THE Chestetown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, August 20, 1870.

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

PRIMARY MEETINGS.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONSERVATIVE VOTERS of Kent County are requested to meet in their respective Election Districts at the usual places for holding Primary Meetings, on

Saturday, the 3d day of September next,

at 3 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of selecting Delegates to assemble in County Convention, to be held in Chestertown, on

Tuesday, the 6th day of September

thereafter, for the purpose of sending Delegates to represent Kent county in the Congressional Convention to be held at Cambridge on Thursday, the 15th day of September, 1870.

By order of the State Central Committee.

JAMES A. PEARCE,
RICHARD C. JOHNSON,
RICHARD W. JONES.

August 20, 1870.

The Fall Campaign.

The State Central Committee for this County have issued their call for Primary Meetings on Saturday, the third of September, in the several districts, to select delegates to meet in County Convention on the following Tuesday, for the purpose of sending delegates to assist in nominating a candidate for this Congressional District. Believing as we do and have frequently argued in our columns, that the primary meetings are as important, and where majorities are decided more so than the election itself, we earnestly recommend the attendance of every Democratic Conservative voter, not for the purpose of advancing the interest of any particular individuals, but to see that they are intelligently and impartially represented. The selection of a proper Representative in Congress is always an important duty; at this particular time it is of vital importance. Necessity requires that the candidate selected should command the confidence and united support of the Democratic Conservative party. All merely personal and selfish considerations should be lost sight of for the general good, and a united harmonious vote. Harmony and union insures victory, and not for this time alone, but it assures the utter demoralization of the Radical ranks, which have been galvanized into new life by the recently enfranchized voters. It is desirable that our County should be represented in the Convention by intelligent gentlemen, perfectly untrammeled, that after a full interchange of views with the representatives of the other counties, the very best man may be selected. No faithful servant should be discarded to advance the claims of any other individual or section, nor on the other hand should any individual or mere precedent of party usage stand in the way of a more desirable selection. The claims of no individual are paramount to the assured unity and harmony of the party and the consequent certain success at the polls.

If the dignified and intelligent gentleman who represented us in the last Congress should be renominated we have no reason to suppose that he will not receive the hearty and united vote of this County. Should the Convention in its impartial wisdom determine that the general good demands some other standard-bearer, Kent believes that no truer and more earnest advocate of his election, than the present incumbent, will be found in the Democratic ranks.

We urge a full attendance at the primary meetings in another view. There has been no attempt at organization in our County, and although these meetings are called for a special purpose, we believe it is desirable that they take some steps to thoroughly organize the party in the County. This can be done by the several districts themselves, or by the County Convention, or, better, by both. There are matters to be looked after which can only be effectually done by organized effort.

We urge a full attendance and an earnest, unselfish interest in their proceedings.

The Best Yet.

George E. Perine, the best Engraver on Steel this country ever produced, has been a long time engaged on a 19x24 Portrait on steel of M. M. ("Brick") Pomeroy, which will be the best and most elaborate work of Art of the kind ever made in America. It will be printed on heavy plate paper for framing, and will rank with the choicest Art work of the world. The price of the engraving will be $2.00—very low for so fine a work.—C. P. Sykes, P. O. Box 5217, New York City, Publisher of Pomeroy's Democrat, offers one of these beautiful Pictures as a premium for three new subscriptions to that paper, at regular rates, ($2.50) received at the office in New York City, before the first day of December, when the engraving will be ready to be sent out, by mail, wrapped on a roller, prepaid.

We shall soon see how looks the man who writes Sense and Nonsense; political and descriptive articles, and those strangely beautiful Saturday Night Chapters.

The Cincinnati Inquirer advises anybody in want of fun to go to the German gardens about eleven o'clock at night and shout "Viva la France."

The Radical Party and the Colored Voters.

The following letter was written by a colored man now living in Baltimore city, but a former resident of Richmond, where he was both well and respectably known.

BALTIMORE, August 9, 1870.

Raleigh T. Daniel, Esq., Chairman of the State Conservative Executive Committee:

I take the liberty to address you this letter for the purpose of replying to false statements which I understand have been circulated in Virginia to the effect that I have changed my politics from Conservative to Radical. When I left the city of Richmond I desired to have nothing more to do with political matters, but the false reports to which I have referred compel me to reply to those mischievous men of my own race who are doing all they can to drive men of their own color from them. I do not wish my old friends in Virginia to be misled by these reports. I trust that I considered maturely my political position before adopting it, and where I stood when calling upon the colored people in the Richmond Theatre to hear your views and those of Colonel Marmaduke Johnson and other Conservative gentlemen, there I stand now, as none know better than those who are trying to injure the Conservative cause and to injure me by such reports as the above.

I would like those who have slandered me in this respect to explain what new events have occurred since the period referred to to make any intelligent colored Conservative abandon his principles and go over to the Radical party. Mr. Daniel, we are not an educated people. Few books have been opened to us except the great book of human nature. That book confirms what the Bible has said, that we must judge men by their fruits. What fruits have the Radical party brought forth since the theatre meeting that we should put any more faith in them now than before? We have sense enough to see that they are using us only to place themselves in power, and it is an insult to the intelligence of our whole race that they expect thus to use it, and to be permitted to use it, and not even be suspected as having any other motive than our good and happiness.

I have always believed, and still believe, that the white men of the South, among whom the colored men were raised, are better friends of the colored men than strangers, who know nothing of their ways and habits, and who believe that, in reality, they have become debased and degraded below the level of human beings. All their dealings, personal and political, with the colored men, proceed upon the theory that we are in reality an inferior type of humanity; that we are unable (as, in fact, we too often are) to compete with them in intelligence and cunning; that we can be made political slaves of, and even then not receives as much for it as we did in the old days of personal slavery. I ask any respectable colored man if one of our race in a thousand receives as much from his Radical masters as he used to do from his old masters, or if he gets any pay for voting for them to office except soft, hypocritical words, that cost nothing and mean nothing?

They tell us we owe to the Republican party our freedom, as if none of us had learned enough since the war to discover that our freedom was a "war measure," brought about by the providence of God, through the necessities of the Federal Government, and that we should never have had it if the men whose fathers first sold our fathers to the Southern people had found it to their advantage to keep us in bondage. I appreciate that freedom as much as any man. I thank God, and Him alone, for it. I will never part with it any more than men of any other race will part with their political privileges.—But when a whining cheat informs me that he has got fortune for me, which came to me by the will of God, and charges me a hundred per cent. for the information, I have the right to look upon him as an impudent rascal and knave. That is just what the Radicals have been doing.

I believe it is the true interest of the whites and colored of the South to be friends—political and personal friends—for we are all afloat in a common vessel, and if we get to quarreling she is sure to capsize and go down with both. They were born on the same soil, raised there, live there now, and expect to die there. Whatever increases the prosperity of one increases the prosperity of the other. We know the whites of the South, and that whatever they intend they speak out, and have no sly, secret, underhand purposes. I, for my part, have confidence in them, and if they betray me it will be the first time. I intend to go with the whites of my own native land, and I advise my colored friends that their only hope and safety in the future is to do the same. This is the best and only way to secure the rights of all and to preserve the Union, for the purpose of saving which, and not on their own account, my own race was liberated.

I am, sir, with true respect,

SOLON JOHNSON.

Details of the Battle at Metz.

The following official dispatch, dated the 15th, about four o'clock in the afternoon, is made public:

Our advance finding themselves before Metz, and believing the enemy, who were encamped under the walls, about to retreat, Gen. Galtz's brigade was ordered to attack the rear guard of Marshal Bazaine's corps. A violent combat ensued.

The second brigade then advanced under Ostersacken, and immediately the divisions of Generals Kamencke and Wrongel participated, driving the enemy at all points. Meanwhile the French General L' Admirault, endeavored to flank the First Corps, but was attacked by the reserve, which advanced with drums beating under General Manteuffel.

The enemy was splendidly repulsed and driven into the fortress. Many were captured. Our troops advanced to Belluroix and Borney, within range of the forts.—This morning the King made a reconnoissance on the field of battle visiting the advanced posts to insure the transportation of the wounded, French and Prussians alike, to a point above Rouke, on the right of the Moselle. From this point the enemy was invisible from clouds of dust.—We infer, therefore, that the main body has departed.

ANNIHILATION OF M'MAHON'S ZOUAVES.

LONDON, August 16th.—The following letter from General Boeher, commanding the Zouaves of Marshal McMahon's division, tells the story of the demolition of those fine soldiers:

Saverne, Aug. 8.—Let us thank God, who has preserved me from the most terrible of dangers it is a soldier's fate to encounter.

It is a miracle I am still alive without a scratch and in perfect health, but my heart is broken. I am overwhelmed with grief at the fate of my poor officers, my poor soldiers. I dare not tell you how many I have lost; it would grieve you too much. Later, I shall know the names of those you knew and loved, but will never see you again. The gallant fellows fought like lions and heroes. Out of sixty-five officers, forty-seven were killed, wounded and missing. At 7 o'clock in the morning they were full of life and ardor—now, all are killed. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon my unfortunate Lieutenant Colonel Desbortles was wounded by my side. A bullet entered his abdomen, which was discharged but a few yards distant. He was able to squeeze my hand as he was carried off the field, but he has probably died before this in a Prussian ambulance.

Two chefs de battalion were shot dead, and a third one is either dead or a prisoner. Saint Sauvenux was wounded badly; but very little hope is entertained for his recovery. I had him taken from the field in an ambulance. A bullet went through his chest. He behaved splendidly. Pierron was shot dead. I have but five captains here out of thirty; the others are in Heaven.

All of my adjutants and most all of my sergeant majors shared the fate of the pioneers. Better or more gallant men never breathed. But five are left. Two who were left with the baggage were either sabered or taken prisoners. My horses were also captured. My poor black charger was killed under General Saureur, to whom I lent him, his horse having been killed early in the action.

Out of all I had all that remain are the clothes I wear and seventy-five francs in my pocket. My baggage, with that of the Marshal, has been taken I don't care for that. I cannot help crying inwardly when I think of all those I have lost. We fought like lions—35,000 against 100,000. The enemy surrounded us on all sides. General Colorn was killed.—Robert de Vogue was killed, and Alfred de Gramont, the Duke's brother, lost an arm.

Other corps suffered almost as much as our own. McMahon behaved splendidly, and did all that any man could do, but he had not men enough. He was unable to cope with 100,000 men, with three times more artillery than he had; nevertheless we inflicted heavy loss on the enemy, and that doubtless was the reason we were not more vigorously pursued. Had such been the case the disaster would have been fearful.

It is bad enough as it is. The battle begun at half-past seven o'clock. After night there was a pouring rain, in which we had to stand without tents or fire, or lie down in mud. During the day we had marched seventy kilometres from the battle-field to Saverne; the last thirty-six kilometres were got over during the night pell-mell, and without stopping or sleeping.

War is a fearful scourge. We are doomed to forced inaction. We have but 500 or 600 zouaves, without knapsacks, tents, clothes or food, but we have arms and do not complain. We are without officers and non-commissioned officers, and cannot be sent into action. It is probable we will be sent to Strasbourg to reform. Our regimental chests, from all accounts, have been taken.

The Blunders of the French.

The New York Tribune reviews the short and eventful campaign of the Prussians and the French up to this time, in which the editor presents the blunders of the French commanders as follows:

It is only two weeks since the war opened in earnest, and in that brief time the superior generalship of the Prussians has been shown as clearly as their superior numbers. The French had a much shorter line of march than the Germans; their organization was supposed to be marvellously complete; yet the Prussians were on the border before them, and the road to Berlin was blockaded almost in a single night. It was only by the grossest mismanagement that the Crown Prince was permitted to seize the advantage of the first move, and throw all the distress of the war upon French territory. This was the first fault of the campaign. Supposing the Prussians meant to assume the offensive, the point towards which their chief efforts would naturally be directed was the plain of Alsace, on the French right. Nevertheless, the French allowed themselves to be surprised at this critical point, allowed a division or so to be overpowered by a whole army, and then, drawing reinforcements from their centre, in the hope of recovering the lost ground, allowed two corps to be crushed, cut off from the main body, and driven away to the south. This was the second fault.—The result was what anybody might have forseen. The whole line was rolled up and pushed out of position, and the northeastern frontier was thrown open to the invader.

The Emperor next formed his line between Metz and Nancy, at right angles to his former position, and awaited a fresh attack. But all this while his right wing under McMahon was still cut off, and the Prussians boldly marched into the gap between the French right and center, not only completing the separation between McMahon and Bazaine, but threatening the communications of both of them with Paris. Here Napoleon committed his third fault, and the indignation of the French became so violent that the command was taken away from the Emperor and given to Bazaine. There was no choice now but to abandon the line of the Moselle, and the next fault was that instead of retreating as soon as it became evident the position was to be turned, the French waited until their enemy had actually seized the crossings of the river and penetrated miles into their rear.—Then of course they had to execute a flank march in the face of a victorious enemy, and the result was what anybody might have foretold; the Prussians fell upon them with terrible fury when they were half-across the river, and a two days' battle ensued, whose results are not yet fully known.

The Prussian Soldiers.

[Berlin Correspondence London Standard.]

It is impossible to conceive finer bodies of men than those which daily arrive in Prussia to join their regiments. They belong to the first reserve, and all between the ages of 23 and 28. A very large number of them wear the decoration they wore in the Austrian war, and all are trained soldiers. As the trains arrive they are met by a small party of soldiers, and the men are escorted to the barracks of the corps to which they belong. Here they are furnished with their uniforms, kits and arms, are ready in half an hour to take their place in the ranks. Nothing can exceed the order and regularity with which everything proceeds. To the great credit of the Prussian soldier, I can state that since my arrival in the country I have not seen a single man in uniform the worse for liquor. Glory indirectly makes a man more thirsty than does patriotism. It is at a crisis like the present that the full value of the Prussian military system is evident. The whole of the regiments belong to various localities, from which they are exclusively raised. Each regiment of the line has a regiment of reserve composed exclusively of the men who have served their time in that regiment. Consequently when the reserve is, as at present, called in, every man finds himself among friends. By his side is his younger brother, around him are his neighbors. He is at home at once, and has besides every incentive to distinguish himself in action, for he knows that his neighbors are looking on, and that every deed of daring will be noted and told at home. It would be difficult to imagine any system so calculated to make heroes. In regiments raised like those of England, the local connection exists only in name, and a soldier can scarcely hope that his deeds of bravery in the field will become the common talk of his neighbors and townspeople, and that the girl he loves will look with pride upon him as the acknowledged hero of the locality. Of course, under our present voluntary system this could not be carried out in England; but when the time comes that our long-talked of reserve is to become a reality, it is to be hoped that this important feature of the Prussian system will not be lost sight of.

From the Balt. Gazette of Thursday last.

"Good old Hugh Lennox Bond—he is high over all and blest for evermore!" Such was the fervid ejaculation of a negro orator here the other night who wanted the "good old" soul sent to Congress, on the ground that he is a man of "principle," who has a "regard for the rights of humanity, without regard to sect or faction." An audience which could listen to this astounding proposition with grave faces could swallow anything, and accordingly Messrs. Adam E. King and Archibald Stirling, who followed Judge Bond's panegyrist, proceeded to enlarge upon a kindred theme, and to show that the whole Radical party was also good and old, like Judge Bond, and moved, like him, by a tender regard for the rights of humanity. They treated the motley assemblage to the effete balderdash about the bullet and the ballot, which their party had placed in the hands of the blacks, out of a pure respect for the "equal rights" of all men. If the negroes are really senseless enough to accept the assertions and protestations of their white flatterers, then they are even less fitted to vote intelligently than we ever supposed them to be. They must be, indeed, grossly ignorant of the political history of the times if they do not recognize in all such statements the most transparent and shameless falsehoods that the impudence of politicians ever devised. Can it be possible that there is a black man in Maryland who does not know that his enfranchisement was intended by the Government as a hostile blow against the South, and not as a boon to him; that the musket was placed in his hands simply because the Administration at Washington stood in dire need of soldiers; that he was called on to vote simply because, in the language of a late Radical leader, "numbers and not intelligence" were wanted to sustain the supremacy of that faction? It is a familiar fact that the "good old" Judge, only a few years before the war, labored heart and soul for the disruption of the Christian denomination to which he belonged, because his Northern brethren would not abstain from discussing the slavery question. There is not a Radical journal in the State which did not protest in the beginning of the war against any interference on the part of the Government with the institutions of the South; which did not later revolt against the suggestion of arming the negroes, and which did not indignantly reject as a Democratic "slander" the idea that under any state of circumstances the right of suffrage would ever be conferred upon the black man. The mean necessities of the Radical faction which impelled it to trample upon the rights of the white man, to overthrow the Constitution and to rule the States through military despotism, these and these alone are what drove it to such measures as the enfranchisement of the negro and his subsequent transformation into a soldier and a citizen. It can scarcely be that there is one among the whole colored population of this city so stupid as not to know and comprehend these indisputable facts. Had they the shrewdness and sensitiveness which their new and loving allies are now fond of attributing to them, the negroes would resent as an insult the assumption that they are under a debt of gratitude to "good old Hugh Lennox Bond," or are in any way beholden to the humanity or principle of the Radical party.

PRESIDENT GRANT SUED FOR THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS.—Col. Wm. H. Stark yesterday commenced suit in the Circuit Court of St. Louis county against President U. S. Grant for $3,000 damages, alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiff under the following circumstances: Col. Stark was the owner of a fine and fast pacing horse, known as Wyandotte Chief. This animal was in pasture with a horse alleged to have belonged to Gen. Grant, (it has heretofore been stated that Captain C. W. Ford was the owner,) and the General's horse kicked the Chief, breaking his leg. Every effort was made to cure the fracture, eminent surgeons being engaged, but the horse died in consequence of the kick. Notice of the commencement of the suit was served on the President last evening by one of the sheriff's deputies.—*St. Louis Democrat, August 12*

MARRIED.

COOK—ALDRIDGE.—On the 11th inst., by Rev. J. S. Cook, B. E. COOK of Church Hill, Md., son of the officiating Minister, to Miss LIDIE J., daughter of F. Aldridge, Esq., of Chestertown, Md.

DIED.

HOLLYDAY.—In Queen Anne's county, at the residence of Dr. C. C. Harper, on the 5th inst., ALICE COX, infant daughter of George T. and Ellie B. Hollyday, aged 4 months. "The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away, blessed be His Holy name." [Baltimore papers and Centreville Observer please copy.

SOLUBLE

SEA ISLAND GUANO,

FROM NAVASSA ISLAND, CARIBBEAN SEA.

RICH IN AMMONIA,

SOLUBLE PHOSPHATES AND ALKALINE SALTS;

A Perfect and Highly Concentrated Guano. For sale by L. A. THOMAS.

August 20, 1870—4t.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS to the Board of School Commissioners of Kent County will be received to fill *Six Free Scholarships* in St. John's College, at Annapolis, from this date to the 27th of September next. The cost to the pupils is their board.

Direct to

HOWARD MEEKS,
Sec. Board School Commissioners
Aug. 20, 1870. of Kent Co.

PEACH BOXES

DELIVERED any where on the water courses, at 16 cts. apiece in lots of 500 or more, or at Betterton in lots of any number.

Also on hand, and for sale as cheap as they can be had any where in the State, 500,000 LATHS.

Parties wanting either of the above, or the Box material, or Boxes of any particular size or style, will find it to their interest to call at Betterton, or send their orders to

JOSEPH TURNER,
Still Pond P. O.

Betterton, August 20, 1870—tf.

FOR SALE.



A good Brood Mare, thought to be with foal now; 5 years old, 16¼ hands high, built in proportion, works kind anywhere, with a fine colt by her side, said to be by a renowned trotting horse. Good reasons given for selling. Would exchange for Cattle.

Call on A. J. HYNSON,
Aug. 20—3t* Near Chestertown

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. 22, 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.

☞ 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.

RETURNING—Leave Townsend at 5 P. M.—arrive at Kennedyville at about 6:15 P. M., stopping at all intermediate stations for passengers.

The Baggage car will be run with this train in which persons can take passage.

By this arrangement persons can come from all points on the Delaware Railroad and Branches South of Townsend, through to Kennedyville, the same day.

J. B. WINGATE,
Chief Engineer and Superintendent.
August 20, 1870—tf.

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 9 o'clock A. M., for Chestertown, stopping at Gray's Inn Creek, Quaker Neck, Booker's and Rolph's. *Returning*, leave Chestertown daily at 4 P. M., stopping at Rolph's, Booker's, Quaker Neck, Corsica 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 20, 1870. Agent.

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.

Baltimore Grain Market,

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT.—White—$1.50@1.60. Red—$1.40@1.70.
CORN.—White—95@1.10. Yellow 1.05.
OATS—45@48 cents.

The Great Medical Discovery!

DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA

VINEGAR BITTERS,

Hundreds of Thousands

Bear testimony to their wonderful Curative Effects.

WHAT ARE THEY?



THEY ARE NOT A VILE

FANCY DRINK,

Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits, and Refuse Liquors, doctored, spiced, and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter, and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters, according to directions, and remain long unwell.

$100 will be given for an incurable case, providing the bones are not destroyed by mineral poisons or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, and Gout; Dyspepsia or Indigestion; Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

They invigorate the stomach, and stimulate the torpid liver and bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Copious Discharges of Urine, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms which are the offsprings of Dyspepsia, are cured by these Bitters.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the Skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.

PIN, TAPE, and other WORMS, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed.

For full directions, read carefully the circular around each bottle, printed in four languages—English, German, French, and Spanish.

J. WALKER, 32 & 34 Commerce Street, N. Y. Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and General Agents, San Francisco, California, and 32 and 34 Commerce St., N. Y.

☞ SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

August 20, 1870—6m.

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.

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—t4ex. Examiner.

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.

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.

BALLARD'S CHAMPION SHOE,

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

Call and examine the Shoe and get a descriptive circular. For sale by

JOHN W. COLLINS,
Dealer in Boots, Shoes, &c., &c.
Chestertown, July 16, 1870—tf.

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

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. Slam & 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.*

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. 10 South St., (2d Floor,)

July 30—3m. Baltimore, Md.

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