The Transcript,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Friday Morning, July 21, 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.

THE CROSS AND CRESCENT.

The best hope for the success of the Servian invasion of Turkey is to be found in the action of the Servian general at Alexinatz. He shot one hundred of his own men for cowardice. This means business. It shows that the insurgent leaders fully understand at the outset the necessity of discipline. Nothing so soon raises the morale of a regiment as shooting a few of its cowards. The Romans had a way of decimating a legion that behaved badly. They cast lots, and one man in every ten was executed; and the English once shot an admiral to encourage the others.

It is by no means probable that the Servians as a race lack pluck; but they have relied too much on enthusiasm.—Enthusiasm is an excellent thing, but does not bear reverses well; nothing will take the place of steady, shoulder-to-shoulder discipline and the habit of looking to the officers for guidance. It now seems likely that the Servian regiments that behaved badly did so not from lack of courage, but from lack of trained obedience. When the Servian meets the Turk next time the good effects of the Alexinatz executions will be seen.

It is very difficult to follow the fortunes of the Eastern war, because there are so many elements of confusion in the reports. In the first place we get conflicting dispatches from the opposites. Both sides claim a victory and send official dispatches home to that effect. We get them swiftly one after another. Then, too, the dispatches are so meagre as to leave the story half, or less than half told. The war is spread over a singularly irregular frontier. This uncertainty is still further increased by the fact that we have no detailed maps of the seat of war: and the names of places vary so in spelling in the different accounts that they cannot always be identified. So between things half told at best, and those often perverted by willful lying, we are unable to get a substantial basis of truth.

This much at least, however, seems pretty certain. The Servians have advanced into the country of the enemy, and there they remain. The first accounts received through Turkish sources, that represent a great rout of the Servians and their retreat into their own province, followed by the victorious Turk, are not true. The insurgents have had a substantial success; and though they have failed of a decisive victory, still they are able to maintain an advanced defensive position in the country of the Turk, where they await re-enforcements. A small, but superb body of troops from Montenegro will probably soon effect a junction with them, when the insurgent army will again be able to take the aggressive. Meantime re-enforcements for the Sultan are coming in from Asiatic Turkey and from Egypt, the latter troops being well officered by Americans, and accustomed to war. It therefore seems likely that a great and decisive battle will be fought in the course of a few weeks, that will determine the future of the Cross and Crescent.

A VALUABLE RECIPE.—At the request of a correspondent the New York Journal of Commerce republishes the famous formula of the so-called "Sun cholera mixture," which many years ago proved so efficacious. The following is the prescription:—Tinct. opii, tinct. capsici, tinct. rhei co., tinct. month pip., tinct. campho. Mix equal parts each. In plain English, it consists of equal parts of the tincture of opium, red pepper, rhubarb, peppermint and camphor; and the Journal says it is the best remedy extant for summer complaint, diarrhœa, cramps in the bowels and similar ailments, and affords almost instant relief. The dose is from three to ten drops for a child, according to age, and ten to thirty drops for an adult, according to the severity of the attack.

☞ Mr. J. P. Benjamin, Q. C., the ex-Confederate Secretary of State, furnishes a strikingly exceptional instance of an American breaking through the social and professional conservatism which excludes Americans from the liberal professions in England. He landed in the country where he is naturalized almost destitute of clothing and money. But few practising barristers can boast so large an income as he now enjoys, his fee in the Francomis case amounting to $6,-250 gold. Mr. Benjamin entirely ignores every allusion to the Southern rebellion, and his success is due to legal knowledge and power in pleading, without any adventitious aids.

From our Special Correspondent.

PHILADA., July 17, 1876.

Mr. Editor:—In the Main Building at the Eastern end a short distance North of the Central Entrance is a small space occupied by three or four cases containing the exhibits of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The Society was organized years ago for the purpose of looking after the welfare of dumb animals and preventing brutal masters from inflicting cruel and unreasonable punishment upon beasts of burden, &c. At first it had many obstacles to overcome, the members in carrying out the objects of the Association came in contact with the lowest classes of society, and often, instead of lessening the punishment of animals, only increased it, and moreover had to take a share themselves from the master for their interference, but these were martyrs to the cause and consequently only labored more earnestly and made its success more speedy and permanent. At the start the papers sneered and did not give that encouragement which was expected, and many people from whom assistance was looked for laughed outright, and spoke of the members as a clan of fanatics.

Whenever a good movement is inaugurated there are always many ready converts without reason who not understanding the spirit of the cause, are led to extremes by their ardor and excessive desire to do good, these people by their radicalism bring discredit upon the whole cause and the unthinking masses are led to denounce and oppose it, without considering the principles involved or the good to be accomplished by a proper management. The Society however under the leadership of rational and earnest workers gradually gained the recognition and subsequently the co-operation of many of its opposers, and to-day is stronger than it ever has been. It must be admitted on all sides that its success is due mainly to the efforts of the President of the New York Society. Mr. Bergh, whose name has become the synonym for benevolence and philanthrophy throughout the length and breadth of the land. I have always supposed Mr. Bergh to be sixty or sixty-five years old, the other day I was informed that he still in the prime of life, and I must confess that it rejoiced me greatly to hear it as in the nature of things he will be more apt to live and labor longer than he would if he were of the age I thought him.

The exhibit is entirely different from anything ever shown at any of the great International Exposition heretofore held and is worth every minute of the time devoted to its study. There is one case filled with clubs, sticks, cudgels, loaded whips, hammers, in fact all sorts of instruments used in beating animals, which have been taken from the owners, after their arrest and punishment. There is one long stick with an iron spike in the end used for driving sheep through the streets of New York. A blacksmith's hammer taken from a brute who struck his horse in the side with it and broke three of the poor animal's ribs, a knife, with which a man, named Patrick Coyle cut a horse out of revenge to the owner, the wretch received three months in the Penitentiary, hardly a sufficient reward for his inhumanity, in a bottle of alcohol is preserved a horse's tongue which was torn from the mouth by a piece of whip cord by James Ross who was tried, found guilty, fined $25.00 and imprisoned one month,

There are several car horse's hoofs which were rotted off by inflamation the result of salting the streets in winter to melt the snow. There are many specimens of calculus some weighing 16 ounces formed in the stomach of horses by the use of cheap adulterated food which was filled with plaster of paris, ground bone &c.

I saw quite a number of "Bit Burrs" which are used for the purpoce of giving style and a proud spirit to horses, they are made of a circular piece of leather from two to three inches in diameter the inside surface is studded with iron burrs about an eighth of an inch in length, this piece of leather is fastened to the bit and the inside surface when the reins are tightly drawn presses the cheek of the horse and drives the burrs into the flesh causing the poor animal to prance and appear naturally high mettled. This little instrument of torture which causes a magnificient agony, has been used extensively in fashionable circles in New York and Washington, and the Society so far have captured about three hundred, and are continually making accessions to their already abundant stock.

The members of the society have waged an open and relentless war upon dog and cock fighting, and have in many places completely broken up this inhuman sport. In one case there are two stuffed gamecocks, showing their condition when they were taken from Mulbolland's pit in New York city, Feb'y, 9, 1874. Thirty-two men were arrested, tried in the Court of Special Sessions, and fined $650.00. The cocks are armed with steel spurs at least one inch and a half in length, their natural spurs having previously been cut off. At the time of the raid upon this den the fight had been going on for some time and the cocks were very much exhausted and bleeding profusely. In another case is a stuffed bull-dog, which was captured at a fight in a well known pit at Mottshaven, N. Y., Jan. 31, 1870. [illegible] a frightful appearance: his [illegible] to literally chewed up; his under lip is lacerated, and at the time he was captured he was bleeding from seven or eight severe wounds. This will give some idea to the ignorant and uninitiated as to the horrible manner in which this so-called sport is conducted.

For some time past an effort has been made to put a stop to pigeon-shooting, and in a small glass case there is a bird which was wounded at a match. An extract taken from a sporting paper describing the match in which the poor bird was shot, says:—"A clipper with a dose of lead badly winged but flew out of bounds." The heartless manner in which the wounding of the bird is mentioned, being "badly winged with a dose of lead," shows how callous the men who indulge in this amusement become, and shows their utter disregard to the sufferings of the poor victims to this cruel sport. No one ever thought of walking two or three hundred feet to put an end to the agony of the little sufferer. Thank God, there are statutes passed, even by bad legislatures, that have assigned a punishment for such barbarity.

On the walls hang quite a number of photographs and engravings. One shows the condition of a horse that was being worked by a man named George Pontiss. The horse was very old, lame, spavined, and was suffering with a sore back and breast and a quitter on his foot: it may give some satisfaction to know that the man was arrested and punished.

I have written this letter not because it is a pleasant task, but merely for the purpose of showing how much good has been accomplished by this excellent Association, and for the purpose of showing how brutality is counteracted by philanthropy and humanity. F. W. C.

REDUCTION OF NEWSPAPER POSTAGE, &c.

Postmaster General Tyner, under date of Thursday last, July 13, inclosed printed circulars to the postmasters throughout the country, notifying them that from and after Saturday, July 15, the changed postal laws in reference to third class matter would be in effect. Printed matter of the third class will be transmitted through the mails at one cent for two ounces, or fractional parts thereof, instead of one cent for each ounce, as heretofore, and the postage on a single copy of the Transcript is now only one cent. The matter passing through the mails that will be carried at one cent for two ounces includes pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, magazines, handbills, posters, prospectuses, books, proof sheets, corrected proof sheets, maps, prints, engravings, blanks, flexible patterns, sample cards, printed cards, photographic representations of different types, and all other printed matter which may be declared mailable by law.

The sender of any article of the third class of mail matter may write his or her name or address therein, or on the outside, with the word "from" above or preceding the same; or may write briefly or may print on any package, the number and names of the articles inclosed. Publishers of newspapers and periodicals may print on the wrappers of newspapers and magazines sent from the office of publication to regular subscribers the time to which subscription thereof has been paid: and addresses upon postal cards and unsealed circulars may be either written, printed or affixed thereto, at the option of the sender. Unsealed circulars for city delivery will be charged one cent each, and at the rate of one cent an ounce in bulk for outside delivery. Articles of merchandise, phonographic paper, letter envelopes and wrappers, plain and ornamental paper, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions and unsealed circulars will all be charged at the rate of one cent an ounce.

THE CAMPAIGN.

TILDEN AND HENDRICKS IN ACCORD.

A dispatch from Saratoga to the New York *World* makes the following mention of the interview which took place there on Friday last between Govs. Tilden and Hendricks:

"The substance of the conversation between Gov. Tilden and Gov. Hendricks is gradually becoming public, and from gentlemen who heard it I gather that the subject of inflation was not broached once by Mr. Hendricks, nor did he advance any proposition for a modification of Gov. Tilden's hard-money views in the forthcoming letter of acceptance. In fact the Indiana Governor's friends are very generally recalling the fact that he has never in any speech nor by any act advocated inflation, and that inflation views have rather been attributed to him by opposition newspapers than claimed by himself. It is very generally conceded that he will not present any such views in his forthcoming letter. Gov. Hendricks, in conversation with a number of gentlemen here, both before and after the conference, spoke most cheeringly of the prospects of the canvass, and declared Gov'r. Tilden was a stronger candidate than he or any one else would have been, and expressed the assurance that Indiana and the west would support him enthusiastically."

AN AMUSING SCENE IN COURT.—There was an amusing scene at the recent session of the Campbell County (Va.) Court. There was a beautiful young widow summoned and appeared in court as a witness; there was also a young man a witness in the case, and very much in love with the widow. They were called up to the witness stand with other witnesses, and the clerk proceeded to administer the oath. The young man first kissed the book, then the widow kissed it, before it could pass to the other witnesses, the ardent young man rushed up again and caught the book and rekissed it precisely where the young widow had kissed it.

TELEGRAPH LINE ABSORBED.—The Western Union Telegraph Company have succeeded in purchasing the Southern and Atlantic line, and have consequently come into possession of all the telegraph lines and lines in the Southern States.

LOCAL NEWS.

Orphans' Court.

Present Judges Nicholson, Shallcross and Willson.

J. Thomas Pennington was appointed guardian to Mary W. Greenwood.

Wm. H. Pennington, executor of John Pennington, returned his first and final administration account.

Richard Hynson and James A. Pearce were appointed to appraise the rental value of the real estate of Francis C. and Mary E. Wickes.

Jos. A. Wickes, guardian to Francis C. and Mary E. Wickes, was authorized to purchase the insurance policy on the property of the said minors: also to pay over their income to their mother.

Old Kent.

In our issue of August 4th, we expect to resume the publication of Colonel Hanson's History of Kent.

The Temperature

Of the water in our town spring was tested by a gentleman one day last week and found to be 56° Fah. Water from a fine pump near by, after repeated pumpings, was found to have a temperature of 52°.

The Contract

For building the addition to the school room in Chestertown has been awarded to H. M. Stuart, of Chestertown, for the sum of sixteen hundred dollars. For re-building the house in Worton to R. K. Pippin, for the sum of five hundred and ninety dollars.

The Trustees of Schools, with some exceptions, have organized as required by law, and are renewing their contracts with teachers. This is wise, as the best teachers early secure situations.

Malaria.

An article in the *Baltimore Gazette* of Tuesday, says:

This has been a remarkable growing season. The month of June was warm and moist, and vegetation is most luxuriant. Even throughout the city, in vacant lots, neglected suburban fields, and all along the curbstones, and between the paving stones and on all the shade trees there is an unusual vegetation. These are now somewhat parched by the fierce heats of the past three weeks and are ready to rot. A long rainy spell now would cause the death of much of the existing leafage and the growth of new. This would furnish the most favorable conditions for vegetable decomposition, and we should thus have miasma in our midst.

It may not be out of place to remind the Commissioners of our town that vegetation has also been most luxuriant in our midst, and that much grass and weeds must have collected in the gutters and drains. This is the very time to see after drains that they are not choked. Weeds and grass removed now will grow again during the season, and free drainage will more than pay the expense of removing the grass, &c., in the saving of washes from choked gutters After such intense heat we may expect a wet season, and it would be prudent to be prepared for it. In fact, would it not be advisable for the Bailiff to give the town a careful scrutiny, and see that no dirt piles or offensive matter is left within the precincts of the town.

We earnestly urge this matter upon the attention of our City Fathers.

The "Midsummer Holiday" Scribner.

The "Midsummer Holiday Number" of Scribner is an attempt at something new on the part of the publishers, who announce that all the care that is usually bestowed upon the Christmas issue has gone to the making of this warm-weather number. The subjects dealt with have an out-of-door interest and the illustrations (of which there are nearly one hundred) are quite in sympathy with the text. There are five articles of summer travel: the localities described being Niagara, Colorado, Nova Scotia, the city of Trier on the Mosel, and Hide-and-seek Town, a New England summer resort of great attractiveness, the true name of which is left to be guessed.—John Burroughs writes in his own delightful language about birds, and Miss Bridges, whose bird-paintings have been so much admired in New York, has made her first wood-drawings to illustrate this article. There are two remarkable short stories in the number.

The publishers claim that this is "the most beautiful number of a magazine ever published in this country" and offer it as their contribution to the "glories of the Centennial year."

Local Correspondence of the Transcript.

THE CORNER GOSSIP.

Rees' Corner has not been represented of late, amongst your local correspondence, but as it is never too late to mend our ways we now propose to make up somewhat for our long deficiency. In these letters rumors are allowed, and all neighborhood gossip is interesting, so long as there is no scandal or backbiting, and all offensive personalities are avoided.

The question is now asked, "why do we still call this place Rees' Corner?" and echo answers "why?" We believe that it will not much longer be so called, as, reasoning by analogy, other places take the name of the owner or of the one doing business there at that time; therefore, as times and places change, we and their names must change with them: as principles never change, and this is one of the long settled and accepted principles, as, "Hynson's," "Hale's," "Rees's," now therefore it should be "Baker's Corner," after its present owner, who resides in Pennsylvania; or it may be soon called

THE "STRONG" CORNER,

As our old friend, formerly of your town, now in the Levy Court, Mr. T. Romeo Strong, has rented the store house, and will this Fall open a first-class country store. We wish and predict for him a signal success—as we opine he will not spare *Printer's ink*—and we know that he has had most excellent training for a merchant, making his *debut* under the auspices of Wickes & Bro., Chestertown; after that with Horsey, Miller & Co., and others, of the city of Baltimore.

THE GRANGE

Is still in successful operation at this place, although of late the attendance has been slim, but the few who are not deterred from attendance by hot weather mean business, as will be shown at the end of the season by the arrangements made for the furnishing of good peach boxes at lower figures than ever before even for those of inferior make. They have adopted, we believe, the Michigan box, the same as offered by Capt. Robert Emory, near your town; although not purchasing from him, but from head quarters direct, and from the terms we have made we must say that the Captain is selling them at close figures. So much the better for the farmer. So much for the Grange.

THE GRANGE IS NOW FIGHTING

any one who is an extortioner, and sucking the life-blood from the tiller of the soil. But when will the people learn this—that the Grange is the farmer's last and only hope of protection? It investigates all things for itself, and when it finds that an article comes to the farmer as low as it can be expected, and that the parties handling it are acting upon the square, then it lets them alone.

What are the benefits of the Grange, farmers, to you who do not belong—none? Then much are we mistaken. Are not your freights lower than formerly? Are not your fruit and grain handled better and cheaper than of old? Do you pay as much for threshing your grain? Is not machinery coming to you lower all the time, from sewing machines to Champion reapers? Are not your fertilizers put lower all the time to you? And, better than all, are they not nearer up to the standard than ever before? And if all these things be true, will you still say that the Grange is a humbug, or that it benefits its members only? Every farmer should be a Granger, and then would its benefits be the more still to all of us, as it is only by combination and unanimity that we can hope to succeed.

OUR WHEAT CROP IS GOOD,

take it all in all, averaging from three for one up to about seventeen bushels for one seeded. Mr. Thomas H. Hague, on Mr. George B. Westcott's Caulk's Field farm, has made about 240 bushels, we understand, from 71 bushels seeding—no fertilizer. Mr. George Walbott on the Springfield farm, lately sold to Mr. Westcott, made 900 bushels from 180 seeding—6 tons of fertilizer used, (Lister's and Turner's), we think. Mr. N. H. Coleman, on Mr. Richard Hynson's Swan Creek farm, reaped about 1095 from 92 bushels seeding—plenty of fertilizer used, and ground in the best order we ever saw fallow land put at the time of seeding. His Fultz wheat yielded 16 bushels for 1 seeding. This yield is only beaten by Mr. Edward Clothier on the Poplar Neck farm owned by Capt. Andrew Woodall, who got from Fultz wheat about 17 bushels for one. The whole record, so far as we know, shows us that

THE FULTZ WHEAT IS THE BEST,

although this wheat was badly cut by fly this season.

On the "Corner farm," Mr. Baker manured a field last fall heavily with stable manure, brought from Philadelphia by the vessel load; then seeded to wheat, a new variety,

A CANADA MIXED WHEAT,

Red and white together, said to produce very heavy up North. This wheat did pretty well last year, considering it was not acclimated, but this year was very late (as last year also) whether from the stable manure on the variety. It was, in growing, the admiration of all who saw it, and was only compared with "Clothier's" who beats all in our neighborhood so far as we have learnd. On the Tuesday of general harvest, the Baker Canada wheat was very green, whilst his neighbors' wheat was all ripe. Green on Tuesday and dead by Friday," sums the whole matter up. Three damp, close mornings that we then had, ruined his whole crop. Now it is cut and shocked upon the field, heavier than any wheat we have ever seen shocked upon these farms, with heads of immense size and wonderful length, and will turn out—nothing: 22 bushels seeding 13½ acres, estimated at from 30 to 40 bushels per acre before harvest. Bets offered and declined at 40 bushels per acre, will now not give 5 for one if that. Some think 150 bushels will measure the crop, while others shake their heads as they rub off the 50 bushels. Now was this the wheat or the manure? Or all together the close mornings at that procarious time in wheat life.

THE HOT WEATHER

is no news to your readers, therefore we shall not stop long here to talk of that, but add that last Monday week was a day long to be remembered in this Centennial year. We don't know whether it was the hottest day of the season. We only are sure that there were more hands by far gave out that day than at any other and all other times together. The most who gave out were following the thresher. We hear that Mr. J. Polk Sutton began the day with 24 hands and wound up with 9 only: also several gave out on the Poplar Neck farm. The only thing we can liken

THAT DAY'S HEAT

to, was a certain Saturday some 18 years ago, when only two hands in this whole neighborhood, so far as we learn, were able to cut wheat the whole day. Then, as now, the whiskey question was agitating the land, and immediately the inquiry was started, "Did these two use Alcoholic Spirits or not?" So as to settle forever this vexed question of the use of stimulants. But sad was their disappointment to find that this did not settle it at all, as one of the negroes never drank anything while the other drank a gallon that day all by himself. "This is a fact," Mr. Editor, "but nevertheless true," as our friend Mr. Mitchell used to say.

'The lightning flashed
And the thunder roared'

on Tuesday night a week ago, making all things crack and some things burn, take it all in all the worst time that we have seen for years. There were Accidents and Incidents in plenty, but time forwarns us that we must close and throw the copy to "THE DEVIL."

The lightning struck and killed two horses in the field, belonging to Morgan Browne of Swan Creek; a loss he is but ill to bear. The fluid also struck a locust tree in front of Dr. T. B. Willson's dwelling at Edesville, and shivered it to atoms, the inmates of the house, we understand, feeling plainly the stuning effects of the shock. Lightning played a strange freak on the Worton farm of Mr. Geo. T. Hollyday, a tree stood some 60 feet from the stack yard, between this tree and stacks, about half way, the lightning struck and burned a shock of wheat left standing there, doing no damage to anything else. This beats anything we have heard of, save once, in a tree now standing in Mr. Thos. W. Skirven's yard. The bolt passed horizontally through the body, about 4 feet from the ground, just as would a rifle ball have done if hitting the tree; except the bolt that once went through "Rankin's" house, jumping all about from place to place (and this is indescribable without a diagram to show you up the house, the chimney and the clock, but specially the clock,) only it was singular, threatening and eccentric, but best of all harmless,—but it smashed his clock to atoms; yet we believe smaller than that if anything. And that was a centennial clock, handed down from Sweden to Delaware, and from generation to generation in that family, and then to be torn by lightning, by thunder that was too bad. You can now see the hole through the wall of the house; and then, if you don't believe it, ask "Tom" the first time he comes to town and he will tell you all about it: yea, give every particular, and show you how each part was found lying after the storm.

Until next time adieu. TOM.

CRITICISING MR. HAYES.

A Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune says that the President one day last week gave an audience to an Ohio private citizen in no way connected with public life, and voluntarily conversed very freely with him upon the public situation. Among other things the President criticised very severely Mr. Hayes' letter. He said he considered it in extremely bad taste, and thought that it reflected upon the present Administration. The President further said to this gentleman that he hoped the time would come when the American people would be permitted to elect a President for as long a time as they choose. The inference left upon this gentleman's mind was very strong that the President was grievously annoyed that any consideration whatever had been given to the question of the third term. The President's entire manner indicated complete dissatisfaction with the political situation and much personal anger.

☞ There are loud calls in Indiana for the nomination of a new republican candidate for Governor. Republican newspapers say Mr. Orth's explanation of his connection with the Venezuelan claims is not satisfactory, and they declare a change must be made or defeat will follow. The independent press of the State predicts inevitable defeat unless Mr. Orth's name is takes from the ticket.

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

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 11th 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,
July 14, 1876 *Administrator.*

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

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

From the Sun of Wednesday.

Receipts to-day 15,000 bushels Southern Wheat, 400 bushels Pennsylvania do 1200 bushels Western do., 9000 bushels Southern Corn, 32,000 bushels Western do., 4000 bushels Oats, and 100 bushels Rye. Stocks in Elevators 34,350 bushels Wheat, 1,293,362 bushels Corn, and 16,000 bushels Oats. There is a good demand for Southern Wheat, both from millers and shippers, and the market is steady at the closing prices of yesterday. The sales were 1500 bushels common to good white at 92 cents a $1 12; 1000 bushels prime do. at 1 15a$1 18; 2000 bushels inferior to fair red at 1a$1 08; 6600 bushels good do. at 1 10a$1 12, and 4500 bushels prime do. at 1 15a$1 17.—The offerings of other sorts are small, and the only sales are 400 bushels pennsylvania rakings at 80 cents, and 400 bushels rejected red Western at 77½ cts. The demand for prime Southern white. Corn is good, and the market rules firm. Sales 3000 bushels good to prime white at 60a62 cents: 1000 bushels fair do. at 57a58 cents; 200 bushels prime yellow at 56 cents, and 1000 bushels fair do. at 52 cents. A lot of 4000 bushels fair white was held over. For Western the market was unsettled and lower, closing weak for spot and steady for options. The transactions include 2400 bushels rejected at 53a46 cents: 20,000 bushels steamer at 47a48½ cents; 25,000 bushels mixed at 55a55⅝ cents, latter for fresh, all spot; 40,000 bushels mixed August at 56a57 cents; 15,000 bushels last half August at 57a57½ cents, and 5000 bushels September at 58½ cents. Oats are in good demand and market firm; sales of 200 bushels new Southern at 40a42 cents; 1500 bushels mixed Western at 35 cents, and 2500 bushels bright do. at about 37 cents. The receipts of Rye are small and the market dull, only sales 100 bushels inferior new at 58 cents per bushel.

Deaths.

CORBALLY.—On the 6th of July, at his residence near Massey's after a long illness, SAMUEL J. CORBALLY—aged 61 years and 2 days.

SHERWOOD.—At Smithville, on the morning of the 13th instant, WILLIAM N. SHERWOOD, school teacher, formerly of Talbot county—aged about 28 years.

In the death of Mr. Sherwood the county has lost a good citizen. He was one of the early students of the State Normal School, where he remained several sessions. Since then he has been engaged, in teaching in the public schools of this county. Mr. Sherwood was attached to the occupation he had selected, and was a faithful and conscientious laborer in the school room, and sought every opportunity of acquiring information in his pursuit. A consistent Christian, he is doubtless peacefully and happily awaiting the second coming of the Savior.

New Advertisements.

For Rent,



For the balance of the year 1876, the Dwelling House in Smithville, lately occupied by Wm. N. Sherwood, deceased.

Apply to WM. V. LUCAS,
July 21, 1876—3t. *Smithville.*

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

AN EXAMINATION for Certificates to teach in the Public Schools of Kent county, will be held on

THURSDAY and FRIDAY,
THE 10TH AND 11TH OF AUGUST,

at the school room in Chestertown, commencing at ten o'clock, A. M., on Thursday.

Applicants will be punctual, and come provided with ½ quire of legal cap, pen and ink.

Those wishing to take the examination must be present at the hour named.

EBEN F. PERKINS,
July 21, 1876—tde. *Examiner.*

REPORT OF THE CONDITION
OF
THE KENT NATIONAL BANK
Of Chestertown,
At Chestertown, in the State of Maryland, at close of Business, June 30th, 1876.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and Discounts,	114,187.31
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	50,000.00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages,	20,207.21
Due from Reserve Agent,	23,005.56
Due from other National Banks,	54,188.18
Due from State Banks and Bankers	2.03
Real Estate,	2,250.00
Cash items, stamps,	153.28
Bills of National Banks,	10,574.00
Bills of State Banks,	88.00
Fractional currency, including Nickels,	250.50
Gold,	148.00
Legal Tender Notes,	17,270.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer,	2,250.00
Silver	367.05
Total,	$303,941.21

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in,	50,000.00
Surplus fund,	10,000.00
Other Undivided Profits,	9,193.27
National Bank Notes Outstanding,	45,000.00
Individual deposits,	189,483.50
Due to other National Banks,	217.41
Due to State Banks and bankers,	46.94
Total,	$303,941.21

State of Maryland, County of Kent, ss.

I, WM. N. E. WICKES, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. N. E. WICKES, *Cashier.*

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 14th day of July, 1876.

J. W. HINES,
Notary Public.

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

July 21, 1876.

Especial Attention

CALLED TO OUR

OPENING OF SUMMER HATS.

Mackinaws, all grades; Canton Braids all grades; Maricaboes, Leghorns, Malagas and India Panamas, all of which will be sold even *lower than city prices.*

S. MERRITT & CO.

May 19, 1876

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