The Transcript,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Friday Morning, Nov. 3, 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.

TO THE POLLS!

We take advantage of the last opportunity to urge upon every one in favor of a change in the Administration of the Federal Government to repair without fail to the polls on Tuesday next. While we have no apprehension whatever of the result in Maryland, a general carelessness might be disastrous. Then it is necessary for county interests hereafter that the best possible poll should be made by the friends of Democracy and Reform. It must be borne in mind that the custom house is represented by a chief and two subordinates from this county, and all three from this district; and a recent letter published in the *Baltimore Gazette* shows that our friend, the Colonel, takes a deep interest in Republican success, and that he fights with the most effective weapons. It is to be presumed that the custom house officers of Kent will do their best to make an effective showing in their own county: we have heard the boast that they will revolutionize the county. Let the good people of Kent see to it that no mere trifle keeps them at home on next Tuesday, and we will show the Washington authorities that however much we may estimate our citizens as gentlemen, we cannot follow them into the slough of Grantism.

Every active voter should see to it that his Democratic neighbor does not overlook the day. A seasonable word, even from the humblest, often brings forth surprising results. The issues are more than ordinary, indeed they are considered by many as vital. The country is suffering from corrupt officials and unwise measures. The constant tendency of the Republican party is towards the obliteration of the State governments, and the consequent destruction of the Republic of our fathers. The time for argument, however, has passed; the issues have been fully passed upon by every voter, and what we now urge is that the opponents of Grantism and the advocates of Reform do not fail to deposit their ballots on Tuesday [illegible]

GLO[illegible] CAPITAL.

THE [illegible]—SOUND[illegible] OF ALARM.

Special [illegible] to the Gazette.

WASHINGTON, October 30.—The National Re[illegible] of this morning recognises the [illegible] despondency which exists in [illegible] the republicans in regard to [illegible] election, but calls on the [illegible] up their spirits. This [illegible] the subject of a great [illegible] [illegible]

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

New York, Oct. 30.

THE RADICAL RINGS DISMAYED.

The exposure of the plot of the Radical rings to favor the election of Hayes in order that they may secure the plunder from the Southern war claims, and all the other real and mythical claims which they have bought up during the last eight years, and the collection of which was stopped by the courageous economy of the Democratic House of the last session, has dismayed the Radical leaders. They are now wasting their time in frantic exertions to arouse the old war spirit, as they call it, in the State of New York, but "the old war spirit" has not aroused at all, the people being intent upon peace and reform. The Chamberlain fiasco in South Carolina occasions nothing but ridicule. It has been the most conspicuous failure of all the plots of Mr. Chandler's committee during this campaign.

THE NEW YORK REGISTRATION.

In New York the registration, although larger than last year by 8,000, is much smaller in proportion to the population than that of Philadelphia. The United States census shows 210,000 voters in the City of New York, and of these 183,000 have registered this year. A Presidential year always secures a fuller vote, and the registration renders it certain that the Democratic majority in the metropolis will not be less than 60,000.

GOVERNOR RANDOLPH'S SOUTH CAROLINA REPORT.

Senator Randolph, of New Jersey, has been for some time in South Carolina. His report published here to-day is conclusive as to the real condition of affairs in that State. He brings forward the testimony of leading men of both Republicans and Democrats in every county in the State and disproves every allegation of Chamberlain's letter. So complete a statement from so high an authority produces great effect upon the public mind here, and there is no one now, Republican or Democrat, silly enough to think otherwise than that the cry raised about intimidation of Radicals in South Carolina, and the sending of United States troops there, is a mere electioneering farce. The movement will not help the Radicals, because the troops will prevent Radical outrages, and not Democratic outrages, and the Democrats are solely intent upon the preservation of law and order, for in it lies the certainty of their success at the coming election.

STOKES FOR HAYES.

Stokes, the murderer of Fisk, was released from his imprisonment at Sing Sing, Saturday, and immediately sought an interview, and declared his bitter opposition to Gov. Tilden, and enthusiastic support of Rutherford B. Hayes. It is scarcely fair for the Republicans to monopolize all the crimes and all the criminals. They have had for a long time a patent for public thieves, and now the murderers are ranging themselves also on their side. Among the distinguished characteristics of Gov. Tilden's administration of the affairs of the State of New York, has been his determination to allow no guilty man to escape from the just punishment to which the law had assigned him. The efforts of the wealthiest citizens and most powerful corporations have met with no success in the Executive chamber when directed to securing the release of men justly convicted of crime. His conduct in this respect is in marked contrast with that of Edwin D. Morgan, the present candidate for Governor, and of Gov. Reuben E. Fenton, who almost emptied the jails before certain elections. The poorest and most obscure citizen seeking audience in the Executive chamber, is received by Gov'r. Tilden with equal consideration with the New York millionaire.

REFORM THE ISSUE.

While a great deal is said about the personal records of candidates, it is impossible to ignore the fact that in this election reform is the real issue. Upon its result depends not merely reform in National affairs, but in State and municipal affairs as well, because a great portion even of our local burdens, arises out of the bounty and other war debts, and out of the spirit of extravagance engendered among all classes of officials by the loose Republican administration which has followed the war period. If Hayes should be elected on the present programme of the Radicals, it will be universally accepted as a verdict of the country in favor of the continuance of a corrupt and extravagant system, and against the inauguration of practical and continued economy in Government affairs.

NATIONAL, STATE AND LOCAL POLITICS.

Whatever nominations may be made by the Opposition for local offices in New York, one thing is certain; that Governor Tilden's course in this State has worked such a change in public spirit that no one can be nominated on the Democratic side for a prominent office, like Governor or [illegible] who is not thoroughly identified [illegible] of reform. Mr. Robinson, [illegible] candidate for Governor of [illegible] the instrument in [illegible] in the financial [illegible] and in saving [illegible] dollars, [illegible]

regard to individuals, this is a very gratifying feature in our politics, because it demonstrates that no one can hope for success in the party of reform whose career in office is not fully consistent with his professions and the principles of the political organization to which he belongs.

A GLANCE AHEAD.

Unless all the signs fail, Samuel J. Tilden will be the next President of the United States. The preliminary battle has been fought and won on the enemy's chosen ground. The intelligent supporters of Mr. Tilden at St. Louis did not regard Ohio or Indiana as necessary to his success. He was nominated on the distinct understanding that he could be elected without an electoral vote from either of those States. Indeed, it was generally conceded by Democrats, and by none more freely than the hard money men, who managed his canvass for the nomination, that he had nothing to hope for in that quarter. On the other hand, Gov. Hayes was nominated because of his alleged strength in the Ohio valley, and on the emphatic pledge of his friends that he would certainly carry Indiana, and would have anywhere from thirty to fifty thousand majority in Ohio.

But the October elections have astounded both parties. The reformers are amazed by the strength of their candidate in those States, and the Republicans are dismayed by the pitiful weakness of theirs. Indiana rolls up a round Democratic majority for the man whom her delegation opposed most bitterly at St. Louis, and Gov. Hayes escapes defeat in his own State by the narrowest possible margin. And now if Grant, Chandler and Cameron continue the policy of military repression begun in South Carolina, against a people, peacefully struggling for liberation from the vulgar despotism of carpet-bag thieves, the November verdict may prove the practical annihilation of the Republican party. At all events, no future political event can be more certain than the inauguration of a reform Administration on the 4th of March, 1877.

We verily believe that in less than one month after Mr. Tilden's election the great majority of honest Republicans will themselves be fully satisfied with the result. To promote this amiable feeling on their part, we will tell them now what will be done by his Administration.

The ordinary expenses of the Government will be reduced during the next fiscal year to an extent which will be literally amazing to those credulous citizens who have been putting their faith in the wild figures of the Grant Administration. The present House of Representatives have reduced the appropriations $30,000,000 below those of last year, and $60,000,000 below the estimates of Grant's secretaries. With Tilden in the White House, this enormous saving can easily be doubled. The Rings, which practically govern the country, and prey upon every department under Grant, will be shivered into atoms under Tilden. Bristow's whiskey war, which cost him his standing in the party of Grant and Hayes, will seem like an insignificant skirmish beside the grand crusade of Tilden and Tilden's ministers against all the corrupt Rings from Maine to Texas. The credit of the Government will be instantly and continuously strengthened. The honest and economical administration which husbands the resources of the country, instead of squandering them, must necessarily raise the public credit. Besides, Mr. Tilden is himself an experienced and eminently conservative financier, and under him it is to be hoped that our crude and ill-adjusted system of taxation will undergo a thorough and scientific revision.

The South will be tranquilized by the new message of peace and good will to the taxpayers; and of warning to the thieving carpet-baggers, which will be conveyed in the simple telegraphic announcement of Mr. Tilden's election. We shall hear no more reports of cruel persecutions and lawless violence. The outrage mill will cease to grind, and the voice of the carpet-bagger crying for troops will be hushed forever. The color line will fade away; the waste places of that rich section will again become fruitful, and the general business of the country will rise with the rising of the prostrate States. Thus shall we crown the Centennial year by the restoration of peace, liberty, and the natural conditions of material prosperity to every part of the Union.—*N. Y. Sun.*

THE CHAMPIONS OF REFORM AND CHRISTIANITY.

Blaine is now hard at work in New York for Hayes, Wheeler and Reform—of the Blaine kind. If his efforts are as successful there as they were in Indiana, New York will give the Democratic nominees a very handsome majority.

The only other things necessary to make the success of the Democracy certain in New York, is Bob Ingersoll, the blasphemer.

Together they form a pair of perfectly unparalleled and unapproachable political rascals—*par fratrum* without the *nobile*—twin brothers in their superb and infinite impudence, their boundless effrontery and their utter want of private or political principle. Let Bob Ingersoll be sent at once to New York, if he is not already there; for Blaine without Bob, and Bob without Blaine, are only half themselves. United, they are perfectly overwhelming and unanswerable—arguments against themselves and the Republican party.—They act so well together, that it is a pity to separate them. No one else can be found, even in the Republican party, to take so well the part of Bob to Blaine, or Blaine to Bob.

To see blaspheming Bob in the role of [illegible], indignantly protesting [illegible] the removal of the Bible from [illegible] schools, with the great [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] illustrated in the persons of its two principal speakers. How delightful and refreshing it must be to a true and honest Republican to listen to Blaine's fine rhetoric about reform, and at the same time be compelled to compare in his own mind the present words and the past actions of the favorite child of Republicanism! And how pleasant and reassuring it must be to a sincere Christian who desires earnestly to see the word of God at the foundation of public education, and as the corner-stone of the public school, to hear Bob Ingersoll pleading in public like a modern Apostle the cause of that very Bible which in private he is in the habit of ridiculing and deriding!

The honest Republican, when he contemplates Blaine in the role of a Reformer, must tremble for the future of the country with a reform of a Blaine kind as the chief feature of the administration; and the Christian who hears a violent infidel preaching up the Bible, must be somewhat troubled as to the kind of religion that will be taught in Bob Ingersoll's public schools.—*Baltimorean.*

BLOODY THREATS.

Now that the election of Mr. Tilden is assured beyond any reasonable doubt, the Republican managers, who cannot bear to loosen their grip on the Treasury, or to have exposed their still concealed rascalities and robberies, begin to threaten resistance to his inauguration. They employ the language and breathe the fanatical and foolish spirit of the most violent class of the secessionists of 1861 in regard to Mr. Lincoln.

Blaine, in his speech at Buffalo, told the people that if New York voted for Tilden he would certainly be elected, and then asked: "Will you allow him to be inaugurated in that event?" A prominent speaker, who had thoroughly canvassed his State, recently went to Washington and admitted that Tilden would carry it largely. But, said he, "before he shall be inaugurated the streets of this capital will run with blood."

The St. Louis Globe does not mince matters, in giving utterance to the purpose of those for whom it speaks, when it says:

"No man elected by the process resorted to by the Democrats of South Carolina *will ever be allowed to take his seat as President of the United States.* This is our deliberate judgment."

We advise these persons to keep cool and not to let their angry passions rise. It will be hard to resist the inevitable result which is now foreshadowed. Samuel J. Tilden will be elected President, and the four millions of voters, North and South, East and West, to whose suffrages he will be indebted for the office, will see to it that he is inaugurated on the 5th of March, 1877.

The officeholders, the Rings, the jobbers, the thieves, the carpet-baggers, and the rogues, who have had full swing for more than fifteen years, and have run this Government like a close corporation for their own profit, leaving to the people the privilege of paying whatever taxes they imposed, will die hard, of course. But they had better not try a rebellion to retain posession, or threaten to break things because they are to be turned out. Some of the usages of Mexico cannot safely be tried in the United States.

We are a law-abiding people, and our habit is to submit to the decision of the ballot box, even when it is notoriously stuffed, as has been the Republican practice for many years in Philadelphia and all over the South under carpet-bag rule. Nobody fears that Blaine would lead any resistance that he might incite. He is no more dangerous now to the reformers than he was to the rebels during the war, when he hired a substitute who finally brought up in jail, while Blaine himself expended his patriotism in the lobby, and jobbery illustrated his sense of public duty.

When Calhoun threatened nullification and violent opposition to the execution of the laws, Gen. Jackson did not hesitate to say he would hang him as high as Haman if an attempt was made to put these menaces into execution. Blaine will take good care never to get his neck in the halter if he can avoid it. But some of his deluded followers may get into an ugly scrape by this sort of vaporing, which is intended to intimidate the weak and ignorant. If they are wise at all, they will accept the admonition to keep cool, and be prepared to see our Uncle Samuel inaugurated like all his predecessors in the Presidential office.—*New York Sun.*

THIS SETTLES IT.

Washington Star.

A friend of democratic leanings sends us the following to show that Tilden will be the next President. As this may possibly be an off-year in the sequence, or "dispensation," it may, perhaps, not be safe to bet very wildly on the recurrence of the event this time:

A remarkable fact concerning the Presidents of the United States:

1. Washington—had no children.
2. Adams had }
3. Jefferson had }
1. Madison—had no children
2. Monroe had }
3. Adams had }
1. Jackson—had no children.
2. Van Buren had }
3. Harrison had }
1. Polk—had no children.
2. Taylor had }
3. Pierce had }
1. Buchanan—had no children
[illegible] had }
[illegible] had }
[illegible] had no children.

Consequently, following the above remarkable combination of events, he will [illegible]

[illegible] is a firm believer in [illegible]

COUNTING THE PRESIDENTIAL VOTES.

The discussion which has arisen recently as to the mode of counting the votes for President and Vice-President has elicited expressions of opinion from Senators Sherman, Bayard and Morton and Representative Cox, of New York, all coinciding in the view that the former twenty-second joint rule of Congress, by which the vote of a State objected to by either House would not be counted, is now no longer in force. We must say that we are glad it is not, as it was rather arbitrary, and might work great injustice. The New York Sun treats the matter of counting the votes practically and concisely, as follows:

Concern is expressed in some quarters about the method of counting the votes for President and Vice-President, upon the idea that the election will be close, and may be attended with possible danger. This anxiety is misplaced, and these fears may be dismissed. In the first place Mr. Tilden's majority of States in the electoral college and of the popular vote too, will be so large as to furnish no pretext for dispute.

In the second place the constitution provides the only existing mode by which the election, shall be formerly verified; for after all, it is nothing more than a verification of a result already determined.—That clause in the constitution is explicit enough when not broken into fragments. It says, article 2, section 1;

"The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves."

The act of March 1, 1792, was passed to carry this clause into effect. It provides how the electors shall be chosen, when they shall meet, and to whom their certificates shall be sent. Also, that Congress shall be in session on the second Wednesday in Feburary 'for the purpose of counting and declaring the vote.' The practice has been for the two houses to meet in joint session on that day, and for the Senate to appoint one teller and the House two, to record the votes as read from the certificates of the electors, which had been previously 'directed to the President of the Senate.'

On the 6th of Feburary, 1865, the republican Congress adopted a joint rule, which placed it in the power of either house to raise objection to the counting of any vote, and declared 'no vote objected to shall be counted except by the concurrent votes of the two houses.' It is easy to see that, with a republican majority in the Senate and a democraticy majority in the House, very serious difficulties might arise in high party times like the present.

This joint rule is now dead, as the House last session refused to readopt it, and with very good reason. So the count will take place under the constitutional provision above cited, unless the two houses should come to an agreement as to another mode, which is hardly probable.

ADDRESS FROM UNION SOLDIERS

An address to the people of Pennsylvania, "from the soldiers whom she sent to the field," has just been issued, and is signed by Gens. George B. McClellan, Wm. B. Franklin, St. Clair A. Mulholland, Joseph F. Knipe, and a dozen other generals of distinction during the late war, as well as by 323 other officers and and 22,000 non commissioned officers and enlisted men. The address reads:

"Eleven years have passed since we brought the war of the rebellion to a close. Still the march of armed men is heard within the borders of our sister States, and that noble organization of which we were once so proud of being a part—the United States army—is now being used by the government for the ignoble and unconstitutional purpose of crushing out the right of self-government in some of the Southern States. At Appomattox Court-House the Southern troops surrendered to the army of the Potomac and laid down their arms in good faith, and we pledged ourselves to protect them.—These pledges the present administration has violated

"The war is over, yet peace has not followed, and prosperity has not returned with the car of victory to bless the country. Many of our comrades laid down their lives, and many more shed their blood that the country might be preserved united in all its integrity, but bad men have used the powers of the government to foster and keep alive the bitter feelings and sectional animosities engendered by the late struggle. Out of respect for the memory of our dead comrades, we feel called upon to again step to the front and declare they have not died in vain; that the war is over and we *must* and *shall* have peace. Stand by us now in our efforts to purify and reform the government we preserved by changing the administration and electing Samuel J. Tilden to the presidency. Let us have an administration actuated by "malice towards none, charity to all."

MATRIMONIAL — *Horsey-Rasin.*— On Tuesday afternoon, Miss Mary E. Rasin was married to Mr. Thomas H. Horsey, of Galena, Md. The wedding took place at the residence of the bride's father, 1432 Poplar street, and was performed by Rev. Dr. Schuyler. The bride, daughter of Unit Rasin, Esq., a lovely brunette, was attired in a handsome navy blue silk *en train*, with ecru lace falling from around the neck. The affair was entirely private, though much enjoyed by those who participated. An elegant "luncheon" under the supervision of Mr. Sides, was partaken of by the happy couple and their relatives, prior to their departure on the evening train, for an extended Eastern tour.—*St. Louis Herald.*

[illegible] and the Prince Imperial [illegible] in Italy.

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

From the Sun of Wednesday.

WHEAT.—Receipts to-day 11,000 bushels Southern Wheat, 400 bushels Pennsylvania do. 6,800 bushels Western do; 3000 bushels Southern Corn; 65,000 bushels Western do; 1850 bushels Oats, and 100 bushels Rye. Stocks in Elevators 166,692 bushels Wheat is a shade firmer, and the better grades are more rapidly placed at sellers' views. The sales (including some lots held over a day or two since,) are 4000 bushels choice red Southern at 1 40a$1 42; 3000 bushels prime do. at 1 35a$1 38; 5000 bushels fair to good do. at 1 25a$1 32, and 1000 bushels inferior do, at 1 15a$1 20; also, 800 bushels red Pennsylvania at 1 33a$1 35; 800 bushels red Western at 1 20a$1 23, and 400 bushels do. at $1 28—all on track.

CORN.—Southern Corn is in light supply in small lots, and the market is more or less irregular. Sales 500 bushels new white at 50a53 cents, 1700 bushels old white at 53 cents for fly-cut and 55a56 cents for fair to good, and 2000 bushels yellow at 56a58 cents for good to prime. For Western the market was higher under the Western news, closing feverish. The transactions were 11,000 bushels mixed spot at 57¼ cents, and 15,000 bushels do. at 57⅞ cents, closing at the latter; 25,000 bushels November at 57 cents; 5000 bushels after 5th November at 57⅞ cents; 10,000 bushels last half November at 57¼ cents; 5000 bushels new last half November at 55¼ cents, and 20,000 bushels old or new December at 55¼ cents.—In the afternoon there were salas of 25,000 bushels mixed, deliverable last half of Novemder at 57¼ cents.

OATS.—Oats are dull and weak; sales of 400 bushels Pennsylvania at 36 cents, and 2800 bushels common and inferior Western at 30a33 cents.

RYE.—Rye is in light offering, only 100 bushels sold at 65 cents per bushel.

Marriages.

NOWLAND—BLACKISTON.—At Middletown, Del., Wednesday, Oct'r. 25th, 1876, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. John W. Patton, D. D., HENRY C. NOWLAND to LIZZIE, daughter of the late William Henry Blackiston, Esq., of Kent county, Md.

HORSEY—RASIN.—On October 10th, by the Rev. Dr. Schuyler, THOMAS H. HORSEY, of Galena, Md., to Miss MOLLIE E., daughter of Unit Rasin, Esq., of St. Louis, Mo.

STANLEY—PRICE.—By Rev. J. H. Caldwell, of Dover, Del., at the residence of Mrs. Cleveland, No. 256 N. Eden st., Baltimore, on the 24th of October, WILLIAM T. STANLEY to Miss SUSANNAH J. PRICE, both of Kent county, Md.

TAYLOR—CHAPMAN.—At Westminster Parsonage, on Wednesday, October 25, by Rev. D. C. Marquis, COLIN F. TAYLOR, of Kent county, to EMMA R. CHAPMAN, of Baltimore county.

New Advertisements.

Orphans' Court Notice.

THE Orphans' Court for Kent county last Tuesday adjourned over to TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1876.

By order. WM. STEVENS,
Nov. 3, 1876. *Register.*

KENT COUNTY.

STATEMENT

Of Receipts and Disbursements,

FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL PURPOSES,

For the year ending September 30, 1876.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand, Sept. 30, 1875	$1,542.12
State School Tax,	10,712.95
State Free School Fund,	1,698.54
County School Tax	14,051.05
Sales of Books,	133.91
State appropriation to colored Schools,	4,517.28
Old School Houses,	113.27
Cash returned by Teachers,	1.43
Books sold Teachers,	10.04
	$32,780.59

DISBURSEMENTS.

Teachers' salaries,	$20,065.48
Fuel,	1,330.94
Incidental expenses,	228.82
Rent,	150.00
Books and Stationery,	39.48
Building School Houses,	1,996.04
Repairing,	365.62
Furniture, Black Boards, and Stoves,	618.00
Stoves, several schools,	117.95
Salary of Secretary, Treasurer and Examiner,	1,200.00
Per diem of Commissioners and expenses,	231.00
Office expenses and acct. books	11.85
Printing and advertising,	95.04
Paid to colored schools,	3,445.55
Paid to colored schools for fuel,	319.00
Paid for School Lot,	50.00
Expenses of Institute,	70.00
Registers, Reports, &c.,	26.05
Balance, cash on hand,	2,400.67
	$32,780.59

On the 30th of September, 1876, there was due from the several Collectors:

William Hepbron,	1873,	$328 82
*James Brice,	1874,	200.00
John H. Thomas,	1875,	800.00
N. W. Comegys,	"	1,708.00
J. W. Howard	"	2,045.00
Samuel Burgess	"	500.00
		$5,579.82
†From D. C. Blackiston, for Oyster Licenses, 1874 and 1875,		666.90
		$6,246.72

*Balanced by an outstanding order.
†Since nearly paid.

OFFICE OF THE SCHOOL BOARD,
October 31st, 1876.

We hereby certify that we have examined the foregoing Report of Eben F. Perkins, Treasurer of the Board of School Commissioners, and the books and vouchers upon which it is based, and find it correct.

SEWELL HEPBRON,
M. W. JONES,
[illegible] SCOTT,
[illegible]

Nov. 3, 1876.

VENDUE NOTES For sale at this office.

New Advertisements.

Teachers' County Association.

THE ASSOCIATION will meet at the School Room in Chestertown, on

Monday, November 20th,

AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M.

The regular questions are:

First—How to teach the Geography of the Third Grade.

Second—How to teach Composition.

Postponed—How shall Teachers classify those who attend school only during the Winter months?

Essayist—Mrs. Mary E. B. Stephens.

Mr. Henry Tonkin will deliver the Address.

E. F. PERKINS, *Pres't.*
Nov. 3, 1876.

WANTED.

ALL persons indebted to us are respectfully requested to call and settle their bills, as we are greatly in want of money.

LAST APPEAL.

We now make our last appeal to all persons owing us on account due, on or before January 1st, 1876. If the same is not settled on or before December 1st, 1876, they may expect to find their "bills" in the hands of an officer for collection. *We must have money*, and mean what we say. Please attend to it, and save us this necessity.

S. MERRITT & CO.,
Nov. 3—3t. *Chestertown, Md.*

VENDUE.

BY VIRTUE of an order of the Orphans' Court of Kent county, the subscriber, as administrator of Perry Chambers, late of Kent county, dec'd., will sell at his late residence in Chestertown, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on

SATURDAY,

The 11th day of November

1876, the personal estate of the said Perry Chambers, consisting in part as follows:

FIVE SHARES OF

Chester River Bridge Company Stock;

ONE SMALL FIVE HORSE POWER

STEAM ENGINE,

ONE EIGHT HORSE POWER

STEAM ENGINE,

2 RUSSELL THRESHERS,

all in fair order;

A LOT OF HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE;

Lot of Farming Implements,

Two volumes of the Maryland Code;

SIX PIGS,

and a great variety of articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS.—Sums of Ten Dollars and under, cash; on sums over that amount a credit of Nine Months, on note with approved security.

PERRY CHAMBERS,
Admr. of Perry Chambers, dec'd.
Nov. 3, 1876.

Notice to Creditors.

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

AUGUSTA BROWN,

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 31st day of June 1877; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 31st day of October, 1876.

SAMUEL W. DECOURSEY,
Nov. 3, 1876. *Executor.*

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. MATHESON, one of the firm, is with us, and will call upon all in the county. They employ no agents.

Oct. 27, 1876—2m.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.

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