The Transcript,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Friday Morning, Sept. 8, 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 GENERAL ORDER FOR CARRYING ELECTIONS.

The promised circular of Attorney General Taft to the United States marshals defining in congressional and presidential elections their duties and explaining the extent of their powers, is at length given to the public. Stripped of its verbiage, it gives not only to United States marshels, but to deputies whom they may appoint, almost absolutely and despotic authority over elections. The Attorney General takes the ground that the recent decisions of the Supreme Court, which were understood to render entirely nugatory certain sections of the first acts of Congress known as the enforcement acts, "do not concern federal elections." But for the purpose of bringing to bear influences and powers beyond what was even thought of before in connection with elections, even by a radical Congress, the Attorney General summons to his aid not only the provisions of the late acts on the subject, but all the general peace powers of United States marshals under the old acts by which the laws of the United States were to be enforced, when it should become necessary in any case to summon the *posse comitatus*.

While admitting that "special" deputies can only be appointed for cities of 20,000 inhabitants, the Attorny General tells the marshals that they may appoint other deputies everywhere and anywhere, and in any number, and that they may take cognizance of any offense of intention as well as of act. His words are that they are to protect the voter "at all times as well against violence on account of any vote that he may intend to give as against conspiracy because of anything that he may already have given!" The powers with which this unlimited force of marshals and deputy marshals is clothed we give in the Attorney General's own language. After stating that they can summon the *posse comitatus*, he says:

"In this connection I advise that you and each of your deputies, general and 'special,' have a right to summon to your assistance, in preventing and quelling disorder, every person in the district above fifteen years of age, whatever may be their occupation, whether civilians or not, and including the military of all denominations, militia, soldiers, marines, all of whom are alike bound to obey you. The fact that they are organized as military bodies, [whether of the State or of the United States,] under the immediate command of their own officers, does not in any wise affect their legal character. They are still the *posse comitatus*."

Under such circumstances as these the preparation is plain for the carrying of certain of the Southern States in the presidential and congressional elections by putting over them a swarm of marshals and deputy marshals and by the pressure of the armed hand, but to say that such an election would be free would be sheer mockery.

GRANT'S RECONSTRUCTION POLICY.

This has consisted of depriving the people of the right of self-government, interfering with troops to carry elections for the Republican party, and nullifying the will of the people as expressed at the polls when the verdict was unfavorable to the rule of ignorance and corruption. The public debt of nearly all the reconstructed States was comparatively small [illegible] and of the vast [illegible] under negro and carpet-bag rule it was piled up to an aggregate of over One Hundred and Fifteen Millions Dollars, while the valuation for taxation has often diminished practically to confiscation. An immense mortgage of farms, as well as large tracts of unimproved lands, have been seized and sold by the Shylocks to satisfy the insatiable greed of the plunderers who have represented Grant's administration in the South, and who have succeeded in impoverishing the owners of real property to an extent unparalleled in the history of America, and ruining the best markets for Northern manufactures that there is in the world. The general policy of Grant and his party to keep the Southern States in a condition of political servitude, which are dying out North and South; to foster race animosities, disorganize labor, and put those of the Southern people who have redeemed themselves from the rule of the carpet-baggers back into a territorial condition where they will be helpless to protect themselves from utter ruin. Of course the success of this policy would be disastrous to the financial interests of the whole country; but the officeholders who control the Republican party, and who would control Hayes should he be elected, care nothing for that. It is their own intsrests they are looking after, and as a prominent Republican Senator has expressed it, they believe that there are "five years more of good stealing" yet in the South.

These are a few of the most conspicuous features of that policy which the Cincinnati Convention has officially approved—to a continuance of these methods of administration Gov'r. Hayes is virtually pledged. Those who like this style of government cannot do better than to vote for Hayes and Wheeler.

THE PROSPECT IN NORTH CAROLINA.

A business gentleman long resident in Baltimore, but a native of North Carolina, has just returned from an extended tour through the more prominent villages, towns and cities of the Old North State. He reports the finest crops of wheat, corn cotton and tobacco for a third of a century, and a very hopeful feeling among the people. Of course the all-absorbing topic was the coming elections, and especially the result of the contest between Governor Vance and Judge Settle for the gubernatorial chair. He says such excitement has not been known in North Carolina since the memorable campaigns of 1840 and 1844, and that the enthusiasm for Governor Vance is certainly without precedent in the political annals of that State. The Democratic Conservative party are thoroughly organized, and have information which positively determines the election of Governor Vance as nearly as any event in the future can be ascertained by previous information. The election of Judge Settle is possible, but so remote from probabilities as to present a forlone hope to the friends of the Judge.

Our informant saw and conversed with many prominent members of the Republican party, who, unhesitatingly avowed it as their firm conviction, that Governor Vance would sweep the State by a majority of about 5,000 or perhaps 8,000. The Democrats and Conservatives are more sanguine and claim the State by 20,000. Not a Democrat, however, entertains a shadow of a doubt as to the result, although there is a difference of opinion as to the majority. All say that the State is absolutely certain in their opinion for Vance and Tilden, and many have made propositions to wager large amounts on the result, but they have been unable to find any Republican takers.—*Baltimorean.*

☞ The sympathy of the Russian people for the Servians is openly manifested in large donations from Russian societies and by the large number of Russian volunteers continually arriving in Servia.—Russian officers are obtaining all the prominent positions of command in the Servian army, so much so that it is fast becoming a Russian detachment. That the Russian Government countenances the action of its military servants is indicated by the fact that officers in the service of Servia still wear the Russian uniform. A correspondent of the London Times writing from Belgrade says:

"Here, in the capital, there are now a number of Russian officers who wear their uniform. How many there are out of uniform it would be impossible for any stranger to say, but certainly the number is large. Then we have Russian Sisters of Charity driving about the streets in processions of open carriages and showing themselves on foot in the public promenades. They wear their cloister habits and display plentiful insignia of the Geneva Cross. Russian ladies who are not nuns and smoke an incredible number of cigarettes enliven the dinner and supper tables of the hotels and in excellent French descant upon the holiness of the Servian cause. In a previous letter I stated that Colonel Komoroff had been appointed Chief of the Staff of General Tchernayeff, vice Colonel Becker.—Well, Colonel Komoroff, while discharging the duties of his official position in the Servian army, wears Russian uniform. I presume this is *pour encourager les autres*, but the practical sympathy of the Russian does not stop there. The Government and the Committee of the Skuptschina have just succeeded in obtaining a loan of three million roubles in Russia and on wonderfully reasonable terms."

KILL-CAVALRY OWNS UP.

New York World.

Kilpatrick has acknowledged that his letter to Hayes urging "a bloody-shirt campaign with money" is genuine, and he defends it. Hayes and Morgan have noted on it, so far as providing the money is concerned, and Kilpatrick and his associates are sparing no efforts to furnish the bloody-shirt part of the programme. Their devices are like those which Bardolph says Falstaff resorted to in order to prove his desperate encounter with the men in Buckram: "Yea, and to tickle our noses with spear grass, to make them bleed; and then to bestobber our garments with it, and swear it was the blood of true men. I did that I did not this seven years before—I blushed to hear his monstrous devices." "But Falstaff himself, now as of old, cares very little that his heavens are exposed. Delight at the thought that the money is forthcoming is his first sensation: "But by the Lord, lads, I am glad you have the money. Hostess, clap to the doors; watch to-night, pray to-morrow. Gallants, lads, boys of gold, all the titles of good fellowship come to you!"

☞ Oh! how much disappointed some should feel discovery do to Centennial Visitors must his immense fee. If that taken the biscuit out of them.

CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

From our Special Correspondent.

PHILADA., Sept. 4, 1876.

MR. EDITOR:—By ceramic art is understood the manufacture of Pottery in all its branches. Porcelain or China, Pate-Tendre, Terra Cotta, and Faience, with the subdivisions of the latter class, are the only kinds, however, that will occupy our attention in this letter.

The forming of utensils of clay, kneaded with water and hardened by fire, was practiced in times almost pre-historic: it was one of the first arts cultivated by the ancients. The forming of these vessels for drinking purposes and holding or carrying water was one of the original needs of man: it was a matter of practicalutility, of absolute necessity, and consequently it was to this he gave his earliest attention and devoted his primitive attempts at skillful labor. We can imagine a time in the world's history when the only cup was the hands in which even the child, in order to slake his thirst, would intuitively catch the water from the pure fount or scoop it up from the crystal spring. Perhaps, the concave, hollow appearance of the pool was the first model; then came the bark, nut, or shell cup, and ultimately that of clay, which, of course, in primeval times, was rude in construction and anything but correct in design. Having made them to serve every practical purpose, man endeavored to exercise his skill to please his taste, and in many ways began that decoration which until our time has improved so gradually and progressed so steadily that the commonest dish often gleams with artistic figures and beautiful designs.

The Egyptians, Hebrews, and many of the early nations of the East, gave considerable attention to the art of Pottery, and have left many specimens which prove conclusively that their skill was considerable and their taste cultured. The urns and vases in many instances are very unique in shape, and the graceful contour of some reveals the principles that still guide the artists of our day, and which are discovered in the most artistic works of modern times. The Etrurians, who flourished before the foundation of Rome and whose territory is now known as Tuscany, made great progress in the art and surpassed all nations that preceded them. The specimens of their work that have reached our times, and which fortunately escaped the destructive fury of fire and water as well as the frenzy of iconoclasm, point to the existence of a high state of art and culture among that historic people. The celebrated Vase found at Cassano and now in the British Museum, is a sample of their skill, and has been criticised and admired by connoisseurs and carefully studied by artists. The ovoid form, which is certainly the most graceful and delicate known in Pottery, is pre-eminently Etruscan. The mere mention of the fact that the Greeks applied themselves to the art is sufficient guarantee of the excellence and beauty of the work of that refined and polished race.

When the Spaniards under Cortez invaded Mexico, they were very much surprised to find the Aztecs, a people totally unknown in Europe, far advanced in civilization and surrounded by the ennobling influences of art; the refinement and elegance of their taste is to be discovered in the exquisite beauty of their earthenware which adorns the shelves of the museums and galleries in both Europe and America. As to historical research Potters has been of incalculable benefit in helping us to judge of the extent of Greece and the empire of Rome, as well as to the civilization and condition of nations at certain periods in their history.

Porcelain or China includes all kinds of earthenware which are white, semi-transparent, and have some degree of a vitreous texture. The display of this ware in the French department is very fine, especially the exhibits of Haviland & Co., of Limoges, who have upon exhibition some pieces most elegantly decorated by artists of great celebrity. M. Baacquemond, at one time director of the Ateliers at Sevres, has given a proof of his skill in the ornamentation of twelve plates representing "Morning," "Noon," "Night," &c. Another French firm, the name of which I have forgotten, have a full set of highly decorated porcelain which was ordered by and sold to a Russian official for $26,000.00. The colors are very brilliant, and the work is marvellously well done; each piece is decorated in the centre with the portrait of some historical person, and on the under side of the piece is the name of the person, written in gold letters. There are quite a number of Vases and Urns on exhibition, one especially, in Memorial Hall, about six or seven feet in height, attracts general attention, and has called forth the unqualified praise of the most captious critics.

All manufacturers of porcelain in France seem to make a specialty of cups and saucers, and in this line they cannot be surpassed. Many of the supper or tea cups are almost as thin as egg shells and as white as snow, and at the same time so hard that there is no danger of breaking them if they are used with about the same amount of care we bestow upon stone-china.

The English have made rapid strides in this art, and have upon exhibition many specimens of porcelain urns, &c., that will cause the judges to consider long before throwing the palm to France. In the pavilion of A. & B. Daniel, of London, are quite a number of vases of Cameo-porcelain, which are entirely different from anything I have ever seen. They so nearly resemble cameo-work that it requires a near examination before one can convince himself that they are not. The figures stand out in relief upon the surface, and are classic in subject, having been taken from the friezes of Phidias and other Grecian works that have reached our times.

The Royal porcelain manufactory of Berlin, occupies one of the most prominent positions in the Main Building, and is justly entitled to the honor, as its particular kind of work is unexcelled by any other on exhibition. The vases and ornaments of high art exposed are really remarkable in every respect as to shape, decoration and size, and are considered a great triumph of the potter's art. They range in price from $1050.00 to $6500.00 in gold. The Victoria vase, which is adorned with the picture of "Aurora," after the celebrated Fresco of Guido Reni, is the most valuable of the collection, and has been referred to in the highest terms by every correspondent or critic who has written upon the display of this particular manufactory.

Patre-Tendre is a porcelain, of extreme softness, and in the last century was highly prized, but in a measure has gone out of practical use, and is now made only into articles of vertu. Great skill is required in its manufacture, and much time is wasted in bringing a piece to perfection. The firm of Haviland & Co. expect to exhibit, before the close of the Exposition, a toilet-table for a lady's boudoir, which is said to be the most difficult work in Pate-tendre that has ever been undertaken or achieved. Three years were spent in manufacturing this single article.

Terra Cotta is made of pipe or patter's clay and a fine colorless sand mixed with pulverized potsherds. In France there live two men, father and son, named Eugene and Achaille Blot, who are artists or sculptors in Terra Cotta, and the product of their labor is called "Statuaire Marine." They are men of great genius as is shown by their works on exhibition, and are far in advance of every competitor. All their work is done by hand; a mould is not used in any stage of the process. After having taken a piece of moist clay they cut and press it into shape and succeed in producing a figure that for expression is wonderfully realistic. Their subjects are Fishermen, and those hardy people who live on the coast of France, hence the term "Statuarie Marine." The figures are very small, none being more than a foot in height, but their excellence consists in the life-like expression in every face. One specimen, a figure not more than three inches high, represents a Fisher boy with his great coat and coast hat, standing with one hand in his pocket and the other holding a bunch of fish; the position of the boy is as natural and his honest, gladsome face so true to life, that one can study and admire the subject for hours. In the English department there is on exhibition a great deal of Terra Cotta ware, some of which is very fine but cannot be compared as artistic productions with those mentioned above.

The display in Denmark's space, by P. Ipsen's widow, a lady who carries on business in Copenhagen, is very fine. She makes a specialty of decoration and ornamentation of vases, urns, cups, mugs, jugs, &c. The painting is elegantly done, the colors are brilliant, and the surface of the ware is as smooth as glass. The styles are Egyption, Etruscan, Byzantive Arabesque, Grecian and Roman. It surprises every one to find to what perfection they have brought the art of moulding, turning, cutting and painting so common a material as Terra Cotta or baked clay. In modern times Faience is the generic term for all clay work painted and enamelled. It comprises Palissy, Majolico and Doulton Ware as well as a particular kind, manufactured at Limoges, which has no distinctive name. In ceramic art as to Faience, France holds the first place among the nations. America as to artistic manufacture in this line is as yet virtually "hors de concours," but among the exhibits in the New York and New Jersey sections, I noticed some specimens which show the dawn of the art in this country, and it is to be sincerely hoped that our progress will be rapid, and that connoissurs will patronize home artists, and thus prevent the excessive drain of gold from this country for the luxuries and art works of Europe. There is nothing we cannot excel in if our early efforts are rewarded with recognition and our artificers find a sufficient remuneration and adequate admiration for their successes. We have the genius and can borrow the models from the old world if the people are determined to guage their taste by that of the past.

England is the only dangerous competitor of France, and her Doulton Ware, manufactured at Lambeth, is in many respects worthy to be classed with many kinds of French Faience.

Palissy Ware takes its name from the inventor, Benard Palissy, who was born at Algen about 1508. He was a potter and chemist, and a man of sterling intellect and of extensive information. Upon one occasion there fell into his hands a piece of ancient pottery, enamelled. The beauty of the enamelling pleased him to such a degree that he determined to devote his entire energy to the discovery of the art, and at once began the task.—Fortunately his predominant characteristic was perseverance, and foremost among his other noble qualities was fixedness of purpose. He labored so earnestly and failed so often that at one time he was looked upon by his neighbors as insane, and the children mocked him in the streets. The earnings that he had accumulated in former years were dissipated; he was reduced, at times, almost to beggary and had to depend upon the charity of his friends for the bare necessaries of life; his wife and children were poorly clad, worse fed, and frequently brought to the verge of starvation. Still, like the Alchemist in quest of the Philosopher's stone, he never tired and seldom ceased to hope. He looked into the future with prophetic vision, and in his darkest hours saw the day star of fame; he felt assured that he was not pursuing a will o' the wisp or building castles in the sky and although sometimes along by a hopeless hope he knew that it would not take the place of the bauble which is promised if he could only hold out to the end.

At length the day came when the last trial was to be made; if it proved a failure he was a ruined man, utterly. He ground the clay single handed in a machine that ordinarily required the strength of two stalwart men to work. Certainly it will be admitted that it was his mind that assisted and impelled him physically. The material was turned into shape and every arrangement made for the application of the enamel, but he found that he had no fuel for his fire and the oven was cold. Not hesitating a moment he tore the boards from the kitchen floor and the pickets from the garden fence, started the flame, placed the vases in the oven and watched anxiously and impatiently the clock that was to tell him when to make the examination. Who can picture the anxiety of his mind in those waiting moments—the misgivings, the fears, the doubts and hopes, that crowded each other as he looked out into the uncertain future. The hour came; he opened the door, peeped into the furnace and found he had discovered the secret for which he had assiduously labored, sixteen long years. It brought him wealth, friends and honor. Henry III. became his patron; princes did him homage, and fame crowned him with her imperishable wealth. But trouble again overtook him in his latter years. Being a sturdy Huguenot, he was arrested by the bigoted Seaguers and thrown into the Bastille. While in this horrible dungeon, when about ninety years of age he died, and the secret disappeared with him. For 200 years it was numbered among the lost arts, and at the end of that time about 50 years ago, was revived by a Frenchman named Barbizet, whose son now carries on the manufacture of this beautiful ware and has a display of it in the Centennial Exposition which is really wonderful. About 50 or 60 original specimens of Palissy's work are now extant, and they are prized so highly that it is out of the question to purchase them for love or money, consequently they have not been sent here, as the owners would not dare to trust them to the perils of a sea voyage. The peculiarity of his ware is that the decoration is not upon the flat surface but consists of figures pure in form, and executed in relief. His subjects were fishes, snakes, frogs, craz-fish lizards, shells and plants. Barbizet has several copies of the works of Palissy, which are almost if not quite equal to the originals. A large plate, holding a pike, an eel and two or three smaller fishes, is one of the most natural things I ever saw in art; a shell upon the side of the dish looks as if it were not a part of the work but had really been laid there M. Barbizet makes a specialty of figures, which are full of character; two, representing the Chiffoniers of Paris, are admirably well executed. This branch of the art is a new departure, for which we have to thank Mr. Barbizet. Many of the smaller specimens are for sale and much cheaper than one would suppose and I know nothing that would be a better souvenir of the Exposition, F. W. C.

AN AGED BRIDAL PARTY.

THE OLDEST OF BRIDES AND THE VERY YOUNGEST OF GROOMSMEN AND BRIDESMAIDS.

From the Boston Globe.

On Thursday evening an unusually interesting marriage ceremony took place at the residence of Mr. Daniel L. Sawyer, in Haverhill, Mass., the Rev. A. A. Williams officiating. The bridegroom was Eben H. Little, Esq., eighty-two years old, a native of Hempstead, N. H., a successful Boston merchant. The bride was Miss Jerusha Palmer, eighty-four years old, a wealthy maiden lady, formerly residing on Beacon street, Boston, but late of Somerville. The groomsman was Master Anson Ayer, fourteen years, and the bridesmaid Nellie M. Sawyer, a Miss of thirteen. The wedding party consisted of about thirty persons, relatives and friends, including ages from the infant of thirteen months, with its suggestive prattle, to those of three-score years. The parties to the union are hale and hearty, and with no abatement of natural fervor save that which attends advancing years. Mr. Little has been married once before, and several years ago passed the period of his golden wedding. To the bride the relations were new. The early hours of the honeymoon are to-day being spent in an excursion down the river in the Queen of the Merrimac, the party being joined by the Odd Fellows and Daughters of Rebekah, to whom they will present a practical illustration of how the odd are sometimes made even. The romance of the affair is that Mr. Little, "longing for a kindred spirit," and yearning for a heart that could communicate with his own, made proposals to Miss Palmer several months ago, which were not then looked upon with favor. Within the past ten days, however, an answer was received reversing the former decision and assenting to the proposed union. The maiden became his affianced, and the necessary preparations for the nuptial ceremonies were hastened, so that the event took place last evening. The venerable pair are to make their abode in this city.

☞ A swimming match took place at Long Branch on Friday last. The contestants were Andrew Trauts and George Wade, and the prize was one thousand dollars. The distance swam was about six miles. Wade swam easily and finely. Trauts kept behind for most of the distance, swimming mostly on his left side and keeping his head well down. Wade's strokes was forty-five to the minute and that of Trauts forty-eight. Trauts at last dropped off his steady gait and shot out, but was quickly followed by Wade, and for half a mile it was a most exciting race. For a long time they were side by side, neither leading until they were within ten feet of the stake-boat. Then Trauts made a bold dash and won the race by about two feet. Time, 1 hour 47 minutes. Trauts had been a favorite in the pools. A large crowd witnessed the contest.

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

From the Sun of Wednesday.

WHEAT.—Receipts to-day 13,500 bushels Southern Wheat, 2400 bushels Western do.; 1500 bushels Southern Corn, 95,200 bushels Western do.; 4000 bushelf Oats, and 400 bushels Rye. Stocks in B&O. Elevator 65,288 bushels Wheat, and 451,412 bushels Corn. The offerings of Wheat are small, and the market is firmer, though not quotably higher. The sales wers 4000 bushels prime to choice red at 1 23a$1 25; 5000 bushels good do at 1 18a$1 25; 3500 bushels common to fair white and red at 1 05a$1 17, and 1000 bushels very common red at 90a100 cents; also, 400 bushels fair red Pennsylvania at $1 17; 400 bushels good red Western at $1 19, and 400 bushels rejected do. at 75 cents.

CORN.—There is no prime Southern Corn arriving, and the market is nominal. Sales of 3000 bushels flyeut white at 45a50 cents. For Western the market was rather more active and steady.—The transactions were 1200 bushels steamer at 52 cents; 14,000 bushels at 53 cents 3000 bushels white at 55 cents for No. 1 and 54½ cents for No. 2; 68,000 bushels mixed spot at 54¾ cents; 10,000 bushels October at 55½ cents, and 10,000 bushels do. at 55¾ cents. In the afternoon there was a sale of 5000 bushels September at 54¾ cents, and we note the market steady for spot at some figures.

OATS.—Oats are steady, with a fair demand; sales 500 bushelf Southern at 34a35 cents; 1400 bushels mixed Western at 32a33 cents, and 700 bushels bright do. at 36 cents.

RYE.—The offerings of Rye are small and the market is dull and heavy, with sales of 400 bushels good Maryland at 54 cents, and 200 bushels prime do, at 56 cents per bushel.

Marriages.

ROLLISON—GODWIN.—August 23d, at the residence of Mr. Noble Anderson, by Rev. A. T. Melvin, GEORGE M. ROLLISON to Miss MARTHA GODWIN—both of Kent county.

Deaths.

CLINTON.—At her late residence in Still Pond, on the 1st inst., Kent Co., Md., JANE P., aged 61 years, wife of Joseph H. Clinton.

"There is rest in Heaven."

BLACKISTON.—On the 18th of August, ALICE MEDFORD, daughter of S. Hepbron and Sallie T. Blackiston—aged six months.

New Advertisements.

REMOVAL.

C. H. BAKER has removed his LAW OFFICE to the old M. E. Church building, in Chestertown.

Sept. 8, 1876.—3m.

Pure Cider Vinegar,

GUARANTEED GENUINE,

On hand and for sale by

T. S. WICKES.

September 5, 1876.

VENDUE.

THE undersigned will sell the Personal Estate of John K. Willis, deceased, at the Market House in Chestertown, on

SATURDAY,

The 16th of September, 1876,

at eleven o'clock, A. M.

It consists of

Household and Kitchen Furniture,

CARRIAGES,

HORSE, COLT,

COW and CALF,

And a Lot of STORE GOODS.

TERMS.—All sums of $10 and under, cash; all over $10, note with approved security.

GEORGE VICKERS,
Admr. of John K. Willis.

Sept. 8, 1876—2w.

ESTATE OF JOHN M. HUDSON, DEC'D.

Notice of Final Distribution.

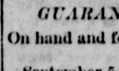
BY Order of the Orphans' Court of Kent county, notice is hereby given to all paties interested in the distribution of the Personal Estate of John M. Hudson, that an additional and final distribution will be made in said Court, on TUESDAY, the 3d day of OCTOBER, 1876.

Those interested are requested to be present.

R. J. LUSBY,
Administrator.

Sept. 8, 1876—4t.

Chester River Steamboat Company.





FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

On and after Monday, Sept. 11th, 1876,

The Steamer GEORGE LAW

will leave CHESTERTOWN for Baltimore, every *Monday, Wednesday, and Friday*, at 8 A. M., stopping at Rolph's, Booker's, Quaker Neck, Grey's Inn Creek, Queenstown and Kent Island.

Returning WILL LEAVE Baltimore every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 9 A. M., making the above stops.

STEAMER CHESTER

will leave Baltimore for Crumpton, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, Sept. 11th, 13th and 15th, at 9 A. M., stopping at Kent Island, Queenstown, Grey's Inn Creek, Quaker Neck, Booker's, Rolph's, Chestertown and Crumpton.

Returning, leave Crumpton on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, September 12, 14, and 16, at 7 A. M., making the above stops.

All Freights prepaid at office in Baltimore.

E. A. BRAINARD, *Agent,*
Chester River Steamboat Company.
Corner Pier No. 1 Light St. Wharf.
September 8, 1876.

New Advertisements.

FALL GOODS.

NEW GOODS!

Just Received by

J. H. SIMPERS & BRO.,

CHESTERTOWN, Md.,

KERSEYS,

CASSIMERES,

WOOL FLANNELS,

CANTON FANNELS,

Muslins! Muslins!!

CALICOES,

Long Boots

FOR MEN AND BOYS;

Ladies, Misses and Children's SHOES.

HATS! HATS!! OF THE LATEST STYLES.

Ladies' Skirts and Shawls

NOTIONS,

In Great Variety.

WE HAVE A LARGE STOCK.

Our Prices will Compete with any,

☞ Now is the Time to Buy.

J. H. SIMPERS & BRO.

Sept. 8, 1876

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 Fourth 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 Wilbur F. Massey:

ALL THAT PART OH PARCEL OF LAND

WITH THE IMPROVEMENTS THEREON,

situated lying and being in Chestertown, Kent county, Maryland, on the North East end of Front street, part of Lot No. 19 as designated on the original Plot of Chestertown, and being the same which was conveyed to the said Wilbur F. Massey by E. F. Perkins and wife, by Deed dated August 7, 1869, duly executed and recorded in Liber J. K. H. No. 8 page 270, one of the Land Record Books for Kent county.

And Notice is Hereby Given,

That I will sell the same at Public Sale, in front of the Court House door in Chestertown, on

SATURDAY,

September the 30th, 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 Wilbur F. Massey, as follows:

1872—To County Tax on $2287 at 95c.	$21.73
To State Tax on $2287 at 17c.	3.88
	$25.61
Interest to be added.	
1873—To County Tax on $2387 at 85c.	$20.30
To State Tax on $2387 at 17c.	4.05
	$24.35

Interest to be added; together with all costs and expenses.

CHARLES H. DAVIS,
Late Collector Fourth District.

Sept. 8, 1876—tds [$10 00]

SPECIAL NOTICE

IN consequence of the death of the senior member, the firm of JOHN T. DODD & SON is dissolved. All persons indebted are earnestly requested to call and make *IMMEDIAT SETTLEMENT*, as it would be exceedingly unpleasant for me to sue any one. We have a large amount of money to raise and the business must be settled.

☞ Thanking all persons for the liberal patronage extended to the late firm I hope by the strictest attention to business to retain the same.

JOHN N. DODD,
Successor to John T. Dodd & Son.

Chestertown, Nov. 21, 1874—tf.

Harness and Saddle MAKING.

JOSEPH W. EDWARDS

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

All kinds of Harness made to order.

☞ REPAIRING done on reasonable terms and at short notice.

Former friends and the public are invited to call.

JOS. W. EDWARDS.

Chestertown, Dec. 18, 1875.

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