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The Kent News:

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT
CHESTERTOWN, KENT COUNTY, MARYLAND
Office in the Masonic Hall.

JAS. H. PLUMMER. WM. B. USILTON
PLUMMER & USILTON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

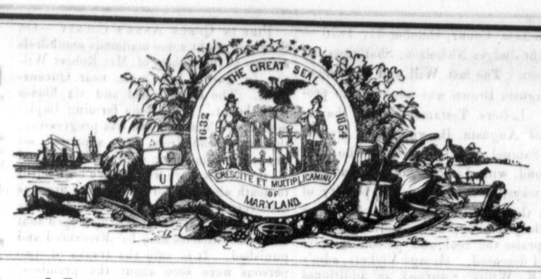
Terms of Subscription:

Two DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance. If not paid within six months from the time of subscribing, Two dollars and Fifty Cents may be charged. 15 cts. extra to subscribers out of the county.

LOCAL and other correspondence solicited from all parts of the county.

ANONYMOUS communications will receive no attention.

Kent News.



A FAMILY NEWSPAPER: Devoted to General and Local Intelligence, Literature, Agricultural and Mechanical Interests, Politics and Advertising

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Rates of Advertising:

Advertisements occupying the space of eight lines brevier type, will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion. Obituaries at one-half advertising rates.

No gratuitous advertising. Calls for meetings, concerts, excursions, &c., for charitable, religious and other purposes, must be paid for, the publishers standing on an equal footing with others, ready to contribute toward such objects as they may feel an interest in.

JOB-PRINTING,
SUCH AS
HANDBILLS, CARDS,
CIRCULARS, BLANKS, &c.,
executed with neatness and dispatch, and at reasonable prices.

EDUCATIONAL.

PENNINGTON INSTITUTE,
PENNINGTON, N. J.

Terms reduced to suit the times. Only $40 per quarter for full English course.
Address Rev. A. P. LASHER, Principal and Pro. for 24 years. jy29y.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE,
ANNAPOLIS, MD.

JAMES M. GARNETT, LL. D., Principal.

OPENING of Session and Examination of Candidates for admission, Monday and Tuesday, Sept. 18th and 19th. Terms for Board and Tuition, $275 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance. Several State Scholarships for Tuition vacant. For Catalogues, containing particulars, address
PROF. W. H. HOPKINS,
Aug 12—2m. Annapolis, Md.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE,

FOR both sexes, at Concordville, Delaware Co., Pa., on Phil. & Balt. Central R. R. English branches, Natural Sciences and Mathematics receive special attention. Greek, Latin, German, French, Spanish, &c., are most thoroughly taught. Rates reduced—$4 per week for girls and $4.50 for boys. Term commences ninth mo. (September) 18.

Hon. Washington Townsend, West Chester, Pa., says: "As to the progress of my late ward, who was under your care and tuition for over two years, I was well satisfied with the School, its arrangements and discipline, and the progress in knowledge he made whilst under your instruction."

Send for Circular to JOSEPH SHORTLIDGE, A. M. aug12-3m.

$65 PER QUARTER FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS.
BOARDING, SCHOOLING, BOOKS, &c.

No extra charges whatever. Special attention and extra private instruction for backward pupils and young boys. 10 Instructors. English, Classical and Mathematical courses. French and German spoken in language classes. Natural Sciences by Prof. C. S. Gauntt, M. D. Book Keeping and Penmanship by Prof. W. P. Hammond, author of Potter & Hammond's books. Two Lectures a week by Philadelphia Professors, with the finest and fullest apparatus for experiment and illustration. Fine building with 55 rooms. Heated in all stories and lighted with gas, hot and cold water baths and closets in each story.—Gymnasium, &c. Ample grounds. Healthy location.

Circular contains picture of building and all particulars with 100 references and letters from Bayard Taylor, Col. Richard J. Hinton, Gov. John L. Routt, Judge George M. Vanhoesen, Ex-President Hill, Rev. Dr. A. P. Peabody, Rev. John Long, Samuel Martin, Ames J. Peasley, Dr. B. Lippincott, and others. School 15 miles by rail from 31st and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia. 14 daily trains. School coach meets them regularly without charge. School only five minutes from Media Station.
Address SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE,
(Harvard University A. M.,) Media, Pa.
Aug. 19, 1876—tf.

LAW CARDS.

WILLIAM M. SLAY,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Collection of Claims or other Legal business promptly attended to. oct28.

REMOVAL.

C. H. BAKER has removed his LAW OFFICE to the old M. E. Church building, in Chestertown. Sept. 2—3m.

C. T. WESTCOTT,
Attorney and Counselor at Law
CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Special attention given to the collection of claims in the counties of Kent, Cecil, Queen Anne's and Caroline. ag12-y.

HINES & SMITH,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
CHESTERTOWN.
New Office on Court Street, opposite Court House.

Having associated ourselves for the practice of our profession, we will give prompt and careful attention to all law and Chancery business placed in our hands.
Mr. HINES, though connected with other duties, will give special attention to the business of the firm. JESSE K. HINES,
oc3-tf. MARION deK. SMITH.

MEDICAL.

DR. J. W. P. BATES,
No. 73 E. Baltimore St., Baltimore.

Special attention to DYSPEPSIA, and other Diseases of the Digestive Organs, and DISEASES OF CHILDREN.
Persons at a distance can communicate by mail. jy15-6m

REMOVAL.

New Goods—Low Prices!

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, &c., &c.

WM. W. PARKS & SONS

Having moved to the building second door from Kent National Bank, known as the Tilghman house, are prepared to show to the trade a new and well selected Stock, embracing
Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Hats, Caps,
Notions in variety,
Carpets,
Oil Cloths in all Widths from 4-4 to 8-8. TABLE OIL, Marble and Oak; Carriage Canvass, Cutlery; Tobacco, a specialty; Cigars, Snuff, Woodenware, embracing Brooms, Tubs, Buckets, Baskets, Trunks, Valise, &c.,
all of which we have a nice assortment of, and having bought at the closest prices, are confident can be furnished to the trade at the

VERY CLOSEST BOTTOM PRICES

In certain makes and lines of goods are not only able to compete with the closest prices but are able to offer some

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS!

In fact we are confident that we can make it to the buyer's interest generally to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
WM. W. PARKS & SONS.
Chestertown, Sept. 23, 1876.

DON'T FORGET.

You can find a little of almost EVERY and ANYTHING, at
aug5. THOMPSON'S, Up Town.

$4 WILL BUY
A Full Plated
Seven Shot REVOLVER,
e30. At THOMPSON'S, Up Town.

Fall and Winter Millinery
JUST OPENED.
BEAUTIFUL, GOOD and CHEAP!

MRS. H. USILTON, at her new stand below Wickes' drug store, has just received and opened a well selected stock of new and beautiful

Millinery and Fancy Goods
FOR FALL AND WINTER,

of the latest and most fashionable styles. In HATS, BONNETS, LACES, Ribbons, Trimmings, Neck Ties, Belts, Ruffles, Feathers, Flowers and Ornaments, she is satisfied of her ability to please, both in quality and price.

STAMPING done in the neatest and most durable manner.

The Ladies are invited to call and examine her goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere. No effort will be spared to give full satisfaction to all who favor her with their patronage. MRS. H. USILTON.
Oct. 21, 1876—tf.

FALL AND WINTER
MILLINERY.

OPENING
OF THE LATEST STYLES for the Fall and Winter in

Hats,
Bonnets,
Ribbons,
Laces,
Flowers,

and everything Seasonable and New in the Millinery and Fancy Goods Line, all of which will be sold at moderate prices.

DRESSMAKING and STAMPING

done also. Having made a choice selection of NEW STAMPING MATERIALS, both in Braiding and Embroidery, cannot fail to suit all tastes.

Children's Clothing, Dresses,

and all articles requisite to a Ladies' Wardrobe will be gotten up in the Best Styles. All orders will be neatly and promptly executed, and guaranteed to give satisfaction.
Store Room next door to T. S. Wikes'.
MISS ROSA DOWLING.
Chestertown, Oct. 14, 1876.

TO THE LADIES!

Millinery and Fancy Goods!

New Styles for Fall and Winter!

Mrs. L. J. Davis,

Has just received and opened a fresh and beautiful assortment of

FALL and WINTER MILLINERY,

embracing HATS and BONNETS of the latest fashions and styles; Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Gloves, &c.

A Large and Varied Assortment

of every description of goods usually found in a first class Millinery store, to which she invites an examination by her lady customers and all others in want of anything in her line. Give her a call at her old stand.
MRS. L. J. DAVIS.
Chestertown, Sept. 30, 1876—tf.

LATE STYLES
1876. Just Opened! 1876

FALL and WINTER
MILLINERY and DRY GOODS!

MRS. C. R. FIDDIS calls the attention of her lady friends and the public generally to her recent purchases of

Millinery and Dry Goods

suited to the present season, which she is selling at low prices.

The Latest Styles in Millinery Goods

HATS, BONNETS, RIBBONS, LACES, RUFFLING, &c.
Silks, Thread, Cotton, Needles, Pins, Hosiery, Sewing Machine Silk, Cotton and Needles, and many other articles of use and ornament, too numerous to name.

ALAPACA,
Muslins, Prints, Flannels, &c., &c.,

NAINSOOK, TOWELLING,
Handkerchiefs, for Ladies and Gentlemen.
HOOP SKIRTS of new styles.
BALBRIGAN HOSIERY, at low prices.

Those in want of anything in my line are invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere. My goods will be found as good and cheap as any in the county.
Strict attention paid to STAMPING for embroidery and braiding.
C. R. FIDDIS,
Old stand, opposite new M. E. Church.
Oct. 7, 1876.

To the Ladies.

NEW MILLINERY
And FANCY GOODS.

Latest Styles for Fall and Winter!

MRS. KATE GILL On Queen Street, Chestertown, has just opened a new stock of

Millinery and Fancy Goods

of the latest Fall and Winter styles. She has made her selections with great care and made her purchases at the lowest cash prices, so that she is sure of her ability to please, both in style and price.
BONNETS, HATS, Ribbons, Flowers, and a full line of all such goods as are usually found in a first class Millinery store. A full line of Zephyr Goods always on hand.
Call and see. Oct. 7, 1876—3m.

House Painting, Paper Hanging,
AND CALCIMINING.

THE undersigned is prepared to do work in any of the above branches, in the VERY BEST MANNER and at the Lowest PRICES. Having had an experience of several years in the business he can guarantee satisfaction in every case. WM. T. SUTTON,
Sept. 2—3m. Chestertown.

CAUTION TO TRESPASSERS.

TO GUNNERS.—All persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing with dog, gun or otherwise, upon the farm or premises in Quaker Neck, known as "Salt Box." All trespassers after this date will be prosecuted.
oc28-3t. J. W. HUBBARD.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing on the premises occupied by the undersigned, near Chestertown, with dog, gun, or in any other way after this date. The law will be enforced against all offenders.
oct28-3t*. ALEX. H. CREW.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing on the Bruce Boyd and Henry Boyd Farm or premises with dog or gun, after this date. The law will be enforced against all who disregard this notice. G. TAYLOR,
Oct. 28, 1876—3t. G. BUTLER.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing on the premises of the undersigned, with dog or gun, or in any other manner, after this date. The law will be rigidly enforced against all offenders. GEO. W. SPENCER,
SAMUEL TODD,
Oct. 28—3t. near Galena.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against gunning or trespassing in any manner upon the premises of either of the undersigned, or any of the land from the public landing at the Chester River Bridge to the Head of Rosin Creek, after this date. The law will be enforced against all offenders. CHARLES WHEATMAN,
SAMUEL T. ROLPH,
WM. J. SENETT,
JOSEPH KENDALL.
Oct. 28, 1876—3t.

CAUTION.—All persons are forbidden to trespass on the premises occupied by either of the undersigned, with dog or gun, or by crossing over, or in any other manner, after this date, under penalty of the law, as the law will be enforced against all trespassers. J. M. J. BYRON,
C. G. WOOD,
oc28-3t. HYSON DILL.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby forewarned against trespassing upon the Farm occupied by the undersigned near the Bay Shore after this date. Trespassers with dog, gun or otherwise, will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.
Oct. 21, 1876—3t* S. W. CALEB.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby warned against trespassing upon the premises of the undersigned near Georgetown, with dog, gun, or otherwise after this date, under penalty of the law. JOHN JERVIS.
Oct. 21, 1876—3t*

CAUTION.
All persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing with dog, gun, or otherwise, on Mr. Pearce's farm where I reside and also on my own place at Goose Hill. The law will be rigidly enforced.
oc21-3t. JESSE MORRIS.

CAUTION.
All persons are hereby warned against trespassing upon the premises of the undersigned, near Chester River Bridge, with dog, gun or otherwise, after this date, under penalty of the law. JOHN PRIMROSE.
Oct. 21, 1876—3t*

CAUTION.
All persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing after this date, with dog, gun or otherwise, upon the premises of the undersigned, near Galena. The law will be enforced against all offenders.
Oct. 21, 1876—3t. J. H. COOPER.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against gunning or otherwise trespassing on the farm of the undersigned, situated at the mouth of Sassafras River at Betterton, and generally known as the Bay side Farm, and now tenanted by Mr. John Young. The law will be rigidly enforced against all persons who disregard this notice.
oct14-2m. MATILDA CANBY.

NOTICE.
All persons are hereby warned not to cross or trespass on the property of the undersigned commonly known as the "Dyre Farm," near Galena, with dog, gun, or otherwise. Hereafter every trespasser thereon shall be dealt with as severely as the law will allow. A. WOODALL.
Oct. 7, 1876—2m.

SALE OF
VALUABLE
LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

THE undersigned will offer at PRIVATE SALE

THAT LOT

Situated on the Corner of High and Princess Streets, in Chestertown, with a front of 45 feet 3 inches on High Street, and a depth of 79 feet on Princess Street, improved by a Large

Two-Story Frame

DOUBLE DWELLING,

only a few years old, in excellent condition. The House comprises TWO DWELLINGS and TWO STORE ROOMS, being Valuable Business Stands.

Also, All That LOT

Situate on the upper end of Calvert Street, in said town, with a front of 90 feet and a depth of 113 feet, improved by a Large

Two-Story
Brick Dwelling,

in fair repair, with a FRAME KITCHEN attached. There is a Pump of Excellent Water on the Street near this Property.

These Houses are tenanted, and paying a good per cent.

These properties together are subject to an annual ground rent of $360, payable Feb. 1st, Aug. 1st, in each year and redeemable at the will of the owner of the leasehold estate between Feburary 1st and March 1st 1878 by payment of $3,000 to the owner of the fee.

For Price and Terms apply at 52 North Gay Street, Baltimore, Md., or to J. A. PEARCE, Attorney, Chestertown Md.
R. SAPPINGTON,
Executor of J. O. Dugan.
Aug. 16, 1876—ts.

MRS. ELLEN N. MELVIN
Chestertown, Kent Co., Md.,
(*At Mrs. N. E. Emory's old Stand,*)
AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
E. BUTTERICK & CO.'S
Patterns of Garments
AND THEIR
Celebrated Shears and Scissors,
And Dealers in
Worsteds, Silks, Cotton, Canvas,
WAX FLOWER MATERIALS,
CHROMOS and PICTURE FRAMES, Lamps, Lamp Chimneys, Wicks, Toilet Powder, Hair Dye, Hair Tonics, &c., &c.
Ladies fitted with Shoulder Braces.
ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS.
May 20, 1876.

South Carolina Speaks—Listen!

THE CLERGY and the MERCHANTS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

"The Truth, the Whole Truth, and Nothing but the Truth!"

CHARLESTON, S. C., October 25.—The President of the Chamber of Commerce has united with the Methodist, Catholic, and Episcopal Bishops and the leading Presbyterian, Lutheran, Baptist and Jewish ministers and the Presidents of all the national and other banks in Charleston in the following address on the condition of South Carolina:

To the People of the United States.

Well-founded apprehensions that the civilization of our State is in danger of being utterly overthrown and an overruling sense of duty to ourselves and posterity and the country at large, impel us to make an authentic statement of our actual condition to the American people, in the hope that it will induce them to extend us their sympathy and aid in this distressing exigency of our affairs. There is so much at stake that we cannot afford to be silent or to withhold any effort that may possibly be of avail. For ten long, weary years the white people of South Carolina have endured a condition of things which any Northern State would have been tempted to throw off in two years at the point of the bayonet, if it could not have been done in any other way. They bore and forbore in the hope that some returning sense of justice or happy stroke of fortune would bring relief, and hope sickened and died away in their hearts. At last they determined, by a natural impulse and a natural and uncontrollable instinct of freedom, to make one supreme effort for their redemption, but to make it under and within the law. Those who hold authority here having, through party affiliation, access to the highest organs of political power in the country, and to the equally powerful organs of the partisan newspaper press, have subjected this people to the vilest misrepresentation and the most cruel slanders; some of these we desire to correct.

It is not true that the white people of South Carolina are disloyal or disaffected toward the United States Government.—On the contrary, they are loyal and well affected towards it. They obey it at home, and would defend it promptly from foreign aggression.

It is not true that South Carolina or any of its counties are in a state of insurrection or domestic violence against the Government of the State, or that law and process cannot be duly enforced within her territorial limits, or that there is any lawful cause or occasion whatever for the Federal Government to interfere for the protection of the State Government against the violence of her citizens.

It is not true that the white people of the State are hostile to the colored people, or have any desire or disposition to abridge or infringe upon their political or civil rights. On the contrary, in their conventions and in the speeches of their candidates for six years or more, the most public and solemn pledges have been given that all the rights of the colored people shall be respected and protected. The colored people should know that these pledges will be faithfully kept.

It is not true that the few rifle clubs in the State are combinations of men against the law, or that they are engaged in murdering some peaceable citizens and intimidating others' or that they cannot be controlled or suppressed by the ordinary course of justice. The President has been deceived. These clubs enlisted with the knowledge and recognition of the Governor. Not one of them ever acted in defiance of law or against the Government or constituted authorities. The hostility to them of Gov. Chamberlain and his coadjutors is recent; it is political and is designed to affect the coming election.

It is not true that in the recent race collisions the white people have been the aggressors. Their forbearance, as in the Charleston riot, the unprovoked Cainhoy massacre, and the still more recent assassination of a white citizen in Edgfield, has been wonderful. The truth is that the leaders of the colored people, fearing that the day of their power is drawing to a close, have excited their ignorant dupes and have supplied them with arms, have aroused their fears for the loss of liberty, and have thus encouraged them to commit deeds of violence.

We may also affirm some things which are true.

It is true that there is in the State a most active, earnest and excited canvass to overthrow corrupt rule and re-establish honest State government. This is a lawful and legitimate object, which should command the sympathy and support of every lover of his country. It is not treason to defeat Chamberlain, nor is it insurrection to elect Hampton. It is true that while the white rifle clubs are ordered by the Governor and the President to disband and disperse, the colored militia of the State are allowed to remain in organization and in possession of their arms, and to attend the political meetings in military order with rifles and other arms. The object of this discrimination is as obvious as is the comparatively defenseless condition in which it places the white population. We simply ask what would the people of New York or Massachusetts think or do upon a like application of the bayonet policy to them under such circumstances.

Fellow country men: We have sought to place before you briefly and in true colors the true condition of South Carolina, the wrongs of her people, their patient forbearance and their new-born hopes. Not long ago Gov. Chamberlain, in a transport of truthful genuine enthusiasm proclaimed to the people of the country the startling fact that the civilization of the puritan and the cavalier, of the roundhead and huguenot is in peril in South Carolina. He spoke these words under the influence of his better angel, for truer words he never spoke, and they are true now as then. The peril is a greater now than then, for when the worst and most degraded element of society enter into or control a government, is there not much reason to apprehend some catastrophy which we hardly dare to contemplate?

S. Y. Tupper, President Charleston Chamber of Commerce.
W. U. Wrightman, Bishop Methodist Episcopal Church South.
U. B. W. Howe, D. D. Bishop Diocese of South Carolina.
P. N. Lynch, D. D. Bishop of Charleston.
John Forrest, D. D., Pastor First Presbyterian Church.
G. R. Bracket, Pastor Second Presbyterian Church.
J. L. Girardeau, D. D., Pro., Theological Seminary.
J. A. Chambliss, Pastor Citadel Square Baptist Church.
L. Muller, D. D., Pastor St. Mathew's Lutheran Church.
P. F. Stevens, Presbyterian Reformed Episcopal Church.
W. Y. Yates, Chaplain to Seamen.
David Levi, Minister Congregation Bethlehem.
C. O. Witte, President People's National Bank.
A. S. Johnson, President Bank of Charleston, N. B. A.
L. D. Mowry, President Union Bank.
Jacob Small, President Germania Savings Bank.
E. H. Frost, President South Carolina Loan and Trust Company.
Albert Lengwick, President People's Bank South Carolina.
T. R. Robertson, Vice-President Carolina Savings Bank.

MARCHING ON!

THE GREAT PARTY OF THE PEOPLE goes marching on, over every obstacle placed in its way by tyrants and oppressors. No party ever encountered such odds or half so many obstacles, and yet the vast host of white voters of these States goes tramping to the polls, claiming their right to rule this country, which their fathers won at the cost of blood and treasure. The *eight hundred thousand negro voters brought up as a wall* by the tyrants against the intelligence of the people—behind which thousands of thieves and robbers, the minions of Grant and his backers, have been robbing the country, amassing fortunes; and out of the taxes of the people paying thousands upon thousands of men to assist them in the work of plunder—have been overcome.

It is a magnificent spectable—this revolutionary army of white voters steadily growing and moving to the polls; accumulating from its former opponents as it moves, until now it fairly gained so largely of the white voters that it out-numbers all the accumulation of rogues and robbers headed by 800,000 negro voters and their increase for a whole decade. There never was such an army as this Democratic white people—and we use the word Democratic in no party sense.—*Del. Gaz.*

Victory is Nigh!

Ho! my comrades, see the signal
Waving in the sky,
Samuel is telegraphing
Victory is nigh!
Hold your votes, for I am coming,
Sammy signals still;
Wave your answer back toward him,
"Bet your stamps we will!"

See Grant's broken hosts advancing,
Chandler leading on;
Schenck and Orth and Belknap fallen,
Hayes' courage gone.
See the glorious banner waving,
See our camp fires blaze;
Samuel leads us on to triumph
Over R. B. Hayes.

Fierce and long the battle rages,
But our help is near;
Onward comes our great commander,
All our souls to cheer.
Hold your votes for I am coming,
Sammy signals still;
Wave your answer back toward him,
"Bet your stamps we will!"

A COOL BUT KIND ASSASSIN.—At Grantsburg, Wis., Tuesday, Barney Thallifson and A. Hanson became involved in a quarrel over the payment of two dollars, without anything serious occurring. Thallifson went home, and was followed by Hanson, who shot him through a window, lodging the ball in his breast. Two women and a man were in the house at the time, but were so badly frightened that they fled, and left the wounded man alone. Hanson then went into the house, assisted his victim up stairs, put him in bed, and remained with him until the doctor, who had been notified by those who witnessed the shooting, arrived. Hanson acknowledged that he committed the deed, and said he was not sorry, and made no attempt to escape. There is much excitement, and lynching is probable. Thallifson died next morning.

AN EDEN LAND.—California is surely a land of "milk and honey." A San Francisco correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* thus writes under recent date:

"Rain poured for two hours after midnight on the 16th inst., being the first regular rain of the season. It was a calm visitation. In this blessed climate there are no equinoctial storms, spring or fall. Few rainfalls come storm fashion! None with thunder and lightning. Two-thirds of all rain comes at night, followed by sweet, balmy morning air, blue skies, brilliant sunshine, green grasses and flowers fragrant. Everywhere flowers, flowers, flowers, flowers! Here is no winter. It is our spring time. Songsters, cheer our hearts, and we feel that over all there reigns a benignant Providence."

An over reaching horse, one whose hind feet are frequently hiting the forward shoes, should wear heavy shoes forward and light ones behind. The theory is that the heavier hoof will be thrown a little further ahead than the lighter one.

MR. JOHN MASON, at Easton, the present season, raised 46 barrels of corn on a little over 4 acres of ground—or about 57 bushels to the acre.

A DESPATCH from Galveston, Texas, announces the death of Gen. Braxton T. Bragg. He dropped dead while crossing the street. He was 61 years of age.

IF it were not for Grant's military and Chamberlaine's black militia one half the negroes in South Carolina would vote for Wade Hampton and the Democrats.

TILDEN never was defeated. He will not be NEXT TUESDAY.

THE RELATIONS OF POLITICS
—TO—
AGRICULTURE and COMMERCE.

A Word to the Farmers of Kent.

The prosperity of our country depends now, as it always has depended, upon the products of our soil, whether gathered from the crops on the face of the earth or from the mines of mineral wealth under its surface. The mining interest is an important and growing one; but we are first of all an agricultural country, and when the farmers prosper all classes of citizens prosper with them, for the reason that over three-fourths of our wealth is invested in the growing, the transportation and the use of our crops. Of all classes the farmers have to pay the taxes with the greatest regularity, because the Government has always a sure lien upon their land, and they cannot escape taxation by false statement of value, or by change of residence, as can the owner of portable personal property. The bondholder or stockholder may conceal his wealth, but the farmers' wealth lies in his broad acres, open to the eyes of all. Consequently, upon him falls the heaviest assessment, and from him is exacted the fullest collection. It is therefore the interest of the farmer beyond that of all other classes to see that taxation is moderate, and that the expenses of government are so regulated as to fall as light as possible upon the owners of the land. The land owner is part owner of the United States on its actual soil. Beyond any other citizen, he has an interest in the country because his ownership of part of the country is actual and physical. The farmers therefore should be now, as they were in all previous periods of our history, the foremost patriots. In the war of the Revolution, they first resisted tyranny, because it overtaxed their lands, and deprived them of their just voice in the management of the affairs of the government which they supported. In the war of the Union their sons were the first to go to the front, to shed their blood for the preservation of the country their ancestors had established, and the last to leave the field when the perpetuity of the Union was restored. The questions of taxation and economy in government are questions which commend themselves particularly to the farmers. If taxes can be lowered and the burdens upon land reduced, the owners of the soil will profit by the reduction more speedily and more constantly than any other class.

There are two parties now presenting themselves to the suffrages of the people of the United States: the Republicans, who appeal to the passions and prejudices of the war as a reason why they should be trusted with continued power over all our governmental affairs, and especially over questions of taxation; and the Democratic party, which makes the issues of this canvass the questions of reunion, retrenchment and reform. The Republicans claim that it would be injurious to the future welfare of the United States to trust with power a party, a portion of whose members were once arrayed in hostilty against it. The Democrats claim that the Republican party has, by a long lease of power and a continued fraud in government, become so extravagant and corrupt that to continue it in authority would be destructive to the financial interests of citizens, and by ruining individuals would speedily ruin the credit and prosperity of the United States. The Democrats allege that, while it is true that a great many who are now democrats were in rebellion, it is also true that a great many who are now Republicans have contributed to the financial ruin of the United States and its citizens, and that not a few who were favorable to the Confederate cause are now, like Mosby and Longstreet, ardent supporters of the Administration, because they prefer to embrace that cause which yields them the greatest personal profit and consideration. The Democrats say that in the war against secession they contributed no less of blood and sinew to the triumph of the Union cause than did their opponents, and that while they have traded less, politically, upon their exploits from 1861 to 1866, their services were not less meritorious. In support of this claim of the general unionism of the Northern Democracy, they bring forward the signatures of multitudes of ex-soldiers and sailors, who declare themselves in favor of the election of Tilden and Hendricks. They do not shirk discussion of any issue, but insist that the people should now consider those issues which are practical to each individual at the present time. The attitude of the two parties is then that one advocates a revival of the dead and settled issues of the past, and the other a consideration of the living issues of the present, such as how much per acre every man shall have to pay as tax on his land, and what profit shall be left to him after the liquidation of the public charges upon his industry. There is no mistaking the fact that our country is not now in its normal condition of prosperity. Our yet virgin soil does not yield sufficient remuneration to the cultivator. Our taxes are out of all just proportion to our property, and for some years past they have not decreased in proper relation to the decrease of our necessary annual expenses. It is plain that taxes should be reduced, and that in order that they may be reduced, the government expenditures must also be decreased. The question for the farmers above all other classes is which party is likely to effect such economy in the government and reduction in taxation. The Republicans in this canvass have deliberately shirked the economical issue, and they have endeavored to keep alive the inflamed and bitter feelings of civil strife. In the business of the agriculturist, the margin between expenditures and receipts is necessarily small. That margin constitutes the profits of the farmer, and upon it depends, whether he retain his lands and increase his worldly possessions year by year, leaving to his children a fair and sufficient inheritance, or whether he mortgage his property to the usurer or the banker, and sees his homestead sold under the hammer of the sheriff. Now, there is a large agricultural section of our country whose interests are directly involved in the settlement of the present issues, that is, the South. Just as a slight difference in the yield per acre of a farmer makes the farm poor or rich, so does a failure or success of crops in any one portion of the United States, make the whole country prosperous or unfortunate. If the Southern crops fail, the Northern farmer must pay for the failure. Taxes are common to all, and the advance of one market bears close relations to the price of another. If the cotton, rice, sugar or tobacco crop of the South be failures, the corn farmer of the North bears his share of the loss. The only parties who profit by it are the banker and the foreign dealer. A continuance of deficient production in the Southern country means a continuance of distress in the North and West, just as the failure of the crops in the North would, by the enhanced price of cereals required for the support of the hands on their plantations, decrease the profits of the Northern planters. We are one family, after all. *E pluribus unum* is our motto, not merely in the way of glorification of our Constitution, but in the sense of being essential to our national and individual prosperity. We are many in one; and, unless one policy of economy and honesty controls the affairs of all, no individual State, county or city can reap the just rewards of toil. The question is, then, for the farmers, to which party they should give their votes. The Democrats promise permanent reunion of the whole country; a reunion not merely in submission to the same Federal laws, but in a community of interests and as against the world, while each individual in each locality has full opportunity to develop the resources of his possessions. They promise retrenchment in the Government affairs, which are carried on by the common contributions of all classes and sections. They support these promises by pointing in one case to the prosperity which is following Democratic control in those States which have been rescued from carpet-bag rule, and in the other, to the fact that the only branch of the Government which they have controlled for many years, the House of Representatives of the present Congress, enforced a reduction of taxes to the extent of thirty millions of dollars, and only failed to secure a reduction to the extent of sixty millions of dollars on account of the persistent opposition of the Republican branches of the Government, the Senate and the House of Representatives. They therefore claim that it is the interest of the land-holders of all sections to secure the election of the Democratic ticket in order that all sections may reap fair reward for their industries, and the burdens of the whole people may continue to be reduced. With regard to the reduction of taxation the Republicans make absolutely no promises, and if they did they would scarcely be believed, because they have failed to reduce them of late years in any fair proportion to the reduced necessities of the country. They have, unquestionably, increased the number of office-holders; and, while it is necessary for the administration of any government as great as ours that there should be a large class of office-holders, there is no reason or excuse why the number of these office-holders should have been increased from 58,000 to 101,000 between 1869 and 1875. Every office-holder draws his salary directly or indirectly from the owners of the soil. He is really a servant of the farmer, and his intelligence and services should be scrutinized by the farmer just as closely as he would scrutinize the value of the services of his own farm hands. The Democrats promise that, if elected, they will reduce the number of office-holders at once more than one-half, and will reduce the taxes within the next year over one hundred million of dollars as compared with 1874. They have made these promises so openly and boldly that they must necessarily carry them out. If they do carry them out it means geeater net profits to all branches of industry, decreased taxation to all tax-payers, and especially to the owners of landed property.

The farmers are fully alive to these facts, and they will vote in the coming election as in their judgment seems best for their interests and the future prosperity of their families. They will not consider any false or impossible issue such as that recently raised about rebel war claims, because they know that all claims against the United States are greedily bought up by the speculators, who have no party except their own insatiable lust for plunder against the public treasury. The fact that the Republicans passed, in the Forty-third Congress, nearly six millions of dollars of these claims, and only failed from want of time to pass them to the amount of eight millions, while the Democrats of the Forty-fourth House rejected all presented except only legitimate claims of loyal property owners to the amount of seventy-four thousand dollars, will fail to have just weight. The Washington Ring, which has cheated our taxpayers, supplied rifles to the Indians who have murdered our frontier settlers and mutilated the bodies of our dead soldiers, which turned the whole administration of the affairs of the Federal Government into a vast saturnalia of plunder, is the real owner of the so-called war claims. Hayes' election would enable this ring, of which the disgraced Secretary of War was the real head, to continue the collection of their exaggerated and fictitious accounts against the Treasury of the United States at the expense of every tax-payer of the country, north or south.

The question for the farmer is simply, will he as a tax-payer vote for high taxes and public corruption, or for governmental retrenchment and low taxation. If Hayes and Wheeler should be elected, they would owe their offices mainly to the efforts of office-holders and the money contributed by them from their salaries, or from illegitimate gains in office. It is impossible that a party retaining power by the use of such means should voluntarily surrender its grasp upon the public treasury, and it being proven that governmental extravagance has constantly increased under the present Administration, it is impossible that it should do otherwise than continue to increase under the administration of the chosen successor of President Grant. The farmers of the country therefore will, we think, cast their votes for TILDEN AND HENDRICKS, re-union, retrenchment and reform, low taxation, and better profits to the landowners.

TILDEN, HENDRICKS and HENRY deserve the support of every true friend of PEACE and REFORM. Vote for them NEXT TUESDAY.

GRAND JUBILEE IN BALTIMORE!

HON. T. F. BAYARD'S SPEECH.

The Voice of a Statesman!

A great jubilee of the democratic-conservative voters of Baltimore was held on the evening of the 27th. It was an immense outpouring of the masses, and the meeting from the beginning to the end glowed with the fires of genuine enthusiasm. Among the speakers on the occasion was Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware, and the following extracts from his speech will be read with interest:

The responsibility of the bad government and the existing depression in every branch of trade and industry Mr. Bayard ably logically argued rested on the Republican party. Boutwell had squandered $100,000,000 left by McCulloch in the treasury, and he had gone into the United States Senate and said nothing remained but dishonor or increased taxation. Their policy had made the return to specie payments more difficult than when their administration commenced.—He urged all never to relax their efforts until the honest money of the people was secured. He alluded to the republican pledges for civil-service reform, and it was illustrated by the appointment as one of the commissioners of Cattell, Mr. Robeson's friend, who blackmailed one man alone out of $125,000 before he could obtain work from the department. Every honest official, such as Bristow, Wilson and Henderson, had been kicked out of office. He had heard Ex-Senator Trumbull say from the platform a few days ago that the whole power of the party organization in Illinois was in the hands of federal officeholders; that at the close of the Cincinnatti convention the committee was called together but a quorum could not be obtained because of the members being in the penitentiary.—[Laughter.] He said that one of these men pardoned out by Grant he had met on the stump in Indiana for Hayes and Wheeler. [Laughter.] He referred to Belknap, every diamond belonging to whom represented a number of poor men's yearly pay, and every pearl the tears of his children [applause], yet at the recent ceremonies to do honor to the valor and virtues of McPherson, he had an honored place with Babcock. He alluded to the distress everywhere and said the want of confidence that paralyzed every trade was caused by the dishonesty and misrule of republican officials, and impressively showed that a change must now be had or very little worth preserving would be left at the close of the next four years.

The contest, he thought, was without a parallel in the history of the country.—The spectacle is presented of the ruler of the nation, selected by the votes of the people, using the offices and power of the government for strictly partisan purposes. The army and navy, organized for the protection of society, is arrayed against society itself. It is the officeholders arrayed against the people. [Loud cheers.] Their strength is multiplied by organization. When was a President of the United States before occupied in hostility against a large majority of his fellow-citizens? When before was a canvass conducted by a cabinet minister? We find one minister violating decency by enforcing contributions from every official, in violation of a law of the United States. We find the Attorney General interviewing newspaper correspondents and making speeches.

Mr. Bayard reviewed at length the bitter, unjust and wicked charges against the Southern people. He argued that the invasion of South Carolina was unjustifiable and against law; that there was no insurrection there, as was shown by the statements published by ministers of every denomination who worship the God of Truth and Justice. [Loud applause.] He stated the law of the case at length, and said the war against South Carolina was a blister and a disgrace to modern civilization. Not even the lying hound, Chamberlain, would say there was insurrection in South Carolina such as to justify the federal interference. This was the most infamous and lawless attempt ever made to stifle the voice of the people. [Great applause.] Mr. Bayard reviewed at length the interference of the United States with elections. He said there was no law for it, and the State that had the right to confer the right to vote had the right to preserve the peace and control the elections. The appointment of marshals and deputy marshals had no justification in the constitution. The President of the United States had no more right to interfere with the elections than the Queen of Great Britain. [Great and long-continued cheering.] He himself had asked the sheriff of his own county to enroll him as a deputy at an election in Delaware when this thing was first tried, and if he had been directed to have done so by the director of elections he would have ar