The Transcript.

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Saturday Morning, June 21, 1873.

☞The New York *World* considers the last census to be the best free trade document in existence. After an elaborate review of its industrial tables, the *World* says: "We have now a total of 12,505,923 persons engaged in labors of different kinds, of whom only 1,554,560 are even claimed to come within the scope of the *pesudo* benefits of protective tariff legislation. If it could be proved conclusively that the country at large would derive ultimate advantages from special legislation that tended to erect these 1,554,560 persons into a privileged class at the expense of all other classes in the community, that might still be no good reason (did our Constitution give Congress the power) for the adoption of a protective tariff in a republic. But when it is shown, as these tables show concusively—first that the 1,554,564 persons so legislated for are those who receive the least wages of any class of skilled laborers; second, that the natural tendency of the development of mechanical invention is to reduce at once the number of the employees, the quality of the employment, and *en ratione*, the *per capita* of wages; that the net contribution of industries to the resources of the country is reduced in proportion as the value of the materials and capital prepondetrase over the value of the labor in making up the sum of gross products; and lastly, when it is known, through data embodied in this same census, that the entire body of capitalists, the proprietary class, who are the only real beneficiaries of special tariff legislation, number only 42,877—when all these facts are collectively considered, Protection as a means of fostering the interests of a republic does seem to be the wickedest absurdity of a not very wise age. And it is for the reason that the industrial tables of the ninth census enable us to arrive at these facts conclusively and bring it out in the most perspicuous manner, that we pronounce that publication one of the most efficient free trade documents ever issued from the press.

DEATH OF FREDERICK PINKNEY, ESQ.—Mr. Frederick Pinkney, who has been for many years deputy states attoney, and for over thirty years identified with the Criminal Court of Baltimore city, died about 10 o'clock, Friday night, 13th instant, at the country residence of Mr. John E. Owens, near Townsontown, Baltimore county. Mr. Pinkney had been ill for about a month, at the residence of Mr. Owens, so that he could not be removed to his own home on West Fayette street, near Fremont.

Mr. Frederick Pinkney closed his laborious life at the age of 69 years. He was the fourth son of the great lawyer and statesman, William Pinkney, and was born on the 14th of October, 1804, at sea, on the cost of America, on the passage home from England, where his father had been residing for many years, in the capacity of United States commissioner under Mr. Jay's treaty. In 1806 his father went again with his family to England as minister extraordinary, and remained aboard until the year 1811, when he returned to Baltimore, where Mr. Frederick Pinkney received his school education. In 1816 he accompanied his father on his successive missions to the Courts of Naples and of Russia. In 1825 he was admitted to the bar.

About the year 1828 he was associated with his brother Edward, the poet, in editing "The Marylander." Unfitted by nature for what is called the practice of the law, his professional life has been confined to the office. He was for some years connected with the late Mr. Wm. Schley, and for many years he was one of the commissioners of the High Court of Chancery, and after the abolition of that court and the establishment of the local Courts of Equity, he was one of the commissioners of the Circuit Court of Baltimore, which office he held at the time of his death. He has been identified with the Criminal Court of Baltimore for more than thirty years, first as Deputy Attorney General under Mr. Richardson, then as Deputy States Attoney under Mr. Gwinn, Mr. Whitney and Mr. Knott, successively. The columns of this paper have frequently recorded the triumphs of his skill and intrepidity in attacking the strongholds of ruffianism. Stern as he was in the performance of his official duty—rugged and irritable in temper—he was a man of the most generous impulses. Full of sympathy for the poor and suffering, limited as was his fortune, "his hand was open as the day to melting charity."

He was, perhaps, the most learned man in the State—his capacious and accurate mind was stored with the most various information. He would turn from drawing a long and technically framed indictment, or a bill in chancery, to enjoy the beauties of Virgil or Horace. His knowledge of criminal law exceeded that of every contemporary, and his criminal pleadings were the wonder of bench and bar. He read everything that came in his way, from the Police Gazette to the least known of the ancient writers. His talent for drawing was considerable, and for caricature it was remarkable. He was skilled in the art of engraving, and he was a beautiful poet. Some of his religious poetry is of rare excellence.

Mr. Pinkney was an active member of the Odd-Fellows' Association, and for many years a member of the Methodist Church, but of late years he had been in communion with the Protestant Episcopal Church, in which faith he was educated.—*Sun.*

New Hampshire has made a clear profit of $20,000 from its State prison.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF WAR RECORDS.

[*Correspondence of the New York World.*]

WASHINGTON June 16.—The country will not be very much surprised, when it recalls the mysterious and unfathomable theft of the famous Buell court-martial records, to learn now that most all of the important and secret archieves of the late war which covered courts-martial, the rascality of contractors, the many arbitrary arrests, &c., have also disappeared from the War Department, and can nowhere be found. When and where or by whom taken no one seems to know. Under the administration of Secretary Stanton, the documents in each case were briefed and filed away and have not been referred to for years until recently, when many of them could not be placed. They have probably followed in the path of the papers of the Buell court-martial, which a searching Congressional investigation could not trace. Their importance to a true history of the war cannot be overestimated. Among the missing records, for instance, is one covering the finding of a sentence of death on a major-general by a court-martial, its approval by Stanton and its disapproval by Lincoln. The officer in question is still living. Some practised hand must have committed the theft, as only the most important papers are missing.

BUTLER ON GRANT.

An incident occured in the Supreme Court last week which, as revealing Ben Butler's secret opinion of President Grant, has caused a scandal which has produced some stir in and out of official circles here. At the time referred to Butler was in court arguing in behalf of the claimants of the prize money which is to go to the captors of the Confederate steamer Florida. Opposed to him in this case, and representing the Government, was Mr. R. M. Corwine, a well-known lawyer of this city, who had been retained by the Administration. In the course of the proceedings Mr. Corwine remarked that President Grant had instructed Attorney-General Williams to do certain things in connection with the case, which Mr. Corwine specified. The opportunity to say a malicious thing was eagerly seized by Butler, who, as everybody knows, has always concealed with a thin veneering of pretended regard for the President the malice which he entertains against that official for the famous "bottling-up" process by which Grant once covered him with so much ridicule. Therefore, when Corwine thus referred to the President's instructions to Mr. Williams, Butler rejoined, "I don't believe that the President ever gave any such instructions. But if he did all I can say is that he had better go to Long Branch or to a *hotter place* and *stay there.*" It would seem from this bitter speech that Butler not only hates Grant but that, knowing the President's habits, he entertains but few hopes for his future salvation.

THE BEGINNING OF EDUCATION.—The address of Secretary Belknap to the West Point graduates of 1873 contains some appropriate and sensible advice, applicable, with some modifications, to the graduates of all educational institutions. The Secretary says:

"It is, perhaps, a thankless task to tell you that the amount of real knowledge you possess is as nothing compared with the information you will gain by contact with the world, and in the performance of regimental duty. And yet the experience of years will convince you, and the trials of time will teach, that what you did not know at graduation would fill large pages in very many volumes. The education here freely given you forms but the foundation for the future, and is only a part of your path of progress in military life."

That education is but the foundation on which the structure of life must be built up is as true of civil as military education. Happily, in regard to the former experience, which is the best of all teachers, and the practice which makes perfect, do not involve the injury or wretchedness of others. The military vocation, in its best aspect, is only to be extenuated as a necessary evil, growing out of the bad tempers and destructive passions of mankind. Secretary Belknap says:

"The great war which tied more closely than ever the bonds of the Union, gave to army men so many avenues of rank and promotion and fame that the calm and quiet of the present may seem to the young soldier to offer no page of history to him on which to write his name. But it is not so. A land like this—growing to its 40,000,000 in a century, fastening ocean to ocean by triple bands of iron, lengthening its lines as it has, and extending its borders to the North and to the South, as in the nature of its destiny it must—may offer opportunities for distinction to an extent far greater than you may hope."

Regarding West Point as a valuable military school, indispensable to the training of competent army officers, we rejoice in its prosperity. But we may frankly state that we cannot sympathize with the Secretary's prediction that in the extension of the country the army may hereafter find opportunities of distinction. The country is large, but it is likely to gain further accessions of territory by reason of natural tendencies, and from circumstances, without involving war, if we but reasonably bide our time. Few of this generation will desire to see it otherwise.—*Sun.*

ADVANCE OF THE CHOLERA.—A dispatch to the Petersburg (Va.) Index from Bristol, Tenn., says that the cholera made its appearance in Greenville, Tenn., on the 11th instant, since which time there have been nine deaths from the dread disease, five of which deaths occurred Monday night. Twenty odd cases are now reported there.

Sabbath School Convention.

STILL POND, MD., June 10, 1873.

The Sabbath School Convention of Kent county, Md., met in the M. E. Church, pursuant to call, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

R. S. Griffith called the convention to order, and nominated Rev. Jas. Kendall as temporary chairman, who was unanimously elected.

After singing, and prayer by the chairman, on motion of R. S. Griffith, Chas. H. Baker and Rev. F. M. Chatham were appointed a committee on permanent officers for the convention and to prepare rules for the government of the proceedings. The committee were then granted leave of absence to prepare their report.

The chair and audience joined in singing a hymn entitled "Precious Name."

In accordance with programme, Rev. J. H. Caldwell then delivered an appropriate and impressive address of welcome.

The committee on permanent organization submitted the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

President—E. P. Janvier.

Vice Presidents—Rev. Howard Meeks, Rev. A. W. Milby, Jas. Shuster, Dr. N. Hammond and Rev. Mr. Harryman.

Secretary and Treasurer—S. Vannort.

Assistant Sec'y.—Rev. E. P. Aldred.

Regulations for Meeting—Meet in morning session at 9½ o'clock, adjourn at 12: afternoon session meet at 1½, adjourn at 5; evening session meet at 7½ o'clock.

The President shall appoint some one at a previous session to open questions for discussion: the person so designated having ten minutes for his remarks, to be followed by five minute speeches.

The President shall name persons to conduct the devotional exercises.

Collections Tuesday night and Wednesday afternoon to meet incidental expenses.

All resolutions to be in writing and handed to the secretary.

Rev. R. Scott Norris then responded in a feeling and eloquent reply to the address of welcome.

The minutes of the convention of 1872 were read. Also the report of the executive committee appointed at the previous session. On motion the report was accepted and the committee discharged.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Your committee respectfully report that there are in Kent county nineteen M. E. Sunday Schools, seven M. P., two M. E. South, six P. E., one Presbyterian, and one Union Sunday School—thirty-six in all. These statistics alone show the vast importance of the work in which we are engaged and the necessity of putting forth our best efforts to occupy to the best advantage this large and promising field.

Each member of your committee having a school of his own in which they are deeply interested, have been prevented from visiting the different schools throughout the county, but as far as they have information the good work is prospering.

Your committee have given their best efforts to making this convention a success. In selecting the time and place and arranging the programme they have used their best judgment, and earnestly hope the convention may prove the most profitable of any that has ever been held in the county.

Your committee have examined the Berean or Uniform Series of Lessons, and would suggest that the convention recommend their use by all the schools in the county.

Your committee would also suggest that this convention advise the formation of temperance and missionary societies in all the schools, and that the teachers and superintendents, both by precept and example, discountenance the use on the part of the children of that miserable narcotic, tobacco.

Your committee would recommend that each school in the county co-operate with the Maryland Sunday School Union, which can be done by approving of the object of the society, contributing five dollars to its treasury and sending an annual report to the Missionary Secretary.

All of which is respectfully submitted, together with a paper containing the names, locations and names of superintendents of all the schools, your committee being indebted to Rev. H. A. Smeltz, State Superintendent, for the facts in said paper.

R. S. GRIFFITH,
E. P. JANVIER.

Reports from schools of the county were then called for, and a motion was passed that delegates not having a written report be requested to prepare one and hand it to the secretary.

	Officers & Teachers.	Scholars.	Pd.
Chestertown M. E.	38	146	$1
Millington, no report.			
Sassafras M. E.	20	44	1
Oak Grove, no report.			
Galena M. E.	16	95	1
Locust Grove	10	48	-
Chesterville M. E.	6	40	1
Spry's Gate	6	20	-
Still Pond	8	72	1
Union	9	60	1
Turner's Creek	10	36	-
Betterton	3	30	-
Salem	12	86	-
Bond Chapel	13	60	1
Walton "	4	25	-
Rock Hall	32	140	-
Piney Neck, no report.			
Hynson's Chapel	9	35	-
Sassafras M. P.	10	40	1.50
Kennedyville M. P.	16	75	1.00
St. James' "	21	80	1.25
Wesley Chapel "	8	40	1.00
Chestertown "	27	140	1.00
Millington M. E. S	5	40	-
Chesterville "	14	60	1.00
Georgetown Pres.	12	50	-
Morris' Chapel M. E.	4	25	-
St. Clements' P. E.; no report.			
Shrewsberry " "			
Chestertown " "			
St. Paul's " "			
I. U. " "			
Eastern Neck, Union, "			

After notices were read, on motion adjourned. Benediction by Rev. Mr. Milby.

Tuesday Afternoon Session.

Convention reassembled at two o'clock, Rev. F. M. Chatham in charge of devotional exersises.

Minutes of previous session read and approved.

The discussions of questions was then taken up:

1. *What Constitutes the Sabbath School Field?* Discussion opened by R. S. Griffith. He defined the various fields of labor occupied by the various official members of the Christian church. The field for the Sabbath School, however, the entire church.

Rev. H. Meeks followed by defining the relations of the secular and Sabbath School teacher.

Rev. W. M. Strayer understood the question as referring to where the Sabbath School laborer was to work. It was outside the pale of the church—caring for those without a shepherd.

James Kendall thought the field should respect all classes and ages.

Rev. F. M. Chatham regarded not the mind but the heart as the field of operation.

Dr. Nelson Hammond agreed to the sentiment that old as well as young should be taught.

Rev. J. H. Caldwell believed that the human heart was the field to be cultured, and especially the young and tender heart.

On motion, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we regard the sentiment, which has obtained to too great an extent, that denominational lines and the children of Christian parents, alone should receive Sunday school culture, as radically erroneous.

Resolved, That we should seek to bring old as well as young, in and out of the church, under the direct instruction of the Sabbath school labor.

After which the question under discussion was passed.

Singing by the choir and school.

2.—*What is the Seed?*

Discussion opened by Rev. A. W. Milby, amplifying that the "Word of God" was the Seed—its histories, chronology, doctrine and morals.

R. S. Griffith referred to what was not proper seed to be sown in the Sabbath school.

Rev. W. M. Strayer regarded the essence of the subject, impressing the great principle of love to God and man.

Jas. Shuster desired to impress the fact that Jesus loves us upon the pupils.

Jas. Kendall took the practical doctrine of Christianity as a worthy portion of the Seed.

Rev. H. Meeks insisted on impressing the *law* of God, as contained in the decalogue.

Rev. J. H. Caldwell thought there should be an effort to examine these questions from different standpoints. The Bible the seed—primer, spelling-book, etc., implements to implant seed.

Rev. A. W. Milby thought we had better confine our instruction to pictorial, etc. representations of the Word, than consume time in teaching orthography, &c.

S. W. Aldridge would hold to the truth of God's Word.

Arthur Johns thought our object here should be to select the *best* seed—redemption of men through Jesus.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that the seed is the Word of God, and that this should be sown by every teacher.

The question was then passed.

Singing of the "Old, old Story."

3.—*How shall the seed be sown?*

This question was taken up and discussion opened by Rev. R. Scott Norris, who referred to some of the plans or methods adopted to scatter the seed. It should be pure from error; history, chronology, etc., important to prepare the soil; all in the spirit of the Master, depending upon God for help and success.

Rev. Charles H. Baker regarded it important that teachers should duly prepare themselves to impress each Sabbath some special, important truth; patience essential for this work.

A. Johns regarded it essential that the teacher thoroughly study the lesson, thus preparing himself to instil the truth so that the child may carry it home.

E. P. Janvier desired the teacher to study the lesson, seek the blessing of God upon the lesson and the scholars, and apply it with zeal in love.

Rev. W. M. Strayer regarded the question as to order of sowing. We should impress the great principle or law of love and fear, and from this standpoint develope the whole system of revealed truth. Regarding the question as to method—enlighten mentally and take the pure Word as seed—correctly teaching it—with the "love of Christ constraining," and exemplified in the life.

Rev. H. Meeks said it should be presented plainly.

Convention adjourned with singing and benediction by Rev. R. Scott Norris.

Tuesday Evening Session.

Convention reassembled at a quarter to 8 o'clock, and was called to order by R. S. Griffith. Devotional exercises conducted by Rev. W. M. Strayer.

The President, E. P. Janvier, appeared and took the chair, and introduced Rev. Mr. Johnson, of Baltimore, who proceeded to address the meeting on the Sabbath School in general. The speaker referred to the spirit of improvement characteristic of the age, and said that the grandest work of the present is that of the Sabbath School. He presented three points of direct benefit to the scholars: 1. It instructs as to proper regard for the Sabbath. 2. The general instruction it imparts. 3. It brings them to Jesus. These points were forcibly and eloquently elucidated; also, its importance as developing character for eternity. Our obligation to engage in this work he presented, and followed by considering the preparation necessary.

Rev. J. H. Caldwell eulogized the remarks of Mr. Johnson, and suggested that a proper digestion of what had already been said would be sufficient for the day.

On motion adjourned.

Notices given by the chair and congregation dismissed with benediction pronounced by Rev. J. H. Caldwell.

Wednesday Morning Session.

Convention called to order by R. S. Griffith. After devotional exercises the President took the chair.

Several brethren presented reports and others were requested to hand their statistics to the convention immediately previous to the close of the present session.

The discussion of the question "How shall we sow the seed," was continued.

Dr. N. Hammond thought we should seek to interest the children. He recommended variety.

Rev. R. S. Norris desired that the pupils might memorize scripture.

Rev. Jas. Kendall thought we should convince the children that we love them.

S. W. Aldridge thought that it should be sown with earnestness, love, &c.

R. S. Griffith would sow in faith.

Rev. H. A. Smeltz concluded that there was a necessity for the exercise of good common sense, gaining a knowledge of the character of the pupils and adapting our instruction thereto.

The following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that the seed be should be sown with correctness, in love, prayer, earnestness, faith and truth.

Rev. H. A. Smeltz, on invitation, presented the work of the "Maryland S. S. Union," desiring the co-operation of the schools, when the following was adopted:

Resolved, That the executive committee of the Kent Co. S. S. Association be requested to call the attention of the various schools in the county to the fact of a resolution having been passed requesting all Sabbath Schools in the county to aid the Md. S. S. Union in carrying on the Sunday School missionary work of this State.

On motion, the word "auxilliary," was ordered to be stricken from the recommendation in the report of the Executive committee, and "co-operation" substituted.

The question, "*Who shall be the Sowers?*" was taken up.

Rev. Harryman would have only the lovers of Christ.

Rev. H. Meeks thought this the essential, all-important question of the programme. The proper characters must be secured—the man whose heart is experimentally moved by the love of Christ and truth.

Rev. R. S. Norris thought there should be a distinction between those who are given to exclusive worldly-mindedness and those who have interest in morals and religion.

Rev. E. W. Gaylord agreed in theory with the previous speakers, but found it practically impossible to adhere. We may draw moral, hesitating persons into the church fold.

Rev. J. H. Caldwell thought that men might impart truth without having experienced saving conversion.

Rev. Mr. Baker, of Baltimore, gave incidents to show the necessity of employing men who were not Church members.

Rev. W. M. Strayer would not limit the sowers to members of the church.

On motion, adjourned.

Wednesday Afternoon Session.

Convention assembled at 2 o'clock.

Opened with singing and prayer by Rev. G. W. Gaylord.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That while it is an admitted fact that Sabbath School workers should in all cases, where it is possible, be converted persons, there are exceptional cases, where it would evidently be proper to select those from without the Church, men and women of good moral character who are disposed to work for God.

The Children's meeting, in charge of Rev. H. A. Smeltz, State Superintendant, was addressed by Revs. R. S. Norris, W. A. Baker, and H. A. Smeltz.

Resolutions were presented from the St. James, M. P. Church and from the Galena M. E. Church, inviting the County Convention to hold its next session at these places, were referred to the Executive Committee.

On motion the former Executive Committee was reappointed.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention are due and hereby tendered to Professor Ascherfeld and the choir who have delighted and edified us with their delicious strains of music.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Convention are due and hereby tendered to the ladies of Still Pond and vicinity for the abundant and choice refreshments which they have prepared for us, and also to the citizens and Sunday School of said locality for their cordial welcome and generous hospitality.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are due and hereby tendered to our visiting brethern, Johnson, Smeltz and Baker, for their able, interesting and instructive addresses.

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention are due and hereby tendered to the President and Secretaries for the satisfactory manner in which they have performed their duty.

Resolved, That the thanks of the convention are due to the Executive Committee for the manner in which they have discharged their duty.

On motion, the following delegates to the State S. S. Convention were appointed: Rev. J. H. Caldwell, G. H. Thompson and E. D. Etherington.

Parting address by G. W. Gaylord.

E. P. JANVIER, President.

SAMUEL VANNORT, E. P. ALDRED, } Secretaries.

NEWPORT.

FRIENDS' YEARLY MEETING—ARRIVALS OF GUESTS—SEASIDE GOSSIP.

[*Correspondence of the New York World.*]

NEWPORT, June 15.

The resort is full of Friends in attendance upon the yearly meeting, which always occurs in June, and there are delegates here from every yearly meeting in the United States, with the exception of that of Philadelphia, which does not sympathize with the others on some points. The hotels and boarding-houses are full, and many citizens have opened their homes for their entertainment. Among the eminent preachers present are William Haughton, Charles F. Coffin and wife, Eli and Sybil Jones, Jonathan De Vall and wife, Ruth Lloyd, Luke Woodworth, and William Green, of Ireland. For the first time they allow published reports of their sessions, heretofore kept strictly private. The men and women convene separately, and to-day in the women's meeting sisterly greetings were read from all over the world.

Newport to the Quakers is a sort of Mecca or spiritual Jerusalem, to which they delight to make pilgrimages. It will be remembered that Rhode Island has peculiar attractions for the disciples of George Fox. Here they were never persecuted. When the Puritans were hanging, whipping, and imprisoning them in other parts of New England, this colony always made them welcome and was a refuge for all who entered her borders. Newport early became the chief rallying point of the denomination, as it remains to this day.

The meeting-house here was erected in 1700, and is now the largest in the United States. The first yearly meeting was held at a very early date, and in 1672 George Fox, with a large company of ministers from England, was present. The distinguished evangelist writes in his journal "that the meeting lasted six days, was very successful, and Friends were in attendance from most places in New England and the adjacent colonies. Among the members of the Society at that time were William Coddington, Henry Bull, and Nicholas Easton, each of whom filled the office of Governor of Rhode Island. Indeed, the Quakers were then in the majority, and for many years elected the various officers of State from their own Society. Since that time the yearly meetings have been held in that ancient town.

The costume of the Friends approaches more and more each year the fashionable modes. But few young persons are seen in the plain dress, and it will not be strange if, in a few years, it becomes obsolete. The young Quakeresses at the hotels are in elegant attire, and they seem to lack no knowledge of the ways of the world. They come to June meeting for a good time, and I imagine they have it. They are as adept in the art of flirting as the belles who come later, and they indulge in the amusement to no small extent while their elders are in conference. At the Atlantic House one sees silks and satins of the richest texture in all the lovely shades of brown and drab and steel, with the richest of laces at throat and writs, and even the flashing of jewels.

THE SHAH'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.—The tour the Shah of Persia culminated yesterday with his arrival and reception in London. The event has been anticipated with more than ordinary interest by the English people. In fact the whole of this magnificent tour of the Oriental potentate has formed a topic filled with pabulum for reflection, extending as it has through the principal countries of Europe, and indicating a breaking up of the barbaric isolation that has so long hidden the Persian kingdom among its own deserts, and kept undeveloped its many and fertile resources. It is but lately that the country of the Shah was visited by a famine which left thousands of his people impoverished and their business affairs and agricultural pursuits depressed, and it is made a subject of astonishment that he should at such a time undertake such a journey, and at a cost, projected by himself, of twenty-five millions of dollars. But he has witnessed the sudden wealth given to his neighbor, Egypt, by the application of liberal ideas gained abroad, and recognizing the value of modern industrial improvements, he has already entered into contracts for the construction of railways and telegraph lines, thus beginning at once the true measures of relief in case of famine or other calamity, and the promptest avenues of transportation and communication for the development of commercial and agricultural prosperity. He will return to his kingdom rich with information of the things most useful to his people, the natural result of which of course should be the rapid development of Persia into a modern and progressive State.

A very singular story comes to us today from New York. J. E. Van Doren, a son of the Rev. L. H. Van Doren, of New Jersey, has been absent from home for eight months. The last seen of him he was out ducking near Fire Island.—His boat was found capsized, and he was supposed to have been drowned. His wife and children mourned for him as dead. Recently, however, they received a letter from him, dated at Rotterdam, and this is the tale that it tells: When the boat was overturned he clung to the bottom, and drifted out to sea. He was picked up by a Swedish bark bound for Buenos Ayres. Fifty days out, this vessel met a ship on its way to Rotterdam, and young Van Doren was transferred to it. Landed at Rotterdam, after many months on the sea, the lost man reappears, and proposes to join his family by the next sailing vessel.

General Butler has formally declared that he is a candidate for the republican nomination for Governor of Massachusetts, and at the same time takes occasion to affirm that he is not the author of the back-pay grab.

It is stated that Father Thomas Burke will return to America in July, and resume the delivery of his eloquent lectures and sermons.

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

WHITE WHEAT—$1.70@1.77
RED WHEAT—$1.70.@1 75.
WHITE CORN—66@68.
YELLOW CORN—62@63 cents.
OATS—48@50 cents.

Married.

BAKER—OSBORNE.—On the 11th instant, in Christ Church, Delaware City, by Rev. E. Weil, S. H. BAKER, U. S. N., to MAGGIE T., only daughter of the late John W. Osborne, of New Castle Co., Delaware. No cards.

New Advertisements.

SPARKLING SODA WATER

with syrups to suit all tastes.
June 21. C. F. STAM & BRO.

CHECK BOOKS,

Drawn for "KENT NATIONAL BANK," for sale by
June 21. C. F. STAM & BRO.

HARVEST IS COMING!

FARMERS SHOULD GET THEIR REAPERS IN ORDER,

and see that everything necessary for Field and House is in order and on hand before the time for use.

IF YOU ARE NOT SUPPLIED, call and examine my Stock of English and American

Grain, Grass, and Bush Scythes,

Snathes, Scythe Stones, Wood water Jugs, tin cups, tin plates, spoons, knives and forks.

PACKERS ICE CREAM FREEZERS AND WATER COOLERS.

Two, Three, and Four Pronged Forks.

THE *EXCELSIOR ANIMAL POKE* will prevent horses and cattle from jumping and pulling down fences.

For sale by
J. K. Aldridge.
June 21, 1873.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letters of Administration on the personal estate, in Kent county, Maryland, of

WILLIAM C. PENNINGTON,
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 17th day of January, 1874; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 17th day of June, 1873.

RICHARD C. JOHNSON,
June 21, 1873—4t. Administrator.

THE
ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT
OF
GALENA SEMINARY

Will take place at the Hall in Galena, on FRIDAY, JUNE 27TH, 8 P. M.
REV. R. SCOTT NORRIS, Orator of the occasion.
The public cordially invited to attend.
June 14, 1873—2w.

COMFORT.

S. MERRITT & CO. are now prepared to fit you up for the warm weather, having just opened

A SPLENDID STOCK OF LINEN SUITS,
BOTH FANCY AND PLAIN; ALSO,
STRIPED AND PLAIN ALPACA, Seersucker, Drap Te Ta, and other thin Coats;
WHITE LINEN DUCK SUITS, AND WHITE VESTS.
Straw Hats
in great variety, embracing all the latest styles, both for men and boys.
June 14, 1873.

Order of Ratification.

JOSEPH B. BAKER,
vs.
ABEL J. REES.

In the Circuit Court for Kent county, in Equity. April Term, 1873.

Ordered, that the sales made and reported by Joseph B. Baker, the Mortgagee within named, of the Real Estate of Abel J. Rees, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown, on or before the 12th day of August next: provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed at Chestertown, once in each of three successive weeks before the 12th day of July next.

JESSE K. HINES, Clerk.
True copy—Test:
JESSE K. HINES, Clerk.
June 14, 1873—4t.

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.*

Notice to Teachers,

APPLICANTS for Teachers' Certificates, and Teachers whose certificates have by limitation expired, will meet at the School House in Chestertown (provided with pen, paper and pencil) for examination, on Saturday, June 21st, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

CHAS. G. RICAUD,
June 7, 1873—3t. Examiner.

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