THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, July 3, 1869.

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

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.—From an article in the Baltimore Gazette of last Saturday, which we give below, it will be seen that the Maryland State Agricultural Society has been reorganized, and the first Annual Fair of the Association will be held during October next. That the old State Agricultural organization was productive of much benefit to the agricultural interests of the State is unquestionable, and the present organization, profiting by the experience of the past will, doubtless, be much more valuable: but the old organization failed, we believe, simply because it was not sustained by County and District Societies. And we believe the present State Society, however admirable may be its provisions, will, after the lapse of several years, lose its interest, unless the farmers of the State form themselves into County and District Societies. If If there was a Farmers' Club, after the manner of the "Farmers' Club of Quaker Neck," in each School District of the Counties, and based upon these, a County Society holding a County Fair annually, previous to the State Fair, the whole farming interest of the State would be enlisted in these State Fairs, and they would not degenerate into a sort of first-class racing, the principal object of which is to fill Baltimore city with country people for a week, and thereby contribute to its wealth. We are by no means opposed to our city deriving all the benefit she can from these Fairs, but we do oppose their being so conducted as to divert the true object of their formation. With a thorough system of organization in the Counties, the true object of these State Fairs would be kept constantly in view, and agricultural interests would be most materially advanced. In a few months the season will have come when the farmer will have leisure evenings to devote to such Societies, and if in the mean time they will discuss this subject, organizations will spring up all over our State.

After a lapse of more than ten years the Maryland State Agricultural Society has been reorganized, under happier auspices, and on an enlarged basis. Taking for its new title that of the Maryland State Agricultural and Mechanical Association, it secures the membership and co-operation, not of agriculturists only, but also of that large class which is engaged in industrial pursuits that are closely connected with agriculture. This was wisely done, for hereafter, in consequence of the radical changes which was wrought by the war in our ancient system of agricultural labor, and also of the high rate of wages, mechanical appliances must be largely resorted to for the double purpose of making up for the deficiency in field hands, and of economising the cost of cultivating the soil and harvesting the crops.

The Board of Directors of the Association has been unwearied in its efforts to render the operations of the Society as efficient as possible. By the liberal assistance of the State and of the city of Baltimore, aided by equally liberal private contributions, a tract of land has been purchased which is admirably adapted to the uses of the Society, and has already been enclosed with good, substantial fencing. The various buildings required on the Fair Grounds are also in process of construction, and with so much zeal and energy has the work been pushed forward, that the First Annual Fair of the Association will commence on Tuesday, the 26th day of October next and will be continued for four days.

The premiums and regulations relating to the Fair are already in print, and will be given to the public in the course of a short time. The premiums to be distributed amount in the aggregate to the sum of ten thousand dollars. They are divided into eight classes, and comprise cattle, sheep, swine, horses, poultry and other birds, farms, including the products of the field and the orchard; native wines and cordials, and articles of household manufacture. The seventh class comprises implements and machines, and the eighth and last harness and leather manufactures. The premiums are well distributed throughout the entire schedule, whilst the various committees upon whom the duty of making the awards is devolved, are composed of gentlemen of standing and influence, in whose judgment and impartiality exhibitors may safely confide.

The new Fair Grounds will also embrace within their limits an excellent race track, and one of the attractions of the forthcoming Fair will be the trials of speed which are to take place each day beginning at two o'clock in the afternoon. At these trials, the rules exact a fee of ten per cent. an all horses entered for competion. The prizes to be run for amount in the aggregate to two thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars. The rules prescribe that all animals and articles designed for exhibition, with certain specified exceptions, must be at the Fair Grounds between the morning of Saturday, October the 23d, and that of Tuesday, the 26th. After nine o'clock on Tuesday nothing will be received, nor will anything at any time, intended for exhibition, be allowed to pass within the inclosures until it has been properly entered and ticketed at the office of the Association.

Notwithstanding the differences of opinion that prevailed at one time in respect to the proper place for the Fair Grounds, the Pimlico tract is now very generally admitted to be admirably adapted to the uses of the Society. Its proximity to the city makes it intrinsically valuable, and it can easily be approached by rail, by turnpike, or by pedestrians, through Druid Hill Park.

The old-fashioned agricultural fairs and cattle shows had one serious drawback; there was a constantly recurring sameness about them which greatly detracted from their popularity. People saw, from year to year, what to their uneducated eye appeared to be the same fat cattle, the same fat hogs, the same skelton windmill and the same mammoth pumpkin. It is only by presenting at these fairs a variety of attractions that the general public can be induced to take a hearty and an abiding interest in them, and at our forthcoming Agricultural Fair the new feature of trials of speed between fast horses over what promises to be one of the best courses in the country, will draw thousands to the Grounds, who would otherwise have staid at home. The whole of the plans of the Society since its inauguration, appear to have been well devised and well carried out, and if the efforts of its Board of Directors are met by the community at large in an appreciative spirit, the advantages of the annual exhibitions, both agriculturally and socially, will speedily make themselves felt.

Views of President Johnson.

We make the following extract from a conversation reported to have been held with the late President, a few days since, at Washington:

The country was drifting he knew not whither. It was fast tending to the control of a bondholding aristocracy. Before the war the slaveholders controlled the power of this government; they occupied the same attitude toward the government then that the bondholders do now, the only difference being that the power has been transferred from the South to the North. The one power came in contact with the government and it was put down by force of arms. The other power is rapidly coming in contact with the government, and it or the government must go down.

After discoursing in this vein for a short time, Mr Johnson returned to President Grant, and referring to the war, declared that in his opinion General Grant had no military ability; he was a mere incident of the train as a baggage wagon or an ammunition train would be. Whole columns of men were massed and thrown upon the rebellion, and they crushed it out, but he denied that General Grant possessed that master spirit with which he is credited when his friends claim that he terminated the war.

Referring again to the general condition of the country, he thought the only way in which the government could be re-established on a constitutional basis was by making the Southern States a nucleus about which to form it. Power would soon develop itself in the South, and the Northwest would come in and strike hands with it as against the East and protective tariffs and kindred subjects.

He had no hope from the North, and, in his estimation, there was much more in what is called the imperialist movement than appeared upon the surface. Unless there was a speedy change, the republic would be gone; we would have either an imperialism, based upon a bonded aristocracy, or what would be worse, anarchy, and then despotism. He viewed with horror the increasing idea that all the power of this government should be centered in Congress, and especially as the present occupant of the Executive chair had not force of character to resist congressional enchroachments upon the constitution. He thought, too, that danger was to be appended from the fact that issues of no real importance to the country were now the main topics of discussion upon the stump and elsewhere. In the district, for instance, that he represented for ten years, they formerly discussed the tariff and similar subjects; now it was nothing but Brownlowism and radicalism, nor was it of any use to talk about constitutional requirements or constitutional obligations. In his contest with Congress he would reach for the views of the best minds of the republic upon any given subject, and present them only to be lauged at. Arguments that were conclusive to the great intellects of the country were sneered at and treated lightly by the last and preceding Congress.

Views of A. H. Stephens.

LIBERTY HALL,
CRAWFORDSVILLE, GA., June 13.

MY DEAR SIR: Your very kind and highly appreciated favor of the 6th inst., was received yesterday. Allow me to return my thanks for it. I am improving slowly, very slowly, however, from my hurt some four months or so ago. I can now sit up part of the day, but can neither stand nor walk yet without aid of some sort. I have, notwithstanding this affliction, resumed work on the second volume of the "Constitutional View of the Late War Between the States." I agree with you in styling it the worst and most culpable that ever took place on earth. I greatly fear, too, that it will, in its ultimate consequences, prove to be the most disastrous one that ever occurred to the principles of constitutional liberty. Our Constitution, as made by the fathers, was one of the most wonderful political achievements ever attained by genius and patriotism. Had its principles been adhered to, this late terrible war never would have occurred, and the only hope now for the present and the future of the country, is to bring back the Federal administration to the true principles of the Constitution.—This can only be done by a virtuous, intelligent and patriotic people. When bad men conspire to impose their usurpations "outside" the Constitution, good men everywhere must combine to keep all such men out of power. This can only be done by the publication of truths and by awaking in the minds of the people the sense of the dangers which threaten them, and arousing them to future action before it is too late. The only proper remedy for all existing evils and the greater ones which appear in the future is at the ballot-box.

The great object with in the remnant of my days is to do all in my power towards the inculcation of such truths and principles as are essential for the maintenance of our institutions as handed down for the fathers. To this course the future of my life is devoted. And notwithstanding all that is said and has been said about the rebellion and the disloyalty of the rebels, &c., I know of but one test of true loyalty in this country, and that is loyalty to the principles of the Constitution of the United States. In this, and in unswerving devotion to them, I yield to no man that ever breathed the vital air of heaven.

I can say no more now, but repeat my thanks for your letter, and send you my kindest regards and best wishes.

Yours, truly,
ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

The Battle-field of Gettysburg.

A correspondent of the Boston Traveler has recently visited the battle-field of Gettysburg, of which he thus writes:

"On Seminary Ridge the trees and fences are shattered and riddled, showing plainly how fierce was the contest where the fight began. Here we found two bullets, one driven into the other so far that they could not be pulled apart. The supposition is that a Union and a Confederate sharpshooter aimed so accurately for each other, and fired at so near the same time, that the bullets met, and one being a little more dense than the other, pierced the one coming from the opposite direction. Both fell, of course, to the ground, and thus prevented the death of both the marksmen, which must have been the result had the bullets merely grazed each other.

"When we spoke of this curiosity at the hotel a whole army of relic speculators wished to purchase it. Doubtless the sum which we received for it was trebled when sold to the memento seekers who frequent the town. These speculators do a thriving business in the relic line, and have everything to sell, from a 100-pound shell to the smallest wares of the toy shop, all in some way connected with the battle.

"Canes cut from Culp's Hill or Little Round Rop are for sale in many shop windows, and if the purchaser is a little incredulous, and inclined to doubt that the canes came from those places, they will march out with him, take any sapling he may select, and make it into a cane in a remarkably short space of time. This business has become one of great importance to Gettysburg, and it is proposed to introduce machinery for the manufacture of toys from the battle-field wood.

"The traces which we found of the fight along the front of Hancock's and Sedgwick's line—except in the blasted peach orchard—were not very distinct, owing to the growing fields of grain and the repairs which have been put upon the few farm houses. But the graves of the Confederate dead are there, dotting the fields for miles around. In one or two places the bones were sticking out, but generally their graves were covered with clover, and had none of that barbarously neglected appearance they have in the South.

"At Little Round Top the bullet scars are still visible on the rocks, while several large flat stones near which officers were killed have been engraved with their names and the date of their death. The stone wall which the troops threw up as a breastwork is still entire, and the trees have not yet outgrown their wounds."

The Robbery of the Ocean Bank—One of the Largest on Record.

The robbery of the Ocean Bank at New York, was one of the most remarkable of the many remarkable bank robberies of the present day. The particulars show a deliberate and well-matured plan, concocted with great care, and arranged doubtless by adroit, skillful and experienced robbers. One or two of the New York journals express the opinion that the notorious McQuade and Weaver, who are said to be parties who robbed the National Bank of New Windsor, Carroll county, Md., of $100,000 last winter, were concerned in this, which occurred some time between Saturday night and Monday morning. It is known that they are not in prison—so much for the practice of allowing parties arrested to go free when the ill-gotten booty, or greater portion, is returned through detectives. On account of the gigantic robbery in New York says:

The bank was closed, as usual about 7 o'clock on Saturday night. A janitor sleeps in the building, and two special watchmen are employed by the bank, one inside and the other outside the building. On opening the door Monday morning, the place was found to be in a state of great confusion. There were piles of old clothing of all kinds scattered about; wrenches, jackscrews, picklocks, jimmies, and other burglars' tools, sufficient altogether, probably, to fill a good-sized cart. The clothing was evidently used for the purpose of deadening the sound while the burglars were at work, for the thing had been very skillfully planed, and had been for two or three weeks in preparation.—On proceeding to the three vaults in the rear of the bank, the doors were found to be open, and had evidently been picked, and the others either blown or pried open. The two safes were also open; the lock of one had been blown open with gunpowder and the other picked. Several boxes belonging to merchants and others, which were in the safes, had been broken open, and their contents, probably bonds and other securities, were gone. The nature of their contents, however, and the amount represented, cannot be ascertained until stated by the owners.

On examining the funds belonging to the bank about $100,000 in gold certificates were found untouched, also the exchange intended for the clearing-house; about $20,000 in gold coin had also escaped notice of the burglars. A small amount of legal tenders had been stolen, and about $15,000 in national notes.—They had not taken the whole, as though they had probably been disturbed. About $10,000 in checks payable to order are also missing. The actual loss of the bank will not, therefore, much exceed $25,000, as they are not responsible for the securities left on special deposit.

Search was then made to discover how the burglars had effected an entrance, and on proceeding to the office of the president, in the rear of the bank, on Fulton street, a large square hole was found in the floor in the corner next to the street sufficient to admit the body of a man, and directly over the rear part of the basement, occupied by Mr. O'Keil, as banker and broker. It appears from his statement that about three weeks since a party applied to him to hire a part of the basement, and their story being a plausible one, he sublet an office in the back part of the one occupied by himself, without the knowledge or consent of the directors of the bank. That it was hired for the purpose of effecting this robbery is beyond all doubt, and O'Keil is censured for the facilities he doubtless innocently afforded the burglars. He, we understand, can identify the parties, but they are probably far from the city at present.

DESCRIPTION OF THE IMPLEMENTS USED.

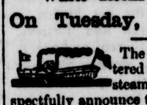
The implements used by the burglars in the perpetration of this bold robbery are the most complete and remarkable that have ever fallen into the hands of the police, and have led to the impression on the part of the detective police that the robbery was planned and carried into execution by two or three of the most skiilful bank burglars in the country. Two of the most expert of this class of robbers are the men McQuade and Weaver, who robbed the National Bank of New Windsor, Carroll county, Maryland, of $100,000 last winter, and as it is known that they are not in prison, the suspicion of a part of the police is directed towards them as having been the robbers. A part of the detective police, on the other hand, believe that the robbery was committed by skillful English burglars who have recently arrived in this country.

The tools found in the bank this morning comprise over four hundred separate pieces. The augers which were used in boring through the ceiling separating the bank from the basement are of the finest steel and the most beautiful finish. Besides these there are crowbars, braces, files, skeleton keys, drills, spikes, sledgehammers and a jackscrew, used in forcing open the door of the safe, that is capable of raising one side of an ordinary house. Everything that could suggest itself to a burglar's mind as likely to be of use—even to the small detail of a bottle of machinery oil—was found in the place.

The burglars were also evidently prepared for a desperate resistance in case they were surprised at their work, as among the effects left behind were two pairs of steel handcuffs, several bowie-knives, a coil of rope to tie the person or persons entering, and a box of catridges, showing that they also carried revolvers.

"IT IS SO SIMPLE THAT A CHILD CAN USE IT; and for beauty, durability, and elasticity of stitch, I know it to be superior to any other. Where the shuttle stitch would break and run, the seam sewed by the Grover & Baker remained firm. The preference is decidedly in favor of the Grover & Baker Machine."—*Testimony of Mrs. Caroline S. Beers, 212 Eighth Avenue, New York.*

EXCURSION
OF
GALENA M. E. SUNDAY SCHOOL, TO
White Rocks and Baltimore,
On Tuesday, July 6th, 1869.



The subscribers having chartered the fast and commodious steamer THOS. COLLYER, respectfully announce that they will make an Excursion as above announced, leaving Georgetown at 8 o'clock A. M., touching at all the Landings on Sassafras River, going and returning, arriving in Baltimore at about 1 o'clock P. M.

Every thing possible will be done to make the trip pleasant to all who will favor them with their company.

Families coming will, as far as practicable, bring along their provision.

☞ No spirituous Liquors allowed on the boat.

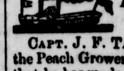
FARE for round trip, one dollar: children half price.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:

J. P. IRELAND, E. GOODING,
A. CHRISFIELD, E. W. PURNELL,
W. K. SUTTON, T. H. HORSEY.
C. G. RICAUD, E. PEACOCK.

Galena, Md., July 3, 1869.

DAILY PEACH BOAT



FROM CHESTERTOWN TO BALTIMORE.

CAPT. J. F. TAYLOR respectfully informs the Peach Growers of Kent and Queen Anne's that he has made arrangements to run a daily steamer during the Peach season, leaving Chestertown every evening at 6 o'clock, and touching at Rolph's, Booker's, and Quaker Neck Wharves.

By this arrangement, peaches picked one morning can be delivered in Baltimore the next, thus avoiding all risk of loss from delay in reaching market. The steamer is capable of carrying about 5,000 boxes, so that none need fear of not being accommodated.

June 26—1m. J. F. TAYLOR.

For Sale,
50,000 PEACH BOXES.—Price 20 cts. at Buck Neck. Assortment of Peach and Picking Baskets on hand.
JNO. BELL & BRO.,
June 26, 1869. Buck Neck Wharf.

T. H. BURGESS, *Kent County.* W. M. WATERBURY, *North Carolina.*

T. H. BURGESS & CO.,
Fruit, Produce and Oyster
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 169 West Pratt Street,
BALTIMORE, MD.

RETURN their thanks for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, and by prompt and personal attention to all business entrusted to them, hope to merit the confidence of the Public and the influence of their friends, and respectfully solicit consignments. Our Price Current will be sent regularly to our patrons in order that they may be kept posted in regard to prices, &c. Every possible care will be used to return empty packages, and full directions will be given for packing and shipping all kinds of Produce if desired. We do strictly a Commission Business and engage in no speculative operations of our own. Shippers will find us prompt in making returns and reliable in all our intercourse with them.

Marking Plates and Shipping Cards will be furnished to shippers.

The senior partner, Mr. T. H. Burgess, having been in the business over five years at this point is well known in this city and throughout the State; and the junior, Mr. W. M. Waterbury, throughout the Carolinas and Virginia. Refer to any of the leading merchants of this city or your own localities.

Baltimore, June 26, 1869—6m

Baltimore Grain Market,
[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT.—White—(new) $1.62@1.90. Red—(new) $1.75.
CORN.—White—90@96cts. Yellow 88@90 cts.
OATS—72@78 cts.

TO LAND BUYERS.—Being well acquainted with the soil and location of tide-water Virginia, I offer my services for the next three months to accompany parties visiting the State with a view to purchase or lease. ALEX. HOGG.
Wash. Coll., J'y 3. Chestertown.
Refers—G. B. Westcott, W. N. Jones, J. A. Pearce, R. Hynson, T. W. Cannon, George Vickers, J. K. Hines.

A VALUABLE FARM
ON CHESTER RIVER,
AT
Public Sale.

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

ON SATURDAY,
THE THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF JULY, 1869,

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

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

Contains about 115 Acres,

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

Improvements are a Two-Story

FRAME DWELLING,
and all necessary Out-buildings, in good condition; a

PEACH ORCHARD of six hundred Young Trees in full bearing,
AND
AN APPLE ORCHARD.

TERMS OF SALE:—One-third cash or in sixty days, and the balance in equal instalments in twelve, twenty-four and thirty-six months from the day of sale, with interest from 1st of January, next; to be secured by Notes or Bonds with approved surities.

Rents of present year reserved. Possession to be given 1st of January next,
GEORGE VICKERS.

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

July 3, 1869—tds. G. V.

[Middletown Transcript and Crumptonian copy law tds.]

PUBLIC SALE.

THE undersigned as Agent and Attorney will expose to Public Sale to the highest bidder, on

THURSDAY, THE 29th of JULY, 1869,

at 12 o'clock, M., at the Voshell House in Chestertown, all

That Farm and Plantation,

lying within three-fourths of a mile of Chestertown, called the WILMER OR HANSON FARM, immediately on Chester River and a Public Road, and occupied by Mr. Wm. A. Thomas as tenant. The Farm contains

468 ACRES,

but has been surveyed and divided into two Farms, and will be offered as a whole or in two parts, as may be desired.

This is one of the finest farms in the county. The DWELLING is a two-story Brick. Possession on the first of January next.

TERMS OF SALE are, one-third cash or in sixty days; balance in three equal instalments in one, two, and three years, with interest from the first of January next. The rents of the present year reserved.

GEORGE VICKERS,
Agent and Attorney.

Chestertown, July 3, 1869—tds.

[Middletown Transcript copy law tds.; send bill to G. V.]

FOR SALE,
A FARM IN SWAN CREEK in Kent county, formerly the property of P. G. Reed, containing

115 Acres, more or less,

adjoining the lands of A. J. Rees, Mrs. Gamble, and others. It is within one and a half miles of Rees' Corner, and about the same distance from Humphrey's Landing. It lies on the main road leading from Rees' Corner to Swan Creek and Rock Hall. A Plot will be exhibited at the sale. The soil is good, and has been limed, a portion heavily. It grows clover and grasses well, and raises grain of all kinds. It is divided into three fields, and may be easily changed to four. There is a sufficiency of wood for fuel.

A WOOD LOT FOR TIMBER
will be sold with the Farm. It contains
About Seven Acres,

and adjoins the Judefind lands, and within a mile or two of the farm.

THE DWELLING IS A TWO

STORY FRAME, small; also, a Tenant House, Stable, Corn House, &c.

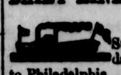
Mr. Pere Gears, who resides on the Farm, will shew it to any one who may call to examine it.

THE TERMS OF SALE ARE: One fourth cash or in sixty days; the balance in twelve, twenty, and thirty months from day of sale, to be satisfactorily secured.

GEORGE VICKERS,
Agent and Attorney for Benj. Start.

Chestertown, July 3, 1869—4w.

DAILY LINE to PHILADELPHIA.



One of the Balto. & Phila. Steamboat Co.'s boats touch daily at BETTERTON going to Philadelphia. On *Mondays & Thursdays* at 4 P. M.; other days, (except Sundays,) at 6.30 P. M.

For the present, returning, leave the first Wharf above Chestnut street, Pier No. 4, on *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays* at 3 P. M.

R. T. TURNER, Jr.,
June 26—3t. Agent at Betterton.

ROOFING AND SPOUTING done in a workmanlike manner, on reasonable terms and guarantee satisfaction.
April 17, '69. J. K. ALDRIDGE.

Town Commissioners' Notice.

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, June 28th, 1869.

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

By Order. T. W. RUSSELL, *Clerk.*
JOHN L. RINGGOLD,
July 3, 1869—3t. *President.*

A House and Lot For Sale.

WILL be exposed to Public Sale to the highest bidder, on

THURSDAY, 29th of JULY, 1869,

at half-past eleven o'clock, A. M., at the Voshell House in Chestertown,

ALL THAT HOUSE AND LOT OF LAND AT LOCUST GROVE,

now occupied by Mr. J. W. Cavender as tenant. The House is two-story Frame, new, commodious and convenient; also, a Kitchen, new, and two stories.

The Lot contains 43 Perches of Land,

being in excess of a quarter of an acre. There is a cellar under the house. The Village is growing in business and population, and is a pleasant place for residence. The neighborhood is good. Shallcross' Landing is within two miles.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third cash, and the balance in six and twelve months; secured.

The purchaser will get possession on the first day of Jannary next, and will be entitled to a portion of the rent for the present year. GEORGE VICKERS, Trustee.

Chestertown, July 3, 1869—tds.

EPISCOPAL VISITATIONS.

THE BISHOP OF EASTON will (God willing) visit the Parishes of Kent Co. during the coming week. Divine service will be held as follows:

Sunday, June 27th, St. Paul's Church, 10½ A. M. Confirmation.
Sunday, June 27th, Chestertown, 8 P. M.
Wednesday, June 30th, Still Pond Cross Roads, 8 P. M.
Thursday, July 1st, Millington, 8 P. M.
Sunday, July 4th, Shrewsbury, 10½ A. M. Confirmation.
Friday, July 2d, Galena, 8 P. M.
Sunday, July 4th, Christ Church, I. U., 3½ P. M. Confirmation.
Sunday, July 4th, Chestertown, 8 P. M. Confirmation.

The Public generally are respectfully invited to attend.

E. H. C. GOODWIN,
June 26—2t. Pastor of Chester Parish.

PEACH BOXES,
FOR SALE BY
JOSEPH TURNER,
Still Pond, Md.
Betterton, June 26, 1869—tf.

HARVEST WHISKEY.

JAMES W. IVENS will sell a prime article in WHISKEY for HARVEST SEASON, at *One Dollar and a half per gallon.*

☞ Oak, Pine and Maple Wood for sale.
Chestertown, June 12, 1869—4t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court for Kent county, the undersigned, administrator of Joseph G. Lecompte, dec'd., will offer at Public Sale, on

WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of JULY next,

at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the Porter Farm on the premises of B. F. Crew, the following described property:

ONE SORREL MARE, ONE BROWN COLT, ONE GOOD MILCH COW, ONE MARKET WAGON, ONE SLEIGH, ONE SET OF CARRIAGE HARNESS, LOT OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
AND A LOT OF BACON & LARD.

TERMS OF SALE.—All sums under Ten Dollars, cash; all sums over ten dollars, a credit of six months, on note of the purchaser, with security to be approved by the Administrator. JOHN C. LECOMPTE.

Attendance at the sale by
J. A. PEARCE, Attorney.

July 3, 1869—tds.

Fruit Jars.

The Hero
AND
ALL RIGHT!
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST.
TRY THEM!
☞ For sale by
E. W. PURNELL.
GALENA, July 3, 1869—3m.

SCHRODER, CHRIST & BRO.,
Produce Commission Merchants,
AND DEALERS IN
BUTTER, CHEESE, LARD,
FRUITS OF ALL KINDS,
AND
Country Produce Generally,
116 South Delaware Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.

Quick and prompt returns made in all cases. All Goods in the store covered by insurance.

REEERENCES:
W. L. Schaffer, Cashier Girard Bank.
Wm. McKibben, Merchant's Hotel,
Wm. Moland & Son, Chestnut street Wharf.
R. P. Baley & Co., 19 South Third street.

To the Peach Growers of Kent Co.

We are prepared to sell Peaches, Pears, and Fruits of all kinds, on commission. We have an experience of seven years, and have sold for a large number of the farmers of Cecil county and Delaware, to their entire satisfaction during that time. All consignments from Kent and the adjoining counties promptly attended to.

We refer to J. W. Corey and W. T. Baker of Kent county; Dr. J. F. Cunningham, R. D. Aikens, Evan Lewis, Geo. Walmsley and Henry Roan of Cecil. [June 26—3m.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers his Farm *OAKLAND,* at Private Sale, containing

130 Acres more or less,
AND UPON WHICH THERE IS
NO WASTE LAND.

This farm is situated in Kent county, Md., about a half mile from Chesterville, where there are two mails a day, is on the public road leading from said village to Shrewsbury Church, and adjoining the lands of John M. Comegys, John F. Newnam, and others. It is convenient to Church, to Mill, and to market; within a mile of the Kent Railroad now being constructed; about three miles from a Steamboat Landing and half a mile to a School House.

There is on said farm

A PEACH ORCHARD,
CONTAINING
FOURTEEN HUNDRED TREES,
AND
AN APPLE ORCHARD,
CONTAINING ONE HUNDRED TREES,
Both in full bearing condition and of well selected Fruit; also,

4 or 5 Thousand Strawberry Vines.

It is in one of the most healthy and productive portions of the County, is under a good state of fencing, principally composed of Chestnut Rails and White Oak Posts, and of Plank, with Locust, Cedar, and White Oak Posts, and some Osage Orange Hedging.

The soil is productive, perfectly adapted to the growth of Wheat, Corn, and Fruits, and upon which Lime and other Fertilizers act admirably.

The improvements are a TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING, with Kitchen attached, a small Tenant House, a good Barn, Corn Crib, Stable, Shedding, and other necessary Out Buildings, with a well in the yard of pure and excellent water.

Persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine the premises.

FOR TERMS, apply to the undersigned, on the farm.

SAMUEL COMEGYS.

☞ If not sold previous to TUESDAY, THE 6TH DAY OF JULY NEXT, the said Farm will on that day be offered at *PUBLIC SALE,* at Chesterville, at the Hotel of James Casey, Esq., at 11 o'clock, A. M.
June 12, 1869—tJy6. S. C.

WOOD'S REAPER AND MOWER,
WESTINGHOUSE
THRESHER AND POWER,
FOR SALE BY
CHAS. ESTES, *Agent,*
At the Foundry.
Chestertown, June 12, 1869—tJy1.

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

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