THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, July 16, 1870.

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

Congressional Despotism.

The action of the House of Representatives, in the case of Patrick Woods, is a matter for the serious consideration of the American people. Representative Porter was in Richmond attending to some of his personal or party matters, and was violently and unjustifiably assaulted by one Patrick Woods, for which Woods was duly indicted in the Criminal Court of Richmond, and would doubtless have been severely punished. But Mr. Porter was not willing to appeal to the law; he lays his complaints and bruises before the Representatives of the Nation, and the Federal police are instructed to drag Woods from the protection of his State to Washington, where, after being denied the privilege of defending himself, he is sent to the Jail of the District of Columbia, for a term of three months, where he is now confined under instructions from the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, which if obeyed by the Jailor will be an actual suspension of the writ of habeas corpus. The Sergeant-at-Arms made the following return:

OFFICE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS,
U. S. House of Representatives,
July 8, 1870.

I have executed the within warrant of the House of Representatives upon Patrick Woods, by delivering him to the Warden of the Jail of the District of Columbia, together with an attested copy of said warrant, and with the following further order addressed to him by me, to wit:

To the Warden of the Jail of the District of Columbia: Sir—Pursuant to the order of the House of Representatives, a true copy of which is hereunto annexed, you are hereby required to receive Patrick Woods into the jail aforesaid, and him there detain for the full term of three months, named in said order of the United States House of Representatives, and you will not surrender said Woods to any authority, except that issuing from said House of Representatives, until the expiration of his sentence, without further orders.

(Signed) N. G. ORDWAY,
Sergeant-at-Arms.

Do the freedom-loving people of this country intend to acquiesce in this action of their Representatives, whether lawful or unlawful. If the House of Representatives has the lawful power, for personal altercations, to take the citizens of this country out of the jurisdiction of the Courts, try them before their own body without the privilege of a defence and then imprison them at pleasure regardless of the writ of habeas corpus, then the time has arrived for another amendment to the Constitution. Otherwise, summary and arbitrary punishment awaits every man, who under any provocation, resents an injury from a member of Congress; and with the next session the same penalty may follow the criticism of any of these sacred individuals through the press.

☞ The income tax has been settled, the House of Representatives on Saturday concurring with the Senate in fixing the tax at 3½ per cent., with an exemption of $2,000. Under the existing law actual house rent, to any amount, can be deducted from the income.

From the Baltimore Daily Gazette.

That was a noble speech which was made by General Wade Hampton at Charleston, on the 23d of last month.—On that day a statue in commemoration of the dead soldiers of the Washington Light Infantry of Charleston was unveiled.—The orator was General Hampton, and his address to his old companions in arms was worthy of the man and of the occasion.—He boldly controverted the declaration, so often repeated, that the principles for which the South fought were settled by the war. He warned his hearers not to be misled "by that unmeaning jargon which tells "you that your case was submitted to the "arbitrament of arms, and that the sword has decided that cause against you." He emphatically denied the power of the sword to decide a principle or establish a truth. He admitted that it often overthrew a just cause, and by brute force controlled the right. It [illegible] the truth when it was drawn in the name of truth. "But it is false," he [illegible] in logic, to assert that the [illegible] decides justly between right or wrong. In proof of this he pointed to the wars of paganism. He showed how the sword in the hands of the Goths and Vandals "drenched the fair fields of Italy with the best blood of her sons;" how it gave nearly half the world to Mahommed: allowed the Turks to trample out the civilization of Greece; turned over Spain and Portugal to the tender mercies of the Saracen; dismembered Poland, and left Hungary bleeding at the feet of its oppressor. His final illustration crowned the list of examples and intensified the force of his argument. Who doubts how the hearts of his hearers responded when, in allusion to what the sword had accomplished in the South, he said: "On this continent and in our day, directed by unscrupulous power against the threats of the States, reeking with blood, it enforces the laws which it alone has made." In another part of this fine oration he said: "A noble cause, upheld by honor, courage and patriotism, may die along with its supporters. A great truth never dies. Eternal as the Godhead from which it springs, it lives forever amid all the changes of dynasties, the wreck of empire and the death of nations."

No! The sword has settled nothing. The truth remains just what it was before the war began. If the cause for which the South fought was a just cause, defeat and subjugation have not changed in any one respect its original nature, and the sword which the conqueror still brandishes over her is but the exponent of tyranny, not the arbitrator of truth. Nevertheless, whilst exhorting his people to spurn with contempt the fallacy, so persistently kept afloat, that the cause of the South has been settled by the arbitrament of the sword, General Hampton reminds them, in closing, that "it is not at all inconsistent with these views that we, as a conquered people, should observe scrupulously the terms dictated by the sword and accepted by us. We can do this, and should do it, in perfect good faith; but we should claim and exercise the God-given right of freedom of opinion. We acknowledge that the cause for which these men died is lost, but we should be false to that cause were we to admit that they were, because of failure, necessarily wrong. We believe that they were right, and we, therefore, honor and respect their memory. If they were right, time will vindicate the action and record their fame.—If wrong,

"It was a grievous fault,
"And grievously have they answered it."

Though we are not in possession of sufficient facts to warrant us in hazarding any definite predictions as to the course events are about to take in Europe, we nevertheless venture to present our views of the situation and a few conjectures about the future. The probabilities of a European war seem to us to be most eminent, if not certain. The leading statesmen of that country are not in the habit of doing an act to-day which they are ready to revoke to-morrow, nor do they speak words which may seriously compromise the Governments they represent without having duly weighed them. When they move it is generally in pursuance of a policy which has been deliberately considered. It is not probable, therefore, that General Prim and Marshal Serano having induced the Prince of Hohenzollern to become a candidate for the throne of Spain without having good reason to believe that the Cortes will accept him, and without having some more or less definite understanding with Prussia. But that the Prince has consented to be a candidate is a conceded fact, and it is also a well known fact that France has declared, in the most open and solemn way, that she will regard his elevation to the throne as a *casus belli*. She has formerly notified Europe that if Spanish Cortes receives the Prince as King she will also go to war with Prussia should she undertake to sustain the pretensions of the German Prince. These threats are more likely, we think, to strengthen the Prince among a proud people like the Spaniards and to confirm any disposition to befriend him which may be entertained by France's hereditary foe, Prussia. The reticence, or rather the equivocal replies of Prussia to the demands France for some explanation touching her position and purposes, indicate a very decided indifference on the part of the former in regard to the preservation of peace with the latter. When it is remembered, also, that of late years a bitter and growing animosity has existed between the two countries, we need not be surprised if the haughty tone now assumed by France should be met by Prussia's flat refusal to accept the ultimatum dictated by Napoleon, or to give him any satisfactory explanation for her views touching the election of Prince Hohenzollern. If she is meditating a collision with France, she could not choose a more opportune moment than that in which the latter is embroiled with Spain. Should the present difficulties culminate in rapture, nearly all Europe will be involved. Austria and Italy will probably ally themselves with France, and Belgium will again become a battle-field. Such is the situation as it appears to us, but, at the same time, we sincerely hope that the course may demonstrate the utter fallacy of these conjectures. —*Baltimore Gazette.*

Strength of European Armies.

In view of the dispatches from Europe, it is interesting to know what military force the nations concerned can put in the field. France has 414,632 soldiers on the peace footing, and 647,271 in the field a total of nearly 1,100,000. Of these 370,000 men are now ready to march on the tap of the drum.

Austria has 278,470 men on the peace establishment, 838,700 of a war strength, or 300,000 fully prepared to move.—Could the South German Confederation or group of States be secured on the same side, they have 66,540 men on the peace list, or 184,406 on the war footing, with 107,000 of these prepared for instant service. Such a coalition would give France the control of 777,000 fighting men at once, with a reserve of 1,596·103 trained soldiers.

On the other hand, Prussia has 726,000 men on the peace or 1,266,000 on the war footing, with 300,000 now ready for operations on her western frontier.—North Germany, going with Prussia, has 315,526 on the peace, 551,993 on the field or 944,321 on the on the war footing, of which 546,000 are instantly available. This would place at Prussian disposal [illegible] men for the first moment, and [illegible] would have, [illegible] 89,000 men more and hereafter 231,785 less than the French alliance. Should she be able to manage Southern Germany for her cause she would have 1,053,000, or 176,000 more than France, to move at once, or quite enough to cope with her and Austria together, for the time being, with all the advantages of a common language and position. This would leave Prussia still a reserve of 1,441,727 men, or only 151,379 less than that of France and Austria coalesced, a difference swamped to the extent of nearly 90,000 men by her superiority of immediate force.

Italy, out of a force of 876,721 on a war footing, with 197,000 of a reserve, or 573,721 in all, could spare possibly 200,000 men to operate on the French frontier or hold a hostile corps in check. The direct and open participation of Russia is hardly to be expected unless circumstances should force her into the melee. In that case she could dispose of about 250,000 men from about 700,000 composing her army in Europe, including the Cossacks. She could take no other course by family alliance, position, and the recollection of Crimean wounds than to aid Prussia. Sweden and Denmark would, if they dared to move at all, have to go in the same direction, with about 50,000 men—a force that, with South German aid, would place him 430,000 ahead of France, allowing England, Belgium, Holland and Switzerland to remain neutral.

The Maryland Educational Association, met at Annapolis on Monday last.

Prof. Willing the President made some remarks in substance as follows:

He said that it was much to his surprise that he had learned that the honor of presiding over the deliberations of the body had been conferred upon him.

The subject of education was an important one, and it was making rapid strides towards the advancement of the condition of society generally, and no one could look upon the progress of art and science during the last century without feeling some degree of complacency. The cause of public education in Maryland was no longer an experiment, and whatever change there might be in sytem, it would continue to obtain greater symmetry and greater stability. When they considered how chaotic public opinion was a few few years ago in reference to the subject, and witness the interest now displayed, they could but congratulate themselves. He was not particularly acquainted with the school law as enacted by the last Legislature, but he knew enough about it to believe that it indicated progress, system, order and symmetry, especially in the feature of superintendence and supervision.

Every system must have a head. They had only to cast eyes across the Atlantic to see that in the old world they had colaborers in the work of education—indeed it was the case all over the civilized world. The speaker next grapically referred to the progress that the education of the masses was now making in Gereat Britain, Austria and Italy. The fertilizing streams of education were flowing throughout all the borders of the civilized world. So universal was the sentiment in favor of popular education that at the World's Fair, held at Paris, the enlightened ruler of the French nation appointed a commissioner to ascertain the state of education, not only in France, but all over the world. Education was an indispensable institution of civilized society. The omens before them were all propitious, and it only remained for them to be equal to the duties which Providence had charged them with.

Professor Phillip Leakin, of the State Agricultural College, next addressed the the association upon the subject of school discipline, which he said was practically to secure the undivided attention of the scholar, and assist him in his up-hill journey. The discipline, however, should not be like the laws of the Medes and Persians, unalterable, but should adapt itself to varied circumstances with which the teacher had to deal. The associations of the school room and the play ground went far to establish the reputation of the teacher with the scholar, and went farther towards fixing the future of that scholar than any power. In rewards and punishments the educator should divest himself of personalities, and be merely the instrument of school law. He should be glad to be the channel of reward, and sorry to be obliged to inflict punishment, doing neither with personal feeling, but both as the embodiment of right and justice. The teacher should punish at the first offence rather than at the second. The oldest and best scholar should be held as amenable to the school law as the worst and the youngest. The true educator yearns as much after the intellectual being of his scholar as does the parent. The minds of children can be diverted from a course of error much more effectually than they can be forced. The human mind needs amusement, and it will have it, right or wrong. The teacher should provide for the amusement, and it will have it, right or wrong. The teacher should provide for the amusement of the scholar, or occasionally take part in their play. Let the scholars see that you have provided time for their plays, and you will have allies in their gratitude when you remind them of the time for work. While morality is left with the church, mental culture to the teacher, and physical instruction to the parent, all three have more or less to do with each department. The teacher holds a middle position between the parent and the church. In matters of religion no two sects agree, but the teacher would encounter no difficulty in inculcating morality in the minds of the children, but the minor points of belief in christian doctrine should be left to the church and parent, or to individual child. In matters of government and politics some curious facts occur—obedience to law, love for country, respect for ancestors, devotion to liberty, zeal for virtue, may be taught without opposition, but the teacher should have nothing to do with sectarianism or party politics, whether this or that party should rule the country and enjoy its offices, whether the African should have equal rights, and the Chinamen none that we are bound to respect. Teachers may have an opinion of their own, but they should not mingle it with their official position.

JUDGE BOND.—The bill which had been pending in Congress for changing the United States judicial circuits, and by [illegible] would have been merged [illegible] having failed [illegible] Hugh L. Bond, of Balto. city, made [illegible] by the President was on Wednesday confirmed by the Senate. Judge Bond is therefore the United States Tudge for the fourth circuit. This appointment is under the new law creating a judge specially for each of the nine circuits, so as to relieve the judges of the Supreme Bench from the necessity of stated sittings with the district judges in the different districts of the respective circuits.

INFALLIBILITY OF THE POPE.—A brief telegram received from Rome, finally announces the result of the deliberations of the Vatican Council in the adoption of the dogma of papal infallibility by the very large vote of 450 to 88.

NATIONAL CAMP MEETING.

Correspondence of the Balt. Sun.

OAKINGTON NATIONAL CAMP, July 12.

The fifth national camp meeting of the M. E. Church opened here, two miles south of Havre de Grace, to-day. The trains both north and south have for two days past, been crowded to their utmost capacity with passengers for this great camp meeting. The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore railroad has proved equal to the emergency, having opened in Baltimore an extra ticket office, and at Oakington a new and beautiful depot and two platforms, each 640 feet long, have been erected, besides a long range of shedding for shelter to persons waiting for the trains.

NUMBER OF TENTS.

Up to the present writing it is estimated that there have been erected about six hundred tents, and as this is the opening day only, it is presumed that this number will be very largely increased.

THE GROVE

In which the camp meeting is held is the property of Mr. Jacob Hoke. It consists of eighty acres, heavily wooded, mostly with white oak, furnishing a shade which cannot be excelled. The railroad passes directly through it from east to west.

AVENUES, WATER, ETC.

The ground is beautifully laid off in avenues, affording accommodation for 1,000 tents. By means of underdrains, the ground is thoroughly drained, and even after heavy rains will be comparatively dry. The water arrangements are complete; first, a reservoir, holding ten thousand gallons; a steam engine and pump forces this water up a high embankment into a tank holding eight thousand gallons. From this it is carried by pipes into large casks distributed throughout the encampment.

An erroneous impression has gone abroad that the grounds will be closed on Sabbath. No trains will be run upon that day, but the grounds will be open upon that as all other days.

STATES REPRESENTED.

As before remarked, there are about 600 tents now erected, and they represent the following States: Maryland, Delaware, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Mississippi, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, District of Columbia, Europe and Asia, the latter by a tent each.

TWO NEWSPAPERS

Are published, "The National Camp Journal," distributed gratuitously, and "The Camp-Meeting Journal," edited by Rev. Thos. L. Poulson. The former has been published principally as an advertising medium, but the latter will give a full report of all the meetings held.

THE STAND

Has been erected, and wherever it meets the eye some scripture quotation, suggestive of the object of the meeting, is seen upon it. It will seat 300 ministers.

BOARDING, ETC.

The boarding arrangements are most ample; eight boarding tents have been erected, with tables 300 feet long, capable of dining at one time 2,500.

MINISTERS PRESENT.

Every train which arrives brings a score of preachers; there are now 100 here, representing nearly every State in the Union.

Ice is abundant. No spirituous liquors are allowed on the ground, but several soda water fountains supply the thirsty. A large number of police, said to be from Baltimore and Philadelphia, are here. The Western Union Telegraph Company and Adams Express Company have offices, and are kept busy. There is also a daily mail and post office.

Paul Schœppe.

One of the singular features in the case of Dr. Shœppe is that of the medical profession should have undertaken to defend his case, as a medical man, when it turns out upon investigation that his profession of medicine is an assumed one, having been taken up by him since he came to America, which was only a few months before he made the acquaintance of the late Miss Stinnecke. Dr. Schœppe professed to have graduated in medicine at the University of Berlin, but no one has ever been shown his diploma, and the professors of that eminent school of learning were prompt in their denial that he had ever studied medicine, much less graduated at that institution.

The eminent historian Bancroft, who represents the United States at the Court of Berlin, in writing to a gentleman of Balto. under date of February 7, 1870, says: "You call Schœppe 'Dr. Schœppe.' Paul Schœppe was a student of theology, and if he presents papers from Berlin representing him as a duly qualified physician, or even a student of medicine, the papers are undoubtedly forgeries. I have listened to the best legal opinion on the subject of Paul Schœppe's trial for murder. The opinion here is that the trial was conducted with the utmost fairness and impartiality, and the verdict meets with unqualified approval."

Elkton in the Past.

A correspondent sends us the following:

The first newspaper published in Elkton was about forty or forty-seven years ago. It was the Elkton Press, published by Andrews & McCord. The first number came out just after the Fourth of July, and had the proceedings of the celebration had in Elkton. I do not recollect the particulars now, only that "the Declaration of Independence was read in a handsome and very appropriate manner by our fellow-citizen and soldier of the late war, Capt. Edward Wilson." There was a story in it illustrating the gossip of a barber shop. The doctor had come in and was asked about the accident that had happened Colonel B. "Why," said he, "in a fall from his horse he received such a contusion in his abdominal parts that we feared it would occasion an abscess." The barber gave good ear to the subject; and after the doctor left, another customer came in and took the seat, and while the barber was tucking the bib under his chin, he asked him if he had heard of the accident to poor Colonel B. The gentleman said he had not heard it. "Why," said the barber, "in a fall from his horse he received such a contusion in his abdominal parts, it was feared that it would occasion his absence."

There was another story of a sailor who had got tired of the sea and he hired himself to a farmer, who set him to work with a yoke of oxen and an old mare called Jin. In his first attempt to turn the team, Jack missed stays, and threw the oxen and mare all down together. Being greatly alarmed, he ran to the farmer, crying for help, "What's the matter," said the farmer. "Matter enough," cried Jack, "the larboard ox has got on the starboard side, old Jin is afowl of the riggiug, and they are all going to the deuce, stern foremost."

Of the active business men of Elkton at that day, very few now remain. Colonel Cloud and Major Wilson are gone. Drs. A. A. Evans and Caleb Parker were practising medicine. General Sewall was Clerk of the Court and Henry D. Miller Register of Wills. John Partridge and Levin Gale were practising law. But the hand of time has removed them all. In half a century hence few of the present citizens will remain. The workmen die but the work goes on.—*Cecil Democrat.*

A Queer Will Case.

George A. Alter and Catherine, his wife, each determined to make a will, and each intended to give to the survivor the property he or she possessed. Two wills were prepared for execution, and, as was supposed, were duly executed, and then placed in separate envelopes. The husband died, and on examination of the envelope containing, as was thought, his will, it was discovered that the husband had signed his wife's will and the wife had signed the husband's will. In this dilemma the wife obtained legislation, and an act of assembly was passed authorizing her to file a petition stating the facts, and upon proof of "the alleged mistake" to the satisfaction of the register's court, that tribunal is clothed "with the power of a court of chancery," and authorized "to reform said paper-writing," and "to have entered in the office of the register of wills in and for the city and county, the said paper-writing, which he (George A. Alter) intended to execute as his last will and testament, as if the said writing had been signed by him, with his own hand and seal, and not by his said wife Catherine.

The Judge decided against the petitioner, on the ground that no law could execute a will for the dead man.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Next State Fair.

The Maryland Agricultural and Mechanical Association announce a liberal list of premiums for the fair to take place on their grounds, beginning September 26th, one month earlier than last year. It is learned that a new road, constructed by E L. Rogers, Esq., has been made to the fair grounds, from a new switch of the Northern Central railroad, and that passengers will be conveyed from the city to and from the fair grounds, at a very low rate, not exceeding 30 cents and possibly 25 cents, for the round trip. From correspondence it is judged that the exhibition will be larger this year than last.

DEATH OF A "LIVING SKELETON."—Nathaniel Wilson, the renowned "living skeleton," died on Friday last, in Boston, at the age of thirty years. During childhood he was rugged and healthy, but when in his sixteenth year signs of "wasting away" and loss of flesh commenced to appear. Although he was a great eater, he, at the time of his death, weighed only sixty pounds. His disease was an affection of the right lung.

COLORED DEMOCRATIC CONSERVATIVE VOTERS.—The colored people of the ninth ward who are friendly to Democratic Conservative principles have established their headquarters at 51 Holliday street, where "all colored men who have independence enough to think and act for themselves are requested to attend." The room is open every evening in the week. It is said that many of the most intelligent and wealthy colored citizens of the city are connected with this movement.—*Balt. Sun.*

THE NEW HOTEL.—Messrs. S. H. & J. F. Adams, the contractors for the construction of the new Fountain Hotel, have commenced the demolition of the old building on the corner of Light and German streets. They design putting a large force on the work to-day, and expect to have the entire old building removed within the coming three weeks.—*Sun of Tuesday.*

THE CHESTERTOWN
Amateur Dramatic Association
Will give a performance
On Wednesday & Thursday Evenings
NEXT, AT THE
Armory in Chestertown.

On Wednesday, the entertaining piece,
THE SPIRIT OF 1876,
to conclude with
THE LIMERICK BOY,
A Farce in one Act.

THURSDAY, THE SPIRIT OF 1876, and
The side-splitting Farce,
BARNEY THE BARON.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock—performance to commence at 8.

ADMISSION 50 cents; reserved seats 75 cts. Children under 12 years, 25 cts.

☞ Tickets and Reserved Seats can be procured at the Drug Store of J. L. Stam & Son. July 16—1t.

PEACH BOXES.

40,000 Peach Boxes.

THE undersigned having erected a Steam Saw Mill, and Box Manufactory, on Gray's Inn Creek, within half a mile of the Steamboat Wharf, are prepared to furnish Peach growers with Boxes of the very best quality, at as low, or a lower price, than any firm on the Peninsula, or Baltimore city. No agents are employed. Those buying from us, get their Boxes 20 per cent. cheaper than any agents can sell them.

DIEHL, LEARY & CO.
July 9, 1870—6w *Rock Hall, Md.*

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to *J. A. CATLIN* are hereby notified that their accounts will be due *July 1st*, at which time they are positively requested to call and settle. [June 25, 1870—tf.

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

WHEAT.—White—(new) $1.40@1.60; Red—(new) $1.40@1.50.
CORN.—White—1.10@1.13. Yellow 1.00 @1.05.
OATS—62@68 cents.

DIED.

CONSTABLE.—At Catonsville, Baltimore county, on the 11th of July, Mrs. CATHERINE CONSTABLE, consort of the late Wm. S. Constable, of Kent county.

I. U. PARISH.—In consequence of the absence of the Rector, there will be no service at I. U., on Sunday next, July 17th. July 16—1t.

Peach Boxes.

THE subscriber is now making a *superior* Box, to which he invites the attention of Peach Growers and Shippers.
JOS. E. WEER.
July 16—3t° *Kennedyville.*

Ballard's Champion Shoe,

DESIGNED more especially for Farmers, Mechanics and Laborers' use. This celebrated Shoe was patented May 29, 1866, and is highly endorsed by Orange Judd & Co. It has been used for some time by W. S. Walker, Esq., to whom reference is made.

Call and examine the Shoe and get a descriptive circular. For sale by
JOHN W. COLLINS,
Dealer in Boots, Shoes, &c., &c.
Chestertown, July 16, 1870—tf.

Profitable and Entertaining Lecture.

J. SIMMONS, Esq., late of Indiana, will deliver a lecture in the Court House, Chestertown, on *Wednesday evening next*, at 8 o'clock, on "Agriculture and Horticulture." The Farmers' clubs, and all who wish to spend an evening of pleasure and profit, are requested to attend.

☞ Admittance, to defray expenses, 10 cents. July 16—1t.

FINAL NOTICE.

THE demands upon me require that my Tax Books for 1869 shall be closed, and necessity will compel me to proceed by legal process against all who fail to comply with this notice by the 20th of August. Justice to the State and County, as well as to myself and bond require that I shall pursue this course. A. B. WHEATLEY,
July 16—4t. Coll. 5th Dist.

Farm Bells! Farm Bells!!
Received this week
from the Iron Works, and for sale at the Tin, Stove and Hardware Store of
July 16. J. K. ALDRIDGE.

TIN FRUIT CANS! TIN FRUIT CANS! AND WAX!
For sale at the Tin, Stove and Hardware Store of
July 16. J. K. ALDRIDGE.

PAY YOUR TAXES.

THE subscriber has been appointed Collector of Taxes for the third election district of this county, he has given bond for the faithful and prompt collection thereof, he has received his books and hereby notifies the tax payers of the third district that their taxes are due and that he intends to collect them, by the voluntary act of the parties if he can, but promptly by the law if he must.

Can be found every day of the week (Sundays excepted) at his place of business at Smithville. WM. V. LUCAS,
July 16, 1870-tf. Coll. Third District.

SMITHVILLE STORE.

THE subscriber has opened at Smithville, in his New Store House, a good stock of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
Boots, Shoes,
AND NOTIONS;
and is ready and prepared to accommodate his friends and the public as heretofore.
WILLIAM V. LUCAS.
Smithville, July 16, 1870—3m.

THE CHEAP BRICK STORE!

THAT STANDS ALONE
On the Court House Green!

Is the place for persons of moderate means to buy their Goods.

GREAT REDUCTION
IN ALL KINDS OF DRY GOODS,
especially Fine Goods and Lawns.

Ladies who visit Chestertown and are not in the habit of calling at the *People's Store*, and who say they can't find what they want, nor any thing that suits them, and are compelled to purchase what they can find; all such we would advise to cross the street and look for the *People's Store!*

CHEAP CASSIMERES, ALL WOOL, FROM 50 75 cts. PER YARD.

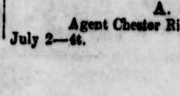
We are now closing out our Summer stock at prices that are entirely new and satisfactory to the buyer.

Look for the Brick Store that stands alone, for real Bargains! Respectfully,
WM. A. VICKERS.

To the Ladies.

The latest and most improved HOOP SKIRT, just out, and other new articles—to be found, of course, at
July 16, 1870. VICKERS'.

Cheap Fare
TO THE
Fifth National Camp Meeting,
Held at "Wilton Grove," near Oakington.



Arrangements have been made with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, so as to furnish *THROUGH TICKETS* to the above Camp Meeting and return for the
Low Price of $3.00,
by the way of steamer GEORGE LAW and Philadelphia Railroad.

☞ Tickets to be had on board of the steamer, *good from 5th to 31st of July*, 1870.
A. T. JOYNES,
Agent Chester River Steamboat Co.
July 2—4t.

A DESIRABLE FARM
AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscriber, as Attorney for Jas. A. Perkins, offers at private sale, the farm on which Mr. Chas. Jewell now resides, situated about 3 miles from Chestertown, Md., adjoining the lands of Dr. Worrell and W. N. E. Wickes, Esq. This land is situated directly on the Kent County Railroad, and is only a mile from Duyer's Station, to which point the road will be finished in a month or two.

The Farm contains 133 Acres of Arable Land and Meadow,
and a Wood Lot of 40 Acres.

Is divided into four fields, and grows Grain well. There is a small PEACH ORCHARD of between 3 and 4 hundred trees, in bearing.



The improvements consist of a good substantial TWO STORY DWELLING, and a good sized BARN, comparatively new.

THIS FARM will be sold for $9,000: one thousand dollars to be paid within thirty days from the day of sale; one thousand dollars on the 31st of December, 1870; the balance in three equal annual payments.

For further particulars address
E. F. PERKINS,
Attorney, Chestertown, Md.
June 25, 1870—tf.

ASTRAY.



Came astray upon the enclosure of the subscriber, on or about the 18th of June, one LARGE BAY HORSE, with a blaze face and white feet; also, a *DUN MULE*, slightly lame.

The owners will come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.
N. W. COMEGYS.
July 9, 1870—3t.

JOSEPH TURNER,
PEACH BOX MANUFACTURER,
BETTERTON, Md.

☞ Orders for Boxes or Box Material promptly attended to. [June 4—tf.

PEACH BASKETS.

THE undersigned having received from Mahool and Maguire, Clayton, Del., the permanent agency for the sale of their peach basket, is prepared to fill all orders at short notice, on easy terms, and at a very low price. Sample basket seen at the principal points in the county.
R. E. WALLIS,
Kennedyville, Kent Co., Md.
June 11, 1870—2m°

PEACH BOXES.

THE undersigned as Agent for A. J. Horsey, Laurel, Del., is prepared to furnish Peach Growers with Boxes of the best quality, at the lowest prices. They will be delivered at any of the Landings on Chester or Sassafras Rivers.

Specimen Boxes may be seen at the store of Wm. Bacchus, Chestertown,
GEO. Q. BACCHUS,
June 11—tf. Chestertown.

1870. JUNE 18th. 1870.
SATURDAY.

NEW AND SEASONABLE GOODS now being received and opened.

GROCERIES, &c., for Harvest hands;
SHOES, for Ladies, Misses and Children;
SHOES FOR FARM WEAR.
Our stock of Shoes was never better than now.
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS
And an Elegant
LINE OF WHITE GOODS.
CASSIMERE CLOTHING AND LOW PRICED CLOTHING,
And which we will offer upon the best terms.

Our Stock of Goods now on hand will be found full and complete in every branch of our Trade and adapted to the particular wants of the season.
THOMAS S. WICKES.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

BY Virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias, issued by James Cohee, one of the Justices of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for Kent county, and to me directed, one at the suit of James R. Crew, and one at the suit of John Kelly, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of James Wilson, colored, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of the said James Wilson, of, in and to, all

THAT HOUSE AND LOT,

situate in Still Pond, Kent County, Md., containing

5 Acres and 3 Perches of Land,

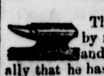
being the same which Robert Wilson, the father of the said James, bought of Daniel Crew, by deed dated February 6th, 1855, acknowledged and recorded in Liber J. F. G. No. 2, pages 523 and 524, one of the Land Record Books for Kent county: and I hereby give notice, that on

Saturday, the 30th day of July, 1870,

at 2 o'clock, P. M., at Worton Heights, I will offer at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, the said property so seized and taken in execution, to pay and satisfy said debt, interest and costs, due and to become due thereon.

JAMES P. SUTTON.
July 9, 1870—tds. ($4.68) *Constable.*

BLACKSMITH AND WHEELWRIGHT SHOPS.



The subscriber hereby notifies his friends and the public generally that he has opened the Shops near the Foundry in Chestertown, where he is prepared to execute all orders for new work or repairs, with neatness and dispatch, and at reasonable prices.

Horse Shoeing.

Having employed a first-class Horse Shoer, I will give particular attention to this branch of the business, and guarantee satisfaction.

WHEAT CRADLES made to order or repaired, and Reaper and Mower Knives ground and repaired at short notice and fair prices.

I respectfully request a share of the public patronage.
C. A. A. STANLEY.
June 18, 1870—tf.

LUMBER,
For Sale at Buck Neck Wharf.
Nov. 20, 1869. J. BELL & BRO

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