The Transcript,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Friday Morning, Jan. 21, 1876.

Only One Dollar a Year, in advance.

REFORM.

The spirit of reform which was rampant in our county just previous to the November election has quietly subsided. We do not refer to the radical movement which was gotten up under the guise of reform; we mean the reformers in the Democratic party who adhered to the party, and who talked much and seriously of the great need of reform in party management. Many members of the party declared it would be the last time that they would support the party under such circumstances. Of their sincerity at the time we have no doubt, and their present inaction is the result of that natural disposition to bear very grievous burdens before revolution takes place, a fact so well known to political gamblers. Is the present inaction to continue until the advent of another nomination, to be followed by the same growls and final acquiescence? After a political campaign has commenced it is too late to make radical change. Individual interest will be consulted. The proper time to inaugurate such a system as will secure or at least admit of the nomination of the best men, is now, while no election is immediately pending. We do not believe the party will weather the same amount of dissatisfaction again, as existed last Fall; and the success of radicalism is too great a penalty, and one entirely unnecessary. We see no great difficulty in adopting such a system as will prevent a combination of such men as would not be selected, fastening themselves upon the party. At the expense, doubtless, of some merriment, we repeat what has already been suggested in our columns:

Let the voters meet NOW in the several election districts, and elect by ballot twenty-five discrete men to represent the party, whose names shall be retained by the Presidents of the meetings or the judges of the ballotting. When the State Central Committee or other proper authority shall determine that the nomination shall be made let these twenty-five from each district assemble in Chestertown, and select by LOT five from each district, who shall go into convention and make such nominations as will be for the best interest of the county. Allowing every one who may desire, to submit his name to the convention, but uniformly rejecting "office seekers." Let it be further understood that the twenty-five selected by the district must be in a meeting composed of not less than a majority of the party vote of the district.

We believe such a plan would secure the best men of the party and give satisfaction. But of one thing we may be assured, if the masses of the party wish some fair plan they need not wait for the politicians to move in the matter, for when fair dealing prevails the power of the political trickster is at an end. We believe the masses of the party desire to improve party management, and we repeat that we are ready and anxious to co-operate.

SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

A special telegram in the New York Herald, dated Madrid, January 15, states that the Spanish government in its diplomatic circular in reply to the American note is couched in a bold tone, and will, it is thought in Madrid, counteract entirely the effect produced by the latter document. The dispatch says:

"The note declares in substance that the existing commerce between the ports of Cuba and those of the United States has not suffered to any appreciable extent by the progress of the insurrection on the Island of Cuba. In fact, instead of the commerce between Cuba and the United States having been diminished by the struggle now going on between the insurgents and the government troops, it has in reality increased and prospered. The reply also states that this commerce is even greater to-day than it was before the insurrection broke out, and is constantly increasing, so that the United States government had no occasion for complaint, and no tenable ground for its proposed action or interference in the affairs or troubles existing in Cuba. The statement is also boldly made that America has really no commerce of her own and very little prospect of any for sometime to come. Attention is also called to the fact that many American citizens have established themselves in business on the island, and, being unmolested by the Spanish government in so doing, have gained large individual fortunes. These fortunes have not added to the material wealth of the island, being entirely in foreign hands."

The Spanish note further states that the territory of the United States is the constant refuge for Cuban outlaws, who are permitted to hatch conspiracy to the detriment and injury of the Spanish government. In this the laws of nations are outraged. Besides this, the cabinet of Alfonso declared that all just and equitable claims between the United States and Cuba have been amicably and fully satisfied, or are in the courts for adjustment. Therefore there can be no cause complaint on that score. The tone of the Spanish note is an argumentative one, yet dignified, as becomes the occasion. It is believed to be the work of Senor Zorrilla.

RIDING TWO HORSES.

Consistency is not considered much of a jewel in Congress, and bad memory appears to have reached the stage of an epidemic. The amnesty debate furnishes an illustration in point. The bill offered by Mr. Randall is a copy of that which passed the Republican House a year ago, and some curious facts concerning it were brought out in a tilt between him and Mr. Blaine last week, when the latter proposed to except Jefferson Davis from amnesty. Here is the passage from the *Congressional Record:*

Mr. Randall—Was not this very bill passed last year by an instruction from the Committee on Rules, of which you were a member?

Mr. Blaine—*And to which I objected.*

Mr. Randall—Never. Neither in the House nor in the committee did you object to this bill.

Mr. Blaine—Being in the chair, and unable to interpose an objection myself, I endeavored to get several gentlemen to object.

Mr. Randall—I say that this very bill, in almost these identical words, came from the committee of which you were a member, *without objection.*

Mr. Blaine—I differ with the gentleman in point of fact; *I did object to it.*

Mr. Randall—I say that neither in the committee nor in this House, in any way, as a member of this body or as its presiding officer, did you object. On the contrary, I say more, that at that time, so far as I was able to see or know, *you facilitated the passage of that bill.*

Mr. Blaine—*I endeavored to object to this bill*, but I was not able, being in the chair. Had I been on the floor I should have done it.

This conflict of statement is not reconcilable with perfect truth on both sides. Mr. Blaine was certainly understood to favor general amnesty last year, and that fact was urged in his behalf as a merit. If he was really opposed to it, he could have left the chair at any moment and made his opposition known. But the *Record* at that time tells a very different story. We cite from page 91 of the second volume, part I., with the remark that Mr. Blaine was Chairman of the Committee on Rules:

Mr. Maynard—I am instructed by the Committee on Rules, acting upon a resolution submitted to them the other day, to report the bill which I send to the desk. It has met *the unanimous approval of the committee.*

Mr. Lawrence—Would that admit Jeff Davis to a seat on this floor?

Several members—Certainly.

Mr. Lawrence—Then I object to it.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts—I do not object to the bill if it has been considered and reported by a committee.

Mr. Maynard—It is reported by the *Committee on Rules unanimously.*

Mr. Butler, of Mass.—All right.

The Speaker—The bill would require a two-thirds vote to pass it.

Mr. Maynard—I move that the rules be suspended and the bill passed.

The question was taken on Mr. Maynard's motion; and on a division there were—ayes, 141; noes, 29.

So (two-thirds voting in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill (H. R. No. 472) was passed.

Two facts are established by this extract. First, that Mr. Maynard distinctly stated twice in presence of the Speaker, who might have corrected him on the spot, that the bill was reported unanimously from the committee of which Mr. Blaine was Chairman. Secondly, that the bill included Jefferson Davis, and objection was raised on that account by Mr. Lawrence of Ohio.

Mr. Blaine has a perfect right to change his mind in regard to amnesty and to raise an issue upon its policy. But he has not the privilege of altering the public records to make them conform to his fluctuations of political expediency. Nothing is to be gained by sharp practice when detection is easy and punishment is certain.—*New York Sun.*

IN A DEAF MUTE SCHOOL.

THE FIRST PRAYER THAT MR. WHIPPLE'S PUPIL EVER UTTERED.

A beautiful incident is related to us which occurred only a few days ago in the Home School to teach mutes articulation and lip-reading, at Mystic River. Miss P., an interesting graduate of one of the oldest institutions for the education of deaf mutes, having a desire to learn to speak and to read the lips of her speaking friends, was recommended by her old principal to try Mr. Whipple's school, and she entered it last term.

She made rapid progress, and was much aided by the natural alphabet, the invention of her teacher. This alphabet curiously suggests sound, or the right positisn of the organs to utter sound, as well as form; and whenever a mute pupil can read and write it he or she can generally give any of the forty sounds of our difficult language with great precision and discrimination, and often with remarkable correctness. This young lady, filled with enthusiasm at every step, mastered the alphabet with little difficulty, and one day came to her teacher with something written on her slate, which she asked him to correct, her mind being agitated with emotion. It proved to be the Lord's Prayer put into the language of articulation.

Perceiving her agitation, the teacher could scarce restrain his own tears as he corrected a few unimportant errors of pronunciation and delicately returned it. The next morning the lady came exultingly to her teacher, exclaiming: "I prayed last night for the first time in my life with my voice;" and neither of them could restrain their emotions. He ventured to ask her if she had ever prayed before. "Oh, yes; I have thought my prayers, but I never spoke them before." "My lips shall praise Thee, O, God;" "Attend to the voice of my supplications O, Lord." The earnestness and satisfaction of the devout mute admitted of no question.

Louis Hill, a Virginia City barber, had $10 and a mania for gambling. He spent twenty-five cents for arsenic, and bet the rest of the money he had. He lost the wager, swallowed the poison, and died.

SUPPRESS THE AGITATORS.

They wrangle at Washington while the country is suffering. The people beg relief from grinding burdens, and they are given sectional agitation. Peace is the first condition to assure prosperity, and strife is hurled into Congress like a match into a magazine of powder. When the old wounds of a civil war had nearly healed over, they are rudely torn open, gashed and poisoned to stop the process of natural recovery.

These few words sum up the results of last week's work, for which Mr. Blaine is chiefly responsible, though his followers are not without a full share of blame.—This is of all others the year of amnesty, good will, and reconciliation. North and South have approached it in a manly and generous spirit, turning their backs upon the past and joining hands in a common effort to make the Union more glorous in the future.

This spectacle of a people recently rent by war coming together by the spontaneous love of a common country, could be witnessed in no other nation. But little remained to remove the last memories of a bloody conflict, and patriotic men on both sides desire to extinguish them. A few hundred Confederates are still under the ban of political disability, and among them Jefferson Davis. It is proposed to extend to them the same forgiveness which was accorded to others, and thus to begin the Centennial with an unstained record.

To do this effectively, and thus avoid all controversy, a bill of amnesty, word for word like that which had passed the last Republican House unanimously, and originated with a committee of which Mr. Blaine was then chairman, was offered without the expectation of opposition from any quarter. How it was met, resisted, and fought, is now familiar to the public. The consequences of this movement are yet to be realized in all their forces, but the first effects of the new discord are painfully felt.

The prospect of sectional agitation disturbs business, distracts the public mind, and darkens the hope of recovery from the present stagnation. Whoever incites it is an enemy to that prosperity which all sides profess to desire, and should be held to strick account as a pernicious demagogue, with whom personal and partisan considerations are superior to the public good.

In the angry discussions of the past week, it is noticeable that what is called the soldier element of the House took no part at all, and is in no way responsible for the truculent and passion which disfigured the debate. Mr. Blaine threw in his firebrand for a purpose, and to a certain extent he may have succeeded in drawing the fire of the South, by taunts, charges, and indignities.

Neither Mr. Blaine nor Mr. Hill was a soldier in the rebellion, though both of them were in the vigor of manhood at its outbreak, and were better able than thousands of others who did volunteer, to bear the hardships of war. They cannot be expected to feel as the brave men do who confronted the privations and perils of the camp and the battle field, and who now long for peace, while the political leaders are urging a renewal of the strife.

What the country needs is practical legislation, reform in existing abuses, retrenchment in expenditures, and a return to the honest ways of a simple government purely administered. One method of defeating this policy is that inaugurated by Mr. Blaine, of inflaming sectional feeling raising up irritating issues, and forcing the public thought into channels of hostility. In other words, he and his followers are striving to stave off investigation, so that their party may escape from the dangers to follow a searching exposure of the corruption of the Administration. They also seek to thwart every measure of relief which might redound to the benefit of their adversaries. These objects are obvious to all who look below the surface, and are necessarily associated with the personal promptings of this desperate strategy in politics.

The country is sick and weary of every form of contention. It wants repose and a chance to regain what has been lost by the strifes of the past ten years, which have cost hundreds of millions, and deranged every department of industry and enterprise. Suppress the agitators, is the demand of the hour; and suppressed they must be, whether claiming to speak for the North or for the South. —*N. Y. Sun.*

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

The January term of the Circuit Court for Caroline county was held on Tuesday last, 11th inst.

In the case of Thomas H. Kemp, charged with the forgery of the name of James Denney to a Trustee's bond, Mr. Denney appeared in Court under an attachment. The Court stated to Mr. Denney that he had been only summoned; that failing to attend an attachment was issued, and that the Sheriff returned that he had been unable to serve it because he (Mr. Denney) had evaded it, and asked what explanation he had to make of his conduct. Mr. Denney replied that his sister and others had excited his sympathies, and that, besides, he had been informed by Thos. H. Kemp, (the party charged,) that he would not be wanted, and if he was he would be notified by him. The Court in consideration of Mr. Denney's high character, and the peculiar circumstances of the case, and a letter of apology, which he had previously sent to the Judges, after much deliberation, decided to discharge the attachment on payment of a fine of $25 and costs, and with the admonition that if he again failed to attend, he would be sent to jail for at least sixty days. Mr. Denney was immediately summoned to the grand jury and promised to be present, without fail. —*Denton Journal.*

It is remarkable that the first month of this centennial winter closely resembles that of 1776. The journals of that year speak of the unusual mildness of the season. It was even said that the lack of ice in Boston harbor prevented Washington from crossing his forces and attempting a surprise on the city.

☞ We clip the following article in regard to a poll tax from the Snow Hill Messenger of Saturday last:

"The question of the need of a poll tax in our State is being agitated in some portions of this county. To our mind this is just one of the things we do need. Our taxpayers are burdened heavily to pay the expenses of our government, and we think it but fair that those who enjoy the privileges of that government should contribute their share towards its cost.—While endorsing the sentiment of Andrew Jackson that "The blessings of good government—like the dews of heaven—should descend alike upon the rich and poor," we cannot but think that the citizen who enjoys the privileges of the franchise should, in some way, contribute his mite, no matter how poor he may be, toward the expenses of the State's government. None of the voters in our good old State are so poor but that they can afford to pay at least a dollar per annum for the exercise of his franchise, and to help keep up our expenses. Even this sum, insignificant in itself, when collected from every voter in the State, would add a large amount to our revenue, and enable us to establish at least two additional school houses in each county. We hope the matter may continue to be agitated until the practical advantages which would rise from such a measure shall be fully understood. It is true that the Constitution of Maryland prohibits the enactment of such a law, but a constitutional amendment would obviate the difficulty.—*Denton Journal.*

THE EXAMINATION OF ELECTION RETURNS.

The results presented by the reform party committee who have been counting the ballots cast at the election in this city November 2, are certainly curious, in any aspect. To what extent they may be taken to prove fraud will be better known hereafter when the opposition side is heard in regard to the same matter. The present statement is, of course *ex parte.* By it Mr. Harris's vote in Baltimore for Governor is made to foot up 22,495, and Mr. Carroll's 36,832—making the latter's majority 14,337. Included in these aggregates are what are called the "pudding" tickets (3,774 in number,) that is tickets smaller in size than the mass of the tickets voted, as well as tickets (1,616 in number) which it is claimed show no such crease as is occasiond usually by folding them to put in the ballot-box. These two descriptions of tickets, together, amount to 5,390, which deducted from the majority of 14,337 given by the reform count to Mr. Carroll, would reduce that majority to 8,947. So that if it were conceded that all these "pudding" tickets and those without fold are fraudulent, as assumed by the reformers, the result of the election would not be changed. Yet certainly a great shame and scandal would rest upon the conduct of elections in this city if such a showing could be sustained, and it is past comprehension that such an amount of fraud could be committed and yet no considerable portion of it be traced to and fixed upon individuals, upon whom the law could be brought to bear with just punishment for the crimes perpetrated.—*Balto. Sun.*

DEATH FROM POISONOUS GASES.—About two weeks ago Mr. Decker, of New York, brought from Baltimore a load of oyster shells for the wharf at the marine railway at St. Michaels. The particles of of oysters remaining on the shells were in a decomposed state, emiting a very noxious and dangerous odor. Mr. Decker ran his boat into Annapolis, which prolonged the trip, and during the trip had a spell of cholera morbus. In all he was nearly a week aboard the boat, the shells meanwhile becoming more and more obnoxious, so that when St. Michaels harbor was reached there came up from the shells a poisonous and deadly stench. Mr. Decker was taken seriously ill upon his arrival, and was taken to Mr. Kirby's house. Efficient medical assistance was rendered him, but the whole physical system of the man seemed to have been permeated by the poisonous gasses arising from the shells, and he died on Friday last. His remains were taken in charge by his brother, who on Saturday proceeded with them to his home. Haverstraw, New York.—*St. Michaels Comet.*

THE HOLDEN ILLUSTRATION.—Mr. Blaine's reference to ex-Governor Holden of North Carolina, in his late rattling of the dry bones of the war, was not fortunate. If North Carolina has not extended amnesty to Holden, it cannot be pretended that she thereby showed hatred of Union men. As the Philadelphia Times truly says, "Holden signed the North Carolina ordinance of secession, and reveled in and profited by the rebel camp as long as there was anything left for profit. Then he crawled into the carpet-bagger camp, was elected Governor by bayonets and fraud joined a gang who squandered twenty millions of bonds, utterly bankrupted the State by venality, and was clearly proved guilty and justly deposed and punished by disqualification for public trust. Did Mr. Blaine forget that this is a land of telegraphs, newspapers and schools?"

THE WASTE OF PINS.—There are now eight pin factories in the United States, which make 47,000,000 pins daily. In addition to these the importations of pins reach 25,000,000 daily. As these are all easily sold, it is safe to say that 72,000,000 of pins are lost daily, or 50,000 every minute. Where they all go to is the wonder.

All the goods to be shown by Egypt at the centennial have arrived at Philadelphia. Australia and adjacent colonies have recenty shipped three hundred tons of goods, and 87 cases were shipped by steamer from Cape of Good Hope last Saturday.

Marriages.

LEARY—BURGISS.—By Rev. J. T. Van Burkalow, Jan. 5, 1876, JAMES L. LEARY and Miss MARY BURGISS—all of Kent county.

WOOLLYHAND—APSLEY.—By the same, Dec'r. 30, 1875, in Piney Neck, JAMES T. WOOLLYHAND to Miss MARTHA H. APSLEY—all of Kent.

Deaths.

CULP.—Jan'y. 10, 1876, CLARY MAY, aged 6 years, 5 months and 20 days, youngest daughter of M. S. and Anna Culp.

GLEAVES.—On Sunday morning, Jan. 9th, 1876, at his late residence in Chestertown, of consumption, SAMUEL GLEAVES, in the 49th year of his age.

CLIFT.—MABEL, daughter of Dr. F. A. Clift and Emma F. Clift, died January 3d, 1876, aged 18 months and 15 days.

STEPHENS.—Died very suddenly in this county, on Sunday morning last, Mr. THOS H. STEPHENS.

DIED,

On Christmas week of 1875, JAMES E. BARROLL, a native of Chestertown, and for the greater part of his life a resident here. Mr. Barroll was a man of marked peculiarities of manner and temperament. Whatever ruggedness of character may have distinguished him, (and that same ruggedness is apt to be allied with strength) no one who knew him will fail to testify to the sterling virtues which were essentially a part of him. A man of undoubted courage, he displayed it as occasion required, in defence of a friend, or in punishment of a foe. Sincere to abruptness, and the soul of honor, he set us an example of probity, which many a professing Christian would do well to follow.

May he dwell in the house of the Lord forever. A FRIEND.

New Advertisements.

Resolutions of Respect.

At a special meeting of Hope Grange, No. 13, held at Hanesville, January 17th, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, Our Divine Master has suddenly removed from our midst by death our brother and fellow-member, THOMAS H. STEPHENS.

Whereas, By the death of THOMAS H. STEPHENS Hope Grange, No. 13, has lost a valuable member and each member a friend. Therefore,

Resolved, That whilst bowing in humble submission to a Divine Providence, we humbly trust that our loss is his eternal gain.

Resolved, That this Grange does sincerely sympathize with the family of our deceased brother in this their deep affliction.

Resolved, That the membership of this Grange as a body assemble at the funeral of our deceased brother, wearing their usual sash and badge, and perform the funeral ceremonies as laid down in our Ritual.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished to the family of the deceased, and also that a copy of the same be inserted in the county papers, and placed upon the Records of our Grange.

S. VANNORT,
E. P. JANVIER,
R. G. NICHOLSON,
Committee.

ROBT. G. NICHOLSON, Sec'y.

Teachers' County Association.

THE County Association will meet on MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7, at ten o'clock, A. M., in the School Room in Chestertown.

Questions for discussion:

First—How to Teach Reading.

Second—To what extent is Oral Teaching profitable?

Also—What efforts can this Association use and what means can the Teachers of the County avail themselves of, to insure a larger attendance of children in the Public Schools?

All interested are invited to attend. Members will be punctual.

E. F. PERKINS, *Pres't.*
JOS. PETERSON, Sec'y.
Jan 21, 1876—tdm

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

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

SUSAN E. HEIGHE,

late of Kent county, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 18th day of August, 1876; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 18th day of January, 1876.

S. E. HEIGHE,
Jan 21, 1876 *Administratrix.*

Kent National Bank,

CHESTERTOWN, MD., *Dec.* 23, 1875.

AN ELECTION for Seven Directors of this Bank, to serve for the ensuing twelve months, will be held at the banking House in Chestertown, *Thursday, January 27th,* 1876.

W. N. E. WICKES, *Cashier.*
Dec. 24, 1875—tdm

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

From the Sun, of Wednesday.

WHEAT.—Receipts to-day 2300 bushels Louthern, 1800 bushels Pennsylvania and —— bushels Western. Market quiet and firm for all descriptions. Sales 1500 bushels fair Maryland red at 1 30a$1 35; 750 bushels good to prime red at 1 45a$1 50; 400 bushels prime amber at $1 55; 600 bushels Pennsylvania red at $1 39; 1200 bushels at $1 40, each delivered.—no sales of Western; we still quote No. 2 red in Elevator at 1 37a$1 38.

CORN.—Receipts to-day 1000 bushels Southern and 74,400 bushels Western. Southern was quiet; sales 400 bushels yellow at 60 cents. Western was active, but lower for both spot and futures; sales of 19,200 bushels mixed spot at 62 cents 400 bushels steamer spot at 60 cents; 400 bushels No. 1 white at 61½ cents; 5000 bushels mixed for January at 62¾ cents; 35,000 bushels for first half February at 61½ cents; 10,000 bushels for first 10 days in February on private terms.

OATS.—Market quiet; sales of 2800 bushels white Western to arrive at 50 cents.

RYE.—No sales reported; we quote good to prime at 75a80 cents per bushel.

New Advertisements.

1876 1876

CENTENNIAL.

AS THIS is a progressive age, I have determined to push business during the present year, and in order to do so *have reduced the prices of all Goods in my line.*

PRICE LIST.

FRENCH CANDIES - - - -	35c	per lb.
BEST DO - - - -	45c	"
PLAIN do (single lb.) - - - -	22c	"
In quantities of 5 lbs. - - - -	20c	"

Oranges, Lemons, Nuts, Figs, Rasins

and all other Goods at the same reduced rates.

PICTURES, FRAMES, AND CORAL MOTTOES,

on perforated board of various patterns,

Wax Flowers

and other *FANCY GOODS.* Call and see them.

TOBACCO, TOBACCO.

MY 75 CEFT TOBACCO sells elsewhere at 85 cents.

TWIST, at 96, sells at $1 00.

EMMA VIRGINIA at $1 50, as good as Gravely at $2. Give them a trial.

CIGARS, PIPES, &c.

CIGARS AT ALL PRICES.

I make a SPECIALITY of a FIVE CENT CIGAR, and am determined to sell THE VERY BEST.

TRY THE

ISLANITA CUBANNA,

For sale only by myself. Give me a call.

N. B.—I challenge comparison with any Goods in town.

H. A. SPARKS

Between T. W. Eliason, Jr. & E. T. Willis.
Jan. 21, 1876

Notice to Teachers.

AN EXAMINATION for certificates (first and second grade) of proficiency to teach in the Public Schools of the county, will be held at the School Room in Chestertown, on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 29th,

commencing precisely at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Those wishing to be Examined are expected to be punctual.

The Board has determined not to pay teachers who are employed without legal authority to teach. By order.

E. F. PERKINS,
Jan. 14, 1876—te *Examiner.*

THE THIRD DISTRICT TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION will meet on *Saturday, the 22d instant,* in the school house at Cat's Corner, near I. U. Church, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The members are requested to be punctual in attendance. By order.

J. A. HARPER,
Jan 14, 1876 Sec'y.

Medical Notice.

STILL POND, JAN. 1*st*, 1876.

With the Centennial year of 1876, we turn over a new leaf. Hereafter all Bills will be presented once a year. You need not expect us to call for settlement: our office is always open, and if we are absent, Mrs. Maxwell will be at home. We will adhere to the Tariff of 1864. On all accounts paid within 12 months from first charge, a discount of ten per cent. On all standing over we will add 50 per cent. This we think is due our prompt patrons, and those wishing long credit must expect to pay for it. Providence permitting we will be prompt in our attention.

WM. M. A. S. MAXWELL & SON.
Jan 14, 1876—3t

CLOSING OUT

WINTER STOCK!

WE are now closing out *our Entire Stock of Winter Clothing,*

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, FOR THE CASH!

If you want Bargains call at once, as we are fully determined to close them out.

BUR BEAVER OVERCOATS, worth $28, we are selling for $23, and all other goods in like proportion.

☞ Call early before they are all gone.

S. MERRITT & CO.,
Bordley's Corner, Chestertown, Md.
December 31, 1875

1876 1876

WINTER TRADE.

Thomas S. Wickes

RESPECTFULLY informs his old customers and the buying community generally, that he has now in store as large, varied and desirable a stock of Goods suited to meeting the needs of people at this sesfon of the year as he has been in the habit of keeping for sale ever before—Goods all selected with the utmost care and at the closest Cash figures—and which are being offered for sale at prices in full sympathy with the downward tendency of every description of Merchandise. Aiming to keep none other than Goods satisfactory to the consumer, and which most generally are of a first class character, throwing out no Baits, and up to no tricks, he claims ability and professes to have the will to sell upon as reasonable terms as any reputable concern in this or any other community.

Chestertown, January 1, 1876.

Men's Winter Boots,

RUBBER BOOTS,

RUBBER COATS AND CAPS,

A very full line now in store and for sale by

T. S. Wickes.

WE call the special attention of persons in want of

CLOTHING

FOR COLD WEATHERS,

to our present stock of

CASSIMERE SUITS,

Coats, Pants and Vests, and

HEAVY OVERCOATS;

Goods of superior quality and get up—and also *LOW PRICED CLOTHING,* which we are selling very cheap.

Jan. 1, 1876. T. S. WICKES.

CENTRAL HOTEL,

Holliday Street, opposite New City Hall,

BALTIMORE.

$2.50 Per Day.

THE Traveling Public will find every accommodation that is offered in a First Class Hotel.

It is situated in the immediate vicinity of the principal places of amusement, and the Wholesale Dry Goods, Boot and Shoe, Hat and Cap, and Clothing houses.

For comfort, convenience and cleanliness, the Central Hotel is unsurpassed.

CHAS. HAFFCKE,
Jan 14, 1876—3m *Proprietor.*

Notice to Creditors.

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

RICHARD GOODMAN,

late of Kent county, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 11th day of August, 1876: otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 11th day of January, 1876.

DAVID JONES,
Jan 14, 1876 *Administrator.*

Notice to Creditors.

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

SARAH E. LUSBY,

late of Kent county, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 11th day of August, 1876; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 11th day of January, 1876.

WILLIAM M. LUSBY,
Jan 14, 1876 *Administrator.*

Harness and Saddle MAKING.

JOSEPH W. EDWARDS

May be found again at the *Old Stand* directly opposite the Voshell House. Having employed competent workmen he will conduct the business of *HARNESS MAKING* in all its branches.

All kinds of Harness made to order.

☞ REPAIRING done on reasonable terms and at short notice.

Former friends and the public are invited to call.

JOS. W. EDWARDS.
Chestertown, Dec. 10, 1875.

BEST QUALITY MINCE MEAT,

14 cents a pound,

At HUDGINS' BAKERY,
Nov 12 *Cross street, Chestertown*

Our stock of Men and Boys' Boots is complete, and as low in price as any.

J. H. SIMPERS & BRO

A SPLENDID assortment of Table and Pocket Cutlery, Scissors, Builders, Knives, Tools, Horse Brushes &c' for sale by

Oct. 10 J K. ALDRIDGE

OUR 10c. *CANTON FLANNEL* and 10c. *MUSLIN* cannot be beat.

Oct 15 J. H. SIMPERS & BRO

Hardware! Hardware!

MY stock is very large and selling MUCH LOWER than we have since we commenced the Hardware business.

Nov 19 J. K. ALDRIDGE.

A GOOD PAIR OF CHAIN TRACES

FOR ONE DOLLAR!

And all kinds of Hardware in proportion

Nov 19 J. K. ALDRIDGE.

©Maryland State Archives msa_sc3326_scm8204-0020