The Transcript,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Friday Morning, Aug. 11, 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.

POLITICAL NOTICE.

The Democratic and Conservative voters of Kent county, are hereby requested to assemble in their respective Election Districts, at the usual places of voting, in primary meetings, on *Saturday, the 19th of August*, 1876, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of selecting Three Delegates from each Election District, to a County Convention to be held at the Court House in Chestertown, on *Tuesday, the 22d day of August*, 1876, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of choosing Three Delegates to represent Kent county in the State Convention, which meets in Baltimore on *Wednesday, September 13th*, for the selection of Presidential Electors: and also Three Delegates to represent Kent county in the Congressional Nominating Convention, which meets at Ocean City, Worcester county, on the 7th day of September, 1876.

JAMES A. PEARCE,
H. D. C. JOHNSON,
R. W. JONES,
State Central Committee for Kent County.

August 11, 1876.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

THE LETTERS OF ACCEPTANCE—COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

The following extracts from the opinions of the press on the letters of acceptance of Gov. Tilden and Hendricks are taken from leading journals of various shades of politics.

The New York Herald, independent, says:

"Altogether, the letters will satisfy the country and strengthen the democratic canvass. The letter of Mr. Hendricks is somewhat flippant in parts, and with a stump-speech tone about it. The letter of Mr. Tilden is in the best taste—a model of dignity and reserve, without a word that could offend. It is the letter of a shrewd, able, independent statesman, and will have weight with the country. The one thought that will gratify men of both parties is that in the essential principles of the canvass Hayes and Tilden take high ground. They agree in protecting the national credit, in regulating financial recklessness and folly, in affording protection to all races and classes in the South, in promoting harmony between the sections, in the necessity for civil service and the wisdom of the one term principle as the basis of all true reform. Tilden and Hayes are both honorable men who will carry out their pledges. The only question is, how far will party necessities and limitations affect them in the discharge of their high duties? If Gov. Tilden's friends can inspire the country with a belief in his power to carry out his pledges without any peril to the achievements of the war from the advent of a new party, the desire for a change is so widespread that his canvass may be a winning one. If, on the other hand, it is feared that the end will be leaping the Niagara, then not all the genius and skill of a letter of acceptance will overthrow the strongly-seated power of republicanism."

The New York Times, (republican,) says:—

"It is absurd to suppose that men of cultivated intelligence and moral sense can be the victims of such a charlatan as Mr. Tilden shows himself to be by his treatment of questions so vital that on the right solution of them the continued existence of our government in its present form most importantly depends. All the essential parts of Mr. Hendricks's letter are a mere echo of the sentiments which are half concealed and half expressed by the verbiage of Gov. Tilden. Of course, under the most condemned and obscure treatment of Hendricks, the absurdity of the Tilden mode of reconciling the interests of inflation with those of resumption becomes rather more apparent."

The New York Tribune, republican, says:—

"Governor Tilden's letter bears the marks of careful study and elaborate preparation. Whoever of his opponents was looking for a document which could expose his weak points, or furnish opponents and assailants with [illegible] will be disappointed. He is not likely to [illegible] in political discussion, and [illegible] in private conversation and correspondence, but he has not been careless, and the management of practical politics, to be caught tripping at this supreme moment and in this culminating crisis of his career. He may be slow and methodical, perhaps labored and tedious, but he is also sharp, cunning, crafty, and means to say nothing that is not well considered, and commit himself to nothing that he is not certain will accrue to his advantage. He discusses in his letter a platform of principles of which he was himself in a large measure the author. He knows in what direction to enlarge, and upon what point to be silent. He has studied the whole situation, too, and knows the assailable position of the adversary. He makes no mistake in assaulting him too violently or in provoking the bitterness of partisan hostility. He is plausible and insinuating in his method and manner, and, even if he wins no converts to his cause, at least provokes no enemies by harsh denunciation and coarse abuse."

The New York Sun, independent republican, says:

"Governor Tilden's letter of acceptance is the strongest, clearest, ablest, most statesmanlike, most suggestive and most satisfactory political document that has been laid before the public within a long period of time. It displays breadth of mind, keenness of perception and fulness in the discussion of the great political questions of present public interest. It is agreeable, in these times, to peruse a paper of such a character from a public man. Hayes's small, narrow and commonplace letter was a marked contrast to it in every respect. Gov. Tilden's letter is as bold as it is perspicuous. He shirks none of the issues of the day. He indulges in no evasions, tricks of language, or pretenses of any kind. His friends will be strengthened by the study of it, and his assailants will find in it no point which they can shake. Gov'r. Tilden accepts, strengthens and illustrates the various important articles of the St. Louis platform on which he stands, and to the more important of them he gives a force and definiteness which are made all the more striking by his elucidation of the ways in which they can be practically applied in the conduct of the government."

The New York World, democrat, says:

"Upon all points of the St. Louis platform these letters prove that the statesmen who have been selected to give its doctrines effect understand themselves thoroughly, agree with each other and with the party thoroughly, and when sent, as they will be sent, to Washington by the votes of the American people in November next, to do that great work, will do it thoroughly."

The Philadelphia Times, independent, says:

"As all expected from Samuel J. Tilden, his letter is replete with rare good sense and sound conclusions, and it will be difficult for carping criticism to find good foothold for its work. On the true relations of the North and South to each other Gov. Tilden utters the views of every patriot; on the question of civil service reform his positive and practical pledges contrast sublimely with the high-sounding word-painting of Gov'r. Hayes, and his concluding paragraph, which of itself would have made a complete and appropriate letter, has the ring of an earnest man, whose terse sentences are inspired by an earnest purpose. As the letters of Tilden and Hendricks shall be read and studied from day to day they will be likely to grow more and more formidable as elements of the canvass."

The Philadelphia Press, (republican,) says:—

"The letters have evidently been carefully elaborated, and patched, and polished so as to say something adapted to each of the various incongruous elements of the party, and to say nothing offensive to any. As a result, there is an utter lack in them of heartiness and spontaniety. Both are long. Tilden's is especially verbose, and is in all respects disappointing. It is not such an inspiring call to arms as was generally expected from Mr. Tilden's conceded ability as a political leader."

The Philadelphia Evening Telegraph, republican, says:

"Much that Mr. Tilden says about the causes of the evils which affect the administration of the government is entirely just and proper, and some of his suggestions as to the methods that should be adopted for restraining extravagance and reducing expenses are eminently practical. In fact, his letter is strongest in the paragraphs in which it discusses the financial situation. But in the face of all the beautiful things that Mr. Tilden has to say about the necessity for resuming, people who do their own thinking can not but be impressed by the fact that the only practical resumption measure that has been adopted we owe to the party that Mr. Tilden does not represent."

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican, independent republican, says:

"Mr. Tilden has taken time and counsel in the preparation of his letter of acceptance; he has profited by them. Both party and country have ample reason to be reconciled to the delay. The letter is exceedingly well written for its purposes, it is quite free from the rancid flavor of humbuggism, it is generally reformatory in temper and guaranty. It will, of course, be criticised as too long for the best effect and too equivocal for the best taste. But the [illegible] quantity in the [illegible] the quantity in the [illegible] as [illegible] which demands, among other things, that no denominational system of religious belief shall be taught in any school or seminary supported in whole or in part by national, State or municipal taxation. These propositions were referred to this Senator's [illegible] committee.

THE DEMOCRATIC HOUSE.

Much as the administration papers may sneer at the work of the present House of Representatives: heavily as the New York Tribune may hate it for the measures which endanger the pockets of its owners; the people generally understand the value of what has been accomplished, and intend that the same party shall have an opportunity of pursuing their labors to a further point, unimpeded by the obstacles that beset the path of those who are now doing what for many years has been unknown in an American Congress, and what is scarcely comprehensible by those who have the control of affairs during the period, viz: conducting the public business with a view to the good of the country, and the prosperity of those of whom they are the representatives, and without any regard of their own personal or private interests.

If ever the country was in the condition of having to endure taxation, without representation in the legislative assembly which enacts them, it has been during the time that the government has been seized and controlled by the Republican officeholders. Having once obtained the possession of power, these men have entertained no idea of representing anybody but themselves, and those who were willing to aid them in their atrocious designs. They have levied taxes, of which the sole bases of computation has been, how much they could steal and appropriate to themselves. The wants of the country have been completely ignored in every measure which they enacted, the claims only of those who paid them the most money having been considered worth a moment's thought. Everything has been done with the single aim of subserving personal interest, and very profitable employment has it been found, with the whole party looking on in complacent silence, and endeavoring to belittle every attempt at exposure and arrest.

A glance at what has been done by the Democrats during the present Congress will make plain to any one the estimable character of the work. That the actual results have not been greater, cannot surprise any one, rather it is a cause of wonder that so much has been accomplished when we consider the extent to which their movements have been hampered.—No measure that they should resolve upon could become law, until acquiesced in by the Senate and signed by the President, and as might be expected nothing that looked to a reformation of existing evils could be exacted from either, unless under the pressure of the exposure of their aims and projects as a penalty of refusal. The Senate is composed of those who have with the President created the very abuses which the House has been endeavoring to abolish. In the continuance of these abominations the Senators are deeply interested, as to them they are indebted for the valuable acquisitions of property which they have made while in the country's service. Grant is the author of the system, and through its operation he has been enabled to enjoy an eight year's holiday, surfeit himself with all the pleasures that a man of unlimited means can command, and amass an enormous fortune for himself, besides enriching his relatives and friends. No wonder that when the House should begin to look into matters, and endeavor to secure means for a rectification of these odious practices, their labors should be obstructed by every possible artifice and stratagem. No wonder that when anything has been accomplished, endeavors should be made to belittle its importance, or altogether nullify its effects and impugn the motives of those who have been instrumental in its attainment.

Notwithstanding the almost insurmountable obstacles, the House has, however, accomplished much. It has exposed to the country the system by which the people were being so villinously plundered, and has laid heavy hands on some of the theives. It has brought down in disgrace some of the promoters of the atrocities, and though, through the connivance and assistance of those who were left, these were saved from the punishment which they merited by their crimes, yet some of their aiders and abettors have been consigned to the felon's fate. It has exposed to us the true character of the President, and let us see the secret workings of the whole detestable sybtem to which he has given his name. It has, so far as possible, diverted from the channels into which they had been forced, the revenues of the country, notwithstanding the fact that every opposition was made to the work. It has materially reduced appropriations of public money, though in many instances, in order not to endanger the proper working of the necessary departments, it has been compelled to accept the Senate's nullification of its work in this respect.

NON-SECTARIAN SCHOOLS.

Amendments to a heretofore proposed amendment to the United States constitution in relation to non-sectarian school have been offered in the United States Senate as follows: By Senator Sargent, rep., that each State and Territory shall maintain a system of free common schools, but that the United States, nor any State, Territory, county or municipal corporation shall give pecuniary support to any school wherein tenets of any religious denomination are taught. Senator Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, rep., also proposed an amendment that no State shall make laws in regard to establishing any religion or prohibiting free exercise of any such; and that no moneys raised from public property or taxation of private property shall be appropriated to any school or educational institution under control of any religious sect or denomination; nor shall any public money, lands or other property be appropriated among religious sects. Senator [illegible], proposed [illegible] which demands, among other things, that no denominational system of religious belief shall be taught in any school or seminary supported in whole or in part by national, State or municipal taxation. These propositions were referred to this Senator's [illegible] committee.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

POLITICS IN THE EMPIRE STATE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7th.

We are here enjoying continued success in our work, and consequently experience but little excitement, though I can assure you that the whole Democratic party throughout the State is not wanting in enthusiasm and a fervent zeal. When a great resolve is made, that fact is accepted without further comment, and the appliances necessary to encompass the predetermined end are put in motion. Such is the case with us now. The issue of the campaign is accepted, and is no more commented on, except in so far as action is rendered necessary to counteract the efforts of our opponents to change it. This, by all the acts of sophistry and perversion, they are endeavoring to do, but the people understand the nature of the question to be decided, and all essays to wage the war on any other will be futile.

The respective National Committees, as you already know, have commenced their work, though until September, notwithstanding that the executive committees have daily sittings, their labors are principally confined to organizing for the real fight. The members of each body rendered favorable reports of the state of parties in their respective States, though it was evident to any one who had a chance of seeing them and witnessing their deliberations, that there was a vast difference in the inmost thoughts of the two organizations. The Republicans, though speaking hopefully, uttered their words as men contending with unfavorable premonitions. They understood the drift of public sentiment, though it would not do to give expression to what they knew, as this would but depress their followers, and render slimmer still their already slender prospects of success. The Democrats, on the other hand, spoke and looked like men imbued with a lively and inspiriting hope of accomplishing the worthy task which they had undertaken, without any thought but the salvation of their country and the emancipation of their fellow men.

The Republicans are much distracted over their nominations for the Governorship. As the time for the State Convention approaches, the chances of A. B. Cornell do not improve, even though still supported by his friend and ally, Conkling. It is almost certain that whichever section of the party gains the day, the existing breach will be but widened. The Democrats are determined that, whoever may be named by them, he shall be one who can vigorously continue the work which Tilden has been carrying on, and that they will act as a unit in his support.

The accessions of strength from the Republicans, as well as from the independent voters, do not abate. As time rolls on, the importance of the issue to be decided at the pending contest is being more and more widely appreciated. The whiskey ring revelations, the action in the Belknap case, the ventilation of the Orth transactions, the report upon the navy frauds, the constant elimination of men, convicted of dishonesty, from the public service, all conspire to lay open to the view the true condition of the country; and as the eyes of the blind are opened, they flock to the standard of him who has in their own State, shown them how to deal with such things. The country must be saved, they say, and we will, without respect to party, support him who has displayed his ability to accomplish the desired result.

The Letters of Acceptance which appeared on Saturday, give, wherever they are read, great satisfaction to the laborers in the cause of purifying the Government. There is now no mistake about where the Democratic candidates stand, and every one admits that their platform is certainly very far above that which supports the gentlemen on the other side. Every point that is discussed is handled as only a man and a statesman could deal with it. The principal effect produced will, however, be beyond the confines of our State, and outside the borders of Indiana. Our own people knew Gov'r. Tilden so well that it was not necessary that he should write or say anything to strengthen the acquaintance. So many false assertions had, however, been made respecting the political position of Gov. Hendricks, that many wanted to see how the two, as the party nominees, would deal with the various subjects now demanding attention. They are now reading, and as they read they cannot help becoming convinced. They recognize that the writers are two statesmen, who have a full sense of the responsibility of attempting the purification of the Government, and who possess the qualifications necessary for the carrying out of such a work. They find themselves irresistibly drawn into the ranks of the supporters of these statesmen; and, even so early as this, the number of those who are coming over is greatly increasing. Our prospects, which before were good, are, by the appearance of these letters, immensely improved.

FREAKS OF NATURE.

There are at present on exhibition in this city, besides those in the Museum of Monstrocities, a three-legged cow, a steer weighing over 5,100 pounds, and a child twelve years of age who can be entirely hidden in a stove-pipe hat. The latter infinitesimal specimen of humanity is of the female sex, and, notwithstanding the possibility of shutting her up in a piece of head-gear, she possesses, in as great an abundance as her larger sisters, the principal characteristics of her kind. She talks Spanish by the yard, and seems to be full of nothing else. Recently a number of physicians went to see this little girl and ascertained her height to be [illegible] feet 3 inches long, and her [illegible] and a quarter. The length of the tongue was not taken, but of the quantity there was no dissent from the opinion that it was enormous.

The enormous steer comes from the Blue Grass region of Kentucky, and is exhibited by a short, fat negro, who weighs in the neighborhood of eight hundred pounds.

DEAR LADY MARY.

A divorce suit brought by the wife of one "Doctor" Flint, who claims to be a spiritual medium, has revealed some very odd things. This Flint claimed to be in correspondence with parties in the spirit world, and for $1, $2, $5, $10, or as much as he could get, would receive letters for transmission to deceased friends of the writers, and return replies to them the following day. The worthy gentleman seems to have done a thriving business, and being a methodical individual he kept copies of the letters he received in memorandum books. Some of these have fallen into the hands of the gentlemen of the fourth estate, and the whole town is laughing over their publication. The Doctor's dupes were drawn from everywhere and from all classes, conspicuous among them being the noted Republican politician, Col. Frank E. Howe, and our new speech-making Minister to England, Edwards Pierrepont. This latter gentleman seemed to be peculiarly anxious to know who he is, for one of his letters is addressed to 'Dear Lady Mary,' and emplores her to tell him of his ancestry.

It really seems as if we had not repaired the injured dignity of the United States, by substituting an ass for a speculator, as our leading representative abroad.

☞ Ex-Lieutenant Governor Muller, of Ohio, who was elected on the same ticket with Hayes, when the latter was elected the second time, has declared for Tilden and Hendricks. Next!

From the N. Y. World, Aug. 1st, 1876.

To this from the Times of the 26th:

"Ex-Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, and General Banks of Massachusetts, have ceased to wander among the unwashed, and will throw all their strength for Hayes and Wheeler,

the bellefonte Watchman, printed where Mr. Curtin resides, replies:

"He explicitly declares himself for Tilden and Hendricks, and intends to stump the State of Indiana for the Democracy. This we know to be true, for we have it from his own mouth. That is where he stands."

Next!

[*From the N. Y. Sun of July 31.*]

Witnesses among those who from partisan motives now support Hayes, have testified to his incompetency to fulfill the most important of the duties that will devolve upon the new President. In the address of the Fifth Avenue Hotel conference a description of a weak, harmless man, drawn by Carl Schurz, and intended as a pen portrait of Hayes, was given as an example of the kind of man whom true reformers could not support for President; and below is a still better portraiture of the Republican candidate from the Boston Advertiser, the leading Republican newspaper of New England. The extract which we copy appeared in the Advertiser June 4, 1875, before Hayes had been talked about for President:

"We are not yet in possession of full information concerning the reasons that actuated the Ohio Republican Convention to nominate Ex-Gov. Hayes instead of Judge Taft, but some of them lie on the surface. It was unquestionably the work of the small managers of local political Rings, acting in conjunction with the men of better character but no more tact, who insist that a candidate shall be of their opinion or of no opinion concerning the merits of their private and particular hobby-horses. Hayes they knew. He had been Governor two terms, and there never was any danger that he would institute any reforms to hurt. He is a man of fair ability, good-natured, correct in his personal habits, honest, sound in the Republican faith, but without much force of independence. After serving as Governor four years, distinguished by no special brilliancy of administration, he yielded to Gen. Noyes. Once since he has been defeated for Congress. Before Judge Taft's name was brought forward Gen. Hayes had publicly and as positively as possibly declined to be a candidate. The day before the Convention the Cincinnati Gazette published an extract from a letter written by Gen. Hayes, in which he said: "I wish you and my friends to know that I will not, under any circumstances, be a candidate against Judge Taft for Governor." Nevertheless, when the Convention met he was a candidate, it is understood with his consent, and at all events he immediately telegraphed his acceptance of the nomination."

[*From the Albany Argus July 31st.*]

THE MATCHLESS MAN.

Four years ago and the magic words, "Match him!" expressed the idolatrous devotion of the Republican party to Ulysses S. Grant. A few short weeks ago and they bowed in adoration before him in the strongest phase. They then matched him by nominating Rutherford B. Hayes as his successor, a man with sinuous record, and who can promise as readily as Grant himself, and find indorsers as easily. And to-day they trample Grant in the mire of their own throwing, and exalt Hayes as being infinitely his superior. All their laudations of Grant they say are intended in a "Pickwickian sense;" but they are careful at the same time to assure Grant they only repudiate him after a Pickwickian fashion, in order to catch the votes of the credulous grumblers who can only be conciliated by scolding about Grant, but care little whether Grantism is actually overthrown or not.

Who can catch this trickery. Who can excel Grant as a deceiver? It is but a few years ago, that all the men who now testify that the little joker Hayes is under the Reform thimble, were stoutly affirming that the big joker Grant was the greatest civil service reformer of the age. Compelled at last to confess him withotherwise, they have matched him Hayes, and are repeating the stale trick with.

There is not the slightest reason to believe in Hayes, which did not apply with equal force to Grant. Indeed, there was greater reason to believe in Grant than there can possibly be to believe in Hayes.

Cautious men, deceived once by reckless gamblers who have squandered the nation's patrimony, will make no bets on the presence of the little joker, Hayes, under the Reform thimble. He is not there.

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

From the Sun of Wednesday.

Receipts to-day 6,000 bushels Southern Wheat; 5,000 bushels Southern Corn, 44,000 bushels Western do., 3600 bushels Oats, and 200 bushels Rye. Stocks in Elevators 29,708 bushels Wheat, and 843,622 bushels Corn. The offerings of Southern Wheat are light, and the market is steady, though quiet for want of a better supply. The sales were 800 bushels white at 1 18a$1 23: 1200 bushels prime red at 1 26a$1 28; 3000 bushels good do. at 1 20a$1 25, and 1000 bushels fair do. at 1 10a$1 18. We also notd sale 3000 bushels common old red in store at $1. Southern Corn is in demand at full prices, with small receipts. Sales reported of 3200 bushels prime white, part in store, at 60 cents; 800 bushels do. in lots at 57a59 cents, and 1000 bushels yellow at 54a57 cents. The transactions were 5200 bushels steamer at 54a55 cents; 11,000 bushels No. 1 white at 57a57¼ cents; 16,000 bushels mixed regular at 56¾ cents 5000 bushels September at 56¼ cents. In the afternoon there were sales of 40,000 bushels mixed spot at 56¼ cents for short receipts and 56¾ cents for regular, and 18,600 bushels last half August at 56¾ cents, the market closing weak. Oats are dull, particularly for the lower grade which are nearly unsaleable. The business was confined to 1000 bushels Southern at 34a35 cents, and 1400 bushels Western at 34 cents for stained bright, and 35 centf for good bright. Rye is quiet and steady, with small offerings; sales of 200 bushels good at 60a61 cents per bushel.

Marriages.

GORE—GARRETT.—In Chestertown on last Wednesday evening, August 9, by Rev. W. B. Hutchin, Miss ANNIE GARRETT to Mr. JAMES GORE, both of Kent county.

DOYEN—TAGGART.—On the 25th of July, in Peterboro' N. H., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. A. W. Jackson, Mr. FRANK E. DOYEN, formerly of Quiney, Ill., and Miss M. FLORENCE TAGGART, of Peterboro'. No cards.

Deaths.

WILLIS.—At his residence in Chestertown, on Tuesday morning last, after a lingering and very painful illness, in the full triumphs of the Christian faith, Mr. JOHN K. WILLIS—in the 57th year of his age.

[Centreville papers please copy.]

CLAYTON.—In Chestertown, on Tuesday evening last, of consumption, Mrs. OLIVIA G., wife of Capt. Wallace Clayton—in the 29th year of her age.

BOON.—In Baltimore, on the 25th of July, after a lingering illness, Mrs. CHARLOTTE S. BOON, relict of the late Col. James Boon, of Kent county, in 76th year of her age.

STOKES.—In Quaker Neck, on Wednesday night, Aug. 2d, of typhoid fever, WESLEY, son of Mr. Peter Stokes—aged about 18 years.

New Advertisements.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE,

Chestertown, Md,

FOUNDED 1782.

THE NEXT SESSION will begin *WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27th*, 1876.

Instruction in the usual branches of a College Course, with special studies for those who do not desire a full course. There is also a Preparatory Class.

BOARD per week, $4; room rent, $5; and fuel $6, for the scholastic year. TUITION—English, $40; English and Classics or Modern Languages, $50; for all Branches, $60.

For circulars address

WM. J. RIVERS, *Principal.*

☞ *Cecil Democrat Centreville Observer, Easton Star, Denton Journal, Dorchester News, True Marylander, Eastern Shoreman,* and *Snow Hill Shield*, insert three times, and send bill to this office, and copy of paper to Hon. J. A. Wickes, Chestertown.

August 11, 1876—3t.

TAKE NOTICE!

FOR SALE by the undersigned,

First Class Peach Baskets

AT 9¼ CENTS;

First Class Peach Boxes

AT 11¼ CENTS;

delivered at any station on the Kent Co. R. R., manufactured by J. H. Marvil, Laurel, Del. I am prepared to fill orders of any amount, at short notice. Orders solicited by

ROBERT E. WALLIS,
KENNEDYVILLE, MD.

P. S.—I mean Baskets 9¼ cts. a piece by the 1,000; and Boxes 11¼ cts. a piece by the 100. R. E. W.

August 11, 1876—3t.

ABEL J. REES. JAMES J. REES.

REES & SON,

General Commission Agents,

Office 112 Light St, Wharf,

BALTIMORE, MD.

June 2, 1876—7m

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.

Collector's Sale OF REAL ESTATE For Taxes.

BY VIRTUE of authority contained in the Code of Public General Laws of the State of Maryland, and my office as Collector of the State and County Taxes for the Third Election District of Kent county, and laws for the enforcement of the collection of the same, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, assessed as the property of James Garrison, colored:

A LOT OF LAND

CONTAINING

About Eight Acres,

situated in the Third Election District of Kent county, Maryland, at or near the outer gate of the Home Farm of the late John Gale, being part of Worton Manor, improved with a

FRAME HOUSE

IN GOOD ORDER.

And Notice is Hereby Given,

That I will sell the same at Public Sale, on the premises, on

SATURDAY,

The Twenty-sixth day of August, 1876,

between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and 4 o'clock, P. M., to pay and satisfy the State and County Taxes due and unpaid by the said James Garrison, as follows:

State Tax due for 1874,	$9.11
County " " " "	2.07
	$11.18
Interest from January 1, 1875.	
State Tax due for 1875,	9.11
County " " " "	2.07
	11.18

Interest from January 1, 1876.

Together with all costs and expenses.

J. WRIGHT HOWARD,
Late Collector Third District.

August 4, 1876—tds. [$8.00]

TAX COLLECTORS! Take Notice.

BY AN ORDER of the Board of Commissioners for Kent County, passed August 1st, 1876,

ALL COLLECTORS OF TAXES

for the years prior to the year 1875, who have not had a settlement with said Board are required to SETTLE on or before *TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3d*, 1876, or be dealt with as prescribed by law.

By order,

T. W. RUSSELL,
Clerk to Kent County Commissioners.

August 4, 1876—tO3d.

OFFICE FOR RENT,

For the year 1877, in the Masonic Hall building, at present occupied by Wm. M. Slay, Esq.

Apply to GEO. W. T. PERKINS.

August 4, 1877—3t.

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 a quire of legal cap, pen and ink.

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

EBEN F. PERKINS,
Examiner.

July 21, 1876—tde.

L. J. COX, G. W. CLARK,

L. J. COX & CO.,

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Cor. Bowly's Wharf and Pratt St.,

BALTIMORE.

THE undersigned have on this first day of January 1876, entered into a Copartnership under the firm name of *L. J. COX & CO.*, successors to Cox & Sears, and will continue the business at the Old Stand, Corner Bowly's Wharf & Pratt Street, second floor.

Their special attention will be given to the sale of *GRAIN AND COUNTRY PRODUCE GENERALLY*, and they hope that their ample facilities for conducting said business, added to their long experience, will receive due consideration and encouragement.

L. J. COX,
GEO. W. CLARK,

Jan 28, 1876—6m

LOST,

ON TUESDAY LAST, between Centreville and Chestertown, a Dark Mixed *BACK SURTOUT OVERCOAT*, lined with silk, and entirely new. The finder will be properly rewarded if left at the Chestertown Transcript office.

July 28, 1876.

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