...points of the dec... Mr. Hoar determin... ...ture of Virginia can ...ce and power whet... ...e State Constitution, ...o right to enact from ...-clad oath, either now or hereafter. "I do not see," he says, "that Congress can undertake to furnish the State with a suitable Legislature to start with, or to exercise any control over its composition, which could not be exercised over subsequent Legislatures." He then determines that as Virginia is under a provisional government, no officer or legislator is competent, or should be permitted to exercise any of the functions or power of his office within that State, except so far as the reconstruction" acts themselves provide, without taking the oath referred to.

He, moreover, decides that as the act of Congress submitting the new Constitution designated the time for the meeting of the Legislature elected under it, the implication is that the Legislature was to do something; and, as it is required by Congress that the Fifteenth Amendment shall be acted on before the State is to be recognized, the ratification of the Amendment is the thing to be done. Therefore a Legislature elected under a Constitution which, as yet, has no legal existence, may meet in a State wherein the law exacts the iron-clad oath from every State official, and without taking any oath whatever, may give a valid ratification to the Fifteenth Amendment, and then and there cease to have any further vitality until resumed by the voice of Congress. We do not wonder that this tissue of absurdities has addled the heads of most of our contemporaries. As our exchanges reach us we find the largest number of them have not the slightest conception of what Mr. Hoar has really said. They misapprehend the whole purport of the opinion and come to the most variant and blundering conclusions. Some of the Radical journals, probably being well posted as to its true intent and meaning, give these clearly enough even while pointing out the disjointed and inconsistent character of Mr. Hoar's rulings. One of these, the Baltimore *American*, speaks of it thus:

"THE VIRGINIA CASE.

"The decision of Attorney General Hoar upon the questions submitted to him in the Virginia case appears to our comprehension more ingenious than sound. It is, in fact, a sort of legal compromise which we had supposed was not within the province of a law officer to make.—Under it the Virginia Legislature is to be permitted to meet to do certain things without the members taking the test oath, whilst it is strictly prohibited from doing certain other things. That is, it is a Legislature duly qualified whilst it acts within certain limits, but not a Legislature and not qualified if it transcends those limits. This, to say the least, is an anomaly so curious as to make us prefer the law of General Canby to the law of the Attorney General. What the Legislature can do under this decision is to meet, ratify the Fifteenth Amendment and submit its action to Congress; what it cannot do 'without violation of law' is 'to transact any business, pass act or resolve, or undertake to assume any other of a Legislature, if the test oath has not been required of its members,' and no officer elected under the new Constitution can enter upon the duties of his office without taking the oath whilst the military government continues. We had supposed that the most important business any Legislature could transact and the highest prerogative of its law-making power, was the ratification or rejection of an amendment to the Constitution or the United States. The dicta of Judge Hoar, however, reverses all this, and gives Virginia a Legislature which can exercise its highest and most important functions, but is debarred from all its minor powers. It may decide upon a great principle of organic law, but it cannot provide even for the pay of its officers.

Practically, it will be observed, the effect of this decision leaves the whole question just where General Canby's more legitimate action would have left it. The result is the same in referring the reconstruction of the State incomplete. The Legislature may meet, act on the Fifteenth Amendment, but it must then adjourn.—It can assume none of its legitimate duties, legislate in no way upon any other matter, and none of the officers elected under the new Constitution can enter upon their duties. The State will therefore remain under the military government until Congress, months hence, has discussed and decided upon its exact status. When the people of Virginia have understood and digested the full effect of this decision, in regard to which they are at present a good deal elated, they will probably see that it would have been better for them to have abided by General Canby's less ingenious but more practical rendering of the law; to have elected members of the Legislature who could have taken the oath, and come before Congress with the law so literally and full complied with that there could have been no hesitation or question as to the prompt readmission of the State to its practical relations with the Union. After that the test oath would have died of itself, and the qualifications of future State officers and members of the Legislature would have been entirely within their own control. As it is, they are now as far at sea as ever."

"Practically," says the *American*, "the effect of this decision leaves the whole question just where General Canby's more legitimate action would have left it." This is pretty much so. If General Canby had insisted on the resignation of all who could not take the test oath, Radicals would have been elected to their places, and Virginia, under Radical rule, would have ratified the Fifteenth Amendment, and have asked Congress to admit her to all the glorious Union. Under Hoar's plan, the Fifteenth Amendment is to be adopted at once by a Legislature in embryo, and that action is to be regarded as a valid and irrevocable ratification of the Amendment by Virginia, and it matters

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THE COUNTY CONVENTION.—There are a number of candidates for the County offices and Legislature this Fall, and the zeal with which the adherents of each press their respective claims, indicates a contest of more than ordinary excitement at the Primary Meetings which are soon to assemble. The Nominating Convention which will subsequently assemble may find it a difficult matter to settle conflicting interests and obviate the same factional ill will which was engendered two years ago. In view of the probability of the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment, when we may have a serious contest for the control of the State government, it is specially desirable that all irritating causes should be avoided as far as possible. Under these circumstances, and knowing that it meets with the views of many of our best citizens, we venture to suggest, that should the County Convention find itself embarrassed with conflicting interests, it follow the plan which has been adopted in some of the Western Shore Counties: entirely ignore the whole subject of County nominations and refer the matter back to the people on the day of election. By leaving this whole matter to the people there can be no plea of dissatisfaction on the ground of unfair dealing.

Our preference is for the regular nomination, and if the great body of voters will attend the Primary Meetings there can be no difficulty. These suggestions are offered in the event of a failure to reconcile conflicting personal interest.

COUNTY SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.—Among the various officers to be selected this Fall, one among the most important seems to have been entirely overlooked, namely, the County School Commissioners. These Commissioners have unlimited control over the pockets of the tax payers. The people of the County have already been taxed to the amount of forty-five thousand dollars for school purposes under the present law, and the Commissioners to be elected this Fall serve two years from the first of January next. The law directs that there shall be one Commissioner for each election district, to be elected by the people of the district. As, therefore, the people of the district are to elect, each district will, of course, select its own candidate.

The Commissioners select the County Examiner; and thus, we see, the whole Public School system of the County depends upon the selection of competent and proper candidates for these positions. Let the voters of the districts not overlook this matter in the scramble for less important places.

Lay Delegation in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

There is a very sharp controversy between the Christian Advocate of New York and the Northwestern Advocate of Chicago, on the lay delegation question. The subject was submitted by the last General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church to the members of the Church, male and female, of twenty-one years of age and over, and to the Annual Conferences. The members have voted, but the vote cast is very small, being less than one-fifth of the whole membership of the Church, a much smaller proportion than voted in 1861, when the vote was unfavorable to lay delegation. Although the vote cast was about two to one in favor of lay delegation, the New York Advocate maintains that the vote was not decisive, owing to the large number who did not vote at all, and that the question is really thrown back on the ministry for the decision. The Northwestern, and many of the other Church papers are with it, unless the general vote for the admission of the Church is decisive, and then the ministry in the Annual Conferences should give in their assent.

Proposed Amendment to the Constitution.

The following list of the States which have ratified, those which have rejected, and those in which no action has not yet been taken on the Fifteenth Amendment, is given by the New York Times. It is the most authentic and complete yet given:

Alabama—No action yet taken.
Arkansas—Ratified March 15, 1869.
California—No action yet taken.
Connecticut—Ratified May 13, 1869.
Delaware—Rejected March 18, 1869.
Florida—Ratified June 15, 1869
Georgia—Rejected March 17, 1869.
Illinois—Ratified March 5, 1869.
Indiana—Ratified May 14, 1869.
Iowa—No action yet taken.
Kansas—Ratified February 27, 1869.
Kentucky—No action yet taken.
Louisiana—Ratified March 1, 1869.
Maine—Ratified March 11, 1869.
Maryland—No action yet taken.
Massachusetts—Ratified March 12, 69.
Michigan—Ratified March 5, 1869.
Minnesota—No action yet taken.
Mississippi—No action yet taken.
Missouri—Ratified March 2, 1869.
Nebraska—No action yet taken.
Nevada—Ratified March 1, 1869.
New Hampshire—Ratified July 1, '69.
New Jersey—No action yet taken.
New York—Ratified April 14, 1869.
North Carolina—Ratified March 5', 69.
Ohio—Rejected by Senate, April 30, 1869.
Pennsylvania—Ratified March 25, '69.
Rhode Island—Senate ratified May 27, 1869
South Carolina—Ratified March 13,'69.
Tennessee—No action yet taken.
Texas—No action yet taken.
Vermont—No action yet taken.
Virginia—No action yet taken.
West Virginia—Ratified March 3, '69.
Wisconsin—Ratified March 5, 1869.

The Constitution provides that any proposed amendment must be ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States before it can become a part of the Constitution. In the above list there are thirty-seven States. The ratification of twenty-eight is necessary to constitute the Amendment a part of the Constitution Nineteen States have already ratified it. Nine more are therefore necessary to render the ratification complete. By the requirements of Congress Mississippi, Texas and Virginia must ratify the Amendment before their reconstruction can be completed. These three States, added to the nineteen which have already ratified it, would make twenty-two States, leaving six yet required to render the action complete. And the States from which these six must be obtained are: Alabama, California, Delaware, Georgia, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Jersey, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, Tennessee and Vermont.

Death of Secretary Rawlins.

The deep illness with which Major General John A. Rawlins, Secretary of War, had been afflicted for some time past, terminated in his death, at Washington, shortly after four o'clock Monday afternoon. General Rawlins may be said to have exemplified in the circumstances of his death a trait which is attributed to him as characteristic—steadiness and faithfulness in the discharge of duty—for he appears to have continued in the performance of the functions of his important office of Secretary of War almost up to the last day of his existence. His attack was a hemorrhage of the lungs, which seized him less than a month ago. He recovered so that he was able to ride out, and even to resume his functions in the War Office, but relapsed. From that time his condition alternated between the extremes. There are probably few men whose death will be more felt in the nature of personal loss by the President. General Rawlins was yet a young man. He was born February 13, 1831, in Jos Davies county, Illinois, and there resided till he entered the military service, in 1861. He commenced life humbly, having been originally engaged in charcoal burning, during which time, however, he made the best of all opportunities for procuring an education. In 1853 he began the study of the law in Galena, and as early as a year afterwards was admitted to the bar as a copartner with his law instructor. But while continuing the practice of his profession, he manifested some interest in politics also, as a democrat. He adhered to Mr. Douglass in 1860, and as a candidate for elector in the first Congressional district of Illinois, canvassed the district in behalf of the Douglass ticket, as was conceded with ability. Having done, in his judgment, all that one in his position could to avert the war, when it did come he early determined upon his course, and after the first battle of Bull Run he commenced to raise the Forty-fifth or "Lead-mine" regiment, Illinois infantry, when, in August, he received from General Grant, with whom he had been acquainted from the time of his settling in Galena, the tender of a position on his staff, which he accepted. General Rawlins joined General Grant on the 15th of September, at Cairo, Illinois, as his assistant adjutant general, and was with him from that time in all his battles and campaigns, until the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, at Appomattox courthouse, except about two months, when he was absent for the treatment of a bronchial affection. Commencing as captain, he was in 1862, as chief of staff, promoted to lieutenant colonel, in 1863 to brigadier general of volunteers. March 3, 1865, he was appointed chief of staff to the lieutenant general commanding, with the rank of brigadier general in the United States army, and was subsequently breveted major general United States army, to rank from March 13, 1865. In 1866 Congress created the title of general, which was bestowed on Lieutenant Gen. Grant; at the same time General Rawlins was designated as chief of staff to the general commanding the armies. Shortly after General Grant had entered upon the presidential office, he nominated General Rawlins to the Senate as Secretary of War, and he was confirmed, relieving General Schofield, who had been discharging the duties of the office. The relations between the President and General Rawlins were intimate and confidential, and the former had great faith in the judgment and intelligence of the latter as a temperate and discreet adviser. General Rawlins, it is stated had made himself, as chief of staff, well acquainted with reconstruction laws, and with this experience he devoted himself anew, as Secretary of War, to the work of reconstruction, and constantly urged the conciliatory policy reflected in General Grant's letters and official communications at the close of the campaign.

Successor to Gen. Rawlins.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.

It is stated that at the Cabinet meeting to-day the question of a successor to the late Gen'l. Rawlins as Secretary of War was discussed. Gen. Sherman has been appointed Secretary *ad interim*, but, under the law, he cannot act beyond ten days. The President, it is understood, is anxious to give Pennsylvania a place in the Cabinet, but there are two difficulties in the way—first, the contention between the different factions of the Republican party in that State, and the want of a suitable man. If Pennsylvania's claims are allowed, it is not improbable that either Senator Cameron or his son, Don Cameron, will be selected. The President is known to entertain a high opinion of both these gentlemen, notwithstanding all that has been said against them. If Pennsylvania is ignored, the choice will probably fall on Gen. Dodge, of Iowa.—*Baltimore Sun of Thursday.*

The Kentucky papers complain that the glorious victory of citizenship prevents their reading half a dozen words

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Affairs in this Republic.

JACKSON, Sept. 8.—The National Union Republican Convention assembled to-day at noon. It was the largest meeting of the kind ever held in the State. Three hundred delegates were present—seventy-five colored. Nearly all the counties were represented. Judge Speed, of Vicksburg, was president. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1st. We reaffirm the principles enunciated in the constitution of the 23d of June.

2d. That in addition thereto we announce ourselves in favor of a liberal system of free schools, and of such equitable distribution of the public school fund as may secure the largest degree of good feeling among all classes of our citizens.

3d. That we cordially invite the immigration of capitalists and manufacturers into our State, and pledge ourselves to such legislation as shall most effectually foster all the industrial pursuits of our State and thoroughly develop all its resources.

Judge Louis Dent was unanimously nominated for Governor, Judge E. L. Jefferds for Lieutenat Governor, J. L. Woodford for Congress in first district, Judge William Kellogg in third district and Judge Joseph W. Field in the fourth.

Proclamation for the Meeting of the Virginia Legislature.

RICHMOND, Sept. 8.—The proclamation of General Canby will bring the Legislature together October 5. Governor Walker will be installed as provisional governor within two weeks, at which time Governor Well's resignation, now in the hands of General Canby, will be accepted. The Legislature itself will decide whether it shall elect permanent or temporary officers.

THE FIRE IN THE DISMAL SWAMP—*Further Particulars.*—The Norfolk (Va.) Herald of Tuesday contains the following additional particulars of the fire which, for a week or two, has been raging in the Dismal Swamp region:

We were informed last week that the fire was confined to the undergrowth, but intelligence has reached us that it has got into the best timber. The fire commenced near Suffolk, and has burned a wide track clear through to near the northwest locks, a distance of nearly twenty miles, and it is still going south. The ground, which is lined with peat for at least eight feet, is also being consumed, and the loss in timber will not fall far short of two hundred thousands dollers. One gentleman came to this city last week and hired all the able-bodied negroes that could be found and took them out to his shingle swamp to save what he had ready for market. He came in for a thousand hands, and took out about four hundred. Wild game—bears, deer and wild turkeys—are in abundance on the outskirts of the swamp, and are devastating the crops.

The trains on the Petersburg road are delayed every evening by falling timber, which not only blocks up the track, but burns the ties and twists the rails. Last evening they had to take up the rails in the rear of the train and put them in the places where the heat had warped those in front of them.

When the wind is west, steam and other vessels on the James river have to anchor on account of the impenetrable smoke with which they are enveloped.—Hampton Roads, the bay and the capes have been enveloped in fog caused by the smoke, and we learn that even the coast has received its share. Rain is now needed to stop the fire, as nothing else will.

BUTTER.—A singular method of making butter has lately come into quite extensive use in France, based upon the observed fact that cream is changed into butter by being simply buried in the earth. The theory of this result is not very intellible, though the fact is stated to be beyond question; and in Normand and other parts of France butter is actually prepared on a large scale in this way.—The process consists in placing the cream in a linen bag of moderate thickness which is carefully closed, then burying the bag about a foot and a half in the earth and allowing it to remain from twenty-four to twenty-five hours. After the expiration of this period the cream is found to have become hard, and it is then broken up by means of a wooden beater into small pieces, and enough water poured upon it to wash out the butter-milk. To prevent any mixture of earth it is advisable to enclose the bag in a second one of larger size and coarser quality. This method of making butter saves a great deal of labor, and separates the butter more perfectly than the ordinary process; and we are assured that butter thus prepared is of most excellent quality. Let some of our housekeepers try it.

Gen. Meade's Position.

General Meade's endorsement of Judge Packer is exciting no little attention. That able and independent Republican newspaper, the N. York Sun, speaks thus:

Has General Meade gone over to the Democratic party? He used to be a sturdy Republican, and yet he has now been banqueting with Asa Packer, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania. In the genial enthusiasm of the feast, the gallant General proposed a toast to which no Democrat could object. "Our host"—so ran the sentiment—"Our host, the Hon. Asa Packer: may his success in the past be eclipsed by his successes in the future." After that we must of course expect that the General will vote for Mr. Packer on the 12th of October next."

Of course General Meade will vote for Packer. He is a man of too much honor and integrity to touch the miserable creature, who secured a re-nomination by packing the Republican State Convention with the tools of the legislative thieves.—*Information.*

Judge Black Sues in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 7.—Judge Jeremiah S. Black, of Pennsylvania, has brought suit in the sum of $25,000 against the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company for injuries sustained early this summer.

The American lady who has a photographic album labeled "A Book of Blems," is going to exchange with a Frenchman who has one marked "A Book of Hems."

UNITED STATES SENATORIAL SPECULATIONS.—The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial thinks that the trades unionists and anti-prohibitionists will get control of the Massachusetts Legislature, and Col. Greene, Democrat, to the Senate in place of Wilson; that neither Anthony nor Cregin will be re-elected; that Sidney Clarke is likely to come from Kansas in place of Ross; that Logan has the best chance to succeed Yates; that Judge Moses, of the State Supreme Court, will succeed Robertson, of South Carolina; and that Jesse D. Bright is the coming man from Kentucky. In Tennessee the Legislature will meet October 4, and the Senatorial question be decided at once. The candidates are Andrew Johnson, Emerson Etheridge, D. W. C. Senter, and Neil S. Brown, with the chances for Johnson.

Death of Senator Fessenden.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 8.—Senator Fessenden died at 6.30 this morning. He was sensible until within an hour of his death. He had passed a comfortable night until three o'clock. Drs. Wood and Perley were in attendance, and did everything to relieve his sufferings, which otherwise would have been great at the close.

Senator Fessenden's funeral will take place at half past ten o'clock on Saturday morning.

Governor Brownlow has written another letter warmly defending the course he took in the recent Tennessee canvass, and declaring that if the General Assembly refuse to adopt the fifteenth amendment, and shall adopt a Senator hostile to the government and administration, his "seat in the Senate chamber shall be determined by his conscience of duty."

An Eight Years' Pestilence in India.

The Friend of India says:

"It is almost impossible to conceive anything more deplorable than the state of the fever-stricken villages of Hooghly and Burdwan. The magnitude of the calamity and the utter helplessness of the people, while they excite our pity, almost lead us to despair. In the short space of eight years the fever has, it is calculated, swept away two-thirds of the inhabitants of the deserted villages. In some places the mortality has been far greater. When the East Indian railway was opened, Pandooah was a flourishing town, numbering 6,971 souls. In 1862 the fever appeared, and since that time 5,222 persons have fallen victims to its attacks, and the miserable remnant wander like spectres round their malaria stricken home, diseased in every limb, and bearing on their pinched and saddened faces the unmistakable marks of a lingering but early death. The state of the children, who have a lifetime of work before them, is even more deplorable than that of the grown up men. 'I do not think,' writes the sanitary commissioner after visiting these villages, 'that I exaggerate when I say that five-sixths of the children under eight years of age have spleens four times as large as natural. Infants are to be seen like famished objects, bearing the expression of pinched and ghastly old age, their ribs starting outwards, and the usual timid spleen bulging forward with ominous convexity. They more resemble the monstrosities one sees preserved in pathological museums than anything else. An atmosphere of silent despair seems to hang over the worst villages, and no wonder, for everything is rotting, the air, the ground, the vital organs of the people.'"

To the Voters of [illegible]

THERE being a report in circulation that I am a candidate for the Sheriffalty only for the purpose of securing the defeat of another candidate for the same office, I take this method of giving public denial to the report.

I am a candidate in my own interests only, and am acting in the interest of no clique or individual except myself.

The rumor is circulated in order to injure me as a candidate, and is *wholly without foundation.*

WILLIAM H. PENNINGTON
September 11, 1869.

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.

FESTIVAL AT I. U. CHURCH

THE LADIES of the congregation of the I. U. CHURCH, will hold a FESTIVAL at the Church, on

WEDNESDAY, the 22nd Instant.

Dinner, Supper, and Refreshments will be provided. The Public are invited.

Sept. 11, 1869.

Superior Cider Vinegar,

RELIABLE for Pickling purposes—hand and for sale by

THOMAS S. WICKE.
Chestertown, Sept. 11, 1869.

Medical Card.

DR. THOS. B. WILLSON has removed to the late residence of Dr. M. Ricaud, and offers his professional services to the public. [Sept. 11—1m

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FESTIVAL.

THE LADIES connected with Wesley Chapel M. P. Church, near Rock Hall, will hold a FESTIVAL

On Thursday and Friday Afternoon, September 16th and 17th.

Ample arrangements will be made to accommodate our friends, and we hope they will favor us with their presence.

Proceeds to be applied towards liquidating a debt on the Parsonage. [Sept. 11

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DR. A. SAPPINGTON, late of St. Mary's County, (of over thirteen years experience,) has located at REES' CORNER for the practice of Medicine and Surgery.

Special attention given to diseases peculiar to women.

Office adjoining the store of A. J. Rees, Esq. [Sept. 11, 1869—3m

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For Sale,

60,000 PEACH TREES OF PRIME QUALITY, and of very best Orchard varieties. Also,

200,000 Osage Orange Quicks of superior growth.

F. H. TAYLOR,
Galena, Kent County, Md.
September 4, 1869—tf.

SCHOOL for SMALL CHILDREN.

MISS CAROLINE 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 discipline will be mild but firm. For Terms, &c., apply to Miss Spencer at Miss Caroline Thompson's.

Sept. 4, 1869—3t.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

FREE SCHOLARSHIPS IN ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

Three of the Free Scholarships in St. John's College at Annapolis, belonging to Kent Co., are now vacant. The School Board will make appointments to these vacancies on

Wednesday Next, September 15th.

Applications should be filed at once with the Secretary.

W. F. MASSEY,
Sept. 11, 1869—1t. *Secretary.*

Removal.

SAMUEL C. GLEAVES

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public generally that he has removed to the

Corner Store, up town,

formerly occupied by Mr. James W. Phillips, and has now in store, and will keep constantly on hand a large and choice assortment of

GROCERIES, SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, &C.
GOOD TOBACCO AND SEGARS.

I have also a full assortment of

LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS.
FLOUR, MEAL AND FEED,
of all kinds, on hand.

☞ Please call and examine my stock of Goods.

SAMUEL C. GLEAVES.
Chestertown, Sept. 11, 1869—1y.

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT.—White—(new) $1.58@1.60. Red—(new) $1.45@1.55.
CORN.—White—1.20@1.22 cts. Yellow 1.20@1.22 cts.
OATS—58@60 cts.

COAL FOR SALE

AT BUCK NECK WHARF,

AT REASONABLE PRICES, for *Cash.*
JOHN BELL & BRO.

GUANO AND FERTILIZERS
AT BUCK NECK WHARF

We have in store and for sale, the following high-standing Fertilizers:

SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO,
BOWER'S COMPLETE MANURE,
ZELL'S AMMANIATED BONE SUPER PHOSPHATE.
CRICHTON'S AMMONIATED SOLUBLE PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
WILSON'S AMMONIATED SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
MERRYMAN & CO'S. RAW BONE SUPER PHOSPHATE
WAY & CO'S SPHAGNINE.

The Great Delaware Fertilizer, prompt and permanent; good for all crops, Peach Trees and all Fruits, and will permanently enrich the soil. Also, BONE DUST and FLOUR OF BONE.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of all descriptions, on hand.

JOHN BELL & BRO.
Buck Neck Wharf, Sept. 11, 1869.

Fetilizers for the Fall of [illegible]

BOWERS' COMPLETE MANIPULATED
BAUGH'S RAW BONE PHOSPHATE
ALTA VELA PHOSPHATE, for sale [illegible]
proved purchasers on 10 months time, [illegible]
$62, and interest from date of purchase [illegible]
ton of 2000 lbs; subject to adiscount of 60 [illegible]
per month; thus reducing the price when [illegible]
in 30 days to $56 per ton, delivered [illegible]
store or on board of Steamer or Packet [illegible]
Baltimore for any landing in Kent [illegible]

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 more durable in its effects. It is made upon the principle that the measure of our prosperity is the prosperity of the farmer, and no farmer who uses it may confidently expect upon large Crops unless injured by physical acts. It is indeed the "Challenger" fertilizer of the times and in order that it may always remain such we have engaged in the preparation the very best chemical skill in this country.

Give it a trial.

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

To Builders.

PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the School Board, until Wednesday, September 15, 1869, for building

TWO NEW SCHOOL HOUSES,

one in Piney Neck, in the 5th District, one in the 1st District, near Galena. Plans and specifications can be seen at the Clerk's Office. By order

W. F. MASSEY.
Sept. 4, 1869—2t.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS.

I HAVE fitted up a *PHOTOGRAPHIC ATELEIR* on the corner of Main and Front streets, Chestertown, furnished with the most complete set of apparatus to be found in any establishment in this State. Pictures from the size of the smallest Miniature to life size. Having spared neither money nor pains in fitting up my rooms I am prepared to make superior Pictures, in every style of the art, and at a reasonable price.

A large number of Pictures constantly on exhibition. Call and see them.

R. C. CRAWFORD.
Chestertown, Sept. 4, 1869—3m.

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

LAWRENCE M. RICAUD
late of Kent county, deceased.

All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 8th day of March next, otherwise they may be excluded by law from the benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 31st day of August, 1869.

ANNIE E. S. RICAUD.
Sept. 4, 1869—4t

NOTICE.

I HEREBY fully empower and authorize CHARLES G. RICAUD as my Agent to make collections and give receipts in my name for all claims pertaining to the settlement of the estate of L. M. Ricaud, deceased.

ANNIE E. S. RICAUD.
Sept. 4, 1869.

Farm for [illegible] IN STILL POND [illegible]

KENT COUNTY, MARYLAND.

FROM 180 TO [illegible] of Land, lying in Still Pond District, Kent Co., Md., part of the farm of the late Dr. H. Gale, is offered at Private Sale.

Eighty acres of this land is cleared, about twenty acres in Chestnut and Pine Wood and Meadow: the balance in good fencing and grows grain [illegible]

It is situated on the [illegible] from Still Pond X Roads, on the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad, and three miles from Chestertown, where steamers ply daily to Baltimore and Philadelphia.

This land would make a fine Truck Farm, and is situated in one of the most desirable sections of Kent county.

Parties wishing to examine the property can apply to Mr. Thomas Rasin, residing on the premises.

For TERMS AND PARTICULARS apply to

E. [illegible]
Attorney at Law.
Sept. 4, 1869—tf.

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