THE
Chestetown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, August 13, 1870.

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

☞ The proceedings of the School Board were received—in part—at the reasonable hour of eleven o'clock Friday, just as we were getting ready to go to press, and were consequently omitted.

The Radical Defeat in North Carolina.

The signal defeat of the Radicals in North Carolina proves, we think, that the day has passed when that party can perpetuate its domination by mere physical force. The means adopted by the Radicals of that State to secure the election of their candidates were, the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, the arrest and imprisonment of unoffending citizens, pronouncing counties in insurrection and establishing martial law. A reign of terror prevailed generally in the State; but the reaction against the wrongs and outrages of Radicalism was such that the Conservative majorities could not even by these means be overcome. The people have ceased to be overawed even by the presence of United States soldiers at the voting places, and with many more such attempts as the Holden outrages, will learn to drive them by force from interfering in civil affairs. The Radicals have learned that a people determined to maintain their rights at the ballot box will not be intimidated either by force bills or Federal bayonets. The North Carolina election was managed a little too much. The lesson may be studied with profit by the Radical party of this State. That any attempt on the part of the Administration party to inaugurate a like condition of affairs in Maryland during the coming Congressional election will fail to keep legal voters from the polls we have every reason to believe. The white people of this State will certainly deposit their vote this fall, unless overpowered by force of numbers. If the late Carolina election, however, is not without its warning, any attempt of that kind, if heretofore conceived, will be abandoned.

The elections which have taken place during seventy, are surely any thing but encouraging to Radical politicians. They have failed in every State and Territorial election which was at all doubtful. That they will share the same fate in Maryland is just as sure if the white vote of the State is polled; and it will be, unless overpowered, after a conflict such as has never been known for the right of the ballot.

Our Baltimore Mails.

When we secured railroad facilities it was reasonably hoped that our Baltimore mails would reach us proportionably earlier, but we have been disappointed. It frequently happens now that we get no Baltimore papers until the day after their date. This occurred again last Tuesday. Under the old stage arrangement our Baltimore mail was generally ready for delivery by six P. M.: the mail now reaches Kennedyville by 1 o'clock P. M.—eight miles from our town—and yet we receive it scarcely more than one hour earlier. In other words, by the present stage arrangement from Kennedyville, it takes them about three hours to bring the mails here. There can surely be no cause for this delay. When the Kent County Railroad Company were running their stage from Kennedyville to Chestertown, passengers generally reached here by half-past two o'clock, allowing one hour and a half for eight miles from Kennedyville. If passengers and mails are to be three hours from Kennedyville to Chestertown it will be a serious drawback to passenger travel over our railroad. Something is wrong somewhere, and somebody needs reconstructing.

The Prussian and French Leaders.

We shall not wonder if European armies learn the same truth which was so clearly shown in our late war, that young men are the best generals. The Crown Prince of Prussia, who has the chief glory of the defeat of the French army, is not yet thirty-nine years old, and before he was thirty-five he had made himself a great name at Sadowa. Prince Frederick Charles, the King's nephew, who commands the Prussian right, and is esteemed the ablest of all King William's generals, is forty-two years old. Most of the fighting at Sadowa was done by his army. The remainder of the Prussian commanders are generally well advanced in years, Von Bittenfield and Von Steinmetz, the latter of whom won the victory at Saarbrucken, having each marched into Paris with the victorious allies in 1815. The French have not a young man in a prominent position, if we except Trochu, recently made major general of the army. The Army and Navy Journal two weeks ago predicted that he would win the laurels of the war, and he now has an opportunity to show his ability in relessing the French army from its position. Nearly all the French leaders are old men.

The English mails just received note the most active preparations for war in all parts of Great Britain.

Letter from Philadelphia.

AUGUST 10th, 1870.

Dear. Transcript—War! war! war! written in large black letters, has appeared for the past two weeks upon every news stand and bulletin-board in the city of Philadelphia; and the same has created but little excitement until Monday, when news flashed across the wires announcing the defeat of the French army and the wounding of Marshal McMahon. Then it was the newspaper business did a lively trade and the aspect of affairs in Europe was the sole topic of conversation.

The Athletic Base Ball Club returned from their Western tour last night: quite a crowd of the fraternity met them at the depot and escorted them to their quarters on Eighth st. below Market, headed by a band of music. While away they were beaten but once, and on that occasion by the Forest City of Rockford. Their defeat of the Red Stockings by a score of 11–7 is considered the greatest victory of the season. Great preparations are being made to play the return match with the latter Club: they each have scored a game, and the third one decides the contest. It is doubtful at present where it will be played: some are in favor of its coming off at Washington or Baltimore, while others name New York as being the proper ground.

It must not be supposed that these games are for the championship of the U. S., as the Athletics have not as yet been challenged by any Club for that honor, since they succeeded in carrying away the Champion Flag from New York, after their last contest with the Atlantics.

Fair Mount Park is being rapidly improved, and in five years time it will be the handsomest in this country. A project is on foot to have a new bridge built across the Schuylkill river, extending from Girard Avenue to the Lansdowne Drive. The carriage roads are being widened and new ones being cut through the grounds in every direction.

Three new theatres are being erected, two on Arch st. and one on Chestnut st. The old ones are being fitted up, and, judging from present appearances, the coming winter will be a very gay one. Christine Nilsson, the great cantatrice, sails for America in September.

The Philadelphia Rifle Club purchased a lot of ground, some time ago, near the line of the Phila. G. & N. R. R.: it comprises nineteen acres. It is beautifully laid out and has a large pavilion, 80 feet in diameter, which will hold seated, about one thousand persons. The cost of this Park has been in the neighborhood of $50,000. Next Monday has been selected as the day of dedication, upon which occasion the Club and several other Associations will make a parade. Invitations have been extended to the President, General Meade, Mayor Fox, and other distinguished individuals.

Cape May is still crowded. Thousands leave here every Saturday and return in the first train Monday. During that time some are obliged to sleep on the parlor sofas, in fact every available spot is occupied by these pleasure-seekers.

We were visited by a thunder storm last night, but at present it is clearing up and bids fair to be as warm as ever.

F. W. C.

Race for the Queen's Cup.

The result of the great yacht race at New York on Monday, was the triumph of a little craft called the "Magic," which won the Queen's cup. This cup was won in 1851, by the American yacht America, in British waters, and now becomes the property of the New York Yacht Club, who own the "Magic." The second in the race on Monday was Mr. Bennett's yacht Dauntless, who, on this occasion, whipped her ocean adversary badly—the Cambria (English) being far in the rear, and making very poor time. The America was seventh in the list, which, considering the circumstances of her resurrection, is not so bad. The New York Standard thus describes the race of Monday:

DESCRIPTION OF THE CUP.

The Queen's cup—which, by the way, is not a cup, but an ewer of antique pattern, with arabesque ornamentations—weighs 132 ounces, is of pure silver, and is 28 inches high. The pedestal has a diameter of about eight inches. Above that, for three inches, the diameter is but an inch and a half, it then spreads into a bulb of six inches diameter. A couple of inches above this is the main reservoir of the vessel, which spreads to the diameter of a foot, and would hold at least a gallon if there was any bottom to the ewer. Above the main bulb is a neck of about a foot, topped with a spout. A large handle completes the ewer. The only ornaments on the vessel are the six female heads at the points of contact of the six burnished "shields" (for inscriptions) on the main bulb. Around the ewer, above the main bulb, is a circle of arabesque studs. Its cost was 100 guineas.

Altogether it is a very handsome prize, and now the most coveted by yachtsmen of any which could be offered.

THE VICTORIOUS PRINCE.—The Crown Prince of Prussia, Frederick William, who fought Marshall McMahon at Wessenburg, is now in his 39th year. He married the Princess Royal of England, and his eldest son, a young warrior of eleven years, holds several commissions in the Prussian army. We do not read, however, that this princely child picked up any bullets on the banks of the Lauter, or that the veteran soldiers paused in the fight to weep at his intrepidity. Probably if the Crown Prince had seen the dispatch about "Louis and I" from Saarbrucken, he might have made his bulletin to the Queen much better.

RAILROADS IN RUSSIA.—Russia is the only country in the world which now approaches the United States in the extent of railroads being built. Unlike the United States, however, it is obliged to import most of its rails. The Cleveland and Tyne districts alone, in England, are said to have orders from Russia to the amount of £3,000,000 for railway materials of all kinds. The northeastern district is producing railroad material at the rate of 1,700,000 tons a year, and increasing its furnaces, so great is the demand for railroads in construction on the continent of Europe.

Views of General Banks on the European War.

General Banks, who delivered the oration in Boston, on Friday, at the second annual reunion of the Society of the Army and Navy of the Gulf, thus referred to the war in Europe and American neutrality:

Having achieved our work at home, the disturbed condition of Europe offers us an opportunity to re-establish our flag upon the seas of the world. It is not unnatural that efforts should be made to identify Americans with one or the other of the parties to the great contest which blackens the skies of the old world. But Americans owe the parties now engaged in war nothing—neither love nor hate. Our people have no revenges to gratify. Our constitution, as interpreted by the supreme judicial tribunal, makes it impossible for us to acquire territory by war, and we therefore can have no just sympathy with despotic powers who make war for no other purpose. Our duty is now, as heretofore, that of neutrality. If Washington was sustained by the people in rejecting the appeals of France, whose purse and sword had carried us through our struggle for independence, and whose diplomacy secured for us the sympathy of every European State except Portugal, which alone adhered to the cause of Great Britain, surely we shall be justified in maintaining a neutral position between powers which, with indecent haste, recognized the existence of war in the very inception our rebellion, before a shot had been fired or a life had been sacrificed in battle. We should comprehend the nature of the contest before we embark in it as partisians.

It is natural, from the character of our population, the nature of our principles and our origin, that we should sympathize with the Northern States of Europe. In a contest of Denmark, Sweden, Russia, Hungary, Prussia and Switzerland, against Austria, Italy, Spain and France, we could be different. Our views of religion, government, progress, popular rights, would carry us with the North. But the contest in Europe is not now of that character. Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland, Hungary and probably Russia, sympathize less with the northern than the southern leaders in the impending war. Prussia has made implacable enemies of Denmark and Sweden by her rapacity for territorial possessions on the Baltic Sea, and of Austria by her course in Southern Germany. She has alienated Switzerland and alarmed Holland and Belgium by her diplomacy. Every State that borders upon her territory—Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland, Holland, France and Austria—has been converted from a position of neutrallity or friendship to one of dormant or positive hostility.

It is unnecessary for us to become partisians of France, but surely her policy, as it regards intervention with the rights of other States, cannot be more questionable. The absolute supremacy of Prussia in the Baltic sea threatens Denmark and Sweden, and shuts Russia in the Gulf of Finland in the summer as the ice restricts her navy to the harbor Cronstadt in winter. The possession of Holland by Prussia, which is in keeping with her policy, would reduce England to a fourth-rate power. A Prussian king in Spain destroys France and treatens the existence of Italy and Austria. It is not to be supposed that any of the States of Europe will yield to such absolute domination of a single power. Our interest is not with imperial dynasties, but with the people, and the small progressive States of Europe. Our interests are with Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland, Italy, Hungary, Holland and Belgium. Wherever they lead our sympathies may safely follow. But until they make their sign, neutrallity is our line of duty.

I have no word to utter against German unity, nor against Prussia as its leader. I advocate for every nation its natural boundaries, and its necessary outlets to the commerce of the world. I protest against the policy which has maintained the Turk in Christian Europe for three hundred years for the sole purpose of keeping Russia out of the Black and Mediterranean Seas. I would give to Italy its natural capital, Rome. The Danubian Principalities justly belong to Austria, because they are necessary to her autonomy. France, for aught I have to say, might extend her boundaries to the Rhine, and to Denmark should be restored Schleswig and Holstein, of which she was robbed by Prussia and Austria. Spain should have a republic or monarchy, with a President or King chosen from her own people, whichever she pleases. Cuba should have its independence, and the United States a foothold in the Gulf of Mexico. As for England, she has got all and more than belongs to her!

But none of these results require the annihilation of the smaller States of Europe by war. War is waged for other purposes. It is to perpetuate and enlarge the personal governments of the present reigning sovereigns. It will cost the people, if continued, from two to four millions lives and involve the whole of Europe in the general conflagration. And we are invited, in contravention of our principles, to become partisians to this terrible contest. No, our duty lies not in that direction. Let God reign and His will be done. Our interest is for our own country and the principles it represents. Of all governments beneath the sun our own is the best. And the next best is still our own. Let our charity for the wounded and suffering be open-handed as the day, and our prayers be heard for the relief of the enslaved and oppressed everywhere. But our judgment should not be led by the partisans of either camp, nor make us to suffer from the chances of causeless wars.

In one aspect the occasion is fortunate for us. It offers the opportunity for the restoration of American commerce. The saddest thought that casts its shadow upon the mind of an American when in Europe is that the flag of his country is excluded from the seas of the world. Let us pray that out of the trouble of other States may come to us the restoration of commercial power. Not as some have proposed, by allowing other nations to continue the carrying trade under our flag, but by relieving our justly renowned ship-builders from the prohibition which now rests upon their calling in the shape of enormous taxes, and giving to others the privilege of purchasing from foreign nations such ships as cannot be constructed here. Let us work now for this object, and whatever may be the course of events elsewhere, we shall witness as the work in part of our own hands the complete restoration of the peace, prosperity and power of our beloved country, at home and abroad, on the sea and on the land.

THE FENIANS, who have been assumed to be French sympathizers from the public demonstrations in Ireland and the talk of the Irish in this country, now declare in an official document—official as far as any thing emanating from that disintegrated and distracted brotherhood can be official—that they do not pronounce for either France or Prussia. "All our movements," they say, "must depend on those of England. Until she is involved we cannot become engaged. Until it is clear which side she will take, we shall not pronounce for either France or Prussia. Wherever she shall be found, we shall be on the side of her antagonists. But, in any case, we have no anti-German feeling We desire the liberty and unity of Germany, and sympathize with all who love her. Our quarrel is not with Prussia, but with England, and England only." Thus it is that the "nationalities" crop out on all sides among us in spite of American neutral obligations.

Colored Democratic Association of Baltimore.

The Baltimore Sun, of Thursday, says:

This Association met last evening, at headquarters, No. 51 Holliday st. There was a large attendance of members from the fifteenth, fifth, ninth and twentieth wards. The following officers were elected for the fifteenth ward: Thomas Sorrell, president; vice-president, James Ellis; for the fifth ward, Wm. Freeman, president; vice-president, Geo. Gilliard. The President of the Association, Jonathan Waters, stated that he expected in the coming election that the colored Democrats of Maryland would cast as many votes for the Democratic nominee as the colored Republicans would cast for their candidate. The colored men of Maryland were commencing to see that all colored men were not bound to be Republicans. The committee appointed to procure a hall for colored Democrats stated that they had secured a hall at 37 North street, which, on and after Tuesday next, will be the headquarters of the colored Democrats of Maryland, after which the meeting adjourned to meet on Thursday evening next, at their new hall, 37 North street.

The Convocation at Kent Island.

The Central Convocation of the Diocese of Easton met at Christ Church, Kent Island on Wednesday, Aug. 3, and continued in session until Friday afternoon. There were present of the clergy, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Lay, and Rev. Messrs. Barber, president, Dashiell, Bryan, Lance, Mitchell, Green, Thompson and Watson, and Rev. Messrs. Southgate, Fesse, Goodwin, and Rose, visitors, of the laity, Messrs. Legg, Newnam, Hall, Haddaway, of St. Michaels, Goldsborough, Haddaway, of Whitemarsh, and Laird.

Mr. P. D. Laird, of Cambridge, was appointed Secretary pro tem. The opening sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Southgate, of St. Ann's, Annapolis.

At the afternoon session the topic of Domestic Piety, was discussed by Rev. Messrs. Barber, Dashiell and Green, and Wm. Goldsbosough, jr. In the evening, Rev. E. H. C. Goodwin, of Chestertown, preached at the village of Stevensville. The sermon on Thursday was preached by Rev. Dr. James L. Bryan, of Cambridge, and the discussion in the afternoon on the Holy rite of Confirmation was participated in by the Bishop, Rev. Messrs. Goodwin, Watson, Lance, Barber, and Rose, and Mr. Laird.

On Friday morning the sermon was preached by Rev. James A. Mitchell, of Whitemarsh, and the discussion in the afternoon on Conversion by the clergy generally.

The following additional article of the Constitution was adopted: "Article VIII. Any proposition for the amendment of this Constitution shall be presented in writing at one meeting of the Convention, and acted upon at the next.

The time for holding the Easter meeting was changed to the 2d Wednesday after Easter.

The next meeting of the Convocation will be held at Christ Church, Cambridge, on the last Wednesday in November.—*Easton Star.*

BONAPARTE AND HOHENZOLLERN.—The connection between the Bonapartes and the Hohenzollerns constitutes an historical point of interest at this time. The first consul, with the object of recompensing Murat for his services, bestowed on him the hand of his sister, Caroline Bonaparte, Murat being at the time a widower and a father. While yet a lieutenant of chasseurs, he had married, and a daughter had been born to him in January, 1793. From this daughter, Marie Antionette Murat, born seven years before her father's alliance with the Bonapartes, Prince Lepold is descended. "Murat," says the Pall Mall Gazettee, "hardly ever noticed this child, who, in 1808, when only fifteen years old, married the son of the prince of Hohenzollern, who taken prisoner at Ulm, became her father's friend."

CANADA LEFT TO HERSELF.—According to a Quebec correspondent of the New York Herald the British armaments in Canada are being removed, and the 14,000 British soldiers are to be sent home. England turns over her barracks, magazines, fortifications, &c., to Canada, which is expected hereafter to defend herself. The noon gun from the fortress of Kingston, which has never failed to salute the meridian sun since 1812, was discontinued on the 4th instant. It is supposed that England, believing Canada untenable for defense by any military force she can spare in that direction, does not think it worth while to incur longer an unnecessary outlay.

Belgium, a little kingdom of 11,382 square miles—about the size of Maryland—gives comfortable support to over 5,000,000 people, or about 500 to the square mile.

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT.—White—$1.55.
Red—$1.40@1.55.
CORN.—White—1.12@1.16. Yellow 1.05@1.06.
OATS—43@46 cents.

FOR SALE.

A VERY FINE LARGE NEW WAGON, with Shifting Bodies, for Farm and Peaches, will hold 100 Baskets of Peaches and 100 bushels of Wheat. Peach Rigging will be sold separate if desired. Apply at once to
C. H. BAKER,
Aug. 13—tf. Executor of W. T. Baker.

THE ONLY RELIABLE Strawberry Plant.

100,000 WILSON ALBANY, for Sale at $2 per thousand.
JOSEPH TURNER,
Aug. 13—tf. Still Pond P. O.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell at PUBLIC SALE,
On Thursday, the 25th of August,
at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the "New Design" Farm, near Fairlee Mills,
1 Pair of Mules & 1 Yoke of Oxen,
all excellent workers and large size.
GEORGE S. DIEHL.
August 13, 1870—tds.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS OF KENT COUNTY.
CHESTERTOWN, Aug 5th, 1870.
An Examination of applicants for employment as Teachers in the Public Schools of Kent county, will be held in the School Room, (lately Miss Potter's,) in Chestertown, on
TUESDAY, AUGUST 30th, 1870,
at 10 o'clock, A. M. All interested will please attend punctually.
The Schools will not open till *MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5th.*
By order of the Board,
HOWARD MEEKS,
Aug. 13, 1870—tdex. Examiner.

VENDUE.

BY Virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Kent County, the undersigned will offer at Public Sale, on
WEDNESDAY, 24th of AUGUST,
at his late residence, at 10 o'clock, A. M., all the Personal Estate of the late William T. Baker, consisting of;
Eight head of Horses, some fine roadsters, and one very
HANDSOME COLT, 3 YEARS OLD;
1 Yoke of LARGE OXEN,
ONE LARGE ROAN BULL,
three years old, of superior Stock, quiet and gentle;
16 Superior Milch Cows,
Several beautiful Heifers,
Very Fine LARGE HOGS and several SUPERIOR BROOD SOWS.
ONE NEW FARM WAGON,
With Peach Rigging,
that will carry 100 Baskets of Peaches, one of the best wagons ever made in the county; also, another FARM WAGON:
Carts, Machines, Clover Huller, Drill, Rake, Mower, Reaper, Horse Power, Plows, Cultivators, Harrows, &c., &c.
A large lot of
GOOD CLOVER HAY,
HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE.
THE TERMS OF SALE
As prescribed by the Court are—Are a credit on all sums of and over Twenty Dollars, of six months, with approved security.
No property to be removed till the terms are complied with.
C. H. BAKER,
Executor of W. T. Baker.
August 13, 1870—tds.

BRIDGE STREET Wood Yard.

THE undersigned intending to keep constantly on hand and for sale HICKORY, OAK and PINE WOOD, *Sawed and Split,* therefore solicits all persons to give him a call.
As he has employed Mr. B. B. Wroth to superintend the Yard, all orders left with him will certainly meet with prompt attention. Mr. Wroth needs no recommendation from me as the community know him to be strictly an honest and upright man.
Wood sawed, or not, just as it suits, either small or large quantities, and delivered free of extra charge.
Wood Yard corner of Bridge and Queen streets. S. S. USILTON.
N. B.—Wood wanted at the Yard, and the highest price paid. S. S. U.
August 13, 1870—1m.

B. B. PERKINS & SON

ARE SELLING THEIR *ENTIRE STOCK!*
AT THE NET COST,
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.

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. N. BEASTEN,
Aug. 6—3t. Locust Grove, Md.

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.

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 SALE, 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.

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.

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.

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

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.

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 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.

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.*

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.*

Peach Box Slats and Heads.

JUST RECEIVED a large lot of *PEACH BOX STUFF.*
Also, keep on hand a lot of **Boxes** made up. WM. VANNORT.
July 2, 1870—tf.

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