...Transcript,

...HESTERTOWN, MD.

...riday Morning, Aug. 18, 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,
R'D. C. JOHNSON,
R. W. JONES,
State Central Committee for Kent County.

August 11, 1876.

DISRAELI.

The recent elevation of Mr. Disraeli to a peerage might have resonably happened years and years ago, for he has long been a foremost statesman and orator of Great Britain. The London Times says he is the greatest member of Parliament that ever lived. What a tribute this is to a scion of the despised Hebrew race, whose ancestors fled to England in the fifteenth century from the inquisition in Spain.—And what a race the Hebrew race is; how it preserves its ancient characteristics; how it rises over all obstacles: how it goes through the Red Sea of adversity without being drowned, and through the fires of war and oppression without being destroyed; how it rolls through the waves of time like the gulf stream through the ocean, without losing one drop of its peculiarity, its identity or its force until now, in this material nineteenth, it holds in its hands the money power of all Europe, and, even in England, leads the van of civilization, politics and law. Not ten years ago Judah P. Benjamin fled a wretched exile from the fallen Southern Confederacy to Great Britain, and now he stands with scarcely a rival at the British bar. And here is Benjamin Disraeli made a peer after he made himself more than a peer of the greatest men of England, and placed himself, the descendant of Hebrews, and at one time an articled clerk in the office of a London attorney, at the head of the proud conservative party of England, and, what is more, vindicated her place as a European power when it had been given up by half her own people.

It may not be uninteresting in this connection to mention that Mr. Disraeli is the eldest son of Isaac Disraeli, the author of "The Curiosities of Literature," and was born in London in Dec 1805. His father removed to England in 1748 from Venice, where his ancestors assumed the name of Disraeli, (originally written D'Israeli,) "a name never borne before or since by any other family, that their name might be forever recognized." Perhaps there never lived a more completely literary character than the father of the present premier of England. He literally found his life in his library. His son began life as an author and delighted to style himself "Disraeli the younger." His famous novel, "Vivian Grey," was published when he was only twenty-one. His book was translated into the principal languages of Europe. Other works of his attained great popularity. In May 1835, he ran for Parliament as a thorough going conservative, and when charged by somebody in a public assembly with "O'Connellism" he called the great Irish agitator a "bloody traitor," to which Mr. O'Connell made the memorable retort, "For aught I know the present Disraeli is the true heir-at-law of the impenitent thief who died on the cross." This led to a challenge, which was not accepted. In the first Parliament of the reign of Victoria, being then thirty-two years of age, Mr. Disraeli made his first speech, which was a lamentable failure. He closed it, however, by saying, "I am not surprised at the reception I have experienced. I have begun several times many things, and I have often succeeded at last. I shall sit down now, but the time will come when you will hear me"—a prediction which has been most memorably fulfilled. His political career, unaided by wealth or family connections, and in spite of the disadvantages of his Jewish birth, is one of the most extraordinary in English history.—*Balto. Sun.*

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

New York, Aug. 14th.

POLITICAL.

The Alabama election has produced a marked effect on public sentiments. As the first election since the nominations of the respective Presidential candidates, the result is of vast importance, both on account of the indication which it furnishes of the direction of public opinion in the South, and the moral influence it will exert upon the opposing forces in other portions of the land. The South is the great vantage-ground of the Administration party. The whole great section which is comprised under that term, has been used by it as a machine to manufacture political capital. It has flooded the South with a horde of illiterate and debased wretches who, under the name of 'carpet-baggers,' have infested every nook and corner, with no other objects than those of enriching themselves by the plunder which they were encouraged and enabled to extort from an already impoverished community, and, by inflaming the passions and encouraging the vices of the worst elements they could find or import, of sitting man against man, black against white, and urging them on to robbery and murder. In the vilest of their vile transaction, these unprincipled malefactors were supported and stimulated by the national executive, and a subsidized press. Whenever an actual collision could be accomplished, and the shedding of blood effected, fictitious and lying reports were fabricated and circulated through the land, and a cowardly and unscrupulous Governor—one of the hired actors in the play—would rush to Washington, and whiningly entreat the assistance of the Federal troops to quell the "insurrection."

These "outrages," "massacres," "rebellions," "insurrections," or whatever the vile creatures who incited them, chose to call them, always took place just prior to an election. In the hall of the Senate or from the benches of the House of Representatives they were bitterly denounced by perjured and truculent members, and under the guise of necessity troops were hurried forth, to be employed solely in crushing any expression of the will of those who were opposed to the party in power. In this manner have unrighteous men who now hold the reigns of government perpetuated their power, and this glorious vindication of the right in Alabama is a death blow to them. It has taken away all pretense for the use of the military in future contests of the kind, and it shows that with a fair chance to give expression to their views, the people of the South will rise boldly from the degraded position in which they have so long been held. It indicates that with the spread of education among the colored population, this race is discarding the lessons they have been taught by the unscrupulous adventurers, that their only hope of safety lies in the maintainance of the Republicans in power.

This event, and the local victories in Kentucky, have produced a most decided effect upon the political situation throughout the land. By them the Republican forces have become quite demoralized, and the leaders filled with alarm. The people seem to have had their eyes suddenly opened to the real condition of the Southern question, and on all hands you hear it remarked, that if any of the Northern States had been similarly coerced and trampled on they would not have so quietly submitted. It is beginning to be universally accepted as a fact, proved and incontrovertible, that the Grant administration has IN EVERY WAY abused its power and defrauded the nation; that a change is imperatively demanded in the Government, or the absolute ruin of the country is only a question of time; and that this change must be something more than a difference of Presidents, while the present ungodly horde shall retain their control of affairs. Hayes will be of no use, he would be swept away and lost in the flood of corruption in which he would find himself suddenly immersed. If once he ventured in the current, away he would go, and we should see him no more, and the stream would continue in its present course. On all sides you hear such opinions as these expressed, and there can be no doubt that we see in the near future the dawn of a brighter day for this land.

OTHERWISE.

The second race for the Callenge Cup of America was sailed on Saturday. The great interest felt in this event arose from the fact that the celebrated Canadian yatch, the Countess of Dufferin, had entered the lists to try and wrest this trophy from the hands of the Americans. In this she was not successful, though she showed herself to be the possessor of better qualities than were generally attributed to her, and made a very close run.—The Madeleine, which came off victor, beat her more easily than in the first race. The event next in importance to the lovers of out-door sports and exercises, is the walk of O'Leary, who undertook to walk 500 miles within six days. He completed his distance at 11 o'clock on Saturday evening, and thus aids materially in solving the scientific question of how much a man is capable of enduring without giving way or impairing his strength. Another class of the population is greatly exercised about the continued collapses which are taking place among our savings banks. We are having so many instances exposed of bad management and fraudulent misappropriations of money entrusted to them, that people are beginning to lose faith in such institutions. This is not surprising and will continue until we adopt the principle of holding the members of these corporations, as well as their employees, to a strict responsibility for the conduct of the business which they undertake.

JOHN MORRISSEY, JR., son of the ex-pugilist, attained his 21st year last Wednesday, and, as commemorative of the event, his father gave him $10,000 worth of real estate, and his mother $1,000 in silver and a gorgeous gold locket, bearing his monogram in diamonds.

GEN. SIGEL FOR TILDEN.

To the Editor of the Sun:

SIR:—Having received of late several invitations to address political meetings, it seems to me my duty to declare, for the purpose of avoiding all misunderstanding, that the principles and policy laid down in the Democratic platform, and the letters of acceptance of Tilden and Hendricks, are in accordance with the views which on many occasions I have expressed, and defended privately and publicly. I should be faithless to myself by not upholding and defending them *now*, in the hour of trial, and therefore shall give my support in this election to the Presidential ticket adopted by the Democratic Convention.

In taking this step, I desire, however, to add that I shall not renounce independent action in political matters relative to our own State and city, whenever questions of national policy of paramount importance are not involved.

By publishing this card you will oblige
Yours, very respectfully,
F. SIGEL.

New York, Aug. 8, 1876.

WHY CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS WILL VOTE FOR GOV. TILDEN.

From the Sun.

F. H. McDermott, Esq., Jersey City:

QUINCY, Aug. 5, 1876.

DEAR SIR: I am one of the class now denominated Independents, asking no favors and voting for the best men without regard to party lines. I propose to retain my position. But as to the choice offered to me between Mr. Tilden and Mr. Hayes, though having no prepossessions against either, I do not hesitate to say that the former is far the most fitted to meet the emergency in our politics, in my opinion, and I intend to vote for him.

Very truly yours,
CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

FIGHTING JOE HOOKER SENT THE FOLLOWING LETTER TO GOV. TILDEN.

My Dear Governor:—I cannot refrain from offering you my sincere congratulations, on your nomination to the exalted office of the Presidency of the United States. As a quiet observer of the political events of the nation, I know of no one in my day that has afforded me so much satisfaction, and sincerely hope and believe that the wisdom shown by the selection at St. Louis will be fully ratified by the great mass of our people in November next. We require reforms in politics, religion and morals, and I am convinced that we will receive them generously at your hands. The whole Government of the nation has been corrupt, and the honor and glory of applying the antidote, I am convinced, will belong to you. If the fact of your nomination does not enhance the material values of the nation, I am sure your election will do it. Already I seem to breathe a new atmosphere, as is the case with every well-wisher of his country.

Sincerely yours.
J. HOOKER, Major-General.

A TRUSTWORTHY WITNESS.

George Peabody died and left a large fund to be applied to the cause of education in the states, particularly the states most impoverished by the war. It was a great and noble bequest. He made good appointments of trustees to guard this trust, men of high character and standing, cool-headed, kind-hearted, and practical. They have acted in the spirit of the great charity, and have founded schools in all the southern States except South Carolina, Louisiana and Florida. And they have announced as a reason for not founding them there that "nothing could be expected from the States of South Carolina, Louisiana and Florida in the way of advancing their educational interests *until there was a change in their State governments.*

The testimony of these gentlemen as to the condition of the State governments in South Carolina, Louisiana and Florida cannot be called in question. That it rests on solid information, good judgment and large experience and observation, and that it is given honestly and without bias are evident. They speak with regret. They desire to extend the school advantages to those States, and yet they fear to do so on account of the State governments imposed on them by fraud and force, backed up by the Federal government. In view of this the effort that Boutwell and his set are now making to throw back Mississippi, which is just beginning to emerge from the miseries of carpet-bag rule, into the utter death of "reconstruction," seems one of the boldest and most shameful political plots that our history affords.

The testimonies of investigating committees are biased in some degree by the political leanings of the men who compose them. There are usually minority and majority reports concerning the same events. But here is a non-political body, intent on doing good to the negroes where they can, speaking out of abundant information, which unanimously agree that nothing can be done in these States to better the educational condition of the negroes until their State governments are changed. This is something for honest Republicans to ponder on.

☞Mr. John H. Evans, of Queen Anne's, perhaps the most successful farmer on the Eastern Shore, proposes to take a new departure in wheat seeding. He will first sow the wheat broad cast, and then cultivate it into rows by using a harrow invented for the purpose. A gentleman of Pennsylvania in this way this season raised 75 bushels to the acre.

It is said that 25,000 people in New York have placed themselves in correspondence with Gov. Tilden.

TURKEY IN EUROPE.

In that remarkable depository of contemporary events, the diary of John Quincy Adams, there is a report of a conversation between him and Baron Kudener, the Russian ambassador, in regard to the policy of Russia toward the Turks. Mr. Adams expressed the hope that the Emperor Nicholas would expel the Turks from Russia, and at least make great advances toward the extinction of the Mohammedan imposture. He regretted that the Emperor had stopped short of Constantinople; urged that the power of Russia was great; that it had been given by Providence for good purposes, and that there was not, in his opinion, any object more wise and good than the total expulsion of the Turks from Europe, and at least securing protection and freedom of religious worship to Christians in every part of the Mohammedan dominions. Baron Kudener replied that he did not think this an extravagant idea; but he feared the jealousies and animosities of other Exropean powers, especially of Great Britain. He complained of the jealous policy of Austria, France and Great Britain; but said that Prussia would become the great preponderating power in the north of Germany. The baron enlarged upon the policy of Great Britain, and its inveterate hostility to Russia; upon the fluctuating conduct of France, and upon the embarrassments of Nicholas, thwarted and trammeled as he was by those powers.

These conversations took place in 1830, nearly half a century ago, and it is interesting to notice that the influence of England, which at that time was interposed to prevent so desirable a reformation of the face of Europe as would result from the expulsion of the Turks, is still, under the operation of the same motives, a standing obstacle in the way of this great achievement. That Great Britain should be fearful that her supremacy in India might be endangered by the transfer to Russia of Turkey in Europe, with the command of the Bosphorus and the Black sea, is natural enough. But it is certainly to be regretted that a territory so vast as that of Turkey in Europe should be shut out from the improvements which are extending in every other direction, in consequence of the repressive policy of that nation which claims to be the most enlightened of all. The recent excesses of the Turks in Bulgaria, and the natural sympathy of all Christian people in favor of a weak province like Servia in its contest with a power so superior as that of Turkey, are likely to work a change of feeling even in England, from which consequences as comprehensive as those urged by Mr. Adams upon Baron Kudener, may follow in our day. That Turkey will be allowed the control which she now claims over her Christian dependencies we hold to be impossible. The jealousies and rivalries of the great powers may, for a time, support the tottering despotism of the Porte in those interesting countries, but their independence or a change of masters cannot long be delayed.

Special Dispatch to the Balto. Sun.

A SCENE IN THE HOUSE—LIVELY PERSONALITIES BETWEEN KASSON AND COX.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The House was in a pleasing humor this evening until a political discussion developed a good deal of bad blood, and then issued a scene of great excitement, which continued for several minutes. Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, made a political speech, in which he accused Mr. Tilden of being an advocate of secession and disunion, and of having offered the resolution in 1864 declaring the war a failure, and of having issued a circular in 1868 which was intenned to work a fraud at elections and defeat the will of the people.

Mr. Cox denied these statements, and about half-past 11 o'clock he got the floor and alluded to Mr. Kasson as the defender of Belknap and the apologist of post traders. Mr. Kasson pronounced that an untruth, and asked the Chair if one member was to be permitted to tell untruths about another? Mr. Cox, very much excited, left his seat and started for the republican side, remarking that Mr. Kasson deliberately lied about Gov. Tilden. Mr. Hoar demanded that the words be taken down, and in the meantime a number of Representatives gathered about Mr. Kasson, when Mr. Cox, approaching the Iowa member, shook his fist under his nose. Mr. Stevenson, of Illinois, placed himself between the gentlemen, when Mr. Cox pushed him aside and rushed back to his own seat.

The offensive language having been taken down it was read at the clerk's desk, when Mr. Randall moved that Mr. Cox be allowed to proceed in order, and Mr. Hoar offered a motion to censure Mr. Cox. The vote was taken on Mr. Randall's proposition and no quorum voted.

THE VETERANS.

The St. Louis Republican says this and much more about the proposed Indianapolis Convention is Dix's attempt to get even with Tilden for beating him out of sight in the gubernatoral race. It will fire—as all of Dix's guns do—nothing but blank cartridge; but it will afford Dix an opportunity for doing what he is always ready and anxious to do, wrap himself up in the stars and stripes and sprinkle rhetorical salt upon the tail of the "American eagle." Rather hard upon "Five Hundred and Nine," as the Baltimore boys used to call "DIX" during the late war, when he had command of this military department. His fearful defeat by Governor Tilden was very humiliating no doubt, but General Dix will have to swallow a more bitter pill than that, if he lives to see November next.—*Baltimorean.*

A PRECIOUS FREIGHT.

The people are marrying and being given in marriage, on the ever glorious Eastern Shore of Maryland. They are of the opinion that "marriage is honorable in all," and that as for them and their house they will serve Cupid. As evidence that we are not writing at random, we have only to state, and we do so without fear of contradiction, that one of our popular river steamers came up an evening or two since, with nine newly married couples upon her passenger list. The brides were all pretty, the grooms all gallant, and all hands, brides and grooms very sensible folk, and so behaved.—There were no lackadaisical billings and cooings, nor were any such foolish remarks as "whose ducky are you?" It is gratifying to chronicle the union of such sensible people. They will make good citizens, and raise their children as all sensible men and women do, not only "in the nurture and admonition of the Lord," but with a distinct understanding that the boys are to vote the Democratic ticket when they attain to man's estate, and that the girls are under no circumstances to marry men who will vote against the Democratic successors of Tilden and Hendricks.—*Baltimorean.*

THE BEECHER-MOULTON SUIT.

The answer of Henry Ward Beecher to the complaint of Francis D. Moulton was sent to the counsel of the latter on Friday by Shearman & Sterling, attorneys for Mr. Beecher. It is a general denial of all the malicious acts charged in the complaint, except that Mr. Beecher admits going before the grand jury and testifying to certain criminal libels which resulted in the indictment of Mr. Moulton. He also denies that Mr. Moulton "was ready and anxious to stand trial on the indictment mentioned in the complaint, either at the time of pleading to the same or for at least six months afterward," and this defendant has no knowledge nor information sufficient to form a belief as to whether the plaintiff was ever ready or anxious to stand trial thereon." He also denies that he ever requested the district attorney of Kings county to make any motion or to take any step concerning a nolle prosequi, as alleged by Mr. Moulton, and denies any knowledge that any such motion was made. He again swears that the testimony before the grand jury was true.

☞But few men in the country, certainly no honest men in any party, doubt the sincerity of Mr. Tilden in his efforts to crush out official corruption and substitute in its place administrative reform in all its branches. No purer man lives than he, and if elected no purer administration than his will stand upon the record. This is his strength with the people, and no amount of specious argument on the part of his opponents can destroy the confidence felt in his ability and determination to fully carry out his great programme. In the present distressed condition of the country a man is needed at the helm who has force of character enough to work out the intricate problem of reform and bring the government back to the purer and better days of the republic. Such a man was found by the men who met at St. Louis, and when they named Samuel J. Tilden as the embodiment of reform they named the next President of the United States.

HEAVY WORK.

The San Francisco Chronicle inquires what the people of the East will think when they read that in California a single machine turns out an average of eight hundred sacks or sixteen hundred bushels of wheat in a day, while instances are by no means rare of two thousand bushels being threshed in one day. A paper published in the Russian river section of California cites several instances of this kind, and further says that the tract—twenty-five thousand acres—on which the machines are at work will average fifty bushels to the acre. One field of ten thousand acres of Propher wheat stands five feet high and is turning out an average of seventy-five bushels to the acre.

☞The Denton Journal furnishes this account of a remarkable man:

"A citizen of this county residing near Concord, in his seventy-fifth year, has continued to labor in his fields up to the present as though he was yet a young man. This year he has cultivated about 13 acres in corn and done it well, and has had no hired help. The horse power was performed by two horses, one 28 and the other 30 years old. The old gentleman has been a consistent member of the M. E. Church for 57 years, and believes his good Master, through His especial favors, gives him strength for this labor."

FEMALE SUFFRAGISTS TO THE FRONT.—At the recent Democratic State Convention at Nashville, Tenn, a request from Mrs. Napoleon Cromwell for permission to address the convention was granted, and she was escorted to the stand by a couple of bachelors. Mrs. Cromwell spoke at length in favor of female suffrage and the rights of her sex, and concluded by expressing the hope that the voice of the people would become the voice of God. The convention rewarded Mrs. Cromwell with a vote of thanks for her oratorical effort.

☞Ex-Gov. Warmoth of Louisiana, is reported to have said in regard to the sending of soldiers to that State: "We don't want any white troops in Louisiana. They affiliate with the people too soon, and we can't use them. We want the colored regiments to intimidate the niggers and prevent them from joining democratic organizations."

Hon. George W. Julian will stump the West for Tilden and Hendricks.

Marriages.

USILTON—USILTON.—In the M. E. Church at Plano, Illinois, on the 2nd instant, by the Rev. J. B. McGuffin, WASHINGTON R. USILTON to Miss MOLLIE USILTON—both natives of this county.

WILLIS—JONES.—July 26th, 1876, at the residence of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Henry Lavell, No. 119 Wharton St., Philadelphia, by Rev. Snyder B. Simes, JOHN E. WILLIS, of Crumpton, to Miss M. EMMA JONES of Kennedyville.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE

TO THE CITIZENS OF KENT AND QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTIES.

BRADLY JOHNSON, *alias* THOMPSON, has not at present, and never has had, any connection with my Bakery as he has falsely represented himself to have had. Mr. WM. BYRON is my only authorized agent.

W. HUDGINS.

Chestertown, Aug. 18, 1876—3t.

REGISTRATION NOTICE.

To the VOTERS of KENT COUNTY.

THE UNDERSIGN, REGISTERS OF VOTERS for Kent county, hereby give notice, that for the purpose of discharging the duties devolving upon them as such under the Act of the General Assembly passed January Session, 1876, chapter 249, they will sit for the CORRECTION of the lists of Registered Voters, on

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday,

The 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th days of September, from 9 o'clock, A. M. to 6 o'clock, P. M.

At the Following Named Places:

For the FIRST Election District:
JAMES P. MASON,
At GALENA.

For the SECOND Election District:
At KENNEDYVILLE.

For the THITD Election District:
AT A. L. VANNORT'S STORE.
AT HANESVILLE.

For the FOURTH Election District:
At E.T. WILLIS' Jewelry Store
IN CHESTERTOWN.

For the FIFTH Election District:
AT B. B. ADKINSON'S STORE,
AT EDESVILLE.

The attention of those interested is called to the following provisions of the Act of 1876:

The thirteenth section provides that no person shall be entitled to be or remain registered in any precinct or election district, unless he shall have been a resident of the State for one year, and of the City of Baltimore, or the county in which registration be claimed, for six months, next, preceding the next ensuing election, at which such registration would be evidence of the right of the person so registered to vote; and in case any county or city shall be so divided as to form portions of different electoral districts for the election of representatives in Congress, delegates or other officers, then to entitle a person to be or remain registered in any particular section or part of such county or city, he must have been a resident of that part or section of the electoral district in which he claims to be or is registered for six months next preceding the next election at which such registration would be evidence of the rigut of the person so registered to vote: and the residence necessary to entitle any person to be or remain so registered to vote, and the evidence necessary to entitle any person to be or remain so registered, shall be an actual *bona fide* residence within the precinct or district within which such person may claim to reside and to be registered, and such actual *bona fide* residences shall be established upon the oath or affirmation of competent evidence, to the satisfaction of the register to whom the application is made, and to the satisfaction of the judge or judges to whom any appeal is made, under the provisions of this Act; and the neglect or refusal of any person deeming himself aggrieved by the refusal of any officer of registration to register his name, or by the striking off of his name from the list of qualified voters, to appeal by petition from such action, as provided for in this act, shall be deemed and taken to be conclusive evidence that the said person was rightfully refused registration, or that the name of such person was rightfully stricken from the list of qualified voters of such precinct or election district.

The law further provides, that whilst discharging the duties imposed by the several sections of this act said officers of registration shall have and exercise the powers of a justice of the peace for the preservation of order around the place of registration, and may compel the presence of witnesses for the purpose of obtaining any information necessary to an intelligent discharge of the duties of their office; they shall have power to issue summonses, attachments and commitments, to any Sheriff or Constable, who shall serve such process as if issued by a Judge of a Court or a Justice of the Peace.

☞*Voters desiring to be transferred* from one district to another, or from one county to another can only be transferred on certificate from the officer of registration where last registered.

JAMES P. MASON,
Register of Voters for First District.
L. A. PENNINGTON,
Register of Voters for Second District.
THOS. H. KENNARD,
Register of Voters for Third District.
EDW. T. WILLIS,
Register of Voters for Fourth District.
SAM'L G. FISHER,
Register of Voters for Fifth District.

Aug. 18, 1876—3t.

SHOES! SHOES!! SHOES!!! A large stock, and at the LOWEST PRICES.
J. H. SIMPERS & BRO.

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

From the Sun of Wednesday.

Receipts to-day 10,000 bushels Southern Wheat; 3000 bushels Southern Corn, 82,000 bushels Western do., 4500 bushels Oats, and 200 bushels Rye. Stocks in Elevators 32,879 bushels Wheat, and 530,829 bushels Corn. The offerings of Wheat are small, and the market quiet and steady. Sales 800 bushels Western red on track at 1 08a$1 09; 1000 bushels common to fair Southern white at 90 cts. a$1 15: 3000 bushels prime do. red at 1 20a$1 22; 5000 bushels fair to good at 1 15a$1 18, and 1000 bushelf common to fair at 95 cents at $1 12. Southern Corn is dull, some lots were held over, not finding purchasers. The sales reported were 1500 bushels white at 55a56 cents, both in small lots. For Western the market was unsettled, with a good demand for immediate delivery, closing quiet and steady. The transactions include 3000 bushels steamer at 56a56½ cts. 800 bushels mixed spot at 56¾ cents; 66,000 bushels do. at 57 cents; 5000 bushels August at 57 cents; 5000 bushels last half August at 56¾ cents; 15,000 bushels September at 56½ cents, and 10,000 bushels last half September at 56¾ cents. Oats are steady for good samples, but inferior lots are neglected; sales of 1400 bushels prime mixed Western at 33 cents, and 700 bushels bright do. at 34 cents.

$65 PER QUARTER FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS,
BOARDING, SCHOOLING, BOOKS, &C

No extra charges whatever. Special attention and extra private instruction for backward pupils and young boys. 10 Instructors. English, Classical and Mathematical Courses. French and German spoken in language classes. Natural Sciences by Prof. C S. Gauntt, M. D. Book Keeping and Penmanship by Prof. W. P. Hammond, author of Potter & Hammond's Books. Two Lectures a week by Philadelphia Professors with the finest and fullest apparatus for experiment and illustration. Fine building with 55 rooms. Heated in all stories and lighted with gas. Hot and cold water baths and closets in each story—Gymnasium, &c. Ample grounds. Healthy location.

Circular contains a picture of building and full particulars with 100 references and letters from Bayard Taylor, Colonel Richard J. Hinton, Gov. John L. Routt, Judge George M. Vanhoesen, Ex-President Hill, Rev. Dr. A. P. Peabody, Rev. John Long, Samuel Martin, Ames J. Peasley, Dr. B. Lippincott, and others. School 12 miles by rail from 31st and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia. 14 daily trains. School Coach meets them regularly without charge. School only five minutes from Media station.

Address
SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE,
(Harvard University A. M.),
Media, Pa.

August 18, 1876—tf.

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.

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.

A GOOD PAIR OF CAVIN TRADES FOR ONE DOLLAR!

And all kinds of Hardware in proportion

Nov 19 J. K. ALDRIDGE,

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