The Transcript.

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Saturday Morning, June 7, 1873.

THE PRIMARY MEETINGS TO-DAY.

The voters of the Democratic party will meet in the several election districts to-day in primary meetings, to vote for candidate for the legislature and the various county offices, also for delegates to the County Convention to assemble on Monday next. We have from time to time urged upon our readers the importance of these primary assemblages of the people. They are infinitely more important than the elections themselves, and every Democratic and conservative should feel it his duty to be present to-day, aiding by his counsel and vote in presenting such a ticket as will command the confidence and support of the voters of the county.

It is in the highest degree desirable that these meetings should be conducted calmly, with dignity, and free from all individual and partizan excitement. It is the right and privilege of every voter, the public interest being first consulted, to vote his individual preference without hinderance, question, or the disapprobation of any other party. Having done so it is his duty afterwards to actively and earnestly support the ticket which may be selected; this being done he stands as to his party and has the right to demand to be treated in all respects the equal of and with as much consideration as those who may have supported the successful candidate in the nominating elections. In the selection of candidates to-day due consideration should be given to the claims and interest of every section of the county and every division of the party. It is a fact well known that local candidates always secure a larger attendance at the polls on the day of election. An election for county offices always secures a larger vote than a State or National election. A proper distribution of candidates among the districts will prove equally true of county elections.

A system has grown up and been practiced for years, after the election is over and the successful candidates securely seated, to absolutely ignore those members of the party who did not vote in the primary meetings for the successful candidates, however much they may have contributed to their election. This plan of proceeding will not bear repetition, and we think it will be the part of wisdom if the County Convention shall take such action as will place the seal of condemnation upon any such proceedings in the future. We feel it our duty to say that any suspicion of such arrangements in the future will most disastrously effect the ticket that may be nominated.

Finally, voters should constantly temper their anxiety for their friends with the reflection that however successful to-day, HARMONY and UNITY are absolutely necessary to their ultimate triumph. "Let us have peace."

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

Will the Indian question never reach a solution? For three and a half centuries these poor people have been the puzzle of civilization. We have never assimilated the race. Intermixture with the whites by marriage has made no impression on the Indian population. Its generic separateness continues in this country. Mexico has been less exclusive in its taste, and presents to us the modern medley of peoples. Spanish, Mexican, Indian, negro, make up its coat of many colors. Peru, whose gentle natives gave evidence, at its discovery, of noble traits of character, and advanced civilization, has lost long since, by unscrupulous warfare, greedy cupidity and ecclesiastical dispotism, its Indian glory. The race has been receding from our frontier. It is fading. Must it perish?

It was supposed that our present Indian policy would conciliate the tribes, and protect them from oppression. To a certain extent it has been successful. The difficulty lies in two directions. It is almost impossible to obtain upright and energetic men for the agencies. It is allowed the different churches to nominate agents for tribes among which they have established Christian missions. These churches also have representatives in the Board of Indian Commissioners. But the politicians are often too shrewd and dexterous for the clergy. Bad men get into these agencies. The salaries are small, it is true, but the misfortune of the time is that a salary is not the only income of a public officer. If the place has patronage of any kind, through the appointment of subordinates, or the assignment of contracts and permits to trade, the perquisites exceed the salary. The excess is in proportion to the greed and rascality of the principal. It is feared that traders among the Indian tribes pay liberally for the privilege. The poor Indian suffers accordingly. He must get his supplies from the authorized traders. Human nature, and especially political human nature, is frail. The less the Indian gets for his money, the more the trader makes. Who knows but the savage is better off? At any rate, these men reason that the wards of the nation ought to pay well of the gratuity furnished them by its bounty to those who are forced to live among them and bear with their savagery. The consequence is, they are fleeced.

It is doubtful if even the safeguard of allowing the different churches to nominate agents is efficient. We have heard [illegible] position, and [illegible] with [illegible]? What an Indian. We are not by these means drawing him nearer to civilization. He remains thriftless and wild. His civil relations are the same. A separate people amidst the dominant people; irresponsible to legal tribunals, and incapable of the rights and privileges of their rulers; unmingled and unassimilated; foreign, yet domestic; part of the population of the country, yet not of its citizenship—is an unmanageable anomaly.

When civil law, enforced by military power, extends over all the tribes; when courts are held regularly, as in Utah; when the Indian becomes a citizen by a process like that of the naturalization of foreigners; when we set them to work and train them for the occupations of settled life, and by the order and comfort of well arranged colonies break the force of their roving habits; when we do—if they can be done—these things, Indian agents will lose their occupation, Government its special guardianship, and some remnant of these disappearing tribes may be reclaimed. The effort to keep them Indian, in legal relation and pseudo independence, keeps them savage.—*Gazette.*

REWARDS OF CRIME.

It was once a popular idea—and we believe that it has some existence in the statutory law of the land—that the crime of the individual who compounds a felony is only second to that of the principal who commits it. Severe punishments have in times gone by been visited upon accomplices in robberies or forgeries, and everybody considered that it was in accordance with a sound principle of justice that they were inflicted. But recently we have had a remarkable improvment on this feature of our penal code. We are elevating bank-breaking and swindling into a respectable, profitable and safe pursuit by securing a share of the plunder to the rascals and guaranteeing them immunity from such unpleasant interruptions to business as arrest and trial. The most notable case of this kind which has occurred lately is that of the Waterford Bank. Some time ago it was robbed, and now three hundred thousand dollars of the bonds taken have been returned by the thieves, who are paid by the bank thirty-five per cent, on the amount for their labor, and let go scot free. What an attractive and lucrative profession burglarizing moneyed institutions may become under this system! No more fears of long years in confinement, with prison work and prison fare but instead of all these a reliable profit on the proceeds of an enterprise and subsequent safety. The artists with the jack-screw, the jimmy and the wrench will begin to hold up their heads in society. Theirs has been recognized as an honorable profession and they need be ashamed of it no longer. They may even attach their professional titles to their names, have them printed on their cards, engraved on the door-plates of the handsome houses, and embossed on the panels of the luxurious carriages paid for out of the earnings of their respectible industy. They run for local or national office, and achieve distinction in Jones' Falls improvements and back-pay grabs. We feel that the happy example which has been set will certainly lift up to the full privileges of American citizenship a class of the community which has previously been overshadowed with opprobrium. To be sure, the world once thought such contumely was deserved, but we live in an innovating age, and must be prepared for startling destructions of once cherished theories. It would be difficult to overestimate the regenerating influence which the new fashion of treating the despoilers of other men's goods must have upon them. As we formerly condemned them as criminals, to be hunted down and captured, of course they became bad and desperate men. But now that they are recognized as practisers of a worthy art all the paths to improvement and success are opened to them. It is only wonderful that nobody ever before thought of such an easy way of abolishing crime as by agreeing to treat it as crime no longer.

The only doubt we have had of the complete feasibility of the modern notion is as to how it might possibly affect the banks and bankers themselves; but as they seem to be the parents of it, we must take it for granted that they know their own business best and will make their plan work smoothly. If we did not possess this confidence in them, we might imagine that they are undermining their own security by holding out inducements to the irregular depletion of their money-vaults. They may provide for this, however, by setting apart a stated sum to be known as the "Fund for the Reward of Burglars," and base all operations accordingly. Really, the loss of such an amount of money is nothing in comparison with the inestimable advantage of introducing within the pale of the polite world a class of our erring fellow-mortals who have heretofore lived under the ban. In the light of such evangelizing labors, who shall say hereafter that there are not some corporations which have souls?—*American.*

THE BALTIMORE GAZETTE has now been published some weeks in a quarto form, presenting an appearance rivaling the leading New York dailies. This advance step of the Gazette is an evidence of the rapid advance of Baltimore, for there is no question that the Gazette will be sustained in its present form. We see by its columns that its circulation is rapidly advancing. Our readers will now find in the Gazette all the advantages of a metropolitan paper.

HOTEL SOLD.—Mr. Joseph Dugan formerly of Chestertown, has purchased about four acres of land, with the hotel [illegible] known as The Cold Spring Hotel, [illegible] about 600 aplece.

THE ADVANCE IN COAL.

At the threshold of summer, with an increasing production and a decreasing consumption, the price of coal is tending upward. The anomaly is one that cannot be accounted for on any real or suppositious state of facts based upon either a failure of production during the summer or any expected extraordinary augmentation of the demand next winter. On the contrary, both of these features of supply and demand are better understood and can be more accurately measured in regard to the coal than in perhaps any other one of the great articles of staple consumption. A greatly decreased supply can scarcely proceed but from one cause, that of strikes among the miners, and there is less cause for and less apprehension felt for the occurrence of these this season than at any period within a series of years. This is so well understood that it is broadly asserted, and apparently with good ground for the assertion, that no strike is likely to take place unless deliberately sought for and provoked by the coal companies. A very good evidence of this fact was given in the recent transaction between the Philadelphia Coal and Iron Company and its employees. The agents of that Company, which controls and works a number of collieries, posted notices in all its mines increasing the hours of labor and drawing the rules very strictly. A conference of the workmen was held to consider the matter. The conclusion arrived at was that the rules had been posted for the purpose of provoking a strike. Resolutions were therefore adopted notifying the proprietors that the workmen "refuse to strike at this time" that they protest against the new exactions, and as soon as a favorable opportunity presents itself they will resist them and that the laborers should insist on the strict enforcement of the ventilation laws, proceeding against the inspectors if they neglect their duty. There is evidence in this transaction that the miners have learned that strikes benefit the coal companies more than themselves, and that steady work, at reasonable wages, in well ventilated mines, is more to their advantage than high wages, irregular employment, and mines in which all labor is pursued at the expense of both health and life.

The fact, however, remains that notwithstanding there is nothing abnormal in the present condition of trade either as regards production or consumption, the price of the article is steadily advancing. In former years the first advance—generally consequent upon an advance of freights—took place in September, but this year the advance has been made on the first of June, and the intention is not disguised, provided the ability to carry it out is admitted, to demand a further advance in each succeeding month, so that consumers who usually lay in their supplies in August or September will be forced to pay mid-winter prices. There is no ground on which to explain this increase in price, inaugurated so early in the season and so evidently intended to be pursued, except that it is the work of a secret and powerful combination which is operating steadily and stealthily to push the price up to the highest possible point. In England very much the same state of affairs has been experienced.—Coal there was swiftly and steadily advanced until more than double the usual price was demanded for it. The sufferings that followed among the poorer classes, and the advance in the price of many manufactured articles, notably that of iron, caused something like a panic and led to Parliamentary inquiry. The inquiry developed the fact that the sudden rise was not due to the partial or even prospective exhaustion of the mines, as had been alleged, nor even to any great extent to the increased cost of mining, but to the action or the colliery proprietors, who had deliberately kept back production whilst using insiduous efforts to augment the public alarm, and thus secure a vastly increased price.

How to meet such a combination here, and all the facts point to its existence, is not easily determined. Any appeal to the feeling of justice or right to those who are engaged in the scheme would, of course be fruitless—a something to be laughed at rather than heeded. But there is one course that is evidently open, and which may be effectual in breaking down the combination through the weight it will be forced to carry. Consumers must steadfastly refuse to be frightened by the prospect of higher prices in the future which is held out to them. If they become greatly alarmed now and rush into the market they will be doing just what the combination desire, and aid it potentially in carrying out its designs. Thousands of tons of coal are lying in the Pennsylvania mining regions ready for transportation, but withheld from market in order to keep up the prices. The production is going on ceaselessly, and the stock on hand increasing. Every day that this state of things continues will increase the difficulties of the combination. If consumers buy sparingly and only for present wants, the difficulty of bulling the market will augment, and sales will finally be forced. This is the only way in which the people can resist the combination, and force it either to suspend operations at the mines, which would be a confession an exposure of its purpose, or to consent to a reduction of the rates from their present and prospective artificial and exaggerated values.—*Baltimore American.*

The expenses of the Department of Agriculture for the current year were $179,330. Three thousand copies of the report are to be published. The copies

CITY vs. COUNTRY NEWSPAPERS.

The city weekly newspaper is usually made up from reading matter used and paid for by the daily paper; hence it costs but little; while the country paper, on account of the limited amount of the local advertising patronage, cannot afford a daily, and must make its weekly from matter expressly prepared for its columns.

The city paper is made general in character,—adapted to one part of the country as well as another, and consequently has a wide field for circulation; while the country paper must be made local, and adapted to its particular latitude, hence its circulation is limited to its particular locality. But does the city paper answer the purpose, and satisfy the wants of the country reader? By no means.

The paper published in the city realizes thousands of dollars from its advertising patronage, while the local country paper gets but a meagre support from this source. The principal clerk in one of the agricultural newspaper offices in New York informed us that the "advertising patronage of their paper amounted to an annual income of over one hundred thousand dollars."

And yet the people of the country expect the local paper to be furnished at a lower price than the city monopoly: And while he pays cash in advance for his city paper, he puts his home paper off with a promise to pay when he sells his produce after harvest, or when he gets ready, and can best spare the money, at the end of from one to three years.

The tendency of such procedure on the part of some delinquent subscribers, as well as the recent act of Congress, taking away from country publishers and their county subscribers the only boon they ever allowed them to have, will require the utmost economy in the conducting of the country papers.

The best way for subscribers to encourage their papers and keep them up to their present standard, is to be prompt in their payments.

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

The Tichborne case, now before the English Courts a second time, drags its slow length along. "The Claimant," as he is ingenuously styled, is at this time on trial on two distinct charges—one of perjury, the other of forgery. Of perjury, in that he has sworn that he is Roger Dougherty Tichborne; of forgery, in that he signed the name of Tichborne to the bonds issued by him to provide funds for carrying on his suit for possession of the the estates. It is evident that the decision on one of these charges includes the other. If he be really Roger D. Tichborne, he has not sworn falsely, and had a perfect right to append that signature to the bonds. The prosecution seeks to prove that he is one Arthur Orton, a man of disreputable antecedents, a butcher by trade, who emigrated years ago to Australia from Wapping, a suburb of London. Thus far the identity of the claimant with Arthur Orton has not been shown; but quite a number of witnesses have sworn that he is not Roger D Tichborne. In the meanwhile the claimant, although a prisoner at the bar, takes the trial easily; and his laughter at the jokes and witticisms with which the trial is enlivened is as hearty as if he were simply a spectator and not in peril of hard labor at the hulks for ten years. His apparent unconcern, while the toils seem to be steadily closing round him, is absolutely marvellous. The most damaging points against him are the blue marks, four inches in length, which many witnesses swear were tattooed, in early life, on the arm of the true Tichborne; the presence of a brown mark on the side of the claimant which, it is alleged, the true Tichborne did not have, and the mysterious disappearance of Arthur Orton from Australia simultaneously with the departure of the claimant from that country. The conundrum to be solved is. If the claimant be not Arthur Orton where can Arthur be? Australia has been ransacked to find him; but since the day the claimant alleges he parted from his most intimate friend and associate, he has never been seen, or even heard from. As the prosecution insists that the claimant himself is Arthur Orton, personating Roger D. Tichborne, he has only to produce Arthur Orton to established, in all probability, his right to the Tichborne estates. But this, evidently, he cannot do. And herein lies the strength of the case for the prosecution, and the fatal defect of the case of the claimant. Yet the success of the prosecution in the present trial is by no means certain; for while the negative testimony against the prisoner being Tichborne is of the strongest kind, the positive testimony that he is Orton has not yet been produced; nor is it certain that it can be. Taken altogether, the case is one of the most remarkable in the annals of jurisprudence.

BOND FOR TWO MILLIONS.—The Baltimore Sun of Tuesday says:

In the Orphans' Court, yesterday, the will of the late Columbus O'Donnell was admitted to probate, and letters testamentary granted to C. Oliver O'Donnell. The personal estate is valued at $2,000,000 and bond was given by the executor in $4,000,000; being the largest bond given in the Orphans' Court for many years.—The real estate of the deceased is said to be valued at a half a million. The following are the securities on the executor's bond: C. Oliver O'Donnell, C. Morton Stewart, John Stewart, John Lee Carroll, Miss Emily Harper, Otto H. Williams, Horatio Whitridge, Wm. Wilkins, and H. H. Graw.

Earl Russell, now in his 81st year, is the oldest living statesman in Europe.

THE MODOC PROBLEM.

WASAINGTOM, June 3.—The great question agitating all circles now is what shall be done with the Modocs, and various solutions are proposed. At the cabinet meeting to-day the business transacted was entirely of a routine character. There was some informal conversation over the end, practically of the Modoc campaign, and the President and members expressed their views so far as they could judge by what is yet known. But even if it should become necessary, there will be no formal action taken in the matter before the receipt of the fullest intelligence on the subject.

General Davis's official report of his operations will not reach here for some days, and no determination in reference to the disposition of the Modoc prisoners will be made before that time. The War Department is already advised that Gen. Davis made no terms whatever with any of the Modocs who surrendered, the only assurance given them being that they would receive justice. General Davis will make his report to General Schofield, and will wait for instructions as to the disposition of his prisoners. General Schofield will in turn refer the matter to headquarters at Washington, when the government will announce its decision.—The feeling which seems to pervade official circles indicates the probability that all of the Modocs who are amenable to the civil law will be turned over to the civil authorities, when they will undoubtedly be made short work of. Indictments for the murder of eight citizens of Oregon are hanging over Hooker Jim no[illegible] and so with the most of the rest of the[illegible] Captain Jack and all of those who parti[illegible] ipated in the murder of Gen. Canby a[illegible] Dr. Thomas are also liable to summa[illegible] execution by drum-head court-marti[illegible] for violating the flag of truce. It seem[illegible] to be assured that in any event the who[illegible] band will get what Gen. Davis promise[illegible] them—justice.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY RE[illegible] TIRES.

ILLINOIS on the first Monday of June has to elect 28 Judges to her Circuit Courts, besides 2 Supreme Court Judges, and several county Judges to fill vacancies. These judicial offices are now filled with Judges selected by nominating conventions, and elected because of their party politics; and a partisan Legislature for months labored to arrange the circuits so as to secure the largest possible number of Republican Judges.

Nevertheless, in all Illinois, but 4 Republican Conventions have been held to nominate candidates for Circuit Judge, and of these, one adjourned, failing to agree, without nomination.

In other words the Republican party in Illinois, which cast 53,000 majority for Grant, has laid down its organization, and surrendered the Bench of the State to any nominations, rather than have a contest with the Farmers' Granges.

Says the Chicago *Tribune:*

"*The farmers' movement has paralyzed the Republican party in Illinois, and the paralysis promises to endure for some time. The movement is only in its infancy.* Its interference in the election of Judg[illegible] not by any means thorough. In m[illegible] counties the organization is incomple[illegible] and it was no part of the programme in th[illegible] first instance to interfere with the court[illegible] Farmers' nominations of candidates f[illegible] judges are but an incident; the organiz[illegible] tion has further and more distinctiv[illegible] work before it. In November next the[illegible] is to be elected in every county in th[illegible] State a corps of county officers, includi[illegible] treasurers, county clerks, surveyors, &c[illegible] which have heretofore been regarded [illegible] the exclusive spoils of party manager[illegible] The farmers' organizations will probab[illegible] nominate their own men, and elect the[illegible] to all these places, except in the large[illegible] cities. A year later, in 1847, they w[illegible] have their organization so complete [illegible] every township that they will take t[illegible] election of the 26 State Senators and t[illegible] 153 Representatives in the Legislatu[illegible] into their own hands. We do not s[illegible] that this is altogeter desirable, but [illegible] look upon it as highly probable. *They will also take into their own hands the election of members of Congress, and will select men not because of their advocacy of the fifteenth amendment, nor of their loyalty during the war, but because of their supposed fidelity to farmers' interests.*

It has been one of the standing marvels of our politics that a party whose policy was so peculiarly hurtful to the interests of farmers as a class, and that class the largest among all our industries, could nevertheless retain its power and maintain its policy. But the end is drawing near. The farmers have merely begun to combine, they scarcely know *for* what, though well enough do they know *against* what, and the Republican party of Illinois retires from the field of battle where for years it has encamped victorious. Th[illegible] statesmen who show to the farmers of th[illegible] West and the planters of the South jus[illegible] what it is—to wit, our protective legisla[illegible] tion and our fluctuating currency—tha[illegible] cheats their labor of its due rewards an[illegible] plunders them alike of the bounty of Prov[illegible] idence and the fruit of their own toil, wi[illegible] confer upon them the first of politica[illegible] blessings. The party which inscribe[illegible] Free Trade and Farmers' Rights upon it[illegible] banners can possess the futnre and mak[illegible] it memorable for services done to man[illegible] kind.

THE EPIZOOTIC HEREDITARY.—The epizootic turns to be an hereditary disease in Iowa. Colts in Plymouth county as soon as they are foaled, show all the symptoms of the horse disease which attacked their progenitors last year.

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

WHITE WHEAT—$1,90
RED WHEAT—$1.80.
WHITE CORN—75 cents.
YELLOW CORN—62@63 cents.
OATS—49@53 cents.

Married.

HOPPER—WILLCOX.—In Philadelphia, on the 29th of May, by Rev. Geo. D. Boardman, D. D., D. W. HOPPER, of Baltimore, to Miss ANNE M., daughter of Augustine Willcox, Esq., of the former city.

GALE—USILTON.—In St. James' M. P. Church, on the 5th inst., by Rev. R. Scott Norris, THOMAS GALE, Esq., to Mrs. RACHEL USILTON, daughter of Isaac Parsons, Esq.,—all of Worton.

New Advertisements.

FESTIVAL.

A FESTIVAL will be held at Shrewsbury Church on the evenings of *Tuesday and Wednesday next*, the 10th and 11th insts., commencing at 3 o'clock, for the benefit of the Church.

SUPPER will be served each evening.

The public are respectfully invited to attend. June 7, 1873.

THE SCHOOL BOARD

OF KENT COUNTY

WILL MEET ON TUESDAY NEXT, (June 9th) for the purpose of estimating the necessary fund for running the Schools for the coming year.

All needed repairs, furniture, &c., should be handed in by the Trustees of the respective schools by that day, or they may be excluded from the benefit of said Levy. By order.

CHAS. G. RI[illegible]D
[illegible]—1t.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally that he has re-opened the old established store, (lately occupied by A. L. Gooding, dec'd.,) situated at

CHESTERVILLE, KENT CO., MD.,

and having refitted it generally and laid in a large and well selected assortment of Store Goods, is fully prepared to meet all demands for

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,
HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,
HARDWARE,
GLASSWARE AND QUEENSWARE,

and in fact everything kept in a first-class store. Also, a full supply of

Pure and fresh Drugs and Medicines.

Prescriptions carefully compounded.

☞ A full line of Perfumeries, Fancy Goods, Combs, Brushes, &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash; or Country Produce taken in exchange.

F. M. GOODING
[illegible]

Road Examiners' Notice.

THE undersigned, examiners, appointed by the County Commissioners for Kent county, to examine and determine whether the public convenience requires the opening of a public road leading down Broad Neck, from the point on the public road where the lands of William J. Vannort adjoin the lands of Mrs. S. Jessop; said road to continue along the line of division between said lands to the waters of the branch of Langford's Bay, and for a Public Landing on said waters, hereby give notice that they will meet at Trappe, on

Wednesday, the 9th day of July, 1873,

at 10 o'clock, A. M., to discharge the duties devolving upon them by said appointment and commission.

JAMES P. DECOURSE,
FRANCIS BAKER,
JAMES F. WILKINS,
June 7, 1873—tm. *Examiners.*

[illegible] for sale PLASTERER'S HAIR and WHITEWASH LIME, by the peck or barrel.

May 3, 1873—2m. J. W. CARROLL.

New Advertisements.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE KENT NATIONAL BANK Of Chestertown,

At close of Business, April 25th, 1873.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and Discounts,	98,264.94
Overdrafts,	64.90
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	50,000.00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages,	19,628.54
Due from Redeeming Agent,	37,718.47
Due from National Banks,	5,761.28
Due from State Banks and Bankers,	2.31
Banking House,	2,250.00
Other Real Estate,	2,570.54
Expenses,	997.33
Taxes paid,	710.46
Cash items, including stamps,	145.77
Bills of National Banks,	30,640.00
Bills of State do.	18.00
Fractional currency, including Nickels,	1,680.02
Specie,	425.05
Legal Tender Notes,	16,265.00
	$267,142.61

LIABILITIES.	
Sapital stock paid in,	50,000.00
Surplus Fund,	10,000.00
Discount,	2,126.66
Exchange,	361.35
Interest,	2,999.40
Profit and loss,	8,003.13
National Bank circulation outstanding,	42,240.00
Individual deposits,	148,891.40
Due to National Banks,	2,380.22
Due to State Banks,	140.45
	$267,142.61

State of Maryland, County of Kent, ss.

I, WM. N. E. WICKES, Cashier of the Kent National Bank of Chestertown, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. N. E. WICKES, *Cashier.*

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this [illegible] day of June, 1873.

CHARLES ESTES,
Notary Public.

Correct—attest:
G. B. WESTCOTT,
T. B. HYNSON,
N. G. WESTCOTT,
June 7, 1873. Directors.

FESTIVAL.

A *FLORAL* AND STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL will be held by the LADIES of Kennedyville M. P. Church, commencing on *Thursday evening*, June the 12th, and to continue until *Saturday, the 14th.*

Ice Cream, Confectionery, &c., at city prices. The proceeds for Church repairs.

COME THOU AND HELP US.

May 31, 1873—2w.

A Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert and Tableaux.

A Concert consisting of CHORUSES, DUETS, and SOLOS, will be given, by the Choir of the M. E. Church, of Chestertown, at the Town Hall on Thursday evening, June 12th, 1873, for the benefit of the Sabbath School.

Some well-known singers from abroad have volunteered to assist.

The TABLEAUX will be under the supervision of a young gentleman who is acknowledged to be a connoisseur.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock, entertainment to commence at 8.

Tickets 50 cents, children under 12 yrs., half price.

Tickets can be procured at the Drug Store of C. F. Stam & Bro's, and at the door the evening of the Concert.

M. DEK. SMITH.
Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.
May 31, 1873—2t.

Sunday School Convention.

THE KENT COUNTY UNION SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION for 1873 will assemble at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, June 10th, in Still Pond M. E. Church, to continue two days. Ministers and Superintendents of Sunday Schools members Ex-officio.

Each Sabbath School in the County is requested to send two delegates besides the Superintendent, and to send a written report, of the numbers, condition, prospects, &c., &c., of the school, to be put on file, and one dollar or more to pay expenses of Convention.

Delegates not intending to stop with friends will please send their names, by mail or otherwise to George W. Covington, Esq., Still Pond, chairman of committee on homes.

"Pure Gold," will be used for the singing.

PROGRAMME.

TUESDAY MORNING—Prayer and temporary organization. Appointment of Committees. Address of welcome by Rev. J. N. Caldwell, of the M. E. Church.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

Reply to address of welcome, by Rev. R. Scott Norris of the M. P. Church.—Report of the County Executive Committee. Reports from Sunday Schools.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON—Fifteen minutes devotional exercises. Discussion of questions, First. What constitutes the Sunday School field. Second, What is the seed. Third, How shall the seed be sown.

TUESDAY NIGHT—Fifteen minutes devotional exercises. The regular address, by Rev. Mr. Johnson, of the Methodist Church South, of Baltimore, followed by voluntary remarks suggested by the address.

WEDNESDAY MORNING—Fifteen minutes devotional exercises. Discussion of questions. Fourth, Who shall be the sowers. Fifth, What shall be the harvest on earth and in Heaven?

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON—Fifteen minutes devotional exercises. Children's meeting in charge of Rev. H. A. Smeltz, State Superintendent. Let us have a grand gathering of the precious children of old Kent. After children are dismissed a short business meeting. Lastly, Parting Address by a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Rev. E. W Gaylord, alternate.

Brethren, remember the convention in your prayers, come up to it in the spirit. May the Master Himself be with us, and may each one obtain an abundant blessing, and the good work receive a mighty impetus.

E. P. JANVIER,
R. S. GRIFFITH,
S. VANNORT,
Sunday School Co. Executive Committee.

P. S. A horse pound will be convenient to the Church.

May 31, 1873—2t.

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