THE
Chestetown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, September 24, 1870.

FOR CONGRESS,
COL. SAM. HAMBLETON,
Of Talbot.

ELECTION DAY—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8TH.

MISDATED.—Mistakes will sometimes occur, and for the first time since the Transcript has been issued a mistake has been made in the date upon the first page.

IT is of the highest importance that every Democratic Conservative voter should deposit his vote at the coming Congressional election, and to enable them to do this they must first have their names placed on the registration list. Those who have failed during this week will have a final opportunity, for two days, commencing on the fourth Monday in October. Previous to that time a careful canvass of each School District should be made, and the name of every white man who is not registered ascertained, and he should be urged to qualify himself as a voter.

The novelty of exercising the elective franchise for the first time on the part of the blacks, added to the industry and zeal of their white office-seekers, will secure every available black vote. It can hardly be that white men will place so little value upon their right of suffraged in this issue, as to absent themselves from the polls; but we know that it is contrary to the nature of many men to reflect upon the importance of political matters. Affairs of government, like matters of the Church, are too frequently thrust entirely out of view for what are deemed the more important personal and pecuniary interests of the individual. We must have in every School District a capable and reliable committee who will ferret out all such disinterested voters, and properly place before them the vital necessity of a lively interest in the coming election. We must use perseverance industry to secure the polling of the entire white man's vote; and then, if beaten, there will be no regrets for lack of duty to ourselves and our State.

IMMIGRATION.—The Monthly Report of the Bureau of Statistics exhibits the total number of immigrants arrived in the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, and their nationalities; from which it appears that we received from Great Britain 63,369 males and 40,316females, total 103,685; from Ireland 31,414 males and 25,582 females, total 56,996; from the German States 73,027 males and 49,621 females, total 122,648; from Sweden and Norway 16,-309 males and 10,350 females, total 26,-659; British North American Possessions 22,720 males and 17,683 females, total 40,403; China 14,624 males and 1,116 females, total 15,740. The whole number of immigrants, including other nationalities, was 387,097.

THE GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL which was opened in the city of New York on the 24th of August last, is said to be the largest in the country. Three hundred men have been daily over two years in its construction. It is situated on the West side of Broadway between Amity and Bleecker streets, and was formerly the site of the Lafarge House. It fronts 173 feet on Broadway and has a depth of 200 feet through to Mercer street. Cost of the building and ground, $1,500,000; cost of furnishing $500,000. It is ten stories high averaging twelve feet to the story, has 650 rooms, and will accommodate 1500 guests. Seven acres of carpeting cover its rooms and halls.

Dr. Hitchcock's New and Complete Analysis of the Bible.

Mr. JAS. E. GIFFIN, the agent for the sale of this valuable work is now calling upon the citizens of this county for subscriptions.

It comprises the whole Bible printed in an order of subjects and made easy of reference by an Index of verses, a Concordance of subjects, and Cruden's complete Concordance of words. It contains, besides, a Pronouncing Dictionary, an Interpreting Dictionary of Proper Names, a Table of Scripture Weights, Measures and Coins, with Maps and other useful material, Every one who wishes to be well instructed in the scripture himself, or to instruct others in their sacred contents should possess a copy. It will be found a most useful aid to all clergymen, students of Theology and Sunday School teachers. It has received the endorsement of the most eminent Divines and Scholars in the country.

☞ In the census reports of the 4th, 5th, 6th and 9th districts of Cecil county we are struck with the small number of negroes. In the 4th district, out of a population of 2219, there are but 114 negroes of all ages; 5th district, population 3646, negroes 315; 6th dist., population 2621, negroes 129; 9th dist., population 1564, negroes 87.

THE Maryland Agricultural Show commences on Tuesday next.

THE Democratic Congressional Convention which assembled at Cambridge on Thursday of last week, unanimously renominated the Hon. Samuel Hambleton of Talbot.

On motion of Dr. G. W. Goldsborough, Dr. G. W. Goldsborough, John H. Handy and James A. Pearce, Esqs., were constituted a committee to inform Hon. Samuel Hambleton of his unanimous nomination.

Messrs. I. C. W. Powell, of Talbot, John C. Handy, James A. Pearce, Wm. Henry Legg, of Queen Anne's, and Daniel M. Henry, of Dorchester, then addressed the convention, each in eloquent terms.

The warmest fraternal feeling and great enthusiasm prevailed throughout the proceedings of the convention.

Republicanism in England.

A special correspondent of the *World* sends to it the following account of an immense Republican meeting in London on Monday night. We copy it as showing the strength of the growing spirit of anti-monarchism in England, as well as all over the continent of Europe:

The Democratic demonstration of the people of London to-night, in Trafalgar square, is one of the greatest popular assemblages ever seen in the British capital. For nearly two hours the streets leading to Clerkenwell, Bethnal Green and Holborn were alive with the successive processions of the working men's societies and the Democratic associations of the metropolis. Each body of men as it advanced along the crowded thoroughfares preceded by bands of music and illuminated by torches and transparencies, was followed by repeated cheers from the people who thronged the sidewalks. Many houses and shops on the line of processions were illuminated, and from the windows of many others depended in the gaslight the flags of France, England and America. I counted no fewer than thirty American flags displayed along the Strand between Somerset House and Trafalgar square — By eight o'clock Trafalgar square was one dense mass of people from the front of the National Academy to around the statute of King Charles, and the panorama of the swaying and shouting multitude, with the blazing torches, the illuminated lanterns, and the banners rising and falling in the splendor shed over the scene by the calcium lights disposed about the Nelson monument, was picturesque and imposing in the highest degree.

Perfect order prevailed along the route of the processions and throughout the proceedings of the evening, and the police were simple spectators of the unusual scene. The banners borne by the societies were inscribed with mottoes proclaiming the great doctrines of liberty, equality and fraternity. One in particular, carried by a society from Hackney, on which was inscribed, "The United States of Europe greet the United States of America with peace on earth to men of good will," was hailed with rapturous and repeated cheers. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Merriman, who made an effective speech, in the course of which he alluded to the fact that, while the London press ridicule and slight that Republican movement in England to which their own daily denunciations of the worthlessness of the royal family give constant encouragement and strength, the American press, three thousand miles away, recognize its importance and lend it the moral support of a generous sympathy, as the American Republic lends it the price of support of a glorious and successful example. These remarks were received with a perfect tempest of cheers for the United States.

A spirited address to the Republic of France was adopted, in which it is declared that the monarchs of Germany prosecute the war now against Republicanism and not against France, and that in so doing they are guilty of a great crime against liberty and humanity, against the people of Germany as well against the people of France. The address tells the people of France that the English people have demanded, demand, and will not cease to demand the recognition of the Republic in France until they shall have wrung compliance with their will from a vascillating and cowardly Ministry. The "Marseillaise" was sung with tremendous effect.—The resolutions of the meeting were wholly friendly to the German people, but very bitter against the German princess, as one of the resolutions expressed it, who abuse the confidence of Germany, as well as against the not less German princes who thwart the freedom of England.

The Secretary of the meeting announced that the number of addresses in favor of peace now circulating among the working classes of England reached nearly one hundred thousand, and that they had already received the adhesion of nearly three millions of workingmen. It was repeatedly declared that the workingmen of England honored the people of Germany for their patriotism and gallantry in repelling the assault of the Napoleonic dynasty upon their country; but they implored them to beware of suffering themselves to be led by their own passions into a fratricidal conflict with another great people by whom that dynasty had now been repudiated.

The two dominant ideas of the demonstration were that the war must cease and that the Republic must be sustained.—The demonstration increased continually in numbers and in enthusiasm, and just before the adjournment the excitement was carried to fever heat by the arrival of another procession from Mile End, hearing between the flags of France and the United States a huge banner surmounted by a cap of liberty and inscribed in golden letters with the simple words, "The Republic."

It is universally admitted that no such demonstration has ever before been seen in London, and, whatever may be said or left unsaid by the London journals to belittle and to misrepresent it, it is considered by thinking men here to be the beginning of a political change for which the Government of Mr. Gladstone has prepared the way, and by which it will be swept out of power if it fails to accept and to assist it.

It was announced that a national association of workingmen had been formed in the interests of European peace; that an agitation in favor of arbitration in the stead of war would be begun and carried on throughout England, and that demonstrations would be prepared before the assembling of Parliament, to which Parliament and the Government would be compelled to give heed.

War News from Europe.

Several indefinite dispatches have been published since Monday concerning a severe battle fought on that day not far from Paris, in which the Prussians were defeated with great slaughter. It seems, according to a Tours letter, that the fight occurred at Vissoux, a small hamlet "buried in woods" on the line of the Orleans road. The Prussian column, 30,000 strong, advancing frem Corbeil, was encountered by a French force of about equal number, posted in the most advantageous positions and with a formidable artillery. The engagement was extremely severe and lasted nearly six hours. A fresh column of nearly twenty thousand Prussians came up after the battle had gone on for three hours, and attempted by a flank movement to enter the woods. The slaughter here was fearful. The masked batteries of French mitrailleurs kept up so continuous and terrible a fire that the cavalry and infantry of the Prussians were decimated and repulsed along the whole line. They finally fell back in disorder, hotly pursued by the French, who cut off their retreat upon Corbeil and the Essonne, and drove them down the main line of the Orleans road more than three miles, through Savigny and Epinay-sur-Orge, and back about a mile and a half upon the village of Montlhery, where a fierce stand was made in the Burgundian Cemetery. The Prussians were here routed and driven in disorder back towards their main body, being compelled to evacuate Corbeil at the same time and reconcentrate upon Melun. This victory clears for the present the Orleans line, which is the only communication between Paris and the provinces now open. Flying parties of the Prussians have succeeded in cutting all the other roads at points more or less remote from Paris within a circle of thirty miles, and in every case they have caused proclamations in French to be distributed denouncing death to all working parties attempting to repair the mischief done.

The Prospects.

The gain of four members of Congress in North Carolina has convinced the Radicals that they have to rely upon the North to carry the next Congress. In this view of the matter the Radicals feel that their tenure of power hangs upon a very slender thread. For instance, the Philadelphis *Press*, radical says:

"The salvation of the new Congress is with the North in the coming elections. If Pennsylvania, Ohio and New York are reasonably true to themselves, we will save it. If not we shall lose it. That Congress is a matter of vital importance. It is a thousand times more so than the choice of Presidents before the war. Upon it may depend the whole structure of the Government—its faith, its honor, its very existence. The issue itself is one that transcends administrations and ambition."

The *Press* is frightened, and well it may be. The chances are all in favor of the Democrats, and the Radicals are driven to Pennsylvania, Ohio and New York as their last hope. The Democrats are working like heroes in these States, with every probability of making large gains, amply sufficient to give them the House of Representatives by a handsome majority.

Mr. Fisk and General Grant.

A number of reports having been published in the New York and Boston papers in relation to the order issued by Mr. Fisk refusing to allow General Grant and his staff free transportation over the Narragansett line of steamers, the "Admiral" writes an explanation of that and other matters to the New York "Sun." He says:

My reason for taking this course (viewing the matter in a common-sense light) was that I was weary of furnishing free transportation to the President and his innumerable relations over sea and land, as I did to a very great extent last summer, particularly as I had not the satisfaction of knowing that the civilities extended were appreciated, never having been even thanked for the efforts I had made in the matter.

On reviewing the transactions of the past year I found that I had not only furnished a large amount of free transportation, but that I had been allowed the great privilege of subscribing to Mr. Grant's charities. In the final settlement of the gold speculations of the fall of 1869, in which I supposed (and still believe) the President was a partner with us, I find the following, Grant's subscription to the Rawlins fund, $500." The circumstances are simply these:

A subscription was started for the widow of the late lamented Rawlins. The President placed his name at the head of the list for $1,000; Mr. Gould followed for a similar amount, and these signatures were followed by others for various sums.

Mr. Gould, having himself paid the amount set opposite his name, was called upon by an agent of the President to advance the money for his (the President's) subscription; and this he did, taking it for granted that this disbursement was part and parcel of other moneys passing through the hands of Mr. Corbin. I was, of course, charged my proportion; but I should never have found fault with this, nor would I have even mentioned it, were it not for the manner in which the President gossiped about me in the fall of 1869. Why he did so (after what I had done for him), is only known to him who "makes the apples round."

Taking all the circumstances of the case into consideration, and feeling, not like Micawber, "waiting for something to turn up," but, to a certain extent broken in spirit, not being even thanked for what I had done, I determined, after quietly communing with my own heart, to restore my peace of mind by henceforth treating the President of the United States, and all connected with him, as becomes the high position he occupies at the head of this great nation, ignoring his treatment of me, and never for one moment assuming that I deserved any thanks from him, or bore the slightest resemblance to a gentleman.

The result of the determination was the issue of an order that whenever the President, or any of his family, or staff, travelled on any of the steamers of the Narragansett line, they should be treated with the greatest respect, but not upon any other footing than that of ladies or gentlemen.

The Republican press endeavors to make party capital out of all this, instead of placing my order before the public as it was actually issued—an order, I will say in conclusion, which was simply intended to impress upon the officers and men under my charge, that they, as well as myself, are but the servants of the public.

Yours respectfully, JAS. FISK, JR.

Ingenious Diplomacy of the Prussian Premier.

ANOTHER STATEMENT FROM BISMACK.

It is denied that King William will only treat with Napoleon; he will treat with the present French authorities, but will hold all the territory he occupies until the French Chambers guarantee a treaty. A letter from Count Bismarck (11th instant) states that the next phase of the war will be the investment and in time, it is hoped, the occupation of Paris, and after that peace. The government of France or those in power, whoever they may be, cannot desire further slaughter when all that will be required of them will be to give certain absolute guarantees that the peace of Europe will not again be disturbed, "I see," continues the Prussian premier, "that I am paraded in the columns of certain journals as having stated what those guarantees must be and what they must not be. Of course those statements are mainly romance. When approached by gentlemen of the press, I generally give them civil answers. Their imagination does the rest. You know, of course, what guarantees are necessary to secure lasting peace and to prevent ever again an aggressive war on the part of France against Germany. It is rather a military than political question. The King and his friends will decide the true relation in good time. Meanwhile no overtures of peace can now be well received until the army is before Paris; but rest satisfied that the safety of Germany being properly secured and the peace of the world assured, no obstacles will be placed on the part of Germany in the way of the termination of a war into which she was dragged most unwillingly, but from which she will never retire until the legitimate aspirations of her children are secured and the integrity of fatherland guaranteed, while the people of Germany are rendered safe from any future cruel and unnecessary conflict, the slaughter resulting from which we cannot but look upon with horror."

The North German Gazette qualifies the position of Bismarck by saying: "Bismarck consents to see Favre, premising, however, that Germany is not disposed to intermeddle in the internal affairs of France. The German States are ready to recognize the republic when they are sure the French people prefer that form of government; but to protect military operations it is necessary to recognize, in territory actually occupied, the authorities left by the empire. Moreover, it is still unknown whether Marshall Bazaine recognizes the republic and government at Paris. Indeed, it is reported he expressly disavows both."

The Radical Party Going to Pieces.

Special despatch to the N. Y. World.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The principal duties and the most arduous task of the Republican Committee here seem to be the vain effort to heal the breaches which have distracted the party organization in many different localities outside of New York. Senator Wilson, the chairman, and Representative Platt, the secretary of the Executive Committee, have both been in conference on that topic, but the eccentricities of aspiring statesmen of the Radical school South have evoked a "world of trouble," and instead of the difficulties subsiding they are on the increase. Such fellows as Porter in the Richmond District and other Representatives of the party in the South, are thorns in the side of the vigilant committeemen here, who, though they have no fears of the bad effects of their prominence in the party councils in New England, yet feel very tremulous concerning the Middle and Western States. The Radicals are making no show of performing anything in the future which will be satisfactory to the masses; but waste all their energies with the assistance of the Treasury authorities in distributing ponderous tables, showing comparative financial statements, and glorifying the present administration of the Treasury Departments in a fulsome manner. They say nothing regarding the probabilities of the passage of such laws by the next Congress as will satisfy the majority of the people; not one word in favor of the emancipation of the white people of the South from the unconstitutional statutes that now overpower them; and in fine do very little else excepting the distribution of these one-sided financial exhibits, with letters requesting their friends to cease their bickerings, and stand up to the rack, whether they are to be pecuniarily benefitted by it or not. There will be a row in the party if these third-rate politicians who have control in the South refuse to bend to the demands of the more politic leaders here; and, as the advocates of a black man's party in the Southern States persistently refuse to obey, the flare-up must soon come.

Louis Napoleon's Memory.

Napoleon III. has an extraordinary memory for names, figures, faces and miscellaneous facts. A German professor, who was called to Paris connection with the Publication of the "Vie de Cæsar," relates that it was Napoleon's invariable habit, on having communicated to him a name or number, or any brief fact which he wished to remember, to write down in a note-book kept exclusively for that purpose, and which always lay upon his desk. After writing down the memorandum, he would tear the leaf out of the book, read it over once attentively, and then tear the leaf up. And he told the professor that after impressing a fact on his mind by this process, he never forgot it. The key to this extraordinary faculty of memory doubtless lies in the fact that, during his long years of imprisonment, in early life, he did not dare to carry important memoranda about him. He was obliged to rely on his memory; but that he did not at first trust it altogether, is seen by the fact that, through the force of habit, he is still obliged to make sure of a fact by writing it down, and so fixing it in his mind, instead of trusting entirely to the sense of hearing to act upon his memory.

☞ The following is a correct list of the candidates for Congress in Maryland:

FIRST DISTRICT.
Democratic - - - Col. Sam. Hambleton.
Radical - - - - - Henry R. Torbert.

SECOND DISTRICT.
Democratic - - Hon. Stevenson Archer.
Radical - - - - William M. Marine.

THIRD DISTRICT.
Democratic - - - Hon. Thomas Swann.
Radical - - - - - R. Stockett Matthews.

FOURTH DISTRICT.
Democratic - - - Captain John Ritchie.
Radical - - - - - John E. Smith.

FIFTH DISTRICT.
Democratic - - - William M. Merrick.
Radical - - - - - James A. Gary.

Gen. Adam E. King, Radical, is also a candidate in the Third District, making two Radical nominees in opposition to Hon. Thomas Swann.

New York State Democratic Convention.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 21.—In the Democratic State Convention this afternoon, Wm. T. Odell, of Saratoga, was elected permanent president. The committee on resolutions reported a series of resolutions, in substance as follows: First. A general indictment against the Republican party. Second. In favor of free trade. Third. Reform in internal revenue matters. Fourth. Denouncing the Congressional naturalization act. Fifth. Rejoicing at the downfall of Imperialism in France and the establishment of a French Republic and also the re-establishment of German unity. Sixth. Sympathizing with the people of Ireland, Cuba and all others struggling for liberty. Seventh. Calling for the extension of clemency to prisoners for violating the neutrality laws. Eighth. Endorsing the canal funding bill. Ninth. Endorsing the administration of Governor Hoffman. Adopted.

John T. Hoffman was unanimously renominated Governor by acclamation.

MARRIED.

MANN—WILMER.—At the M. E. Church in Chesterville, on the evening of the 15th inst., by Rev. E. Beverly Newnam, SAMUEL MANN and Miss MOLLIE WILMER, both of this county.

DIED.

HUDSON.—At his residence, near Trappe, on Tuesday morning, Mr. JOHM M. HUDSON, aged about 50 years.

WICKES.—At Warwick, suddenly, of heart disease, on Wednesday last, Mr. SIMON WICKES, in his 52d year.

NOTICE.

IN consequence of the absence of the Rector there will be no service at I. U. on Sunday, Sept. 25th, and Sunday, Oct. 2d.
Sept. 24, 1870—2w.



FOR RENT, for the ensuing year, the Dwelling House on Queen Street, at present occupied by L. Hecht. For terms, &c., apply to
M. A. BISCOE,
Sept. 24—3t. Admx. of A. A. Biscoe.



FOR RENT, the Dwelling House on High street, adjoining the Titter property, for the year 1871. Apply to E. F. PERKINS.
Sept. 24, 1870.

NOTICE.

Cut this out and keep it for Reference.

WHEN YOU GO TO THE CITY during the Agricultural Fair, go to

W. H. RINGGOLD'S,
95 N. Charles Street,

AND BUY ALL YOUR

UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS.

He can sell them

Cheaper than any one!

And you can

Pay your expenses in your purchases!

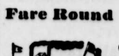
☞ DON'T FAIL TO GO: HE HAS THE VERY ARTICLE YOU WANT.

Do not forget the Number!

W. H. RINGGOLD,
95 N. Charles st., 3 doors South of Mulberry.
Baltimore, Sept. 24, 1870.

ARRANGEMENTS
OF THE
Chester River Steamboat Company
DURING THE WEEK OF THE
Cattle Show.

Fare Round Trip, Two Dollars.



On and after Sept'r. 26th, 1870, the steamers CHESTER and GEORGE LAW will make

Daily Trips to and from Baltimore,

Leaving Crumpton daily at 6½ o'clock A. M., stopping at Chestertown, Rolph's, Booker's, Quaker Neck, Spencer's, Corsica, Grey's Inn Creek, Queenstown and Kent Island.

Returning, leave Baltimore daily at 7 o'clock A. M., making the above stops.

☞ The Daily Trips will be continued during the week of the Cattle Show!

FARE for the ROUND TRIP during the week of the Cattle Show, $2.00. Tickets good until the 31st of September.
September 24, 1870—1t.

STRAYED.

FROM the premises of the subscriber, near Chestertown, on WEDNESDAY LAST, a very small, dark nankeen colored



MULE, 3 years old, black mark down the back and shoulders, and black marks about the legs.

A suitable reward will be given for its return. H. M. L. EVERETT,
Sept. 17-3t. near Chestertown.

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT.—White 1.30@1.45.
Red—$1.10@1.60.
CORN.—White—88a1.02. Yellow 90a95.
OATS—47@52 cents.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

THE TEACHERS' INSTITUTE for Kent and Queen Anne's Counties will meet at the School Rooms in Chestertown, on *Tuesday, 27th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M.*, and from day to day until its close. All engaged in teaching, and all friends of education, are cordially invited to attend and participate in the discussions.

The Public Schools will be suspended until the adjournment of the Institute.

Committee of Arrangements—S. S. BAKER, S. M. POTTER, JOS. C. RUSSUM, NEWTON MCQUAY, JNO. F. COPPER.

JAS. W. THOMPSON,
Sec. Board Sch. Com. Q. A. Co.
HOWARD MEEKS,
Sec. Board Sch. Com. Kent Co.
Sept. 24, 1870—1t.

Caution to Gunners and Others.

THE undersigned, Farmers of Kent county, hereby forewarn all persons from trespassing upon their premises with dog, gun, or otherwise, from this date; and also from crossing their lands, under any pretence, without permission.

ROBERT H. LOUD,
SAULSBURY SPARKLIN,
Sept. 24, 1870—4t* *Near Uriecille.*

Caution to Gunners and Others.

THE undersigned, Farmers of Kent county, hereby forewarn all persons from trespassing upon their premises with dog, gun, or otherwise, from this date; and also from crossing their lands, under any pretence, without permission.

JOHN W. HINES,
WILLIAM B. CANNON,
GEO. W. T. PERKINS,
WILLIAM MILLER,
[illegible] TOWNSEND,
[illegible] M. BYRON.
Sept. 24, 187[illegible]

NEW [illegible]
New [illegible]
AT BUCK NE[illegible]ds

J. BELL & BRO.
[illegible] tion of the public to the[illegible] attended assortment of DRY GOODS [illegible]ected RIES, BOOTS AND SHOES, HOSIE[illegible] CAPS, HARDWARE, &c. [illegible]LAND
FLOUR by the barrel at city prices.
☞ ALL GOODS SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH.
J. BELL & BRO.
Sept. 24, 1870—tf.

SMALL FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale his Farm, situated in Kent county, Md., about two miles from Bel Air and 1¼ miles, from St. Paul's Church, containing

60 Acres, more or less,

All high light land. On the place are

130 APPLE TREES, now bearing;
100 PEAR TREES,

in bearing, 4 years old; SMALL PEACH ORCHARD, well of excellent water; small comfortable DWELLING and necessary Out Buildings.

One third of the purchase money cash. For particulars apply to
A. B. JUMP,
Sept. 24—3t* On the premises.

J. Bell & Bro.,
BUCK NECK WHARF,

INVITE the attention of Farmers to their LARGE STOCK OF FERTILIZERS:

Soluble Pacific Guano: Terms, $56 per ton of 2000 pounds, cash.

Zell's Ammoniated Phosphate of Bones. $60 per ton of 2000 pounds; 90 days time.

Wilson's Super Phosphate of Lime. $56 per ton of 2000 pounds, on 90 days time.

Wattson & Clark's Crosdale. $54 cash or $56 on 12 months time, per ton of 2000 lbs.

Bower's Complete Manure. $52 cash or $56 on 4 months time, per ton of 2000 lbs.

Sphagnine, the Great Delaware Fertilizer. $40 cash, $42 on 6 months, or $44 on 10 months time, per ton of 2000 pounds.

Bone Flour, a pure article, $36 per ton.

Land Plaster; also,

FARMING IMPLEMENTS

At prices to suit the times, viz: Bickford & Huffman Grain Drills, with Guano and Seed Attachments; Tripple Screen Dixie Grain Fans, Fodder Cutters, Corn Shellers, &c.

J. BELL & BRO.,
Sept. 24—tf. Buck Neck Wharf.

COLLECTOR'S SALE.

I hereby give notice, that on SATURDAY, the fifteenth day of October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., I will sell at public sale, to the highest bidder for cash, at Massey's X Roads, the following property.

Fourteen head of Cattle,
10 head of HORSES, 10 head of SHEEP,
2 OX CARTS, PEACH WAGON, 1 LARGE FAMILY CARRIAGE,
CROP OF CORN,

growing on the premises, seized and taken as the property of R. B. M. Massey, and will be sold to pay taxes due from said Massey for the years 1859 and 1870, with interest and costs due thereon.

E. E. MILLER, *Collector.*
Sept 24, 1870—tds. (2.50)

NOTICE.

THE NOTES given at the sale of the Personal Property of Thomas A. Severson, dec'd., will be due on the 20th instant. As I intend to close the estate as soon as possible, it is hoped this notice will be sufficient. The Notes are in the hands of C. W. C. JOHNSON, Esq., Chestertown, who will attend to the matter. N. WOLFE, Adm'r.
Chestertown, Sept. 10, 1870—3t.

SPECIAL NOTICE
TO TAX COLLECTORS.

ORDERED BY THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, that the Collectors of Taxes who have not paid all moneys levied in their hands to pay Railroad Bonds and interest, for the year 1869, to pay said money into Kent National Bank within the next thirty days.

JOHN RUSSELL,
Sept. 10, 1870—3w. Clerk.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY Virtue of one writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Circuit Court for Kent County, and to me directed, at the suit of George Vickers, agent for Mary J. Hall, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Ezekiel Anderson, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of the said Ezekiel Foreman, of, in and to, the following property:

LOT OF GROUND
AND IMPROVEMENTS THEREON,
situated at Locust Grove, Kent County, Md.,
ONE HORSE, ONE CARRIAGE AND HARNESS.

And I hereby give notice that on *MONDAY, 17th day of October,* 1870, in front of Court House door in Chestertown, 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.
Sept. 24, 1870—tds. [3.75.]

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of three writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Circuit Court of Kent county, and to me directed, one at the suit of Philip Schoneman, and two at the suit of Bush, Burn & Co.; also, one writ of Fieri Facias, at the suit of A. A. Shumway, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of John C. Price and Andrew Price, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of the said John C. Price and Andrew Price, of, in and to, the following property:

THE FARM

and improvements on said farm, where the said John C. and Andrew Price now reside, situate in Still Pond Neck, Kent county, Md., and adjoining the lands of Daniel Crew and others; and I hereby give notice that on *On Monday, 17th day of October,* 1870, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the Court House, in Chestertown, 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.
Sept. 24, 1870—tds. (3.75)

THE BARGAINS
AT
B. B. PERKINS & SON'S
ARE NOT ALL SOLD YET!

We shall continue to sell

AT COST,

Until the First of October. Such Goods as we have, we are selling *very much below the usual prices!*

☞ Come and see. [Sept. 17.

Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus,
AND OTHER
DUTCH FLOWER BULBS.

MY annual importation of Dutch Bulbs has arrived in splendid order, and I offer them at reasonable prices. These bulbs should be planted from Sept. 15th, to Nov. 15th, in order to have a good bloom in the spring. Orders by mail with the cash will receive prompt attention.

W. F. MASSEY.
September 17, 1870—tf.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to *J. A. CATLIN* are hereby notified that their accounts will be due *July 1st,* at which time they are positively requested to call and settle. [June 25, 1870—tf.

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