...all ...ances that Sherman [illegible] "all ...ight, ...ident Johnson and he understand ...other, and that they will not ...ere in this matter.

...Naval School Ship Dale—How she ...Midshipmen School it and What ...are Studying In.

The practice-ship Dale, which is now lying at anchor off the Battery with the ...midshipmen of the Naval Academy on board, is attracting a good deal of attention in naval circles. It is not as yet known when she will leave port, or where she will cruise to, but is supposed she will go to Newport and "school" in the sound on her way. When the vessel left Annapolis her commander received orders to go to Newport, but they were afterwards countermanded, and the vessel was ordered by the Navy Department to proceed to New York.

The members of the fourth class who are on board were admitted to the academy last June, where, after passing the preliminary examination, they donned the fatigue suit of midshipmen, which consists of a blue jumper, made something after the fashion of a sacque, with pants of blue cloth. The jumper fits closely about the neck, and has a rolling collar, on which there is on each side a worked anchor.—The jumper of a fourth class man, in addition to this, has a simple row of braid extending from the ends of the rolling collar round in front of the breast. A Scotch cap completes the uniform.

The middies were sent on the Dale on the 30th of June, when the vessel set out upon a ten day's cruise in the Chesapeake bay, and at the expiration of that time returned to Annapolis for provisions and for the purpose of cleaning up the youngster's duds.

The exercises which are daily practiced on board the vessel are very thorough.—The boys get up at six o'clock in the morning, when they are called to lash hammocks, which they are required to take up on deck and stow away in the netting. At half-past six to a quarter past seven they go through the practical exercise of going aloft and pulling in the boats. Return from exercises is beaten at a quarter past seven, and at half-past seven they go to breakfast, for which they have half an hour. The breakfast consists of good, substantial food, without any delicacies. At half-past nine the drums beat to quarters for inspection, which consists principally of a thorough examination of the boys' clothing. At the inspection every middie is supposed to have his shoes nicely blackened, without the aid of a bootblack, each one having to do his own polishing. After the inspection they are exercised at the great guns, (32 pounders,) one-half of the class at the same time being exercised with small arms. Retreat from exercises is beaten at ten o'clock, and at half-past ten the roll for school is sounded, which one-half of the class attends while the other half is at watch, as the whole class is divided into two divisions and worked the same as though they were a ship's crew, although they have no menial duties to perform.

Tuesday and Thursdays they are instructed in gunnery, the instruction being by lectures. On Wednesdays the instruction is navigation, and on Mondays and Fridays seamanship. Every day in the week the watch on deck is exercised in practical seamanship—that is, knotting, splicing, sewing sail, &c. School is dismissed at half-past eleven. At twelve o'clock the boys go to dinner, for which they are allowed forty minutes, and from twenty minutes to one until two o'clock recreation is had. At two o'clock school is held for the boys who composed the watch on deck in the forenoon. This school lasts three-quarters of an hour.—Supper is had at half-past four, for which thirty minutes is allowed. At half-past five the middies are mustered at quarters, and at half-past six the exercises aloft take place, which consist of loosening, furling and making sail, reefing topsails, and sending up and down the gallant and royal yards. These exercises also last three quarters of an hour. At sundown the call is made for the boys to stand by hammocks, when they are taken and hung up. At nine P. M., the "jupe down" is called, which corresponds to the army "tattoo." At the roll call, all the boys turn in and are not allowed to talk until they get up in the morning.

The eight members of the first-class who are on board handle the ship and act as assistant instructors in gunnery to the fourth, who work the ship with the assistance of the crew.

The boys of the fourth class were given "liberty" to visit the city on Saturday until sundown. All the middies on board are fine, healthy-looking young fellows, and, thanks to the excellent system of discipline which they are under, even the youngest of them presents as manly an appearance as the most fastidious old sea dog could require. Everything about the vessel is indicative of the thoroughness of this discipline. The decks are as clean and polished as though they were intended as dining tables, and the middies' quarters, as well as all other quarters in the ship, are kept in the most attractive state of cleanliness and good order. A peculiarity about the officers of the ship is that not one of them is over thirty-one years of age, although five of them are lieutenant commanders. What a chance for our New York belles!—*New York Herald.*

...t Oath to be Administered to the Members of the ...rginia Legislature.

...*Cor., N. Y. Herald, Agust* 17.

...good reason for stating that ...eral Canby's recent visit to this ...ceived full instructions from ...erman with regard to the course ...pursue in the matter of the iron-...nd the Legislature elect of Vir-...hat the precise nature of these ...s were is not definitely known. ...ed, however, from certain giv-...f General Canby himself, that ...elad oath is really to be put to ...mbers of the Legislature. The ...ce of the question to Attor...General for his opinion was de...at the ...t of certain members of the Cabinet, ...were not quite clear on the legal ...involved. Such men as Boutwell, ...ver, had no scruples; and it is un...od that the Attorney General him...oked at the matter in the same light ...tself. His decision has not yet ...given, but what its general tenor ...is said to be known not only to ...ers but to General Sherman.—...nt, prominent Radicals here who ...e to be on terms of intimacy with ...members of the Cabinet, are quite ...in asserting that they have good ...believe that the members of the ...ture who cannot take the ...h be allowed to take their ...ated Wells Radicals who ...ure are themselves con...ional rivals will be ...of their inability to ...ful, and one of ...certain ...as in ...Mr. Field has received notice from his spiritual father that he must not officiate in any Protestant Episcopal Church in Massachusetts. Perhaps Mr. Field thinks that Bishop Eastburn himself is rather "high," at least in his notions of Episcopacy.—*New York Tribune.*

Another Ritualistic War.

The ritualistic war has broken out in Massachusetts. The Rev. Mr. Fiske, of Christ Church, Plymouth, being of St Albanian proclivities, has excited the indignation of Bishop Eastburn, of Massachusetts, who most emphatically is not of St. Albanian proclivities, but who regards candles, crossings, bowing and genuflexions made to the altar with old-fashioned New England horror; so the offending Mr. Fiske has received notice from his spiritual father that he must not officiate in any Protestant Episcopal Church in Massachusetts. Perhaps Mr. Fiske thinks that Bishop Eastburn himself is rather "high," at least in his notions of Episcopacy.—*New York Tribune.*

Treatment of the South.

The malignant and persecuting spirit ...nifested by the Radicals towards the ...outhern people is almost without a parallel in the records of human bitterness and ...indictiveness. There never has been an hour since the war when the South could not have been safely restored to its old relations to the Union, not only without danger, but with the greatest benefit to the ...ic interests. It might have been ...in two months after the war ...and, if it had been done, we should ...ve had peace in fact as well as in ...; our commercial prosperity would ...been restored, our national debt greatly ...duced, and the whole country put on ...d highway to its former wealth ...atness. Every candid and rational ...nows that this would have been the ...f a conciliatory policy towards the ...and no one pretends the reverse ...vile party mercenaries who, for ...s of personal and political aggran...t, are deliberately sacrificing the ...ppiness and prosperity of the na...The course of the dominant party ...orth to the Southern people since ...has been baser and more fiendish ...war itself. Unjustifiable as the ..., it was at least redeemed by a ...e of courage, although displayed ...which had the odds in its favor ...to one. But there has been ...ning quality in the conduct ...ce the war terminated. It ...re devilism, and nothing else, ...e its place in the records of ...elty by the side of the Inquisi...of the atrocities perpetrated by ...savages upon their captives.—

The Peach Trade.

The New York Times of Monday, says:

"Notwithstanding the immense quantities that have been offered in the market during the past week, shrewd sellers have managed to work off their supplies at satisfactory prices, and to keep the market active. Almost every day from 60,000 to 80,000 baskets have been received by railroad and by steamers, and yet the peach trade has by no means reached its height. The supplies are better in quality almost every day, and very few baskets are received that are not in a fair condition for eating. Dealers in peaches drove a sharp trade on Saturday, and during the former part of the day prices were firm at 75 cents and $1 per basket. Besides the large quantities of fine "Early Crawfords," received by steamers, the cars running in the interest of a peach trade on the line which reaches the lower counties of Delaware and Maryland average about ninety a day. As each car carries 450 baskets, it will be seen that the amount of peaches received daily is nearly 45,000 baskets on that single road. About 4,000 baskets were also sent from Baltimore by steamers. Although the crop is not yet half received, the season thus far has produced a greater amount of fruit than the entire yield of 1867. Large quantities of peaches are shipped to every quarter by steamers and railroad."

Peach Trade at Philadelphia.

Over forty thousand baskets of this luscious fruit arrived at Philadelphia on Tuesday morning and were readily disposed of. Of that amount 6,000 arrived on the W. Whillden, 3,000 on the Josephine Thompson, 3,000 on the H. A. Adams, 1,600 on the Benjamin Meinder, 3,070 on the Roanoke, 4,500 on Lore's barge, 3,000 on the tug Walker and barge from Bohemia, Md., 13,358 on three barges from Appoquinimink creek, Del., and 3,200 on the C. N. Price and others, via. Chesapeake and Delaware canal. Sassafras furnished 16,500 baskets, Round Top 3,000, and Worton creek, Md,, 1,600. The peaches were generally too ripe for New York purchasers, who bought sparingly. Early Crawfords brought readily $2 per basket, while the ordinary quality ran from 40 to 60 cents.—*Philadelphia Telegraph.*

The Ecumenical Council—Reported Action of American Bishops.

It is rumored, with what degree of truth it is impossible to say, states the New York Herald, that ever since the calling of the Ecumenical Council by Pope Pio Nono, quite a busy correspondence has been carried on with regard to it between the Archbishops and Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church in this country. The object of this, it is said, was to come to some understanding between themselves in order to act, as far as was possible, in full co-operation during the deliberations of the Council. One point upon which these rumors have it that an agreement was arrived at is mentioned as being the relation of the State and the Church, and that this agreement was to the effect that the representatives in the Council of their Church in this country will urge for general adoption the American system of complete severance of the Church from the State, restoring to it full liberty of motion untrammeled by the political power of the country, and basing it upon the voluntary adhesion of its followers, at the same time renouncing all active interference with the political administration of government. Should these rumors be founded in fact, the American prelates may exercise a healthy influence upon the future of the Catholic world.

Fearful Death by Lightning.

A terrible calamity occurred in the town of Caldwell, N. J., on Sunday evening last, the particulars of which are given by the New York Times, as follows:

"A young man named Stephen Pierce was walking home from the Methodist Episcopal Church in company with a young lady, when they were overtaken by the violent storm, which was preceded and accompanied by thunder and lightning. The entire village was suddenly illuminated with an intense light, and Pierce and his companion fell to the ground. The lady was stunned, but she soon recovered and screamed for help. When help arrived nothing was found of the young man who had accompanied her but mangled remains. His boots were stripped from his feet, his limbs were severed and lacerated, and the features were not recognisable by those who had known him in life. The unfortunate young man is said to be the third of his family who have lost their lives by the same cause."

New Bayonet.

The proposed new bayonet of the British infantry is the same as that supplied to the Irish constabulary. It is a saw-sword bayonet; that is to say, it has a sword edge and a saw back, while the point is as effective as that of an ordinary bayonet. It is of the same length as of the present weapon, but the Martini-Henry rifle is of itself 3½ inches shorter than the Snider-Enfield, and the total length of the arm as a pike is, therefore, reduced by so much. The committee, in recommending this saw-sword bayonet, appear to have had in view the fact that bayonets will henceforth be less frequently used than in former times as weapons of offence and defence; they desired, therefore, to substitute an instrument of more general utility. The efficiency of the weapon as a sword, as a saw, and as a bayonet, was carefully tested. With the sword edge a sheep was cut up into joints; and with the saw back the substance of an ox, a Norway spar, 2½ inches in diameter, another of 3½ inches, and a 3-inch balk of very tough dry elm were sawed through. The weapon fixed to a rifle, was also thrust through a dead sheep with its wool on and wrapped in a great-coat; and the security of the attachment of the weapon to the rifle was tested by twisting it about inside the sheep, and by driving it six inches through a 1-inch [illegible] and sheering it to swing while sticking in the wood. Thus the soldier will have a tool as well as an offensive military weapon, and one with [illegible] be somewhat [illegible] for using up

Republicanism in Europe---A Political Prophesy by M. Thiers.

A Paris correspondent of one of the New York papers says he heard M. Thiers make the following remarkable political prophesy:

"Europe," he said, "is marching toward the Republic; but you young men must not deceive yourselves. By the faults of governments which sometimes yield when they ought to be firm, and sometimes resist when they ought only to curb and direct, this century will see only the period of transition, a transition which will be bloody, terrible, and which I thank God I am not to see. The blending of social and political, of interior and exterior problems, is such at this period that nations are fatally forced to decide all questions by suppressing all. But violent suppression and solution are two things, and, shift them as you please, questions will still exist as threatening as ever. It is only when the New world, which is already tearing the flanks of the Old, shall have acquired enough of virility and of wisdom to vanquish and decide, that an economical republic will bring back order and peace to our society. The youngest of you will see the prologue to the civilization of the future."

This is very significant language in the mouth of Mr. Thiers, who has no partiality for republicanism, and less, if possible, for the American Republic. It would seem that the old statesman begins to despair of Orleanism, and of any dynastic consolidation of power in France.

A Medical Question.—Quite a controversy is waging among those medical men of Paris who believe that tubercles are infectious, and those who believe the contrary. One of the latter, Dr. Lespiaud, to prove his position, inserted a few weeks ago into his own arm, in presence of other physicians, a certain quantity of tubercular matter from a cadaver. The poor doctor is looked upon as a doomed man. At the best, it is believed the experiment will be useless, for if he lives, the partisans of the infectious theory will claim that the inoculation was not made under proper conditions; while if he dies, the opposite side will claim that he was already tubercular, or that he became so from fright. In any case, it is known that animals are being killed every day for experiment by the inoculation under the skin of tubercular matter. Rabbits are said to die in three to four months; cattle in the same length of time. A prize of 2,500 francs has been awarded to Dr. Villemain for his researches upon this subject. He considers tubercular matter contagious.

DIED.

SIMPSON.—In Baltimore, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, Mrs. Harriet Simpson, wife of Wm. Simpson, aged 60 years.

FIELDS.—In Baltimore on the 16th inst. at 25 minutes past four o'clock in the afternoon, Mrs. Mary Fields, widow of Jos. Fields, in her 90th year.

RICAUD.—Departed this life on Wednesday morning 18th inst., at "Afton," his late residence, after an illness of nine days, Dr. L. M. Ricaud, in the 57th year of his age,

A man whose gentle Christian character was manifested in the ever-active charities of of his life; the esteem and affection of an entire community has followed him to the grave. As a Christian the welfare of the Church was almost foremost in his thoughts, and he died as he had lived, with his faith fixed on Christ. As a husband and parent he illustrated by his example the highest domestic virtues. As a Physician his time and skill were equally at the command of wealth and suffering poverty. As a man he was ever more thoughtful of others than of himself, and his name will linger fragrantly in the hearts of all who knew him, for "The memory of the just is blessed." W.

FOR SALE.

Horse, Carriage, Harness, Saddle, Bridle, Halter, Net and Whip, for sale cheap.
Inquire of J. N. Usilton or
S. W. THOMAS,
August 21—2t. Owner.

STRAYED

FROM the premises of the subscriber adjoining Baker's camp ground, during the camp, one LIGHT-RED BUFFALO COW, one DARK-RED COW with white spots, THREE YEARLING CALVES, one pale red, one brown and one white mixed, all marked on each ear, one ear with one nick the other ear with two nicks.
A liberal reward will be given for their return. WM. T. SKIRVEN,
Aug. 21, '69-3t. Kent Co., Md.

LOST.

$5 REWARD.—Was lost, in Chestertown, last Saturday afternoon, a Morocco Pocket Book, containing about $30, in Fives, Twos, and One Dollar notes: also, several notes of hand.
The above reward will be given for its return to the "Transcript" Office, B. Strauss' store, or to the subscriber at Parsons' Mill, Worton. W. J. TARBUTTON.
August 21, 1869.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

BY virtue of three writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued by J. T. Hurtt and T. J. Britton, Justices of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for Kent County, and to me directed, at the suit of A. L. Gooding, Henry Parr and J. B. McClements, against the goods and chattles of John R. Gill, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of the said John R. Gill of, in and to the following property, to wit:

8 HORSES, 9 HEAD OF CATTLE, 1 CARRIAGE AND HARNESS,
and his interest in
CROP OF WHEAT
Seeded on the farm where he now resides,
And I hereby give notice, that
On Monday, the 30th of August, 1869.
at 2 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, I will offer at Public Sale, to the highest Bidder, for cash, the said property to satisfy said taken in execution, to pay and satisfy said debt, interest and costs due and to become due thereon. E. GOODING,
August 21, 1869—tds. Constable.

PARASOLS, UMBRELLAS, NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS, Hardware and Cutlery, now opening at VICKERS' at reduced prices.
May 29, 1869.

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT.—White—(new) $1.45@1.80. Red—(new) $1.25@1.65.
CORN.—White—1.12@1.14 cts. Yellow 1.15 cts.
OATS—50@58 cts.

NOTICE.

THE Directors of the Kent County Rail Road Company are requested to meet at their office in Chestertown on WEDNESDAY NEXT, at 10 o'clock A. M.
A full attendance is desired, as important business is to be transacted. By order.
C. T. WESTCOTT,
Aug. 21, 1869—1t. Sec'y.

MISS REDUE'S SCHOOL.

MISS REDUE will resume the duties of her School on the First Monday in September Parents intending to patronize the school are earnestly desired to send their children on that day, as all the bills will bear the same date, and no deduction will be made for loss of time, except in cases of long spells of illness.
Terms per quarter:—Seven dollars for advanced pupils—the members of the first class,
Four dollars for small children, learning to read.
Six dollars for all the intermediate classes.
For the Fall quarter, and also for the Winter quarter, there is an extra charge of one dollar,
Extras; Franch, three dollars; music on the Piano, ten dollars.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

OF A

SMALL FARM IN KENT COUNTY.

BY virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Kent County, the undersigned as Trustee, will offer at Public Sale on

TUESDAY
the 31st day of August 1869,
at 11 o'clock A.M. at the Voshell House in Chestertown,
THAT SMALL BUT VALUABLE FARM,
formerly the property of John W. Jones, dec'd., situated near the Trappe in Kent Co. Md., and adjoining the lands of J. W. Crew and others.
THIS FARM CONTAINS

47 ACRES,

2 *ROODS AND* 37 *PERCHES*
of land more or less, every spot of which is arable, and all in good heart and state of cultivation. It is divided into four Fields nearly equal in size, and one small Lot. There is a

PEACH ORCHARD
of 1000 Trees in full bearing,
also a small **APPLE ORCHARD.**

THE DWELLING
is a two-story Frame House with two rooms and a Hall below, and three rooms above; two good bed rooms in the garret. There is a Kitchen adjoining the house with cellar under it.
The Dwelling is in good repair.
The Out-Buildings are the usual ones—in good condition and ample for the use of the farm; and there is a Well of good water in the yard.
There is a Public School within half a mile, and a Blacksmith Shop adjoining the land, also a Mill about a mile distant, and Churches are convenient.
The soil of this farm is of the very best quality, kind and easily tilled, and admirably adapted to the Grain and Grass crops usually raised here.
This is a rare chance for those who desire a small compact productive farm.
THE TERMS OF SALE are as follows:
Fifteen hundred dollars cash on the day of Sale, or in sixty days thereafter, and the balance in three equal instalments in six, fourteen and twenty-four months respectively from the day of sale.
The credit payments to bear interest from the day of sale, and to be secured by the bond of the purchaser with security to be approved by the Trustee.
JAMES A. PEARCE,
Trustee.
N. B.—Stamps and preparation of papers at expense of purchaser. Possession given January 1st, 1870, and the privilege of seeding wheat crop if desired this Fall.
August 14, 1869—3t.

Fertilizers for the Fall of 1869.

BOWERS' COMPLETE MANURE, BAUGH'S RAW BONE PHOSPHATE, ALTA VELA PHOSPHATE, for sale to approved purchasers on 10 months time at $62, and interest from date of purchase per ton of 2000 lbs; subject to a discount of 60 cts. per month; thus reducing the price when paid in 30 days to $56 per ton, delivered at our store or on board of Steamer or Packet in Baltimore for any landing in Kent County.
By T. W. ELIASON & SON.
Chestertown, August 7, 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
WILLIAM N. BRICE,
late of Kent county, 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 8th day of February, 1870; otherwise they may be excluded by law from the benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 3d day of August, 1869.
MARTHA BRICE,
August 7, 1869—3t Admr'x.

RUTH'S

Challenge Soluble Phosphate,

THE most active and durable FERTILIZER ever offered to the Farmer. This article is manufactured expressly to take the place of A. No. 1 Peruvian Guano, and will be found as active as Guano and much more durable in its effects. It is made upon the principle that the measure of our prosperity is the prosperity of the farmer, and every farmer who uses it may confidentially rely upon large Crops unless injured by providential acts. It is indeed the "Challenge" Fertilizer of the times and in order that it may always remain such we have engaged in its preparation the very best chemical skill in this country.
Give it a trial.
E. J. RUTH & CO.,
Proprietors,
70 South Street, Baltimore, Md.
August 7, 1869—3m.

CANAL HOES, Shovels and Pokers—for Cash by J. K. ALDRIDGE.

Combination Burning Fluid.

THE undersigned announces to the citizens of Kent that he is the possessor of the right to make and vend the above named fluid in this county, and for that purpose has taken up his residence in Chestertown, on Queen St., opposite the Tabernacle of the M. E. Church, South.
This fluid is universally conceded to be in every respect the equal, and in many respects the superior of Kerosene. Among the many advantages it possesses may be mentioned the following:
1st, It is not explosive. 2d. It may be burned in hand lamps without a chimney and without smoke. 3d. It does not grease or soil any article of clothing, carpet, book, or print upon which it may be accidently spilled. 4th. It makes a better light, and and more of it, than any other illuminating compound—soft, clear, steady, and uninjurious to the eyes. 5th. It is the cheapest and best renovating compound known, extracting grease, pitch or paint, without injuring the finest fabrics. 6th. It emits no unpleasant odor, while burning, however low the wick may be turned down.
The M. P. Church in Chestertown is lighted with this fluid.
HENRY O. PAYNE.
July 31, 1869—4t.

July 31st, 1869.

CARRIAGE WHIPS, of all lengths, of the best quality. All Goods warranted as represented. An assortment equal to a city establishment. Just received at *The People's Store.* WM. A. VICKERS.

Hoop Skirts and Corsets.

OUR last order for the above Goods has just been received from our Manufacturer. Ladies, call and get a good article that will give satisfaction, at *The People's Store.*
WM. A. VICKERS.

Coffee, Tea and Spices,

FOR CAMP MEETING.—Our Spices are put up in ¼ lb. Cans—something new. The cans can be used for other purposes and at no additional cost to the purchaser—at *The People's Store.* W. A. VICKERS.

EXAMINERS' NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having been appointed by the County Commissioners for Kent county, to examine and determine whether Fredus Vansant, a citizen of the First Election District of said county, should have a private road, or right of way, from the public road, through other lands, to and from his farm, or land lately devised to him by his mother, the late Mrs. Hannah Greenwood, in her last will and testament—hereby give notice to all persons interested, that they will meet on
WEDNESDAY, the 1st, of September,
1869, on the property, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to execute the duties of their commission.
R. S. GRIFFITH,
EDWIN CROUCH,
SAMUEL CACY,
July 31, 1869-5w. Examiners.

Chester River Steamboat Company.



On and after TUESDAY, August 10th, 1869,
THE STEAMER GEORGE LAW
will leave Baltimore every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY morning at 7 o'clock for Kent Island, Queenstown, Grey's Inn Creek, Quaker Neck, Bookers, Rolph's Chestertown and Crumpton. Returning will leave Crumpton at 6½ o'clock, A. M., every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, stopping at the above landings.
THE STEAMER CHESTER
Will leave *Baltimore daily* at 8 o'clock A. M., stopping at Queenstown, Quaker Neck, Booker's, Rolph's, and Chestertown. *Returning*, leave Crumpton daily at 4 o'clock P. M., making the above landings, except Queenstown.
The Steamer Emma Dunn
Will leave Baltimore daily at 8 o'clock A. M., stopping at Kent Island, Grey's Inn Creek, Booker's and Rolph's. Returning leave Rolph's at 5 o'clock P. M., stopping at Booker's and Kent Island.
All Fruit must be marked with the owners' or consignees' names, or it will not be received.
R. C. SMITH, Agent.
August 14, 1869—tf.

GILMOR HOUSE,

MONUMENT SQUARE,
BALTIMORE, MD.

THIS new and commodious HOTEL is now open for the accommodation of the traveling public.
It has been newly furnished throughout, and contains all the requisites of a first class Hotel, is centrally located and convenient to the business portion of the city, and public landings, city railways, &c.
The management promise to do every thing in their power, for the comfort and satisfaction of their guests. BOARD $3.00 per day. KIRKLAND & CO.,
Proprietors.
Our coaches run to and from all Depots and Steamboat Landings. Fare 25 cents.
August 7, 1869—3m

A SMALL FARM FOR SALE.

LYING in Quaker Neck, about four miles from Chestertown, near Bakersville, called "New York,"
49 3-4 Acres.
NEW DWELLING and Tenant House, Meat House, good well of water,
PEACH ORCHARD;
It is divided into several fields.
TERMS OF SALE made known on application to GEORGE VICKERS,
Agent for Wm. H. Nicholson.
Chestertown, July 24, 1869—3w.

NOTICE.

MY MILLS are in nice order, having been repaired during harvest, My Friends and the Public are invited to give me a trial.
FOR RENT the balance of the present year and the ensuing, my DWELLING and STORE HOUSE on the corner of Queen and High Streets; also where I now reside, and a small TENEMENT HOUSE on Cannon Street. WM. BACCHUS.
July 17, 1869—4w.

EDWIN CROUCH, JR.,

Millington, Md.,

AGENT for the sale of SCHUYLKILL LIME, delivered at every Landing on Chester or Sassafras Rivers.
E. CROUCH, Jr.
Millington, March 6, 1869—tf.

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