THE
Chestetown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, August 6, 1870.

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

The Fifth Maryland Regiment.

The visit of the Fifth Maryland Regiment to Cape May and its double reception in Philadelphia has attracted more than the ordinary attention given to such affairs. The regiment is the finest disciplined in the State, perhaps the best that has ever been in the State, and the encomiums which have been lavished upon it are certainly gratifying to the citizens of Baltimore and the State at large. Baltimore knows the value, at this time especially, of an efficient military organization, and takes a pride in fostering with her aid and sympathy this organization, knowing that only under such support will men sacrifice their time and private interests to perfect themselves as soldiers. The semi-revolutionary state of society, it appears, would make it the part of prudence to have an *effective* military organization in each county of the State, and with the moral support of the better part of communities there would be no difficulty in maintaining them, without any additional cost to the State. The State has plenty of arms to equip one or more companies in each county. We have in this county the only organization of the kind on the Eastern Shore, and it has been contending for the most part without the sympathy of the citizens at large. It seems to have been tolerated simply, until its members have grown lukewarm, and its membership now seems likely to fall below the requirements of the law, unless speedily reorganized under the last Act of Assembly. Its probable disbandment has aroused more interest in the community in its behalf, and if the people want the organization continued and will evince their interest therein, it can and will doubtless be made more efficient than heretofore.

Taxes Repealed.

The new tax bill provides that from and after the first of October next all taxes imposed upon carriages, watches, pianofortes, yachts, billiard tables, and gold and silver plate shall cease, together with the taxes upon boats, barges, flats, legacies and successions, passports, and gross receipts of railroad, insurance and other companies. After the 1st of May, 1871, the special or license tax now imposed upon all kinds of dealers, physicians, lawyers, brokers, claim agents, &c., will be discontinued, except that paid dy distillers, brewers, and cigar and tobacco manufacturers. The tax on sales also ceases after the first of next October, except that paid by stamps (broker's tax) together with the stamp duties on promisory notes for less amount than $100, such notes now requiring a five cent stamp. The two cent stamp upon receipts for money is abolished from October 1st, and the income tax of 2½ per cent. on all over $2,000 shall be collected only during the years 1870 and 1871. The license tax due May 1st has already been paid in advance for the present year, hence persons will not be called upon again for that.

☞ The causes which led to the conflict between France and Prussia, which has recently been inaugurated, seem difficult to arrive at; and history will doubtless show that the loss of life and treasure which is likely to follow, might easily have been avoided without loss of honor to either side. The following suggestions, from the Baltimore Gazette, we think are as an intelligent a solution as any we have seen:

The petty pretexts which each party has put forward in justification of its course proves conclusively that the real causes of this appeal to arms are neither known to nor sympathized with by the people at large, who are to bear the main burthens and sorrows of the conflict. Unper ordinary circumstances an embryo diplomat could have settled the Hohenzollern question in a week. Had Prussia been particularly solicitous about the preservation of peace, she would not have acted as secretly, as ambiguously and as stubbornly in the matter as she did. Had France been really desirous to avert a war, she would not so arrogantly have flung in the teeth of her rival an ultimatum which the latter, if for no other reason, was bound to reject because of the insulting way in which it was proffered. The war was a foregone conclusion, and had been for several years. The Prussian and French Governments had been respectively desirous of territorial aggrandizement. Each had seen with fear or jealousy any increase in the geographical, political or military strength of the other. The recent advantages obtained by Prussia in the annexation of important German principalities and otherwise had determined the Emperor to check her career, or to seek for France some accession of territory to counterbalance the expansion of her adversary. It is, too, a well-known fact that he has always cast longing eyes upon the region lying between France and the left bank of the Rhine. These reflections lead us to the conviction that the lately unearthed secret treaty was, in 1866, the subject of serious negotiation between the two present belligerents. By it Prussia was to be permitted to continue the process of absorption in Germany, and France was to be allowed to annex Belgium and Luxembourg. We see nothing whatever to shake our faith in the authenticity of the document as a projected treaty which had been held deliberately under advisement by both Powers. The Prussian statesmen say that the project was suggested and urged upon them by France, and that they never entertained it for a moment. The French Government says it was absolutely dictated by Bismarck himself and repudiated from the first by France. Both statements cannot be true, and in our judgment neither is. If Bismarck had felt that Prussia was clear of all complication with so ugly a business, he would have published the paper to the world at the outset, and have aroused Europe against the aggressive designs of France. Had France been altogether clear in conscience, the Emperor would have made it public and have secured the active alliance of England and Belgium. But both sides kept their secret, and, but for the energy or good fortune which secured a copy for the London *Times*, this protocol might never have seen the light. Now that public attention has been called to it, each of the contending Powers admits that it had full knowledge of it, and each insists that the other was solely responsible for its existence. What conclusion can any man draw except that the document was a joint production, which embraced the main provisions of a treaty which Prussia and France were endeavoring to agree upon, and that, having failed to do so, they are now preparing to decide by the sword the same issues which in 1866 they sought to conclude by a coalition.

Colored Political Slavery.

[PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.]

The Radicals of Maryland seem to take it for granted that the colored men of the State belong to them, body, boots, breeches and soul. This is a worse kind of slavery than ever existed under the old regime. It is worse in two respects. In the first place, the slaves had gentlemen for masters. Who are the present slave-drivers? No respectable colored man would have consented to belong to one of them in the times of slavery. It would have ruined his social position and sense of self-respect. In the next place, the proprietors, in the *ante-bellum* times, never pretended to own more than the bodies of their servants. These, they supposed they had a right to, as the pious and philanthropic Yankees had sold them to them, and put the money in their pockets. But they never pretended to control their souls. These they left them free to dispose of, religiously, denominationally, or in any way most agreeable to themselves. Even their bodies they did not retain in slavery from any excessive passion for that institution, which they proved by voluntarily liberating half the negroes in the State, before the philanthropic party in power broke into our premises and stole the remainder. In all probability, Maryland would have freed all her slaves long before the war, if the intermeddling Yankees had not undertaken to control our action in the matter. But the Radicals are now trying to reduce them all to a worse slavery than that of the body—the slavery of the mind and the soul. They are to be marked with their brand, and used for their purposes exclusively—to elect white radicals to office. If the colored men of Maryland have the intelligence of their race in Virginia, they will, when admitted to the ballot box, claim the privilege of forming their own political ideas and associations. They will see that it does not become freemen to allow any political party to claim the exclusive ownership in them. They will reflect whether it is to their interests that parties shall be divided by a line of color, and that they shall permit themselves to be used, in mass, to subject and keep down a political party, which, even without their aid, composes at least half the voting population of the State. They must remember that such a state of things cannot last long at the best, and what then? It will be also wise for them to consider that Mryland is a State in which the competition for labor is going hereafter to be great. The climate eminently adapts it to white labor, and the great streams of emigration flowing into this country from Europe will ultimately overflow this central Atlantic State, which has so many advantages of climate, healthfulness, and for commerce, and agriculture, over North and South. Let the colored people look ahead, and see whether it is to their interest to make enemies of the whites. They do not find emigrants who have settled in this country going altogether for any one political party. They have too much sense and independence of mind for that. Let the colored men ask the radicals who claim to own them, whether they won't be at least as liberal as the slaveholders before the war, and emancipate half of them.—*Balto. Episcopal Methodist.*

The Needle Gun.

An experienced officer of the Federal army gives the following views of the needle gun and "improved arms" generally, in a letter to the Cincinnati Commercial;

"The needle gun is to Europe what the masked batteries were to us in the late war, a fearful mystery and a humbug. It was the man back of the needle gun who won for Prussia her great victories, and they were won in spite of the needle gun.

The cool precision of a well-trained man is worth more in the hour of peril for a government than all the inventions of Yankeedom. The deadliest instrument known to the world is the bayonet, that will not repeat, nor carry beyond the arm that uses it. If infantry can be so trained as to use the bayonet, that infantry is irresistible.

This was our trouble during the late war. Our men threw away their ammunition. So soon as ordered into action they began firing at random, rapidly as they could under intense excitment, and to little or no purpose.

Let me illustrate. At the bloody little battle of Cross Keys, Gen. Fremont, one of the coolest and clearest-headed officers in our service, sent me to Colonel Bohlen, then commanding a brigade, to order forward two or three regiments to occupy a wood that crowned a knoll the General thought important for us to hold. It had been shelled to no purpose apparently. I delivered the order and the line was moved forward, The men began firing as soon as the order was given. They were not within range. I remarked this to Colonel Bohlen, and he said, "Certainly not, but what the devil can one do? The command to cease firing is of no use while we march toward the enemy." And so the wild abuse of ammunition continued. The enemy made no response. The wood being approached by our troops was as silent as a cemetery. When, at last, our poor fellows were within fifty yards of the fatal spot, the Confederates seemed to rise out of the earth, and with a wild yell, delivered one well-directed fire. Some nineteen or twenty of our men and officers were killed on the spot, three times the number wounded, and the entire line retreated in confusion. The reason given, and a true one, was "out of ammunition."

There is not an officer in our service who saw actual fighting who will not sustain me in this, by reminisences of like sort.

Had that line been made up of well-trained men, no braver than the poor fellows who fought and suffered, and had they advanced on the wood with fixed bayonets, twenty would have been killed and as many wounded, but we could have cleared the wood and have taught the foe a lesson not easily forgotten.

I do not believe that we had a real bayonet charge during the entire war.

Many tell that this implies a superiority in the Southern troops. I beg pardon, I mean nothing of this sort. The Southern soldier was no better trained than our own. But there did exist a military spirit at the South we do not and never did possess or attempt to cultivate. We make a few precious officers at West Point, who like General Boum, have immence spirit and no army.

I happened to be present one day when an ingenious gentleman undertook to explain to Mr. Stanton a cunningly designed repeater.

"The best invention for killing," said Mr. Stanton, "was made by God Almighty, when he created a man. I would rather have one good soldier with a single charge in his gun, determined to kill somebody, than a new recruit armed with a repeater and followed by a wagon load of ammunition."

The question of transportation is a grave one in war, and a man can have in battle as much ammunition as he can conveniently carry. It is therefore an error to suppose that in a repeater we double or quadruple the number of men, if in so doing we weigh down the soldier, or have to follow him with a wagon load of ammunition. The true art of war lies in the imaginary order of old Putman of "Reserve your fire, boys, until you can see the whites of their eyes."

But we went crazy with the rest, and had our fine Springfield rifles turned into repeaters at a cost that would have bought us new ones, some infernal scoundrels pocketing the profits.

The War in Europe.

A despatch from London on Wednesday confirms the account of the capture of Saarbrucken by the French. There is some contradiction in the several accounts received as to the affair, but there seems to be no doubt about the main fact, viz: the capture of the place.

Fuller French accounts have been received of the attack, with a telegram from the Emperor. They are different as possible, from the Prussian statements. It was evidently a small affair at most, yet Metz was illuminated and the Empress made thanks-giving in the chapel of *Notre Damme de Victorie.*

The Prussian account of the affair at Saarbrucken is that a small detachment of their troops stationed at the point was attacked by three divisions of French, and that the Prussians fell back on their supports after a sharp action, with trifling loss.

There is much feeling manifested in England on account of what is called Mr. Gladstone's economical, sentimental shrinking from war policy, and a strong pressure is being made upon him to adopt more prompt and decided measures

The Paris *Journal Officiel* speaks of Count Bismarck as a "violent and unscrupulous Minister," and says that the war is not against Germany or King William, but against him.

It is now said that the Prussian army is ready to take the offensive and to carry the war into France. The King made an eloquent and stirring proclamation to the army on assuming the command.

The town of Saarbrucken, which was taken on Tuesday by the French is situated on the Saar river, forty miles south-southeast of Treves, ten miles south of Saarlouis, and about forty miles east of Metz. The town takes its name from the Saar river and "brucken," the German word for "bridges." It is often given in the singular. Saarbrack, or Saarbridge, from the stone bridge over the river, connecting the town with its suburb St. Sohann. It has a population of between eight and ten thousand, was founded in the tenth century, and has passed through many vicissitudes incident to war.

The Law and the Punishment for Seduction.

It would seem that in England as well as in this country the failure of the law to impose an adequate penalty for the crime of seduction is beginning to be forced upon public attention by the terrible catastrophies both to the wronged and the wrong-doer, which so often occur. The latest case which has excited comment, and elicited from one of the ablest of the London journals a column of just and eloquent reflections, was brought to the attention of the officers of justice by the following incident. A laboring man, whose vocation is to drag the bed of the river Thames for ballast, was at work twenty yards below Blackfriar's Bridge, when he drew up the dead boy of a young girl. People of his calling are probably accustomed to draw strange things from the river, and they know what to do with articles so unsatisfactory for the purposes of ballast as this sad bucket-fall. It was taken to the nearest dead house; there, when the mud was washed off and the poor sodden limbs were laid straight, it was seen that the "bucket-full" had been a pretty girl of seventeen, though poorly dressed. Anticipating some such reappearance as it was now making in Christ Church dead-house, the corpse had thoughtfully labelled itself, for in the bosom of the gown was found a piece of paper, upon which was written, in a man's handwriting, the name and address, "Elizabeth Quincey, 51 Great Wild st., Holborn." Less considerate suicides sometimes give much trouble in regard of identification; but this one had been as methodical as though the journey to the other world depended upon neatly ticketing luggage of her poor murdered body. The address was quite accurate, although it was blotted with the two day's demurrage in the river bed. The police went to Great Wild street, and a Mrs. Quincey was there found, who directly recognized "the bucket-full" as the body of her younger daughter—"in service as a parlor-maid, up to last Friday, since when we had not seen her." The sad story is then given of the crime by which this poor creature was victimized, and for which neither the laws of England nor America have any adequate punishment. The jury brought in a verdict that she committed "suicide while in a state of unsound mind." The London journal well asks: "How much longer will seduction continue to go unpunished in this country, except as a civil injury and by a fictitious and costly suit? How much longer is the woman to bear all the consequences flowing from the sin of two souls, and to be goaded to child-murder or suicide by the monstrous injustice of our law? If the scoundrel who sent this poor girl to perish in the river, with the label of death upon her as his last gift of love, had picked her pocket, or stolen the meanest article of her apparel, the 'majesty of the law' would have taken means to prevent James Langham from 'leaving the court' to deal with others as he has dealt with the young woman who trusted him too well. He only stole the 'immediate jewel of her soul,' and gave her for it contempt and calumny; whereupon our law has no penalty for the young villian but the coroner's rebuke. And thus more 'ballast' of the same ghastly kind has gone, and will, go, week by week, to the river bed; and the vice of brutish lust, openly acquitted in the very presence of its victims, is set free to shame our morality and to fill the streets with the lost feet of those who once were women.' It may be that a deep sense of the insufficiency of the law to protect that innocence which is more valuable than life, and to defend the helpless from soul murder lies at the bottom of the persistent verdicts of acquittal given by juries in this country to the murders of seducers. That the power of life and death ought to belong, except in cases of self-defense, to society, in its organized capacity, few will deny; yet juries appear to consider that there are wrongs which society cannot redress—a very dangerous assumption—and act under uncertain and sympathic impulses, rather than the literal requirements of the law.

Papal Infallibility Explained by Vicar General Starrs—Te Deum in Honor of its Promulgation.

A Te Deum service was held in St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, on Sunday morning, in honor of the promulgation of the dogma of infallibility at Rome. The World says:

"The spacious building was well filled at the appointed hour. The celebrant of the mass, which preceded the Te Deum, was Father McGean. Father Starrs, Vicar General, made an address in front of the altar, explanatory of the dogma of infallibility, before mass. He said, after announcing the Te Deum service, that he deemed it necessary to give a concise description of the dogma of infallibility and the reason of its promulgation, and that this could easily be done because the doctrine is so simple and comprehensible.—Many entertain the erroneous opinion that the Pope cannot err in anything he says or does; but that is not so—that is not the meaning of Papal infallibility. This is no new doctrine; the recent ceremony at Rome was only for its more distinct enunciation. It is as old as the Church itself. The dogma of Papal infallibility does not teach that the Pope cannot err in what he says or does. He can make mistakes—he is human, just as we are.—The doctrine does not mean that he cannot err in matters of science and politics; does not mean that he cannot err in discussion or preaching. He is truly falible as a man. 'Infallibility' means this, and no more or less: that the Pope, speaking *ex cathedra*—officially from the chair of St. Peter, declaring anything as to matters of faith—is infallible. This attribute belongs to all the successors of St. Peter, the visible head of the Church.

"Christ prayed for St. Peter that his faith might not fail, and said, 'Peter, thou art the rock, and on this rock I will build my church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it."

'I give thee the keys of the kingdom of Heaven. Feed my sheep and lambs,' &c. All that Christ gave to Peter belongs to his successors. As Peter could not live always, the power given to him as head of the Church could not be perpetuated except as delegated authority. This doctrine is then very simple and plain, when rightly viewed. So many false ideas have been uttered on this subject, it is necessary to test plainly just what the doctrine is. It is well illustrated in some human affairs. For instance, in the United States we have a Supreme Court, with a chief justice and associate justices. Many cases are referred from lower courts to this. But after a case has been decided in the Supreme Court there can be no appeal. These final decisions are as near like those of the Pope as any secular matter can be like a spiritual one. When the Chief Justice is not on the bench his opinions only pass as those of an ordinary citizen; when he presides in the court his decisions are final, and the whole country submits to them. And so in the Church, now that the great dogma is announced from the Papal chair there is no appeal from it. 'And you will all join in this rejoicing with all the rest of the Christian Church, that the visible head of the Church is proclaimed infallible,' when speaking *ex cathedra*, uttering doctrines from the chair of St. Peter.

"The principal musical parts of the mass that followed this address were the beginning of the 'Gloria' and 'Et Incarnatus," solo quartette without organ.

"The Te Deum was by Coccia. The first part was sung by a chorous of thirty-five voices. The second part was a bass solo and solo quintette."

COUGHING A BULLET OUT OF HIS HEAD.—The Greenville (S. C.) Mountaineer chronicles a singular case. Mr. William Beattie, a young gentleman of that town, was shot in the eye during the war, the bullet lodging in his head—internally. The most eminent surgical skill failed to extract this ball, and Mr. Beattie has from time to time suffered much pain from it. A few nights ago Mr. B. was seized with a violent fit of coughing, during which he felt something fall into his mouth. It proved to be the bullet, which had been hidden in his head five or six years. This bullet, which weighs half an ounce, had worked its way slowly into the channel of the larynx, and the convulsive effort of coughing releasing its hold, it fell, by its own gravity, through the said channel.

The Proposed Collyer-Edwards Prize Fight.

From the New York Herald, July 30.

Billy Edwards, light weight champion pugilist of America, and Sam Collyer, ex-champion, who has been twice defeated by Edwards, met yesterday afternoon at the Clipper office and signed articles of agreement for a third battle, to take place in September next. The present match differs from those formerly entered into between these men, in the fact that they are to fight at catch weights, which proposition Edwards has hitherto objected to. By the terms of the present agreement Edwards is to deposit $1,000 as stake money against $600 of Collyer's, to fight for the championship on the 27th of September next, within fifty miles of St. Louis. Each principal will name one representative, and these representatives are to furnish suitable "excursion" accommodations by boat or train, or both, as required. One-third of the receipts to go to these representatives, and the remaining two-thirds to be awarded to the winner of the fight. The men are to meet in the ring between the hours of 6 and 10 o'clock, A. M., on the day of the fight. The expenses for stakes and ropes to be agreed upon mutually. One hundred dollars each was deposited as forfeit to bind the match, the second deposit of one hundred dollars each to be made to-day, and weekly instalments of one hundred dollars each on account of the stake money to be deposited until the last week prior to the fight, when the balance then due is to be paid in. A stakeholder will be named at the time of making the last deposit, and a referee will be appointed on the ground. In the event of magisterial interference at the fight, the referee will name a day for the final meeting.

KENT CO. R. R.

Notice to Peach Growers.

IN addition to the regular Passenger and Freight Train now running on the Kent County Railroad,

A PEACH TRAIN WILL BE RUN DAILY

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)

From Worton to Townsend,

for the transportation of Peaches and other Fruit to Philadelphia and Jersey City,

Commencing on Monday, Aug. 8, 1870,

and continue through the Peach season.

LEAVING WORTON at 1:30 P. M., Lynch's 1:45, Still Pond 2 o'clock, Kennedyville 2:20, Black's 2:35, Lambson's 2:50, Massey's 3:10, Morris' 3:25, Vandyke's 3:45, arriving at Townsend at 4 P. M., there connecting with trains to Jersey City.

RETURNING—Will leave Townsend at 8 P. M., or on the arrival of the Passenger Train which leaves Baltimore at 2:40 P. M., Philadelphia 5 o'clock and Wilmington 6:25—arrive at Kennedyville at about 9:25 P. M., stopping at all intermediate stations for passengers.

☞ The limited time from Worton to Townsend will allow but little time (if any) at any station, for loading, after the train arrives; and therefore, shippers and others interested, are earnestly requested to have all peaches loaded and cars fastened up ready, so as not to delay the train over its card time.

J. B. WINGATE,
Chief Engineer and Superintendent.
August 6, 1870—tf.

KENT COUNTY RAILROAD.

The Kent County Railroad being completed to Kennedyville, Trains will be run daily, (Sundays excepted,) for freight and passengers, between Kennedyville and Townsend, where close connection will be made with trains of the Delaware Railroad,

Commencing on Monday, May 2d, 1870,

and run as follows, until further notice:

GOING EAST.

Leave Kennedyville	7:00	A. M.
" Black's	7:10	"
" Lambson's	7:25	"
" Massey's	7:50	"
" Morris'	8:00	"
" Vandyke's	8:15	"
Arrive at Townsend	8:30	"

GOING WEST.

Leave Townsend	11:40	A. M.
" Vandyke's	11:55	"
" Morris'	12:05	P. M.
" Massey's	12:25	"
" Lambson's	12:40	"
" Black's	12:50	"
Arrive at Kennedyville	1:00	"

☞ Passengers from Kennedyville, and all Stations on the Kent County Railroad, will reach Wilmington at 10:15, A. M.; Philadelphia at 11:45, A.M., and Baltimore at 1:05, P. M.

Passengers for the Kent County Railroad, will leave Baltimore (President street depot) at 7:25, A. M.; Philadelphia (depot corner Broad street and Washington Avenue,) at 8:30, A. M., and Wilmington at 10:10, A. M.

A DAILY MAIL STAGE

will run in connection with the cars at Kennedyville, as follows:

Leave Hall's Hotel, Chestertown, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, A. M. Returning, leave Kennedyville on the arrival of the train, say 1 o'clock, P. M.

☞ Passengers, by registering their names at *Hall's Hotel* or *J. L. Stam & Son's store*, in the evening, will be called for.

All packages or errands punctually attended to when paid for.

FARE THROUGH from Chestertown to Philadelphia, $3.00.

BISHOP & FERGUSON, Contractors.
George Makinsey, Driver.

J. B. WINGATE,
Chief Engineer and Superintendent.
August 6, 1870—tf.

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.*

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT.—White—$1.35@1.85.
Red—$1.50@1.85.
CORN.—White—1.00@1.15. Yellow 1.07
OATS—47@51 cents.

DIED.

STEPHENS.—Near Hancsville, Kent Co., Md., on Sunday, July the 24th, GEORGE THOMAS, son of William W. and Maggie Stephens, aged 11 months and 27 days.

HARMAN.—In Centreville, on the 28th of July, after a brief illness, MAGGIE ALDRIDGE, wife of C. E. Harman, aged 28 years and 7 months. [Cecil papers please copy.]

BECK.—In Broad Neck, July 22d., of Scarlet fever, MARY AUGUSTA, youngest daughter of John and Lizzie M. Beck, aged 3 years and 6 weeks.

BECK.—In Broad Neck, July 29th of Scarlet fever, HARRY HARRISON, youngest son of John and Lizzie M. Beck, aged 13 months. [Balto. and Philadelphia papers please copy.]

B. B. PERKINS & SON

ARE SELLING THEIR
ENTIRE STOCK!
AT THE NET CASH,

without adding the expense necessarily incurred in getting the goods, such as traveling expenses, Boxes, Freight, &c., &c.

We mean positively the Net Cash for the Entire Stock.

WE ARE SELLING DECIDED

BARGAINS

FOR CASH ONLY!

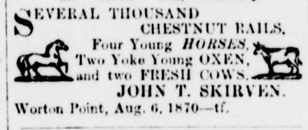
Come and See!

Chestertown, August 6, 1870—3t.

FOR SALE. EIGHT SHARES of Kent Mutual Building Association Stock. Apply to E. F. PERKINS.
August 6, 1870—tf.

For Sale,

SEVERAL THOUSAND CHESTNUT RAILS.



Four Young *HORSES*, Two Yoke Young OXEN, and two FRESH COWS.

JOHN T. SKIRVEN.
Worton Point, Aug. 6, 1870—tf.

THE CHEAPEST BASKET.

THE MELLISH PEACH BASKET, For sale at Barnard's Wharf, at 12½ cents.
N. BARNARD.
August 6, 1870—tf.

LOST,

A POCKET BOOK CONTAINING *THIRTY DOLLARS* in money; also, papers and notes, no use but to the owner. It was lost last Wednesday evening, August the 3rd. The person finding the Pocket Book can keep the money if he will return the papers and notes to

B. STRAUSS,
Clothing Store, Chestertown, Md
August 6, 1870—3t.

BLACKWELL BROTHERS
Commission Merchants,

AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS,
88 Murray St., New York.

THE undersigned will be in New York the present season to attend to the sale of all Peaches consigned to the above firm. Peach Growers will find it to their interest to give them a trial. Peach Boxes will be furnished to persons making application, free of any charge whatever.

GEO. M. BEASTEN,
Aug. 6—3t. Locust Grove, Md.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF
A SMALL HOMESTEAD.

BY Virtue of a Decree of the Circuit Court for Kent county, sitting as a Court of Equity, the undersigned, as Trustee, will offer at Public Sale, on

Thursday, the 25th day of August, 1870,

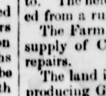
at eleven o'clock, A. M., at the store of Geo. W. Covington, in the Village of Still Pond,

ALL THAT TRACT OF LAND

situated on Still Pond Creek, the property of the late Mrs. Mary Kennard, deceased, and

Containing about Fifteen Acres
OF LAND.

This Tract of Land is situated near the head of Still Pond Creek in Kent county, and adjoins the lands of Edwin P. Janvier, Mrs. A. Crew and others. The land is high, and the soil light and kind, being admirably adapted to gardening purposes, and nearly all arable. It is a short distance from a Wharf on Still Pond Creek, and binds immediately on said Creek. It is within two miles of the Village of Still Pond, and convenient to Churches, Schools and Mill. The Kent Co. Railroad runs within five miles of this tract, and there is daily communication by steamboat from Betterton Wharf, four miles distant, both to Baltimore and Philadelphia.



The improvements consist of a comfortable Two-Story BRICK DWELLING, and the necessary Out Buildings.

THE TERMS OF SALES, as prescribed by the Decree, are—Five hundred dollars cash on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof, and the balance in twelve months from day of sale. The credit payment to be secured by the bond of the purchaser, with security to be approved by the Trustee. The purchaser to pay for all Stamps and Deed.

J. A. PEARCE, *Trustee.*
August 6, 1870—tds.

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

WILLIAM T. BAKER,
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 27th day of February, 1871; otherwise they may be excluded by law from the benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 2d day of August, 1870.

CHARLES H. BAKER,
August 6, 1870—4t. Executor.

Chester River Steamboat Company.

On and after THURSDAY, August 4th, 1870, the STEAMER CHESTER will leave Baltimore every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 A. M., for Crumpton, stopping at Kent Island, Queenstown, Gray's Inn Creek, Corsica, Spencer's Quaker Neck, Booker's, Rolph's and Chestertown.—*Returning*, leave Crumpton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6½ o'clock A. M., making the above stops.

The STEAMER GEO. LAW will leave Baltimore daily, at 7 o'clock A. M., for Crumpton, stopping at Gray's Inn Creek, Quaker Neck, Booker's, Rolph's and Chestertown. *Returning*, leaves Crumpton daily at 3 P. M., stopping at Chestertown, Rolph's, Booker's, Quaker Neck and Kent Island.

The GEORGE LAW will stop at Queenstown on Mondays, Wednesday and Fridays on her trip up the river.

A. T. JOYNES,
August 6, 1870. Agent.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of four writs of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Circuit Court for Kent County, and to me directed, one at the suit of John N. Usilton, endorsee of Jesse K. Hines, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of Wm. M. Gilpin and Samuel Cacey, one at the suit of John N. Usilton endorsee of Jesse K. Hines, against William M. Gilpin and Stephen Boyer, one at the suit of the State of Maryland, against William M. Gilpin and Samuel Cacey, and one at the suit of the State of Maryland, against William M. Gilpin, Stephen Boyer and Thomas C. Lynch, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of the said William M. Gilpin, of, in and to, the following property:

FIVE HEAD OF HORSES,
4 Milch Cows,
Four Head of Young Cattle,
12 Head Hogs and Shoats,

One Wagon and Gears, one Family Carriage and Harness, one Dearborn, one Wheat Reaper, interest in Wheat Rake, three Cultivators, two Double Plows, three Concave and two Wiley Plows, interest in Wheat, Oat and Corn Crops: And I hereby give notice that *On Wednesday, August the 17th*, 1870, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Spry's Gate, I will sell, at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, the said property so seized and taken in execution, to pay said debts, interest and costs, due and to become due thereon.

R. W. CALDER, *Sheriff.*
August 6, 1870—tds. [$4.25.]

Sheriff's Sale.

BY Virtue of two writs of Vesilioni Exponas, issued out of the Circuit Court for Kent County, and to me directed, at the suit of Snowdrick & Moore, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of George V. Reynolds, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of the said George V. Reynolds, of, in and to, the following property:

FOUR HEAD OF HORSES,
4 head Cattle,
TWELVE HOGS AND SHOATS,

One Wagon and Gears, one Carriage and Harness, one Buggy, one Reaper, interest in Wheat Rake, four Plows, three Cultivators, and interest in Wheat and Corn Crops: and I hereby give notice, that

On Thursday, August the 18th, 1870, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at Chesterville, I will sell at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, the said property so seized and taken in execution, to pay said debt, interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

R. W. CALDER, Sheriff.
August 6, 1780—tds. [$3.25]

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.

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.*

JOSEPH TURNER,
PEACH BOX MANUFACTURER,
BETTERTON, Md.

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

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