The Transcript,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Friday Morning, May 19, 1876.

Only One Dollar a Year, in advance.

The Democratic Conservative Voters

OF KENT COUNTY

Are requested to assemble in Primary Meetings, in their respective Election Districts, at the usual voting places, on *Saturday, the 20th day of May*, 1876, at 2½ o'clock, P. M., to select Three Delegates from each Election District, who shall assemble in County Convention at the Court House in Chestertown, on *Tuesday, the 23d day of May*, 1876, for the purpose of selecting Three Delegates to represent Kent county in the Convention to be held in Baltimore on *the 31st day of May*, 1876, at which Convention Sixteen Delegates will be selected to represent the State of Maryland in the National Democratic Convention, to be held at St. Louis, on the *27th of June*, 1876, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.

JAMES A. PEARCE,
RICHARD C. JOHNSON,
RICHARD W. JONES,
State Central Committee for Kent Co.

☞ With to-day's paper commences the fifteenth year of the *Transcript*, which has for some time been one of the established institutions of the county, despite the coterie which has persistently sought every opportunity to break down and divert its natural and sometimes legitimate patronage. The *Transcript* is to-day reaching a larger number of readers than ever before and paying better; and it will continue to live, on the same independent basis, taking shelter under the wing of no little great man, and occasionally trumpeting his praise, or pandering to his political aspirations; preserving also the same independence with reference to any matters it may have occasion to comment upon in reference to the several religious denominations. The *Transcript* is a purely secular paper, claiming the right in the future as in the past to comment upon what seems right or wrong, whether it involves a subject of the Vatican, a follower of Fox, or Wesley, or one in the regular succession by way of Henry VIII.

The *Transcript* advocates a Federal government as distinguished from a *National* government, and is consequently democratic; it advocates State-rights as contradistinguished from a contralized government, and is consequently democratic; it favors the government of this country by the white race, and is consequently democratic; it advocates the government of the country by the people and not by cliques or rings, and is consequently democratic; but it will not yield a blind obedience to party leaders.

Its first aim will be, as it has been in the past, to advance local interests and communicate the local news of the day; and in furtherance of this plan we invite and solicit local correspondence from all parts of the county, and prefer purely local matters generally. If each one of our subscribers would give us a letter once a year, the *Transcript* would become the most interesting local paper on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. We do not feel that this is asking too much.

THE DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES TO-MORROW.

We have read with much interest a communication, in the last number of the *Centreville Record*, urging upon the people the importance of paying the proper attention to the primary meetings to be held to-morrow, to select delegates to the county conventions. It is one of the defects of our system that the majority of the voters, however much interest they may take in elections, will not attend the primary meetings of the party, but leave the general party interests to be managed entirely by professional politicians for their own selfish ends. If the honest masses wish to manage their own affairs, and have those of their own selection rule over them, and manage the public business, it is absolutely necessary that they attend all primary meetings, and do their own thinking. Sometimes a convention of the kind about to assemble is just the place where a programme is inaugurated to be carried into effect twelve months or two years hence. The *Record* correspondent says:

> Our politics at this time invite discussion and reflection. The old issues have faded into insignificance, and the people no longer pin their faith to their former leaders, or tremble at the crack of the party whip.
>
> As long as our government is the organ of a majority of interests, there must of course be divisions of sentiment, and the people naturally combine together in the organization of parties. They must either do this or retire from exercising their political rights. At this time two parties confront each other, and while we may not endorse either *in toto*, we should sustain the one which comes nearest to our estimate of right, and strive to raise it in those particulars in which it may seem deficient.
>
> The mass of the people are undoubtedly honest, and they desire to bring into their service only those who are honest and capable. The County Convention is the great power in the land, and the people should understand the fact, that if they wish to have *nominees without reproach, the delegates who compose the county convention* should not only be legally and fairly chosen, but *be men of character and sound political judgment*. They select delegates to the State Convention, who in turn choose delegates to the National Convention; therefore our approaching county convention should receive more than ordinary consideration. We should not sit supinely down and permit the wily trickster to use it in his own interest, regardless of the welfare of the party and State. We should not allow it to be controlled by a little cluster, ring or clique about the county seat.

RESPONSIBILITY OF EMPLOYEES.

A case involving the responsibility of employees was tried by the Circuit Court last week. It was brought up under an appeal from Justice Wright of this town, and was an appeal taken by Wm. J. Chambers from the judgement of the justice who had given judgement against the appellant on suit by John Oliver Downey. Downey was last year in the employ of Chambers. In December Chambers sent Downey to the landing with a load of grain, and instructed him to stop at a blacksmith shop on his return and get some work done to a chain, at the same time telling him not to leave his horses standing. At the shop Downey alighted from the wagon and went in to see the blacksmith, and remained in the shop about five minutes, leaving his horses standing on the side of the street. During his absence the horses took fright and ran away, one of them striking his head against a cart, causing a wound from which he subsequently died. Mr. Chambers, regarding it as a case of neglect, withheld a portion of Downey's wages to pay for the horse. Downey sued Chambers before Justice Wright, who gave judgement against Chambers, who appealed to the court, where the judgement was affirmed. The court in delivering its opinion took occasion to say that the law was well settled that when an employee wilfully neglects to obey the orders of an employer and damage results from his neglect the employer has good cause for withholding a sufficient amount of the wages due to reimburse him for the damage sustained. In other words an employee is responsible to his employer for the responable care of the employer's property. In this case, however, the court did not think the employee unreasonably negligent with his employer's property, and affirmed the judgement, the court holding that Downey's going into the shop was only for the purpose of seeing if the work could be then done for him. If he had permitted the work to have been done without taking the horses from the wagon after being instructed so to do by Chambers, then he would have been responsible for the damage that followed. The case was ably handled by the Messrs. Brown for the appellant and the Messrs Keating for the appellee.—*Centreville Observer.*

WASHINGTON'S WILL.

The will of General George Washington, brought into notice by the period, has been published in Philadelphia. It was made July 9, 1790, and disposed of property valued at $530,000, of which $1,404 consisted of land at Great Meadows, Pa., and there were other investments in New York, Maryland, Kentucky, Ohio and the District, as well as in Virginia. The landed estate, varying in value from two hence per acre upward, was estimated at $400,150. The stock included 36 horses, 72 mules and asses, 640 sheep, 320 cattle and many hogs, and there were 210 shares of stock. The use of the whole was left to his wife during her life, the slaves to be emancipated at her death, with provision for their welfare. There were bequests to universities a free school and individuals.

DEVOTION TO CHURCH AND TOBACCO.—An observant pastor has sent to the Milford News some curious statements about the flock under his charge. He says: "I have 267 members in full connection, and 100 probationers on my charge. 67 of them use tobacco, and on making inquiry of each one, I find they have spent for that article in a single year $845. The entire membership, with the aid of outsiders, gave to pay the Pastor and Presiding Elder, Conference claimants, Missions, Church Extension and Freedmen, $841. One member confessed to spending $145 for tobacco. His contribution for Church Extension was 66 cents. Another confessed to an expenditure of $91 for Tobacco. His contributions stood thus: Missions, $1, Conference claimants, $1."

THE THUGS OF THE COAL COUNTRY.

The prosecution in the cases of the five members of the Molly Maguire Order who are on trial at Pottsville, Pennsylvania, for the murder of Policeman Yost at Tamaqua, closed on Saturday, and the defence commenced by endeavoring to break the force of the testimony of Detective McParlan, who has furnished the evidence which throws light on this fearful organization of assassins and incendiaries. The proceedings in this trial are full of interest, and the result fraught with importance to the mining country. The existence of the Molly Maguires has long been known and their terrible handiwork manifested through Schuylkill, Carbon and Luzerne counties. In the anthracite district they have murdered men and destroyed property with impunity. It has been found impossible to bring any of the criminals to justice, because of the faithfulness with which they would be protected by their associates. If the worst came to the worst, and the officers of the law were hot on trail of one of them, he could be, and would be, hidden under ground, where, in the labarynthine windings of a mine, there was no difficulty in baffling the pursuers as thoroughly as if he had taken flight to the stars. Men who dared to work when a strike was declared; managers and "bosses" who endeavored to protect them— even citizens on the outside who ventured to interfere—did so with the danger of being shot under cover of the night or having their houses fired over their heads. During nine months of 1873 there were four murders committed in Schuylkill county alone by the Molly Maguires; and not an arrest made in connection with any one of them. Working secretly inside of the miners' unions, the order was composed of desperate and dangerous men, who held control of the mines, where their victims were selected and the individuals to do the killing or burning chosen. This is no overdrawn or exaggerrated statement of the condition of affairs in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania. The miners as a class are a violent and ignorant community. Nearly all are foreigners, and their improvident and reckless mode of life is calculated to intensify all their worst instincts. In a normal state of war with the mining corporations, they regard themselves justified in righting what they consider their wrongs with the pistol and the torch. Amongst such men there are to be found the most favorable conditions for the growth of an organization like that of the Molly Maguires, whose object is to execute rough vengeance on enemies and govern the labor of the region.

The vast interests of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, which are practically one corporation, prompted them to undertake an offensive campaign against the Molly Maguires. They found the man for their use in Detective McParlan. He went among the order, managed to join it, and after three years of life in the coal region, gathered up the evidence which is now being elicited in court at Pottsville. His story is curious, as exposing the inner machinery of the organization. The Molly Maguires are in reality the Ancient Order of Hibernians, a society which is widely established among Irishmen in various countries, but which nowhere else is perverted to base purposes. McParlan testified that the divisions of the Society among the miners have each a chief officer known as the body master. The members get their signs and pass words from him, he from the county delegate, the county delegate from the State delegate, and the latter from the national Board in the city of New York. The signs and pass words originate with "The Board of Erin," in England, Scotland and Ireland who change them four times a year, and send them to America by an agent, who is a steward on an ocean steamer. It is admitted that members of the Hibernian Society in other places discontenance the crimes of those who have banded themselves together in the mining district and taken a sort of murderer's degree, and protest against them. Yet this local fraternity of assassins is still apparently in good standing with the larger and more respectable Order, as appears by their receiving the signs and pass words. McParlan gave the names of men of high social and political standing who belong to the organization in Schuylkill county. As we have said, the Molly Maguires now on trial are charged with the deliberate and cold-blooded murder of a policeman who had fallen under the ban of the organization. The detective's evidence in this case details the method of proceeding to the slaughter of anyone whose death had been determined on:

> "The person aggrieved states his case to his body master and asks consent for the murder. If the consent is given the body master examines his men to find some one personally unknown to the contemplated victim. If he cannot find any such he makes application to the body master of some neighboring division, giving a personal guarantee that the favor will be reciprocated at any time. In accordance with this plan McGeehan and Boyle came over from Carbon county to murder Yost, with the distinct understanding that the Tamaqua division were to furnish men to kill John P. Jones, of Carbon county. The agreement was carried out to the letter. Yost had offended Duffy, one of the prisoners, and Jones had incurred the enmity of McGeehan by refusing him work in the mine of which he had charge. The murder of Jones was thirty pieces of silver paid for the murder of Yost. For the clean job McGeehan made in Yost's murder the society set him up in the liquor business in Summit Hill."

To such a system has this business of assassination been reduced, and so brutalized are people who engage in it, that they sometimes quarrel, it seems, over the honors and money rewards paid to successful murderers. A late session of the county delegates in Schuylkill county was called to decide upon the rival pretensions of two shameless scoundrels, both of whom claimed to have killed a Welshman named Gomer James, and McGeehan, now being tried for the Yost assassination, was much complimented upon having made a "clean job" of it. There will be no such thing as law and order, or systematic and efficient industry, in the anthracite coal district until this wretched organization is broken up. When that is done the constantly-recurring troubles in the coal regions, the strikes and the disorganization of labor will be greatly abated. The people of the whole country are interested in the matter, for they suffer, through exorbitant prices for coal, from these disorders. But the Molly Maguires will not be suppressed by one or two trials and convictions of their members. They have held power too long to give it up without a struggle. Their political influence has brought in sympathy with them a horde of conscienceless men of both parties who have apologized for their excesses and courted their votes, and the fear with which they have stricken good citizens is still operative. Notwithstanding these obstacles, however, the railroad and coal companies are making a tremendous effort against the nefarious organization, and it must eventually be either crushed or brought into submission to the law.

☞ The Continental and the Girard Hotels, Philadelphia, announce that they will not make any advance on their regular rates during the Centennial. They are wise. If the murmurings as to extortion, already being heard, become distinct and well established, Philadelphia will be taught a sharper lesson than even that which befell Vienna.

☞ Germany stands thirds among the countries of the world in the proportion of railway milage to square miles of area. Belgium is the first, with a ratio of 1 to 6; Great Britain comes next with a ratio of 1 to 7; and Germany fills the third place with a ratio of 1 to 16; but, even then, Germany is before France, Italy, and the Netherlands.

From our Special Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15, 1876.

Mr. Editor:—The long-looked for and anxiously expected 10th of May has come and gone and is now numbered among the historic events of the past. The Great Exposition has thrown open wide its gates and the young Republic has invited the world to join in the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of its birth. In response to the invitation swarms already have come from near and from far to see genius and invention enter into competition for supremacy in the arts, sciences and manufactures, to behold the products of intellectuality and the progress of civilization.

It is my purpose this week to give your readers a description of the ceremonies incident to the dedication of the grandest exhibition ever held in the world. The Fairs of London, Paris, New York, and Vienna, are cast into the shade, and in comparison sink almost into insignificance.

The morning dawned in darkness and rain, and people awoke disappointed and grieved, for the prospect looked very dim; but as the day advanced the clouds began to break, the wind veered from the N. E. to the N. W., the sun began to give us an occasional glimpse of his brightness, the heavens were soon dotted with slices of clear blue sky, and before nine o'clock the streets were crowded with pedestrians in holiday attire, jubilant, enthusiastic, and all hurrying to the Exposition grounds; while every description of vehicle, from the cart to the car, loaded with humanity, crowded the highways. Everybody wore a badge; even the baby crowed his hurrahs as he waved his tiny stars and stripes and was proud of the rosette pinned in his cap; girls and boys wore red, white and blue neck-ties and hat-bands, while the patriotic owners of dogs had decked them with tri-colored collars, and on the wagging tail of a white poodle I saw a dainty little bow of silk ribbon, evidently tied by the delicate fingers of his mistress: the car horses, the 'bus horses, the cab and carriage horses were literally covered with flags; and from almost every window in every house in every street, court and alley the flags of all nations were flying. Such a display of bunting was never seen before in this country or in any other. Rich and poor, old and young, all seemed to enter into the festivities with a determination to do their utmost to make them a success, and if that was their purpose they could not have been better rewarded. Everybody seemed happy—it was really a gala-day, and only to be surpassed by the coming carnival on the 4th of July. To add to the scene the military were soon on their way to the Park, with banners flying, bands playing and people cheering: but it is impossible for my pen to give the merest idea of the occasion; it beggars description, and we will hasten to the grounds and take a position upon the platform until the ceremonies begin, to watch the people gather and the crowd increase, and to note the arrival of the dignitaries of the old and new world. Fortunately I had received a special invitation and was not obliged to force my way into the throng and stand for hours without the possibility of getting out or sitting down. It was estimated by practiced eyes that from 200,000 to 250,000 people were within the enclosure, and all were endeavoring to approach the Grand Stand in order to witness the ceremonies; so you can have some idea of the crush: several persons were injured, and from where I stood I could see the officers every now and then make a break through the crowd and carry a man or a woman who had fainted, to some place of safety. But a better-natured crowd never assembled. It was generally remarked, especially by foreigners, that such a mass of people in Europe would not preserve such order; they would not expect it. There were no disturbances of any account during the entire day, and the arrests were comparatively very few.

I will now give you a description of the position of the buildings, in order that you may have a better idea as to the manner in which the ceremonies were conducted. Memorial Hall, built entirely of granite and set apart especially for the fine arts, faces the middle side entrance of the main exhibition building, and is about 300 feet distant from the latter: it stands upon a terrace and affords a fine view of the grounds. It was upon this terrace that a platform had been erected for the speakers and invited guests. An avenue was kept open by means of two ropes stretched from one building to another, through which the guests had to pass to reach the platform. Upon an elevation directly over the entrance of the main building were seats for the orchestra and choir, composed of one thousand singers, under the direction of Theodore Thomas, the Prince of orchestral leaders. It is now nearly ten o'clock, and the ceremonies are to begin in half an hour. While we are waiting and looking out upon the sea of upturned faces we are started by a shout from the multitude, and soon it is announced that the Emperor and Empress of Brazil are coming up the avenue. He bows on both sides, and when he reaches the platform turns around and acknowledges the recognition by gracefully raising his hat. Cheer after cheer greets him, and before the noise subsides Gen. Phil. Sheridan is discovered, and the demonstration is even greater than before. Then came Hon. James G. Blaine, followed by the Japanese diplomatic corps, dressed in dark blue with gold lacings on their breasts, and black chapeaux. They attracted a great deal of attention and were received with applause. The Spanish, French, German, and English embassies came soon afterwards, and the platform was crowded with 6,000 people.

It is now 10.45, fifteen minutes after the hour appointed for beginning the dedication, and amidst the great excitement and enthusiasm the President and Cabinet arrive. The orchestra had been performing the National Airs of France, Great Britain, Germany, &c., and upon the appearance of the Presidential party ended with Hail Columbia.

The scene at this time just prior to the commencement of the ceremonies was very picturesque taking into consideration the occasion that called together this immense gathering of people from almost every quarter of the habitable globe, the excitement and enthusiasm that abounded in every place, it was impossible not to feel patriotic, and it tended to make the heart of an American swell with exultation and just pride, at the efforts of his countrymen who had conceived the project and carried into successful completion such a stupendous undertaking in the face of innumerable obstacles. God grant it may be the means of uniting every section of our glorious Republic in bonds of amity never to be broken by any faction actuated by ambition or ignorance. but may we all gather in this city of Brotherly Love, heal our discords, our real and imaginary grievances, and swear inviolable friendship, and pledge our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor to the preservation of this glorious fabric of States.

On the platform stood the representatives of every civilized Nation in the world. Royalty, Imperialism and Republicanism crowded and jostled each other. Ambassadors from Foreign Courts in Statedress covered with medals of honor and gold lace were scattered through the crowd. There you would see the fez or turban of a Turk, there the chapean of a French officer or the insignia of a Japanese ambassabor; while our nation was represented by the President and Cabinet, Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the U. S. Supreme Court, Senators Representatives and Governors.

Beneath the platform in the space between the two buildings, stood the 200,000 people and to relieve the monotony of the black coats the bright uniforms of the officers appeared scattered through the crowd, while in the avenue were stationed the Boston Cadets dressed in white coats and bluepants, and the First City Troop with the beautiful uniform of French Cuirassiers. It was indeed a beautiful sight and one never to be forgotten. The weather could not have been more propitious: the rain had cooled the air and freshened the grass and tree, and nature seemed to be vieing with man to make the opening a success.

The ceremonies began immediately upon the arrival of the President with the performance of the Grand Centennial March, composed especially for the occasion by Richard Wagner, Germany's greatest composer. It was rendered in an inimitable style by the trained orchestra under the baton of Theo. Thomas, and has since been the subject of criticism on all sides. It is marked with Wagner's peculiar characteristics and is pre-eminently the creature of his fertile fancy. and among a score of compositions could be readily identified, as the sister of "Lohergrin" and "Tamhauser." Scarcely had the harmony ceased before Rev. Bishop Simpson of the Methodist Episcopal Church, raised his hands in prayer, and the vast concourse of people in silence, many with uncovered heads, listened to the fervid eloquence of the venerable bishop as he called upon God to shower his blessings upon the nations of the earth, to bind then together in bonds of amity, friendship, that wars should be no more and that differences should be settled by arbitarment and not by the sword.

At the conclusion of the prayer John Greeleaf Whither's Centennial Hymn was sung by the choir with the orchestral accompaniment. I have given the words of this beautiful hymn, as it will be of interest to those of your readers who have not seen it. The music was simple but full of harmony, and rendered in a faultless manner.

Our father's God! from out whose hand
The centuries fall like grains of sand,
We meet to-day, united, free,
And loyal to our land and Thee.
To thank Thee for the era done,
And trust Thee for the opening one.

Here, where of old, by Thy design,
The fathers spake that word of Thine,
Whose echo is the glad refrain
Of rended bolt and falling chain,
To grace our festal time from all
The zones of earth our guests we call.

Be with us while the New World greets
The Old World thronging all its streets,
Unveiling all the triumphs won
By art or toil beneath the sun;
And unto common good ordain
This rivalship of hand and brain.

Thou who has here in concord furled
The war-flags of a gathered world,
Beneath our western skies fulfil
The Orient's mission of good will;
And, freighted with Love's golden fleece,
Send back the Argonauts of peace.

For art and labor met it truce,
For beauty made the bride of use,
We thank Thee, while withal we cave
The austere virtues, strong to save;
The honor, proof to place or gold;
The manhood, never bought or sold.

Oh! make Thou us, through centuries long,
In peace secure, in justice strong;
Around our gift of freedom draw
The safeguards of Thy righteous law,
And, cast in some diviner mould,
Let the new cycle shame the old!

The formal presentation of the buildings to the U. S. Centennial Commission, by John Welsh, President of the Board of Finance, then took place and General Hawley on behalf of the Centennial Commissioner replied.

Then came the event of the day, the singing of Sidney Lanier's Poem, arranged as a cantata. The poem is at times vague and it is impossible to discover the meaning of the author, but the feature of its rendition was the bass singing of Myron J. Whitney of Boston, who sang a solo as a response to the choir. His heavy bass voice was heard distinctly, and he no sooner ceased than the multitude which had been as silent as the night burst forth in the most rapturous applaus and compelled him to repeat it.

General Hawley then presented the Exhibition to the President of the U. S. The latter replied briefly and at the conclusion of his remarks after he had announced the opening of the Grand Exposition, the chorus, orchestra and grand organ burst forth into the triumphal strains of the "Hallelujah," Handels Messiah: louder and louder the chorus swelled, and as they approached the finale a signal was given when a salute of 100 guns was fired, the bells chimed, the tens of thousands of voices cheered and hailed the stars and stripes which were unfurled and caught the breeze from every minaret on the main Exposition building.

The invited guests, numbering almost 4,000, then took up their march and moved through the main Building to Machinery Hall. Here the great Corliss Engine was started by President Grant and the Emperor of Brazil. The ceremonies were virtually ended and the crowd broke up and began to wander through the buildings and admire the handiwork of man and the gifts of God. In my next letter I will give you a description of the Corliss Engine to which I have above referred. It is the perfection of mechanism and the greatest contribution to the Exposition.

F. W. C.

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

From the Gazette, of Wednesday.

WHEAT.—Receipts to-day 8,500 bushels, and the market strong and higher, with a brisk inquiry for good and prime lots. The offerings only moderate, and the sales include 5,000 bushels prime Maryland red at $1 50, and 2,400 bushels No. 2 western red in elevator at $1 74. Maryland amber is quoted at 1 53a$1 55 and Pennsylvania red at 1 46a$1 48.

CORN.—Receipts to-day, 158,800 bushels, viz: 114,800 western, 11,000 southern, shipments, 108,000; stock in elevators, 490,501 bushels, Southern was in fair demand, and was steady for prime with sales of 5,000 bushels whithe and 1,000 yellow at 62 cents, and 3,000 fair white at 58a59 cents, and 2,000 inferior to good yellow at 56a50 cents. For Western the market was unsettled and lower, closing weak for both spot and futurers. After 'change yesterday there was a sale of 16,000 bushels mixed spot at 63½ cents, and to-day the transactions were 16,000 bushels mixed at 63 cents, 6,600 steamer at 54 cents, 1,600 No. 1 white at 63 cents, 400 No. 2 white at 62 cents, all spot, and 5,000 mixed, June delivery, at 51½ cents, 5,000 last half June at 61½ cents, 10,000 first half June at 61½ cents, and 5,000 do. at 61½ cents. May delivery closed at 62a63 cents, and June at 61½a61½ cents.

New Advertisemets.

Mrs. ELLEN N. MELVIN,

Chestertown, Kent County, Md.,
(At Mrs. N. E. Emory's old stand,)
Agent for the sale of
E. BUTTERICK & CO'S.
PATTERNS OF GARMENTS
AND THEIR
CELEBRATED SHEARS AND SCISSORS,
AND DEALER IN
Worsteds, Silks, Cotton, Canvas,
Wax Flower MATERIALS,
Chromos and Picture Frames, Lamp Chimneys, Wicks, Toilet Powder, Hair Dyes, Hair Tonics, &c., &c.
Ladies fitted with Shoulder Braces.
Abdominal Supporters, &c., &c.
May 19, 1876—tf.

Especial Attention
CALLED TO OUR
OPENING OF SUMMER HATS.
Mackinaws, all grades; Canton Braids all grades; Maricaboes, Leghorns, Malagas and India Panamas, all of which will be sold even *lower than city prices.*
S. MERRITT & CO.
May 19, 1876

BERRY BASKETS and CRATES.

WE are authorized by the *American Basket Company* to offer the above at figurs lower than they have ever been sold.
Nor do we propose to be undersold, *in our own district*, in
PEACH BASKETS.
Apply to TURNER BROTHERS,
Moore & Beacham, W. S. Culp, or Clarence Walmsley.] May 19

DEDICATION.

THE New Edifice of the Chestertown Methodist Episcopal Church will (D.v.) be dedicated to the worship of Almighty God, on *SUNDAY, MAY 21st*, Rev. Bishop LEVI SCOTT, Rev. H. Buch of Illinois, Rev. J. C. Hartzell of Louisiana, and Rev. S. W. Thomas, are expected to officiate.

There will be service at 10½ o'clock, A. M.; at three o'clock, P. M.; and at 7½ o'clock, P. M. An opportunity will be presented for those who are disposed to contribute to do so. Former Pastors and the public generally will be cordially welcomed.

WM. H. HUTCHIN, PASTOR.
May 12, 1876.

FIFTH DISTRICT TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION
Will meet at Eastern Neck Island, May 20th, at 10 A. M.

QUESTIONS:

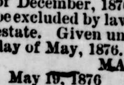
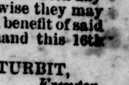
1. What can Teachers do to create an interest on the part of parents in the progress of their children at home.
2. Is it necessary to introduce corporal punishment into the schools, or to retain it where now in use?
3. Are the District Associations beneficial to the Teachers; if they are, what can be done to secure a more regular attendance.

Mr. Hopkins, Essayist.
E. COPENHAVER,
May 12, 1876. Secretary.

New Advertisements.

Spring and Summer Arrangement.

Chester River Steamboat Company.

EXCURSIONS TO BALTIMORE,
Wednesdays and Thursdays.

On and after May 20th, 1876,
The Steamer GEORGE LAW
Will leave CHESTERTOWN, every *Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday*, at
ROLPH'S - - - - - 6½ A. M.
BOOKER'S - - - - - 6¾ "
QUAKER NECK - - - - 7 "
GREY'S INN - - - - 7¼ "
QUEENSTOWN - - - - 8 "
KENT ISLAND - - - - 9 "
Arriving in Baltimore at 12 M.

Returning WILL LEAVE Baltimore every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 2, P. M., making the above stops.

EXCURSION TICKETS
To Baltimore (and return same day) $2.
Liberal reductions on above rates to Sunday Schools and Societies.
Freights taken at reduced rates.
R. A. BRAINARD, *Agent,*
Chester River Steamboat Company.
OFFICE—Pier No. 7 Light St. Wharf.
May 19, 1876.

Notice to Creditors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,—That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letters Testamentary on the personal estate in Kent county, Maryland, of
WILLIAM B. TURBIT,
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 16th day of December, 1876; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 16th day of May, 1876.

MARY E. TURBIT,
May 19, 1876 *Executor.*

James H. Smith,
DEALER IN
CONFECTIONERY,
FOREIGN FRUITS,
NUTS, CAKES AND CRACKERS,
Imported and Domestic CIGARS,
TOBACCO, &c.
—x—
FOREIGN FRUITS,
RAISINS, CURRANTS,
LEMONS, ORANGES,
CITRON, PRUNES,
FIGS, NUTS,
French and Common Candy,
Canned Fruits, Spices,
Jelly, Pickles, Chow-Chow, Worcestershire Sauce, French Mustard, Toilet Soap, Combs, Brushes, Pocket Books, Toys, Jewelry, Lamp Fixins, Lamps, Glassware, Cocoa, Chocolate and Flavoring Extracts.
TOBACCO,
From 75 cents to $2 per lb.
CIGARS,
From 2½ to 25 cents.
Give me a call.
May 5, 1876 J. H. SMITH.

Fashions for Spring and Summer.
ABE SCHWARTZ,
MERCHANT TAILOR
FROM
PHILADELPHIA
RESPECTFULLY invites his friends and the public to call and examine his new
Spring and Summer Goods And Styles,
RECEIVING DAILY from the Eastern markets.
Fine Goods A SPECIALITY.
BLACK CLOTHS OF THE FINEST GRADES
In *ENGLISH and FRENCH CASSIMERES* we have styles that must please the most fastidious.
☞ Feeling confident that we understand the needs and wants of this community, and that we are now prepared to meet its demands *both in styles and prices*, we again solicit an examination before purchasing elsewhere.
☞ *We guarantee a fit in every case.*
April 21, 1876. ABE SCHWARTZ.

RASIN & CO.,
Grain Commission Merchants,
No. 73 South Street,
Opposite Corn and Flour Exchange,
BALTIMORE, MD.
☞ Personal attention to all business entrusted. Jan. 11, 1873

Farmers,
COMMENCE in time to purchase Sausage Cutters, Stuffers, Lard Cans, Culenders, and a good Butcher's Knife, at
Nov 19 J. K. ALDRIDGE

NEW SUPPLY OF
CALICOES and MU
Just received, and selling at

©Maryland State Archives msa_sc3326_scm8204-0091