The Transcript,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Friday Morning, Oct. 27, 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.

ELECTORS FOR MARYLAND,

AT LARGE.

R. B. CARMICHAEL,
FREDERICK RAINE.

DISTRICTS.

1—JAMES U. DENNIS,
2—R. J. GITTINGS.
3—W. SHEPPARD BRYAN.
4—CHARLES G. KERR.
5—FANDALL MARBURY.
6—FREDERICK J. NELSON.

FOR CONGRESS,

Daniel M. Henry,

OF DORCHESTER COUNTY.

DEMOCRATIC Mass Meeting.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONSERVATIVE VOTERS of Kent county, will assemble in Mass Meeting, at the Court House in Chestertown, on

Saturday, October 28, 1876,

at 2 o'clock, P. M.

HON. DANIEL M. HENRY,
HON. JAMES U. DENNIS,
HON. P. F. THOMAS,
HON. BARNES COMPTON,
HON. ROBERT McLANE,

have accepted the invitation to speak, and will address the meeting.

HON. R. B. CARMICHAEL and
HON. WM. T. HAMILTON

have also been invited, and will be present if their engagements will permit.

Speaking will commence at 2 o'clock, upon the Court House Green, and will be continued after night in the Court Room.

The voters of the county are earnestly requested to attend the discussion of the political situation which may be expected from the distinguished speakers.

A BAND OF MUSIC will be in attendance; and those desirous of attending the meeting will be carried FREE from all stations on the Kent Co. R. R. between Massey's and Chestertown, returning at 10 P. M.

JAS. A. PEARCE,
R. C. JOHNSON,
R. W. JONES,
Committee.

[illegible], 1876.

[illegible] NEW YORK LETTER.

New York, Oct. 23d.

VICTORY IN THE AIR.

As I wrote you last week, the Republicans are already beaten. They had anticipated success in the October elections; were, indeed, so confident, that they claimed Indiana by 10,000 majority.—Zach. Chandler boasted that Ohio would give from twenty to twenty-five thousand majority, and he should consider anything less than that in the light of a defeat, and the crushing defeat they sustained [illegible] by the loss of Indiana and West Virginia [illegible] Ohio, stunned them, [illegible]

[illegible]

if there is to be a reduction of taxation and a lessening of the expenditures of Government, Tilden and Hendricks must be elected. It is up this sole issue of reform and better times that this canvass is to be won. The people have determined what the result shall be. Their voice has been heard, and it would be impossible now to check the tide of success by any device within the power of the Administration or its partisans. The people of this country are patient. They are not easily aroused, but once alive to the necessity of change, no power can restrain the popular will.

New York State will give Tilden and Hendricks 70,000 majority. The registration in this city is larger by many thousands than ever before, showing a degree of popular interest such as has not existed in any election for many years. The full vote of New York city is never polled, but on the 7th of November next there will be polled a vote that will surprise those who may have supposed that any apathy existed among Democrats here. Local and county differences can have no effect upon the State or National ticket. Indeed, any rivalry between local factions will only result in calling out a fuller vote.

THE BELKNAP RING IN A NEW CHARACTER.

It is revealed to-day that most of the much-talked-of "rebel claims" are now the property of the Belknap Washington Ring, having been bought up by Gen. E. V. Rice, the intimate friend and associate of Belknap in the post-tradership swindles so long back as 1872. Rice's circulars, urging Northern settlers in the South to join him in purchasing these claims at a small percentage of their value, are rich curiosities in political literature. The Ring succeeded in getting some $600,000 of these claims through the Forty-third Congress, but failed to get them favorably considered by the present House at the last session, only $74,000 of claims having been passed by that body.

THE CLEVER POLITICAL DODGE.

Much amusement has been caused here and in Philadelphia by the discovery of the fact that several needy people, residents of various parts of the North, have been hired by Secretary Chandler, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, to go about among Centennial visitors and represent themselves Southern men who have large claims against the Government, which they are sure of collecting in case Tilden should be elected President. One of these enterprising gentlemen happened to be overheard by a person who had known him well as a resident of Northern Ohio, and this development resulted in the disclosure of the whole scheme. Such disclosures certainly do not help Mr. Hayes in his chances for election, and something of the kind turns up almost every day. The Democrats may be equally cunning, but if so, they have better luck in not being found out. Such things as trying to create public sentiment by falsifications for pay, and having letters forged for circulation among Democratic newspapers designed to lessen Tilden's chances are not really of service to the party that resorts to them.

THE DEPRESSION IN BUSINESS.

With the subsidence of the excitement of the Fall trade the hope of permanent revival in business affairs has almost disappeared. There is great depression now among the merchants in New York in almost all branches of commerce, and the fact that the failures of this year exceed, by more than one-half, those of the corresponding period of 1875, puts rather a gloomy appearance upon the situation. The proclamation of martial law in South Carolina, and the movement of troops from the Atlantic seaboard of the South, necessarily attended by enormous expense, has not merely affected the markets for Southern products, but cast a gloom over the entire mercantile community.

MR. CHANDLER'S EMBARRASSMENT.

The Republican National Committee are very greatly embarrassed for want of funds to carry on their operations. The officeholders have, to a large extent, refused to respond to the last call, and are curious to know what has become of all the immense amount of money that was raised by the Republican National Committee. But the explanation is simple, it all having been wasted in the October States. Money enough was sent to Indiana to have carried the whole United States, if money could do it, and it is a strong proof of the force of Republican institutions that no amount of corruption met with success.

LOCAL NOMINATIONS IN NEW YORK.

In nominating for Mayor of New York the Hon. Smith Ely, the Democrats have named a candidate of unimpeachable record, and who secures encomiums from all quarters. No single newspaper of New York has made any unfavorable criticism upon his candidacy, and his election by an immense majority is evidently assured.

[illegible]

CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

From our Special Correspondent.

PHILA. Oct. 23d.

Mr. Editor:—Thursday the 19th of October, like Thursday the 28th of September, was a red letter day in the Centennial Calendar. Maryland, Delaware, Virginia and the District of Columbia were out in full force. The hosts came up from the South as triumphantly as an army with banners, and crowded the Exposition Grounds to repletion. Upon every standard, in letters so bold, broad and bright that "those who ran could read" were the mottoes "Crescite et Multiplicamini," "Sic Semper Tyrannis" and little Delaware's golden watchwords "Liberty and Independence." The crowd was immense, such a surging mass of humanity has not been seen since Pennsylvania Day, and at sunset when the gates were closed, it was officially announced that the paid admissions amounted to 160,124, making the day second on the roll of honor, and beating New York by over 40,000.

The weather was all that heart could desire, it was just cool enough to be pleasant. The Frost King of the North, chilled the warm breezes of the South, and made the temperature delicious. The hazy mist of an Indian Summer mellowed the landscape brilliant with the gorgeous foliage of an American Autumn, and Nature clothed in her loveliest garments and smiling in her sweetest mood, seemed to vie with man in making the day pre-eminently a success.

The Fifth and Sixth Maryland regiments gave a parade, and their soldierly apperance elicited favorable comments and enthusiastic applause from the thousands who lined the route of the procession.

At the State Buildings of Maryland and Delaware, Governors Carroll and Cochran gave receptions.

The feature of the day, however, was the Tournament in the Centennial Grounds.

The unthinking may sneer and laugh at the chivalry of the middle ages and deride the fanaticism that characterized the exploits of Knights-Errant, but they must not forget to bear in mind that chivalry was one of the principal causes that led to our present civilization, it assigned to woman her proper sphere, and lifted her into her proper station so that her influence could be exerted for good, it softened the manners of men in a rude age, prescribed a code of honor between enemies, protected, in an age of rapacity, when might made right, the weak and defenceless from the ravages and tyranny of the strong, it called for the exercise of all the noble qualities of man, and brought him out of the dark ages into an era of progress and enlightenment.

It is not in the pages of that enchanting burlesque "Don Quixote" that we are to read the history of chivalry. That work was written in the Seventeenth Century when chivalry had performed its noble office, and was degraded into a system of nonsensical formalities and useless extravagances, its devotion was hypocritical and its love effeminate, it had not the honor and the courage that had formerly distinguished it and consequently it fell to the lot of a practical man like "Cervantes to laugh Spain's chivalry away." If we want to find the true knight we must take such characters as The Spanish Cid, who fought so courageously to deliver his country from the dominion of the Moors, and whose exploits are the theme of poesy and song, or the chivalier de Bayard the knight *"sans peur et sans reproche,"* or Sir Philip Sidney who wounded upon the battle field of Zutphen refused to drink a cup of water, because a wounded soldier who lay near by, needed it more than he.

Francis I., of France and Henry VIII. of England prided themselves upon their knightly qualities and every school boy is familiar with the history of the meeting of these two powerful monarchs with their retinues on the plain between Ardres and Guisnes, and so elegantly equipped and caparisoned were the knights that the place of their meeting was called "the Field of the Cloth of Gold."

The festivities consisted of Feasting, Tourneys and Jousts, and so great was the extravagance of many of the nobles that upon their return to their respective nations, they found themselves completely ruined financially. Zealous antiquarians have endeavored to trace back the origin of knighthood to the Egyptians and consider that Pharaoh conferred the honor upon Joseph when he put the ring on his finger and invested him in robes of dignity. The equestrian order established by Romulus, is the first positive mention we have of knighthood. The modern order, however, originated, it is supposed, among the Germans, and was an incident of the feudal tenure, but chivalry properly understood did not become its characteristic feature until the time of the Crusaders. Tournaments are common in the South but to us in the Quaker City they are comparatively unknown. There was, however, during the Revolution, shortly after the British had taken possession of Philadelphia, a grand Tourney given by the English Officers, and the unfortunate Major Andre was one of the Masters of Ceremonies. It may not be out of place for me to give a description of that grand affair which is known in history as the "Meschianza." My authority is "Watson's Annals of Philadelphia," and although it has been a long while since I had occasion to refer to that book, yet I think my memory will serve me in giving a general account of the festival.

The tilting ground was located in the lower section of the city at that time known as the Southwark. The Tournament was upon the occasion of the return of Sir William Howe to England. The arrangements were vast and the expenditures immense.

It was in the month of May, 1778, and at three o'clock in the afternoon, the company embarked in a grand regatta, and with colors flying and bands playing, [illegible]

The heralds sounded the bugles and the gallant horsemen entered the lists.—The challengearis proclaimed by the herald of the knights of the snowy plumes in the name of the "Knights of The Blended Rose" and the gauntlet was immediately taken up by the herald of the Sable Plumes in the name of the Knights of The Burning Mountain." Riding at a full gallop they saluted, then shivered their lances, and in the third and fourth tilts, fired their pistols and met hand to hand in a sword combat. The tourney being concluded they retired to the Mansion where a sumptuous repast awaited them, the tables groaned under the heaping luxuries while hundreds of candles gave a brilliancy to the room that rivalled in its beauty of declaration. Asiatic magnificence or Oriental Splendor. Major Andre in one of his letters states that "it was one the most splendid entertainments ever given by an army to its general.

The Tournament given on Thursday last was not so expensive or extravagant in its appointments as the celebrated "Meschianza," but it was nevertheless a grand success, and the horsemen were as skillful and as brave as those knights of the Rose, who shivered their lances nearly one hundred years ago in honor of the Torie's daughters.

I had never witnessed a tournament, and I went to the grounds determined, if possible to get a good position in order to have a bird's-eye view of the course. I succeeded, after some trouble, and I must confess that I considered myself amply repaid for all the squeezing and pushing I had undergone. It was a beautiful sight to see a gayly-attired knight ride up to the mark and wait impatiently for the signal and then when the trumpet sounded to see the intelligent horse as fleet as a deer, dash over the course upon a dead run, his ears pressed back close to his neck, his eyes glaring and his nostrils distended, his mane and tail floating in the air like a pasha's standard, while the rider erect in his stirrups with lance in rest, would endeavor, as he passed under the arches, to snatch the ring from the tender clasp that held it. It carried me back to the romance of the middle Ages when knight fought knight in the bloody Joust, and struggled for the prize in the presence of the courtly ladies.

Henry II., of France lost his life in this dangerous sport, the point of his antagonist's lance entered his visor penetrated his brain and killed him almost instantly.

The Centennial Course was at the foot of George's Hill, it was about three hundred yards long and at intervals of fifty yards were three arches, fifteen feet high by ten or twelve feet wide, from the top of each arch was suspended a piece of wood ending in a piece of iron, drilled with small holes about an inch apart in order to allow the adjustment of the wire that held the ring, each rider having the privilege of arranging the ring to suit his fancy, as to its height from the ground, each spear had to be at least six feet in length. The rings used, I was informed, were much smaller than usual, being only one inch and an eighth in diameter. There were fifteen knights entered, one for each of the thirteen original States, one for the Union and one for the Centennial.

At two o'clock the judges were in the stand and the knights were waiting for word, not a whit more impatient than their steeds. I should state, however, that Colonel J. J. Stewart of Baltimore, made a speech, and spoke of the honor and dignity of knighthood and chivalry.

The names of the knights and the States they represented are as follows.

H. Crozier, New Hampshire.
E. H. McFarlain, Jr., Massachusetts.
Wm P. Bryan, Connecticut.
Geo. V. Bacon, New York.
C. D. Chapman, New Jersey.
H. M. Perry, Pennsylvania.
R. L. Kane, Delaware.
R. W. Hereford, Maryland.
P. A. Scaggs, Virginia.
J. M. Hardy North Carolina.
F. N. Jarboe, South Carolina.
C. A. Fox, Georgia.
Chas. White, Jr., Centennial.
A. B. Suit, The Union.

I failed to get the name of the knight representing Rhode Island.

Unfortunately the riders were nearly all from Maryland and Virginia. Hardy was from North Carolina, and Chapman from New Jersey, Perry who represented the Keystone commonwealth is a native of South Carolina and the son of ex-Governor Perry of that State, he however is a resident of this city, and has made it his future home. When everything was in readiness, Col. Suit, a Virginian, and the Marshal of the Tournament gave the order, "Knight of New Hampshire prepare to charge," the command ran down the line, the bugle blew a blast, the knight spurred his steed and galloped over the turf, the rider struck the first ring which rolled into the dust, the second followed suit but the third ring slid upon the lance.

Massachusetts was the next, and her knight failed to capture a ring. Unfortunately for the representative of the Old Bay State, his horse flew the track and nearly threw his rider, the latter, however succeeded in hanging on and rode slowly back to the starting point. At length Delaware's knight rode gallantly through the arches and impaled every ring upon his lance; his skill and success received their reward of applause.

Hardy, from North Carolina, then received the command and his little horse, fleet as a march hare, dashed over the course and under the arches as swiftly as the gray mare Meg carried Tam O'Shanter when pursued by the ghosts of Alloway's Kirk. The fearless knight and intrepid rider, carried away the rod from which the ring was suspended on the first arch but succeeded in securing the second and third rings, he rode up to the judges, presented his rings and asked if he might not have one more trial at the first arch as the iron had broken, the judges said that he should have dropped his lance when the ring came down, to this he replied, "it is not knightly to drop your lance [illegible]

Knights.	RINGS. 1st Trial	2d Trial	3d Trial.	Total
New Hampshire	1	1	3	5
Massachusetts	0	0	1	1
Rode Island	1	1	2	4
Connecticut	1	3	2	6
New York	1	0	1	2
Pennsylvania	0	1	1	2
New Jersey	2	1	2	5
Delaware	3	2	3	8
Maryland	1	1	1	3
North Carolina	2	0	1	3
South Carolina	3	1	2	6
Georgia	0	2	0	2
The Union	0	1	1	2
Centennial	2	1	3	6

The knight of Pennsylvania was allowed another trial at one ring, the centre ring in his first run having been misplaced, he took the ring and raised his score to three. The knights of Connecticut, South Carolina and the Centennial having each 6 rings had to again compete; the two former took one each and the latter two.

New Hampshire, New Jersey and Maryland, having 5 each, ran to dissolve the tye, when Maryland captured three and won.

The prizes were secured in the following order:

		Rings.
First prize,	Delaware	8
Second "	Centennial	6
Third "	Connecticut	6
Fourth "	South Carolina	6
Fifth "	Maryland	5

The other knights stood as follows: New Jersey 5, New Hampshire 5, Rhode Island 4, Pennsylvania 3, Virginia 3, North Carolina 3, New York 3, Georgia 2, Union 2, and Massachusetts 1.

In the evening the coronation ceremonies took place in the Judges' Hall, which was elegantly and splendidly decorated for the occasion, and Delaware had the honor of crowning the Queen of Love and Beauty. Miss Parke P. Perkins, of Virginia, was the queen, and she looked very pretty as she sat

"High on a throne of royal state which
far outshone
The wealth of Ormus and of Ind,"

surrounded by her maids of honor who were Miss Ida Taylor, of Washington, Ida Griffin of Maryland and Bess Holland of Florida. After the crowning of the Queen, the dancing began and the merry feet twinkled until the sun arose from his bed in the Orient and began to gild with his golden rays the eastern hills.

F. W. C.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

Electors meet at their respective State capitals on the first Wednesday of December of the year in which they were elected, vote by ballot for President and Vice President, and transmit a record of their votes to the president of the United States Senate. A law of Congress provides that the electoral vote shall be counted by the two houses in joint session on the second Wednesday in February next succeeding the meeting of the electors of President and Vice-President. The question has arisen as to whether what has been known as the twenty-second joint rule of the two houses is now in force. It provides that the houses shall assemble in the hall of the House of Representatives at 1 P. M., and that the president of the Senate shall be their presiding officer. No vote objected to by either house to be counted. In case of a disagreement the Senate retires, and both bodies deliberate on the admission or rejection of the vote of any State. In case they agree on reassembling the vote is counted, but in case they are divided the vote is not counted. Such are the provisions of the rule in question, but it is denied that there is any such rule now in force. A Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune says:—

"Democrats here have asserted that in case the election of Gov. Hayes should turn upon accepting the vote of South Carolina the House would object, and under the twenty-second joint rule, which provides that if either house persists in objecting to receive the vote of any State it shall not be received, they would prevent its being counted, and thus defeat the election of Hayes. Several similar cases have formed the subject of discussion here. It is, however, a fact, though not generally known, that thus far the Fourth Congress has not adopted any joint rules. Each Congress enacts its own rules. The practice has been at the opening of the session to pass resolutions adopting the rules of the previous Congress, and generally such a resolution passes as a matter of course. At the last session, however, the House adopted the rules, the Senate failed to concur, and consideration of the subject went over under an objection to present consideration by Senator Edmunds. As a final result the session closed without adopting joint rules, and the twenty-second rule fell with the rest. This left the joint convention for counting the electoral vote without any rule other than the constitutional provision for its meeting and the opening of the votes by the president of the Senate and the counting of the same.

☞ The official returns of the recent election in Ohio show that on the aggregate vote for Congressmen the Democratic candidates got a majority of one hundred and seventy-nine over the Republican candidates. Yet, so unfairly is the State districted that the Democrats have elected only eight of the twenty members.

But these returns show another thing. They place Ohio in the list of doubtful States for November, with the chances in favor of Tilden.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The aggregate majority of the Democrats [illegible]

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

From the Sun of Wednesday.

WHEAT.—Receipts to-day 19,000 bushels Southern Wheat, 9000 bushels Pennsylvania do. 19,200 bushels Western do; 6100 bushels Southern Corn, 72,400 bushels Western do.; 1000 bushels Oats, and 500 bushels Rye. Stocks in Elevators 72,240 bushels Wheat and 465,013 bushels Corn. The market for good samples of Wheat is firm, with a full demand from millers principally. The sales include 1000 bushels fair to prime white Southern at 1 28a$1 40; 9000 bushels prime to choice red at 1 42a$1 45; 4000 bushels good to prime do. at 1 35a$1 40, and 5000 bushels inferior to good do. at 1 22a$1 34; also, 400 bushels red Western on track at $1 30.

CORN.—Southern Corn is wanted and the market is firm, with sales of 3000 bushels prime old white at 60 cents; 1000 bushels good do. at 58a59 cents; 1000 bushels new white at 52a55 cents, and 1000 bushels old yellow at 58a60 cents.—For Western the market was again lower, but closed steady, the limited offerings checking business. The transactions were 25,000 bushels mixed spot at 57 cents; 5000 bushels do. do. at 57 cents, and 25,000 bushels November at 57 cents. In the afternoon there were sales of 10,000 bushels mixed in Gardner's Elevator at 57 cents; 15,000 bushels November at 57 cents, and 5000 bushels do. at 57 cents.

OATS.—Oats are dull and heavy; the sales are 1400 bushels inferior at 31a32 cents, and 2100 bushels bright Western at 35a37 cents.

RYE.—The market for Rye is dull, and we quote nominally at 65a70 cents per bushel.

Marriages.

ANDERSON—STACK.—On the 19th inst., at Greensboro', by the Rev. B. F. Price, ALBERT ANDERSON, formerly of Kent county, and Mrs. MARY ELIZABETH STACK, of Caroline Co., Md.

New Advertisements.

A beautiful line of ladies writing paper VERY CHEAP for sale by
STAM & BRO.

Strictly Pure Spices of all kinds at
STAM & BRO.

Reed's American, and Brown's French Dressing for Ladies' Shoes, for sale by
STAM & BRO.

Envelopes and Writing Paper, in large quantities for sale cheap, by
STAM & BRO.

TO TRESPASSERS.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from trespassing on the farm where I reside, also the AIRY HILL farm, and the farm where James Steward resides.
Oct. 27, 1876—3t. WM. FORD.

TREES, FRUITS, SHRUBBERY, &c.

THOSE wanting first-class Trees and Shrubbery should buy their stock of *McCALL & CO.*, of Westchester. W. C. MATHERSON, one of the firm, is with us, and will call upon all in the county. They employ no agents.
Oct. 27, 1876—2m.

Bibles, Hymn Books and Prayer Books many styles. For Sale Cheap, by
STAM & BRO.

Sponges and Chamois Skins. At
STAM & BRO.

Wall Paper, many and beautiful styles for sale at manufacturers' price, by
STAM & BRO.

Blank books, Check Books and Receipt Books, at STAM & BRO.

Blue Lick, White Sulphur, Bedford, Bethesda, Kissenger, Vichy, St. Catharine's and Friedrichshall's German Bitter Waters. For sale by
STAM & BRO.

Trusses, Abdominal Supporters, Shoulder Braces and Suspensary Bandages, for sale by STAM & BRO.

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TO THE WORKING CLASS.

We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men.—That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, samples worth several dollars to commence work on, and a copy of Home and Fireside, one of the largest Illustrated Publications, all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address,
GEORGE STINSON & CO.,
Oct. 27, 1876. *Portland, Maine.*

School Books used in Public Schools in Kent county, also, orders taken for all kinds of books and furnished at short notice, at city prices, at
STAM & BRO.

Twin Bro's Yeast Cakes, and Rumford's Yeast Powder. For sale by
STAM & BRO.

Leaman's Analine Dyes, the most Permanent, Brilliant and Durable, of all the Domestic Dyes. For sale by
STAM & BRO.

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts. Used and recommended by city hotels.
For Sale by STAM & BRO.

Borden's Condensed Milk (Eagle Brand) for sale by
STAM & BRO.

3d District Teachers' Association [illegible]

Oct. 20, 1876.

New Advertisements.

$999 Can't be made by every agent every month in the business we furnish, but those willing to work can easily earn a dozen dollars a day right in their own localities. Have no room to explain here. Business pleasant and honorable. Women, and boys and girls do as well as men. We will furnish you a complete Outfit free. The business pays better than anything else. We will bear expense of starting you. Particulars free. Write and see. Farmers and mechanics, their sons and daughters, and all classes in need of paying work at home, should write to us and learn all about the work at once. Now is the time. Don't delay. Address
TRUE & CO.
Oct. 27, 1876. *Augusta, Maine.*

Perfumery, Toilet Soap, Nail Brushes, English Tooth Brushes, Hair Brushes, Combs, &c. For Sale at
STAM & BRO.

Ready Mixed Paint and Varnish in any quantity from one pint up.
For Sale by STAM & BRO.

Lewis & Bro's Strictly Pure White Lead, Linseed Oil, and strictly pure Colors in any quantity at City Prices.
For Sale by STAM & BRO.

Window Glass, all sizes, cut to fit any sash. For Sale by
STAM & BRO.

All the leading Patent Medicines. New ones constantly being received at
STAM & BRO.

To the Tilden and Hendricks Clubs

OF KENT COUNTY.

YOU are requested to meet with and join the Tilden and Hendricks Club of the Fourth District, at the Town Hall in Chestertown, on

Saturday, the 28th instant,

at 1½ o'clock, to proceed in procession to the Grand Mass Meeting to be held in the Court House Green.

By order of EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Oct. 20, 1876.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP of J. H. HURTT, JR., and JOHN W. HYRONS, under the name and firm of *Hurtt & Hyrons*, was dissolved by mutual consent on October 11th, 1876.

All persons indebted to the firm are requested to make prompt settlement with *J. H. Hurtt, Jr.*, as the business must be closed up.
HURTT & HYRONS.

JOHN W. HYRONS will continue the saw-mill business.
Millington, Oct. 20, 1876—3t.

CAUTION. All persons are forbidden to trespass on my farms with dog or gun, under penalty of the law, as the law will be enforced.
S. W. THOMAS, Owner.
B. F. HATCHERSON, }
R. H. HATCHERSON, } Tenants
W. K. HUDSON, }
Oct. 21, [illegible]

Just [illegible]ened.

Fall Millinery.

Late Styles.

I RESPECTFULLY INVITE THE LADIES of Kent and Queen Anne's counties to call and examine my large and carefully selected

FALL STOCK
OF
MILLINERY,

to which additions are constantly being made.

MY GOODS ARE
SEASONABLE,
FASHIONABLE,
AND REASONABLE,

☞ PRICES BEING MARKED TO SUIT THE TIMES!

C. R. FIDDIS.

Chestertown, Oct. 6, 1876.

BRYANT, STRATTON & SADLER
Business College.

DESIGNED to qualify YOUNG MEN for the active duties of LIFE. BUSINESS TRAINING a specialty.

OUR INSTITUTION—the most thorough, complete and *practical* in the United States.

YOUNG MEN desiring a START IN LIFE.

PARENTS having sons or wards to educate, are invited to write to us for catalogue and particulars. *Total Collegiate Fee, $65.50. No vacations. Enter at any time.* REFERENCES—our patrons and former students.

Address H. W. SADLER,
Buildings Nos. 6 and 8 N. Charles St.,
Oct. 13, 1876—3m Baltimore

BUILDING LUMBER

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF BUILDING LUMBER, INCLUDING

Sash, Doors
AND
Blinds,

At Greatly REDUCED PRICES.

☞ For prices, or other information, call at our office, or write us by mail.

TURNER-BROS,
[illegible]
Oct. 13, 1876. [illegible] P. O.

VENDUE NOTES
For sale at this office.

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