The Transcript,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Friday Morning, July 14, 1876

Only One Dollar a Year, in advance.

NATIONAL

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.



FOR PRESIDENT,

Samuel J. Tilden,

OF NEW YORK,

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

Thos. A. Hendricks,

OF INDIANA.

From our Special Correspondent.

PHILADA., July 5, 1876.

Mr. Editor:—The ceremonies incident to the celebration of the Fourth of July began on Saturday the 1st instant, and will continue for a fortnight. The celebration on the first was held in commemoration of the second, the latter date falling on Sunday necessitated its observance in advance.

The 2nd of July is a red letter day in the Nation's Calendar, for it was upon that day, one hundred years ago, that the glorious resolution of Richard Henry Lee of Virginia was passed, which declared "that these Colonies are and of right ought to be free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown and that all political connection between them and Great Britain is and ought to be totally dissolved." This memorable resolution was presented by that noble Virginian and seconded by John Adams, of Massachusetts, on the 10th of June 1776, and any decided action in reference to its passage was postponed from time to time, owing to the fact that the delegates from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland were divided and could not be induced to cross the line and announce themselves in favor of a total severance from the Mother Country; but at length after many weary delays and anxions forebodings the resolution, on the 2nd of July 1776, was adopted and on the Fourth day of the same month the Declarstion of Independence was signed by 56 delegates and the glad tidings went forth to the world that the republic was born. Truly it can be said, in the language of the Centennial poet,

"She was born of the longing of ages,"

It seems strange that the second of July has not heretofore been observed as the anniversary of the greatest event in the history of the country; it certainly was the noted day of the nation. John Adams, in a letter to his wife dated July 3rd, 1776, writes: "The second day of July 1776, will be the most memorable Epoch in the history of America; I am apt to believe that it will be celebrated by succeeding generations as the great anniversary festival, it ought to be commemorated as the day of deliverance by solemn acts of devotion to God Almighty."

The ceremonies in commemoration of the centennial anniversary of that eventful day took place in Independence Square in the shadow of the same building in which sat the fathers of the republic, who fought so nobly for the untrammeled enjoyment of the right of Liberty and self government and pledged "their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor" for the attainment of those blessings and privileges which we as their posterity now enjoy. Whenever I speak of those immortal men who formed the Continental Congress, I am always reminded of the encomium passed upon them by Lord Chatham in the English House of Lords, who said "that for solidity of reasoning, force of sagacity, and wisdom of conclusion, under such a complication of difficult circumstances, no nation or body of men, can stand in preference to the general congress of Philadelphia." And this was from a man who "had read Thucydides and had studied and admired the master states of the world."

A large platform, capable of seating 4,000 people, had been erected on the South side of the State House, and was crowded with invited guests. The meeting was called to order at 10.30 A. M. by Hon. Wm. Wallace, President of the Historical Society of Penna., who, after a few fitting remarks introduced Wm. V. McKean of this city. The latter gentleman read a historical paper on the events of the 2nd and 3rd. of July 1776, and at its conclusion Hon. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts, was introduced. He spoke with feeling and energy; his earnestness and patriotism thrilled the crowd and the enthusiasm once started could not be quelled; every patriotic sentiment that fell from his lips came from his heart and was met with cheers and applause. When he finished the excitement was so great that the people could only be brought to order by the announcement from the platform that Mr. Geo. A. Conly, who by the way gave several musical entertainments in Chestertown some time ago, would sing a bass solo entitled "The Voice of the Old Bell." It was rendered in admirable style and rapturously applauded. I will pen below two or three verses in order that the readers of the *Transcript* may judge of its beauty of sentiment, and be able to form some idea of the excitement created by the singing of such a song at such a time and in such a place. It must be borne in mind that we were on the very spot where one hundred years ago, our ancestors gathered and waited impatiently to hear the tidings from that secred chamber in which deliberated the delegates from the 13 colonies; we were in the flickering shade of the same old trees whose foliage rustled in the mild zephyrs of that historic Summer day, one century ago, and close to the tower in which swung that old bell whose greetings were welcomed with joy and cherished with love as it proclaimed "Liberty throughout the land unto all the inhabitants thereof." The ground was classic and the day was sacred in the heart of every patriot.

Ring out, ring out, you dear Old Bell,
The Nation gathers 'round
With happy, grateful hearts, Old Bell,
To hear your voice resound
Once more, as in the days gone by,
Our fathers, brave and true,
Taught us, their sons, how heroes die,
For freedom rung by you.

For freedom rung by you, Old Bell,
Whose iron tongue called forth
The minute men from hill and dell,
Throughout both South and North.
So now, Old Bell, from East to West,
From Florida to Maine,
Raise your loud voice, of all, the best,
To welcome Peace again.

To welcome Peace again, Old Bell,
Palmetto State and Pine
Will join your chorus, proud Old Bell,
As in the Auld Lang Syne!
Then send your voice to other lands,
To tell them o'er the sea,
We'll welcome them with outstretched hands,
To share our Liberty.

It is useless for me to add that the singer was so enthusiastically encored that he was compelled to repeat it. Governor Henry Lippitt of Rhode Island, was the next speaker, and he didn't do a whit towards checking the enthusiasm; his patriotic remarks only tended to increase it. He spoke eloquently of his own State, and said he always considered it his duty to speak of her whenever the opportunity offered, because she was so small he was afraid the other States would forget her. He claimed that the first blood of the Revolution was shed on her soil June 9, 1772, when an effort was made and an engagement took place to secure the Liberty of the United Colonies. Genl. John A. Dix of New York, and Hon. L. Q. C. Lamer, of Mississippi, were to have spoken, but for some reason were unable to attend.

The exercises closed with the singing of the Star Spangled Banner, and the Benediction was pronounced by Bishop Stevens of this State.

The celebration on the Fourth of July was held in the same place and was observed under the direction of the U. S. Centennial Commission. The platform was crowded, and among the distinguished, I noticed, Gov. Rutherford B. Hayes, Generals Sherman and Sheridan, Don Cameron, Secretary of War; Sir Edward Thornton, American Minister from the court of St. James; Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, Genl. Joseph Hawley, Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, Thomas W. Ferry, Vice President of the United States, and many others who enjoy local or National reputations; Governors and ex-governors were as thick as hops. It may be useless for me to add, as it no doubt is known by this time all over the country, that U. S. Grant failed to put in an appearance, "owing to the extreme warm weather and the great crowd." The Fourth was a beautiful day; although the sun was hot a pleasant breeze was stirring, and in the shade it was quite pleasant. General Joseph R. Hawley, President of the Centennial Commission, called the assembly to order and with accustomed modesty made a very short address and announced in the absence of the President of the U. S., Thomas W. Ferry, as the presiding officer of the day. After a prayer by the Right Rev. Wm. B. Stephens, D. D., Bishop of the P. E. Church of the State of Pennsylvania, the centennial chorus composed of 1,200 trained voices, accompanied by a full orchestra under the direction of P. S. Gilmore, sang the hymn "Welcome to all Nations," written for the occasion by Oliver Wendell Holmes; then came the event of the day, the reading the Declaration of Independence by Richard Henry Lee of Va., grandson of the mover of the original resolution declaring "the United States free and independent." The President of the United States had entrusted to the care of the Mayor of our city, the original manuscript and when it was brought forward and shown to the vast concourse of people gathered from all quarters of the globe the enthusiasm and excitement surpassed anything I ever saw in my life; it was beyond measure; the scene baffles description. Cheer after cheer rent the air, and it was a long while before order could be restored; men shouted, women shrieked and waved their handkerchiefs, while the boys whistled and threw up their hats. Even Dom Pedro, and Sir Edward Thornton rose in their places and joined in the ardor of the people. I attended the opening of the Centennial Exposition on the 10th of May. I have been at Army reunions, political conventions and mass meetings, but never in all my life did I ever witness such a scene. The trees in the square were crowded with men and boys as thick as black birds at roost, and in their excitement they made the tree tops sway as they never did before: they rocked in that mild summer day as they never did in a winter's gale, and is it a wonder the excitement reached such a height? America's Magna Charta, the original Declaration of Independence, was before them; the very paper that had been drafted by Jefferson, with the corrections and interlinations of Adams and Franklin; the paper upon which had rested the hands of the immortal fifty-six as they signed it and at the same time risked "their lives, their fortunes" and pledged "their honor" to maintain the principles they advocated. Those were "the times that tried men's souls," and the sons of those same sturdy men must have been stony in heart and unworthy their ancestry if they could have looked upon that sacred venerated relic and have allowed their ardor to have been less than it was on that never to be forgotten anniversary. At the conclusion of the reading the orchestra played a hymn composed by A. Carlos Gomes of Brazil, at the request of Dom Pedro II. for the first Centennial of American Independence. Bayard Taylor of Pennsylvania, was then introduced by John Welsh, President of the Centennial Board of Finance, who recited the National Ode. It is quite a lengthy poem, but is crowded with beautiful thoughts and figures and throughout the recitation the crowd listened with respectful silence and watched intently the earnestness of the poet who recited more like an old Rhapsodist than a composer "for an occasion." After the singing of Our National Banner," by the choir, Wm. M. Evarts, of New York, was introduced as the Orator of the day. He is a man known wherever the English language is spoken. As a lawyer he is at the head of his profession, as a scholar he has but few peers, and as an orator his recent effort has placed him in the foremost rank of the deciples of the "art acquired." He was born at Boston, 1818, and graduated from Yale in 1837 with the highest honors. He was admitted to the New York Bar in 1840, and rapidly rose in the profession. In 1868 he was retained as counsel for President Johnson in the Impeachment trial, from July 1868 to March 1869 he was the Attorney General of the U. S., and in 1872 was chosen to represent our Government, at Geneva in arbitration of the Alabama claims. He has written several legal treatises that have given him a brilliant reputation as an author in both the old and the new world, and his name is being whispered as the republican nominee for the Governor of the State of New York. Heretofore, Fouth of July orations, with a few exceptions, have been characterized by every evil in rhetoric, bombastic, florid gra ndiloquent spread eagle declamations. They have called forth the applause of the groundlings and have brought a blush to the cheek of men of taste, but Wm. M. Evarts has lifted them above this common level, and on Tuesday last gave an oration that will live forever. It was very comprehensive historically, close in logic and expressed in pure and forcible English.

The military parade on the Fourth was grand. The Southern troops from Maryland, Georgia and South Carolina have been royally entertained and some of them are now on their way to New York, and from there will go to Boston.

Although I have spun my letter out to a greater length than I intended to, I will not do so again provided you give space to the following incident which occured under my immediate notice, and which shows the feeling that exists between the noble boys that fought so bravely on both sides in our late unholy war. Capt. J. P. Cowarden, of Richmond, Va., who was upon the staff of Genl. A. P. Hill in the old Stonewall corps, was strolling down Chestnut street the other day, with a companion both in fatigue uniform, when they were met and accosted by two boys in blue who came from Troy, N. Y.—"Where do you come from?" asked one of the New Yorkers. 'Richmond, Va.' was the reply, 'why, I lived there some years ago,' said the Yankee.' "Had quarters in Libby prison, but there was one gentleman, whom, for his many kindnesses I shall never forget, his name was Cowarden." "That was my father," said the Virginian. "God bless you," cried the boy in blue, as he threw his arms around his neck, "can I repay the father through the son?" and immediately the two boys from the South were marched to Guy's Hotel and introduced to twenty or more of the friends of their new acquaintances, and Capt. Coworden told me that such a royal joyous time he never had in his life. They feasted him, and didn't cease until they knew he was satisfied, and when they allowed him to depart, it was in the "wee sma hours of morn." This is only one incident out of many, and shows how determined both sides are to forget the past and live united in the future. The Southern troops never appear on the streets but they are most vociferously applauded.

F. W. C.

POSITION OF THE OHIO DEMOCRACY.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Upon all other questions than the currency question the St. Louis platform is an unexceptionable Democratic creed. On that question it is immeasurably better than the Republican platform, and therefore deserves the Democratic support of Ohio as against the Republican policy upon this issue. As for ourselves, we shall continue to urge the measures named in the Ohio platform, in season and out of season, within the party lines. We stand upon the Ohio platform, and we ask the Democrats of Ohio to do the same in October, when they send men to Congress. We do not rebel from the action of the St. Louis convention for the reason that the Ohio platform, if in triumph, must triumph within the picket lines of the Democratic party, the party of the people. What hope has it outside? Two hundred and ninety-two thousand men in Ohio voted for it last year within the Democratic party. How many would have voted for it outside the party, even in Ohio? We do not mean to falter, and we do not mean to be foolish.

TILDEN THE REFORMER.

From the New York Methodist.

Gov. Tilden was elected to his present office by 50,000 majority over Gov. John A. Dix, a decisive test of personal popularity. After Mr. Bristow, he is the only man in high place who has risked anything in a fight against corruptionists. The Tweed and Canal Rings of this State have attracted about as much attention as the Whiskey Ring. Mr. Bristow has resigned, and President Grant is pardoning the men whose conviction Bristow secured. Gov'r. Tilden, more fortunate than Bristow, has his foot on both the New York Rings, and was able to triumph over them at St. Louis.

LOCAL NEWS.

Orphans' Coprt.

Present Judges Nicholson, Shallcross and Wilson.

Letters of Administration on the personal estate of Jefferson McWhorter, were granted unto Thomas J McWhorter, who filed his bond, with J. Wesley Jarman and J. T. F. Smith as sureties, in the penalty of ten thousand dollars. James R. Jones and D. A. Price were appointed to appraise the said estate, and the usual notice to creditors was ordered.

On application, Henry S. Fisher, of Caroline county, was appointed guardian to Ella A. Gooding.

Henry Graves, admr. of Wm. Graves, received an order for the sale of the personal estate of said deceased.

Wm. H. H. Lusby, acting guardian to Thomas Lusby, returned his first and final guardian account.

Helen A. M. Miller, guardian to Walter H., Merritt T. and Lillian Miller, returned her separate guardian accounts for the years 1873 and 1874.

Mary E. Brown, guardian to Hiram M., Ann R. and Henry C. Brown, returned her guardian accounts for the year 1875.

Susan E. Heighe, admrx. of Susan E. Heighe, returned her first administration account.

A. L. and Samuel Vannort, admrs. of E. A. Vannort, returned their second administration account.

The following Releases were filed and ordered to be recorded:

Release of Sarah E. Aldridge, guardian to Sarah V. Pennington, to Richard C. Johnson, admr. of Wm. C. Pennington: release of James A. Moffett and Martha A. Moffett to R. C. Johnson, admr. of Ann E. Stanley: release of James A. Moffett and Martha A. Moffett to R. C. Johnson, executor of James Stanley: release of James Stanley to R. C. Johnson, admr. of Ann E. Stanley: release of Jas. Stanley to R. C. Johnson executor of James Stanley.

Washington College.

The Commencement exercises of this institution were inaugurated Tuesday evening last by an Anniversary Address before the Mount Vernon Literary Society, in the College Hall, by Rev. Dr. Robert Wilson, of Easton, Md. The subject, "The Type of Manhood required for our Future," was, we learn, presented in a most appropriate manner, and in point of ability fully sustained the Doctor's high reputation. Unfortunately at the hour for the assembling of the audience, quite a storm arose, accompanied with vivid lightning and heavy rain, which prevented the attendance of numbers of our citizens: the audience, however, was a very fair one, and those who braved the storm had the satisfaction of plenty of room and a refreshing breeze, enabling them more fully to enjoy their literary treat.

The commencement exercises proper were held at the Court House, Wednesday morning. At 10:30 the board of visitors, faculty, and students, marched in procession from the college, headed by a band of music. Previous to their arrival all except the reserved seats were filled, and before the exercises were fairly commenced the available standing room was also occupied. Rev. J. B. Jones, of the M. P. Church, made the opening prayer. The graduating class then delivered addresses, as follows:

Latin Salutatory—Mr. Edmund C. Rivers.

Is there a limit to the knowledge attainable by man?—Mr. S. J. Smith, Caroline county.

The power of eloquence in republics—Mr. Thomas Perry, Wicomico county.

The appropriate objects of satire—Mr. H. P. Ford, Somerset county.

New requirements in education—Mr. J. H. Hessey, Cecil county.

Influence of poetry upon a people—Mr. W. C. Crane, Kent county.

Thackeray and Dickens compared—Mr. W. T. Dickerson, Worcester county.

Sources of modern civilization—Mr. E. C. Rivers, Kent county.

The addresses were well delivered, exhibited advanced learning and research in their preparation, and were most creditable to their authors and also to the able corps of Professors under whose guidance and instructions their collegiate course has so favorably ended. Rounds of applause greeted each address, and numerous magnificent boquets were sent up to the platform and presented to the speakers.

The following certificates were then conferred for proficiency in Algebra, Latin, History and Grammar:

SUB-FRESHMEN—*1st Division*,—W. P. Armstrong, W. P. Beckwith, J. H. Gilpin, J. Newnam, W. Rivers, S. Wickes, W. Stevens.

SOPHOMORES.—H. Brown, W. Crow, T. Harley, J. K. Hines, W. Hopkins, W. Janvier, O. H. Murphy, A. Nicholson, G. Percy, J. Rowley, R. Stone, C. T. Williams, P. Wilmer.

SPECIALS—For progress in Geometry, Algebra and History:—W. Hepbron, J. Kibler and H. L. Boyd.

Mr. Samuel J. Smith, of Caroline county, then delivered the Valedictory Address, which, although brief, was very fine and appropriate to the occasion.

Prof. Rivers then conferred Diplomas on the graduates, viz:—S. J. Smith, E. C. Rivers, Thos. Perry, H. P. Ford, J. H. Hessey, W. C. Crane, W. T. Dickerson.

The President of the college, Hon. Jos. A. Wickes, then addressed the graduates. His remarks were beautiful, very impressive and at the same time eminently practical; conveying the very best advice to the young men just about to embark in the actual pursuits and realities of life.

Rev. Dr. Wilson, of Easton, pronounced the Benediction.

The exercises throughout were very pleasing and also impressive in their character, and cannot fail to be beneficial to our old and honored institution, which, under its present able and unexceptionable management has every hope of once more becoming a prosperous seat of learning.

Poor Music.

So far as we have heard expression, the opinion has been general that the *city* band made poor music at the college commencement exercises. Our town band always makes passably good music, and on extra occasions employs competent assistants to fill up and make the various parts complete. They could easily have eclipsed the efforts of the band employed.

Wheat Stacks Burned.

During the storm of Tuesday evening last three stacks of wheat on the Porter farm, at Worton station, in the occupancy of Mr. George Fowler, were struck by lightning and entirely consumed.

Deaths from the Heat.

Joseph M. Barr, Esq. of Middletown, Del., who resided in our town a year or two ago, was, we learn, overcome by the heat on his way from Philadelphia and died shortly after arriving at home last Monday. Only a few days ago Mr. Barr was here on business, and seemed to be in excellent health.

Mr. James Chaney, of Baltimore city, (known to many of our citizens) also died from the effects of the heat last Monday.

The Heated Term.

The long continuance of excessively hot weather is something very unusual, and is said to be the most protracted visitation, with little or no mitigation, experienced for many years. So far, in this immediate section, we have heard of but one case of sun-stroke, that of Mr. Frank. Howard, who has so far recovered as to able to be out. In the cities large numbers of deaths have occurred, and some branches of industry are almost paralyzed by it.

Teachers' County Institute.

The Teachers' County Institute met at the school house in Chestertown at 10 o'clock Friday, 31st ultimo, and was called to order by the County Examiner.

The Examiner read a letter from Prof. Newell, in which the Professor stated that from what information he had he was satisfied that the Teachers of Kent had done a good year's work, and that he regretted very much his inability to be present with them on this occasion. The Examiner stated that in the absence of Professor Newell it devolved upon him to preside. He proposed that the Institute devote to-day's session to the discussion of the classification recently adopted by the State Board.

The subject was then taken up and discussed thoroughly, nearly all the Teachers present giving their methods of instruction in the different grades, a noticeable feature of which was the manner in which they explained the fundamental operations of arithmetic to young scholars.

SATURDAY'S SESSION.

The County Association was called to order by the President at 9 o'clock. The roll was called, and all the Teachers of the county were present, excepting Mr. S. W. Wallis, Mr. Morriss, Miss Simpers, Mr. Pigeon and Miss Flora Taggart. The report of standing committees was next in order. The literary committee reported the following subjects for the next regular meeting:

1st.—Is it possible to awaken greater interest in the District Associations? If not, is it not better to discontinue them and give our whole attention to the County Association?

2d.—How shall Teachers classify those scholars who attend school only during the winter months?

The committee also recommend that a portion of each session hereafter should be devoted to the asking and answering of questions. The report was adopted.

The next in order was the reading of the Essay. Miss Heighe read a very interesting essay on the "Force of Example."

The question, "What incentives may be properly used to induce a greater zeal in study?" was then taken up and discussed very generally. The desire of promotion, the pleasures of the understanding and the value of knowledge were among the incentives mentioned.

The order of business was here suspended, and Mr. Pinkind read an address on absenteeism.

The Institute then discussed the question, "How may attention during class recitation be best secured?" It seemed to be the impression of the Teachers generally that the best way to do this is to make the children understand their lessons, and to make their recitations pleasant and interesting.

The Association at 2 o'clock adjourned to first Saturday in September, prox.

AN EXPLANATION ASKED FROM GRANT.

From the New York Methodist.

We are among those who believe that President Grant ought to explain to this Christian nation, why he has pardoned seven gaugers convicted of using their official powers to aid in defrauding the revenue of the United States. We expressed, two weeks ago, a fear that the whiskey men would soon be back in power. The pardoning of seven officeholders, convicted by juries of defrauding the revenue, looks very badly to us; and there are intimations that the rest of Mr. Bristow's jail birds will soon be given free wings. The least prejudiced observers will involuntarily think of the charge, that campaign funds came in 1872 from the Whiskey Ring, and ask hard questions.

SENSATIONAL SUICIDES.

Mr. Frederick Addison Jeffrey executed a suicide of decided originality and merit at the Palmer House, in Chicago, on the Centennial Fourth. He was evidently much smitten by the guillotine suicide of the previous fortnight, and he meditated something more strikingly sensational. It appears that he left St. Louis and went up to Chicago with his determination fully made up, and all the details of the suicide arranged in his mind and carefully written out in his last letter. It was a strange freak that he should have left St. Louis to go all the way to Chicago to die. St. Louis is an excellent town to die in, although Chicago may possibly possess superior qualifications in that respect A man cannot, it is true, commit a first-class suicide in a small village, but St. Louis is not a city to be despised.

The peculiar merit of the suicide of Mr. Jeffreys was its thoroughness. He combined in a single instant poison, shooting, throat cutting and hanging. All were effective. He stood on the edge of the bath tub, with the noose around his neck, and drank the poison; then he shot himself with one hand and cut his throat with the other, and in falling hanged himself. He had laid a dagger ready to plunge in his heart, in addition to these other features, but he seems to have had no occasion to use it, his mortal coil being already sufficiently shuffled off.

SEASONABLE HINTS TO BATHERS.—As to the time to bathe and when not to bathe perhaps a little advice may not be amiss. This we copy from a medical periodical, giving an account of a death by drowning. It says:

"It has long been known that it is injudicious for any one to go into water to bathe just after eating a full meal, but it is not so well known that it is dangerous. This fact was demonstrated by the recent death in a bath of a boy thirteen years old. He had never had a fit, and is believed to have been in perfect health.—When found in the water the crown of his head was just above the surface, and he was standing in a stooping position, with his face just under the water. At the place where he was the water was only three feet and four inches deep, while the boy's height was four feet nine inches. The temperature of the water was 75 degrees. The medical testimony disclosed the fact that the deceased had eaten heartily just before entering the water, or at least had not given his food time to digest. He had vomited a large quantity of the food, and when found his throat and mouth were full. The opinion was expressed in the medical testimony, and indorsed by the verdict of the jury, that death resulted from epilepsy, brought on by the dangerous practice of entering the water immediately after eating a meal."

☞ The shocking reports we had a short time ago, about the cruelty of the Turks in Bulgaria, are confirmed by more recent advices from the regions they are ravaging. According to Bulgarian letters, not less than twelve thousand people of all ages and both sexes were butchered by their irregular troops in the operations of last month, and scores of towns were burned after all their inhabitants had been put to the sword. A correspondent of the London News asserts that many women were burned alive, while the younger ones were carried off to a worse fate. In this war the Turk is appearing in all his historical ferocity.

Order Nisi.

CORNELIUS J. SCOTT AND ANDREW WOODALL
VERSUS
IRA VANSANT, ET UX,

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR KENT COUNTY—IN EQUITY.
April Term, 1876. *June* 30, 1876.

ORDERED, That the sales made and reported by Cornelius J. Scott, Trustee, under the powers contained in the Mortgage from Ira Vansant and wife to the said Cornelius J. Scott, bearing date on or about July 26, 1873, and recorded in Liber J. K. H., No. 12, page 105, a Land Record Book for Kent county, and, in the Mortgages from the said Vansant and wife, to Andrew Woodall, respectively bearing date on or about July 26, 1873, and January 15, 1875, and respectively recorded in Libers J. K. H. No. 12, page 109, and D. C. B., No. 1, page 195, Land Record Books as aforesaid, *be ratified and confirmed*, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before *the fifteenth day of September 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 fifteenth day of August next*.

The Report states the amount of sale to be $4,220.

D. C. BLACKISTON, *Clerk*.

True copy—Test:

D. C. BLACKISTON, *Clerk*.

July 7, 1876—4t

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,
Administratrix

June 23, 1876

UNDERWEAR.—UNDER-SHIRTS of all grades: also DRAWERS, from he best all wool Cass. to the lowest rade in Cotton, can be had at

S. MERRITT & CO'S.,
Bardley's Corner, Chestertown

Oct 15

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

From the Sun of Wednesday.

Receipts to-day 10,000 bushels Southern Wheat, 1000 bushels Western do., 2000 bushels Southern Corn, 84,400 bushels western do., 916 bushels Oats. Stocks in Elevators 27,404 bushels wheat, 1,481,930 bushels Corn, and 16,000 bushels Oats. The offerings of Wheat were not as large as on yesterday, and the market was about steady, though rather inclined to dullness. The sales were 1600 bushels Tennessee white at $1 20; 1000 bushels Southern white at 80 cents a $1 10 for inferior to common, and at 1 15a$1 17 for fair; 1000 bushels inferior to common red at 75 cents a $1 10, 6000 bushels fair to good at 1 15a$1 20, and 3000 bushels prime at 1 25a$1 30. Southern white Corn is wanted for coastwise export, but the offerings are light, and the sales are confined to 1200 bushels good at 61½62 cents, and 800 bushels blue-eyed at 57 cents. The transactions include 1200 bushels rejected at 45a47 cents; 20,000 bushels steamer at 49 cents; 50,000 bushels mixed at 55½a56 cents, closing at 55½ cents, all spot: 15,000 bushels mixed last half July at 56 cents; 5000 bushels last 10 days July at 95 cents; 10,000 bushels August at 57½ cents, and 35,000 bushels do. at 57½ cents, the latter at the close. Oats are quiet and steady; sales 700 bushels mixed Western at 35 cents; 150 bushels new Southern at 38 cents, and 500 bushels old do., at 35a40 cents. A lot of 200 bushels good old Rye sold at 95 cents per bushel—market dull.

New Advertisements.

FESTIVAL.

THE LADIES of the Episcopal Church Chestertown, will hold a festival on the evenings of

July 17th & 18th, Monday & Tuesday.

A very enjoyable time together with all the delicacies of the season, is promised to all who attend.

Proceeds for the benefit of the Church.

July 14, 1876—It.

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JEFFERSON McWHORTER,
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 14th day of February 1877; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 11th day of July, 1876.

THOMAS J. McWHORTER,
Administrator.

July 14, 1876

Kent National Bank,

CHESTERTOWN, Md.,

JUNE 24th, 1876.

THE President and Directors have this day declared a half-yearly Dividend of 8 per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after July 1st, 1876.

W. N. E. WICKES,
Cashier.

July 7, 1876—3t.

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.

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.

Wanted,

A MALE TEACHER for Public School No. 7, Third Election Dist. Applications must be made in writing, and will be received until August first. By order of the Board. Address

WM. HEPBRON, *Sec'y.*,
Lynch's P. O., Kent County, Md.

July 7, 1876—3t

Tax Payers of the Fourth District.

TAXES have been due since July the first, and I am prepared to receipt for them. Parties owing me taxes need not expect the usual indulgence, as I am determined to collect them speedily.

JAMES BRICE,
Collector of Tax 4th Dist.

Oct. 12, 1875—tf.

ABEL J. REES. JAMES J. REES.

REES & SON,

General Commission Agents,

Office 112 Light St. Wharf,

BALTIMORE, MD.

June 2, 1876—7m

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

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