The Transcript,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Friday Morning, July 13, 1877

Only One Dollar a Year, in advance.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special dispatch to Baltimore Sun.]

THE LOUISIANA RETURNING BOARD PROSECUTION—RUMORS ABOUT THE PRESIDENT—EFFECT OF A THOROUGH INVESTIGATION—PROBABLE ABDICATION OF HAYES IN EVENT OF A TRUE SHOWING FOR TILDEN—RUMORED PROPOSED INDICTMENT OF MATTHEWS AND SHERMAN.

Washington, July 9th.—The interest among all classes here in regard to the initiatory proceedings against the Louisiana Returning Board at New Orleans is on the increase, as it is admitted on all sides that the most momentous consequences may be the result. As is always the case in periods of public excitement sensational rumors are hourly circulated, and find ready believers. Last night and to-day it has been gravely stated on the streets and in public places that the President is in such a tremor of alarm over the matter that he is scarcely able to attend to public business. Again, it is widely circulated that he has made frantic appeals by telegraph to Senators Gordon and Lamar to use their influence to stop the prosecutions, and also that he has announced here to members of the late Louisiana commission that they may formally announce their understanding that nothing was to be done with Wells and Anderson. Then it has been alleged that the prosecutions have been instigated by the Tilden interest in New York, and that Stanley Matthews and John Sherman were to be indicted as accessories before the fact with the Returning Board.

It can be stated that for some of these rumors there is no foundation, while the facts on which others are based are grossly exaggerated. At the same time there is an undoubted consciousness pervading administration circles that the situation is exceedingly grave, and, as will be shown below, it is within the range of probability that the outcome may be the voluntary or the involuntary retirement of President Hayes from the White House. The President, whatever may be his inward convictions as to the personal bearings on himself of the proceedings at New Orleans, has made no allusion to that branch of the subject. He continues freely to comment upon the prosecution as a violation of what had been understood all around. But he certainly has given no one the right to say that he considers that *he* personally made any *bargain* for the safety of Wells and Anderson, no matter what may have been done by his friends.

The President realizes very well that should he put himself in such a position as this it would be a concession that he knew he was not elected, knows it now, and therefore fears to see Wells and Anderson brought to trial. Therefore it is manifestly impossible that he should appeal to Senator Gordon or Lamar, or ask the members of his late commission to formally announce that there was any agreement on this subject. In fact there was no such agreement as is alleged, unless it is included in the memoranda of Major Burke, and, as already shown, if so, such agreement was known only to the half-dozen who made it, and who of course had no authority to bind any one but themselves. It may be settled that the prosecutions are to go on to the end, and it may be safely assumed that the secret history of the manipulation of the electoral vote of Louisiana will be brought to light. Although the two colored members of the board have been included in the suit it is well understood that there is no desire to punish them for the wrong in which they were no more than passive accomplices, and it is thought the opportunity may be offered them to turn State's evidence. When the evidence that the electoral commission would not receive is given to the world it will inevitably produce a sensation.

It is very true that, as has been stated, the proof that Tilden carried Louisiana will not invilidate to title of President Hayes. This is the legal aspect of the case, but it is the moral features that cause apprehension just now to the close friends of the President. They say that and the convictions of his family of with his strong religious convictions his family his head will not rest easy in the White House one night after he believes that he did not receive a majority of the electoral votes, and they express the opinion that in this event he will undoubtedly abdicate his pretensions.—Friends of Mr. Wheeler, to whom this supposition has been communicated over that he is made of sterner stuff, and that if Hayes drops the sceptre he will immediately take it up without waiting to see what Tilden will do. In regard to the allegations about Mr. Tilden prompting the prosecutions, it can be stated on the authority of information received direct from New Orleans to-day that neither Mr. Tilden nor any one else outside the State of Louisiana had anything to do with it.

Neither is there any authority for the rumored proposed indictment of Messrs. Matthews and Sherman. Such is the current gossip in New Orleans as in Washington, but there is no such purpose at present entertained. No one familiar with affairs in New Orleans from the 7th of November until the day when the electoral vote was declared could possibly have any doubt that Wells and Anderson were upheld in everything done by them, and in numerous instances actually advised by Messrs. Matthews and [illegible] gentlemen were equally responsible, morally and legally, as Wells and Anderson. They went to New Orleans for no other purpose than to do their part toward taking the vote of Louisiana away from Tilden, and it history how faithfully they kept to that purpose. Notwithstanding this no good object could be subserved by indicting them, and the legal authorities of Louisiana doubtless understood this very well. The exposure of their complicity with the greatest political crime of all history will be all that is sufficient, and the outraged people of Louisiana can well afford to let them rest on the pillory of indignation on which they will be suspended by the whole country.

NO MORE PRESIDENTIAL FRAUDS

SENATOR WHYTE'S LETTER TO THE TAMMANY SOCIETY—FOURTH OF JULY THOUGHTS.

BALTIMORE, June 28, 1877.—Dear Sir; I regret extremely that it is not in my power to accept the invitation of the Tammany society, to gather with them at the Wigwam on the 4th proximo, to "observe with fitting ceremonies the nation's birthday." I sympathize with you in the sentiments expressed in your invitation, as to the recent public humiliation, and the determination so to guard the people's rights as to prevent its repetition. What a foul blot upon re publican institutions, that, after a century of freedom, and at a time when, in the harbor of your great metropolis, you were about to erect, in stately grandeur, that colossal statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World," less than a half dozen privileged felons have won, with their loaded dice, the chief magistracy of this nation! It was a darker stain, that an executive could, unchallenged, summon the army of the United States to the seat of government, and encamp it in the very shadow of the capitol, to enforce, if need be, that wrong upon Congress, when we reflect that under the constitution those very soldiers were but the creatures of the representatives of the people. While we denounce the chicanery by which the popular will was circumvented and fraudulent certificates so concocted as to subvert the theory of the electoral-college system, and to compel patriotic men in Congress, actuated by a laudable desire to preserve the public peace, to submit to an arbitrament which, in my poor judgement, was outside of the constitution, still let us believe that this strain upon our republican government will only serve to strengthen it in the hearts of the people, and suggest to the mind of some statesman such an amendment to the constitution as will protect us in the future from the villainies of returning boards and the tricks of their abettors.

Relying upon the better elements in the Republican party to do justice and maintain the truth, we entered into that "counting agreement" with misplaced confidence, The figure "four was the common device with which traps had been theretofore set, but Yankee ingenuity deserves a patent for finding an equivalent in the little words "if any," as a sure drop in an electoral snare. In honor bound by the compact, most of us counseled submission to its outcome, waiting patiently for the next presidential election, when the people will express their just indignation. Right, it is true, has triumphed in three "disputed" states—"disputed" was the word coined in the mint of the national republican committee; it was as fittingly applied to those states, as it would have been had Tweed used it in regard to the seven millions apportioned among the "ring." "Civil-service reform" has been glowingly depicted *outside* of the department walls at Washington, to meet the wants of this pictorial age, but inside, thick and thin partisanship reigns as supreme as in the days of Grant and Chandler, "internal improvements," and a lavish expenditure of public money in these days of depression and business stringency, "to revive the prostrate energies of the South;" these, forsooth, are the nostrums to reconcile a sickened and disgusted people to the monstrous spectacle of a wrongful occupation of the White House, and the stifling of the clear voice of a constitutional majority of the people. Free trade in ships and a tariff for revenue is the soothing syrup for the merchants and importers of your commercial city, to make you forget that your honored citizen is today the rightful claimant of the presidency of the United States. This must not and it cannot be. We shall not whine over and lament the dead past; we shall not disturb the living present; but we must and shall provide such safeguards for the future that no such crisis for our country's peace shall ever again occur. While we shall rejoice whenever and wherever under the present administration there shall be a triumph of the right, we can never forget the hurt inflicted upon the constitution by the success of this unparalleled wrong.

Wishing your society a day of unalloyed enjoyment on the Fourth, I remain,

Yours, very truly,

WM. PINKNEY WHYTE.

Hon. Aug. Schell.

A NEU SKEEM FOR SPELLING.

IMPROVING OUR ORTHOGRAFY BY FONETIC SKEEMS AND NEW SISTEMS.

The Spelling Reform association, a body composed principally of college presidents and professors, educators and others, who advocate a phonetic system of orthography, will hold its annual meeting at the Johns Hopkins university, on Friday next, the day following the adjournment of the American Philological association, many of the members of which are interested in the subject of spelling reform. Professor S. S. Haldeman is the president; E. Jones, Liverpool, England; Hon. W. T. Harris, St. Louis, Mo., Prof. W. D. Whitney, Yale College; Rev. Dr. C. K. Nelson, St John's, Annapolis; Mrs. E. B. Burns, New York, vice presidents; Melvil Dewey, Boston, secretary, and D. P. Lindsley, corresponding secretary and treasurer. The object of this association is to introduce an entirely new system of spelling and is partly set forth in remarks of Professor Haldeman at the International convention for the amendment of the English language, held at the centennial last year, of which the following is a literal extract: "The questionz which the convention is called to discus ar ov great impartans. They hav exersized strong mindz ov folosofers and filanthropists for a long time past.—Ther ar meny difficultiz in the way ov a revizion ov our orthografy—more than a superficial obzerver wud suppose. Upon what basis shal we bild our sistem of spelling? Shal we find out the original powerz ov the letters so far az we can; and endeavor to bring the spelling intu harmony with those powerz? as 'what shal thez combinationz spel?' Take, for instance, the sound ov *u*. What iz it in uther languajes?"

The system proposes to leave out all silent letter, in the written word: *z* is substituted for the soft *s*; *v* is used instead of *f*, where *f* is sounded like *v*, and *s* is put in the place of *c* soft, &c. An alphabet is arranged in which all the letters have a settled or fixed sound, and new or mortified vowels are made to represent sounds not now in use. Various "skeemz" have been suggested upon which to base a uniform system, among them the following specimen by W. G. Waring, of Tyrone, Pa., is given; "Bie the fonetic alfabet may be taut the art ov reeding wel boeth in fonetic and in ordinary buks in three munths, ay, ofn in twenty ours ov thoro instrucshun—a task which is raerly accomplisht in three yeers ov toil bie the oeld alfabet. What faihther or teecher wil not gladly hael and ernestly wurk for this great boon to eduekashun—this powerful masheen for the difueghun of nolej."

It is claimed that an improvement of our orthography will enable vast hosts of the ignorant to read our books and periodicals and immensely facilitate the acquisition of our language by foreigners, and, without an item of injury to our literature, will also contribute to the intellectual advantages of our people It is also believed that much time will be gained in teaching elementary English in our schools, and thus give more opportunity for the study of higher branches. Among the members of the astociation are Prof. Sheperd and Prof. Raddatz, of Baltimore. The meeting next Friday will, doubtless, be very instructing.—*Gazette of Monday.*

THE PEACH QUESTION—CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE GROWERS AND PRESIDENT HINCKLEY.

The peach growers' committee of the peninsula on the 22d of June sent a letter to President Hinckley, of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore railroad, in which they gave their views and wishes in regard to the transportation of the coming peach crop. They ask—first, a reduction in freight in accordance with the financial shrinkage on all values; second, that no discriminativ tariffs in favor of any route or routes be laid, but rather that no artificial measures be undertaken attempting to influence prices, leaving to the markets and growers unrestricted liberty to settle the supply; third, that the chartered car system be retained.

Under date of July 2 President Hinckley answers the committee that he believes his board of directors will not order any change in the peach tariff last established, which, in his opinion, is based upon as low rates as the railroad companies can afford. He says the chief saving in the plan substituted for the charter car system is in the reduction of the number of cars employed in the peach business, and declares that if the charter system were continued his company would not have consented to present rates. The evils of the charter system were never fully developed before 1875, when many of the company's cars were run but one trip during the season. In concluding his letter President Hinckley says:

"I regret that you believe that our charges are too high. Those prices have been reduced one-half within a few years. On account of low charges, or some other reason unknown to me, the railroad service has been increased from less than 1,600 car loads in 1864 to more than 9,000 car loads in 1875. And under these circumstances you will not, I think, cavil at my own belief that the railroad companies have done all that should have been expected of them in promoting the interests of the grower."

HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF.—The present war of Russia with Turkey seems to be a repetition, in great measure, of the war between the same nations in 1828. That war began in April, and sixteen months passed before the Balkan mountains having been crossed, and Adrianople, 137 miles northwest of Constantinople, captured, the Turks were glad to make peace on terms very disadvantageous to themselves. In this war the Czar may take his troops to Constantinople. Whether he does or not it is idle to represent Russia as formidable to Europe as an invading power. In self-defense she can resist the world, but, as shown by all her wars, when she assumes the aggressive she is weakened by the very extent of her territory and by the want of adequate means of transportotion.

MRS. MYRA CLARK GAINES, heroine-at-law, after forty years of tough and tedious litigation, seems to have at last secured all her rights. The last decision by the Circuit Court at New Orleans was entirely in her favor, but it was anticipated that, as in previous suits, her antagonists would appeal the case, and give her battle again in the supreme court. The time for taking an appeal, however, has now expired, and, as no further steps have been taken by the defendants to delay the operation of the judgment, Mrs. Gaines may be now safely congratulated as the established owner of some millions of handsome property. For the first time in forty years, she may now dispense with lawyers.

LONGEVITY.

The Philadelphia Ledger, under the head of "Local Longevity," gives a list of the persons whose deaths had been announced in its columns who lived to the age of eighty or over, and died during the six months just closed. The list numbered 351, of whom 125 were men and 226 women. During the corresponding half year of 1876 the deaths were similarly recorded of 138 men and 242 women, a total of 380. During the half year just closed these records give the usual proof of the observation that more women live to the ripe age of eighty than men, the female octogenarians outnumbering the males by a large per centage. A further analysis also shows that the females were the longest lived, as the women who lived beyond ninety are much more numerous than the men, 14 of these being men and 45 women. The deaths of three centenarians are recorded. One of these was Phillip Sheppard, a butcher by occupation who died April 6, leaving over fifty descendants, the youngest being of the fifth generation. He boasted that he had voted at every election held in Philadelphia since he became of age, his first vote being cast for Thomas Jefferson for President, 1796, when John Adams was elected. Julia Ann Reese, a native of Ireland and a market woman, died in May, aged 103. Francis Creeser, a colored man, born in New Jersey, who died in February, was said to have attained the age of 115 years, though no evidence of the fact was attainable except the confirmation given by his vivid recollection of many revolutionary events.

PROVIDING FOR THE FUTURE.

Whatever may be thought of the opinions expressed by Mr. Charles Francis Adams as to the presidential situation, his demands for an amendment to the constitution which will take away the risk of presidential elections hereafter bo such frauds as were perpetrated in Louisiana and Florida ought to be reinforced by the sentiments of honest and patriotic men of all parties. If a constitutional amendment is not practicable, some law should be enacted by Congress which will protect the people from the recurrence of such a danger as that from which the country has just escaped. It has been remarked by an intelligent foreign observer of America that our countrymen forget readily the greatest perils with which they have been threatened, and this is forcibly illustrated by the indifference with which the appalling crisis through which he have lately passed seems to be regarded. The wisest of the founders of the government believed that the danger of civil war in the United States would be involved in presidential elections. It seems strange enough that personal or political ambition should render a presidential term of four years, and a possible re-election of four, such an element of danger. But our late experience warns us that such is the fact, and apart from all questions of individual or party aggrandizement, the permission of fraud in a presidential election cannot be submitted to without pronouncing republican government itself a fraud.

SCHOOL FUND DISTRIBUTION.

Special correspondence Balt. Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, July 9.—The following annual distribution of the free-school fund has been made by the Comptroller as of July 1, 1877, to the several counties and Baltimore city:

Allegany county	$474 30
Anne Arundel	838 25
Baltimore city	1,988 99
Baltimore county	922 84
Calvert	284 97
Caroline	661 23
Carroll	1,332 30
Cecil	752 44
Charles	284 98
Dorchester	904 11
Frederick	2,390 58
Garrett	284 98
Harford	808 44
Howard	592 07
Kent	746 08
Montgomery	1,819 16
Prince George's	787 92
Queen Anne's	810 43
St. Mary's	446 43
Somerset	637 91
Talbot	1,005 59
Washington	1,200 32
Wicomico	571 56
Worcester	624 99
Total	$21,270 87

The amount distributed at this time is smaller than usual by the sum of $34,069 36, owing to the failure by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad to pay to the State the dividends on its Washington branch road, out of which the law directs this sum to be taken annually for this fund.

A CURIOUS STORY.

In March last, the storehouse of the Chester River Steamboat Company, at Rolph's wharf, in Queen Anne's county, was broken into and robbed of whiskey, tobacco and cigars, valued at about $25. A few days ago the wife of a farmer named Richardson, residing near Church Hill, lodged information against her son-in-law John Hogan, as knowing something of the robbery. Hogan was arrested, and a search of his premises discoverad the demijohn which formerly contained the stolen whisky, and a cigar box which was identified as one belonging to the lot of cigars stolen at the same time. Now comes in a curious story. Some time ago Hogan and his wife parted, the wife going to the house of her father, Mr. Richardson, near Church Hill. Hogan went to see his wife, and tried to induce her to return to his home, near Rolph's wharf. This the lady refused to do, and Richardson drove Hogan out of the house. One hour afterwards the outbuildings on the place were discovered to be on fire, which consumed four horses and other property valued at five thousand dollars. Richardson and his wife are witnesses in the burglary case for which Hogan is now in prison, and it is stated Hogan's wife will also be summoned to testify for the State against her husband,

PRINCE JESSE ABROAD,

"Of course you have seen in the papers the gratifying manner father has been received in England. It is a rather nice thing to read about, but when you have to go out every evening to a dinner at some Duke's or Earl's, and every afternoon at some Lord's, it gets to be what you might call a bore. When one travels he wants to see the country and study the manners and habits of the middle classes, and not the fashionable, which is the same all the world over. * * * It is rather amusing the way I am treated here. They consider me a prince, and at all the dinner parties I sit ahead of all the noblemen, and the waiters say, 'Will his Excellency have some fish?' &c., and once I started to speak to some old fellow near me who did not hear me, and the waiter gave him a punch, interrupting him in some conversation, and told him that 'His Excellency' was speaking. I have had to make several speeches at different banquets, and have had, generally, a miserable time."—*Jesse Grant's Foreign Letter.*

☞ General Grant feels the lack of his flunkey Pierrepont in "working up" a continental reception for him. His travels in Germany have thus far produced no emotion whatever. He comes and goes, and "Daniel doesn't care a cuss for the lions, and the lions don't care a cuss for Daniel." The fact is, they know in Germany what a great soldier is. They have seen great campaigns decided in a battle or two. Austria was done for in a single fight. France was soon hammered into submission, and one army of 170,000 captured at Metz and another army of 120,000, with its emperor, captured at Sedan; and Grant more than a year beating Lee, although he had a crushing superiority of force, losing more men in a single campaign than Lee had in his whole army, and capturing at last only eight thousand starved confederates at Appomattox—knowing these facts the Germans can't figure a great soldier out of Ulysses. As a statesman—in the country of Bismarck the less said about *that* the better.—*Balt. Gazette.*

☞ A review of the British corn trade the past week says that there is some variance in the reports of the condition of the wheat crop, In many sections the effects of the wet, cold spring are very manifest in its thin and dwarfed appearance, while in others the indications are all in favor of an average crop, The rains of last week promoted the growth of straw and filled out the grain, Barley does not promise a yield of more than half a crop. Very favorable harvest prospects are noted from Russia. The Mark Lane Express concludes upon the whole that even should the weather between now and harvest prove entirely favorable an average wheat crop in Great Britain is all that can be expected. The country appears to be almost entirely exhausted of home-grown wheat, and it is confidently stated that little or none will be left over of last year's crop. Imports of foreign wheat have continued large, notably from Germany and India. The French markets last week showed a marked advance, and the Express says that if continental buyers put in an appearance higher rates may be shortly expected.

☞ A successful public experiment was made at Buffalo, N. Y., Tuesday, with the "Lay torpedo," an invention of Mr. Lay, of that city. The torpedo is cylindrical, with conical ends, the forward cone to contain one hundred pounds of dynamite or other explosive; the forward part of the main cylinder to contain a powerful gas in liquid form to be used as motive power, with machinery by a valve operated by electricity and a pipe. There is also a cable coil to be connected with the shore or vessel. When launched the torpedo is under control of the operator on shore or ship. He has a compact battery with which he guides, controls and explodes it. Among those who witnessed the experiment were Assistant Chinese Minister Yung Yuen Poo and his secretary, a number of naval officers and visitors from other cities. The torpedo started for a point half a mile off, reached it in 3 minutes 20 seconds, gracefully rounded and returned in the same time. It is claimed that the craft will travel twelve miles per hour.

☞ The King of Siam is friendly to Christian missions, and lately headed with one thousand dollars a subscription in aid of a building for a school at Petchaburi, under the auspices of the Ladies' Board of Missions of the Presbyterian Church. Moreover, in a letter acknowledging a piece of embroidery from the pupils of the school, he wrote: "We wish to assist the ladies, and encourage all their works of teaching in whatever way we can."

☞ The Chicago Inter-Ocean publishes as a portentous fact that during the past fortnight secret agents from the French government have arrived in that city and contracted with a few large firms of Chicago packers for immense quantities of army supplies. Similar agents, it is stated, have been in a few other large cities in this country and in Canada. Enough food has been ordered to sustain a large army during a long campaign. The Inter-Ocean considers these operations significant in view of the condition of affairs in Western Europe.

LOCAL NEWS.

A Pleasant Party.

On Wednesday evening last some of the young men of the town, taking advantage of the music which came over to play at the College Commencement, got up a dance at the *Voshell House*, which was attended by a large number of the ladies and gentlemen of the town. The music was of the very best quality, and the dancing was prolonged to the small numbers on the dial. Refreshments were furnished by the host of the "Voshell," and the whole affair was one of the most delightful parties that ever came off in the town.

The Commencement Exercises

Of Washington College took place on Tuesday and Wednesday last at the Court House. Tuesday evening Dr. R. C. Mackall of Elkton, Maryland, delivered the Annual Address before the Mount Vernon Literary Society, taking for his subject "The sun and his work." The Doctor's subject was a departure in some respects from the old worn out track on such occasions. On Wednesday the exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Hutchin, and addresses delivered by a number of the Junior Class, as announced in our last issue. The young gentlemen all acquitted themselves creditably and were the recipients of numberless bouquets. The gold medal from the Board of Visitors to the most meritorious student of the Junior Class was presented by Prof. Rivers, the Principal, to Mr. J. T. Rowley. Mr. T. L. W. Harley, Mr. Wainwright, and A. S. Nicholson were his contestants, of whom honorable mention were made. This is the second time Mr. Rowley has taken the medal, it not having heretofore been confined to the Junior Class.

Certificates of Proficiency were conferred upon the under-graduates, and Prof. Rivers took this occasion to compliment the students upon their scholarship, progress and gentlemanly deportment. He said that though the number of pupils was small he could say that the College was a success—successful under the able management of the Board of Visitors in its discipline, a success in moral tone and purity of sentiment, and a success in its thoroughness of instruction, and it only remained for the citizens of Kent and the adjoining counties to send their sons to be educated.

Throughout the entire exercises music was furnished by eight of the members of the Fifth Regiment Band of Baltimore; and the committee on music have the thanks of the entire community for the opportunity to enjoy so rare a musical treat.

Rev. Mr. Jones dismissed the audience with the Benediction.

Orphans' Court.

Present, Judges Nicholson, Shallcross and Willsou.

The inventory of the real estate of R. Goodman was filed.

W. M. Lusby, admr. of Sarah E. Lusby, returned a list of sales of the personal estate of said deceased; also his first administration account.

Elizabeth DeFord, administratrix of James DeFord, returned her second administration account.

R. B. Willson, admr. of D. C. Willson, returned his second administration account and first dividend.

Susan E. Heighe, admr'x. of Susan E. Heighe, returned her second administration account.

C. H. Baker and T. W. Eliason, executors of Temperance Bradshaw, returned their third and final administration account.

A Power of Attorney from C. F. Jones to Milnor Jones was filed.

A release from "the Trustees of the M. E. Church in Chestertown," to C. H. Baker and T. W. Eliason, executors, was filed.

Ordered, That William W. Stephens, admr. of Thomas H. Stephens, give notice that a dividend on the personal estate of said deceased, will be made on Tuesday, August 14, 1877.

Mr. Editor of the Transcript:

The columns of the "News" being closed to what we deem a necessary reply to an unjustifiable attack upon an unoffending party, we throw ourself upon your liberality, and ask a place for the following:

CHESTERVILLE, June 3d, 1877.

* * * * * * This day two weeks young MACK started on his career as a writer; he is a youth of some promise and we hope will make his mark in the world, but why he should disregard the motto he so strongly urges on others to observe—"Be sure you are right and then go ahead!"—we know not, without it was through his malicious, officious friend and informant. He stated in his first letter that "the gentleman who *assumed*—mark you—control of the church key, &c." This we know to be a falsehood, to commence with, as the key was placed in that gentleman's hands by the proper authorities, to employ or discharge a sexton at his option; and we presume the officials will demand it whenever in their judgment—not MACK or his malicious friend—the interest of the church may require it. Why MACK should hold up his schoolmates and associates to the public as drunkards, and brand RESIDENTER as an advocate of intemperance, simply because he denied his statement, we know not; and are still more surprised that WALTER should say that it was near the truth. We have lived almost within a stone's throw of Chesterville for twenty years and have never seen a youth drunk in her borders, and can fully endorse RESIDENTER's letter, and yet we are far from being an advocate of intemperance, but on the contrary are ever ready to raise a warning voice against the damning effects of alcohol. Can I use language too harsh in denouncing this demon, this fell destroyer of the human race? Is it not the ruling vice of the age? We verily believe it is the first step to vice, and it leads its victims on step by step until they can commit crimes of deepest dye without a blush. Yes, under the maddening infatuation of the intoxicating bowl they can plunge a poignard into the bosom of their fellow without the least remorse of conscience. Thousands of young men, who might have held position in the world and been an honor to society, have sunk beneath the level of the brute on account of strong drink. It has robbed the nation of its brightest intellects, it has blasted the prospects of the fondest of fathers, it has crushed the happiness of the most loving of wives, it has spread broadcast over our entire land inconceivable misery and ruin. Oh, think of the hearts it has withered, the souls it has cursed, and tell me if there is an honest man who would dare advocate its cause; surely not.

Young men and youths of Chesterville, while we deny the charge that you are drunkards we warn you to "look not upon the wine when it is red," for Holy Writ tells us that it "biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder."

In justice to our present druggist and ex-legislator we would say that if there is a proper person to deal out liquor it is he.

A Time-Honored Specific.—The long and successful career of Dr. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL, as contrasted with the speedy collapse of nostrums devoid of efficacy which have from time to time been puffed into a brief notoriety during the twenty odd years that this celebrated medicine has been sold, affords a proof that the American public *continues* to repose its confidence in deserving articles only. The PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL has long been recognized as the leading specific for Consumption, Cronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Asthma Diptheria, and all other diseases of the breathing organs. It is, moreover, a certain, speedy, and safe botanic remedy for Dyspepsia, Liver Disorders, Scrofulous Affections, Urinary Troubles, Gravel, Dropsy, Debility, Constipation, and Female Complaints. Constantly accumulating evidence of an unimpeachable character establishes the facts that it not only entirely exticates the diseases to which it is adapted, but also that its action is remarkably prompt and thorough. The crucial test of experience has demonstrated its reliability in every particular. Sold by all druggists.

Principal Depot, No. 916 Filbert St, Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

From the Sun of Wednesday.

WHEAT.—Receipts to-day 12,000 bushels of Southern Wheat, 800 bushels Pennsylvania do., —— bushels Western do., 400 bushels Southern Corn, 18,400 bushels Western do.; —— bushels Oats, and 100 bushels Rye. Stocks in Elevators —— bushels Wheat, and 490,303 bushels Corn. The market for Wheat was quiet and about steady, the offering being much smaller than on the day previous and the quantity of choice offering. The sales were 1000 bushels old red Maryland at $1 65; 1000 bushels new Pennsylvania at 1 55a$1 58 for rakings and $1 61 for good red: 1000 bushels damp new Southern at 1 35a$1 45, as to condition; 7000 bushels fair to good at 1 55a$1 60; 3000 bushels good to prime at 1 61a$1 65, and 500 bushels amber at $1 70. The sale of No. 2 Winter red Western for August delivery, made after 'Change yesterday, was at $1 41½, and to-day 5000 bushels same sold at $1 42½ per bushel, closing offered at that price.

CORN.—There is only a small offering of Southern Corn, and the market is steady and quiet, the only sales being 400 bushels prime white at 66 cts. and 1100 bushels inferior yellow at 62 cents. The transactions on 'Change were 4000 bushels steamer at 58 cents; 27,000 bushels mixed spot at 62½ cents: 12,000, bushels do. at 62½ cts. 30,000 bushels August at 62½ cents; 5000 bushels do. each at 62½ cents, and 5000 bushels September at 62½ cents. In the afternoon the market was active, and closed steady. The sale reported were 70,000 bushels mixed spot at 62½ cents.

New Advertisements.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE KENT NATIONAL BANK

Of Chestertown,

At Chestertown, in the State of Maryland, at close of Business, June 22d, 1877.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and Discounts,	132,869.78
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	50,000.00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages,	24,993.60
Due from Reserve Agent,	14,604.75
Due from other National Banks,	29,250.21
Due from State Banks and Bankers	8.12
Banking House,	2,250.00
Expenses and taxes paid	2,390.19
Checks and other cash items,	179.05
Gold checks	1,250.00
Bills of other Banks,	7,506.00
Fractional currency, including Nickels,	40.06
Specie,	1,058,00
Legal Tender Notes,	18,600.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer,	2,250.00
Total,	$287,249.76

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in,	50,000.00
Surplus fund,	10,000.00
Undivided Profits,	17,581.78
National Bank Notes Outstanding,	45,000.00
Individual deposits,	163,177.78
Due to other National Banks,	1,371.44
Due to State Banks and bankers,	118.76
Total,	$287,249.76

State of Maryland, County of Kent, ss.

I, WM. N. E. WICKES, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. N. E. WICKES, *Cashier.*

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 7th day of July, 1877.

J. W. HINES, *Notary Public.*

Correct—attest:

N. G. WESTCOTT,
T. B. HYNSON,
G. B. WESTCOTT,
Directors.

July 13, 1877.

HATS—New Spring Styles—for Men and Boys—at

Ap. 20. J. H. SIMPERS & BRO'S

©Maryland State Archives msa_sc3326_scm8204-0352