The Transcript,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Friday Morning, Aug. 25, 1876

Only One Dollar a Year, in advance.

NATIONAL

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.



FOR PRESIDENT,

Samuel J. Tilden,

OF NEW YORK,

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

Thos. A. Hendricks,

OF INDIANA.

THE TWO PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

What the presidential campaign will be when all the stump speakers get to work, and all the party presses fall to scrutinizing character, we shall know before long. Mr. Hewett must not expect that his bold and eloquent vindication of Mr. Tilden in the House of Representatives from the aspersions of Mr. Kasson will prevent the revival of similar charges against his friend, or the invention of others. Nor can Judge Stanley Matthews, who has known Mr. Hayes ever since they were schoolboys together, and bears testimony to his studious habits, his love of truth, his intellectual ability and personal integrity, hope that the friend whom he praises so highly, and whom he deems the fittest man to occupy the presidential chair, will escape the shafts of calumny. When Mr. Tilden and Mr. Hayes were set up by their respective parties for the highest honor in the gift of the people they must have known they would be subjected to any amount of mud-throwing. If they were "chaste as ice and pure as snow" they could not escape the customary ordeal. Mr. Tilden has already learned that he is "a railroad wrecker;" that the wealth he has acquired has been "wrung from widows and orphans;" that he was "the political associate of Tweed,' and may be presumed to have loved him almost like a brother, and that he is "a sham reformer," and a hard, cold, selfish old bachelor, with "nothing magnetic about him." All this he has been told already, and worse remains behind. It is not impossible he will discover before the campaign is over that he was in league with the New York canal ring; that he assisted Tweed in his robberies and shared in "the swag;" that he keeps a faro bank in partnership with John Morrissey, and that instead of being pure in morals and honest in his dealings, he has led from his boyhood up a vicious and disreputable life.

Mr. Hayes is confessedly less known, but this very fact leaves to the imagination of the political partisan freer scope. To suppose that any boy could pass through school without stealing apples, or cheating at marbles, or rifling the desks of his companions is an absurdity—Judge Mathews to the contrary notwithstanding. When he makes out young Hayes to have been a quiet, studious boy, he little knew how deceitful the human heart is, and how beautifully the cloak of goodness can cover a vast amount of depravity. That his uncle was deeply attached to him and left him, by will, rich in this world's goods, only proves that young Hayes was practiced in deceit, and that his uncle, who was a grocer and general dealer, never imagined it possible he would purloin pennies from the till, drink whiskey like a Kentuckian and make night hideous with his howling. Yet who does not know that all these things may be laid to the charge of Mr. Hayes in a heated campaign, and quite as truthfully as the accusations brought against Mr. Tilden by Mr. Kasson in the House, and by quite a number of the least reputable republican newspapers outside of it. Nevertheless if an honest opinion of both these gentlemen were given it would be that their personal integrity is without stain, that they have no shining vices of any kind, and that either of them, so far as he is individually concerned, would make a good President.

If we were to proceed further, and enter upon an examination of other traits of character belonging to each, and of his ability to undertake the conduct of affairs we should say that whilst the temper of Mr. Tilden is aggressive, that of Mr. Hayes, so far as yet anything has been learned of it, is passive; that Mr. Tilden as Governor of New York has proved himself to be a practical reformer, and that of the abuses which existed in [illegible] regard to persons and [illegible] and that Mr. Governor of Ohio, [illegible] abuses to [illegible] of them,—[illegible] Truly she was bowed in sorrow; [illegible] the nation, moved as by a [illegible] patriotism [illegible] by wisdom, repaired the ravages [illegible] negotiated a loan [illegible] with which she [illegible] that would [illegible] and enriched [illegible]

CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

From our Special Correspondent,

PHILADA., Aug. 28, 1876.

Mr. Editor:—While strolling through the French department in the Main Building of the Centennial Exposition it is almost impossible for one to induce himself to believe that France only a few years ago emerged from one of the most devastating and desolating conflicts on record. A war in which, in one campaign, the proudest nation in Europe was brought in humble submission to sue for peace at the feet of a hitherto supposed inferior foe, and so utterly prostrated that she had not the power to support or even insist upon any demand for modifications to the harsh terms proposed by the autocratic Bismarck. The Franco-Prussian war was brought on by the arrogance and personal policies of Napeleon III, coupled with the overweening vanity and confidence of the French people in their military prowess as a nation, which confidence, unfortunately, was founded only upon the fame of departed legions whose places had been supplied by "armies on paper," and whose Marshals had long since sheathed their swords, answered the call of the long roll, and passed their names down to history surrounded with a halo of valorous deeds. The French built their hopes and anticipation upon the insecure foundation of the glories of the past, and blindly rushed into a contest which resulted so disastrously and concluded so suddenly, that it has not its parallel in history. And yet that memorable struggle is no criterion as to the relative strength of the respective nations. It is no proof as to the weakness of France but only as to the strength of Germany. The former never can be weaker, the latter never can be as strong relatively.

We all remember the vain prophecies of Napoleon predicting the early surrender of Berlin, the idle boast that one Frenchman was equal to three Germans, as well as the Prince Imperial's "first baptism of fire," followed by the fall of Sedan. Metz and Strasburg in rapid succession, while the invincible Saxons under the masterly management of Von Moltke, the greatest strategist of modern times, with perhaps but one exception, marched irresistably and almost uninterruptedly across the fair fields of France, encircled the gay capital, and commenced that memorable siege which continued until the inhabitants, reduced by starvation and weakened by internal dissenzions, opened the gates of Paris to admit the triumphal entry of the conquering Germans. In the articles of peace France agreed to relinquish her hold upon two of her richest provinces, Alsace and Lorraine; to pay a war indemnity of $1,000,000,000, and to suffer the indignity of having the German troops occupy her territory until the entire debt, principal and interest, was liquidated. To add to her accumulated troubles, the "Red" Republicans or Socialists suddenly arose, fraternized with the Federal guards, seized Paris, expelled the provisional government, inaugurated a "Reign of Terror," and for 70 days reenacted the horrible scenes of the First Revolution, repeating in every detail that sad drama of blood. Anarchy held full sway in the finest city on the continent; the lowest passions of the most depraved men were allowed full scope for action; the torch of the incendiary, and the dagger of the assassin found ample employment. Sans Culottism was jubilant and dominant. Socialism, that vile system which enervates energy and only serves as a premium upon indolence, was established and vehemently advocated; religion, morality and civil order, were submerged in the general confusion, and the churches desecrated by a sacreligious transformation into club rooms where, night after night, gathered the rabble, to smoke, sing ribald songs, and listen to the violent harangues of demagogues and scoffers. Thousands of lives were lost in defeating the Revolutionists and putting an end to the orderless and immoral regime of the Commune. But now France, Phœnix-like rose from her ashes, and presented the sublimest spectacle the world has ever witnessed and which will forever redound to her credit and honor. She had been taught a lesson in war, and was now determined to teach a lesson in peace to all the nations of the earth. The Empire had dropped out of existence immediately after the fall of Sedan, and for the first time in the history of France a radical political change in the government had been effected without bloodshed. The golden opportunity of the Republic had now arrived. Defeated as she was, her fertile fields harrowed by the iron hoof of war; the fair lilies of France, besprinkled with the blood of her best sons, wasted with the tears of her fairest daughters and trailed in the dust by her insolent foe, her people sitting in sackcloth and ashes and lamenting over the loss of her provinces and the destruction of her finest cities, her pride resting under the shadow of defeat and disease stalking through the decimated ranks of her citizens. Truly she was bowed in sorrow; [illegible] the nation, moved as by a [illegible] patriotism [illegible] by wisdom, repaired the ravages [illegible] negotiated a loan [illegible] with which she [illegible] that would [illegible] and enriched [illegible]

The space occupied by France and her colonies in the main building is 43,314 square feet, and the exhibits are of the first order in every respect. The acting President of the Commission, M. Roulleaux DuGage, is in every way qualified for the position he holds, and deserves praise for the efficient manner in which he has conducted the arrangement of his department throughout.

The correct taste of the French is proverbial, and the appearance of the whole section is indicative of that refinement which marks them as a people. The general arrangement of the entire display is very artistic. The cases containing the exhibits are all of the same height and without exception are black trimmed with gold. There are no gaudy colors to dazzle; everything is plain, but rich, and so arranged that the glitter of the surroundings shall not attract the attention from the goods on exhibition; the object is to give a pleasing appearance to the whole. The predominant feature is grand simplicity. The French undoubtedly are naturally the most æsthetic people on the earth, and possess the happy faculty of making a practical use of this quality: it is noticable even in minor matters, as to the lettering of their signs, the printing of their business cards, &c.

As workers in bronze they cannot be excelled, and the specimens on exhibition in this line are many and excellent; the display is exceptionally fine. The bronzes in the Italian section are almost commonplace in comparison, which fact has surprised me considerably; the land of Ghiberti and Cellini ought at least to make an effort to maintain its reputation in this branch of art, but it evidently has given but little attention to the matter, if we are to judge from the paltry show it makes. In the Russian court, however, are several small figures and groups which will favorably compare with some in the French department; one especially, representing a wounded Cossack wiping the blood from his sword on his horse's mane, is worthy of close study and is really worth a prize.

The Chinese and Japanese have a world wide reputation as artists in this particular metal, but their subjects are such frightful monstrosities, they come "in such questionable shapes," that the only redeeming feature is the exquisite workmanship which characterizes their specimens. Some are inlaid with gold, pearl, ivory, tortoise shell, and bone; others are lacquered, burnished, and chased or embossed so exquisitely that it seems as if a lifetime must have been spent in the labor upon a single piece; but, after all, what does it amount to? The figure may represent some misshapen creature that never could have had an existence, or an old man with bulging eyes, an ill-proportioned body, long arms and short legs, a mere deformity, and prized only as a curiosity, not as a pleasing work of art. In many instances they resemble the idols of Hindoostan or Puget sound, and always are far removed from that beauty which denotes the classic subjects of European artists. One class deforms nature and the other gives it in perfection. Of course it is understood that I am speaking only of figures, not of vases, urns, and work of that sort in bronze: in this department the Chinese are truly artistic. The manufacture of bronze is very ancient, and was brought to a state of perfection centuries before the Christian era. The Egyptians, Grecians and Romans, have left specimens of their skill in bronze moulding which modern artists have studied and connoisseurs admired. Originally the metal, on account of its hardness, was used for weapons, but in the course of time was superseded by steel; at present it is used only for statues and medals, and for these purposes is preeminently fitted, as it has the quality of flowing freely when melted and of expanding while solidifying, consequently the molten metal will enter every part of the mould and define the smallest features exactly.

L. Marchand has among his exhibits several chef d'œuvres in bronze which attract general attention; one in particular, a circular divan, made of bronze, marble and satin, with chandelier on top, is so charming that the Empress of Brazil said that she had not a room in her royal palace fine enough for its reception. It can be bought for $10,000. The artist who conceived the design was decorated with the cross of the Legion d'Honneur. Through the kindness of the attendant who has charge of the Pavilion of Messrs. Susse Brothers, of Paris, I was taken through their section, and had explained the process of casting figures in this beautiful metal, which seems to be exclusively and essentially adapted for art. He called my attention, first, to a bust of Voltaire, valued at $300. The features of the old French philosopher are strongly marked and the expression of the eye is life-like; his thin slice of a mouth, high forehead, and prominent cheek bones, give us just the face that history describes the old scoffer as bearing. This bust has the natural color of bronze as it comes from the mould. The dark brown, green, and black bronzes we see, are all colored with a preparation. A group representing the rape of the Sabine women, Hercules, who now gives in marriage to Eros, [illegible] Gar-

ing their sorrow at being torn from France. Alsace wears a crown of the broken turrets of the fortress of Strasburg. While we were examining these, my polite attendant, who fought in the late French war, took this opportunity to inform me that his countrymen merely consider these provinces as loaned to Germany, and that it is only a question of time as to when they will be demanded and wrested from their present masters, if the latter show any hesitancy as to their immediate surrender. Time will show. Three figures, Sappho, Phryne and Atalanta, by Prædier, are worthy of special notice. Jules Moigniez, whose grand specialty is animals, has several specimens on exhibition. Really the most remarkable work of the collection is a large antique bust of Washington, cast expressly for the Centennial. It weighs 1,000 pounds, and is valued at $2,000.00. It was cast in one whole piece, and required the utmost skill in its manufacture. All bronze figures, with the exception of small busts, are not moulded in one piece, but in parts; these parts are afterwards fitted or joined, and the fractures polished so nicely that it is impossible to discover where they meet.

Among the exhibits of another Parisian firm is a single specimen of what is called illuminated bronze, samples of which in this country are extremely rare. The subject of this particular piece is the gaunt angular figure of Mephistiopheles, his long thin legs, not much stouter than the sword that dangles at his side, are clad in purple tights, his feet are encased in scarlet slippers, while a bright scullcap, ornamented with a long black feather, sits lightly on his head; a scarlet cloak is drawn closely around his bony form, which makes him appear as if he were cold, the sudden change from the nether to the upper world being too severe for his constitution. His sinister countenance, the keen expression of his eye, and the sneering smile, only made more devilish by his imperial moustache, are true to life; he seems to be sneaking noiselessly with his cat-like tread, in quest of opportunities. The artist's conception of the character is very fine, and the pose of the figure wonderfully natural. The colors, which are exceedingly brilliant, are burnt into the bronze, in the same way as painted designs are into porcelain. It is a curiosity as well as a work of art, and I should advise all visitors to the Exposition to examine it carefully. Leaving the section of the department devoted to the "Bronzes d'Art," we enter the Pottery space, which shall be the subject of my next letter.

F. W. C.

☞ The speech of Mr. Wheeler, the republican nominee for Vice-President, made at St. Albans, Vt., is rather surprising in its tone and character to both friends and foes. He slobbered fawningly all over Plymouth Rock, which might be excusable in a mere politician in the locality where he spoke, but the revictment of the South which he indulged, declaring that the North must regard the South with the same feeling that it did ten years ago, was not excusable, and was quite in contrast with the temperate and conservative spirit that he showed formerly towards that section, and by which the adoption of his compromise in regard to Louisiana was brought about. The Philadelphia Telegraph, an independent sort of republican journal, says of the Wheeler speech that it was an appeal to the passions engendered by the civil war, while it left untouched the vital issues of reform and retrenchment upon which the present campaign is really being fought, and upon which it will certainly be decided. Mr. Wheeler waved the bloody shirt before his St. Albans audience with all the vigor he was capable of, but his performance fell so far short of those in which Senator Morton and some other prominent politicians are in the habit of indulging, that it can only be accounted as a weak imitation. In fine, the speech was offensive in substance and platitudinous in manner, and was utterly unworthy of a man of Mr. Wheeler's reputation and standing, and was particularly unworty of the candidate of a great party for the second office under the government and of a posible President of the United States.

ECONOMY IN GOVERNMENT

An Eastern paper kindly reminds the people that the popular branch of Congress, which is democratic by an overwhelming majority, and gave much attention to retrenchment and reform, somehow forgot to cut down the pay of members of Congress. This is hardly correct. The House made its hottest fight with the Senate on cutting down the salaries of Senators and members of the House from $5,000 to $4,5 0 each, and the salary of the President from $50,000 to $25,000. The republican Senate would not consent on any terms. Ten per centem reduction on members' pay was what the committee on appropriations and the House asked, but they were overruled, as they were in ten millions of other proposed reductions.

ANOTHER FACT AND MORE FIGURES.—The New York Tribune quoting from the report of the United States Treasury, made up from books kept by the Boutwell process, comes to the conclusion that "Republican extravagance and misgovernment have cost the people somewhat less than 40 cents per capita—about $17,000,000 yearly." If the Democratic government under Samuel J. Tilden puts a stop to this extravagance

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28th.

POLITICS,

The Republican nomination for Governor will undoubtedly have a great effect upon the Presidential vote. There were still many who had been in the habit of voting the Republican ticket, waiting and looking to Saratoga, to see the nature of the work that would be there performed, before they could come to any decision as to what they would do at the next election. The nomination of E. D. Morgan has convinced even the hardest to be convinced, that there is to be no separation of the Hayes managers from the Grant conclave. It is all very well to talk of Morgan as the war Governor; this means nothing now. Grant himself was the old war general, yet not even his most fawning servitor dared put him in nomination for re-election.

Ex-Governor Morgan is rich, and when he is after an office he affords us a very good exemplification of the old adage, "The fool and his money are easily parted." But his money is the only thing that he possesses which is worth anything, and although some of the needy ones, who rally under his banner, will see that a considerable portion of his wealth is transferred to their keeping, his riches cannot make him Governor of New York, the successor of Samuel J. Tilden. While we are striving to cast out Grantism at Washington, we do not mean to implant it at Albany.

This local ticket which the Republicans have made, has a national significance, inasmuch as it renders still more certain the election of Tilden and Hendricks. The people who looked to see a respectable nomination at Saratoga, are disgusted with the fact that the more respectable portion of the party are not to have any show whatever. Accordingly they are coming over to the aid of him who they know will not allow their true interests to suffer, while he has the power to control them.

It cannot be too often reiterated that REFORM is the issue. Each party is alike in its demand. Each is determined that the next Administration shall be a Reform Administration. Reform, therefore, it will surely be. Either the rascalities of official conduct will be reformed out of the public service, and Grant and his infamous companions reformed out of their opportunities for evil, or the people will be reformed out of every vestige of right and freedom which they possess.—Whichever of the candidates is placed at the head of the Government, we shall have reform. The only question is what kind of reform do we prefer?

Hayes is certainly unfortunate in his friends. Every kind of blunder seems to come natural to those who are conducting his canvass. And by these blunders we are made aware that they will not stick at any time to effect their purpose. But to be effectual these things should be kept secret. Geese like Kilpatrick should not be allowed the opportunity to cry aloud for bloody shirt and plenty of money.—Such methods loose effect by public proclamation. It is *men* who are going to decide this election, and Hayes and Kilpatrick should remember that men cannot be frightened by the sight of a bloody shirt: it is *honest* men, men determined to rescue their land from oppression and ruin, that are going to choose a President in November, and Hayes and Kilpatrick must be aware that such men cannot be bought.

The voice of the people is alserdy heard through the length and breadth of the land. At the Democratic headquarters letters literally pour in every day, showing that public sentiment is healthy and the people firm. They have tried the Grant system long enough and are determined to have no more of it. They see that the Hayes canvass is conducted entirely in the interest of continuing this system, and they are determined that it shall not be. They perceive in Tilden a man who has always shown himself the implacable foe of all such transactions as have been conducted by Grant and his followers; one who has proved himself the friend and benefactor of the people of his State; the honest and punctilious performer of every promise that he has made; and from all quarters they rally to his support, in sure and certain confidence that, with the free exercise of their national and constitutional rights, they will succeed in electing him their next President.

DISCOVERY OF THE SOURCE OF THE NILE.

The president of the Royal Geographical Society, Sir Henry Rawlinson, has received from Gen. Stone a letter dated Cairo, June 10, inclosing a telegram received from Gen. Gordon announcing the definite discovery of the source of the Nile. It was in 1853 that Captain Speke telegraphed to Sir Roderick Murchison, "The Nile problem is settled." So far, however, was this from being the literal truth that a dozen years have passed without confirmation. Speke traced the stream to the Albert Nyanza or Lake, which Sir Samuel Baker reached next year, and also explored a tributary of that lake, to which he gave the name of the Somerset river, and which has since been found to be a channel connecting the Victoria and Albert Nyanzas, discharging the waters of the former into the latter. But geographers were not satisfied. They insisted upon the probable source in a third lake close to the equator, and called the Tanganyake. To this Speke strenuously objected, insisting that the true source of the Nile is in the Victoria lake and this assumption has just been verified by an Egyptian expedition commanded by Mr. Gessi, an engineer on the staff of Gen. Gordon. He has followed the White Nile to its [illegible] from the Albert [illegible] Victoria Nyanza, [illegible] the Victoria Nyanza [illegible] Albert [illegible] Victoria [illegible] has passed the limits of [illegible]

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

From the Sun of Wednesday.

WHEAT.—Receipts to-day 13,500 bushels Southern Wheat; 800 bushels Western do.; 5000 bushels Southern Corn, 86-800 bushels Western do., 3200 bushels Oats, and 400 bushels Rye. Stocks in Elevators 67,817 bushels Wheat, and 415,219 bushels Corn. The market for Wheat is firm and unchanged, with a good demand both from shippeas and millers. The sales are 500 bushels good southern white at 1 18a1 20; 1500 bushels choice red at 1 24a1 25; 2500 bushels prime red at 1 22a1 23; 7000 bushels good do. at 1 18a1 21, and 2000 bushels common to fair at 1 10a1 17.

CORN.—Southern Corn is dull, with no demand, and good parcels are held over; sales of 1000 bushels flyeat white and yellow at 50a52½ cents. For Western the market was weak and lower at the opening, but the demand improved, and at the close prices were a trifle higher.—The transactions were 800 bushels rejected at 45 cents; 10,000 bushels steamer at 52½ cents; 11,000 bushels mixed at 54¾ cents; 7000 bushels do. at 55 cents, all spot; 15,000 bushels first 10 days September at 55 cents at 54¾ cents; 5000 bushels 5th to 10th September at 55 cents; 20,000 bushels September at 54¾ cents; 25,000 bushels October at 55¼ cents, and 15,000 bushels do at 55¾ cents. In the afternoon there was some inquiry, mostly to cover short interest. The sales were 6000 bushels mixed at 54¾ cents, and 5000 bushels at 55 cents, both spot.

OATS.—are in good demand, and the market is firm, especially for the better grades; sales 2100 bushels bright Western at 35a36 cents, and 700 bushels mixed do. at 31 cents.

RYE.—Rye is dull; 400 bushels fair to good sold to-day at 54a56 cents per bushel.

Deaths.

CARROLL.—Folded in the arms of the Good Shepherd, August 27th, 1876, at the residence of his parents in Chestertown, JIMMIE, aged 2 years and 20 days—only child of William S. and Henrietta Carroll.

New Advertisements.

MISS REDUE'S SCHOOL.

MISS REDUE will resume the duties of her school on

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13th

She will teach English, French, and Music on the Piano. Tuition charges will be made according to the standing of the pupils.

Music forms the only extra charge.

Sept. 1, 1876—2w.

Queen Street Green House.

WM. KIRBY,

SUCCESSOR TO W. F. MASSEY, FLORIST, has erected a Green House on Queen street, Chestertown, opposite Hudgins's New Bakery, for the purpose

OF GROWING FLOWERS OF ALL KINDS; ALSO,

BOTH EARLY AND LATE VEGETABLE PLANTS,

of every variety, for the year 1877, which will be sold at low prices. His seed will be selected from the stocks of first-class seedsmen.

He is now filling up his green house with plants, and respectfully invites the Ladies and Gentlemen of Kent, Queen Anne's and adjoining counties to call and inspect them, confident that they will be pleased both with the variety and the prices at which he is selling them.

He expects to grow some fine vegetables for this market next year.

Sept. 1, 1876—3t.

Notice to Creditors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,—That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letters of administration on the personal estate of

JOHN K. WILLIS,

late of Kent county, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 29th day of March 1877; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 29th day of August, 1876.

GEORGE VICKERS,

Sept. 1, 1876. *Administrator.*

FAIR & FESTIVAL

FOR BENEFIT OF

The Catholic Church

OF CHESTERTOWN,

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

AT THE TOWN HALL.

Dinner, Tuesday, August 8th,
Supper, Wednesday " 9th,
And Saturday, August 12th.

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 cordially invite them to attend our Festival.

DINNER . . . . . 50 CENTS.
SUPPER . . . . . 50 CENTS.

ADMISSION FREE.

Aug. 25, 1876—2w

A FARM FOR SALE,

CONTAINING 87 ACRES,

[illegible] (Quaker Neck, about three [illegible]

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 $50.00

For four 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 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 3:30. 3 in 5. $60.00 to first, $30.00 to second, $10.00 to third.

Second Trial - - - Premium $300.00

For horses that never beat 2:34. Best three in five. $180.00 to first, $90.00 to second, $30.00 to third.

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

Entree to close September 15.

Entrance fee ten per cent. of Premium—one half payable at time of entree, the other before starting.

All Entrees must be sealed—marked "ENTREE,"—and addressed to

Mr. JAMES BRICE, Chestertown.

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

S. VANNORT,

Hanesville P. O., Kent Co., Md.

Aug. 25, 1876—4Fe

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.

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.

$65 PER QUARTER FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS,

BOARDING, SCHOOLING, BOOKS, &C.

No extra charges whatever. Special attention and private instruction for backward [illegible] 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.

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August 16, 1876—4t.

NOTICE

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

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Chestertown, Aug. 18, [illegible]

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