The Transcript,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Friday Morning, June 2, 1876.

Only One Dollar a Year, in advance.

BETTER TIMES.

The stagnation in every branch of industry and in every department of trade, which closely followed the panic of 1873, resulted in a gradual and general decline of values, and the consequent bankruptcy of three-quarters of those who were doing business on borrowed capital, and carrying large lines of goods only partially paid for.

It must not be thought, as has sometimes been assumed, that during this period the business of the country really stood still. While a system of rigid and enforced economy has prevailed in almost every household throughout the land, the necessary wants of forty-five millions of people had to be provided for. These people have been fed, clothed, housed, and warmed, perhaps not so lavishly as in former days, but still sufficiently so to keep the wheels of trade in movement during all this period of depression.

Immediately after the panic, trade came to a dead halt. Presently it began to revive, although with falling values. Those who had stocks of goods on hand transacted business at a constantly increasing loss. There was a general distrust of the future, and the spirit of speculation was entirely crushed out. There was no fixed standard of prices by which the merchant, the trader, the manufacturer, or the real estate owner could form a correct estimate of his exact financial condition. Capitalists with money to invest hesitated about making any purchase, however low the price. Extreme caution has been the order of the day.

Meantime, with declining values, the volume of business has actually increased, as is abundantly shown by the general records of the transportation lines; and though this statement may seem paradoxical in view of the "Clearing House returns, which, roughly estimated, show compartively little change since the panic, it must not be forgotten that the last three years have established a decline of from thirty to forty per cent. in general values, and consequently one million of dollars of exchanges now represent an increase of thirty or forty per cent. in quantities exchanged.

In a word, the condition of the country is healthy. We have most indubitably reached bottom prices, and recent events would seem to indicate returning confidence and steady progress toward a general revival in all departments of trade.—The country stores from Main to Florida having during all this period of depression been buying sparingly and in small quantities. The country side is bare of goods. There is scarcely a farmer throughout the land but stands to-day in need of clothes, store goods, agricultural implements, and what not, to repair and make whole the wear and tear of the last two years.

Moreover, the farmer has the wherewithal to gratify all his reasonable wants. The agricultural interest was never in a sounder condition. The crops have been abundant, and our great staples find abroad ready markets at remunerative prices. Since 1869 American wheat has been gradually driving Russian wheat out of the markets of the United Kingdom. In 1869 the total imports of wheat and flour—1 cwt. of flour being reckoned as equal to 1¼ cwt. of wheat in grain—into the United Kingdom from north and south Russia was 9,286,236 cwt. against 5,789,976 cwt, in 1874, a decrease of nearly fifty per cent. in five years.—Meanwhile the imports of wheat and flour from the United States into the United Kingdom increased from 15,320,257 cwt. in 1869 to 27,206,052 cwt. in 1874. In short, while the Russians sent in 1869 nearly two-thirds as much wheat and flour to the United Kingdom as was sent from the United States, in 1874 they sent but a little over one-fifth as much. These statistics have caused much alarm in Russia, and the commerce of Odessa has suffered accordingly.

The signs of the times are abundantly encouraging. They seem to indicate that the great commercial and industrial classes of the country have adjusted their business on an unprecedentedly low scale of values. They justify the hope that industry is learning to produce with living profit at present rates.

One of the most cheering evidences of this is the marked success which attended the two great auction sales of domestic dry goods during the last week. These sales had been widely advertised, it being announced that about 6,000 packages, the products of mills representing a very considerable portion of the mill interest of the Eastern States, would be positively sold to the highest bidder. This announcement brought together the largest assemblage of buyers ever seen in an auction room in this city. They fairly represented the wholesale and retail dry goods interest of the country at large.

The bidding was spirited at the start. At the Tuesday's sale, so great was the demand that nearly twice the number of packages advertised were sold. It had been thought that Tuesday's sale might not be successful, coming so soon after the first. If anything, it went off with even more success.

The receipts from both sales were over two millions five hundred thousand dollars. The bidding was brisk and lively up to the close, and apparently the auctioneers could have sold double the number of packages had they been at their disposal. As regards the prices obtained while they leave but slender profit, it is enough to know that they were satisfactory to the manufacturers.

But the whole transaction has to us a wider and deeper significance. This vast assemblage, gathered from every corner of the country—New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, New Orleans, St. Louis, and San Francisco being largely predominant—represents the best character, intelligence, and energy of our people in connection with the dry goods trade. The active competition, between shrewd merchants and heavy capitalists betokens a firm conviction that, in spite of the embarrassments and disasters still witnessed, the general condition of the people is such as to permit a steady increase of consumption.

It shows that those best qualified to judge, believe the era of stagnation and depression is past.—*N. Y. Sun.*

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, D. C., May 26, 1876.

THE ST. LOUIS NOMINEE.

It is a pleasing feature of the contest between the friends of the several candidates for the St. Louis nomination, that no bitter feeling is exhibited by any of them, nor hard language used. The Southern Members of Congress, particularly, express themselves on the exciting topic of the day with a moderation worthy of all praise. They are pretty firm, however, on one point. They say "we must have a Democrat. In '72 we met the Liberal Republicans more than half-way. We accept as our candidate a man whom our people and the Democratic party of the North had looked upon, for more than a quarter of a century as a bitter and able foe, but who, at the eleventh hour, impelled by the great good that was in him, had become our friend when he saw us weak and oppressed. We forgot and forgave, and tried our best to elect him.—He was beaten, and the effect of that defeat is still felt. It will operate against the nomination of any man at St. Louis who is not identified with the Democratic party. There is no evidence that any mere sectional differences will be allowed to interfere with the selection of the most available candidate. The South gives assurance of this, by refusing to put forward an extreme man from that section. The South demands that the North and West shall unite with them on a candidate who cannot be defeated. The leading issue of the campaign will be Administrative Reform. Not an empty promise of Reform, made simply to be broken, but the assurance of such a complete change in the administration of the Government as shall drive corrupt men from office, and substitute official honesty for the dishonesty that now disgraces every department of affairs. The man who can best represent these principles, and who can draw the largest support from dissatisfied Republicans, as well as from Democrats, will be the choice of the St. Louis Convention; and he cannot be defeated. At the present writing that man is generally conceded to be Samuel J. Tilden, of New York.

THE VICE PRESIDENAY.

Gilbert C. Walker, of Virginia, is strongly urged for the second place on the St. Louis ticket by prominent men of all sections. Virginia, herself, hesitates, as the most prominent Southern State, to advocate the claims of Mr. Walker; it being tacitly understood that no citizen of the South is to be presented at St. Louis for either nomination. The fact, however, that Mr. Walker is of Northern birth and education, that he became a citizen of Virginia after the war, and that he made himself so acceptable to the Mother of States as to get elected Governor, and afterwards a Representative in Congress from the Metropolitan District, may cause his case to be considered exceptional by the Convention. The needs of Virginia and her undeveloped resources require that she should have efficient representatives in every department of the Government. No man could serve her more effectually as Vice President, and no man would work for her more faithfully, than Gilbert C. Walker.

"WHO IS BEALE?"

"Who is Robeson?" was the universal query when an obscure Jersey lawyer was called by Grant to a place in the cabinet. The desire for information was quite as keen when Grant made Akerman Attorney General, Borie, Secretary of the Navy, and Belknap Secretary of War; and it was some time before people could be made to understand that these worthies were great men and deserved well of their country. The question is now asked, "Who is Beale?"—the individual nominated for Minister to Austria. The answer is quickly given. Beale is a personal friend of General Grant, and was a Lieutenant in the Navy when Grant was fighting on the Mississippi. He is a wealthy man, having made money some way or another during the war, and retired from the navy several years ago. While a man of education, he had seen nothing of public life, and is utterly unfit to represent the country at one of the principal courts of Europe. It is somewhat doubtful whether he will be confirmed by the Senate; for that body, understanding the brevity of Grant's tenure of the office, is getting positively disrespectful in its treatment of "His Alcoholic Majesty." The Senate has already

PASSED ONE BILL OVER HIS VETO,

and threatens to pass another—the bill to reduce the salary of the Chief Executive to $25,000. This bill, which was vetoed by the President, was originated and urged on the Senate side by a Republican, (Wright, of Iowa) who, on the 25th inst., reported it back to the Senate with the veto message, with the recommendation from his committee (Civil Service and Retrenchment,) that it pass notwithstanding the veto. The question of the advisability of reducing the President's salary is not a party one. Mr. Bayard and several other Democratic Senators spoke and voted against it; and last session, in the House, Alexander H. Stephens made a speech in opposition to reduction, in which he took the view that the President's salary should be increased instead of diminished. He held that it should be at least $100,000; that Judges of the Supreme Court should receive $25,000 each; Members of Congress $15,000; Members of the Cabinet $25,000, &c. It is not believed that the bill can be passed over the veto of the President, who asserted in his message that he had no personal interest in the matter, but disapproved it from a sense of duty.

The path of duty—through the Custom House.

THE OVERTHROW OF THE TURKISH SULTAN.

The cable Tuesday made the startling announcement that the Sultan of Turkey, Abdul Aziz, had been dethorned, and that the heir presumptive, Murad Effendi, had been proclaimed Sultan. According to the official statement this was done "at the unanimous wish of the people," though how the wish of the people was ascertained does not appear, or why the wish of the people shall be regarded in an absolute monarchy is not evident. The causes which have led to this extraordinary event are not stated. Not long ago the clamors of the Softas, that is the persons attached to the mosques, and of the lower orders of Constantinople, induced the Sultan to dismiss the minister of war and put in his place another official whose policy as to the mode of crushing out the insurrection was expect to be, and has proved, more independent of European influence. They also demanded the dismissal of the grand vizier, whom they accused of being under Russian influence, and the Sultan was finally induced to call for his resignation. At one of the mosques a large number of Softas would not allow the prayer for the Sultan to be read. Almost simutaneously with these demonstrations threats were made against the Christians, and occasional murders, and in one case what may be called a massacre occurred. It was also reported that the Softas required the Sultan to restore $25,000,000 to the treasury, reduce his civil list to $5,000,000 and cease to be caliph—that is, spiritual head of the Mahommedans—established a national council and appoint a foreigner as minister of finance. It is not easy to reconcile the consistency of these statements, though the fact the Softas are masters of the situation has long been apparent, and if we may credit the latest reports from Constantinople the *coup d'etat* they have accomplished meets with the cordial concurrence of the Christain as well as of the Mussulman population. The late Berlin note to the Sultan, if correctly reported, indicated that Eastern affairs were rapidly approaching a crisis. The demand of the powers was that a ten months' armistice be accepted to afford time for a final settlement of the Herzegovinian troubles, the restoration of the Christian houses and churches, the supply of the owners with food for one year, the exemption of the refugees from taxation for three years after their return, the withdrawal of Turkish troops except from six fortified towns, the disarming of the Moslems before the Herzegovinese, and other severe conditions to enforce the faithful carrying out of those named. At the same time, as has been justly observed, that was little more in the demands made in this joint note than was required of Turkey after the Druse insurrection of 1860. The Porte was then required to disarm the Druses, to rebuild the Maronite churches, to mete out justice in the streets of Damascus to the ringleaders of the riot of July, with an allied fleet lying off the Beirut road-stead, and a French corps of observation camped without the town. Under the same pressure a Christian was for the first time raised to the dignity of Governor of the province, and while the exemption from taxation was not then formally required, the supervision and strutiny of European consultar agents brought about much the same result.

After yielding to such interference, and being now in a condition of bankruptcy, with utter hopelessness of recuperation if the present state of things continues, the Sultan might have been justified in yielding to the Berlin demand, though it was reported that the refusal of England to join in the Berlin note had encouraged him to resist it. If his dethronement, from whatever cause, has been brought about by the fanatical element, or the old Turkish party, there is danger of serious complications, possibly involving the leading European powers. England seems to have been anticipating trouble from this source, as she has been sending iron-clads to Turkish waters and dispatching an unusual quantity of gunpowder and cartridges to her Mediterranean fleet and stations.

Abdul-Aziz Kahn, who has just been dethroned, was born February 9, 1830, being the second son of the Sultan Mahmoud Kahn, who died in 1839, and brother of the late Sultan Abdul-Medjid on whose death, June 25, 1861, he ascended the throne of the Ottoman empire, according to the custom which prefers a brother to a son as heir. His successor, Mehemet Murat Effendi, is the thirty-third Sultan of the line of Osman, and the thirtieth ruler of Turkey since the capture of Constantinople. He was the eldest son of the late Sultan Abdul Medjid, and was born during his father's reign, on the 21st of September, 1840, being now in his thirty-sixth year.

It is to be hoped that the peace of Europe will not be disturbed by these events though until the intention of the Berlin conference as to Turkey are more clearly developed the course of England and perhaps of France cannot be predicted. —*Balto. Sun.*

THE QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.—The United States Senate on Monday night, after discussing the question nearly a month, decided that it has jurisdiction to try the articles of impeachment against W. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War. By this decision the probability of a prolonged session is greatly enhanced, as the trial must necessarily consume much time, and there is a large amount of unfinished work on hand. The differences between the Senate and House on appropriation bills are grave, and cannot be easily compromised. Hence it is probable that neither house can make an early adjournment.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

THE PILFERING CADET MIDSHIPMEN.

ANNAPOLIS, May 29, 1876.

About the middle of this month Mr. E. S. Goldsmith, of Baltimore, dealer in gentlemen's furnishing goods, in accordance with his usual custom, came to the Naval Academy to sell the graduating or first class of cadet midshipmen articles of clothing that they will need on leaving the academy and temporarily assuming citizens' dress. After obtaining permission from the superintendent of the academy to make the sales, which are paid for out of the cadet midshipmen's reserved pay, Mr. Goldsmith proceeded to display his goods in the room of Messrs. Chambers and Braun reather, of the first class. The midshipmen about the building were going in and out of the room during the exhibition of the goods, and no doors were locked, as has been stated. When Mr. G. was about to leave he discovered that there had been taken from him a number of articles, such as silk and valuable thread stockings, gloves and several pairs of sleeve-buttons. He made known his loss to several of the first class, who immediately assured him that he should have the value of the property, some $30, made good to him, and that the thieves should be searched out. The first classmen then requested the superintendent that they be allowed to make the effort to discover the culprits, as they thought from their peculiar position they could do it more effectually than the officers of the academy themselves. The Admiral granted the request, and the first classmen formed themselves into a board of examination. The robbery was committed about half-past one o'clock, and the first clue to the discovery was made by one of the gun-captains. Whilst presiding at his mess-table at supper the same evening, the captain noticed a pair of the missing sleeve-buttons upon the cuffs of one of the cadets. When the midshipmen who had them on, saw they were observed, he put his hands under the table, and when he raised them again the captain found the sleeeve-buttons were gone. This clue was immediately followed, and led to the discovery of all the guilty cadets. Those who are implicated with much contrition presented a paper to the examining board of midshipmen, and with it their resignations, begging that they be allowed to resign to save the disgrace which would attach to their friends and families if they were expelled. This petition received the recommendation of the first classmen, who were not willing to let these young men go out of the academy with such a blemish upon their characters, but were anxious that they might have an opportunity to redeem themselves. To this the superintendent consented. The authorities would not at the time and will not now give the names of the resigned cadets, and state that part of those published as the guilty ones were permitted to resign because in the examination made on their honor they had prevaricated to protect the perpetrators. This stain on their characters the first class thought sufficient to cause them to be made to leave the academy.

The cadets feel keenly this scandal, and are personally instituting search to discover any other misdeeds that reflect upon the honor of the institution, and they intend to purge themselves and the academy of any that would tarnish its fame.

BLOOD FOR BLOOD.

HOW SIX MURDERERS WERE LYNCHED.

The telegraph announced the lynching a few days since, near Edgefield, South Caroline, of six colored men, charged with the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Harmon, a venerable and influential white couple. The Charleston News and Courier says when the inquest closed the prisoners were delivered into the custody of the sheriff for commitment to jail. But immediately the sheriff was seized by the crowd, which numbered about six hundred persons, his head was hastily covered with a bag, and he was carried off by force and confined. All of the prisoners were taken by the crowd, which was composed of both black and white citizens, and marched to a point half a mile from the scene of the murder. There the six men who had committed the crime were tied firmly together in a row, and five minutes were given to them to pray, at the expiration of which time a volley of one hundred shots were fired, and the six wretches fell dead to the ground. About three hundred men took part in the last act of the lynching. They were variously armed with rifles, shot-guns and pistols. No masks were worn by anybody, and there was no exhibition of any excitement of any kind, no loud talking and no whisky. Previous to their execution two of the men confessed that the party had been concocting the murder for several weeks. After the murder the house was gutted of everything valuable, and a part of the goods were recovered in the hands of one of the men who was executed.

TERRIBLE FIRE AT QUEBEC.—A fire broke out in the St. Louis quarter of Quebec at 2, P. M., Tuesday, and at 10 o'clock that night was still burning, though partly under control. The number of houses burned is put down at one thousand, and hundreds of families have been rendered homeless. It is estimated that the loss will reach at least a million dollars.

☞ Hon. John Brown, of Queen Anne's county, celebrated the 83d anniversary of his birth in a formal manner on Saturday the 20th of May.

TWO ENGLISH QUEENS.

Queen Victoria completed her fifty-seventh year on Wednesday, May 24th. Her reign has been a few weeks less than thirty-nine years, and though not to be compared in brilliancy with that of Queen Elizabeth, which lasted forty-five years, has been more useful to her people, has tended more to their comfort and prosperity, and enlarged the boundaries of the empire to an extent not dreamed of by the Virgin Queen. In energy, good sense, and a masculine courage, there can be no comparison between Elizabeth and Victoria. Indeed, few male rulers who have ever occupied the British throne have approached Elizabeth in the qualities essential for the successful government of a nation. Her reign was distinguished by the wisdom and statesmanship of her ministers, and was one of the greatest periods in English literary history. It was the age of Bacon, Shakspeare, Raleigh and Hooker. It was also the age of great maritimes enterprises and discoveries. There have been no such names in literature, politics, philosophy or statesmanship in the reign of Victoria as in that of Elezabeth. Yet Victoria, with less capacity, and with inferior agents, has accomplished far more for her country and mankind, and will always be regarded with more affection and real respect than Elizabeth, who is remembered as much for her excessive vanity, selfishness, and unwomanly hardness, love of expense and display, indulgence in bursts of passion, indelicate speech and manners, and fondness for worthless favorites, as for her strong intellect and powerful will. Queen Victoria is profoundly loved by her subjects for her personal worth, her gentle manner and womanly spirit. During her reign Great Britain has had wars in India, Persia, China and Russia, from all which she has emerged with advantage and renown. The commerce of the country has enormously increased, and all its industrial resources have been developed. Not the least agreeable characteristic of her reign to Americans is the sympathy and friendship manifested by the British government to our own country, and which has exerted great influence in overcoming the old-time prejudices in the United States against Great Britain. The effect has been to promote a sentiment of unity and concord between the two great English speaking peoples in Great Britain and the United States, and to make them feel like brethren of the same original stock. Meantime, many English have of late years been emigrating to and settling in different parts of our country, as they did in the days of yore. Hence it is that the birthday of the English ruler does not pass without recognition in America, a fact which would not have occurred under the reign of any of her predecessors.—*Balto. Sun.*

THE NATIONAL INDICTMENT.

There has never been a more terrible indictment against public corruption in this or any other country than that uttered by George F. Hoar, a Republican member of Congress, at the close of his speech on the Belknap impeachment:

"My own public life has been a brief and insignificant one, extending little beyond the duration of a single term of senatorial office, but in that brief period I have seen five judges of a high court of the United States driven from office by threats of impeachment for corruption or maladministration. I have heard the taunt from friendliest lips, that when the United States presented herself in the East to take part with the civilized world in generous competition in the arts of life, the only product of her institutions in which she surpassed all others beyond question was her corruption. I have seen in the State in the Union foremost in power and wealth four judges of her courts impeached for corruption, and the political administration of her chief city become a disgrace and a by-word throughout the world. I have seen the chairman of the committee on military affairs in the House, now a distinguished member of this court, rise in his place and demand the expulsion of four of his associates for making sale of their official privilege of selecting the youths to be educated at our great military school. When the greatest railroad of the world, binding together the continent and uniting the two great seas which wash our shores, was finished, I have seen our national triumph and exalting turned to bitterness and shame by the unanimous report of three committees of Congress, two of the House and one here, that every step of that mighty enterprise had been taken in fraud. I have heard in the highest places the shameless doctrine avowed by men grown old in public office that the true way by which power should be gained in the republic is to bribe the people with the offices created for their service, and the true end to which it should be used when gained is the promotion of selfish ambition and the gratification of personal revenge. I have heard that suspicion haunts the footsteps of the trusted companions of the President. These things have passed into history."

This is Republican testimony to the enormous official demoralization which has occurred since the party to which the speaker belongs came into power. Such things were of the rarest possible occurrence before that period. Would not the people of the United States be justified in trying the experiment of a change of rulers and going back to the political principles and practices of a purer day and generation?

Trowsers obtained on credit are breeches of trust.

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

From the Gazette, of Wednesday.

WHEAT.—Receipts to-day 21,000 bushels, principally western in transit for export, and we report the market steady and unchanged, with a fair milling demand. Sales on 'change 2,800 bushels prime Pennsylvania red at $1 48, delixered, 400 fair western red at $1 27, 400 do, at $1 30, both lots on the track; 500 good to prime Maryland white and red at 1 48@1 50, and 2,000 prime do. amber afloat at $1 52.

CORN.—Receipts to-day, 145,500 bushels, viz: 141,200 western, 4,300 southern; shipments, 90,000 bushels; stock in elevators, 681,114 bushels.—Southern was steady at the figures of yesterday, but there was little movement in it, business being restricted by the light supplies. Sales 1,700 bushels white at 56a57 cents; 7,000 prime do. at 58 cents; and 500 yellow, all that was offered, at 57a58 cents. For western prices were a fraction lower again to-day all round, but the market was very active, and at the decline firm, with a strong disposition to buy. Sales reported made after 'change yesterday, 40,000 bushels mixed for June at 58a58¼ cents. 10,000 do. for July, private terms; 30,000 do. spot at 58¼a59 cents, and to-day sales aggregate 153,000 bushels viz; 5,000 steamer at 54½ cents; 11,000 mixed at 58¼ cents; 10,000 do. at 58 cents, 20,000 do. at 58 cents, all spot; 57,000 mixed for all June at 58 cents; 10,000 do. for the last half do. at 58¼a58½ cents; and 40,000 do. for July at 56 cents.

OATS.—There is some business doing in Oats, but the market is weak and prices tend downward. Receipts to-day, 6,600 bushels, and sales 700 western mixed at 36 cents: 700 stained bright do. at 36 cents; 1,400 light do. at 38 cents, and 1,000 southern at 34a37 cts.

RYE.—There is no Rye arriving and we are without sales to report, but we quote as before, in the absence of transactions, good to prime at 70a75 cents per bushel.

Marriages.

STARTT—DEFORD.—At the M. P. Parsonage, Chestertown, on May 24th, by Rev. J. B. Jones, GUSTAVUS STARTT to Miss ELEANORA M. DEFORD—all of this county.

Deaths.

McWHORTER.—At his residence, near Millington, May the 20th, JEFFERSON McWHORTER—aged 76 years.

RILEY.—At the residence of his parents, in Millington, May 23d, WILLIE RILEY—aged 6 years and 6 months.

SATTERFIELD.—May 15th, at his residence near Rock Hall, NATHAN C. SATTERFIELD, Sr., in the 75th year of his age.

New Advertisements.

ABEL J. REES. JAMES J. REES.

REES & SON,

General Commission Agents,

Office 112 Light St. Wharf,

BALTIMORE, MD.

June 2, 1876—7m

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 of

WILLIAM T. CREW,
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 30th day of December, 1876; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 30th day of May, 1876.

ANNIE CREW,
June 2, 1876 *Executrix.*

Subscribe for the TRANSCRIPT.

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.*

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 GRAVES,
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.

HENRY GRAVES,
May 26, 1876 *Administrator.*

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

LIME! LIME! LIME!

Shells! Shells!! Shells!!!

30,000 bushels of each for sale.

THE undersigned is prepared to furnish LIME and SHELLS to the citizens of Kent, Queen Anne's and Cecil counties; and will land the same on the Chester and Sassafras rivers, or any of their creeks where there is a depth of five feet of water, of the best quality and at the lowest prices.

WILLIAM PERKINS,
Rising Sun Saloon.

Chestertown, Md., Oct. 22, 1875—tf

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. March 10, 1876

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