The Transcript,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Friday Morning, May 26, 1876.

Only One Dollar a Year, in advance.

From our Special Correspondent.

PHILADA, May 22, 1876.

Mr. Editor—In my last week's letter I promised to give a description of the great Corliss engine which stands in the centre of Machinery Hall. It engages the attention of every observer, has called forth commendation and praise from every quarter and has secured the unqualified approbation of every mechanic and engineer who has been so fortunate as to have had the opportunity of examining it in detail. As I stood in the presence of this wonderful piece of work, the perfection of mechanism, with its ponderous wheels, shafts and beams which move with such precision and ease that the slightest vibration is hardly perceptible, I could not help but be impressed with man's physical weakness as I compared it with so much power; but immediately congratulated myself with the thought that after all it is but the mere creature of man's invention and handiwork, the product of his genius. It moves so quietly and gracefully that there seems to be a spirituality about it, the exemplification of "the poetry of motion." After examining this engine I had a great desire to meet the inventor and builder, George H. Corliss, and learn from him the history of this particular engine and the story of his life. I met him, and he is just such a man as you would want the inventor of such an engine to be. He is gentlemanly in his manner, pleasant and intelligent, with a fine face marked with thought and intellectuality and a keen gray eye, indicating a mind seldom at rest. In any assemblage he would be a man of mark, and no no higher compliment can be paid him, than that you are not surprised, after knowing him, that such an engine is the result of the genius and labors of such a man, for the former is but the index of the latter. He loves the engine as a mother does her babe, looks upon it with just such pride, and as the crowning effort of his life. Like most great men—for Geo. H. Corliss is a great man—he seldom speaks of himself, but in answer to my questions he told me that he was born in Washington county, N. Y., and about 1844 went to Providence, R. I., where he at present resides. He has at that place extensive machine shops, and I have been informed that there could be no better school for the training of a young mechanic. The first engine he ever built was in 1847. It was 35 or 36 inches cylinder with a seven feet stroke, and in that engine were comprised all the advantages and improvements of his present make At the Vienna Exposition he received a medal of honor, although he had not sent a single contribution. It was awarded to him from the fact that his improvements were claimed to be coupled with those on exhibition, and because the foremost builders in Europe in this way recognized his genius and acknowledged the superiority of his engines.

The engine on exhibition at the Centennial Exposition cost about $200,000. It is 35 feet in height and weighs 800 tons. The fly wheel, the wind from which if you stand a few yards distant, will keep you cool on the warmest day in summer, is 30 feet in diameter and 36 tons in weight: the beams weigh 11 tons each, and the cranks 3 tons. The cylinders are vertical and measure 40 inches in diameter, and the stroke is 10 feet: it is 1400 horse power with a capacity of 2500. In a building about 100 or 125 feet distant from the engine are placed 20 upright boilers. Such are the dimensions and weight of the engine: this will give you some idea of its size and power. It is, however, not the largest in this country, as I have been informed that there are two elsewhere built by Mr. Corliss which are somewhat larger and heavier, but they have not the finish or beauty of this one. It is painted brown: the iron work is burnished till it looks like steel, and the brass shines like a mirror.

It was built under a contract made between Mr. Corliss and the Centennial Commissioners, and in one of the articles of that agreement the date was mentioned as to when it should be completed, which was one month before the opening, the 10th of April 1876. He began drawing the designs in the rough on the 12th of June, 1875 and since that date he has labored assiduously upon his task. It is pre-eminently his work, as it has been built upon his personal supervision and care; even the tools that were manufactured to be used exclusively in the construction of this particular engine were made under his immediate attention and in accordance with his especial directions and plans. So he worked, passing many a sleepless night, his mind absorbed in the greatest undertaking of his life. He told me that it took him three weeks to make up his mind as to what color the paint of the platform supports, wheel and beams should be, and consulted many of his friends as to their views upon the subject before he decided. At length the day came when his work was to be tested. He had built an engine to hold the most prominent position in the Machinery Hall of the greatest exposition the world has ever seen. All the Nations of the earth were coming to examine and criticise. Is it a wonder he was anxious as to the result. He did not expect a failure, but there was the remotest possibility of one; nothing is certain in this life. The hour of the day upon which the contract expired came; a world-wide reputation was at stake. He placed his hand upon the throttle, the steam rushed into the cylinders, and at 7.25 P. M., on the tenth of April 1876, the great engine moved as if instinct with life, without a fault and with mathematical precision. The suspense was at an end, a weight was taken from his heart and George H. Corliss burst into tears, while those assembled to witness the trial cheered and shrieked with exultation and with joy.—On the 10th of May, upon the occasion of the openion of the Exposition, after the conclusion of the out-door exercises, the invited guests numbering about 4,000, headed by General Grant, the Emperor, and their suites, marched through the Main Building to Machinery Hall and upon reaching the platform the President and Dom Pedro having placed their hands upon the levers of the throttle volves, at a preconcerted signal started the engine: and instantly the wheels, belts and shafting began to move, and every piece of machinery in that great Hall felt the power of that mighty engine and has since been obedient to its commands and subservient to its will.

The buildings in the Exposition grounds are nearly all completed and the space in the Main Hall are being rapidly filled.—Turkey and Russia are a little behind time, but by the 1st of June the great international city will be completed in every particular. On Saturday last there were almost as many visitors as on the opening day. The Railroad Companies are inaugurating excursions at reduce rates, and strangers are crowding our streets daily.

At first there was great complaint as to the prices charged by the Restaurateurs within the enclosure, but as they entered into an agreement with the Commissioners not to charge more than the usual fare they will be kept strictly to a compliance with the articles of agreement, and strangers need fear no extortion in that direction.

The hotels will not charge more than their usual rates: in fact, the St. Stephen's House has reduced its price from $3.50 to $3.00 per day. This is a first class hotel in every respect, in the centre of the city, upon the principal thoroughfare, and within easy access of the Centennial Grounds by car, bus or cab.

F. W. C.

GRANT'S LATEST CHANGES.

Gen. Grant Tuesday sent in a batch of interesting nominations to the Senate, which were at once confirmed. He nominated Judge Pierrepoint as Minister to England; Judge Taft, late Secretary of War, as Attorney-General in Pierrepoints place; and Mr. J. Donald Cameron, son of Simon Cameron of Pennsylvania, as Secretary of War in Taft's place.

It has for some time seemed probable that Judge Taft would not answer Grant's purpose as Secretary of War. He is a straightforward, up-and-down man, and not available for jobs. Such a man in the place of Belknap could only make trouble for such a President as Grant, and accordingly he is moved out. He will also make a respectable Attorney-General, and in that post he cannot interfere so much with the little operations on which President Grant's comfort so greatly depends.

The nomination of Judge Pierrepoint as Minister to England, is to be taken, we suppose, as a reward for the valuable service he has recently rendered to Gen. Grant in certifying before the Chamber of Commerce in this city that Grant is not a common thief. Any how, he is in many respects an improvement on Gen. Schenck, although he does not play so strong a game of poker. The Senate which rejected Mr. Dana hastened to confirm the courtly and accomplished Pierrepoint.

The nomination of Don. Cameron as Secretary of War is not one that will be approved by reforming Republicans; but that, probably, makes no difference. Mr. Cameron has long been hankering for a place in the Cabinet, and his nomination doubtless settles the question whether the Pennsylvania delegates to Cincinnati will vote for Conkling or for Blaine. Of course, Brother Blaine would not hesitate about promising to make either Don. Cameron or the Devil Secretary of War in consideration of votes at Cincinnati, but a bird in hand is worth two in the bush.

The Senate did its duty in confirming all these nominations without any improper delay.—*N. Y. Sun.*

☞ It is currently reported that General Grant, having signally failed in his third-term venture, will retire from the world at the close of his presidential term and dedicate the rest of his days to mortification. If he does we fear it will only be a repetition of the old fable of the rat and the Cheshire cheese. "My dear children," said an old rat to the young ones, "the infirmities and anxieties of age are pressing so heavily upon me, that I have determined to dedicate the short remainder of my days to mortification and penance in a narrow and lonely cell I have discovered; but let me not interfere with your enjoyments; be happy, therefore, and only obey my last injunction—never to come near me in my retreat. God bless you all!" Deeply affected, sniveling audibly, and wiping his paternal eyes with his tail, the old rat withdrew, and was seen no more for several days, when one of his daughters, moved rather by filial affection than by curiosity, stole to his cell of mortification, which turned out to be a hole made by his teeth in a rich Cheshire cheese.—If our good President ever determines to go into voluntary retirement no apprehension need be entertained as to his worldly welfare and comfort. He'll find the right kind of a hole to seek refuge in. It's a way he's got, and when he gets old he'll never depart from it.—*Balto. Gazette.*

THE spring races at Pimlico, near Baltimore, commenced Tuesday last.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, D. C., May 19, 1876.

HON. A. G. THURMAN.

No attempt is made by leading Democrats here to conceal the regret they feel at the defeat of Thurman in Ohio. And this is wholly apart from the issue upon which he was beaten, or from any hostility to Gov. Allen. It is solely a regret that one of the great leaders of the praty has been removed, by the action of his own State, from the list of possible candidates for the Presidency. It seems to be an accepted fact that, if we are to succeed in the coming Presidential contest, it must be brought about on the issue of Administrative Reform; and that all other questions, upon which good Democrats differ, as in Ohio, must be for the time laid aside, if we would not invite defeat. Those persons who have an opportunity of knowing how intensely earnest the Southern Democrats are in their determination to support only those candidates *who can be elected* will understand the regret with which they see any differences of opinion among Democrats in the North likely to affect the integrity of the party. They argue that it takes a very simple culculation to show that, given a solid vote from the South, it requires only the vote of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut to secure the election of a Democratic President. It is not necessary to success, therefore, that we shall carry Ohio and Indiana; for with the vote of those States we shall be defeated if we lose New York and Connecticut, to say nothing of New Jersey. It was believed that Mr. Thurman would receive a more hearty support in the East than almost any other Western man; and it being admitted that strength in the East is a necessary condition to success, you will readily understand the regrets at Mr. Thurman's defeat on the part of those who inclined toward a Western candidate. Some of Thurman's most earnest supporters now declare preference for an Eastern man; as it is evident that we cannot depend on the vote of Ohio, either in October or November. On every hand I hear the expression that the party must make this a National and not a sectional fight.

THE CONTRAST.

One cannot fail to be struck with the decisive action of the Democratic House in the Fitzhugh matter, as affording a violent contrast to the action of the same body under similar circumstances, when controlled by the Republicans: No sooner were the evidences of Fitzhugh's unfitness presented, than the House took immediate action upon the matter. There was no dilly-dallying, no shirking from responsibility, no partisan attempt to shield him, but a unanimous desire to sift the matter to the bottom, and, if the charges proved true, to summarily dismiss him, or demand his immediate resignation. The letters, papers &c., bearing on the case were referred to the Committe on Rules. It is now reported that the Committee will to-day ask for the dismissal of the Doorkeeper, and it is thought that Mr. Springer's resolution providing for the consolidation of the office with that of Sergeant-at-Arms will be passed, thus settling the question of successorship to an office whose varied responsibilities, enorous duties and lofty dignity, have been described in such glowing terms by the present incumbent, as to largely increase in the bosoms of those who aspire to his place, the desire to dispense the favors of so high a station. As a contrast to the decided action of the House, whereby they have proved the sincerity of their professions, we may note the undecided and partisan action of the Senate in the Belknap matter. Here they have been, for four or five weeks, debating the question of jurisdiction. The object of delay is to gain time, in order to devise some plan whereby the Republican party can be saved from the odium of Belknap's impeachment.

RETRENCHMENT.

One of the most important measures for retrenchment and practical reform in the administration of the Government yet proposed is embraced in the report of Hon. B. A. Willis of New York, Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Navy Yards. He proposes to secure a very great reduction in the expenses of the Navy; and provides for the closing of all the navy yards except those at Brooklyn, Norfolk and Mare Island. This recommendation is based upon the theory that the only use which the Government now has for navy yards is for the repair of its vessels and machinery. Eventually, Mr. Willis proposes to close the Norfolk yard also, and to have all work, in time of peace, performed at Brooklyn and Mare Island. Another recommendation is that no further appropriations be made for League Island Navy Yard. Mr. Willis estimates that the cost to complete this yard and put it in good working condition will be $60,000,000, and he thinks that it will be better for the Government to lose the money already expended upon it than to pay out so large a sum as this. At least he would postpone the expenditure until a more emphatic approval of the project is obtained. These recommendations are made solely in the interest of economy, and will, together with the other measures Mr. Willis proposes, effect a saving to the government of many millions of dollars.

Mr. Willis is one of the most active and efficient members of the House, and while his present proposal will meet with local opposition, he cannot help receiving credit for the energy and patient research he has brought to bear in the preparation of his report.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE SWINDLE.

The House Printing Committee, after a thorough examination of this concern, have made a report to the House, which, in brief, recommends the removal, impeachment and criminal prosecution of Mr. Clapp, for incompetency and malfeasance in office. Mr. Ballou, of Rhode Island, appeared as attorney for Clapp, and argued his case before the House in a manner more remarkable for zeal than good taste. It is something strange to see Republican Congressmen on the floor of the House, defending, like paid attorney's, officials who have been proved defaulters and thieves; but in this case, it is somewhat more so, seeing that in the examination of both Clapp and his son, they acknowledge to a system of carelessness and extravagance unsurpassed in the history of this corrupt Administration.—It is not surprising, however, that the Republican party should be loth to part with so effective a political machine as the Government Printing Office; for, now that resources are cut off from the direction of the Whiskey Ring, which "bled" so liberally four years ago, the question occurs as to where the party can get campaign funds, if the Government Printing Office is also shut up.

"Leaf by leaf the roses fall,
Drop by drop, the springs run dry."

VANDERBILT'S VAST RAILROAD INTERESTS AND HOW HE GOT THEM.

[*From the Rochester Democrat.*]

The disappointment felt by the public in the will of each of the great capitalists who have lately died leads to great curiosity concerning that of the third, who is still living. Both Astor and Stewart failed to answer the lowest expectation. It is now said that Judge Hilton intends to carry out some projects of a beneficent nature in Garden City, but I shall believe this when I see them. The question which now interests the public is, what disposition will the Comodore make of great estate, which is by some supposed to exceed either of the foregoing?—The difference between the Commodore and Stewart was that the former holds little but railway stock, while the latter held nothing of the kind. The property which one eagerly absorbed the other entirely eschewed. The Commodore has in the way of real estate his own dwelling and stable, worth about $45,000, and to this may be added the Church of the Strangers, in which Deems preaches and which is worth $50,000. This is conveyed to Deems on a life lease at a nominal rent, but if the preacher die to-morrow it returns to its owner's possession. In addition to these is a grand park on Station Island, with a hotel, the whole being worth $200,000. The Commodore may own some bank stock, but it so neither the amount nor the bank is known. I do not think he has anything of the kind.

Railway property is the Commodore's specialty. When he sold out his ships he turned all the proceeds into this shape. No one was allowed to know the time when the decission was made, but fully twenty years ago he came to the conclusion that the prosperity of navigation was drawing to a close. At that time the Pacific Mail was dividing twenty per cent. per annum. This did not leave him as it did others. He, no doubt, saw through the rottenness of the scheme. His view of our failing marine led him to sell out and buy into Harlem when its stock was at a low figure. In 1858 he became the master of the road, which paid him so well that his next attempt was on the Hudson River road. There was an excuse for this aggrandizement, since the roads were parallel and there had been a frequent misunderstanding in their management. At last the public was surprised by the announcement that the fare on the roads would be the same, and that through tickets on one were equally good on the other. This showed that Vanderbilt controlled the Hudson River, but he for a time kept himself concealed, and placed as a head-piece John M. Tobin, in the Presidency. Tobin was a mere tool who once assisted the Commodore in his ferry business, and then was transferred to the Hudson River office. In a few years Tobin was set aside, and the Commodore was announced as President of the roads.

This step brought him into rivalry with the Central, whose management he considered fraudulent. Corning desired to conciliate the Commodore, who allowed him to think himself successful. In 1864 the Vanderbilt interest came up as an important feature in the Central. An effort was made to turn Corning out of the Presidency, and on this trying occasion Vanderbilt gave him his influence to the extent of half a million of stock. This purchase showed how rapidly the Commodore was making money. It was a larger amount of stock than that held by any man on this continent. The next spring when Corning and his directors made their annual trip over the road, the Commodore was a specially invited guest—Little did these directors think that they were even then doomed to perpetual discharge, but two years from that time he turned them all out as summarily as though they had been despatched by the toe of his boot. On the annual election, held December, 1867, only one vote was cast. It represented thirteen millions of stock, and was handed in by the sole voter, Cornelius Vanderbilt. This made him President of the road. The stock was not his own, being in part held as proxy for other men, but it gave him power. In two years the stock was watered, and from twenty-four millions became forty eight. The immense accumulation of dividends enabled the Commodore to buy stock at the rate of two millions a year, and it was not long before he own personally the largest part of the Central. This he consolidated with the Hudson River road, thus forming one line from this city to Buffalo. Having reached this dignity, it became necessary for him to control the Lake Shore, in order to compete with the other lines to Chicago. This was accomplished by heavy purchases of that stock at a high price, and Horace F. Clarke was made President. On his sudden death the Commodore was put in his son-in-law's place.—The depreciation in Lake Shore since then has been very heavy. The stock which cost from 75 to 80 is now selling at 53; but the Commodore will not mourn over such trifles. It was necessary for him to control this road in order to manage the others in a successful manner.—Having obtained full mastery of the line, he now wields one thousand miles of first-class road in one continuous track.

The Commodore, according to estimate, owns stock in the following roads:

	Amount M'ket.	*Val.*
N. H. and Hartford,	$500,000	$1 40
N. Y. and N. H.	500,000	1 16
Central Hudson	30,000,000	1 10
Lake Shore	5,000,000	53
Ohio and Mississippi	1,000,000	30
Railroad bonds, also shares in sleeping cars.	8,000,000	
Total	$45,000,000	

All of this except about one million has been made within the last twenty years, and this shows what a genius he has for accumulation. The next point is how he will dispose of it. His son William is worth five millions. No wonder the old gentleman can say, "Billy is able to take care of himself." To which we can add, yes, and his children also. The Commodor's daughters are all well married and their children stand in no need of his help.

THE WEATHER.—If any centennial freaks of the late various styles of weather could bring surprise, the peculiar rain, hail and wind storms of the past three or four days would be somewhat in that line. The hail is variously stated as being from "the size of a marble" to seven inches in circumference. In classic New Jersey it killed birds on the wing and spring chickens. In other places it was no respector of plate glass, and the early vegetables and growing crops have suffered extensively. The area of the storm was from Wyoming Territory, where it assumed a snowy shape, to the Atlantic coast, and the destrnction of dwellings, barns and outhouses, as well as the damage of fruits and crops in some sections of the West, is almost without parallel.

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

From the Gazette, of Wednesday.

WHEAT —Receipts to-day 3,700 bushels, viz: 1,200 western, 1,600 bushels southern, 900 Pennsylvania; shipments 1,500 bushels; stock in elevators, 16,194 bushels. We report a moderate demand for milling purposes, and we write the market steady and firm all round. Sales reported on 'change 2,900 bushels, viz: 400 prime Pennsylvania red, on track, $1 50; 200 common Maryland do. at 1 15a$1 25 cents; 100 good do. at $1 40; 1,100 prime do. at $1 50 and 1,100 do. amber at 1 55a$1 56 per bushel.

CORN.—Receipts to-day, 116,600 bushels, viz: 97,600 western, 19,000 southern; shipments, 121,000 bushels; stock in elevators, 471,882 bushels. For southern the demand was fairly active and the market steady at about the closing figures of yesterday. Sales 2,500 bushels inferior white and yellow at 52a58 cents, 5,000 good white at 60 cents, 5,200 prime do. at 61a61¼ cents, 500 do. at 62 cents, an extreme price, and 5,000 prime yellow at 61a61¼ cents. In western the movement was active. the sales aggregating 168,000 bushels, including 23,000 after 'change yesterday, but the market was weaker. and for both spot and futures prices were ¼ to ⅜ of a cent off all round. The sales were principally for forward delivery, and they include 55,000 bushels mixed for May delivery at from 62¼ down to 62¼ cents. 73,000 do. for the first half June at from 61¼ down to 61 cents, 20,000 do. for all June at 60¼ cents, 6,000 do. spot at 65¼a62¼ cents, 400 steamer at 56 cents, and 8,400 do. at 56¼ cents.

OATS—Are steady and in moderate demand. Sales to-day 700 bushels bright western at 42 cents, and 1,400 do. stained do. at 41 cents, but no sales southern or western mixed reported.

RYE—We quote firm at 70a75 cents for good to prime. Some 500 bushels offered to-day, and sales reported of 216 bushels at 70a73 cents.

New Advertisemets.

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 JANVIER,
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 23d day of December, 1876: otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of May, 1876.

WM. N. E. WICKES,
May 23, 1876 *Administrator.*

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

CAROLINE FRAZIER,
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 23d day of December 1876; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of May, 1876.

ARAMINTA M. GRIFFITH,
May 26, 1876 *Administrator.*

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HENRY GRAVES,
May 26, 1876 *Administrator.*

QUICKS.

30,000 OSAGE ORANGE QUICKS for sale by

EDW. WILKINS,
March 17—tf *Riverside.*

Deaths.

HURTT.—At his late residence, near Galena, on Saturday, May 13th, Mr. JAMES HURTT—in the 75th year of his age.

HYNSON.—At the residence of his son, near Still Pond, May 12th, N. T. HYNSON—aged 66 years and 6 months.

Centreville papers please copy.

New Advertisements.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.

THE LADIES of Kent Circuit, M. E. Church South, will hold a Strawberry Festival, in Millington,

Thursday, Friday & Saturday evenings,
June 1st, 2d and 3d.

The Tables will be supplied with Ice Cream, Strawberries, and other Refreshments.

GOOD MUSIC will be in attendance. The public are invited.

May 26, 1876—2w

Spring & Summer

1876. 1876.

TRADE.

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

Standard Groceries and Teas.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

SHOES AND HATS.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

OUR CUSTOMERS AND BUYERS generally are respectfully informed that our present *STOCK OF GOODS* has just been replenished by purchases made upon terms *AS FAVORABLE AS POSSIBLE* to the interests of consumers, and that an examination of quality and price, cannot fail to meet their reasonable ideas about fair dealing.

In every Branch of our usual Business our assortment of Merchandise will be found very complete.

THOMAS S. WICKES.
Chestertown, May 23, 1876.

Order Nisi.

ROBERT J. LUSBY ET AL,
VERSUS
C. A. HUDSON ET AL.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR KENT COUNTY—IN EQUITY.
April Term, 1876.

ORDERED, That the sale of the Real Estate mentioned and described in the proceedings in the above entitled cause, made and reported by JAMES A. PEARCE, Trustee, appointed by the Decree therein, be *Ratified and Confirmed*, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the *twenty-eighth day of July next*,—provided, a copy of this Order be inserted in some newspaper printed in Kent county, once in each of three successive weeks before the *twenty second day of June next*.

The Report states the amount of sale to be $6,731.02.

D. C. BLACKISTON, *Clerk.*

True copy—Test:

D. C. BLACKISTON, *Clerk.*

May 26, 1876—4t

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

At Chestertown, in the State of Maryland, at close of Business, May 12th, 1876.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts,	104,462.04
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	50,000.00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages,	11,707.21
Due from Reserve Agent,	66,997.48
Due from other National Banks,	42,858.93
Due from State Banks and Bankers	2.03
Banking House,	2,250.00
Expenses and Taxes paid,	2,202.93
Checks and other Cash items,	197.98
Bills of other National Banks,	14,031.00
Bills of State Banks,	88.00
Fractional currency, including Nickels,	1,500.89
Specie,	555.05
Legal Tender Notes,	17,770.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer,	2,250.00
Total,	$316,873.54

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in,	50,000.00
Surplus fund,	10,000.00
Other Undivided Profits,	14,502.34
National Bank Notes Outstanding,	45,000.00
Individual deposits,	192,713.30
Due to other National Banks,	4,510.85
Due to State Banks and bankers,	147.05
Total,	$316,873.54

State of Maryland, County of Kent, ss.

I, WM. N. E. WICKES, Cashier of the above-named bank, 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 19th day of May, 1876.

J. W. HINES, *Notary Public.*

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

May 26, 1876.

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

New Advertisements.

THIRD DISTRICT TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION WILL meet on *SATURDAY* the 27th inst., at the school house in district No. 3, Worton, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The subject for discussion at that meeting:

What real benefit might the schools, the parents, and trustees receive from these District Associations, if they were generally attended?

The President to call on all the members to speak on the question.

Miss Florence Janvier to prepare an Essay to be read before the Association.

By order,
J. A. HARPER,
May 26, 1876. *Secretary.*

NEW BRIDGE.

SEALED PROPOSALS to build a new bridge across the flow of water at "Crow Hill," on the public road from the Trappe to St. Paul's Church. Bridge or span to be eight (8) feet long, sixteen (16) feet wide, to rest on five (5) sills five (5) by ten (10) inches: to be of first-rate White Oak Lumber. Abutments to be of Port Deposit stone, sixteen feet wide, seven feet high and one and a half feet thick, with wings six feet long and one foot thick; to be cemented with good cement. The whole to be finished in a workmanlike and substantial manner. Proposals received till June 13th.

By order, T. W. RUSSELL,
Clerk to Kent County Commissioners.
May 26, 1876—3w.

Short and Sweet.

ALL persons that have not paid their taxes had better do so! Farmers, you had better borrow the money: Mechanic and laborer, you get your money from the farmer! *I am going to collect!*

JAMES BRICE,
May 26, 1876.—3t. *Late Collector.*

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.

BERRY BASKETS and CRATES.

WE are authorized by the *American Basket Company* to offer the above at figures 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

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 - - - - - 6½ A. M.
ROLPH'S - - - - - - 6¾ "
BOOKER'S - - - - - - 7 "
QUAKER NECK - - - - 7½ "
GREY'S INN - - - - - 8 "
QUEENSTOWN - - - - - 9 "
KENT ISLAND - - - - 9½ "
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.*

Farmers,

COMMENCE in time to purchase Sausage Cutters, Stuffers, Lard Cans, Culenders, and a good Butcher's Knife, at

Nov 19 J. K. ALDRIDGE'S.

VENDUE NOTES
For sale at this office.

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