The Transcript,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Friday Morning, July 28, 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 PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

MR. PARKE GODWIN ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Mr. Parke Godwin, who was one of the executive committee of the conference of independent reformers, held in May last at the fifth avenue Hotel, has addressed a letter to the New York Tribune, covering an exhaustive review of the political situation: He says:

"I am led to it by the fact that several of my colleagues have already expressed opinions on the political situation with which I cannot agree. But a more powerful motive with me is the belief, that while the action of the conference has had no little influence in shaping recent events, its adherents may do an infinity of greater good if they will continue to act in the spirit which brought them together, and which is seen in the manly words of their address to the people."

He then describes the spirit in which the conference met. The call for it, he says, was sent "to men of all parties who were interested enough in the correction of acknowledged abuses to cast off their party trammels and to act in a body as reformers." He quotes President Woolsey as saying on taking the chair that "for the last ten years the country had been growing politically worse, and that those who had acted with the dominant party had frequently had reason to blush with shame for its leaders." Mr. Godwin next shows that the address adopted by the conference described more at large "the painful condition of things." The evils complained of in general terms in the address are stated in detailed by Mr. Godwin. Massed as they are together they constitute a powerful arraignment of the administration which, as a picture of the political condition of the country for the past five or six years, the Tribune in its comments on the letter says "must be admitted to be not overdrawn, but true to the life." It adds:

"That the republican party has been derelict in duty and has suffered the country to lapse into a condition of misrule calculated to fill the mind of the patriotic citizen with apprehension and alarm is only to true. It will be admitted by many who do not believe that the remedy lies in the direction of democratic success."

Mr. Godwin next quotes a series of paragraphs from the address of the Fifth Avenue reformers, in which they ring the changes on the kind of person whom they will not support, the pith of which lies in the following declaration:

"We shall support no candidate who, however favorably judged by his nearest friends, is not publicly known to possess those qualities of mind and character which the stern task of genuine reform requires; for the American people cannot now afford to risk the future of the republic in experiments on merely supposed virtue or rumored ability to be trusted on the strength of private recommendations."

And also this in closing:

"Every American citizen who has the future of the republic and the national honor sincerely at heart, should solemnly resolve that the country must have a President 'whose name is already a watchword of reform; whose capacity and courage for the work are matters of record rather than of promise; who will restore the simplicity, independence and rectitude of the early administrations, and whose life will be a guaranty of his fidelity and fitness;' a man at the mere sound of whose name even the most disheartened will take new courage, and all mankind will say: "The Americans are indeed in earnest to restore the ancient purity of the government."

The first three paragraphs relating to the countenancing of corrupt practices, the whitewashing of offenders, and the putting of the partisan above the reformer, Mr. Godwin says were intended to apply to such persons as Blaine, Conkling, and Morton; and the paragraphs above quoted "were understood to cover such makeshifts as Messrs. Hayes and Hartranft."

He then reviews the proceedings of the Cincinnati convention, and declares that as the friends of the leading candidates could not agree in their personal preferences, after seven ballots Mr. Hayes was selected.

"His neutrality of tint, it was supposed by the managers, would harmonize the more pronounced colors. He was a man of exemplary character, who had served honorably, though not conspicuously, in the war and in Congress, and who, as Governor of Ohio, had given general satisfaction to his party. His talents were respectable, but no more.—He had never been a leader in any of the relations, civic or military, in which he had acted. In that respect all his competitors were greatly his superiors."

He examines the qualities of Mr. Hayes in the light of the conference address, declares that he "does not come up to the high requirement, of the address," that he has "never identified himself with the sentiment of reform," and asks whether he is such a man as can be depended upon "to possess the moral courage and sturdy resolution to grapple with abuses which have acquired the strength of established, and to this end firmly to resist the pressure of his party friend?"

From the candidates he turns to the platform on which he is presented, and says:

"It was a tissue of platitudes and commonplaces, such as we are usually treated to on such occasions, which literally says nothing that ought to be said, and say much that it is indifferent whether it be said or not. We look through it in vain for any watchword to key-note of reform. The administration of Grant, which has been, and to this day is a source and instigation of many of the most monstrous abuses that we deplore, is commended to our approval and gratitude. Its recreant abandonment of the attempt at civil service reform passes unrebuked. Not a word is said in denunciation of the enormous conspiracies and frauds which had converted the government from a protector into a despoiler.—No illusion is made to the painful perversion of high trusts which have brought disgrace upon the nation. No stern, resolute, unsparing determination is expressed to rectify known wrongs, but only a feeble promise to punish them if, peradventure, they are discovered; no broad or statesmanlike scheme for the retrenchment of our oppressive expenditures is broached; no hearty condemnation of the bad practice which divides the spoils of office among the henchmen of congressional leaders; no whisper of approval, even, of the law declaring a day for the resumption of specie payments, which some zealous republicans would persuade us is a solemn national pledge and the sum and text of orthodoxy on the currency promblem." He considers Gov. Hayes's letter of acceptance in some respects an improvement on the platform. It recognizes the need of correcting the present mode of appointing to office, which has been one of the foulest spots of a thoroughly foul system. But its manner of correcting it—that is, by giving all the present incumbents of office an indefinite tenure—would simply perpetuate their hold of the trusts they have so many of them abused. Its principles, admitting them to be sound as principle, would, in their practical operation, be an act of indemnity for all the felons and rogues who now infest and pollute the public offices. It is also more emphatic, though still quite general and inexplicit on the subject of resuming specie payments. In his speech at Marion, Ohio, July 31, last year, Gov. Hayes declared that he was firmly opposed to "contraction," and that "he left the work of placing our currency at par to the influences of time and the inherent energy and resources of the counrty"—Mr. Boutwell's much ridiculed scheme of "growing up to it." * * * * * Its omissions are as fatal as those of the platform. It does not even refer to, much less reprobate, that dangerous perversion of all right theory and practice of government which, under the significant name of Grantism, has become the dominant spirit of the party. Those prodigious and profligate expenditures that have maintained hordes of useless placemen and furnished food for the corrupt manipulators of political machinery, while they have almost paralyzed the industries of the people, are hardly mentioned.

Taken as a whole, he concludes that the letter "does not meet the exigency." From the Cincinnati convention, its platform and candidate, Mr. Godwin passes to what was done by the democratic convention at St. Louis. He points out as a proof of the general unanimity of the convention that after a complimentary vote to other candidates, Mr. Tilden, whom he describes as 'acknowledged reformer,' was nominated on the second ballot; that what opposition he had was from Tammany at the East and financial eccentrics at the West. But were put down, and in his opinion "Mr. Tilden became not simply the candidate of a faction of his party but the exponent of a principle."

Next follows a description of Mr. Tilden, whom Mr. Godwin has "known intimately forty years," often differing with him politically, but never having "the slightest occasion to suspect his absolute integrity of purpose and sincerity of conviction. In all the relations of private life he is purity itself." After alluding to his interest in public affairs and his great legal attainments Mr. Godwin adds:

"In still higher relations Mr. Tilden seems to me to combine, more than any man now before the public, hardly excepting Mr. Adams, of Massachusetts, the two great kinds of quality, theoretic and practical, which form the true statesman; a profound understanding of the philosophic grounds of political opinion, and the sagacious tact and energy of the man of business."

"As governor of New York, Mr. Tilden in his short tenure of the place has evinced a masterly fitness for all its duties. He has defeated a multitude of ill-considered and improper bills, rectified many minor errors of administration, overthrown a fraudulent and gigantic conspiracy, and reduced the taxation from over $15,000,000 in 1875 to less than $8,000,000 in 1876, with an assurance that if the changes he has suggested are followed the decrease will be two or three millions more in 1877. A part of this reduction is due to the extinction of the bounty debt, but the rest to Gov. Tilden's direct efforts and influence. * * * Mr. Tilden is cautious and wary, and never acts until assured of foothold on truth and right, but then he is as tenacious in pursuit as a sleuth-hound, and absolutely inflexible."

☞ General Butler wishes to take the stump for Hayes and Wheeler, but the fastidious Republicans of Massachusetts are hinting pretty broadly that he can do them more service by taking the stump for the other ticket.

From our Special Correspondent.

PHILADA., July 24, 1876.

Mr. Editor:—Turkey's display at the Centennial Exposition does her credit, especially when we consider the fearful condition in which she is placed politically and financially, as well as the great struggle she is making for life.

It was but a short time since that England's wily minister, D'Israeli, (his Israelitish characteristic of shrewd negotiation, the only inheritance from his Jewish ancestry, save his countenance, that has not entirely been squandered by his professed Christianity, taking advantage of Turkey's distresses,) secretly bargained for and suddenly notified the surprised world that he had succeeded in purchasing the Sick Man's interest in the Suez Canal; the sum resulting from this sale of stock did not however bridge over the troubles, and the government was compelled to announce its utter inability to pay the accumulated interest upon its founed indebtedness. Then came an oriental revolution and the violent deposition of the Sultan Abdul Aziz Khan, and almost before the vacant thorne was cold, we were started with the news of his suicide, and the fanatic association of Hussien Avin Pacha, the late minister of war. Now the cable informs us that Murad V, the successor of the late Sultan, is threatened with softening of the brain produced by his sorrow at the untimely death of his predecessor, and because of the anxiety which oppresses him by reason of the difficulties that surround his distracted country. The crescent is on the wane, Servia Bosnia and Herzegovina in arms battling for freedom and fighting only as men can fight who have suffered long under a tyrannical form of government, while the hungry States of Europe are waiting eagerly to snatch any stray bit that may fall within their ravenous reach. What a combination of disastrious causes tending to utter dissolution. Is it possible for so shattered a frame as the Sublime Porte has become withstand these successive attacks upon her weakened constitution? Her treasury depleted, her credit completely gone, her provinces in revolt, her forces poorly equipped, her people lacking patriotism and her sovereign upon the verge of insanity.

In a month the face Europe may undergo such a change that 'Mitchell's Atlas' will either have to furnish a supplement or publish a new addition. The great nations of Europe are observing anxiously the logic of events, all *apparently* bent upon preserving the balance of power they are *really* only watching their own interests, and if Turkey cannot subdue the provinces in arms, and the latter cannot secure their independence, a congress of "*wise*" Statesmen may convene for the adjustment of the troubles and God only knows what will be the result of their deliberations; it may end in a general war for the spoils, or it may end in a quiet partition of the Eastern territory, history repeating itself as in the case of Poland, perhaps the independence of the insurgent colonies will be recognized and Turkey as a power disappear from the Map of Europe, merging partially in Russia and Germany, while Egypt will cast off her yoke and appear in the new role of an independent nation, unless thrown to France as a satisfaction for the annexation of Holland to Prussia. I sincerely hope that the political equilibrium in Europe will not be destroyed by any increase to the already extensive territory of Russia or the growing power of Germany, if these dangerously powerful States attempt to enrich themselves by grasping an inch of the Orient without just compensation to the other nations the whole face of Europe will be convulsed by the march of armies and the clash of arms. The Turks are a peculiar people who seem to hold on to a National existence with a tenacity that has become proverbial, any other people differing so diametrically in creed, customs and disposition from the surrounding empires and having such an utter absence of homogeneity, the latter an indispensable quality for the perpetuation of a State, would long before this have gone out of sight; she however exists more by force of circumstances than by her own exertions, the balance of power keeping everything so nicely adjusted, holds in check any attempt at conquest by her avaricious neighbors, the jealousy of all preventing the encroachment of any. The War in the Crimea is an illustration.

The Ottoman Empire which arose so suddenly and grew so rapidly under the leadership of the early sultans Bayazet, Mohammed II. and Solyman the magnificient, has been steadily on the decline ever since the accession of Mahammed IV. in 1684, the profligacy and extravagance of her nobles, the corrupting influences of the seraglio and harem, the many struggles with Russia the revolt and subsequent independence of Greece the political dominancy of the fanissaries the influx of Christians and the religious belief in fatalism have all comprised to drag her down and for years her extinction as a European power has only been a question of time. The culmination may be close at hand, when Constantinople will become a Christian city, the cross displacing the crescent on the Mosque of St. Sophia and the vesper bell instead of the Muezzin's voice calling the faithful to prayer.

In one of my letters a short time since, I gave a description of the Tuskish Cafe which is located on the grounds north of the westerly end of Machinery Hall, this is a true picture of Oriental life, and well worth a visit. It may not be generally known that the koran prohibits the use of intoxicating liquors but the customs of Christendom have made such rapid inroads into Islamism that in the Christian quarters of Constantinople there are quite a number of khans or, taverns and many moslems, perhaps those only of easy virtue, are beginning to desert the cafes and indulge in a social glass with their Christian brethern. Most of the merchants of the East are English French, Americans, Greeks and Jews they completely monopolize the trade and many of them have already amassed immense fortunes and their houses have correspondents in all the principal cities of the world.

The Turkish department or as some call it the "Turkish Court" is very interesting, it is located on the right handside coming East of the Central avenue in the middle of the Western half of the Main Exposition Building. Most of the goods on exhibition come from Constantinople, and as we enter, the first thing that attracts our attention is a glass case containing a pair of Angora or Mohair Goats exhibited by Messrs. Gatheral of Angora and Constantinapie, they are covered with a long white silky fleece which is a valuable article of commerce as is shown by the statistics which state that from 30,000 to 45,000 bales of Mohair weighing 170 lbs each are exported every year to Europe from Asia Minor. Each animal is clipped once a year either in April or May, yielding from 5 to 7 lbs. of fleece which if allowed to grow until October would become so cumbersome and heavy that the goat would be unable to walk unless relieved of the surplus. this of course is the case only with the domestic thoroughbreds as nature would never encumber her creatures in a wild state with any such troublesome appendage, the excess is the reward of man's care and attention in domesticating the animal.

There is one large case upon which I read, Haine, Vidal & Co., Stamboul, Zindjirli Han, No. 7. Stamboul is the Turkish name of Constantinople, and Zindjirli Han, No. 7, is the name of the house in which the office of the firm is located. I was informed by one of the attendants that in the Eastern cities the leading wholesale firms have offices or bureaus in large buildings; the houses are given a name as in the case above and the offices numbered. The exhibits of the above firm, consist of Turkish costumes made of every material manufactured in the East, fancy jackets handsomely embroidered in silk and gold, ladies dresses of the most peculiar patterns, red trowsers, wide enough to take a family of children upon an excursion, jaunty hats with gaudy tassels, and many other articles too numerous for recapitulation, which however are all worth a glance. Another case is filled with all sorts of musical instruments, differing greatly however from the styles we are familiar with. To judge from the number of tambourines on exhibition, it must be the favorite instrument in the East. "There is no accounting for taste;" in the same case are quite a number of scimitars of Damascus steel. They look dangerous enough, and are to be dreaded when in the hands of a blood-thirsty Turk or Persian. I was forcibly reminded, while examining them, of a picture in one of my early school histories of the combat between Decatur and the Algerine pirate. When a boy I frequently stabbed the old pirate with a pin, and I must confess it really gave me a deal of satisfaction. The scabbards of the scimitars are elaborately carved, and the handles are set with precious stones. There are some figures cut in ivory; one, especially, representing an Oriental Mosque, shows great skill and is evidently the work of an artist. The Chinese, however, as carvers far surpass the Turks; in fact they cannot be excelled if equaled, in this particular branch, by any nation on the face of the earth. Turkish tobacco has a world-wide reputation, and is justly entitled to it, for its flavor far exceeds that of any other. It is mild and very sweet, and when a trifle of opium is added will dissipate the troubles of the smoker in sweet reverie or slumber. The tobacco is very expensive, costing from five to eight dollars per pound. While I stood at the stand where it is sold, an incident occurred which I shall never forget. A Chinaman came along and bought several cigarettes from a Turk. The former wore a black silk cap with a red button on the top, a loose white gown, lavender-colored trowsers, and the peculiar shoe worn by that very peculiar people. His long pig-tail, greased and plaited, hung down behind almost touching his heels, while in his hand he carried the ever constant fan. The Turk was dressed in a light cherry-colored suit, embroidered with gold lace. It was a very picturesque sight, and although neither could speak in the language of the other, they were both able to converse, imperfectly of course, in English. What wonderful things these great International Exhibitions are! It isn't often one sees a Turk and a Chinaman trading. Opium eaters are numerous throughout the East, and this department would be incomplete if some were not on exhibition. V. Zann, of Constantinople, in his case of exhibits has three or four balls of this very energetic narcotic. It is brown in color, and possesses a nauseous taste. A small dose is exhilerating, but large doses are fatal. It is a dangerous plaything, and I guess it is eminently proper to abstain from its use unless a matter of necessity, in case of disease.

The sponge trade is carried on principally by the Turks, and when we consider that the duty every year is over $20,000 on the exports to the United States alone it will give us some idea as to its importance.

The sponges on exhibition came from the fisheries on the coast of Syria and the Archipelago Islands, and are obtained by diving, often at a great depth, being torn from the rocks by means of long poles having forks on the end. To get rid of the animal matter they are buried in the sand for several days, then soaked and washed. Some of the specimens on exhibition are very large, ranging in price from 50 cents to $25.00.

The majority of the attendants in the Turkish department are Christians, but there is one old fellow who is a real Turk. He is short, heavily built, and has a villainous countenance, covered with a thick grizzly beard: he has the habit of yawning, and whenever he opens his mouth it resembles an ancient grave-yard filled with dilapidated tomb-stones, his heavy moustache making them appear as if covered with brush. I suppose everybody has noticed the especial delight artists for illustrated newspapers evince, during a war, in picturing the enemies of their country, especially in battle, with the most hideous faces. This old Turk has just such a face, only if possible a little worse, and yet he is a fair representative of his race. The Turks are emphatically lazy and indolent. No people can so thoroughly surrender their whole being to laziness and be satisfied. "When they loaf they seem to invite their soul," as Walt Whitman somewhere has said in alluding either to the Spanish beggars or the Neapolitan lazzaroni.

A Turk enjoys himself most when he can forget his cares with the lazy indulgence of the divan, drowzily sipping his Mocha or puffing dreamily at his chibouque. As a people they have not for centuries made any progress in the moral, intellectual or political world, and the sooner they disappear as a power the better. Who knows but this may be the last International Exposition at which Turkey as a nation will ever be represented?

F. W. C.

WHO RUNS THE MACHINE?

The national committee, which has charge of the party between convention and convention, appears with Mr. Zachariah Chandler at its head, and Mr. Chandler has appointed an executive committee, which will have charge of the canvass, with Mr. A. B. Cornell at its head. Now, Mr. Chandler is not only one of the most disreputable, coarse and unscrupulous politicians in the party, but the most strenuous enemy of civil service reform. He has, during the past eight years, been one of the board of political managers who have formed General Grant's inner council of advisers, and who are largely responsible for the scandals of his administration. It was he, too, who first rose up in opposition to the earlier efforts of the President to reform the civil service, and was the person who assailed General Cox for his efforts in that direction in the Department of the Interior, and whose violence led to that gentleman's resignation. His appointment last year to the Department of the Interior, after his own State had refused to re-elect him to the Senate, was justly regarded at the time as a great scandal. His selection for the chairmanship of the national committee at this juncture is naturally a still greater one.

About Mr. Cornell we need say little more than that he is, and has been for years, the head of the "machine" in this State and city and the henchman of Mr. Conkling, and that it was he who rebuked the Union League Club for its "impudence" in passing resolutions in favor of pure government. And yet it is these men who will have charge of his canvass; it is they who will represent the party, and to them he will find himself largely indebted in case he is elected. We hear much of the Democratic "mortgages" on Tilden. Tilden can have no worse liens on him than the claims of this pair to confidence, or gratitude, or recognition.—*New York Nation.*

PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING.—Professor Wise, whose life has been devoted chiefly to careering through the air in balloons, studying and observing storms as well as calms, and making a special philosophic study of the Operations and effects of lightning, has repeatedly expressed the conviction that lightning-rods are useless in electrical storms, but that metal roofs are an absolute protection. He has now given to the Philadelphia Times a report of his observations of the storm last week in that city, when the lightning struck many buildings, trees and flagstaffs in Philadelphia. In several cases flagstaffs were shivered down to the point of contact with the metal roofs, when the damage ceased, the fluid dispersing over the expanse of metal. These correspond to hundreds of other cases that he has examined, and he declares his conviction that "the lightning rod, as a protection in itself, is of no more value than a bodkin would be to ward off the ball fired from a Columbiad." We are not aware that Prof. Wise's theory and his reports have ever received serious attention from scientific societies, but we agree with the Philadelphia Bulletin that it is quite time that they should receive it, the memory and genius of the late Benjamin Franklin to the contrary notwithstanding.

SOLDIERING IN POLITICS.—Gen. Dix, of New York, has called "a convention of loyal soldiers and sailors" to meet in Indianapolis, Ind., Sept'r. 16, about two weeks before the election in that "doubtful" State. Gen. Dix has passed through two bloody wars, that of 1812 and the late civil war, in neither of which he personally participated. As a contemporary says, he has been eighty years a human being and sixty-six years an office-holder. Still, he could be admitted to the proposed convention at Indianapolis, because, though he was never under fire in his life, he is "trooly loil," while such men as Hancock, McClellan, Slocum and Hooker would be barred out, because, being Democrats, they could not be "loyal soldiers and sailors."

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

From the Sun of Wednesday.

Receipts to-day 12,000 bushels Southern Wheat, and 1200 bushels Western do. 5700 bushels Southern Corn, 29,000 bushels Western do., 6000 bushels Oats, and 350 bushels Rye. Stock in Elevators 16,440 bushels Wheat, 1,046,062 bushels Corn, and 16,000 bushels Oats. The demand for Southern Wheat is active, and the market is strong, with prices favoring sellers, though the figures obtained show no advance. The sales were 2000 bushels common to fair red and white at 1a$1 12; 5000 bushels good do. at 1 15a$1 18, and 5000 bushels prime do. at 1 20a$1 22. No. Pennsylvania or Western sold. Southern white Corn is wanted, and prices show a slight improvement. Sales 2500 bushels prime white at 58a59 cents; 3000 bushels good do. at 56a57 cents, and 250 bushels yellow at 56a58 cents. For Western the market was decidedly firmer at an advance of ½a1c per bushel, which however, buyers were slow to pay and the business was limited Sales 4400 bushels rejected at 43a46 cents 4000 bushels steamer at 49 cents. In the afternoon the market exhibited considerable firmness. A sale was made of 10,000 bushels mixed for August delivery at 56¼ cents, and 57½ cents was freely bid for September, with only a limited quantity offering at 58 cents. Oats were in good demand and market firm; sales of 800 bushels mixed Pennsylvania at 31a34 cents; 1400 bushels Western at 33 cents for mixed and 36½ cents for stained bright, and 600 bushels Southern at 35a40 cents. Rye is quiet and steady, with sales of 350 bushels in lots at 60a62 cents for good.

New Advertisements.

LOST,

ON TUESDAY LAST, between Centreville and Chestertown, a Dark Mixed *SACK SUMMER OVERCOAT*, lined with silk, not entirely new.

The finder will be properly rewarded if left at the *Chestertown Transcript* office.

July 28, 1876.

Religious Notice.

RT. REV. BISHOP LAY hath an appointment at St. Paul's and I. U. Churches on next Sunday (30th). The usual hour at St. Paul's, and 3½ o'clock at I. U. Confirmation at both places. He will preach in Chestertown at night.

July 28, 1876.

Kent County Commissioners' Notice.

THE Board of Kent County Commissioners will meet at their office, on

TUESDAY NEXT, AUGUST 1st,

for the transaction of business.

By order. T. W. RUSSELL,

July 28, 1876—1t. *Clerk.*

NOTICE.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR KENT COUNTY, MARYLAND.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF MARY TRIBBET.

ORDERED, This twenty-fifth day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, that Letters of Administration be granted upon the personal estate of Mary Tribbet, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown to this Court on or before the twenty-eighth day of November 1876: Provided a copy of this Order be published in one newspaper published in the State of Pennsylvania, one newspaper published in the State of Ohio, and two newspapers published in Kent county, Maryland, once in each of four successive weeks, before the twenty-eighth day of August, 1876.

ROBERT NICHOLSON,
THOS. J. SHALLCROSS,
R. B. WILSON,
Judges of the Orphans' Court for Kent county, Md.

True copy—Test:

WILLIAM STEVENS,
Register of Wills.

July 28, 1876—5t.

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.*

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 $1,220.

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.*

For Sale, a MING'S,

Court Street,

GAS TAR, ROSIN TAR,
WHITE WASH BRUSHES,
WHITE WASH LIME,
LINES, TRACES, CURRY COMBS
MACHINE OIL, &c.

March 10, 1876—tAug 1

Harness and Saddle MAKING.

JOSEPH W. EDWARDS

May be found again at the *Old Stand* directly opposite the Voshell House. Having employed competent workmen he will conduct the business of *HARNESS MAKING* in all its branches.

All kinds of Harness made to order.

☞ REPAIRING done on reasonable terms and at short notice.

Former friends and the public are invited to call.

JOS. W. EDWARDS.

Chestertown, Dec. 10, 1875.

Cabinet Making & Undertaking.

THE undersigned would most Respectfully inform the citizens of Kent and Queen Annes counties, that he is prepared to undertake and execute any job in the above Business, having laid in a large stock of first class material, can guarantee entire satisfaction to all who may favor me with their orders.

THE UNDERTAKING

Department is supplied with every thing pertaining to it, of good quality and handsome finish: Coffins, Caskets and Burial Robes of elaborate design and finish always on hand or made to order at short notice.

Having at least fifteen years Experience in this branch of the business, I feel able to give satisfaction in material and workmanship, and at prices heretofore unknown in Chestertown.

Every case will receive Personal attention,

Respectfully, E. C. REICHE, agt.

N. B. Repairing, painting and varnishing old Furnitured a speciality.

All orders sent to me at the corner store of the Voshell House or left at the Drug store of C. F. Stam & Bro., will be promptly attended to.

Oct. 8, 1875. E. C. R.

WM. TOMLINSON WM. T. TOMLINSON

WM. TOMLINSON & CO COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR THE SALE OF

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ORDERS FOR GROCERIES, SEEDS Fertilizers, Farm Implements, and other Machines promptly filled.

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

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May 19, 1876

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