THE
Chestetown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, July 23, 1870.

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

WAR IN EUROPE.—Since our last issue the Atlantic cable has brought and the daily papers communicated to all parts of the country the news of the resort to arms by the powerful nations France and Prussia. The efficient state of military preparations in both countries will doubtless make the conflict a short one. The cause and the merits of the quarrel we shall leave editorially to more pretentious journals to discuss. Its importance to this country will depend measurably upon its continuance.

Wednesday's cable despatches brought the intelligence that a portion of the French army had advanced across the Rhine to Saarbruck, a frontier town of Rhenish Prussia, which they had occupied. The Prussian army is reported to be concentrated at Mayence.

Suicide of the French Minister.

M. Prevost Paradol, Minister of France to the United States, committed suicide at his residence in Washington about one o'clock Wednesday morning. The terrible deed was done while he was laboring under temporary aberration of mind from excitement occasioned by the war complications of Europe, and the worrying labor and the undue exposure to the hot sun he had undertaken in the emergency. The excessive heat of the past few days had prostrated him greatly, seriously disturbing his mental faculties. The fatal act was committed in his chamber, and the circumstances attending it show that it was premeditated. The inmates of the house at the time were his housekeeper, Mary Walter, and a French servant man. The former heard the report of the pistol and rushed to his room, where she found him lying dead upon the floor, bleeding from the left breast, the ball having entered immediately over the heart, and no doubt produced death instantly.

EFFECT OF THE WAR IN EUROPE.—Importers of German and French fabrics in our principal cites, who have held large surplus stocks, will reap large profits by reason of the war complications in Europe. Quite a large proportion of the orders for the fall trade were just ready to ship when the declaration of war was announced.—The greatest activity now prevails in all the departments of produce. Even if the war terminates within three months, the disturbance that will occur and the consequent withdrawal of labor from the agricultural district will entail a large demand for every description of American produce, and perhaps of manufactures. The dealers in metals are quite sanguine in their expectation of a foreign demand. It is fortunate that in every article likely to be needed by the belligerent parties we are abundantly stocked.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN CONNECTICUT—*Legislative Report in its Favor.*—Two reports were submitted to the Connecticut Legislature at New Haven last Thursday from a joint committee on woman suffrage. A petition had been referred to this committee asking for an amendment to the constitution in favor of woman suffrage. On the 7th of last month a hearing was given to various champions of the cause and some of its opponents in the House of Representatives before a large audience. Later public meetings of the committee have also attracted much attention, and the subject has been exciting considerable interest in the State. The majority of the committee—the vote stood five to four—report in favor of the amendment asked, and propose the following form:

"Every white citizen of the United States, without distinction of sex, who shall have attained the age of 21 years, who shall have resided in this State for a term of one year next preceding, and in the town in which such citizen may apply to be admitted to the privileges of an elector at least six months next preceding the time of such application, and shall be able to read any article of the constitution, or any section of the statues of this State, and shall sustain a good moral character, shall, on taking such oath as may be prescribed by law, become an elector."

From the Centreville Observer, of Tuesday.

BROKE JAIL.—James H. Johnson, negro, committed to jail last week on the charge of theft, gave the Sheriff leg bail yesterday morning. He took up the bricks of the floor of his cell and by means of a piece of an iron bedstead prized up a section of the iron floor and got down into the cellar. He then picked a hole through a wall which let him into a passage, when he walked out undisturbed, there being no one at the jail to interrupt him, the Sheriff having been called away to pay the last sad respect to a deceased child, and the deputy sheriff being engaged in Court. We thought the jail was to be impregnable, but this does not look much like it.

A LARGE PERCH.—Mr. Jas. H. Glanding caught a white perch in Corsica Creek on Wednesday, which measured 13¾ inches in length, 18½ in circumference, and weighed one pound and three ounces. He was a "crowder."

BODIES FOUND.—The bodies of the unfortunate man and youth named Harris, drowned off Kent Island on the 27th ult., have been found—the one near the Ferry and the other on Mr. James D. Carville's shore.

☞ In noticing that they have been firing cannon in the fields near Paris to bring on a rain, the New York Commercial adds that the next firing of cannon that takes place there may end a reign.

Worton Correspondence.

Mr. Editor—Worton chimes in with her neighbors with complaints of her crops. The late harvest has produced plenty of straw, but very little wheat. The "scab" has been working desolation in those fair fields which but a few weeks since promised an abundant yield. Where wheat ought to be, there is nothing but dried up chaff. Discouraging reports come in from all around. Farmers who have thrashed realize but half their expectations. In spite of the farmer's propensity to underrate his crops, he really seems to have but little room to expect much wheat this year.

When we turn from the wheat, and look at the corn, appearances brighten. What has been lost in the former, may be gained in the latter; for although in some places—particularly low land—the growth is very small, and rain is universally needed, yet the general expectation is good.

As for peaches, farmers in this locality seem to expect about half as many as they had last year. Some orchards are quite full, while others have but very few in them.

At a regular meeting of the Farmers' Club of Worton, held upon the afternoon of Thursday last, 14th instant, after some preliminary business was despatched, the subject of peaches came up for discussion. The remarks made principally tended towards the discovery of some means for the destruction of the insect that seems to be injuring our fruit: although considerable latitude was allowed, and such a question as the following were propounded, "How are we to account for the fact of frogs sometimes being found immured alive in solid rock?" Your correspondent was not enabled to see any intimate bearing that this had upon the peach question, but it afforded considerable interest, and furnished opportunity for the expression of several profound opinions. With regard to the insect, the sentiments of those present varied. One member thought that the egg which produced the worm was deposited in the *blossom;* but this suggestion was ably met and opposed by a member, who, if we are to judge from his remarks, has bestowed much thought and attention on such subjects. This gentleman contended—and the majority concurred with him—that the egg is not deposited until after the early formation of the fruit as the stone hardens. Some thought that scalding the trees by the application of hot water; others, that turning the hogs into the orchards, and allowing them to eat the fruit as it fell—thereby destroying the worm—would effect a remedy. Various other opinions were offered, which our limits will not permit us to repeat.

The greatest drawback to the success of these meetings is the small, uncomfortable room that our farmers content themselves with; for it cannot be expected that men will feel like coming to a place like this, and when there giving in their opinions in the manner they should be given, unless they are pleasantly surrounded. Thursday last was very warm, and the atmosphere of the room was close and heated, making it, we would suppose, very unpleasant for the portly gentlemen present, of whom there was quite a number. The Club had by far better seek some shady spot in the open air, and there hold their meetings, than subject themselves to the discomforts of their present quarters. Moreover, it would reflect much more to our farmers' credit if their attendance were better. We are told that the Club comprises a membership of forty-five or fifty; but out of all these the meetings of late have each time gathered barely a quorum—fourteen; and it has even been suggested that the quorum be changed to a smaller number. Yet we can scarce wonder that farmers do not come, since there certainly is not sufficient room for all, where the meetings are now held. Some fine specimens of cultivated blackberries, and of the "Trophy" tomato—both ripe—were brought to the last meeting, both of which elicited much admiration from the members.

On the whole, we believe that these Agricultural Associations are calculated to furnish the farmer with much valuable information. If the farmers of Kent county, in fact, of *all* the counties, would club together in their respective districts, and would strictly devote a small portion of each week—it need be but a single afternoon—to these meetings, and there earnestly work for each other's and their own improvement, agricultural facts would be circulated, laws discovered and developed, which could not but be prodvetive of much good to both farmers and farms.

Yours, &c., J.
Worton, July 18, 1870.

The New York *Sun*, (Republican) of July 1st, contains an editoral on the prospect, which we copy below, for the benefit of our readers. They can draw their own inferences from its perusal:

"The Next House---Who Will Carry it?

The Democrats having determined to put forth their utmost exertions to obtain a majority in the next House of Representatives it is profitable to examine somewhat in detail their chances of success.

It is possible that the election may be held under the new census, and with an increase of fifty or sixty members. It is proposed to elect these new members on general tickets in the several States to which they may be alloted. A careful survey of the strength of the two parties in the States which will be likely to obtain these additional members, shows, that their election by the whole body of voters would be apt to divide them pretty equally between the Democrats and Republicans; with the chances rather in favor of the latter. It is very doubtful, however, whether the election will take place under the new census. In any event, if the Democrats succeed in carrying the next House, they must do so by wresting a large number of districts now represented by Republicans out of the hands of that party.

Counting in the State of Georgia, the present House contains 241 members.—Of these the Republicans have 162 and the Democrats 79, giving the former a majority of 83. To change this majority, the Democrats must retain all the districts they now hold, and conquer 42 from the Republicans. But by the operation of the Fifteenth Amendment, the Democrats will be pretty certain to lose the district now represented by Adams of Kentucky, who was chosen by only 462 majority, and that represented by Hamill of Maryland, who succeeded by only 586 majority. Then, too, Voorhees of Indiana got but 128 majority; Wells of Missouri but 181; Strader of Ohio but 211, and Reading of Pennsylvania only 41. It is safe to assume that the Democrats will lose three of these six close districts, rendering it necessary for that party to carry forty-five Republican districts in order to obtain a bare majority in the next House. Can the Democracy do it?

Because of the blunders of the Tammany Convention, the drift of the political tide in 1868 was strongly in favor of the Republicans. Owing to the still grosser and even criminal blunders of Gen. Grant's Administration, the current now sets steadily in favor of the Democracy. And in a sharp, doubtful contest, the set of the current often determines the victory.

The chances are that the Democrats will obtain thirty-five seats now occupied by Republicans from the non-slaveholding States of the North and West. For example:

Benton of New Hampshire received but 563 majority in a poll of nearly 23,000 votes. Strong of Connecticut got but 735 majority in an equally large poll, while Kellogg of the same State holds his seat by only 372 majority in a poll of nearly 27,000. The probabilities are that these three seats will be lost to the Republicans of New England.

In the face of the result of the general election in the State of New York last fall, and of the recent judicial election, he would be a sanguine Republican who should affirm that his party would not pretty certainly be beaten next November in the Eleventh District, now represented by VanWyck; in the Twelfth, by Ketcham; in the Fifteenth, by Tanner; in the Sixteenth by Ferris; in the Eighteenth, by Sanford; in the Twenty-first, by Bailey; in the Twenty-eighth, by Davis; and in the Thirtieth, by Bennett. Possibly the Republicans may secure two of these seats, but they stand a greater chance of losing three others; and their total loss in the State cannot be less than eight.

In New Jersey, Hill, of the Fourth District, only obtained 79 majority; and he is certain to be defeated this fall, in spite of the aid he may receive from the negro vote, provided the Democrats place in the field a popular and respectable candidate.

Pennsylvania is debatable ground, and will be severely contested, with a probable loss to the Republicans of seven districts, namely: those of Myers and Covode, each of whom got his place by unseating his Democratic competitor; Cake, who was chosen by 225 majority; Mercur, by 311; Cessna, by 143; Morrell, by 1,904, in a poll of more than 23,000; and Donley, by 1,185, in a poll of nearly 27,000.

The chances are decidedly in favor of the loss of at least seven Republicans in the delegation of Ohio. Stevenson received 497 majority; Smith, 343; Winans, 155; Welker, 462; Bingham, 416; Lawrence, 629, in a poll of 27,000; and Moore, 956, in a poll equally large. Gen. Schenck would also seem liable to be defeated and turned out of Congress, inasmuch as his majority in 1868 was but 575; but he is saved by his shrewdness in getting a law enacted by Congress to make invalid solders in Soldiers' Homes voters in the district where the Homes are situated. There are 1,200 to 1,500 such men in his district, who have not hitherto been allowed to vote, but who will now vote for Schenck to a man.

The loss to the Republicans of Indiana must be two members certainly, and perhaps five. Julian was elected by 116 majority, and Orth by 427, the poll in the former district being being nearly 27,000, and in the latter about 32,000. Shanks got a majority of 941; Corburn, 1,032; and Packard, 1,221—the poll in each case being about of 30,000.

Hay of Illinois was elected by 1,642 majority in a poll of 29,000, and Beman of Michigan by 1,602 in a poll of about 43,000; while Fitch of Nevada received 887 majority, and Paine of Wisconsin but 429 in a poll of nearly 35,000. Each of these districts will be pretty certainly carried by the Democrats.

In several of the instances we have enumerated, the majorities of the first blush seem to be stable; but, in view of the large number of votes cast, they are really narrow feeble. For example, the majority of Hay is only five and a half per cent. of the votes cast, and that of Morrell only four and one-third; while those of Strong, Moore, Coburn and Beman are but a fraction over three, and of Benton and some of the others even less—very unstable footing, with the tide setting against a candidate!

Here, then, are thirty-five Republican districts in the old free States, in every one of which the Democrats have a fair chance for success at the next election.—Let us now turn to the more murky region of the late slaveholding States.

Here the data whereon to make calculations are far less certain than under the clearer political atmosphere of the North and West. Only one thing is sure, and that is, that the Democracy fared so badly in the last Congressional contests in those States, they must inevitably fare a good deal better next November. They will undoubtedly secure the seat of Heflin of of Alabama, who was elected by only 153 majority; of Roots of Arkansas, who got but 164; of Tillman of Tennessee, who obtained his place by a vote of the House; of Duvall, of West Virginia, who received 840 majority in a poll of nearly 23,000; of Van Horn of Missouri, who got 867, and Dyer of the same State, who got 432, both in a heavy poll; while Benjamin's district is also clearly in danger.—In North Carolina, the four districts represented by Dockery, majority 1,961, by Deweese, just resigned to avoid expulsion for cadet-mongering, majority 1,240; by Shoebr, majority 1,059; and by Jones, who in by vote of the House, will be pretty certain to elect Democrats.

Here are ten districts of the South, now represented by Republicans, which the Democracy may fairly expect to secure; and in the chaotic condition of politics below the Potomac and Ohio, if they will strike boldly for their share of the negro vote, they may secure twenty just as easily.

At all events, and without going into further details, it is evident that the hopes of the Democracy for obtaining a majority of the next House of Representatives rests on a pretty solid foundation.

How to Stop a Paper.

The following, from one of our exchanges, so fully and clearly expresses our views upon the subject that we copy it without comment:

"You have an undoubted right to stop a newspaper whenever you are disposed, upon payment of all arrearages. Do not hesitate to do so on account of any "tenderness of feeling" for the editor. Don't you suppose he would stop buying sugar of you, or meat, clothing, dry goods, &c., &c., if he thought he was not getting his money's worth? And when you discontinue a paper, do so manfully. Don't be so pitiful as to throw it back to the postmaster with a contemptuous "I don't want it any longer!" and have 'refused' written on the margin, and have the paper returned to the editor. No gentleman ever stopped his paper in that way, no matter if his head is covered with gray hairs that should be honorable. If you do not wish longer to receive a newspaper write a note to the editor like a man, saying so—and be sure that arrearages are paid. This is the way to stop a newspaper."

HOW THE CHINESE COOK RICE.—The editor of the American Grocer states that he has recently paid a visit to the Chinese colony of shoemakers at North Adams, Mass, and has obtained from them the chinese method of cooking rice. The process of boiling one pound of rice is as follows: Take a clean stew-pan, with a close-fitting top, then take a clean piece of white muslin, large enough to cover over the top of the pan and hang down inside nearly to but not in contact with the bottom. Into the sack so formed place the rice, pour over it two cupfuls of water, and put on the top of the stew-pan, so as to hold up the muslin bag inside, and fit tight all round. Place the pan on a slow fire, and the steam generated from the water will cook the rice. Each grain, it is stated, will come out of the boiler as dry and distinct as if just taken from the hull. More water may be poured into the pan if necessary, but only sufficient to keep up the steam till the rice is cooked. The pan must not be heated so hot as to cause the steam to blow off the lid.

WM. P. FRANCIS

OFFERS his services to the Fruit Growers of Kent and Queen Anne's counties. Having had experience as a fruit grower, and believing that his knowledge as a salesman will enable him to obtain prices that will be satisfactory to the grower of fruit, will be thankful to receive fruit on consignment, or any thing that the farmer may have to sell.

Returns made promptly? sent by check or private hands when ordered in writing.

WM. P. FRANCIS,
WITH
WM. TOMLINSON & CO.,
July 23—2m. 112 *Light St. Wharf.*

NOTICE
To the Tax Payers of the 4th District.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice to the Tax Payers of the Fourth Election District that he is now ready to receive Taxes, due, for the year 1870.

He may be found in Chestertown every TUESDAY and SATURDAY until further notice, and hopes that all tax payers will be prompt in their settlements, thus saving trouble and expense.

WM. A. THOMAS.
July 23, 1870—3m.

NOTICE.
VACANCY IN WASHINGTON COLLEGE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Orphans' Court of Kent county, will on

TUESDAY,

The Sixth day of August, 1870,

proceed to elect one indigent scholar from Kent county for free tuition in Washington College, to fill the vacancy now existing.

Parents and others disposed to avail themselves of this notice are requested to make written applications stating the name and age of the youth applying, as none can be admitted under the age of twelve years.

Written testimonials of moral character and intellectual capacity will be required, and the applicants must appear before the Court on the day named to be examined.

No applications are expected in favor of a youth whose income is sufficient, or whose parents can afford, to give him a classical education.

The Court will also expect some guarantee that the scholar shall remain at the College the full course of five years.

By order of the Orphans' Court.
E. CROUCH, *Reg. of Wills.*
July 23, 1870—4t.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

BY Virtue of one writ of Venditioni Exponas, 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, at the suit of Harbard & Clinton, use of William T. Hepbron; also, by virtue of three writs of Fieri Facias, issued by T. Waters Russell, 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 Morris Orbach, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of Shadrick Whales, colored, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of the said Shadrick Whales, of, in and to, the following property, viz:

All that House and Lot
Containing about 1½ Acres,

situated in Kent county, on the public road leading from Goose Hill to Lemuel Skeggs' and being the same land which was conveyed to the said Shadrick Whales by James E. Howard and others, by deed dated September 8, 1855, recorded in Liber J. F. G., No. 3, page 156, one of the Land Record Books for Kent county: and I hereby give notice, that on

Saturday, the 13th day of August, 1870,

at 2 o'clock, P. M., at Urieville, 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 23—tds. ($5.50) *Constable.*

LUMBER,

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

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT.—White—(old) $1.75.
Red—(new) $1.25@1.65.
CORN.—White—1.12@1.20. Yellow 1.14
OATS—62@64 cents.

MARRIED.

YOUNG—CROUCH.—On the 14th of July, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. H. E. Miskimon, FRANK G. YOUNG of Washington, North Carolina, to Miss SALLIE J. CROUCH of Kent county.

DIED.

GILL.—In this county, on the 1st instant, Mrs. MAGGIE F., wife of A. B. Gill, in the 41st year of her age.

BAKER.—At his residence in this county, after a protracted illness, Mr. WILLIAM THOMAS BAKER, aged about 44 years.

MONEY TO LOAN.

FROM 1,000 to 10,000 Dollars to Loan on first Mortgage landed security.
July 23—3t. Apply at this Office.

Notice.

THE subscriber notifies all parties indebted to him to close their accounts on or before *the first day of August next.* Accounts must be settled every six months, or the cash will be required in all such cases hereafter.

GEORGE H. BENNETT
July 23, 1870—3t.

Notice.

BY order of the Orphans' Court, this is to notify all persons as administrators or guardians, that have not passed any account within twelve months from this date, that if not attended to on or before the 16th day of August next, 1870, all delinquents will be cited up after that date.

E. CROUCH,
July 23, 1870—4t. *Register.*

PEACH BOXES AND BASKETS,
FOR SALE
AT BUCK NECK WHARF.

WE invite the attention of Peach Growers to our supply of PEACH BOXES and BASKETS, which we offer at following prices for Cash—BOXES, 18 cents; Baskets, 16 to 22 cents. J. BELL & BRO.

50,000 LATHS

FOR SALE, at Buck Neck Wharf, suitable for Box Covers.
July 23—2m. J. BELL & BRO.

EXAMINERS' NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed by the County Commissioners for Kent county, Examiners, to view and determine whether the public convenience requires the widening of the Public Road in the Fourth Election District, leading from Muddy Creek to the dam across the lands belonging to the heirs of Mrs. S. W. Spencer—hereby give notice that they will meet at Muddy Creek,

On Saturday, 27th day of August, 1870,

at 9 o'clock, A. M., to execute the duties of their commission.

EDWARD WILKINS,
THOMAS BAKER,
JOHN N. USILTON.
July 23, 1870—5t *Examiners.*

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of 2 writs of Vendi Exponas, issued by T. Waters Russell, 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 William H. Hamilton, and one at the suit of Wm. F. Baker, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Jacob Toomy and Catharine Toomy, negroes, I have seized and taken in execution, all the right, title, claim and interest of the said Jacob Toomy and Catharine Toomy, in and to all that

House and Lot,

in Chestertown situated on the corner of Fish Street, adjoining the property of Wm. Perkins, and called "The Great Eastern Oyster Saloon."

And I hereby give notice, that on

SATURDAY, the 13th of August, 1870,

at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the market House in Chestertown, I will sell the said property at public sale to the highest bidder for cash, to pay and satisfy said writs, interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

CHAS. H. DAVIS,
July 23—ts. $4.50. Constable.

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.

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.

JOSEPH TURNER,
PEACH BOX MANUFACTURER,
BETTERTON, Md.

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

TIN FRUIT CANS! TIN FRUIT CANS! AND WAX!

For sale at the Tin, Stove and Hardware Store of
July 16. J. K. ALDRIDGE.

THE AMERICAN

BUTTONHOLE,

OVERSEAMING,

—AND—

SEWING MACHINE,

HAS THE FOLLOWING ADVANTAGES OVER MOST OF ALL THE OTHER SEWING MACHINES IN THE MARKET:

1. It has a tension which prevents cutting of thread or dropping of stitches.

2. It has the most powerful construction, which will insure good work for a quarter of a century.

3. It sews the lightest cambric and the usual shoe leather without any strain whatever.

4. It has feed bar which can be lowered or raised at will, thus adapting it to all kinds of material.

5. It is impossible to get the machine out of order unless by rust, dust or taking apart. It will never get out of order by working.

6. It has the highest attainable speed, making about 2,200 stitches per minute by foot, and 3,000 by steam.

7. It is the lightest running shuttle machine.

8. It makes the most beautiful Lock Stitch.

9. It has the handsomest appearance.

10. It has the strongest, most convenient, handsomely polished, braced table, with drawer, and board to prevent soiling the dress.

11. Its cover is polished, fitting and locked as a little trunk. There is nothing better than this to preserve the machine.

12. It has a straight needle.

13. Four bobbins hold a spool of cotton.

14. It has the best hemmer.

15. It has the most comple attachment, the Jack-of-all-trades, hems, folls, binds, bastes, tucks, braids and ruffles.

16. It is as simple as any machine in the market.

17. It needs but little time to learn its operation.

18. It has the best embroidering attachment.

The advantages combine the best qualities of a Sewing Machine for the family who want to use it steadily in all kinds of work. Nothing equal can be found in the way of combing the advantages of all the Sewing Machines now known, while obviating all their faults.

The Following Advantages

The AMERICAN possesses alone and undisturbed, there being no other machine even pretending them:

1. It has a larger arm and a stronger construction than any family machine, admitting larger pieces of work, thus fitting the machine to family and manufacturing porposes as well, without need of two machines. It has 8½x5 inches clear room.

2. It sews on a straight piece while puffing another at the same time without basting, attachment or after work.

3. It binds a coat, a skirt, or hat without any braid or binding whatever.

4. It folds up the brim of a hat to any fullness.

5. It overseams a sheet or Brussels carpet.

6. It makes beautiful eyelet work.

7. It embroiders on the edge.

8. It makes button holes of any size on any material.

9. It has the braiding machine which makes braid of any size or color at the rate of 150 yards per hour. This sells for $10 extra.

10. It always won the first premium at every exhibition in which it has been entered.

THE AMERICAN

Can be had as a plain sewing machine without the buttonhole and overseaming, at $15 less than the given prices.

We want a few reliable agents everywhere, to whom we will make it an object to sell these popular machines.

Machines will be sent to any address on receipt of price. Every machine has a full outfit for plain sewing, hemming, &c:

We simply ask an examination to verify all we state.

G. PATRONI,

OFFICE AND WAREROOM,

511 King St.,

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

July 23, 1870—y.

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.

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.

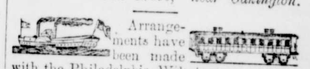
Look for the Brick Store that stands alone, for real Bargains! Respectfully,
WM. A. VICKERS.

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.

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*

BOWERS' COMPLETE MANURE
FOR SPRING CROPS.
For sale by
T. W. ELIASON & SON,
AT
$56, and interest, per ton of 2,000 lbs.,
ON 10 MONTHS TIME,

to parties with approved security, subject to a discount of 40 cts. per month, thus reducing *the price to $52 cash.*

April 2, 1870—tf.

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