The Transcript,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Friday Morning, June 22, 1877

Only One Dollar a Year, in advance.

HAYES DEFENDED BY A DEMOCRAT.

CRITICAL REVIEW OF HIS POLICY BY ONE WHO FAVORED THE ELECTION OF TILDEN.

ST. LOUIS, June 13.—I like Mr. Hayes. He had repudiated the traditions of the Republican party. He has utterly ignored the precedents established by Lincoln. He has rebuked the Radical elements which kept the party in power since the death of Lincoln. He is arraying in bitter opposition to his Administration most powerful and popular leaders—men like Roscoe Conkling, James G. Blaine, Ben Butler, Ben Wade, Wendell Phillipps, the Chandlers, Camerons, Boutwells, Tafts, &c. His administration has so far been of benefit to the country and the Democratic organization. He has not acted in the interest of the Republican party. He has adopted Democratic doctrines of government. He has discarded every ordinary obligation of gratitude and honor to men like Packard and Chamberlain, the Chandlers, and the Camerons who stole the Presidency and presented it to him. He has, by his own deliberate act, plead quietly and put the official seal of the Presidency to the record that every single electoral vote of three Southern States was stolen to count in the man who never was elected by the people and has no legal title to the Presidency.

I like Mr. Hayes. I like him because he represents innovation and ideas.—No longer can it be said that the receiver is no better than the thief. No longer can it be said that there is honor among thieves. No longer can it be said that the creators are stronger than the created. No longer can it be said that the office should seek the man and not the man the office. No longer can it be doubted that there is such a thing as an irony of fate. See how, almost with the very first breath of official life, Mr. Hayes destroys the very authors of his being! No longer can it be doubted that conscience doth make cowards of us all. See how Mr. Hayes utterly repudiates Republican and vindicates Democratic doctrines.

I like Mr. Hayes. He is doing much better than could be expected. He strives assiduously to wash away the letters of that terrible syllable which is stamped upon his brow. He struggles hard to lull his troubled conscience into repose, to calm the consciousness of crime and atone for it by improved conduct.—For Mr. Hayes has read the classics and history, has heard of Banquo's ghost. If even a Richard III. had visions, what must be the slumber of a Hayes? There are tales that no walls unfold, and secrets that human lips never utter. They remain forever buried in that most mysterious and inscrutable thing called the human heart. Whose heart is freer from regret, reproach, wrong or guilt—that of R. B. Hayes, or that of Samuel J. Tilden? Who doubts that amid all the ceremony and servility, all the show and glitter, all the feasts, fun, and fawning at the White House, there does not often appear, like Banquo's ghost, the reproachful vision of him who of right should be the occupant? They have kept from the White House the body of Samuel J. Tilden only not his spirit.

I like Mr. Hays. I like the way he has snubbed Blaine and Conkling and Cameron, the real representatives of his party, and one of whom was its real choice for the Presidency. I like to see three members in the Cabinet who for six years were in bitter opposition to the President's party and predecessor. I like to see his "Southern policy." Mr. Hayes and all his organs call it an "experiment" only, and ask for a suspension of judgement until time has shown its wisdom. Yet, it is an experiment. But it will prove to be an experiment that will cost the very life of the Republican party. It will be like the experiment of the mad medical scientist, of whom I read in boyhood. He killed a human body to have a vivisection, and to test whether, by putting the various parts together he could not vivificate it. The result of the experiment of Mr. Hayes will be the same. After he gets through with it he will find that the life spirit of his party has departed, and that all the notions and theories of Evarts, Schurz & Co. cannot again restore the dead corpse to life. His policy may be an "experiment" to himself and the country; to the Republican party it is a vivisection.

I like Mr. Hayes. He does not know what he is doing. For the last ten years at least, the Republican party has owed its ascendency mainly to its daring, defiant, able audacity. There may have been abler political parties in the past; there never was one as bold as the Republican party since the death of Lincoln.—From the day which drove Seward and all of Lincoln's Cabinet, excepting one, out of the party, to the days of military reconstruction and robbery, the impeachment of Johnson, the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment, the disgrace of Sumner, Greeley, Trumbell, and Schurz, the exposure of Credit Mobilier, and Belknap, and Babcock, boldness alone saved the party from destruction. I remember well how one day, shortly after Grant's first inauguration, a gentleman who was then a Republican Senator, and is now one of the most influential Cobinet Ministers of Mr. Hayes, turned pale in reading the telegraphic despatches, and exclaimed: "This is terrible, terrible! It will inevitably destroy the party." It was the evidence in the Black Friday investigation, tracing money from the hands of Jim Fisk and Brother-in-law Corbin to the White House. I remember the consternation of the same distinguished gentleman at the failure of the impeachment of Johnson. Then, too, he saw the inevitable ruin of the Republican party. I remember, too, his grave fears on account of the Fifteenth Amendment. It was then a most unpopular measure, even with Republicans. Wherever the question of negro suffrage had been committed to the people, it had been defeated by overwhelming majorities, tens of thousands of Republicans voting against it.—The influential member of Mr. Hayes's Cabinet, to his honor be it said, never would have dared to force negro suffrage upon the people. But the party leaders did. If anybody spoke about Black Friday the answer was, "Rebel!" If anybody spoke against negro suffrage the answer was, "Rebel!" If any one spoke against robbery and corruption, violations of law and Constitution, the answer was still, "Rebel!" Even last fall the main answer we received upon the stump when we spoke of Belknap, Robeson, Colfax, Credit Mobilier, Babcock, Whiskey Ring, and the like, was simply, "You are a rebel!" All this is now over. Mr. Hayes has broken the spell. He has taken a rebel into his Cabinet, is appointing rebels to offices, and openly concentrating all his efforts upon gaining the support of rebels to his Administration by making it especially agreeable to rebels.

I like Mr. Hayes. He follows the advice of that distinguished member of his Cabinet whose opinions on past critical moments of the Republican party I have alluded to. Had the leaders of the party acted in accordance with those opinions and not according to their, diametrically opposed, own, there would have been no Republican party for some years. As it is, there will soon not be much of one; if Mr. Hayes will only stick to his "policy" and his experiments through his term.—He has repudiated the men and measures, the principles and precedents, the very spirit and character of his party. He has broken the spell of the bloody shirt and silenced the cry of rebel. He has kicked the men to the rear who saved the Republican party in the past, and made him what he is, and showered honors upon those who did their best to destroy his party. A house divided against itself cannot stand. Nobody can live without breath. A party cannot exist without principles. An administration cannot succeed without a party. I like Mr. Hayes!

JOSEPH PULITZER.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS AT HIS OLD HOME.

A VISIT TO HIS FORMER MASTER—AN AFFECTIONATE AND FRIENDLY MEETING—SOUND ADVICE TO THE COLORED PEOPLE, ETC.

[*Special correspondence of Baltimore Sun.*]

ST. MICHAELS, MD., June 18, 1877.

There was an excursion of colored people from Baltimore to St. Michaels on Sunday last on the steamer "Matilda." Among the party was Frederick Douglass, United States marshal for the District of Columbia, who paid a visit for the first time since he left here forty-one years ago to the scenes of his youth. Mr. Douglass some time ago expressed a wish to visit his former master, Capt. Thomas Auld, a resident of St. Michaels, and an old man now on the verge of the grave, infirm in body, but with a clear and vigorous intellect. Captain Auld had expressed his willingness and desire to meet his old servant, and this visit of Douglass to St. Michaels was mainly for that purpose.

The boat arrived at an early hour in the morning, and as soon as convenient Douglass called at Capt. Auld's residence, where he was received by Judge Wm. H. Bruff, Capt. Auld's son-in-law, who addressed him as "Marshal Douglass." "No, no," expostulated the marshal, "I am Marshal Douglass in Washington; here let me be Fred Douglass again."

The meeting between the former master and former servant was very affecting. Tenderly Douglass grasped the palsied hand of Captain Auld, addressed him as his old master, and manifested emotion creditable alike to his manhood and his heart, as he saw how heavily time had laid his hands upon him. The interview was very pleasant throughout. Mr. Douglass stated that in his book written soon after his escape he had made some statements that lapse of time and reflection had caused him to feel he had better have left unsaid, and for aught that he had said that was unjust to his old master, or had wounded his feelings, he begged his forgiveness. Capt. Auld told him that he had never expected to keep him in slavery; that he knew forty-one years ago he was too smart to be a slave, and that when he sent him to Baltimore, after his difficulty at Freeland's instead of selling him South, it was with the expectation that he would achieve his freedom. Douglass called upon Capt. Auld again in the afternoon, just before starting to the boat, to bid him good-bye, and when they parted both men wept.

The colored people that come to St. Michaels on excursions repair to a grove near town, where they enjoy themselves in their own way without interfering with the comfort of anybody. It was announced that Mr. Douglass would speak in this grove in the afternoon, and a large audience of both white and colored people repaired there to hear him. A number of prominent citizens of the town and adjacent country, many of whom were old men that knew well the boy "Fred," were in the audience.

Mr. Douglass began his speech evidently with some embarrassment, which, however, wore off as he proceeded. He began by adverting to the difficult and embarrassing position in which he was placed. He said he did not come here to make a speech, and did not expect this call. He was not here to fan the flames of sectional animosity, nor to create ill-feeling; nor yet to recount the wrongs inflicted on his race for 200 years; nor to go into antiquity for matter to stir the blood and rouse the passions; nor to indulge in a political harangue; nor to expound the constitution of the United States.

"I come, first of all," he said, "to see my old master, from whom I have been separated for forty-one years; to shake his hand, to look into his kind old face, and see it beaming with light from the other world. I have had great joy in shaking that hand, in looking into that face, stricken with age and disease, but aglow with the light that comes from an honest heart, and reflecting the glory from the spirit-world, upon whose border he is, and where we shall soon again meet. Forty-one years ago I left him. I left him, not because I loved Cæsar less, but because I loved Rome more. Mr. Douglass then referred briefly to his escape, and to the motive that actuated him.

His second reason for making this visit he said, was that he loved Maryland and the Eastern Shore. Eastern Shore corn and Eastern Shore pork had given him his muscle. He claimed to be an Eastern Shoreman, and all that that name implies. Mr Douglass then passed into a eulogy of the white race and its achievements, and said to the colored people that they were in contact with the most favored, the most indomitable, the most energetic race in the world, and that he would be false to his own race if he did not tell them just where they stood—what an immense distance they were behind the white people. He did not believe the colored people were fundamentally and eternally inferior to the whites, but they are, nevertheless, practically inferior. "We must not think about equality until we can do what white people can do. As long as they can build vessels and we cannot, we are their inferiors; as long as they can build railroads and we cannot, we are their inferiors; as long as they can found governments and we cannot, we are their inferiors." Coming down on the boat last night he noticed that the 100 colored people aboard made as much noise as 500 whites would have done, and as long as they do these things they are inferior to the whites.

"If twenty years from now the colored race as a race has not advanced beyond the point where it was when emancipated it is a doomed race. The question now is, will the black man do as much now for his master (himself) as he used to do for his old master? Do you, my colored friends, get up as early now to work for yourselves as you used to do to work for that stern old Roman, Samuel Hambleton?" For the encouragement of the colored people, and to show them what energy and will could do, he pictured the condition of the English-speaking race five hundred years ago, and compared it with the condition of that race now. He illustrated this part of his argument by quoting the instances of well-known black men who have risen to eminence, and was quite severe upon Professor John M. Langston for maintaining that the mulatto is the superior of the black man intellectually. He told the colored people that they must get money and keep it if they wished to elevate themselves. One trouble with them is that they always want to be going somewhere, and do not stay in one place or at one thing long enough to accumulate. A poor people are always a despised people. To be respected they must get money and property. Without money there's no leisure; without leisure no thought, without thought no progress. Their preachers should tell them about what to *do* and less about what to *feel*. They should cultivate their brains more and their lungs less. They should not depend upon being helped, but should do for themselves. He was tired of Ethiopa's holding out her hands. The man that can get up would be helped to do it. They should not depend upon the Lord for everything. The Lord is good and kind, but it is of the most use to those who *do* for themselves. No man has a right to live unless he lives honestly, and no man lives honestly who lives upon another.

He gave the colored part of his audience some of the best advice and soundest instruction they have had for many a day. The only political allusion he made in his speech was in saying that the Southerners could control the votes of the negroes in the Southern States far more completely than Northerners could. The colored man turned instinctively for advice and assistance to those who had been raised with him and who are of his community.

The speech was well received, especially by the white part of the audience; they probably appreciated it more highly and liked it better than his colored hearers. Douglass made a very favorable impression in St. Michaels. His position was a very difficult one, but he managed it admirably, avoiding everything like cringing or servility on the one hand, and ostentation or an offensive thrusting of himself forward on the other.

Among others who sought him out after his address was Mr. Wm. W. Bruff, who taught him reading, arithmetic and geography fifty years ago. Marshall Douglass learned his age from Capt. Auld, who has a record of his birth, wherein it appears "Frederick Baily was born in February, 1818."

THE VOLUME OF CURRENCY.

The New York Journal of Commerce, in reply to inquiries on the subject, states that there is a common mistake about the contraction of the paper currency. In 1872 there were, in round numbers, $354,000,000 outstanding in bank notes, $356,000,000 in legal tenders, and 40,000,000 in fractional currency, in all $750,000,000. Last week's statement gave $317,500,000 in bank notes and $360,000,000 in legal tenders, $21,000,000 in fractional currency, making in all $699,000,000 outstanding. This makes a seeming reduction of $51,000,000, but in place of $20,000,000 of fractional currency called in, and of nearly $8,000,000 legal tender held for redemption of fractional currency not yet presented, silver coin has been used, so that the actual reduction in the common currency is but $21,000 000. If we add the increase in gold we shall find that the total of both currencies is actually greater now than it was in 1872. It is added, too, that the loans and discounts, instead of shrinking, have increased, now amounting to about $980,000,000, against $872,000,000 in 1872.

THE PEACH CROP FOR 1877.

PROMISE OF AN ABUNDANT YIELD—SATISFACTORY FREIGHT ARRANGEMENTS.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

Colonel Edward Wilkins, collector of the port, returned yesterday from a visit to Kent county, where he went on Saturday for the purpose of making a hasty inspection of the peach crop. He is the largest peach-grower in the state, having about 100,000 trees, and has done much toward the development of that rapidly growing interest. He brought with him specimens of the fruit, some of which was plucked from the trees and the other taken from the ground. The late frosts, he said, had damaged the crop, but until the stone hardens it is almost impossible to estimate with any degree of accuracy its extent. Early in the season it was expected the yield would be an extraordinary one, and but for the late cold snaps such would doubtless have been the case. Several of the samples exhibited were found to be decayed from this cause. Notwithstanding this, however, the crop will fully equal that of last year. The peach season, he said, usually begins about the 20th of July. The first fruit gathered is Hale's early, followed by Troth's early red, early York, early Crawford, succeeding each other every few days in the order named. Then come Reeve's and Moore's, both excellent varieties. The season is continued with the Old Mixons and the Stump of the World. Then follow the late Crawford's, Pullen's Crocket's and the Smock, and lastly the Solway. The shipments cease during the last week in September, the 25th being commonly considered the last of the season.

Colonel Wilkins said the peach growers were endeavoring to secure satisfactory freight arrangements with the railroad companies. He exhibited a letter from J. T. Budd, a prominent peach grower at Middletown, Del., which, he said, would explain the situation. The letter was as follows: "The several railroad companies, in a spirit of determination to make the west shipment of peaches a success, have made a reduction of thirty per cent. from rates of 1875. We can now ship a car load of peaches (16,000) pounds from Middletown to Chicago for $210, against $300 in 1875, a reduction of $90. I mailed you pamphlet, just issued, setting forth the advantages of direct all-rail shipments and I am fully satisfied its effect will be to attract good, responsible buyers to the orchards, and to make the West a valuable fruit market for a large proportion of our fruit crops, as well as other products of the peninsula. Even the Baltimore city buyers and dealers will find it to their great advantage to adopt the faculties now offered.

"The growers will hold their last meeting at this place on Friday, June 22. It is thought it will be largely attended, as some of the old growers violently oppose the 'new departure' of the abondnment of chartered cars and the consequent return of empty packages, but a large majority believe that a cheap basket to go with the fruit a wiser plan."

Col. Wilkins said it was necessary to obtain a reduction of freights, or to pull up the orchards. If the same rule were adopted for the East as stated in Mr. Budd's letter had been done for peaches shipped to the West, then the size of the orchards can almost be doubled. There was an unfair discrimination. Corn was brought from Chicago to Baltimore for about 30 cents per hundred, while the charge for peaches was $2 10 per hundred pounds from Middletown to Chicago.—There ought to be some difference in favor of corn, but not such a difference as that. What was wanting was the reduction of freight charges to a fair living rate, then all hands would prosper.

ARE TILDEN AND HENDRICKS THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES FOR 1880?

From the Philadelphia Record.

A discreet silence was observed by the Democrats who attended the Manhattan Club Tilden and Hendricks reception in regard to the Presidential candidacy in 1880. How could they give expression to a preference on that occasion with Mr. Tilden and Hendricks both honored guests and both candidates? But, though nothing was done directly, Mr. Tinden, who is almost as able a diplomatist as Talleyrand, succeeded in planting himself and Mr. Hendricks on a platform upon which no other candidate will be half as safe as Mr. Tilden. If the democratic party is going into the contest of 1880 solely and singly to cancel and condemn the fraud of 1876, it can have no candidate so suitable or so strong as the prime sufferer by that fraud, Mr. Tilden has made a great advance in laying down his platform, with the assent of Mr. Hendricks, and with the backing of New York. It is a strong platform, for it appeals to the desire for fair play which is as natural as conscience in the breasts of all men. It also strikes at the weakest point in the harness of the Hayes Administration. The failure of the Republican party and its candidates to refuse the executive office when the title to it was known to be fraudulent must remain a permanent disability to both. It cannot be atoned for by subsequent good conduct. It cannot be overlooked by the nation without establishing a dangerous precedent. But 1880 is three years hence; and three years of our swift-running history must develop new issues and bring forward new men.

☞ Twenty-eight Chinese boys are now on their way to English and French naval colleges.

THE TREASURE OF ISLAM.

A REMARKABLE WAR RESOURCE—THE TRIBUTE AT MECCA—SIX HUNDRED MILLIONS FRANCS AT THE TOMB OF MAHOMET.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Mr. Delaplaine, the charge d'affaires of the United States at Vienna, furnishes to the Department of State the following interesting information concerning a certain remarkable war resource of Turkey, the socalled "Treasure of Islam." The Sheik Ul Islam has recently sent a delegation of doctors of the law to the cherif of Mecca, a direct descendant of the Prophet, for the purpose of demanding funds to be applied in defense of the Islam faith. It is customary on these solemn occasions for the cherif to assemble the college of the elders charged with the guard of the prophet's tomb, which will decide upon the appropriate sum to be furnished to the Sultan from the treasure of Islam in order to aid him in the war against Russia.

This treasure is formed from those annual offerings of the pilgrims which are accumulated in the kashbah of Mecca. These sepulchres, which serve as offertory chests, are placed within the court of the mosque. Each pilgrim daily casts into one of these a coin as offering, which constitutes the alms prescribed by the koran as one of the essential elements of the merit of the pilgrimage which every Musselman should make at least once in his life time to the tomb of the prophet. Accordingly every year about one hundred thousand pilgrims come to Mecca who sojourn there a month, consequently a fund of at least three millions of francs are annually received in these offertory chests.

Every pilgrim deposits in fact an offering varying in amount according to his means, but which on the average may be estimated as equivalent to five francs at least for every day. Considering that there are rich Musselmans, whose offerings attain even the amount of 100,000 francs during their pilgrimage, it results hereby that the cherif of Mecca receives on the average the value of 15,000,000 of francs in annual offerings. One of the offertory chests was opened during the period of the Russo-Turkish war in 1828. Several large sums were withdrawn, but it was afterwards again closed. A second chest was opened in 1845, during the Crimean war, but the third has not been opened since 1415, during a period of now 462 years. Inasmuch as the annual concourse of pilgrims has rarely fallen below 100,000 it is conjectured that with most "liberal" allowances the accumulation of money in the last named offertory chest cannot be less than 250,000,000 and it is fully believed that the total amount of the treasure of Islam will exceed 600,000,000 of francs, and even attain a much higher sum.

A CASE FOR MEDICAL SCIENCE.

About a month ago a son of Mr. Geo. Franz, who lives about two miles inland from St. Helena, fell from a wagon, striking his head upon a sharp stump. The points of the stump penetrated the back part of his head to the brain, and part of the brain dropped out. The strangest part of the story is that the boy got up, took his horses to the stable and fed them, before feeling more pain than from an ordinary fall. In about an hour after the accident he became faint, and seemed to be dying. Dr. Stewart, a well-known physician, was sent for and came immediately. He examined the wound and found that a part of the brain was gone, and he himself removed a portion that protruded from the hole. He treated the boy a few days ago and succeeded in saving his life. At last accounts he was able to walk about, and experiences no trouble, either mentally or physically, from the loss.—*Santa Barbara (Cal.) Press.*

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

From the Sun of Wednesday.

WHEAT.—Receipts to-day 300 bushels of Southern Wheat, —— bushels Pennsylvania do., 18,800 bushels Western do.; 4500 bushels Southern Corn, 25,200 bushels Western do.; 4,500 bushels Oats, and 350 bushels Rye. Stocks in Elevators 18,800 bushels Wheat, and 1,075,350 bushels Corn. The Wheat grown in this section arriving are small lots, generally of inferior quality, and which are sold at irregular prices. A lot of 2000 bushels prime red Pennsylvania from store sold at $1 90, and we not the market firm, A parcel of old Spring is received at Elevators for export, and sale is reported of 10,000 bushels No. 2 red Winter Western new crop, for August delivery, at $1 40 per bushel.

CORN.—Southern white Corn is scarce and wanted, but yellow is dull. Sales of 600 bushels yellow in lots at 60 cents; 2000 bushels do. for shipment at 58½ cts. and 700 bushels inferior do. at 57 cents. For Western the market was more active, with a shade of improvement, closing strong. The transactions on 'Change were 5000 bushels steamer at 55 cents; 30,000 bushels mixed spot at 57½ cents; 10,000 bushels July at 58½ cents; 60,000 bushels do. at 58½ cents; 10,000 bushels do. at 58¾ cents: 15,000 bushels August at 59¾ cents; 5000 bushels do. at 59¾ cts. and 5000 bushels September at 60½ cents. The afternoon market was firmer, with few sellers and a brisk inquiry. The sales reported were 10,000 bushels mixed spot (short receipts) at 57¼ cents; 10,000 bushels do. (regular) at 58 cents; 10,000 bushels July at 58½ cents; 10,000 bushels do. at 59½ cents, and 5000 bushels do. at 59½ cents cents. August delivery was wanted at 60 cents, with none offered.

☞ The fig crop of Florida promises good results this season, as the trees are overladen with fruit.

New Advertisements.

Orphans' Court Notice.

THE Orphans' Court for Kent county, last Tuesday adjourned over to *Tuesday the 10th of July*, until which date there will be no session of the Court.

WM. STEVENS, *Register.*

June 22, 1877.

Public School Examination.

THE public is invited to attend an examination of the Public school in Chestertown, on *MONDAY NEXT, 25th instant.*

The school will open at 9 and close at 1 o'clock. We specially invite the patrons of the school to be present.

JOS. PETERSON.

June 22, 1877

FOURTH OF JULY Excursion!

ON THE MAGNIFICENT NEW

Iron steamer B. S. Ford,

FROM CHESTER RIVER TO BALTIMORE.

STEAMER *B. S. FORD*, will make an Excursion to Baltimore, on

Wednesday, July 4th, 1877,

Leaving	CHESTERTOWN -	7 A. M.
"	ROLPH'S - - - -	7¼ "
"	BOOKER'S - - -	7¼ "
"	QUAKER NECK -	8 "
"	GREY'S INN - -	8¼ "
"	QUEENSTOWN -	9¼ "
"	KENT ISLAND -	10¼ "

Arriving in Baltimore at 12½ P. M., and remaining until 4 P. M., giving excursionists three hours in Baltimore.

THE BAR WILL BE CLOSED, and no liquor sold on the boat.

☞ Supper and Refreshments on board—also COTILLION BAND.

Fare $1. Children under 12 years of age, 50 cents.

H. A. ALBERT, Sec'y.

June 22, 1877

Free Scholarship In St. Mary's Female Seminary.

THE County Commissioners and Superintendent of Public Schools for Kent county having received notice that the county is entitled to a

FREE SCHOLARSHIP

in St. Mary's Female Seminary, will on

TUESDAY,

the 7th day of AUGUST next,

proceed to make the appointment under the Act of Assembly approved March 28th 1868, until which time applications may be filed with the Clerk of the County Commissioners.

The Scholarship entitles the appointee to board, tuition and books.

By order,

T. W. RUSSELL, *Clerk*

to County Commissioners for Kent Co.

June 22, 1877.—tf.

Grand Excursion! TO CAPE MAY!

On Wednesday, July 11, 1877,

BY AMICABLE LODGE, No. 117, I. O. O. F., of Chestertown, Md., over the Kent County, Smyrna and Delaware Bay Railroads to Bombay Hook, thence by the Bay Steamer "CITY OF BRIDGETON," to Cape May.

☞ Excursion Tickets from all points South of Massey's $2 00; from Massey's, Clayton and Smyrna $1 50.

Leave Chestertown at 5:00 A. M.; Massey's at 6:30; Clayton at 7:20; Smyrna at 7:30; and Bombay Hook at 8:00 A. M.

Returning, leave Cape May at 5 P. M.

The committee will endeavor to make this one of the most delightful excursions that has ever been to Cape May.

MUSIC and *REFRESHMENTS* on the steamer.

FREDUS ALDRIDGE,
J. H. THOMPSON,
JOHN BORDLEY,
J. B. BURCHINAL,
JOHN W. RASIN,
Committee.

June 22, 1877

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 First 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 John Green, colored:

A LOT OF LAND,

situated in Riley's Neck, near the town of Millington, in the first election district of Kent county, Maryland, adjoining the lands of Robert Butcher and Levi Boyer.

And Notice is Hereby Given,

That I will sell the same, at Public Sale, on the premises, on

SATURDAY,

The 14th day of July, 1877.

between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and 4 o'clock, P. M., of that day, to pay and satisfy the State and County Taxes due and unpaid by the said John Green, as follows:

1875—To State and County Tax,	$2 24
1876 " " "	2 19
	$4 43

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

JOHN H. THOMAS,
Late Collector, First District.

June 22, 1877—tds.

Subscribe for THE TRANSCRIPT.

New Advertisements.

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 First 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 Frisby Hall, colored:

ALL, THAT LOT OF LAND AND IMPROVEMENTS,

in the first election district of Kent county, Maryland, situated near Lee Chapel, containing

5 Acres, more or less.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That I will sell the same, at Public Sale, on the premises, on

MONDAY,

The 16th day of July, 1877,

between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and 4 o'clock, P. M., of that day, to pay and satisfy the State and County Taxes due and unpaid by the said Frisby Hall, as follows:

1875—To State and County Tax	$2 25
1876 " " "	2 19
	$4 44

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

JOHN H. THOMAS,
Late Collector First District.

June 22, 1877—tds

SOFT COAL.

WE have just unloaded a cargo of *BITUMINOUS COAL*, which is ready for sale and delivery.

TURNER BROS.,

June 22, 1877 BETTERTON.

ORDER NISI.

JAMES BLACK GROOME, EXECUTOR OF MARIA E. BLACK, DECEASED,
vs.
THOMAS VANDYKE AND OTHERS.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR KENT COUNTY.
In Equity. No. 485.

ORDERED, This twentieth day of June, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, that the sale made and reported by Clinton McCullough, Trustee for the sale of the real estate mentioned in the proceedings in the above entitled cause, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown, on or before the twenty-third day of August next: provided a copy of this Order be inserted in some newspaper published in Kent county, once a week, for three successive weeks, before the twenty-third day of July next.

The Report states the amount of sale to be $14,000.

D. C. BLACKISTON, Clerk.

True copy—Test:

D. C. BLACKISTON, Clerk.

June 22, 1877

HO FOR HARVEST!

C. F. STAM has just received a large stock of Lubricating Oils.

Engine No. 1, West Virginia, Whale, Lard and Castor.

Special attention is called to Castor Oil, it is of the finest grade, perfectly free from grit and possesses better Lubricating properties than any other Oil in the market.

June 15, 1877.

Ice Cream.

THE undersigned is supplying the best Ice Cream to Picnics, Festivals and Excursions.

☞ All over 5 gallons $2.25 per gallon. Cash on delivery.

WM. PERKINS,
Rising Sun Saloon,

June 15—tf Chestertown, Md.

To Builders.

THE Board of County School Commissioners will receive proposals until FRIDAY, JULY 6th, for rebuilding the School House at Fancy, with an additional vestibule 18x7 feet, and one foot to the ceiling. Every thing to be new except the frame.

E. F. PERKINS, Sec.

June 15, 1877—3t (N)

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

A. COATES
vs.
WILLIAM T. SMITH AND REBECCA, HIS WIFE.

ON THE EQUITY SIDE OF THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR KENT COUNTY.
JUNE 15, 1877.

Sale of real estate by Geo. Vickers, Trustee.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Circuit Court for Kent County, in Equity, the creditors of the late William T. Smith are notified to file their claims duly proved, before the undersigned a Special Auditor, within two months from the 15th of June, 1877.

E. F. PERKINS,
Special Auditor.

June 15, 1877—4t.

WHITE WASH BRUSHES, ALL SIZES, selling at low prices.

J. H. SIMPERS & BRO.

March 9, 1877.

HAMBURG EDGINGS, LADIES' Striped and White Hosiery—very cheap.

J. H. SIMPERS & BRO.

March 9, 1877.

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