THE
Chestetown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, July 30, 1870.

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

It is difficult to determine whether National or local politics have the least reality in them. The honest and substantial people of the country, partly through selfishness and partly from a want of moral courage to face disgusting and disagreeable schemers, have so far withdrawn from active participation in politics, that all political measures are managed by those who are but little above political gamblers. The county politician of to-day is almost invariably a man who is shaping his course for office, or managing for the advancement of some friend through whom he may be indirectly benefited, or, in the language of the day, he is shaping his course to win. It is astonishing to hear men openly proclaim that they have "gone in to win." A very large proportion of the white part of the Black Man's party in this State is composed of just such men: they are mere political gamblers and have about as much honest sympathy for the negro, as the soldiers of Cortes had for their Mexican allies. They are the very men in many instances who, when it was profitable to them to "thrash niggers," delighted to use the cowhide. An original Republican of this county, who voted for Mr. Lincoln when he was first elected, says there are less than forty true white Republicans in Kent county. The white Republicans who voted for Mr. Lincoln then, did so from principle, and this original Radical does not recognize these latter-day saints, who have office written all over them. But to show up the hollowness of the Radical leaders of this county was no part of our purpose in this article—we desire to stir up a more general interest among the people in the management of their local political affairs. There is no reason why any little band or clique should, from one election to another, partition out the offices of the counties for their own aggradizement or the gratification of their personal ambition. And the only way it is accomplished is, by their united effort. If the people would only do likewise, unite, they can manage their own affairs without the help and in spite of the schemes of political gamblers In ordinary political slang, the slate is already being arranged for the county offices one year hence. If the voters, the people of the county, the white people, are content that a few shall arrange this matter for them, well; if not, let them organize a Democratic Club in each school district of the county, and seriously devote a small portion of their time to political affairs; and let them start out with the determination to be their own masters. When the people move earnestly and unitedly they always win. We suggest the organization, in each election district at least, of a "Young Man's Democratic Club."

Democratic Congressional Convention.

The Democratic State Central Committee assembled in Baltimore on Wednesday last, Hon. Joshua Vansant in the chair. The meeting was held for the purpose of fixing the time for holding the primary meetings to elect delegates to the Congressional Conventions. After some preliminary business had been transacted, it was resolved to hold the primary meetings for the election of delegates on the 3d of September, and that the Congressional Conventions take place on the 15th of the same month. The places at which the Conventions are to meet are as follows: First district, Cambridge; second district, Towsontown; third district, Baltimore city; fourth district, Frederick city; fifth district, Ellicott city.

The War in Europe.

According to the late accounts the French army has moved from its base at Metz. The transfer of troops from the right of the French position appears to have been rapid, and a concentration of the whole army on the Moselle river, near the border line, is said to be accomplished. The naval forward movements have already begun. The French fleet has passed through the English channel, destined for the Baltic. It is composed of eight iron-clads in two divisions, one of which is intended for operation on the west coast of Schleswig, the other against the Baltic ports. Convoyed by the second division were transports conveying a corps of eight thousand men, sent to operate in Schleswig.

The signs indicate that a collision will not long be delayed between the opposing forces on the Rhine. It is fearful to contemplate the enormous slaughter which must result from the destructive weapons now in use by both armies. It is impossible to conjecture the result between two combatants so evenly matched. Correspondents of newspapers are rigidly excluded from the French camp, and it is not safe to place entire reliance even upon the accounts of iniatory movements which are not made from personal observation.

GEORGE H. SMITH, son of the editor of the Worcester Shield, aged 15 years, was drowned on the 11th inst.

Columbia county, Pa., is a good snake country. The Bloomburg Republican says one man killed fifty-two copperhead snakes last Saturday. the largest of the number being 48 inches long.

England and the War in Europe.

RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES THE POWERS OF THE FUTURE.—In urging that every effort should be made for the maintenance of peace, we are moved more by moral considerations than by those of traditional European policy. *We may say at once that we care very little about the balance of power*, which, within the last two or three years, has significantly disappeared from the preamble to the mutiny act. A war between France and Prussia would be a war for the left bank of the Rhine, and would no doubt be fought out until the capacity of the one to conquer or of the other to defend that debatable land was fully decided. The military result of such a war would affect us but little. The time has passed when it could matter to England whether any Western power possessed a few square miles more or less, or the command of this or that fortress. Since the last settlement of Europe, States have come to maturity in the world which threaten to dwarf the ordinary members of the European system. *Russia and the United States are the powers which the next generation will look upon as the most formidable.* Moreover, the interests and attention of England are chiefly concerned with her own growing colonies and with the vast populations of Asia. The result of a Franco-Prussian war is of little moment to us politically, but we have an interest, in common with the whole of Europe, that the two most advanced nations of the Continent should not plunge into a contest the effect of which may be to divide them for a generation by an enduring hatred. How much the real strength of civilization may lose by such a convulsion, it is impossible to foretell. We can only be certain that the importance of Western Europe, the principal field of human progress, will be diminished, permanently, by a fratricidal strife.—*London Times.*

Senator Sumner on the European War--Opinion of M. Paradol--Bismarck and Motley.

A Washington correspondent called upon Senator Sumner a day or two since, and in the course of conversation with him elicited the following points:

He thinks the war will be a short one, and that a few battles will decide the contest. After the late M. Prevost-Paradol had been presented to the President, he called upon Senator Sumner and had an interview of an hour with him. He presented a large number of letters of introduction to Mr. Sumner from distinguished Frenchmen. During the interview Mr. Sumner inquired how long the war would contiue between France and Prussia. To this M. Prevost Paradol replied that there would be but one or two battles, not more than two. He could not tell which would be victorious, but the history of modern warfare in Europe showed that there was no longer the old-fashioned mode of making war that prevailed in the days of the first Napoleon.

Senator Sumner coincides with M. Paradol in this opinion. He says it is different in Europe to what it is in our country. Take, for instance, Grant's campaign in the Wilderness in Virginia.—The country was new to him, and he had to feel his way from day to day. He has no doubt that every inch of ground on both sides of the Rhine is as familiar to the leaders of the French and Prussian armies as as the playground of their boyhood. They had maps of every part of the country, showing every stream and every part of the country, showing every stream and every clump of trees. Mr. Sumner thinks that at the first outset the available power of the contending forces will be massed against each other, and that the battle will be decisive. Of the result he has no idea, but he thinks there never were two men more equally matched in point of diplomacy and State craft than Napoleon and Bismarck. The latter he regards as the real head of the Prussian government, and as the power behind the throne greater than the shrone itself.

Owing to the probable short period during which the war would continue Mr. Sumner has no idea that England will be drawn into it, or, indeed, any European powers but France and Prussia. Some of the smaller powers, like Denmark, may possibly become involved, but Russia, England and even Austria will probably keep clear.

If Napoleon is worsted, Mr. Sumner thinks it will end his dynasty, and that his family will become fugitives in Europe, just as he himself was before the fall of Louis Phillippe. With regard to the United States, Mr. Sumner thinks that in no event can our country become involved in any of the quarrels of Europe. In this the country will instinctively follow the maxims of Washington, and any President or any statesman who will seek to embroil us in the wars of Europe will eventually sink to oblivion.

"Spots on the Sun."

The New York Post has an article on the heated term, in which the editor takes occasion to remark:

"Very little is heard just now of the philosophers who discerned 'spots on the sun," and thereupon predicted a cool and almost chilly summer. Most of them have retired to obscurity, though one of the number comes out with a significantly paradoxical theory that there are, after all, spots on the sun, which reduce the heat, but which at the same time reduce the moisture-absorbing and distributing powers of the sun's rays; so that while it is really cooler weather in the abstract, at the same time the weather is practically much hotter. This satisfactory play of affirmation and negation may cause a feeling of general relief. At any rate, in view of the present apparent indefinite continuance of the heated term, it is the only relief we have to offer."

A GRACEFUL CHRISTIAN ACT.—"War to the death" is evidently not a maxim with the daughter of the Prussian minister at Washington. Miss Gerolt is a devout Catholic, and being a member of St. Matthew's Church, at the National Capital, she decorated the altar of the church with flowers on the occasion of the funeral ceremonies of M. Prevost-Paradol, notwithstanding he was the representative of the Monarch who had just declared war upon the country of which her own father is the Minister. This was a graceful Christian act.

The Fifth Maryland Regiment.

The reception of the Fifth Maryland Regiment in Philadelphia en route to Cape May was most sincere and creditable to Philadelphia hospitality, and goes a great way to remove the odium of the most unnatural welcome given several years since to President Johnson.

The *Age* of the 22nd says:

Yesterday, Philadelphia gave a heavy welcome to the Maryland Fifth, en route to Cape May. Having extended its private hospitalities to the crack military organization of Gotham, it was right and proper that she should bestow the same generous courtesy on Baltimore's favorite regiment, than which none better exists in the country. The Maryland Fifth is composed of soldiers, brave and skilled in military tactics, and who manifest a gentlemanly conduct that at once commends them to the favor of all who meet them. Their contemplated visit to Cape May and passage through our city was awaited with pleasurable anticipations by our citizens, and every disposition was shown to do them honor. The uniform of the regiment was a very pretty one, consisting of dark gray trousers, and coats, corded, with cross belts, holding the breast plate with the figure "5" upon it. Their heads were covered with the stiff, uneasy shako. Each private, in addition to a well packed knapsack, surmounted by a blanket neatly rolled, carried a breech-loading Springfield rifle of the latest improved pattern, the metal work of which was burnished into a dazzling brightness. The field and staff officers were mounted.

The route from the depot to the Continental was up Broad to Christian, down Christian to Ninth, and up Ninth to the hotel. Notwithstanding that it was quite early for such a demonstration, they were cheered and huzzahed by great crowds of people along the entire line of march. At Ninth and Shippen was stationed almost a hundred members of the Philadelphia ("Moya") Hose Company, with their carriages and two small field pieces in conspicuous position; and as the Fifth passed the bells of the former were rung, while the cannon belched forth a hearty, though quite deafening welcome. At another point on the route the Robert Morris Hose Company's members were stationed, and they greeted the visitors vociferously. To these organizations the Fifth returned a marching salute, and passed on to the hotel.

WHAT HAPPENED AT THE CONTINETAL.

Upon reaching Sansom street the companies filed into Herkness' Bazar, and stacked their arms, and then marched into the hotel, where they broke ranks to perform their ablutions; These completed they again formed, and headed by General Robert Patterson, Colonel Herbert and staff, and the military and civic reception committees, filed into the spacious dining hall of the hotel, the walls of which were handsomely decorated for the occasion.—Here the visitors behaved not only as well-disciplined soldiers, but as gentlemen.—There was no rushing to the tables, and an indiscriminate attack upon the edibles, for not a man moved from the line until all were in the room, and, at a signal given from the commander, all took seats.

Shortly after the guests were seated, the command "attention!" was given by Colonel Herbert. Instantly every knife and fork was laid down, and all the soldiers rose to their feet and faced their colonel.

General Patterson then arose, and amid the most respectful silence, welcomed the Maryland Fifth to our city, and in his brief but well-timed address said: "There is no reason, and there should be no reason, why Philadelphia and Baltimore should not pull together. Neither is there any reason why Pennsylvania and Maryland should not join whenever called upon, to combat a common enemy. The Maryland were never known to turn their backs to friend or foe, and he bid them a hearty welcome to the land of Penn and the city of the Quakers. He referred with pride to the services of the old Fifth in the Mexican war and the war of 1812."

Colonel Herbert made a brief response, saying: "I would here announce that we from Maryland feel satisfied that the welcome extended by Philadelphia, through Gen. Patterson, is no empty one. They have extended the right hand of fellowship, and we grasp it, hand for hand, and heart for heart." [Loud applause.]

General Patterson again arose and said to the visitors: "You have a long day before you, and it will probably be some time before you can get anything to eat, and I, therefore, advise you to lay in a good supply of commisary stores."

This caused merriment, and the hungry soldiers fell to the excellent breakfast Mr. Kingsley had prepared for them with a will.

When the breakfast was ended, Col. Herbert paid a high tribute to Colonels Grey and Hermanus Neff, and their coadjutors, for their cordial reception, and tender of the hospitalities of the city. He expressed his regret that Col. Neff was prevented from being present, by reason of sickness.

AFTER BREAKFAST

The soldiers then filed out with as much order and precision as they had filed into the dining hall, and shortly after nine, at the sound of the drum, fell in line in the Bazar and took up their arms. Their knapsacks were thrown off, in consequence of the heat, arrangements being made by the committee to have them carried to the wharf. At ten o'clock the regiment moved out of the Bazar by the Walnut street door, marched out Walnut to Twelfth, and up Twelfth to Arch, where they were met by the escorting military organizations.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC SCENE.

The scene on Arch and Twelfth streets, where they intersect, was one of great enthusiasm. It was here that the escorting soldierly gathered. Company A, Fourth Regiment, Capt. Ryan, was first upon the ground, and was directly followed by company A, Captain Fair, of the Ninth Regiment. Then a larger mass of soldierly, no less than the Second Regiment, National Guards, arrived, under the command of Majar Gorgas. All was bustle, all excitement, which was intensified when at ten o'clock the famous Fifth marched with measured tread to the meeting place. The appearance of the visiting regiment inspired all the lookers-on with patrotic ardor, and they burst forth into the wildest applause. The Marylanders marched steady; their movements were all marked with mechanical precision, and their bearing in every respect secured the heartiest admiration and praise by the people packed upon the walks.

Latest Improvements in Fire-arms--The Needle Gun, the Chassepot, and the Wall Rifle.

It becomes daily more evident that not only France, but also Prussia, has for a number of years silently but steadily made the most active preparations for the great struggle for European supremacy which has just now commenced between them. This is not only indicated by a thorough reorganization of both the French and the German armies, but also by the strenuous efforts of each to produce weapons more improved and of greater destructiveness than possessed by the other. It is claimed by the French that the Chassepot is an improvement on the Zundnadelgewehr, and, as long as the latter served them as a model, they are probably all right there. Besides that, they have introduced into their artillery service a light field-pice, a kind of revolving cannon, called the mitralleuse, said to be the most effective against infantry and cavalry. All of a sudden one hears, however, of several new inventions quietly introduced by Prussia, and first among them a gun which can be fired twenty-two times a minute with ease, and said to be a decided improvement on both the Zundnadelgewehr and the Chassepot. In connection with this they have an improved arrangement for carrying 200 rounds of ammunition. The superiority of this new gun becomes at once self-evident, inasmuch as the present needle-gun can only be fired off about ten or twelve times a minute and a soldier carries only sixty rounds of amunition.

It is, therefore, at least twice as effective as their present style of needle-gun, and a considerable number of them has already been manufactured, and is ready to be distributed among the army. Another new invention of which the Prussians seem to think much is a kind of heavy and very large rifle, with a cast-steel barrel four and a-half feet long and mounted on two light wheels, very much like a piece of artillery. It is named the wall buechse or wall rifle, probably because a similar very heavy and long rifle has been in use during the middle ages for the defense of the walls and turrets of castles and other fortifications. This wall rifle has been distributed extensively among the infantry, every battalion of which has now a number of them. It is aimed and fired off by a soldier kneeling behind it catching the recoil, in order to steady the aim, by means of a padded cushion or saddle.—The distance at which this new gun carries is very great, the same as that of the heaviest artillery. It shoots with great precision, and seems to be more particularly destined to be used against the enemy's artillery, for the killing of the men serving the guns, their horses, and the explosion of ammunition chests, although it may also be used against infantry and cavalry. The projectile is two and a half inches long, of cast-iron, hollow, and filled with a highly explosive substance. It explodes, however, only when it strikes with its point, which is furnished with a slightly projecting knob pressing a needle into the charge, and thus causing an immediate explosion.

Besides these new inventions numerous improvements have been introduced, particularly in the artillery of both nations, and most of them of such a detructiveness to life and limb that this war will probably become the bloodiest on record.

Noble and Plebian Soldiers.

The Westminister Review gives, in a tabular form, a statement of the proportion of officers of noble birth and those not of noble birth in the Prussian army in 1864, from which it appears that all the officers of the cavalry and nineteen-twentieths of those of the infantry guards are nobles. In the artillery guards, however, one-third of the officers are of citizen blood. The Austrian army, on the other hand, according to the Review, is not chiefly officered by the nobility, but members of the citizen families preponderate. A considerable portion of the officers rise from the ranks. All classes in the army may be called upon to take part in courts-martial, and no private is ever tried without having one of his own rank having a place amongst his judges. There is considerable national diversity in the composition of the Austrian army, and some have found herein one cause of Prussia's easy triumph in her last war with Austria, but others regard it as an element of martial strength, and the Review, in summing up the causes of Austria's defeat, enumerates among the chief the superior weapons and numbers of Prussia, and the fact that Prussia was prepared for war while Austria was not.

From La Liberte, Paris, July 16.

In the French Senate, July 15, the Duke of Grammont read the following as the declaration of the Ministry:

Gentlemen—The manner in which the nation has received our declaration convinces us that we may count upon its support. We sought to make known our legitimate grievances. Accordinly we have required nothing from Spain; we have not deemed it necessary to treat with the Prince of Hohenzollern, who is protected by the King of Prussia. The majority of the Powers have hastened to recognize the justice of our demands. We addressed ourselves then to the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Berlin, who announced that he was entirely unacquainted with this family matter. In view of this fact, we sought audience of the King himself, and ordered M. Beneditti to go immediately to Ems. King William pretended that he had taken no part in the negotiations undertaken with reference to the candidacy of the Prince of Hohenzollern; that he had participated in them at their termination to give his consent, not as sovereign but as head of the family.—It being impossible that these reasons should appear satisfactory to us, we insisted that the King of Prussia should advise and demand that the Prince of Hohenzollern renounce all claim to the throne of Spain. Meanwhile there came from Spain a declaration from M. de Olozaga, announcing that the Prince had renounced the crown. This renunciation, which Prussia persisted in having no part in, could not satisfy us, and we demanded of the King, therefore, that he should declare that if the Crown of Spain should ever be offered to the Prince of Hohenzollern, he (the King) would no longer authorize him to accept it. Our demand was just and moderate; we had no reservations; nevertheless the King of Prussia rejected our demand. M. Benedetti telegraphed to us: "I have again asked of the King that he should in the future refuse to authorize the Prince of Hohenzollern to accept the throne of Spain." I persisted in my demand uselessly. The King of Prussia ended by saying: "I neither can nor will enter into any such engagement." He wishes to await events. In face of an "unjustifiable" refusal, we did not break off negotiations despite your legitimate impatience. We requested a fresh delay, but our surprise was great when we were told that the King of Prussia would no longer receive our Ambassadors, and to make his refusal definite, he had given notice of such refusal to other Powers. Moreover, the King of Prussia had requested M. Werther to withdraw. We have neglected nothing to avoid war; we now prepare ourselves to endure what is offered us, and to take such measures as the honor of France demands.

REDUCTION OF THE BRITISH DEBT.—The present government of Great Britain, it is said, is the most economical she has ever had, and its achievements in reducing at once taxation and national debt are worthy of imitation. In the first quarter of the current financial year the receipts of the British treasury exceeded the expenditures so much that a surplus of £1,592,000 was left, for which there was no use whatever except to extinguish debt, and it was applied accordingly to the purchase of consols. The prospect is that the surplus will be still greater for each of the remaining quarters of the year, and that more than £6,800,000 of debt will be cancelled out of the current receipts. Besides this, a portion of the principal of the debt has been converted into terminable annuities, so that the current expenditures of each year actually include about £2,700,000 of the capital sum owned by the government. Thus the debt is practically diminishing at the rate of £9,500,000, or $46,000,000.

A VENERABLE PREACHER.—Peter Cartwright, the venerable Methodist preacher, lectured at Dubuque, Iowa, on the 13th ist. The Telegraph of that city says:

"It was a strange sight, and one we may never expect to see again, to behold a man in the pulpit before us who was eighty-six years old, had been eighty years a citizen of the West, and who sixty years ago crossed the Mississippi where is now St. Louis. He preached in the State of Illinois when Chicago was unknown, and he has spent sixty years in the saddle riding through the great West. To-night he will tell us something of how our State looked in the days of lang syne forty years ago."

ANOTHER IMMENSE STEAMSHIP.—There arrived below New York on Monday, from Liverpool and Queenstown, the new steamship Italy, an addition to the already fine fleet of steamships belonging to the National line. This vessel, which was built on the Clyde, is the largest of all the steamships trading with this country, and, next to the Great Eastern, the largest steamship afloat. She is 400 feet long, 42 feet beam and 4,000 tons burden. The depth of hold is 36 feet, and she has a draught of 24 feet. Her saloon is 110 feet long, and fitted up in magnificent style.

The Hot Season.

If the season keeps on in this way much longer it bids fair to rival those celebrated summers said to be recorded at Nuremberg, when the bed of the river Rhine was dry, and the sand exposed to the sun hot enough to cook eggs; or that other memorable heated term nearer home, recorded by the scientific "Professor of the Breakfast Table," when "a thermometer blew up and killed a tutor with its ball." Ever since June came in we have had what might be called steady hot weather, day and night, with brilliant but too infrequent intervals of a comfortable temperature. And yet we are only but a little past midsummer, when usually our most trying weather is to come. It occasionally happens, however, that when June and July have raged with unusual severity, the stock of heat intended for August seems to be exhausted, and so the cool nights and mornings of fall have to duty earlier than usual. May it prove so now. If it does not, however, we must cultivate that admirable disposition which, according to the popular proverb, belonged to the King of Spain—before Spain dispensed with those functionaries—when it rained, he *let* it rain.

HUMAN SACRIFICES IN ALASKA.—It appears that the natives of Alaska are addicted to the theological pastime of human sacrifices. Whenever a chief or "medicine man" dies, one of his slaves is offered up, or rather dispatched to the spirit land to wait upon his old master. Our officers have just rescued a boy who was already bound and about to mount the altar. The Constitution of the United States is a perfectly tolerant instrument; but we question whether, upon the most liberal interpretation, it will be found to authorize these enthusiastic practices.

TO MAKE BLACKBERRY WINE.—The following receipt for making blackberry wine is furnished the Country Gentleman by a Charlottesville, Va., housekeeper: Gather nice *ripe* blaceberries; mash them well in a wooden or earthen vessel, strain, and for every gallon of juice thus obtained, add two quarts of water to the pomace. Let this stand several hours, stirring occasionally; then strain and mix with the pure juice. To every gallon of this mixture add three pounds white sugar. Place in any suitable vessel to ferment, substituting a piece of gauze neatly pasted on for a stopper. After fermentation, loosely place the stopper in. Rack off and bottle in October.

Two boys have died in Lawrence Kansas, from the effects of over exertion in climbing a greased pole on the Fourth.

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT.—White—$1.30@1.65.
Red—$1.40@1.75.
CORN.—White—1.24@1.27. Yellow 1.05@1.10.
OATS—55@62 cents.

DIED.

PROCTOR.—At Kennedyville, on Monday last, JAMES G. PROCTOR, aged 66 years.

For Sale,

A HARMONIUM, suitable for a Sabbath School, made by McNutt of Phila. Apply to JOS. E. WEER.
Kennedyville, Md., July 20, 1870—3t.

NOTICE.

ON MONDAY, AUGUST First, we will commence to

Sell off our Entire stock of Goods At Cost,

FOR CASH ONLY!

We are compelled to adopt this course in order to raise money to pay for the goods we have purchased, and other liabilities. Such Goods as have depreciated in the present market value, or as *old* stock, will be sold in strict accordance with the terms of this notice.

All persons indebted to us are earnestly requested to pay the amount due us as soon as possible.

B. B. PERKINS & SON.
Chestertown, July 30, 1870—3t.

WANTED.

AN active business man as Agent for the *Mutual Life Insurance Company of Baltimore*. A man who has had some experience as a solicitor is preferred, as we wish to thoroughly organize and work up the counties of the Eastern Shore.

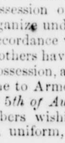
No one need apply who is not willing to give the business his whole attention. With such an applicant liberal terms will be made.

Office 196 W. Balt. St.,
July 30, 1870—3t. *Baltimore.*

NOTICE.

THE TAX BOOKS AND ACCOUNTS of S. G. Copper for 1866, '67 and '68, have been put in my hands for collection. For the convenience of those that have not paid their taxes, I will be at Mr. S. J. Wickes' store, Grey's Inn Creek, every Saturday morning *until September 1st.* After that time, in justice to Mr. Copper and to myself, none need expect any further indulgence. B. F. SAPPINGTON.
July 30, 1870—3t.

Attention, Co. G., 13th Regiment.



Under general orders from the Adjutant General, I am directed to collect into the Armory all State property in the possession of this command, and to reorganize under chapter 182, Acts 1870.

In accordance with said orders, all members or others having property of the State in their possession, are hereby ordered to return the same to Armory Headquarters on or before *the 5th of August next.*

Members wishing to re-organize will report, in uniform, on that day, at 8 o'clock, P. M. EBEN F. PERKINS,
July 30, 1870—1t. *Capt.*

AT PRIVATE SALE,

The very Desirable Farm

OF THE LATE AUGUSTINE BOYER in Kent county, Maryland, situated about a mile from Sassafras, on the road leading to Smyrna. The location is one of the most healthy, convenient and pleasant in the county, being about a mile from a station on the Kent county Railroad and two and a-half miles from a Landing on the Sassafras River.



THE MANSION HOUSE is of brick, well and carefully built, and in good order, with a dry, cool cellar, and the grounds and surroundings have been arranged and attended to. The fields may be arranged to be watered from a running stream.

The Farm is in good order, with an ample supply of Chestnut and other Timber for repairs.

The land is considered of the best quality, producing Grain, Fruits and Grasses in perfection.

The Farm contains 375 Acres,

MORE OR LESS.

As it is supposed that any one desiring to purchase would wish to view the premises, they will be shown with pleasure by the occupier, Mr. Edward Boyer.

A Plot of the property is in the possession of the undersigned; and for terms of sale apply to

GEORGE VICKERS,
July 30, 1870—4w *Chestertown, Md.*

LOUIS F. DETRICK,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 51 Pratt street,

BALTIMORE, MD.

AND GENERAL AGENT FOR

B. D. SEA FOWL GUANO,

AND WEYMOUTH GUANO.

Both very rich in Ammonia and Soluble Phosphates, and considered fully equal to Peruvian Guano by Planters in Georgia, Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Maryland.

W. L. Bradley's Ammoniated Bone Super-Phosphate.

The best Farmers of Maryland, after 12 years' experience with this Phosphate, pronounce it superior to all others in this market.

Send for Circulars.

LOUIS F. DETRICK, *Gen'l. Agent,*
July 30, 1870—3m. *Baltimore, Md.*

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

HENRY E. TAYLOR,

late of Kent county, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 20th day of February, 1871, otherwise they may be excluded by law from the benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 26th day of July, 1870.

LEWIN USILTON,
July 30, 1870—4t. Administrator.

SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO

IMPROVED IN

QUALITY AND CONDITION.

THE quality of this Guano is materially improved this season by the addition to its composition of a large per cent. of the

SALTS OF POTASH.

It is improved in condition by being brought into market sufficiently dry and uniformly fine to pass with *facility* and *regularity* through the orifices of the

WHEAT DRILL.

More than $1,000,000 is involved in the production of this Guano, and the trade in it has steadily increased, until now it far exceeds that of any other fertilizer.

The Pacific Guano Company has a far greater interest in the maintainance of the *quality* of its Guano than any number of *consumers* can have; hence no apprehension need exist as to its *continued excellence.*

JOHN S. REESE & CO.
General Agents for Pacific Guano Co.
No. 19 South St., (2d Floor,)
July 30—3m. Baltimore, Md.

THOMAS NORRIS & SON,

MANUFACTURERS

AND DEALERS IN

Agricultural Implements & Machinery

GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS,

FERTILIZERS, &c.

141 Pratt St., Baltimore,

CONTINUE to keep constantly on hand every description of *First Class* Implement and Machinery to meet the wants of Farmers and Gardeners. Call special attention *now* to

Bickford & Huffman's Grain Drill,

with its *unequalled* Guano Distributor.

American Cider Mill and Press, price $42.
Buck Eye Cider Mill and Press, sen. " 45
" " " " jr. " 25
Hickok " " " " 40

These Cider Mills are recommended as very superior. Further description furnished on application.

The Genuine Pennock Corn Sheller, and Genuine Van Wickle Grain Fan,

together with every description of the most useful and desirable Implements and Machines, always to be had on application to

THOMAS NORRIS & SON,
141 Pratt Street,
July 30, 1870—tf. BALTIMORE.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Circuit Court for Kent county and to me directed, at the suit of William B. Rambo, against the goods and chattles of John Beck, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of the said Beck, of, in and to the following property, viz: all the

WHEAT, OAT, AND CORN CROPS,

on the farm where the said John Beck now resides, near Trappe Corner, Kent county, Md.: And I hereby give notice, that on *Wednesday, the 10th day of August,* 1870, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the Trappe Corner, I will sell at public sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, the said property so seized and taken in execution, to pay and satisfy said writ, debt, interest and costs, due and to become due thereon.

R. W. CALDER, Sheriff.
July 30, 1870—tds. [$2.75]

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 rrady 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 Sigth 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.

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.

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