The Transcript,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Friday Morning, June 29, 1877

Only One Dollar a Year, in advance.

STILL HOLDING THE FORT.

THE BATTLE AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE—AN UNEXPECTED CHANGE IN THE STRUGGLE.

From the Balt. Gazette of Tuesday.

The excitement yesterday morning in the neighborhood of the customhouse was intense. It was generally understood that Colonel Wilkins would not resign the position of collector of the port as requested by the President, but would refuse to do so, thus forcing the President if he desired a change to suspend him until the meeting of the Senate, when the matter would come before the Senate under the law. The friends of Colonel Wilkins claim that with the friendship of the Maryland senators in his behalf his suspension would be reversed; that to this end it would require but a few Republicans voting with the Democrats to secure this result. Collector Wilkins said yesterday that he had not prepared his answer to the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury requesting his resignation, and he proposed not to say anything upon the subject until his answer was prepared.

A petition was circulated among the importing merchants yesterday requesting the President to reconsider his action regarding the removal of Colonel Wilkins, which received a number of signatures. A reporter of the *Gazette* waited upon Ex-Collector Washington Booth to ascertain from him the truth or falsity of the charges made that Grant had removed John L. Thomas, Jr., under false representations as to the condition of his health. Mr. Booth said that when General Grant first became President he tendered him the appointment, and he declined it, as he was a shipper and could not at the time settle up his business. At the close of the first term and after the term of Mr Thomas as collector had expired the President sent for him and again tendered him the place and pressed it upon him in such a manner he could not decline. On Friday he called on the President, who told him his appointment had been sent to the Senate, but the Senate had adjourned over until Monday, and on Saturday a delegation visited General Grant and endeavored to persuade him to consider his action. The friends of Mr. Thomas carried him down to the White House, and the President remarked that if he had not made the change he would have done so on seeing his helpless state. After the appointment had been received Mr. Booth said he called on Mr. Thomas to ascertain when he would be ready to turn over the office. Mr. Thomas wept, and he told him he had called not to indulge in childishness, but on business. Mr. Thomas then said he would surrender the office on the day on which his commission expired, and on the day fixed he took possession.

The story that Mr. Thomas had been removed during his term of office was not correct. It was also not true that Colonel Wilkins accepted the office for his unexpired term. There was no such understanding. President Grant appointed Col. Wilkins in order to reconcile the party in Maryland, and issued his commission to him for four years. Mr. Booth added that he himself had never solicited the appointment, and was angry when he ascertained that a party of his friends had called upon the President in that connection. Fulton and others had endeavored to induce the President to change his mind regarding his appointment by representing that he was a Catholic, and would fill the office with Catholics and make the party unpopular. The "outs," yesterday were very anxious for fear that Mr. Thomas might not succeed in obtaining the collectorship after all, and they discussed the situation with a gravity of manner of the day before.

WADE HAMPTON'S VIEWS.

SOUTH CAOLINA'S FINANCIAL CONDITION AND PROSPECTS.

From the N. Y. Sun.

Governor Hampton, of South Carolina, who returned to New York from Auburn on Thursday, took rooms in the New York Hotel, but he was so beset by visitors that he was compelled to leave the hotel and seek seculsion in the house of a friend up town, where he was found yesterday by a Sun reporter. The Governor a fine-looking man, considerably past middle life, with a slight sprinkling of gray in his hair and whiskers, greeted the reporter cordially.

The Governor said, in speaking of affairs in his State: "The supporters of Judge Willard are not all personally connected with the bonds of the State; neither are they in any degree inclined toward repudiation. I am confident that the money to pay the interest on bonds will be ready in the fall. I shall remain in New York a few days, and shall have a conference. Before I leave the city I will be able to make more definite statements as to the future financial policy of South Carolina."

Gov. Hampton deeply deprecated certain statements concerning his financial transactions for the State. He said that a tax of seven mills on a dollar of valuation will probably be amply sufficient to pay the running expenses of the State for the current year. The payment of the interest on the consolidated bonds is included in this estimate. The consolidated debt, as it now stands, is something over six million of dollars. There may be a few duplicate bonds in the hands of individuals. Possibly in some cases bonds have been issued for coupons.

Reporter—Are you hopeful in regard to the future welfare of South Carolina?

Gov. Hampton—You can tell the readers of the Sun that I am hopeful. South Carolina is going to flourish in the future. Of that you may rest assured. The members of the Legislature are all in favor of building up the credit of the State upon a sound financial basis. There is not a single member of the Legislature who will now lift up his voice in favor of repudiation. "The just and honest liabilties of the State must and shall be paid, dollar for dollar," is their motto. In fact, the question of repudiation has not been raised at all. The main question of debate was as to the best manner of providing for the consolidation and liquidation of the outstanding floating debt.

A commission, composed of Gov. Hampton and other gentlemen of reliability, was appointed to attend to the financial affairs of the State. To provide for the claims against the State there will be taxation of the people and perhaps an issue of State bonds. It is expected that a number of financial men in this city will aid, by their counsel and money, to help South Carolina out of her financial difficulties. The State treasury is not now by any means entirely empty.—Immediate demands can be paid. Exaggerated statements of the amount of the present debt have from time to time appeared in the newspapers. It is true that in 1868 the consolidated debt was about $5,500,000. The increase since then has been $600,000. Of course, the above figures do not include the floating debt. The two Houses of the South Carolina Legislature have been quite harmonious on the financial question. The Republican members of the Legislature have been treated fairly. When they asked for a liberal appropriation for school moneys, their wishes were acquiesced in by the Democrats.

On Monday and Tuesday of this week the Northern financiers who are expected to help South Carolina out of her seeming financial difficulties will meet with Gov. Hampton in one of the parlors of the New York Hotel. Gov. Hampton hopes to be able to show that money loaned to South Carolina will be safely and profitably invested.

"ON THE FULTON PLAN."

After this it is to be hoped there will be peace at the White House—also in the American Building. Since the 5th of March it is well known that there has not been a day when the President has not been visited by "delegations of Maryland Republicans in regard to the distribution of offices in that State." Announcements to this effect have been kept in type—as "standing matter"—in all the newspaper offices of the country. Mr. Hayes by this time, probably, knows every Republican in this State by sight—especially Mr. Fulton. The delegations have not been large—for the obvious reason that the Republican party in Maryland is not large and, after this, will be much smaller—and, consequently, more harmonious. It will consist principally of—Mr. Fulton.

For stage effect Mr. Fulton's delegations have been decidedly the best. There is nothing like the diligent and persistent marching of the same "supes" across the stage, as managers of small theatres well known, to produce the effect of "an army crossing." Mr. Fulton has been to the White House often enough and stayed there long enough—well, to give color to his own story that of 76,000 Republicans he was 74,000. We expect Mrs. Hayes thought sometimes, particularly when he stayed to lunch, that there were at least 174,000 of him. "Numbers will prevail," and the particularly numerous Mr. Fulton has been "too many" for Mr. Creswell and "Creswellism."

Henceforth, the Republican party in Maryland is "Fultonism." First, we had Mr. Askew, heir presumptive to the Postmastership, step down and out to make room for Gen. Tylor, Gen. Hayes' "old comrade-in-arms," "officers in the same regiment," and all that. Mr. Marshal Goldsborough was next called upon to surrender his place to Mr. McClintock. Then, greatest strokes of all, yesterday, Col. Wilkins, the Collector of the Port, is decapitated in favor of the Hon. John L. Thomas, Jr., of fragrant memory, and Gen. Ad. King, in spite of many stirring speeches delivered annually in New Hampshire, gives place to his subordinate, Mr. Corkran.

In referring to the change in the Collector's office, the American states, with charming unconsciousness, that the appointment of Colonel Wilkins in the first instance was made through a private arrangement between Mr. Creswell and Mr. Fulton, with the understanding that Col. Wilkins was only to have the place for a little while, until the expiration of General Grant's term, and that then Mr. Fulton's friend, Mr. John L. Thomas, was to have it. We have heard of "oysters on the Fulton plan;"—this, we suppose, is Civil Service Reform "on the Fulton plan." There is a decided odor of the market and huckster about it. It is but just to Creswell to say that he emphatically denies having entered into any such bargain with Mr. Fulton, and it is stated that Col. Wilkins denies it also, and that the whole story is a falsehood of the American's own coinage, of which, of course, there is a great intrinsic probability.

So many political executions in one day, one would think would be enough to slake the thirst of the direst personal and political revenge, but Mr. Fulton, not to be outdone by the authorities of Pennsylvania, announces several more decapitation to come "as soon as the President returns from Boston"—when Mr. C. Irving Ditty will be appointed District Attorney in the place of Mr. Stirling, and—that the executioner himself may not go entirely without his little fee—"one" Mr. Edington Fulton will be appointed Surveyor of the Port.

The entire party, we believe, will then be provided for, the principles of Civil Service Reform will have been beautifully illustrated, and Mr. Fulton will be left at leisure to devote his undivided energies to the election of Mr. Warfield to the mayoralty and of a Republican majority in the next Legislature, under the banner of "Fulton, Thomas and Reform"—results which he is understood to have promised the President would be the first fruits of the reorganization of the party not forgetting the offices—"upon the Fulton plan."—*Baltimore Bulletin.*

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM IN THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Expede' Herculem. You may judge the meaning of Civil Service Reform at Washington by the fitness of the appointments here in Baltimore. Mr. Thomas supplants Colonel Wilkins, and the American tells us that he has been called to do so in strict obedience to the Civil Service programme, being restored to the office from which he was removed, on account of sickness, to make room for Mr Washington Booth, who, again on account of sickness, gave place to Colonel Edward Wilkins. We have not heard that Colonel Wilkins is sick, though he has cause enough for a *mal de mer*, nor that Mr. Hayes is under obligations to fill out contracts or supposed engagements made Gen. Grant with his supporters and partisans, but, as the American puts it upon that ground instead of ascribing it to the energy of Mr. Fulton and the "service" of Mr. Thomas, so be it.

As the American truly says, Mr. Thomas has a large stock of vitality. He is emphatically a "worker," and he has a versatility which is quite incomparable. The rapidity with which he furnished forth (but not coldly) the funeral baked meats remnant from Blaine's burial banquet at the wedding love-feast of Hayes proved him to be a political *cordon bleu* of exaulted ability. Colonel Wilkins has made an excellent Collector of Customs, but we believe he will himself admit that he is not able to hold a candle to Mr. Thomas as a politician and a "worker." Indeed, Colonel Wilkins has never won any distinction as a politician. For many years he was a good, plodding, honest Senator from Kent county, who enjoyed the confidence of his constituents and the esteem of his fellow-Senators, but outside of that his political record does not amount to much. It is as a business man that Colonel Wilkins is chiefly known.—He is a producer who has given shape and impulse and a wholesale character to one of the most important husbandries of the State. He is a public-spirited citizen who has always striven, and very often at considerable cost to himself beyond the returns, to make two blades of grass grow where one would only formerly spring. He is in most respects the leading horticulturist in the State, who has probably, in his time, plucked the fruit from a half million trees of his own planting, and added millions of money to the productive resources of his own and the adjoining counties. He is very acceptable to all of our business men, and has set the fact before the President in handsome language. Mr. Thomas, however, is a "worker," and if he is not a producer he is still a consumer—one of those *fruges consumere nati*—and he doubtless has, or will soon be able to produce, quite as many "certificates" as Colonel Wilkins. Under his auspices Civil Service Reform is sure to march galore in the Custom house here. Creswell's friends will go out and Thomas' friends will go in. If that be not reform, it is at least rotation. If not progress it is certainly motion.—*Baltimore Bulletin.*

BEECHER ON THE JEWS.

Beecher took pains to announce last Sunday morning that he was going to preach in the evening on the Jews. This of course was a bid for a large house, and of course he got what he was after.

His sermon was largely clap-trap. It had the manner of great boldness: but what courage does it take to defend the Jews just now? The more courageous man would be he who should speak fairly and discriminatingly of them, and such a man would not be likely to get the applause of all our Hebrew fellow-citizens, for he would have to speak of the course materialism prevalent among them, their inordinate greed for money, and their frequent sharp practice, to say nothing of the lack in many Jews recently grown rich of good manners and decent regard for the feelings of other people. Over against this he could put their conjugal fidelity, their domestic order and happiness, their constant industry, and their watchful care over their poor and sick. But Beecher, seeking to win Jewish favor—any sort of favor he eagerly welcomes now—made the Hebrews out as a little ahead of everybody else in everything. They overtopped the old Greeks and Romans, and as for us poor Yankees, we were nowhere beside them.

Of course Beecher attacked Judge Hilton with great boldness and ferocity, and said Mr. Seligman was a friend of his. That does not speak very well for Mr. Seligman. But why is Beecher abusing Judge Hilton? Whatever people may think of shutting out Jews from the Saratoga hotel, they know Judge Hilton to be a man of upright character and irreproachable private life, who has been trusted as a lawyer and respected as a Judge. Beecher, who has impudence to assail him, is a ministerial libertine, a man who spoke falsely under oath, and a betrayer of his friends. He is a pretty person to be slinging words at an honorable citizen, who has never been tried for seduction and never committed perjury.

Judge Hilton has a right to his prejudices against the Jews. A good many people share them with him, and certain underbred, greedy, loud and obtrusive people of that race have made themselves so disagreeable at watering places that other visitors, including Jews of better manner, have been excessively annoyed by them. The only difference between Judge Hilton and the rest of the hotel proprietors is that while they use devices to get rid of ill-mannered boarders, he has boldly made the issue with one of the rich men in the country. It was his own business, and if he is prepared to take the consequences of his action, as he says he is, he will get his deserts. As to the Jews, if they can't get into the Grand Union Hotel, they can find plenty of other houses, and probably now they wouldn't go to the Grand Union if they could.—*N. Y. Sun.*

MARYLAND HORSES.

Our superior breed of racing stock has just won another triumph at Jerome park. Governor Bowie's filly Oriole won a handsome victory against a strong field, in which the odds were strongly against her. The race was a sweepstakes, mile and a half, and the time 2:44¾. The second race was a handicap, mile heats Governor Bowie's chestnut filly Mary won this also winning the first and fourth heats, thereby showing bottom as well as speed. It is worthy of note that these two fillies are half sisters, the dam being My Maryland, and in thus showing both speed and endurance prove the nobility of her strain. Mary was the favorite in the handicap, and was freely offered against the field, which shows that her merit and her ancestry were fully appreciated by judges of horseflesh. The steeplechase was won by Mr. A. D. Brown's celebrated horse Coronet, who has so often been victor in brilliant races of this kind. The steadiness and precision with which he clears the barriers, taking the hurdles and water gaps in his stride, and doing no more work than is necessary, and then his speed in the quarterstretch, all of these make him a favorite in any field. These three races show the high qualities of the Maryland stock in the three great essentials: high-mettled speed, endurance and activity. They also show capacity for good training and discipline. Their beauty speaks for itself.—*Gazette.*

THE BETTERED RACE.

The Philadelphia Record, referring in general commendatory terms to the late speech of Fred Douglass at St. Michaels, Md., takes exception to his remark about "the wrong inflicted on his race for two hundred years." It reminds him, as The Sun has often suggested, that his race in this country, even while in bondage, was much more blessed than their brethern in Africa, who have been killing, enslaving, and in some parts eating each other from time immemorial, from which condition that portion of the race brought to this country and their descendants were saved by American slavery. The chief ground of complaint they have against Southern men is that they tried to prevent the British government from bringing them from Africa to this country. Being here, however, the white people made their condition a good deal better and happier than it had been in Africa. Now that they are free and have all the privileges enjoyed by the rest of the world they should not waste time in complaining of the weariness of the journey from Egypt to the promised land, but act upon the order given to the children of Israel when emerging from vassalage to independence, to "go forward."—*Baltimore Sun.*

TOBACCO AND TAR AS CURRENCY.

In a work lately published by Rev. Dr. Slaughter, of Virginia, about men and customs in the old days of the commonwealth, it is stated that in colonial times many acts of Assembly were passed regulating the culture of tobacco, and one office of the early church vestries was to appoint respectable freeholders to count tobacco plants in each parish. The salaries of ministers and civil officers were paid in tobacco, and it or notes representing it in the warehouses were the currency of the country. Dr. Slaughter states that parishes were known as "Orinoco" and "Sweet-scented" parishes, according to the kind of tobacco grown in them. A sweet-scented parish was worth more than an Orinoco parish. It is quaintly remarked that a minister's tobacco was worth much less than other like bulk of tobacco, because it was so mixed. Thus it seems that the clergy have not always had the "first fruits" of their parishioners in modern times.—Whenever the flock could fleece the shepherd they have rarely failed in that performance. Another fact stated by Dr. Slaughter may not be generally known: that towards the North Carolina line, where little or no tobacco was then grown, the minister was paid in tar, pitch and pork. The pine tree and its fruits were then subjects of legislation. Tar was once in great demand for tarring the roofs of public and private buildings.

MARRIAGE OF THE CENTENNIAL QUEEN.—Miss Parke P. Perkins, who was crowned queen at the centennial tournament at Philadelphia last summer, was married at her residenre in Buckingham county, Va., on Tuesday last, to Major W. W. Bentley. A correspondent says "the bride was a picture of loveliness which none will soon forget in her splendid dress of white satin, elegantly trimmed with lace, and the crown so justly won at the centennial exhibition, looking every inch a queen—a queen of hearts." The bridegroom is a gentleman of wealth and high social position in Pulaski county, Va.

☞ The President has been the first man to violate the spirit of his late civil service order by appointing Jno. L. Thomas, Jr., of Baltimore, collector of that port. Mr. Thomas is the chairman of the Republican State committee, and has nothing to recommend him over the officer he displaces except his ability as a politician.—*The Record, Philadelphia.*

RUSSIA, ENGLAND AND CONSTANTINOPLE.

The crossing of the Danube by the Russians, which has now taken place in force in the region known as the Dobsrudscha, will doubtless soon lead to a pitched battle with Turkish hosts gathered in the vicinity of the great river. The strategy of the invaders appears to have been well displayed in this enterprise, and it is now to be demonstrated whether they will succeed with their combinations in crossing in force at points higher up the river. The Turks meantime are active. While this imminent movement towards the interior of the empire is in progress, it is well to note the developments, political and otherwise, in another quarter. The decision which the British government is said to have reached in regard to the necessity of exercising a protectorate over Egypt, under the plea of guarding the Suez canal, would scarcely trouble Russia if this were the only purpose of the demand to be made upon Parliament for a special appropriation. It is said that by an arrangement with the Porte, with the concurrence also of the Khedive, a British force, numbering twenty thousand men, will be sent to occupy the Egyptian seaboard, ostensibly to prevent any interference with the navigation of the Suez canal, and consequently with the nearest water route to India. If England desired to acquire Egypt, or any part of it, she could have had the full permission of Russia before the Crimean war broke out, for it was with this bait the Czar Nicholas, who wanted Constantinople, tempted England through her embassador at St. Petersburg. There can be as little doubt that the Czar Alexander would be equally ready to give his assent to the British occupation of Egypt on the same terms. Such being the case those who seek to penetrate the designs of the British government at this time must look to some other quarter than Egypt, although Egypt may be made the cover for them. Count Shouvaloff, when required by Earl Derby to be explicit as to Russia's ultimate intentions, confessed that they included the occupation of Constantinople until the terms of peace were agreed upon and the war indemnity secured. If we go back a little in the order of time it will be remembered that the British secretary of war expressly stated in Parliament, in answer to a question put by the opposition, that the government would not consent to the occupation of Constantinople by Russia. Upon this point both parties were then and are now agreed. In pursuance of this determination to keep the Russians out of the Turkish capital a British fleet has recently been sent to Gallipoli, which is the key to the Dardanelles. Now a military force of twenty thousand men is to be sent to Egypt. When there it will be in a position to execute a flank movement on the line of the Russian advance in European Turkey if the purpose of the Czar is to take Constantinople.—*Balt. Sun.*

WHAT HON. J. RANDOLPH TUCKER SAYS.

Hon. John Randolph Tucker, member of Congress from Virginia, was in Cincinnati one day last week, and in conversation, according to the Commercial, remarked that the Democracy of Virginia were conservative in sentiment, and many of the best men of the party, as well as some of the leading newspapers, gave President Hayes credit for his conciliatory policy toward the South. Some of the appointments made in Virginia—notably that of Col. D. G. Potts as postmaster of Petersburg—gave the conservative people of both parties much satisfaction, though it displeased the republican office-seekers. Mr. Tucker did not think, however, the policy of President Hayes would disaffect the conservative party of the South, and he did not believe Mr. Hayes expected it would. Speaking of politics in the State, he said that a sharp contest was going on among the conservatives for a candidate for Governor. The convention meets on the 8th of August, and Fitz Lee, Gen'l. Mahone, Col. Holliday, Gen. Taliaferro, Major Daniel and others are candidates for the nomination. The choice, Mr. Tucker thought, would probably fall upon either Major Daniel or Gen'l. Mahone. Mr. Tucker had no doubt of the success of the democracy in Virginia. The republicans were disorganized, and there was a division of sentiment regarding President Hayes and his administration.

☞ Shrewdest of Pennsylvania politicians, Mr. William H. Kemble's opinion on the President's circular to the Federal officeholders is worth noting. He does not hesitate to say that had it not been for the money that was poured into Ohio by the bleeding officials in Pennsylvania last winter, that State would have gone Democratic, and Tilden would have had a clean sweep in November. What Kemble doesn't know about running campaigns isn't worth knowing, and when he denounces this reform as suicidal and its author as insincere, it is plain that a great disaster has befallen the republican party.

☞ The potato bug has made his way into Prussia and turned up near Cologne. He got himself imported along with some bacon, it is supposed, and the strength of the Prussian monarchy will soon now be put to the test. The army of Von Moltke could prevent the French from crossing the Rhine. Let us see if it can prevent the Doryphora Decemlineata from going wherever the Solanaceæ invite him.—Americans who have encountered the Colorado beetle will back him at long odds against all the armies of Europe. Ehrenbreitstein has never been scaled, but, if there is a potato vine upon those serried heights, men can be found to lay two to one that the potato bug will storm them, just as surely as Stonewall Jackson's column was bound to whip any enemy that had a wagon train.

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

From the Sun of Wednesday.

GRAIN.—Receipt to-day 450 bushels of Southern Wheat, 400 bushels Pennsylvania do., —— bushels Western do.; 4000 bushles Southern Corn, 28,800 bushels Western do.; 1,500 Oats, and —— bushels Rye. Stocks in Eelevators 3,025 bushels Wheat, 937,401 bushels Corn.—Among the small arrivals of Wheat were about 250 bushels new red, part of Virginia and part Maryland growth. The condition of the grain was tough, and both lots sold to a miller at $1 80. The market generally is strong, with good lots in demand. The only other sales were 200 buehels old red Maryland at $1 90, and 400 bushels do. Pennsylvania at $1 94. After 'Change 5000 bushels No. 2 red Wipter Western, for August delivery, sold at $1 45½ per bushel.

CORN.—Southern white Corn is wanted, but yellow is quiet; supply of both small; sales of 500 bushels white from store at 68 cents; 1250 bushels do. afloat at 67 cents; 500 bushels prime yellow at 61a62 cents, and 300 bushels blue-eyed do at 56 cents. For Western the market was firmer, and closed easier in price but steady in tone. The transactions on 'Change were 3000 bushels mixed spot at 59½ cents; 15,000 bushels do. at 60¼ cts. 2500 bushels do. at 60 cents; 10,000 bushels July each at 60¼ and 60½ cents: 20,000 bushels August each at 61¼ and 61½ cents. In the afternoon the market was dull, but under light offerings prices were steady. The sales reported were 5000 bushels July at 60½ cents; 5000 bushels last half July at 60½ cents; 20,000 bushels August at 61¼ cents, and 25,000 bushels do. at 61½ cents.

New Advertisements.

KENT NATIONAL BANK,

Chestertown, Md., June 28th, 1877.

THE President and Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual Dividend of 8 per cent., payable on and after July 1st, 1877.

W. N. E. WICKES, Cashier.

June 29, 1877.

ROAD NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice that thirty days from the date thereof they intend to apply to the County Commissioners for Kent county for a PUBLIC ROAD to Low Water Mark on "Scoone's Point" via Green Lane, in the Fifth Election District, with a suitable and convenient Landing at said point.

Signed by S. A. J. WICKES, D. JONES, G. E. LEARY, S. G. COPPER, S. S. CONSTABLE, and 37 others.

By order, T. W. RUSSELL, Cl'k to Kent County Commissioners.

June 29, 1877—5t.

WHARF NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby give notice that thirty days from the date thereof they intend to apply to the County Commissioners for Kent county to build a WHARF at or near Rock Hall, in the Fifth Election District. Signed by

T. B. WILLSON, THOS. URIE, JOS. DOWNEY, GEO. LEARY, JAS. H. EDES, and 103 others.

By order, T. W. RUSSELL, Cl'k to Kent County Commissioners.

June 29, 1877—5t.

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.

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 - - - 7¾ "
" QUAKER NECK - 8 "
" GREY'S INN - - 8¾ "
" QUEENSTOWN - 9¼ "
" KENT ISLAND - 10¼ "

Arriving in Baltimore at 12¾ 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.

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.

Grand Excursion TO CAPE MAY!

On Wednesday, July 11, 187

BY AMICABLE LODGE, No. 1 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.

Children under 12 years old half price.

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.

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., Betterton.

June 22, 1877

Ice Cream.

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

☞ All over 5 gallons $1.25 per gallon, CASH on delivery.

WM. PERKINS, Rising Sun Saloon, Chestertown, Md.

June 15—tf

To Builde

THE Board of County School Commissioners will receive proposals 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)

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