Face, pain and soreness through the Bowels, numbness and pain in the Limbs, Neuralgia, Stiffness of the Neck, Sprains, Felons, Cuts, Bruises, Sore Throat, Swellings of any kind, Mosquito Bites, Stings of Bees and other Insects, &c., &c.

It is the best remedy yet discovered for the relief and cure of old and fresh Cuts or Sores, Galls, Sprains, Swellings, Bruises, and all injuries to the Horse.

CHESTERTOWN, Maryland.

After a careful and thorough experiment in the use of Roberts' Embrocation, Hunt's and Tobias' Liniments, Judson's Subduing and Sylvan's Veterinary Liniment upon man and beast, I find for reducing Inflammation, healing Cuts and Galls, for instant and permanent relief in Neuralgia and Rheumatic pains, Sylvan's Veterinary Liniment is superior to all Liniments extant for either man or beast, It gives me great pleasure to testify to its unequaled healing properties. I shall never be without it, and no horseman, who values a good horse, will ever be imposed upon by worthless trash, after having used your Liniment, but will always be found with a supply on hand of Sylvan's Veterinary Liniment. W. J. VANNORT.

KENT COUNTY, Maryland.

Having been suffering for a long time with a severe sprained back, and after repeated trials of several highly recommended Liniments with no good results attending their use, accidentally I heard of your Liniment. I was induced to try you so celebrated Veterinary Liniment, and must confess, that before I had used one small bottle, I found the most radical benefit resulting therefrom, and have no hesitancy in pronouncing it to be the best Liniment I ever used, and shall never be without it. Many of my friends coincide with me in its praise. MRS. JOHN T. DODD.

☞ For sale by SIMON WICKES & SON, Chestertown, Md.
April 10, 1869—tf.

KENT CO. RAILROAD.

COPY OF AN ORDER PASSED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Kent County R. R., April 1st., 1869.

Ordered, That the Stockholders who are delinquent in the payment of the third instalment have the time of payment extended to the second Monday of May next, and upon payments of the same and previous instalments, shall be reinstated.

And that a copy of this order be inserted in the "Kent News" and "Chestertown Transcript" until the next election for Dirrctors.

True copy Test:
C. TYLDEN WESTCOTT,
April 3, 1860. Secretary.

PROPOSALS
—FOR—
BUILDING A CHURCH IN BELAIR,

KENT COUNTY, Md., will be received by Robert Nicholson, J. T. Dodd, Wm. W. Stephens, W. T. Baker and Josias Ringgold, Building Committee, until TUESDAY, April 13th, 1869.

The dimensions and style of the Building are as follows: Size 32 by 44 ft. The underpining to be of brick, 18 in. above ground; white oak sills 8x10; all the frame of suitable size and of best material, and the flooring of good yellow pine. The house to be 16 feet in the clear between floor and ceiling; roof framed with principal rafters and raking cornice, and covered with best heart cypress shingles; weather-boarding of good quality of white pine, one inch thick and rabbitted. Three windows on each side, 10x4 feet, double boxed and hung with weights, and venitian shutters; also, two windows in front over the doors; two doors in front 7x5 ft. with transoms; a 4 foot recess in rear end; a neat pulpit and chancel with railing; a front gallery 10 ft. wide, with good easy benches; the seats of the first floor to be like those in the M. P. Church in Chestertown. The house to be well plastered and to have two good coats of paint inside and outside. All the materials to be furnished and the glazing done by the contractor, and the work done in an approved workmanlike manner; the building to be completed at a time to be hereafter agreed upon by the Committee and the Contractor.

April 3, 1869—2t.

Agents Wanted—$10 a Day.

Two $10 Maps for $4.

LLOYD'S
PATENT REVOLING DOUBLE
MAPS.
Of America and Europe, America and the United States of America.
Colored—in 4000 Counties.

THESE great Maps, now just completed, show every place of importance, all Railroads to date, and the latest alterations in the various European States. These Maps are needed in every School and family in the land—they occupy the space of one Map, and by means of the Reverser, either side can be thrown front, and any part brought level to the eye County Rights and large discount given to good agents.

Apply for Circulars, Terms, and send money for Sample Maps, to

J. T. LLOYD,
23 Cortlandt St., N. Y.
March 27, 1869—1m.

Bower's Complete Manure,
Alta Vela Phosphate,
Whann's Super-Phosphate,
AND
Berger & Butts' Excelsior Super Phosphate of Lime,

FOR SALE, delivered in Chestertown, at $62 per ton of 2000 lbs.,
On a Credit of 10 Months
to approved purchasers, with interest thereon from the date of delivery.

Subject to a discount of $6 per ton if paid within 30 days; on $3 per ton if paid by Sept. 1, '69—thus reducing them, when paid within 30 days to $56 per ton, or if paid by Sept. 1, to $59 per ton.

By T. W. ELIASON & SON.
March 20, 1869—tf.

BALCK LEAD and Blacking Brushes for sale by J. K. ALDRIDGE.

COAL HODS, Shovels and Pokers—for sale by J. K. ALDRIDGE.

SPRING DOMESTICS.

NEW STYLE PRINTS, SHIRTING, OSNABURGS & HEAVY TWILLS, BLEACHED MUSLINS of most approved makes, a full stock on hand bought for cash. IRISH LINENS of all grades, and superior Russia Crash and other Towellings, and a full stock of HOUSEHOLD GOODS generally. These Goods were all bought C. O. D. and will be sold upon accommodating terms.

THOMAS S. WICKES.

WHITE GOODS.

PLAIN & CHECK CAMBRICS, SWISS MULLS and NAINSOOKS, VICTORIA LAWNS & PLAIN TARLATANES, and a full and varied Line of White Goods generally, all of direct importation, and many of them of high quality and rich in style.

THOMAS S. WICKES.
Chestertown, March 27th, 1869.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

A general assortment seasonable Dry Goods.

Groceries on hand previous to late advance.

Farm Hardware and all kinds Plow Castings.

Plow Gearing, &c., of superior Manufacture.

A Full Line of best Boots, Shoes and Hats.

Ready Made Clothing of very fine Grades.

Goods opened on Monday, the 8th instant.

THOMAS S. WICKES.
Chestertown, March 6, 1869.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letters of Administration on the estate of

MARY KENNARD,

late of said county, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on on before the 5th day of October, 1869, otherwise they may be excluded by law from the benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of March, 1869.

CHARLES H. BAKER,
March 27, 1869—4t. Executor.

CARRIAGES,

CARRIAGES, CARRIAGES.

J. M. COX & BRO.,

MIDDLETOWN,

DELAWARE,

MANUFACTURE ALL KINDS OF

Carriages.

ALL WORK FROM THIS ESTABLISHMENT WARRANTED

TO GIVE ENTIRE SATISFACTION.

☞ *Repairing promptly attended to.*
March 20, 1869—6m.

MARCH 13th., 1869.

SPRING GOODS.

SOMETHING NEW AND BEAUTIFUL

NOW OPENING at the People's Popular Store. Special attention is called to our BLACK ALPACAS, we say they can't beat. Bring your cheap GOODS along and compare, which will ensure us Sales.—Sheetings, Bleached and Brown Muslins, Tickings, Cambrics, New Styles Prints and Chintze's.

We are waiting for some of our friend's to settle their last years' accounts. Mr. Credit in the city is unknown.

Respectfully,
WM. A. VICKERS.
Chestertown, March 13, 1869.

T. W. ELIASON & SON

ARE WEEKLY RECEIVING ADDITIONAL supplies of seasonable

GOODS

with the view of keeping up a full assortment of desirable GOODS.

They invite the attention of buyers to their well selected stock of

Dry Goods,
Notions, Shoes,
Groceries; Building and Housekeeping Hardware;

COLLARS, ROPES, TRACES, BRIDLES, &c., FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, TABLE OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW OIL CURTAINS, PLAIN, TWILLED AND DUCK CARRIAGE CANVASS &c., &c.

BLACK ALPACAS—A line of medium to choice ALPACAS at reduced rates, for sale by

T. W. ELIASON & SON.
March 20, 1869.

THE MISSES CHAMBERLAIN

WILL open the Spring Term of their School for Young Ladies in NEWARK, Delaware, on *Wednesday, April 7th*, 1869. A limited number of Boarding Pupils will be received. Board and Tuition in English branches and French, for the Spring Term, $75.

Circulars sent when requested.
Newark, March 13, 1869—tA7.

TO THE

FARMERS

OF KENT COUNTY.

THE undersigned is now prepared to fill your orders for

FERTILIZERS OF ALL KINDS.

Stone and Shell Lime

delivered at your nearest landing, on as reasonable terms as any other dealer in the county.

He is also Agent for McConaugh's *PATENT CORN DROPPER.* Try it.

W. A. MUSGROVE.
Locust Grove, Kent Co., Md.
March 13, 1869.

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