...Transcript,
...TOWN, MD.
...orning, Aug. 25, 1876.
...y 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 DIFFERENCE BETWEEN DISRAELI'S ADMINISTRATION AND THAT OF GRANT.

*From the Journal of Commerce.*

An even has just occurred in England, attracting little notice and creating no surprise there, which, if it happened in this country, would be hailed as the dawn of a political 'millennium. Lord Henry Lennox has resigned the office of Commissioner of Public Works for no stronger reason than because Lord Chief Justice Coleridge indirectly censured (not by name) his connection as director with a speculative and ruinous scheme—the Light Railway Company, one of 'Baron Grant's bantlings. No Parliamentary committee had been appointed to investigate his relations to that alleged fraud, and none was talked of. Mr Disraeli had not requested him to resign. Had his conduct been made the subject of inquiry, it is likely that no intentional wrong, or anything more than a too common carelessness among directors, could have been proved against him. He had become connected with the company five years ago, long before his acceptance of high office from the Government at a time when many men of influential character and rank were lending their names too freely to speculations. It was the bad fashion of that day for directors of companies to accept free allotments of stock. Lord H. Lennox took one hundred of these "qualification shares," but, on the other hand, he bought and paid for three hundred. He withdrew from the concern so soon as he found out its real purpose. The chief point made against him was this—that he and his associates directors had persisted in going on with the work after a competent engineer had reported against it. With this fact before him, Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, in summing up the case of 'Twycross vs. Grant,' incidentally said that the conduct of the directors "required explanation." The admonition was slight and only implied; but to a man sensitive and self-respecting it sufficed. Lord H. Lennox not only explained the case to the country from his seat in the House, but he promptly resigned his honorable and important office in the Government in order that the Ministry might not be embarrassed by his presence. His statement was favorably received in the House, and was considered to acquit him of all blame, except that of receiving the "qualification shares" gratis.

Lord H. Lennox's fault amounts to nothing compared to the offences openly charged and sustained by evidence against members of Grant's Cabinet, if not against the President himself. These men, instead of making candid confessions, like Lord H. Lennox, seek by all means to keep the truth from coming out. They employ eminent lawyers to combat developments at every stage. They use the whole power of their offices to punish men who dare to tell the truth. They reward all those who assist in suppressing the facts. As for resigning, that is the one step that guilty officials under this Administration never take—with the solitary exception of Belknap, and he resigned only when "cornered," and solely in order to escape impeachment, as he fondly hoped. It is not the dishonest men who quite the Cabinet and other responsible places, but the honest ones who can no longer endure the shame of their false position under Grant. Lord H. Lennox resigned to avoid a possible scandal which might be visited on the Premier for retaining in office a man who had thus been admonished from the bench.—What Cabinet officer or head of a bureau in the United States would think of throwing up his place and pay for fear of wounding the sensibilities of the President, or bringing new distress on the Administration? Our public functionaries know too well that the President is totally indifferent to the reputation of his appointees as of his own. He only wants them to execute his policy and play into the hands of his friends. For the rest they can do what they please.

Could this painful contrast between the standard of public duty still prevalent in the government of England and in our own, in the one the exception or rare lapse, in the other the rule, be more forcibly illustrated? Our public functionaries know well that the President is totally indifferent to the reputation of his appointees as of his own. He only wants them to execute his policy and play into the hands of his friends. For the rest they can do what they please.

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### OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

New York, Aug. 21th.

It is a common saying that one swallow does not make a Summer, and the application of this is somewhat modified by another law, which tells us that a straw shows us which way the wind blows. We certainly have no reason to be doubtful about the direction of the wind at the present time, for numbers of straws are in the air, and every one is carried straight to Washington; while the number of swallows overhead is sufficiently great to certainly indicate the near approach of Summer.

In some respects this campaign is very peculiar; the Democrats have for years past been taunted by their opponents with their propensity for making blunders There never was much reason or truth in the charge, but now it is a fact that every thing that the Republicans do, works an injury to themselves, and a consequent benefit to their antagonists The venomous attacks of Senator Morton and Mr. Kasson upon Mr. Tilden, have produced nothing but disgust for the utterers of the libels, and an increase of good feeling towards the object of their attack. Gov. Tilden is certainly as well known as his accusers, and the falsity of every charge that is made against him, is so well understood as to make a refutation quite unnecessary.

Again with the letter of the order by Grant, to have the troops in readiness to protect all citizens in their right to vote every true Democrat must accord.

If it the spirit and evident purpose of the order with which decent men of both parties are disgusted, and its effect must prove favorable to the Democratic party for that reason. The reputable Republicans are fast leaving the ranks of a party whose leaders can advise or even tolerate so glaring an outrage upon the rights of their fellow-citizens as their manifesto, notwithstanding its cunning words, is known to be. "It is worse than a crime, it is a blunder," and as such is doing a legitimate work, which is such that no patriotic citizen can complain about it. It is drawing us nearer to the era of purity and prosperity for which we all are anxiously looking.

So also with Blaine's amendment to the school bill. It was never supposed that the Democrats would force its passage. Its adoption was the last thing desired by the Republicans, but they imagined that they could have the credit of its origination, and that its rejection would be laid at the door of the Democrats.—This is known; the matter is seen in its true light throughout the land. This may perhaps be viewed not so much as a Republican blunder, as a convincing proof that the Democrats will unite in the support of any measure that they think will be for the good of the country, without regard to the sources from which it springs.

### THE LATE MICHAEL C. KEER.

The Hon. Michael C. Keer, Speaker of the House of Representatives, died of consumption at Rockbridge, Alum Springs, Virginia, on Saturday last, at half-past eleven in the evening. He was in his fiftieth year. For some time past his demise has been expected. An invalid before, the exhausting labor of the position with which he was honored by the democratic majority of the House broke him down early in the session.—The distinction nevertheless was well deserved. The committees he appointed on important investigations, as well as those regular committees to whom were intrusted the introduction of measures of economy and reform, justified the wisdom of his choice. Among the first orders he issued was one that put an effectual check upon the operations of the corruptionists of the lobby, whilst it gave to others having just claims all reasonable opportunity for presenting and explaining them. He was staunch to his party friends and yet just to the opposition, seeking by no trick of ruling to gain a partisan advantage or avoid a responsibility. Ill as he often was while occupying the Speaker's chair, he displayed none of the irritability common to the malady under which he was then suffering, and whose fatal termination has just been announced. He was courteous to all. His personal integrity was without a stain, and on the only occasion when it was assailed, on a trumped-up charge, by the malice of political adversaries outside of Congress, his vindication was so complete that when the committee reported the evidence in the case the House, s by an unanimous vote, not only honorably acquitted him from even the shadow of an imputation on his good name, but directed that a testimonial to that effect should be drawn up and sent to him. In his last illness, as in his active life, the sweetness of his disposition was manifest. He bore his sufferings patiently, and if the fluctuations of a delusive disease sometimes buoyed him up with hopes of recovery that were never to be realized, when the knowledge came to him that his hours were numbered he received it calmly, talked cheerfully to those about him, sent loving messages to his friends, and died, with all his faculties about him. He was not a great man in the common acceptation of that term. He was, at once, something less and better. He did not fill the world's eye. There are few who do; fewer still who fill it worthily. But he was a man of sterling integrity, his life had been an blameless, and his convictions were so honestly entertained and so fearlessly avowed that in private, as in public life, he 'nobly' earned and merited the high esteem in which he was held by his friends, and the affection of those who were politically opposed to him.

☞ The Post Office New York was robbed yesterday of $57 registers on her counts at the rate of $20,000,000 a year.—Gov. Tilden has accepted this unexpected money rewarding economy, and has ordered extraordinary search, examinations over a thousand clerks to prove positive guilty parties.

### CONGRESSMEN WHO ARE NOT POPULAR WITH THE REPUBLICANS.

Hon. William R. Morrison, of Illinois, chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, who designed and recommended the system of investigations which has resulted in exposing Republican frauds, and secured retrenchment and administrative reform.

Hon. Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, who has cut down annual Government expenditures $30,000,000, and but for the Republican Senate would have secured a reduction of $65,000,000.

Hon. H. B. Banning, of Ohio, Chairman of the Committee of Military Affairs, who attacked and exposed the Indian Ring, and forced the consideration of army reorganization so as to increase efficiency and stop extravagance and peculation. As a rule Democratic Union soldiers are especially unpopular with the Republicans, who prefer sutlers and contractors.

Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, of New York, who wrote the report about the late lamented Minister to England, is a practical sort of a man, with a strong tendency for finding out the truth about rascals, and totally incapable of seeing how devotion to loyalty and Freedom's cause should forbid any narrow views about the pecuniary acquisitions of the loyal. Besides he is chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and supported Tilden all through, and what could be worse than *that?*

Hon. J. S. C. Blackburn, or Kentucky, is villified because of his great eloquence and ability and uncompromising devotion to duty and his scorn of shams: and because the Radicals can never bring themselves to believe in the restoration of the Union and the settlement of the issues of the war, and always abuse men like Blackburn, who prove that there is no more excuse for the existence of the party of hate and plunder.

Hon. John Hancock, of Texas, whom the Radicals hate because, remaining in Texas throughout the war, an uncompromising and outspoken Union man, and always a Democrat, he is a living contradiction of the falsity of their assertions of a natural alliance bepween Democracy and Rebellion; and the presence of himself and various other Southern Union Democrats, blunts the point of the standard sneer at the ex-Confederate House.

Hon. W. S. Holman, of Indiana, who has objected to jobs, and cut down swindling appropriations with a pertinacity which has made him absolutely detestable in the eyes of the Republican side of the House, and of the entire lobby.

We have given only a few of the names of the members hated with especial cordiality by the Radicals, but a review of the entire Democratic delegation will show fully the truth we have partially illustrated—that those most disliked by the Republicans are those who most prominently typify the Democratic and Anti-Radical principles of REUNION, RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM.

### THE NAVAL SCANDALS.

HOW THE MACHINE IS RUN.

The Committee on Naval Expenditures, of which Mr. Beebee, of N. Y., is chairman, reported that Naval Constructor Hanscom is incompetent, and unworthy of trust, and discloses a very nasty transaction by which a large sum of money was lost to the Treasury by Mr. Robeson's order. It was for joining in a similar report, as a member of Mr. Whitthrone's Committee, that Mr. Burleigh was proscribed and persecuted. He knew enough of shipping in general, and the Kittery Navy Yard in particular, to be unable to join honestly in whitewashing Robeson—so down he goes on the black list, and the full force of the machine is turned against him. That black list is getting very large, and threatens soon to embrace about all the independent, honest men of prominence in the Republican party. By the way, if Hayes is not the Grant machine candidate, how is it that opposition to an Administration steal always throws the person out of this canvass? Why should honest and capable men like Burleigh be thrown overboard because they won't defend rascals in office now? The people of Maine have had a fair share of Administrative persecution, and if they become convinced that Hayes means simply GRANT THE SECOND, they will be likely to express their opinions pretty loudly in September. In his own State Blaine is idolized by his party, and it is pretty well understood how the machine beat him. Of all the candidates he alone had no workers under Government pay, no campaign fund from the Treasury, but made a straight and manly fight on his own popularity and resources against a combination of treachery and official corruption rarely equaled. Will the Republicans of Maine approve the slaughter of Blaine and Burleigh, or make their protest at the polls next month?

☞ Sixty years ago occurred "the year without a summer." Frost occurred in every month of the year 1816. Ice formed half an inch thick in May; snow fell to the depth of ten inches in Vermont, seven in Maine, three in the interior of New York, and also in Massachusetts in June; ice was formed of the thickness of common window glass throughout New England, New York and some parts of Pennsylvania on the 4th of July; Indian corn was so frozen that the greater part was cut down and dried for fodder in August, and farmers supplied themselves from the corn purchased in 1815 for the seed of the spring of 1817.

☞ There are 200 schools in the German [illegible]

### OPINIONS WORTH READING.

EXTRACT FROM A PRIVATE LETTER OF THE HON. GIDEON WELLES TO MONTGOMERY BLAIR.

*Hartford, Aug. 8, 1876.*

I have read Tilden's letter with great satisfaction. It is the product of an able mind—a statesman and a politician, who will give us an energetic and capable administration. The paper carried us back to better days and times, when we had statesmen for Chief Magistrates who were capable of defining a policy and shaping a course of public administration. I regret that Tilden's and Hayes's letters could not have appeared simultaneously, so that the public could have read and studied them together. The tame platitudes of one, and the profound and intelligent thought and utterances of the other, are in strong contrast.

The letter of Hendricks is better than I apprehended. But it is the head of the ticket which always gives it character. The Vice-President or Lieutenant-Governor is little thought of, and is often supposed to have views different in some respect from his chief. It was very cunning on the part of the Radicals to try to create a difference of opinion between the two candidates, or to make the public believe there was a conflict.

It seems to me there can be little doubt of Tilden's election.

As things are, Grant will be a violent partisan in the present contest. The whole weight of the Administration, with all its corrupt appliances, will be used to elect Hayes. Morton, Boutwell, and factious men of that class are striving, with Grant's assistance, to revive sectional hatred. Gen'l. Dix, with more military zeal than he displayed during the war, is appealing to the "Boys in Blue" to organise for Hayes; and the worst elements of faction will be busy to defeat Tilden.

What a monstrous suggestion is that of Boutwell, a Senator from Massachusetts, to remand Mississippi back to a territorial condition! What are the ideas of such a man of the structure of our Government?

But I truse we shall be able to overrun Boutwell, the devil, and all their works.

### PUBLIC OPINION.

We have found the one paper low enough and mean enough to applaud Grant for his bayonet order. Hear the truly good Deacon Smith's Cincinnati Gazette: "For thus promptly responding to the demands of the Democratic House, the country will applaud President Grant." The "response" to the "demands" will not mislead anybody.

A certificate of good character from the Atlanta *Constitutionalist:* "In leaving as two main results of its efforts a large and most opportune reduction of the public expenses, and a statute book free from violent and revolutionary legislation, the Democratic majority in the House merits well of the people of the United States."

The New York *Tribune*, which supports a third term for Grant under Hayes, says: "Any Republican President who tolerates the abuses which have made Grantism odious would affront the conscientious convictions and resist the wishes of the great body of his supporters."

The Cincinnati *Commercial* is right when it says: "In the event of Democratic restoration there are two things the statesmen of the South will not care to plot for—the disruption of the Union or the re-enslavement of the negro."

The Harrisburg *Patriot* is right again: "If any proof were lacking to establish the fact that the election of Hayes means a third term of Grant this infamous Presidential pronunciamento would settle the case."

The Washington *Capital* thinks "the people of the North and West will be horrified by the bold announcement of forcing Republican victories in the South by means of Federal bayonets."

### THE BAYONET AND THE SENATE.

Among the many reasons why the Republicans intend to use the bayonet in the Southern elections is their determination to resort to the most desperate expedients to preserve their majority in the Senate. There are ten seats to be filled in eight States, where, on some manufactured and lying pretexts, troops may be used. The States to which we refer are Arkansas, Louisiana, South Carolina, and Texas, the four present Senators being Republicans, and there being one vacancy in Louisiana; and Georgia, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia, the four Senators being Democrats, and there being one vacancy in West Virginia.

Even with Tilden in the White House, if the Republicans can contrive to hold a majority in the Senate, they will be able to throw many obstacles in the way of his reform policy, and especially while Congress is in session. The Republicans do not hope to control the next Senate unless they can secure five or six of the seats in the eight States we have named; and they would be sure to lose them all if the elections therein in November were taken as peaceable, orderly, and free as the recent election in Alabama. Now, does anybody imagine that, with these great interests at stake, the party that has lived for eight years through corruption, fraud, and violence, is going to let the Senate slip out of its hands without using all the force it can command to retain its grasp upon it?

Very well! Where shall the issue in an early and an utterly defiant. Let it be tried, not in eight States only, but in [illegible] before all the people.—*New York Sun.*

### A COUPLE THAT THE FASHIONABLE HOTELS CANNOT ACCOMMODATE.

*From the Baltimore Bulletin, Aug. 8.*

There is on exhibition in a store on State street, in this city, perhaps the most remarkable couple in the world—a man and woman who are giants in stature. They are Mr. and Mrs. M. V. Bates, whose home is now in Seville, Medina county, Ohio. They are each 7 feet 11½ inches in height, the husband weighing 478 pounds, while the wife weighs 413 pounds. The common-sized visitor, when placed between them, feels very much as Gulliver must have felt when he fell among the giants.

Mr., or Capt. Bates, as he is called, is a finely-proportioned man, of ruddy, healthy-looking complexion, straight and military looking in his regimentals. His immense stature is not so noticeable as that of his wife, who seems almost awkward somehow on account of her length, she being actually taller for a woman than he is for a man. They are evidently people who, if not so wonderfully tall, would be considered commonplace.

They are intelligent, however, and the lady especially feels the awkwardness of her position as the object of the curiosity and open-mouthed wonder of the multitude. In an interesting conversation with our reporter, she showed openly her dislike of the life she is leading, and her longing to return to her home in Ohio. Their home, by the way, was one built and furnished especially for them. The ceilings are 12½ feet high, and no doorway is less than 8½ feet high. Of course they find the hotel accommodations unsuitable to them wherever they go, as the doorways are so low and the beds so short.

One of the strangest facts about their history is that they were the children of common people. Mrs. Bates's father was only five feet four inches in height, while her mother was only a common-sized woman. Her brothers and sisters are of no remarkable height. Capt. Bates's father was six feet two inches in height—a tall man, but a dwarf, compared with his son. Bates is now twenty-nine years of age.—He is a native of Letcher county, Ky. His wife is a Nova Scotian, twenty-seven years of age. They were married in London, England, while travelling in that country on exhibition.

### THE TRUE SPIRIT.

Some of our Republican brethren do not approve of the remark of Governor Tilden, that when elected he will enter upon the duties of his position, "not as a holiday recreation, but very much in that spirit of consecration in which the soldier enters battle." To our mind this feeling of the importance of the work before him, of the enormity of the task which it is for him to accomplish, is one of the surest auguries of the success with which we feel confident that his efforts are destined to be crowned. It displays a just appreciation of the obstacles that will be thrown in his way, of the dangers with which his path will be beset, of the amount of persistent energy that it will be necessary to expend in the prosecution of his work. The great mass of corruption which is now rolling over the country has, in its movement, acquired such momentum that to stay its progress will require the expense of greater force than most men possess. In addition to this impetus, depending upon its own inertia, every man whom the new President will find in office will have an interest in impeding his endeavors and pushing on the hideous heap. Tilden has, however, shown his eminent ability to do just such work as will be necessary for its destruction, and we have no doubt about his success in whatever of the kind he undertakes. It cannot be done, however, by junketing about the country, and engaging in a series of varied pleasures and immoral revelries, like Grant, who views his position as a personal gift for past services, and a thing intended only to yield him as much sensuous gratification as possible. It will be hard work to uproot Grantism. Hayes could never accomplish it. He has neither the necessary strength of will, nor capacity for the work. Tilden has; but he knows that to the strongest man it will be a most arduous undertaking, and he will enter upon it in a proper and becoming spirit.

☞ The evidence is overwhelming that the recent election in Alabama, which resulted in such a great victory for the Democrats, was one of the most quiet and orderly ever known in that State, where until recently, under the rule of Grantism, the most infamous fraud and intimidation have been used in order to carry elections for the Republican party. In 1872, when the vote of Alabama was wanted to help in reelecting Grant, men were arrested all over the State upon false charges, some of them being carried hundreds of miles from their homes, and afterward released without even the pretence of an examination. The State swarmed with United States Deputy Marshals, paid by the Government, to threaten, prosecute, and harass peaceable citizens of prominence who opposed Grant's corrupt Administration, in order to strike terror into the minds of the masses of the same political faith and frighten them away from the polls. The worst acts of Louis Napoleon never exceeded in despotic disregard of the rights of the citizen those perpetrated in Alabama in the campaign of 1872 by the representatives of Grant in that State. And now, in opposition to the testimony of decent men of his own party, the carpet-bagger Spencer, who smashed into a seat in the United States Senate to which he never was elected, has the effrontery to talk about that case of fraud and intimidation by the Democrats. Fortunately the time of meeting of the next national Legislature is growing short.

### BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

*From the Sun of Wednesday.*

WHEAT.—Receipts to-day 26,000 bushels Southern wheat; 1200 bushels Western do.; 2,500 bushels Southern Corn; 44,000 bushels Western do., 5000 bushels Oats, and 700 bushels Rye. Stocks in Elevators 75,440 bushels Wheat, and 381,300 bushels Corn. There is a brisk demand for Southern wheat, principally from shippers, and the market is steady, though choice grades do not command the usual relative difference in price. Sales were 1200 bushels prime to choice white at $1 20 a$1 25; 10,000 bushels prime red at 20a $1 23; 9000 bushels good do. at 1 16a1 18, and 6,000 bushels common to fair at 1a $1 15; also, 400 bushels Western red at $1, and 800 bushels at $1 15 on track.

CORN.—Southern Corn is in light supply, and is quiet and steady. Sales of 1000 bushels prime white at 56 cents, and 500 bushels good do. at 54a55 cents. For Western the market was unsettled and feverish, with a limited demand and little disposition to buy manifested. The transactions were confined to 400 bushels steamer at 55½ cts; 10,000 bushels mixed spot at 58½ cts.; 2400 bushels do. at 58½ cts.; 15,000 bushels August at 57½ cents, and 5000 bushels September at 56½ cents. In the afternoon 10,000 bushels mixed spot sold at 58½ cents, in Baltimore and Ohio Elevator, and September was offered at 56½ cents, market closing quiet.

OATS.—Oats are dull and steady, with sales of 2,000 bushels Southern at 30a35 cents, and 1400 bushels bright Western at 35 cents.

RYE.—Rye is quiet, with fair offerings; sales 350 bushels inferior to fair at 48a54 cts., and 400 bushels good to prime at 56 a57 cents per bushel.

*New Advertisements.*

## A FARM FOR SALE,
CONTAINING 97 ACRES,

IN Morgan's Creek Neck, about three miles from Chestertown.

For terms apply to the EDITOR OF THE TRANSCRIPT.

Aug. 25, 1876—4t.

## THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

OF THE COUNTY WILL OPEN on *MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4th.*

THE TEACHERS' COUNTY ASSOCIATION will be held in Chestertown on *the following Saturday.*

E. F. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

Aug. 25, 1876.

## St. Paul's Festival.

THE ANNUAL FUSTIVAL of St. Paul's Church will be held on the Church Green, on

*WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30th.*

Oysters, Fish, Crabs, and other delicacies of the season, will be found in abundance, and gotten up in the well known culinary style for which the Ladies of the Parish have so long been justly celebrated.

Ice Cream, Cake, &c., served at all hours of the day and evening.

SUPPER at 5½ o'clock, P. M.

Proceeds for the benefit of the Church. The public are cordially invited to attend.

☞ Should the weather prove foul, the Festival will take place the following day. Aug. 25, 1876.

## THE KENT COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

WILL HOLD ITS

## 6th Annual Fair

AT ITS GROUNDS

AT WORTON STATION,

## September 26th, 27th & 28th, 1876.

PROPOSALS will be received by Mr. JAMES BRICE, *Chestertown*, for the

EATING STAND,

ICE CREAM AND CONFECTIONARY STAND,

SODA FOUNTAIN,

TOBACCO AND CIGAR STAND,

MUSIC,

HORSE POUND, and other Privileges.

## PROGRAMME.

### TRIALS OF SPEED.

*FIRST DAY—TUESDAY.*

First Trial - - Premium $50.00

For 3 years old, mile heats; $30.00 to first, $15.00 to second, $5.00 to third.

Second Trial - - - Premium $150.00

For horses that never beat 3 minutes. 3 in 5. $90.00 to first, $45.00 to second, $15.00 to third.

*SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY.*

First Trial - - - - Premium $80.00

For four years old; mile heats; $50.00 to first, $15.00 to second, $5.00 to third.

Second Trial - - - Premium $150.00

For horses that never beat 2:45. 3 in 5. $90.00 to first, $45.00 to second, $15.00 to third.

*THIRD DAY—THURSDAY.*

First Trial - - - - Premium $100.00

For horses that never beat 3:00. 3 in 5. $60.00 to first, $30.00 to second, $10.00 to third.

Second Trial - - - Premium $200.00

For horses that never beat 2:34. Best three in five. $120.00 to first, $60.00 to second, $20.00 to third.

Open to the world. Five or more horses to enter, three to start.

Entries to close September 16.

Entrance fee ten per cent. of Premium to be paid promptly at time of entries, the other before starting.

All Entries must be sealed—marked "ENTRIES,"—and addressed to

*Mr. JAMES BRICE, Chestertown.*

☞ For Premium Lists or further particulars, address the Secretary of the Executive Committee.

S. VANNORT,
*Secretary Ex. Com. Kent Co., Md.*

Aug. 25, 1876—3w

*New Advertisements.*

## FAIR & FESTIVAL

FOR BENEFIT OF

## The Catholic Church

OF CHESTERTOWN,

## Tuesday and Wednesday, the 5th and 6th of September; also, Saturday, the 9th

DINNER AND SUPPER EVERY DAY.

All the delicacies of the season, including Oysters, Soft Crabs, Fish of many kinds, Poultry, Confectionery, Ice Cream, Water Ices, &c., &c.

THE TABLES will be attended by some of the best Caterers in Kent and Queen Anne's counties; and we confidently assert that the tastes of the most fastidious will be satisfied.

FANCY ARTICLES, of many and varied kinds.

As our Protestant friends have shown such sympathy and encouragement in the past, we cordialy invite them to attend our Festival.

DINNER - - - - - - - 75 CENTS.
SUPPER - - - - - - - 50 CENTS.

*ADMISSION FREE.*

Aug. 25, 1876—2w

## Sheep! Sheep!!

PERSONS wishing to take Sheep to raise on shares, can be supplied by applying to

S. VANNORT,
*Near Hanesville.*

Aug. 25, 1876—tf.

## Tin Cans! Tin Cans!

TIN FRUIT CANS!
Only .75 Cents per Dozen,
ENAMELED PRESERVING KETTLES
AND SEALING WAX.

For sale by J. K. ALDRIDGE,

Aug. 25, 1876.

## $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.

## 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—3m. [$65.00]

## 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 Delivery as he has falsely represented himself to have had. Mr. Wm. Brogan is my only authorized agent.

W. HUDGINS.

Chestertown, Aug. 18, 1876—3t.

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