The Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, August 28, 1869.

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

The Military sojourners at Gettysburg are getting on famously in the work of placing granite slabs for their own glorification and for the edification of such travelers as may hereafter be attracted to Gettysburg Springs, on account of its proximity to that field of blood. But it was hardly reasonable on their part to have expected Southern men to join in perpetuating in men's memories a day fraught to them with such lamentable results. Not that any heart burnings over a defeat on a fairly stricken field would ever prevent any Southern soldier from a cordial reunion with the victor. But he has the result of Gettysburg too painfully before him just now. He sees Canby and his troopers lording it over Virginia, and he sees the illiterate, clownish [illegible] ruling over the education, refinement and intellect of South Carolina. He sees the trash of history to be told fully [illegible] conservation, but and experience [illegible] him not to look to the [illegible] Pope and Banks [illegible] not understand [illegible] ceased to try to [illegible] ds, and if much [illegible] be too late: as one [illegible] ssibility of all being "high [illegible] is reminded of the force of [illegible] that "blessings brighten as [illegible] take their flight."

Water, under its varied conditions, is equally accessible and cheaply obtained to [illegible] appreciated. In fact, many wicked people, when there is a plenty of it about, speak irreverently and even abusively of this highly useful element.

Notwithstanding it is so dry, fruit and vegetables are plenty, although not near so successful as in better seasons: the former, and peaches particularly, are abundant, and so cheap that every one can buy them. This is from the bounty of the great Being who does all things well, and when partaken of in moderation, wards off fevers which humanity are likely to be afflicted with during this and the coming month.

A visit, any day during the season, to Buck Neck, will convince one of the extent of the peach crop. Five or six steamers constantly between there and Philadelphia and Baltimore, laden with delicious produce of Worton soil. Two hundred and boxes daily is not an unusual shipment, besides immense quantities from Samuel Vannort's and Gale's wharves, in the same creek and almost in hailing distance of the busy Buck Neck Landing. A great deal of business is generally transacted here, but now it is a place of activity. Piles and piles of boxes, empty or filled with fruit, are to be seen at any time, when men and teams mingle in happy confusion, all business and [illegible].

For the past week the appearance of Mr. Crawford's steam yacht 'Tennessee,' has been a feature of interest in the creek. We hear that the General is very much pleased with Worton, and intends purchasing, with other sporting friends, twenty acres of shore land in Worton creek, for the purpose of erecting a wharf, boat house, and making other improvements necessary for the accommodation of the "Yachting Club." We shall be glad to welcome so liberal and highminded a gentleman as the General seems to be, into our midst, if only temporarily, and trust that he will put his desire into execution: then we may reasonably expect some exciting times in the way of aquatic sports, racing, &c., during the coming summer.

The Picnic which took place a few weeks ago at "Plumb Point," was a complete success, and the event of the season. We cannot now describe the pleasant affair and only allude to the kindness and hospitality of Mr. Geo. S. Diehl, upon whose farm it occurred.

With an abundance of apples, pears and peaches comes the watermelons and cantaloups, for the production of which "Worton Point" has long been celebrated. If your readers could have joined us in a social party last evening at "Colly Cove," they might have attested to the fact that Lewin Usilton has them as fine as any one in the county and in great profusion. Then there is our young friend Walter, who was also there, may think those of his patch as good. We have nothing to say against his production, having tested them favorably.

Yours, dustily,

SQUEEZEBREEZE.

Hanesville, Aug. 26, 1869.

Life Insurance Extraordinary.

Taylor Blow, an old and prominent merchant of St. Louis, died last week. He had the following insurance on his life, which was mainly for the benefit of his creditors: Life Association of America, $10,000; Manhattan, New York, $12,000; National Life, New York, $5,000; Great Western, New York, $5,000; St. Louis Mutual, $10,000; Covenant Mutual, St. Louis, $5,000; John Hancock, Boston, $5,000; Widows and Orphans', New York, $10,000; Phœnix Mutual, Conn., $10,000; Northwestern, Wis., $10,000; Continental, New York, $15,000; New York Life, $5,000; United States, New York, $5,000; Mutual Life, $10,000. Total $117,000.

PRINCE ALFRED WILLIAM PATRICK [illegible], has arrived in Halifax [illegible] on the 'City of Paris.' [illegible] will be attended to [illegible] in all probability he will [illegible] to the United States, [illegible] shooting buffaloes on the prairies. He [illegible] on the governor, an equerry [illegible] dog [illegible]

[COMMUNICATED.]

Dear Transcript: Many persons, not half so ancient as the "oldest inhabitant," concur in the generally received opinion that we have hardly ever before known such a protracted season of dry and hot weather. Have not had a good rain in many weeks: the corn crop is burning up and fruits and vegetables stinted in their supply of moisture, are robbed of their juicy richness and freshness. Running streams are getting low; pumps and springs failing; and the cry is, water! water!

Our roads and highways usually so pleasant and smooth and rendered brilliant

By the opening and folding flowers
That laugh in the summer's day,

regaled on either side of the way, are made disgusting by the clouds of dust, which are their constant attendant, almost stifling, and covering with a dusty robe the deep green foliage bearing

"Flowers that never will in other climate grow,"

No longer in the lingering light of summer, far as the ranging eye can sweep, a dazzling deluge reigns: for vertical the sun directs his forceful rays and all vegetation is parched. The blossoms of field and wood, hide their faces, and the "undistinguishable blaze" of fair summer, as sung by poets of old, is a myth in these dry days.

Rain, or the want of it, and dust, are the all-absorbing topic—PEACHES not excepted. We fondly hope that before this meets the eyes of your numerous readers we may be blessed with a copious rain, but as we write we see nothing to encourage this hope. What [illegible] of us, [illegible] not understand [illegible]

To-morrow night General Grant is to be present at an entertainment somewhere on Naragansett Bay, given in his honor by the Grand Army of the Republic.—There was a time when our Presidents was very chary about accepting invitations from political organizations, and none save General Grant would thus have countenanced a secret political society. There was a time, too, when such societies were looked upon with detestation by a people whose jealousy of secret organizations led them to look with suspicion even on the Masonic fraternity, and to regard with displeasure a purely social association like that of the Cincinnati. But times have changed. The country is now governed by two political orders known as the Union League and the Grand Army of the Republic. This fact the President recognizes and submits to, and the question now to be determined is, whether the people of the country are prepared to submit to it also. Mere parties are often dictatorial and tyrannical, but there is no despotism more relentless and selfish than that of political leagues and societies. In them the citizen merges everything like freedom of action and of will. He surrenders his own rights, and is willing to strike down the rights of others at the bidding of the chief whom he is solemnly pledged to obey. The interests of the society become his first consideration, and to these its members will subordinate all other things. Moreover, it is through these organizations that usurpation and revolution are most readily effected, and usurpation and revolution are in these days easy to accomplish. Our readers may probably call to mind one of the most celebrated leagues of which history makes mention, and through which the House of Guise very nearly became master of France. A late writer thus depicts the power of this great league, of which the Duke of Guise was the head at the time, when the latter went to comfort the King at Paris.

"The King was obliged to quit the city. He retired to Chartres, and after much negotiation capitulated with his revolted subjects, and by an edict, which he signed with tears in his eyes, he not only gave his sanction to the League, and adopted it as a national institution, but approved of all the acts of the Leagues, bound himself to exterminate the heretics, invited his people to take oath never to obey a heretic prince, and consented to dismiss Epernon and his favorites. It was further provided that henceforward no one should obtain state employment without showing a certificate of being free heresy from his bishop or cure. Henri further bound himself to raise two armies against the Huguenots—the one to act under Mayenne, in Dauphiny, the other in Poitou under a chief of the King's own choosing. The power of the League was to be further strengthened by their being put into possession of more strong places; and Guise himself was to have complete command over the military resources and the administration of justice, and it was agreed that the States General were shortly to be called together. It is needless to say that in the course of these proceedings the usual comedy of duplicity and hypocrisy was sustained on both sides—the King professing the highest enthusiasm for the principles of the League, and the Duke overwhelming the King with protestation of loyalty and devotion to his person."

Who may eventually enact the part of the Duke of Guise in our day, it is premature to say. But the Union League and the Grand Army of the Republic are fixed facts, and it is equally certain that they are the masters of the President.—They, so, make "protestations of loyalty and devotion to his person." He also professes "the highest enthusiasm for the principles of the League." Now the principles of these organizations are simply the retention of all political power in their own hands, and undying hostility to the South. It is solely through their influence that General Grant has steadily [illegible] nied the South the peace he promised her, and to them is attributable his alleged intention of now cheating the people of Virginia out of the results of an election held at his invitation. How much further these aggressive associations are prepared to go, and how much longer the people are willing to tolerate them, time must show.—*Balto. Gazette.*

Elections in Virginia and Tennessee.

The Democratic and many of the Republican papers appear to be equally happy over the results of the Virginia and Tennessee elections, which would seem to indicate that the contest in these States was not of a partizan character. This satisfaction however, though general, is not universal. Ultra Radicals complain that the ex-rebels are about to obtain possession of the Southern State governments, and antiquated Democrats are disgusted because the negro has been grabbed civil and political equality.

Neither of these extreme classes have any reasons for the apprehensions they express. Even if *ex*-rebels were about to obtain possession of Southern State governments, it would be no worse than for actual rebels against the Constitution and the Union to have control of the Northern State governments and of both branches of Congress besides. As to the negro vote, it can not be cast permanently on a line of color, and, when things resume their normal condition, and the carpet-baggers have gone home, the Southern negro, except in the cities, will care too little for voting, except as an occasional amusement, to make his suffrage much of a nuisance.—*Statesman.*

SINGULAR RESULT OF HEAT.—From Arcachon, France, on the Bay of Biscay, a very singular result of the heat is reported, which at one moment threatened to produce a regular pestilence. The muddy shore near that place is, at low water, the resort of innumerable eels which bury themselves in the slime till the return of the tide. The excessive heat, by drying up the mud, had killed them in thousands, and the smell of the dead bodies, washed up and down by the tide, was beginning to spread fever in the neighborhood. A large number of men were therefore engaged to [illegible] them in heaps on the beach, where [illegible] were buried. [illegible]

Gettysburg Reunion.

GETTYSBURG, August 23.

An arch, decorated with evergreens, was prepared to be erected in honor of the visitors, and under which they were to pass, but while the workmen were engaged in placing it in position it fell to pieces. The fragments were removed and the national flag was displayed from a staff in the centre of the square, and near by it were colors torn to ribbons in the battle. These and a company of zouaves constituted the only public display. This military organization acted as an escort.

The arrivals at the Springs to-day include the following named gentlemen: First Corps, Gens. Robinson, Meredith, Leonard, Dana and Hoffman; Cols. Heidraper, Dudley and Deckart; Major J. M Lindley, Surgeon Anowsit. Third Corps, Gens. Graham, W. Burling and Medill; Cols. Bonafan, Burns and Linnard. Fifth Corps, Gen. McCandless, Col. Ricketts. Eleventh Corps, Gen. Von Amsburg and Col. Asmusser, chief of staff to General Howard. Major J. F. Fruleauff. Twelfth Corps, Gens. Kane and Jas. L. Selfridge, Majors Humphrey and W. Selfridge. Besides the above, Majors Dolgeith and Hunter have arrived. None of the officers of the second or sixth corps have yet reached here.

Col. Walter Harrison, of Richmond, Va., Adjutant General of Gen. Pickett's division during and after the operations around Gettysburg, is the only ex-Confederate officer here. Gen'l. R. E. Lee, on the 5th of August, wrote to the secretary of the Battle-Field Memorial Association that he had received an invitation to be present for the purpose of marking upon the ground by enduring memorials of granite the positions and movements of the armies on the field, and adds:

"My engagements will not permit me to be present I believe if there I could not add anything material to the information existing on that subject. I think it wisest, moreover, not to keep open the sores of war, but to follow the example of those nations who endeavored to obliterate the marks of civil strife, and to commit to oblivion the feelings it engendered."

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee said in reply to the invitation extended to him, which letter was sent through Gen. R. E. Lee:

"It will not be in my power to be present, but any information I possess will be cheerfully rendered. If the nation is to continue as a whole it is better to forget and forgive rather than perpetuate in granite proofs of its civil wars."

The exploration of the battle-field will commence to-morrow. A meeting of officers was held to-night, and suggestions made as to the plan of operations.

A survey of the battle-field was being made under the direction of Gen. Warren. It embraces 30 square miles. The General says that he will furnish a perfect map of the field.

Tragedy in Philadelphia—A Father Killed by his Son.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 24.—Early this morning Thomas L. Evans, aged 63 years, was killed by his son, Marshal H. Evans, at the house of Mrs. Belshaw, No. 306 South Tenth street, occupied in part by Evans. The family, with the exception of Marshall, were taking breakfast, and had entered into a general discussion of the conduct of Marshall for some time past. They had concluded that the father, after breakfast, should visit Dr. Duke, who had expressed the opinion that the son was insane, and had better be sent to an insane asylum, and obtain from him a certificate of insanity, on which he could be removed to an asylum.

Just as this has been concluded, and to which it is thought Marshall had been a listener, he stepped into the dining room, and as he took his seat his father said, "Good morning." He did not reply to the salutation, but ate pretty heartily, and [illegible] was thus engaged the father left the room to change his gown for a coat, and procuring his hat, started down the front stairway. Marshal stepped into the hall, and as his father was passing into the vestibule, he drew a revolver and fired three shots in rapid succession. The father retreated through the parlor to the hall again, and back toward the dining-room.

Passing the pantry he clutched at the door, and from that fell into the arms of Mrs. Belshaw, who laid him on the floor. Marshall followed his father all the way back, and as the body was lying on the floor he bent over it, but said nothing.—Mrs. Belshaw said to him: "Marshall, see what you've done," to which he did not answer. The young ladies, on hearing shots and seeing Marshall with a pistol in his hand, gave the alarm and he was taken into custody. To questions asked he replied, "I don't feel right."—The father died soon after.

Young Evans is 26 years old. He has been afflicted with rheumatism for many years. He behaved in a frantic manner recently to his wife, who was living at Riverside, N. J., threatening her life.—He came to this city yesterday, and was followed by his wife. On reaching his father's house he behaved strangely, and during the night threatened his father with a knife. After the father got up the son got possession of a pistol, formerly given by him to his father, which he used in the tragedy. The scene of the deed is very near that of the Twitchell murder.

A GIGANTIC UNDERTAKING.—One of the most difficult undertakings connected with the widening of Tremont street, Boston, is the moving back of Hotel Pelham, a large freestone building. The entire basement has been laid bare, the foundations slightly raised, and large numbers of small iron rollers inserted under them. These rollers will move upon a stout foundation wall, with straps of iron bound to its top. The moving force is some sixty or seventy jack-screws, turned by human power, and capable of moving ten hundred thousand tons, which is the weight of the building. At noon on Saturday the building had been moved nineteen inches, the length of the screws. The screws have to be arranged every two days that the building is moved. The workmen of the building are engaged in their usual avocations during the moving process. All seems working well, and no accident is said, of the success of the undertaking points to the minds of those connected with it.

A New Revenue Scheme.

The United States internal revenue laws, according to a plan now under serious consideration, it is asserted, can be so modified as to defray all the expenses of the government except the interest on the public debt, and at the same time to remove the objections in regard to the inquisitorial character of the present law.—According to this plan, the sources from which the revenue paid in legal-tenders should be derived are whisky, tobacco, stamps, license, and a modified income tax. It is asserted that a tax of one dollar per gallon placed upon whisky can be collected, if the means within the reach of the revenue department for the prevention of fraud be adopted, and will yield an annual return of $80,000,000. The tax on tobacco, it is contended, will yield $30,000,000. The revenue from stamps, under a modified law, it is believed will amount to $10,000,000, from fermented liquors $10,000,000, and from licenses $10,000,000. A modified income tax, yielding $15,000,000, would then only be required to make the total of $155,000,000, which is the Secretary of the Treasury's estimate of the expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1870. To raise this sum of $15,000,000 it is proposed to impose an income tax of five per cent. on the interest paid on the national debt, to be deducted when the interest is paid. This plan, it is asserted will bring in $6,255,000, without a dollar of expense incurred in the collection. The balance it is proposed to raise by taxing incomes derived from surplus property embraced in stocks of banks, railways and other corporations, and from interest paid on bonds of such corporations. This plan, it is claimed, will, while completely removing the unpopular and inquisitorial individual income tax law from the statutes, result in the saving of at least two millions of dollars per annum in the cost of collection of the revenue, by reducing the number of objects of taxation, and consequently the number of officers.

A Meeting of Fat Men.

One hundred and forty men met at Gregory's Point Hotel, Norwalk, Conn., on Thursday to enjoy a clam bake. A clam bake is not a rare event at this season, but the fact that each of the assembled weighed two hundred pounds or over, made this a rare gathering. Six of the men weighed over three hundred pounds each, as follows: John A. P. Fish, New York, 358 pounds; James A. Lincoln, Springfield, Mass., 320 pounds; G. Sydney Smith, Stamford, 318 pounds; Chas. A. Davidson, New York, 308 pounds; M. E. Sherwood, New Milford, 307 lbs.; C. T. Duryea, Huntington, L. I., 302 pounds. The aggregate weight of the six men was 1,922 pounds, and of the 140 men 31,385 pounds, or an average of 224 pounds. The heaviest man, Mr. Fisk, was elected president of the society for the ensuing year, and Mr. Lincoln, of Massachusetts, vice-president. The assembled Falstaffs disposed of thirty bushels of oysters, forty-seven bushels of clams, eight barrels of sweet potatoes, seven barrels of white potatoes, and three hundred and fifty pounds of blue fish and other fish. It is gratifying to know that this was sufficient to satisfy their appetites.

Radicals Sneering at Grant.

There is a nice little squall brewing in the Radical horizon. Grant's popularity with a good many of his own party is getting short as his cigar stumps. The New York *Sun* and the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* (Radical), pour hot shot into the imbecile pretender. The latter is disgusted with the man and his worshippers of the Forney stripe. Forney regales the world with Grant's cigars and the hours of Mrs. Grant's baths—ambrosia to sycophants, but nausea to sound stomachs. The President, exclaims the contumacious Cincinnati Radical, is a disappointment. He is thick-headed, opaque, has not done one luminous act since he came into power.—All which is true. There was never anything of him but blue-breeches, shoulder-straps, and a confused sound of bass drums, sounding brass and tinkling cymbals.—"Looking him steadily in the face," says this refractory Republican powerful as it was, might have taken from its box the first intelligent hackman on the street and done as well. Grant's face has no clearness or illumination in it, more than had his military policy for breaking down the rebellion. The *Atlantic Monthly* lately contained an article upon his 'intellectual character.' It is in doubt whether it exists. Not a man, woman, or half-grown child in the country, but has constantly put the riddle these two years: 'How is it that Grant, with this face like a stogy boot, is a great man?' The real query is as to the fact. The whole matter will probably turn out simply enough, that, like other men, he is what he appears to be." A natural conclusion. Why should men dive so deep for what lies on the surface? The only muscle Grant ever had to travel on, was his mysteriousness, and even that is played out. His own party have discovered that his oracular silence is the natural dumbness of a gorilla. He is ascertained to be a Brummagen Sphinx. He only idea of the functions of the Presidential office is, driving fast horses, smoking long nines, and disporting himself at watering-places.

"If I was the President of these United States, Wouldn't I lick lasses and swing upon the gates."

The Weather Saturday.

All accounts which reach us from beyond Baltimore (says the Sun of Monday) concur in representing Saturday as by many degrees the hottest day of the present summer. At Philadelphia the heat was intense, the thermometer standing at 102 in the shade. At New York the highest range of the thermometer was 99, but several deaths occurred from sunstroke, and the complaint of the heat was universal. At Cincinnati the thermometer went to 97 on Saturday. The evening previous two deaths were caused by sunstroke. At Washington, Richmond, Raleigh, Wilmington, Charleston, Nashville and other points, there was general complaint of the extraordinary heat.

The girls at West Point complain that married ladies cut them out in the affections of the cadets.

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT.—White—(new) $1.30@1.60. Red—(new) $1.20@1.60.
CORN.—White—1.13&1.16 cts. Yellow 1.10a1.15 cts.
OATS—53@59 cts.

DIED.

SKIRVEN.—In this county, on the 15th of August, WILLIAM UPTON, youngest son of Jas. A. and Emma Skirven, aged four months.

At a meeting of the Vestry and Wardens of St. Paul's Parish, held on Thursday afternoon, Aug. 19th, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted; that

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in His inscrutable wisdom to remove our late esteemed friend and brother-vestryman, Dr. Lawrence M. Ricaud, from the sphere of his earthly usefulness,

Resolved, That we shall long miss from our meetings Dr. Ricaud's kindly presence, and his active zeal in promoting all the interests of this Parish; and that while in other relations of life we must deeply lament the decease of one endeared to us by so many high personal qualities, most especially as Vestrymen of St. Paul's do we deplore the loss to the Church of those valuable services which were ever so willingly at her command.

Resolved, That we offer our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved and sorrowing family, and that we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That these Resolutions be published in the County papers, and a copy of them sent to the family; and that a blank page in the Minutes be inscribed to the memory of the deceased.

WM. P. FRANCIS, Act. Sec.

CHESTERTOWN, AUG. 25, 1869.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Kent County Rail Road Company, held August 25th, 1869,

On motion, by Mr. Stevens, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we deeply feel and deplore the death of our fellow-Director; yet we desire, with humble resignation, to submit to the Divine will.

Resolved, That in the death of Dr. Lawrence M. Ricaud, our Board has lost a trusty and efficient member.

Resolved, That though resolute in the discharge of his duties, yet his gentlemanly and impartial bearing enlisted the esteem of each and every member of our body.

Resolved, That we tender our sympathy and condolence to his afflicted family.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, and be published in "The Chestertown Transcript" and "The Kent News."

C. TYLDEN WESTCOTT, Sec.

LOCUST GROVE, AUG. 25, 1869.

Through the earnest solicitation of some of my friends I announce myself as a Democratic candidate for the House of Delegates. I belong to no Ring or Clique, but pledge myself to do the greatest good to the greatest number. If the voters of Kent think I am capable of representing them I should be glad to have their votes; but if otherwise, I shall bow to their decision.

I take this method because I have not the time, this month or next, to visit or mingle among the voters as some of the other candidates have. J. W. HURTT.

August 28, 1869.

For Sale,

A TEN YEARS' SCHOLARSHIP in Dickinson College. Apply to
E. F. PERKINS,
Aug. 28, 1869. Chestertown, Md.

AUCTION! AUCTION!

BANKRUPT'S SALE OF PLATED WARE,
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
HARDWARE, GLASSWARE, AND FANCY GOODS,

To be sold without reserve, every day and evening, at *Room under the Voshell House.*
☞ Afternoon sales for Ladies.
HENRY JACKSON, Auctioneer,
HENRY MARTIN, Assignee.
Chestertown, August 28, 1869.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make payment ON OR BEFORE THE FIRST OF JANUARY NEXT.
JOHN T. SKIRVEN.
August 28, 1869—3t.

Just Received

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
DOMESTIC GOODS,

HOSIERY, OIL CLOTHS, TABLE CUTLERY, CHILDRENS, MISSES AND LADIES, PLAIN AND FANCY
Morocco & Goat Bal. Boots, &c., &c.,
to which the attention of buyers is respectfully invited, by
T. W. ELIASON & SON.
Chestertown, August 28, 1869.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber as Agent for the heirs of the late Mrs. Harriet Tilghman will sell a number of Building Lots, in the upper part of Chestertown, on
Wednesday, the 15th of September next,
at the Court House, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
Several of these Lots front on High street, and others on the contemplated Railroad.
A Plot of the Lots can be seen at the office of the Register of Wills.
B. F. HOUSTON.
August 28, 1869—tds.

FARMERS,
See that your Drills are in Order!

THE undersigned take pleasure in informing their friends and the public generally that they have laid in a large stock of
Extras for the Bickford & Hoffman Drill,
so complete that every piece that belongs to any of these Drills can be found at their shop, from the first pattern down to the latest improvements of 1869. FUNNELS LEATHERED in oil-tanned leather, at short notice. Also, Brushes inserted and Points put on.
CHAPMAN & LAMBERT.
P. S.—As we only get a small per cent. on the *Extras*, we are compelled to ask the cash, in all cases, for all work done on drills. Orders by mail punctually attended to.
Chestertown, Aug. 28, 1869. C. & L.

COAL HODS, Shovels and Pokers—for sale by J. E. SIDDON.

Pure Imported French Brandy.

"JULIEN LA FERRIERE," a much better article than is usually offered in this market, and to which the attention of Medical men and Heads of Families is respectfully called.
Just opened and placed on sale by
THOMAS S. WICKES.
Chestertown, August 7, 1869.

SCHOOL for SMALL CHILDREN.

MISS CARRIE SPENCER proposes to Open a SCHOOL for Small Children, on the First Monday in September.
The number of pupils will be limited, and no effort will be spared to advance them in their studies. The disciplin will be mild but firm. For terms, &c., apply to Miss Spencer at Miss Caroline Thompson's.
August 14, 1869—3t.

COLLECTOR'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given, that on SATURDAY 4th day of September 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M., the undersigned will offer at Public Sale, at the Market House in Chestertown,
FOUR FRUIT DRYING HOUSES,
levied on as the property of Pere Mc N. Thomas, to pay taxes due for year 1868, with interest and costs.
C. H. BAKER, Coll.
August 14, 1869—tds.

FARM FOR RENT.

For Rent, for the year 1870, a FARM in the lower district of this county, near St. Paul's Church. Apply to
THE EDITOR.
August 7, 1869—3t.

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.

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: French, three dollars; music on the Piano, ten dollars. Aug 21-3t.

Fetilizers 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.

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.
R. J. RUTH & CO.,
Proprietors,
79 South Street, Baltimore, Md.
August 7, 1869—3m

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.

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