The Transcript,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Friday Morning, June 30, 1876.

Nomination of Samuel J. Tilden.

A dispatch received here from St. Louis, just before going to press, announced that Gov. Tilden of New York, was nominated as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, on the second ballot. A most wise selection. With such a candidate success will be comparatively easy.

THE PRESIDENCY.

The nomination of Hayes and Wheeler as the standard-bearers of the Republican party has utterly failed to satisfy the demands of the country. A deep feeling for reformation prevades the public mind. The people have become so shocked with the corruptions and venalities committed by Radical officials in high places, that nothing short of a man of unblemished reputation and character, together with positive qualities and abilities, which would set him above the manipulations of unscrupulous demagogues and stricksters, will satisfy them. Public sentiment demands a bold and daring reformer, who will fearlessly and rigidly enforce a strict conformity to the principles of honesty and economy in the administration of the Government. Mr. Hayes does not possess the qualities of a reformer. Intellectually he is very weak, is a mere negative character in politics, and therefore a facile instrument in the hands of trading politicians, whose business it is to trade upon official patronage, and use the Government as a means to promote their own selfish ends and interests. It is understood that he is the candidate of the present administration, and the natural conclusion to be drawn therefrom is, that General Grant desired to have a successor, who, instead of unmasking the rottenness and corruption of his administration, would conceal them up. General Grant, by his tolerance and indulgence to political vices, has brought reproach and disgrace upon the character of republican institutions. Only a small portion of the crimes and misdemeanors perpetrated during his term of office have been brought to light, and the leaders of the Republican party shrink from the fearful disclosures that would follow the election of a stern and inflexible political reformer to the chief magistracy of the nation.—Hence the selection of Governor Hayes. There is quite as much danger in elevating weak men to high public positions, who are under the guidance and direction of sharp, scheming demagogues, as there is in the exaltation of bad men thereto. History abounds in examples where weak men have been called to the exercise of public trust, though nothing known previously against their character, have turned out to be perfect monsters of vice and crime. Such men yield to the influence with which they are immediately surrounded. They have no firm convictions of right nor lofty purpose to serve. They only do what their partisan advisers bid them do, and no more. Everybody can readily see that those kind of men are totally unsuited to the times.—The country requires strong men, endowed with sterling qualities of heart and head, who know what right is, and knowing, dare maintain it. The political commotions of the past fifteen years have thrown to the surface men of light heads and impure hearts, who have well nigh engulfed the nation in ruin and destruction. The time has arrived when the destinies of the country must be rescued from the hands of such men, and if not speedily done, the great experiment of self-government in these United States will prove a signal failure. Therefore we would deplore the election of such a man as Mr. Hayes to preside over the destinies of this country for four years, which would be but a continuance of Grantism. —*Delawarean.*

☞ Grant took another step toward civil service reform and the strengthening of the Cincinnati platform yesterday in the nomination of George P. Fisher, of safe-burglary notority, to the office of Federal District Attorney for Delaware.—Fisher's history has been such as to make it proper that the Senate should confirm his nomination without delay. He began his career in Washington as a lobbyist sixteen years ago. After Grant's election he was appointed District Attorney, and he subsequently procured for his son Charles G. Fisher, the place of Assistant District Attorney. Both of them played their parts in the safe burglary performance. George P., was so involved in Harrington's operations, and made such a sham of the prosecution of the safe-burglary conspirators, that a special attorney had to be put at the case on account of public clamor. Charles G., the son, procured straw bail, which was clearly proven to be fraudulent for two of the safe-burglars—Benton on Wishart's surety and Williams on Somerville's surety. This Wishart is now awaiting sentence in Pennsylvania for fraudulent insurance, and Somerville is under indictment for participation in the safe burglary. The younger Fisher himself was but recently on trial for bribery, corruption, and the abstraction of indictments and other papers from the District Attorney's office; and escaped conviction only through the disagreement of the jury. After the exposure of the straw bail transaction, both of the Fishers were compelled to resign their offices, and it was supposed they had retired into disgrace till yesterday, when Boss Grant again took up George P. Fisher, and nominated him for an important office. During his whole career in Washington, Fisher has had a hand in the prostitution of the offices in Delaware to the disgust of the residents of that State, and when he returned to his residence in Dover after his downfall, he felt the weight of public opinion against him. As he is an incompetent, corrupt, and disgraced man, the Senate may be expected to confirm his nomination at the [illegible].—*N. Y. Sun, Friday, June 23.*

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT. A RECOMMENDATION FOR A SPECIAL RELIGIOUS OBSERVANEC OF THE DAY.

Washington, June 26.—The following was issued to-day:

By the President of the United States of America, a Proclamation.

The Centennial anniversary of the day on which the people of the United States declared their right to a separate and equal station among the powers of the earth seems to demand an exceptional observance. The founders of the Government at its birth and in its feebleness invoked the blessings and the protection of a Divine Providence and thirteen colonies and 3,000,000 people have expanded into a nation of strength and numbers commanding the position which then was asserted, and for which fervent prayers were then offered. It seems fitting that on the occurrence of the hundredth anniversary of our existence as a nation a grateful acknowledgment should be made to Almighty God for the protection and bounties which He has vouchsafed to our beloved country. I therefore invite the good people of the United States on the approaching fourth day of July, in addition to the usual observances with which they are accustomed to greet the return of the day, further in such manner and at such time as in their respective localities and religious associations may be most convenient, to mark its recurrence by some public religious and devout thanksgiving to Almighty God for the blessings which have been bestowed upon us as a nation during the century of our existence, and humbly to invoke a continuation of His favor and of His protection.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 26th day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundredth.

U. S. GRANT,

By the President, HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

THE DECLINE OF THE CRESCENT.

The great eternal question of the East is the nightmare of European diplomacy, the Egypt is to be one of the apples of discord. The vast Byzantine empire is crumbling away; the powerful religion of Islam is going to ruin. The land of the Pharaohs is ruled by a chief who has given great promise and hopes. The might of Mahometanism was to be reinvigorated by the Khedive, it has been believed by some, and Ismail Pacha himself has hoped to secure his own position by using the contending influences that surround him for his aggrandizement.—But unluckily the Khedive is not a great man, only a clever one. He has the astute qualities of an Oriental. On them are grafted the superficial culture he obtained in Europe and a consequent want of principle. He has determined to be successful, no matter at what cost, and the cost has been more than he bargained for, for now his Egyptian vampire of debt and deceit will turn upon him and rend his power to pieces. English disappointments, French ambitions and resentments, German aspirations and Muscovite sagacity and relentless, powerful determination stand on the borders of the Nile glaring at each other. The Khedive, with his pretended civil reforms—the surface work of our day—with the dilapidation and accumulated errors of Ottoman *tradition* at the root, and the Sultan—no matter whether he be Abd Aziz or Murad V—must go under. We can almost hear the yawp of the bloodhounds of war.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

At Caledonia, Pa., Dolson Hicks, a prosperous shoemaker, was engaged to Mrs. Shafland, a widow, but about two months since she discarded him because he got on a spree, and in a short time she married a blacksmith named Cochran. Last Wednesday Hicks visited Cochran's shop with a long-bladed shoe-knife in his hand, the blade of which was covered with blood. He exclaimed, "Billy, you're a widower and I'm a murderer!" He then threw the knife in a corner of the shop, and folding his arms said to Cochran, "Kill me if you want to!" The latter ran toward his wife's house, which was but a few steps away, followed by his helper. He found his wife lying in a pool of blood on the kitchen floor, with her head almost severed from the body. Hicks was arrested and taken to the village tavern, where he was committed to the charge of an officer to convey him to jail, thirty miles away. While the prisoner was in the room assigned him, in charge of one of the constables, he drew from his pocket a large knife, and before the act was discovered cut his own throat, inflicting such wounds that he died in a very short time, never speaking after inflicting the wounds. Before committing suicide Hicks admitted that he had killed Mrs. Cochran, and said he had done it because she had wronged him so deeply that he could not help it. He would do the same thing over again under the circumstances.

LUDICROUS CENTENNIAL INCIDENT.—One of the turnstiles at the centennial grounds was the scene of a ludicrous incident on Tuesday. A fat boy, fourteen years of age, (not Barnum's, but a home specimen from Illinois,) visited the centennial, and upon reaching the usual places of entrance found it not only impossible to pass through any of the stiles, but even uncomfortable to stand in the narrow alleyway leading to the automatic contrivance. The gatekeepers were powerless to render assistance or advice. Their orders were to permit nobody to pass into the grounds except through the stile, and yet this applicant was in the most literal sense a "body." What was to be done? The boy had his fifty cent piece in his hand and demanded admission. The department of admissions was applied to, a hurried consultation was held, and as a last resort the heavy youth was admitted through the wagon gate.

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

The following is the platform adopted by the Cincinnati Convention:

When in the economy of Providence this land was purged of human slavery, and when the strength of the government of the people by the people for the people was to be demonstrated, the republican party came into power. Its deeds have passed into history, and we look back to them with pride. Incited by their memories and high aims for the good of our country and mankind, and looking to the future with unfaltering courage, hope and purpose, we, the representatives of the party in national convention assembled, make the following declaration of principles:

1. The United States of America is a nation, not a league, by the combined working of the National and State governments under their respective constitutions; the rights of every citizen are secured at home and protected abroad, and the common welfare promoted.

2. The republican party has preserved those governments to the hundredth anniversary of the nation's birth, and they are now embodiments of the great truths spoken at its cradle, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that for the attainment of these ends governments have been instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; until these truths are cheerfully obeyed, if needed to be vigorously enforced, the work of the republican party is unfinished.

3. The permanent pacification of the Southern section of the Union, the complete protection of all its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their rights, are duties to which the republican party are sacredly pledged. The power to provide for the enforcement of the principles embodied in the recent constitutional amendments is vested by those amendments in the Congress of the United States, and we declare it to be the solemn obligation of the legislative and executive departments of the government to put into immediate and vigorous exercise all their constitutional powers for removing any just causes of discontent on the part of any class, and securing every American citizen complete liberty and exact equality in the exercise of all civil, political and public rights. To this end we imperatively demand a Congress and chief executive whose courage and fidelity to these duties shall not falter until these results are placed beyond dispute or recall.

4. In the first act of Congress, signed by President Grant, the national government assumed to remove any doubt of purpose to discharge all just obligations to public creditors, and solemnly pledged its faith to make provision at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of the United States notes in coin. Commercial prosperity, public merits and national credit demand that this promise be fulfilled by a continuous and steady progress to specie payment.

5. Under the constitution the President and heads of departments are to make nominations for office, the Senate is to advise and consent to the appointments, and the House of Representatives is to accuse and prosecute faithless officers. The best interests of the public service demand that this distinctness be respected; that Senators and Representatives, who may be judges and accusers, should not dictate appointments to office. The invariable rule for appointment should have reference to the honesty, fidelity and capacity of appointees, giving to the party in power those places where harmony and vigor of administration require its policy to be represented, but permitting all others to be filled by persons selected with sole reference to efficiency of public service, and the right of citizens to share in the honor of rendering faithful service to their country.

6. We rejoice in the quickened conscience of the people concerning political affairs that will hold all public officers to a rigid responsibility, and engage that the prosecution and punishment of all who betray official trusts shall be speedy, thorough and unsparing.

7. The public school system of the several States is the bulwark of the American republic, and with a view to its security and permanence we recommend an amendment to the constitution of the United States forbidding the application of any public funds or property for the of any schools or institution under sectarian control.

8. The revenue necessary for current expenditures and the obligations of the public debt must be largely derived from duties upon importations, which, so far as possible, should be adjusted to promote the interest of American labor and advance the prosperity of the whole country.

9 We reaffirm our opposition to further grants of the public lands to corporations and monopolies, and demand that the national domain be devoted to free homes for the people.

10. It is the imperative duty of the government to so modify existing treaties with European governments that the same protection shall be afforded to adopted American citizens that is given to native born, and all necessary laws be passed to protect emigrants in the absence of power in the State for that purpose.

11. It is the immediate duty of Congress to fully investigate the effect of the immigration and importation of Mongolians on the moral and material interests of the country,

12. The republican party recognizes with approval the substantial advance recently made towards the establishment of equal rights for women by the many important amendments effected by republican legislatures in the laws, which concern the personal and property relations of wives, mothers and widows, and by the appointment and election of women to the superintendence of education, charities and other public trusts. The honest demands of this class of citizens for additional rights and privileges and immunities should be treated with respectful consideration.

13. The constitution confers upon Congress sovereign power over the Territories of the United States for their government, and in the exercise of this power it is the right and duty of congress to exhibit the extirpate in the Territories that relic of barbarism—polygamy—and we demand such legislation as shall secure this end and the supremacy of American institutions in all the Territories.

14. The pledges which the nation has given to our soldiers and sailors must be fulfilled; the grateful people will always hold those who perilled their lives for the country's preservation in the kindest remembrance.

15. We sincerely deprecate all sectional feeling and tendencies; we therefore note with deep solicitude that the democratic party counts as its chief hope of success upon the electoral vote of a united South, secured through the efforts of those who were recently arrayed against the nation, and we invoke the earnest attention of the country to the grave truth that a success thus achieved would reopen sectional strife and imperil the national honor and human rights.

16 We charge the democratic party as being the same in character and spirit as when it sympathized with treason, and with making its control of the House of Representatives the triumph and opportunity of the nation's recent foes; with reasserting and applauding in the national capitol the sentiments of unrepented rebellion; with being equally false and imbecile upon the overshadowing financial question; with thwarting the ends of justice by its partisan mismanagement and obstruction of investigation; with proving itself through the period of its ascendency in the lower House of Congress utterly incompetent to administer the government. We warn the country against trusting a party thus alike unworthy crereant and incapable.

17. The national administration merits commendation for its honorable work in the management of domestic and foreign affairs, and President Grant deserves the continued and hearty gratitude of the American people for his patriotism and his immense services in war and in peace.

SUDDEN DEATH OF BISHOP CUMMINS.

The Right Rev'd. George David Cummins, D. D., presiding Bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church, died suddenly at his residence, Lutherville, Baltimore county, at 2:15 P. M., Monday. He had dined, and soon afterwards complained of feeling badly; a physician was summoned and in a very short while the patient grew rapidly worse, and he said he believed he was going to die. The symptoms soon became alarming, and he suddenly and quietly expired, having retained his consciousness up to the last. He was asked if he had anything he desired to say, and his reply was "Tell the people of my church to go forward." This was his last utterance.

Bishop Cummins was born at Smyrna, Del., December 11, 1822. After graduating with honor at Dickinson College he became a preacher in the Methodist Church. In 1845 he joined the Episcopal Church and was ordained by Bishop Lee, of Del. In 1847 he became a presbyter. Between 1847 and 1866 he had charge consecutively of Christ Church, Norfolk; St. James's Church, Richmond; Trinity Church, Washington; St. Peter's Church, Baltimore, and Trinity Church, Chicago. In 1868 he was elected assistant bishop of Kentucky. November 10, 1873, he addressed a letter to Bishop Smith announcing his intention of withdrawal from the Episcopol Church. On December 2, 1873, in response to a call issued by him there was a meeting held in New York which constituted the first council of the Reformed Episcopal Church. In less than three years the church which he founded has extended into nearly every State, and in Baltimore city alone comprises three congregations. Bishop Cummins's first church connection in Baltimore city was as assistant pastor of old Christ Church, Gay and Fayette streets, the Rev. N. V. D. Johns then (1846) being the rector. His ministry was a wonderful one. Wherever he went such congregations followed him as overcrowded the capacity of his churches. While the rector of Trinity Church, Washington, his congregation was composed of the representative talent of the nation, and his pulpit was the centre of attraction to thousands of people. On taking charge of old St. Peter's, in Baltimore, he found the church languishing, its pews vacated, its congregation scattered, its spirit broken, and in one year or less it rose to a condition of prosperity and strength almost beyond precedent. His recent connection with the reform movement in the Protestant Episcopal Church is well known.—*Balt. Sun.*

A CENTENNIAL VISITOR VICTIMIZED.—A Philadelphia dispatch to Forney's Washington Chronicle states that Fritz Halberstadt, a native of Bremen and largely engaged in the tobacco trade, having extensive business connections with the principal houses in Baltimore, was enticed by a female into a house in Philadelphia and speedily relieved of $17,000, of which $10,000 was in German bank notes and $7,000 in American green-backs, besides negotiable notes for a considerable amount. The ostensible proprietress of the establishment was arrested, but there was no trace found of the $17,000 or the woman who secured it.

All's well that ends well. Ben Butler wears a No. 5 boot.

NINETY-NINE YEARS' LEASES RENEWABLE.

Our Annapolis correspondent gives details of an important case affecting leasehold interests in Maryland, which has just been decided by the Court of Appeals. In this case the lease of a quarter of an acre of land on Fell's Point was originally made for ninety-nine years, renewable at any time, if requested before the expiration of the lease, on the payment of the sum of two pounds ten shillings sterling as a renewal fine. The lease expired in 1871, the lessee making no demand for a renewal, or for three years thereafter. In 1874 Mr. Banks, the owner of the fee, sued out a writ of ejectment to recover possession of the property. To prevent this the lessee applied for an injunction to restrain Mr. Banks from enforcing the ejectment, and filing at the same time in the Circuit Court for Baltimore City a bill for a renewal of the lease. The court held that the lessee was entitled in equity to a renewal of the lease upon payment of all arrearages of rent and the stipulated fine. From this decision Mr. Banks appealed. The Court of Appeals, Judge Miller delivering the opinion, declared that our courts of equity ought to grant the relief asked for and compel a renewal of the lease on the equitable conditions stated. The decree of the Circuit Court is therefore affirmed and the case remanded.—*Balto. Sun of June 23rd.*

☞ How some of the Worcester county people expressed their disapprobation at a widower's speedy marriage and the result is thus told by the Berlin Herald:

On Wednesday evening last Mr. James Read, who had been mourning the loss of the partner of his bosom in the sable weeds of widowerhood for the protracted space of four weeks, consoled himself by espousing for better or worse Miss Savage. His neighbors thinking such an occasion called for a joyful outburst of gratulation, proceeded to the house where the happy couple were staying and "made Rome howl" with horse fiddles, tin pans, horns and other instruments. Instead of entering heartily into the spirit of the entertainment, Mr. Read grew very much incensed, and, through the portals of his castle poured a charge of shot into the musicians. The shot took effect upon the person of Mr. Sam Baker, disfiguring his face and puncturing his arm. To this burst of indignant protest the crowd replied in so lively a manner as to riddle the doors and windows of the fort and place its inmates *hors du combat*. Squire Brittingham, of Berlin, promptly issued the proper legal papers and had all the parties brought before him, and, after a patient hearing, put them under bonds for their appearance at the autumn term of the Worcester court.

BEAUTY IN THE SURF AT LONG BRANCH.

Letter to the World.

Women *do* bathe. I have seen them. But (*entre nous*) I don't believe they ever do, in the sea at least, unless there is provision made for spectators.

Why, the girl of my heart, the bounciningest belle of West End, never has the faintest desire to go into the surf unless there is a goodly array of people on the bluff. And then—and then—knowing, while she pretends to despise it, that beauty unadorned, and so forth—she comes out in a ravishing bathing suit that shames the devices, the pads, the curves, the outlines of art, as the Venus of Milo shames a candy doll.

And she cries "O, dear," in the piercingest pathos as she treads on a smooth clam shell, and tries to look like Narcisse, and hopes to heaven there is no ground swell or sharks in the two inches of water running through her pink toes, and then she wades out like Aphrodite and looks up to the bank for sympathy—and so like a divine jelly fish goes on to serene glory in the safe ripples! Men come all the way from Dakota to see her.

☞ Chicago having given the world a Moody, seems ambitious of obtaining a reputation for being the head-centre of evangelistic enterprise. On Friday evening last a ship was launched with religious ceremonies, and was christened the "Glad Tidings," the customary bottle of wine being, however, omitted. The hymn beginning, "The gospe ship is sailing," may be sung with peculiar appropriateness with regard to this craft, as it is indeed a gospel ship, whose cargo will consist of Bibles and tracts. It was built for the purpose of doing missionary work among the sailors at the islands in the great lakes, and at the out-of-the-way places along the coast which cannot be reached by the ordinary mode of travel. The 'Glad Tidings," although of small burthen, is built on the most approved life-boat pattern, and is considered to be as safe a vessel as can be built. She is commanded by the Rev. Capt. Bundy, who is to be the marine Brother Moody. The problem of how to get the sailors to church will now be solved by bringing the church to the sailors. The gospel can range alongside of ungodly craft, and Capt. Bundy, with his deck for a pulpit, can address his religious appeals to the unconverted mariners.

THE BEECHER CASE AGAIN.—The decision of Judge Dykeman in the Moulton-Beecher case, sustaining the Beecher demurrer, has been over-ruled in the general term of the Supreme Court for the second district of New York. Moulton says he shall now push his case to the bitter end. In the meantime Beecher's counsel will take the matter to the Court of Appeals.

☞ Many a man worth a million is utterly worthless.

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

From the Sun of Wednesday.

GRAIN.—Receipts to-day 1000 bushels Southern Wheat, 2,000 bushels Southern Corn, 161,600 bushels Western do., and 800 bushels Oats. Stocks in Elevators 31,491 bushels Wheat, 1,463,805 bushels Corn, and 16,000 bushels Oats.

WHEAT.—All the receipts of Wheat to-day were new Southern, but we note some lots in store included in the offerings. The sales were 1000 bushels new Southern at $1 40 for prime white, and 1 20a$1 45 for fair to prime red, and 1200 bushels Pennsylvania red delivered at $1 35.

CORN.—Southern Corn continues in light supply, and the market is quiet and steady, with sales of some 2000 bushels white and yellow in lots at 56a57 cents. Western shows a further decline of ½c. per bushel, the market closing dull and weak. The transactions amount to 40,000 bushels, as follows: 1200 bushels rejected at 45a46cts; 16,000 bushels steamer at 50 cts: 50,000 bushels mixed spot at from 66¼a56¼ cents: 15,000 bushels mixed July at 57 cents; 10,000 bushels last half July at 57¼a57½ cents.

OATS.—Oats are quiet and steady: the sales are 100 bushels prime Maryland at 40 cents, and 2100 bushels bright Western, more or less weather stained, at 34a35 cents.

New Advertisements.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE.

THE ANNUAL ORATION

BEFORE THE

Mount Vernon Literary Society,

will be delivered

IN THE COLLEGE HALL, ON

Tuesday Evening, July 11, at 8½ o'clock,

BY

REV. DR. ROBERT WILSON,

OF EASTON, M. D.

Subject:—The Type of Manhood Required for our Future

The public are respectfully invited to attend. June 30, 1876.

TO BUILDERS.

PROPOSALS will be received by the School Board until

TUESDAY, JULY ELEVENTH,

FOR BUILDING A FRAME ADDITION

to the School Room in Chestertown, to consist of a Two Story Back Building, 16 by 25 feet 8 inches: the second story to run over the North East end of the present house. To be put up of good material and in a workmanlike manner.

Also, for re-building the School House in Worton (No. 3) and adding 14 feet thereto.

Plans and Specifications to be seen at the office of the School Board.

EBEN F. PERKINS, *Sec'y.*
June 30, 1876.

GALENA SEMINARY.

THE efficiency of this thoroughly established Institution has been well and favorably tested. Right in your midst you have every advantage of schools more remote, whilst your daughters are within a few hours' reach of their homes from all parts of the Peninsula.

The next Scholastic year and First Quarter begins *September 4th*, 1876; Second quarter, *November 13th*; third quarter, *January 22d*; fourth quarter, *April 1st*. Quarters 10 weeks each.

Consider, and enter your daughters and wards at once, and thereby encourage Home Institutions.

Terms Cash in advance; or, well secured notes on *short* time will be accepted.

☞ For particulars address

MISS E. L. BENNY, PRINCIPAL,
Galena, Kent county, Md.
June 30, 1876—tf.

Teachers' Institute.

A TEACHERS' INSTITUTE FOR Kent County, will be held on *FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 30th inst. and 1st prox*, at the school room in Chestertown, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., the 30th inst.

PROF. NEWELL of the State Normal School, will preside.

By order. E. F. PERKINS,
June 16, 1876. *Secretary.*

Orphans' Court Notice.

THE Orphans' Court of Kent County at their session last Tuesday, adjourned over to *Tuesday, July 11, 1876.*

By order. WM. STEVENS,
June 23, 1876. *Register.*

KENT COUNTY GRANGE, P. of H.,

WILL MEET at KENNEDYVILLE,

On FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1876,
at 10 o'clock, A. M.

THOS. J. SHALLCROSS,
June 23, 1876. *Secretary.*

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

JAMES HURTT,

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 20th day of January, 1877; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of June, 1876.

A. M. HURTT,
June 23, 1876 *Administratrix.*

FINE BLACK CLOTH and English Worsted Suits
S. MERRITT & CO.

New Advertisements.

Colin F. Stam. Louis K. Stam.

C. F. STAM & BRO.

APOTHECARIES,

Booksellers

AND

STATIONERS,

Corner of HIGH and COURT Streets,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

DEALERS IN

Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, Dye Stuffs, Wall Paper, Varnishes, &c., &c.

JOHN W. MASURY & SON'S Coach, Car and Cottage colors.

JOHN T. LEWIS & BROS. strictly Pure White Lead.

Strictly Pure Double Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil; West Virginia Lubricating Oil, and strictly pure Cold Pressed Gastor Oil, (the best of all lubricators.)

PARIS GREEN.

☞ Sole agents for Kent county for *BRADLEY'S Patent Enamel Paint.*

WALL PAPERS.

Our stock of Wall Papers is very large and complete.

Dublin Brown Stout, Bass & Co's. English Pale Ale,

For medicinal purposes.

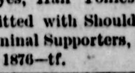
Making our purchases direct from manufacturers in every available instance, we are enabled to furnish Goods at CITY PRICES.

C. F. STAM & BRO.
Chestertown, June 30, 1876.

CHEAP AND DELIGHTFUL

EXCURSION

From Chester River to Baltimore!



On Tuesday, July 4th, 1876.

THE STEAMER GEORGE LAW will make an Excursion from Chester River to Baltimore on

TUESDAY, July 4th,

Leaving CHESTERTOWN at	6¼	A. M.
" ROLPH'S	" 6¾	"
" BOOKER'S	" 7	"
" QUAKER NECK	" 7¼	"
" GRAY'S INN	" 8	"
" QUEENSTOWN	" 9	"
" KENT ISLAND	" 9¼	"
Arriving in Baltimore	" 12	M.

AND LEAVING BALTIMORE AT 4 P. M.

GIVING PASSENGERS 4 HOURS IN THE CITY.

REFRESHMENTS AND SUPPER SERVED ON BOARD.

Fare, Round Trip $1.00 *Children* 50 *cts.*

R. A. BRAINARD, *Agent.*

THE GEORGE LAW

Will leave Baltimore on Monday, July 3rd, at 2 P. M., for Kent Island, Queenstown, Quaker Neck, Bookers's, Rolph's and Chestertown.

June 23, 1876—2t.

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,

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