The Transcript,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Friday Morning, Feb. 4, 1876.

Only One Dollar a Year, in advance.

THE CURRENCY PROBLEM—LETTER FROM HON. HENRY A. WISE.

State Senator Aydelotte, of Maryland, recently received from Hon. Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, a lengthy letter, in which the ex-Governor gives his views on inflation, specie resumption, &c. The following brief synopsis of this document may prove of some value in the elucidation of the problems connected with these subjects:

After discussing the necessity of a sound and permanent system of exchange currency and circulation, as essential alike to public and private credit, Gov. Wise declares there "cannot be too much of a sound currency, nor too little of a bad. No amount of a redeemable currency can be justly called inflation, whilst any amount, however small, of mere promises to pay, with no basis, no products in market, no collateral security whatever, is inflation." Of our present greenback currency he says: "It was resorted to in the extremity of war and was the only temporary expedient that could meet its necessities. It may have made Secretary Chase illustrious by its device for an emergency and been perilous to the existence of the federal government, which he served, but it could never have won any man a reputation for financiering, if invented in time of peace and it will destroy the reputation for wisdom of those who continue the system now that ten years have passed since the emergency of war has ceased. It rests on public debt, and its legal-tender quality at home, whilst it cannot pay one dollar of the interest of that debt due abroad."

As to what ought to be the ex-Governor then says: "nothing else can be done but to commence at once a gradual resumption of specie—enough to restore confidence at first, and the convertability of all paper money into coin in the end."

Preliminary to this, however, certain steps, he claims, must be taken—some backwards and some forwards. One backwards towards the wisdom of the past is to return to the policy of Alexander Hamilton in perferring silver to gold as the metal best adapted to our American basis of credit and circulation. He then reviews at length the history of this policy, and argues earnestly as to its correctness and the advantages which it possessed over the making of gold the basis, and recommends the repeal of the Benton gold bill of 1835 and all other acts tending to prevent silver instead of gold from being the basis of our circulation and credit. After discussing the subject of exchange and customs, he claims that instead of requiring the government to collect its revenues in the national currency, Congress should require the national banks instead of depositing United States bonds of collateral securities of issues to have on hand always first ten, then twenty, then thirty per cent. of issues, withdrawing *pro tanto* so much of government bonds, and recommends that any bank disposed to operate on a fixed basis should be allowed to do so on condition of having in actual deposit twenty-five per cent. of issues in specie, and then all banks should gradually be allowed to bank freely on the guarantee of one in specie for three in circulation.

In an extended argument he endeavors to show that the amount of circulation required is at the maximum five hundred millions, and that to make convertible or redeemable that amount of currency two hundred millions would be the largest amount required, which he considers a mere bagatelle for our country with its resources. He claims that contraction now would be ruinous, but it is not true that it would follow a gradual resumption of specie, for the moment that regular business is made safe, and enterprize can step forward assured of financial safety, the currency will largely increase and money become more and more plentiful. In conclusion he says:

"This Congress will do nothing, and constituted as it is, can do nothing for relief. Every measure of remedy will be postponed until after the next contest for the presidency. In the meantime contraction will be inevitable and ruin to thousands will be certain. My advice is to avoid debts and taxes as we would want and suffering. Young America tells me every day that these views are "old fogyish," and it is true these views are of old from the days of "John Law and South Sea Dreams," down to these days when we are severely enduring another cycle of unprincipled and speculating folly. The cycle will come back as every such cycle does to its beginning at some time, not very soon, and must have its course, as it always has and always will, until an impatient people rise up to defend themselves and to repair its wrecks."

A POINT WELL MADE.—Referring to the fact that the republican members of the Mississippi Legislature refused to participate in the election of a United States Senator on the alleged ground that the last State election was carried by fraud and violence, the Philadelphia Press (republican) make the following good point: "If the republicans of Mississippi take this position on one vote, logic would seem to demand that they should take it on all, and withdraw from a body in which they have no power."—The Press adds that Mr. Lamar, the Senator-elect, "is a gentleman of the best type of the post-rebellion democrats, and would probably have been the choice of the Northern people had the selection of a Mississippi Senator from her democratic ranks been left to them."

☞ The Spanish government has intimated to Great Britain that it undertakes to end the Carlist war within ten days, after which it will attend to Cuba.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF HATE.

Mr. George William Curtis, the editor of Harper's Weekly, has recently declared that he will not support Grant, if nominated, for a third term. This is so fair an utterance, considering the source, that it inclines one to read with greater respect what he has to say on kindred subjects. In a recent article he gives his reason why "the North" should continue to have control of the government. It is plausibly put, so as to conceal the obvious objections to it, and it is dexterously put to keep awake the distrust and ill-will of North for South, which everybody knows is the main prop of the Republican party. The only arguments they want are justifications of the policy of hate already decided on:

The South was brave, persistent, daring. It suffered in vain. It bled at every pore. Families were desolated.—Fortunes were ruined. During four years every energy and resource was strained to the utmost, and the South yielded only when it could fight no longer. It yielded, and turned from the battle field to find its social and industrial system subverted, its industry paralyzed, its former slaves, whom to keep enslaved it had degraded and dehumanized, now become fellow-citizens and equal voters. The barbarianism which it had fostered had terribly recoiled upon itself. This is not an ancient history. It is the familiar tale of yesterday and the day before. The North and the South of the fiery quarrel and of the war are the living, acting North and South of to-day. And the great question of the centennial year is whether that North or that South shall control the government. We yield to none in our sympathy with every sincere desire and effort to heal the wounds of civil war. We hear with pleasure the eloquent tribute of Mr. Lamar over the dead body of Charles Sumner. We hail the generous words spoken at Bunker Hill, and the pretty chivalry of Southern soldiers in Boston. We can understand the South Carolinian who said to the Bostonian: "If we had known what you really were we should not have wished to fight you." Every such friendly token of better understanding every honorable man gladly receives and reciprocates. But the question remains. The South is again a unit for the Democratic party. The North is virtually republican. It is vain to deplore "sectionalism." It is often unfortunate, but the sectional divisions of our politics are evident, and they cannot be winked out of sight. The Democratic party whoever may be its candidate, is the party of those whom we have described as the South. Is it probable that people bred under the conditions that we have mentioned, then beaten in war, and at its end encountering the situation which we all know, have essentially changed?—Have we at the North essentially changed? If we had been beaten, and the South had decided to maintain the Union upon its own conditions, would it have been wise for it to entrust the government to us?

"The great question of the centennial year" is not "whether the North or South shall control the government," it is whether rascality shall continue to "run the government" or whether honesty shall cleanse it. Mr. Curtis speaks as though there were two parties, northern and southern; but he knows very well that the strength of the Republican party in the coming nominating convention will be from the South. By an inversion of parties the North is now democratic, and it is the southern carpet-bag states that are now republican. When he says therefore, that "the South is a unit for the Democratic party," he means that the intelligence and respectability of the South are democratic; and this is true. When he says that the North is virtually republican, he says what is not true. The North is perhaps not pronouncedly democratic, but it is strongly anti-republican in the sense that Mr. Curtis uses the words.—The "tidal wave" and the subsequent reaction against it, both show that the parties are disintegrated and formless, and that the republican leaders are largely loathed and distrusted.

Again he says:

The peril of this country since the war has been that in the natural magnanimity toward a defeated enemy, and the equally natural wish that the war should be as if it had not been, the necessary facts of the situation would be forgotten, and the essential gains of the struggle risked.—It is not vindictiveness, or sectionalism, nor hostility to a real return, of good feeling, but common sense and wise statesmanship which demand that the convictions and principles and policy which triumphed should control the national administration—to control it not for a sectional of partisan advantage, but justly, firmly and generously for the common welfare.

This perilous magnanimity—where and when has it been shown? And who is the man that of all others has most preached the direct reverse of it? Harper's Weekly, by the writings of Curtis and the drawings of Nast, has done more to calumniate and misrepresent the South than any other single thing. The typical southerner has been there represented as a kuklux assassin, a bloody murderous drunken ruffian, Grant has always been presented as a noble, pure-minded statesman, thwarting by the strong hand of Godlike power their malignant designs. This is the perilous magnanimity that Harper's Weekly has shown. Its whole career has been a cruel, revengeful, cowardly deliberate lie about the South. A lie carefully planned and executed to keep alive a fierce hatred of the South in the North; for Mr. Curtis knows very well that hate and not theories are the "republican principles." That party is divided on finance, free trade, protection taxation, foreign policy resumption, inflation, divided on all subjects of opinion, and can only be united in a common hatred. Blaine appeals to it on "Andersonville." Morton on the "southern outrage;" but Nast, who is the real force of Harper's Weekly, draws in a clever, popular way, and with a keen wit, the malignant, bitter lies that stir up the North against the South. The function of Mr. Curtis is to sickly this over with the pale cast of thought.

No, Mr. Curtis! the question is not whether North *or* South shall control the government, but whether North *and* South once again shall control it. The question is whether the loathsome putrescence that now goes by the name of the "Republican party," whether under the third term, or under Morton or Blaine or Conkling, shall be dumped down once again into the halls of state, or whether honesty and decency of North and South shall wipe it out of existence once for all. This is the business of the centennial year.—*Balto. Gazette.*

THE INHUMANITY OF POLITICS.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald says Mr. Blaine gets half a bushel of letters per day, from all parts of the country, praising him for his performances in the House. Referring to this statement the editor of the Lynchburgh Virginian says that soon after the end of the late war he happened to be in New York on business, and had several interviews with the late Horace Greeley. "The great editor" was even then in favor of a liberal policy towards the South, as the best that could be adopted to heal the wounds made by the then recent strife. Accordingly he advocated "universal amnesty and impartial suffrage." But this policy did not suit the unrelenting loyalists of the North, and thousands of the subscribers of the Tribune were falling off weekly, while many of them wrote insulting letters to the kind-hearted old man. He gave the Virginian editor one, which he now has, animadverting with great severity upon his course, and saying among other things, that he (Greeley) "ought to be hung for advocating amnesty to rebels." It is presumed that the half bushel of letters that Mr. Blaine receives daily are from such malignants as would have hung Greeley for being merciful. And this, too, in the eleventh year of the restored Union, and while the South is invited to repair to our political Mecca to unite in celebrating the hundreth anniversary of free government under a Union of States that George the Third acknowledged to be free, sovereign and independent.—*Sun.*

A NATION OF BEER DRINKERS.

Messrs. Bass & Co., brewers of Burton ale, paid the railway carriers, last year, $18,000 a week for freight charges upon their goods. As they are not the largest firm in the traffic, it can be guessed what the largest firms pay. Certainly not less than $20,000. How much beer is drunk in London every day? We cannot tell exactly, but, as there are 10,000 taverns, we can venture to calculate; there is not less than an average of 25 gallons in each, and decidedly not less than 250,000 in all. There is a small inn close to the London general post office where 185 gallons of stout are retailed every day, while one opposite the Bank of England gets rid of not less than 200 gallons. A not very large beer saloon close to the Great Northern Railway depot lately sold its good will for $50,000. Many very quiet-looking beer houses have a wagon load of ale and stout every morning. The load is never less than a dozen to a dozen and a half 36 gallon barrels. Certain houses, such as the "Elephant and Castle," the "Red Cap," "Adelaide," "Mother Shipton," "Royal Oak," "Eagle," and "Angel," couldn't be bought under a moderate fortune, and would be cheap at that, so enormous is their trade.—*London Correspondence of the Springfield Republican.*

SYMPATHY FOR WEST POINT.

The gushing sympathy lavished upon the "poor boys" at West Point by some of the Republican Congressmen whose influential constituents nearly monopolize the cadetships for their sons, might be pathetic and touching if it were not maudlin and grotesque. One old pump yesterday turned on the lachrymal because he would be "ashamed to look the poor West Point boys in the face" after voting to allow them only $540 a year in addition to a free education. Mr. Springer proposes to answer this sort of dishwater sentiment with an amendment to the bill providing that "poor boys who have no Congressmen to patronize them may obtain the benefits of West Point schooling without the annuity, or any reversionary claim to army commissions, if they can find friends who will pay $1,000 a year to secure them that privilege." It is not doubted that the school would be filled to its utmost capacity on these terms, and that the country would secure, without cost, a large addition to the number of educated soldiers, whose services would be no less valuable, in the emergency of war, than those of the Congressional porteges who receive education, pay and clothing at the government expense.—*Chicago Times.*

BY SOLAR, NOT BY LUNAR CYCLE.

Easter will fall this year on the 16th rather than on the 9th of April, because Easter Day is regulated not by a solar, but by a lunar cycle—the cycle that regulates the Golden Number. Now, by a solar calculation a day always begins at midnight; but by lunar calculation it begins at noon. If, therefore, the Paschal moon falls on a Saturday after 12 M., it is counted as falling on Sunday, and then Easter Day is, under the rule in the Prayer Book, the Sunday following. This is what happens in the present year. The Paschal full moon falls on Saturday, April 8, at 2:43 P.M. It is therefore counted as falling on Sunday, April 9, and Easter Day is the Sunday following—i. e., April 16. It may be added that should the full moon fall on March 21 before 12 M., that full moon (counted as falling on March 20) would not regulate Easter Day, but the one following. This happened in 1810.—*New York Sunday Citizen.*

SPEAKER KERR ENDORSES GOV. HENDRICKS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

Speaker Kerr has addressed the following letter to Mr. J. H. Reall, of Philadelphia, endorsing Gov. Hendricks, of Indiana, for the next Presidency:

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 25, 1876.

Dear Sir: Several days ago I received by mail, accompanied with your card, an article over your name, published in the Delaware County Democrat of December 30, last. I perused the article with much interest, and many of its views command my unqualified approval, but I have only time now to thank you for your very kind reference to me in that article, and say that it is not my desire, in any degree whatever, that my name shall be used in connection with the national ticket of this year.

The Indiana Democracy will present to our next National Convention another of her sons as a candidate for the Presidency, Governor Hendricks, in whose advocacy for that high place I will stand with them in hearty co-operation. My judgment is that our friends this year cannot do better, if so well, than to nominate Gov. Hendricks.

I am, with great respect, very truly yours, M. C. KERR.

THE TALBOT CANAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Mr. H. C. Dodson has obtained leave of the House of Delegates to introduce a bill providing for the incorporation of the Talbot Canal and Navigation Company. The St. Michaels Comet says the charter of this company contemplates the opening of a ship canal from a point above Miles River Ferry to the nearest point of the Tred Avon river, a distance of about two miles—making a short and unbroken route from Baltimore to Talbot and Dorchester counties. The opening of Kent Island Narrows will soon be completed, by which a distance of about fifteen miles is saved in the route from Talbot to Baltimore. By the opening of the ship canal a distance of forty miles will be saved over the present Choptank route. A large amount of stock is already taken, and it is stated that as soon as the proper legislative steps are taken, the plans of the company will be put into operation in opening up the grandest navigable thoroughfare on the Peninsula.

AN ENGINEERING FEAT of stupendous proportions is under consideration, being no less than the drainage of the Zuyder Zee, making that inland gulf, in extent two hundred and odd miles by about sixty, once indeed what, says the London Iron, it will probably again be, a fruitful plain dotted with smiling villages. The Haarlem Lake, the bed of which was overwhelmed by an eruption of the sea in the sixteenth century, was drained not many years ago by a company of English engineers. The Zuyder Zee dates from about the time when Earl Godwin's lands became a treacherous sandbank, an epoch remarkable for extensive inroads of the sea along the whole southern coasts of the German ocean. The addition which the drainage of the Zuyder Zee would make to Holland would be equal to nearly six per cent. of the whole present area of that country.

A MAN AND WIFE FROZEN TO DEATH.

ROCKFORD, Ill., January 29.—Patrick Gartland and wife were found this morning near their farm five miles from here, frozen to death. They had been doing some marketing here during the day, and last night started home in an open wagon, both probably under the influence of liquor. Mrs. Gartland either fell from the wagon or was thrown from it, and striking in the muddy road face downward was frozen to death in that position. Her husband was found near the hog pen of his place also frozen stiff. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict of "Frozen to death while under the effects of intoxicating liquors."

COX ON THE PRESIDENCY.—Ms. S. S. Cox, the genial New York Congressman, has been interviewed by a reporter of the New York World in regard to the next Presidential contest, and he is reported as saying:

"I think that the talk about Hendricks receiving the nomination is bosh. He is fourth choice and a good field against him. In my estimation Allen is the leading candidate; Thurman follows him, Pendleton next and then Hendricks. Of course you can't tell. Nobody can tell. I can't tell. And so far as I know there is only one that can tell, and probabilities are that he won't."

SMALL CONTRASTS.—It is said that Massachusetts paid less than five hundred dollars for the conveyance of Vice-President Wilson's body from Washington, this amount covering the entire expenditures of the funeral committee going and returning. The Philadelphians seem to be puzzling their brains over the question why it cost Philadelphia nearly $7,000 to have the body lie in the state for a few hours in that city on its way to New York. In this "ring-ruled" city of Baltimore the escort by an imposing procession and resting the remains for some time in the rotunda of the city hall, with the necessary dining of those attending the transfer to Boston, did not cost the municipality anything worth speaking about.—*Sun.*

☞ At Louisville, Ky., Tuesday, the thermometer fell four degrees in twenty-four hours. A terrible snow storm, followed by the heaviest gale which has been known on the Ohio river for a quarter of a century, occurred in the afternoon and evening.

Marriages.

WILKINS—JONES.—On Thursday the 27th inst., by Rev. Mr. Van Burkalow, EDWARD B. JONES and FANNIE L., youngest daughter of Col. Edward Wilkins—all of Kent county.

We received with the above notice some delicious cake and a bottle of Riverside Sherry. With every glass we'll drink the health and happiness of the newly married pair.

KENNEDY—GILL.—On the 20th Jan. in Philadelphia, by Rev. William Monroe, WILLIAM A. KENNEDY to Miss MARY E. GILL—both of Kent county.

DUGAN—PARKS.—On Jan'y. 27th, in Chestertown, by Rev. J. B. Jones, WILLIAM O. DUGAN to Miss SUSAN A. PARKS—all of this place.

Deaths.

SAPPINGTON.—January 22d, 1876, on Eastern Neck Island, MARY LAMMON, aged 9 months and 20 days, daughter of B. F. and Fannie Sappington.

Little Mary has gone to rest,
With the angels in the air,
For our Savior thought it best
That she in Heaven should dwell there.

Sweet her smile how oft she gave us,
When from labor we returned;
But that smile has gone before us,
To welcome us when earth is done.

She has left us Father, Mother,
And her sisters and her friends;
Gone to Heaven to join another,
Where her sufferings are at an end.

W.

New Advertisements.

Boot and Shoe Making.

JOHN A. FIDDIS

Respectfully informs the community in general that he is still manufacturing

BOOTS, GAITERS AND SHOES,

for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, in all styles, of the best materials, and of unsurpassed workmanship. His prices, he is confident, will be found satisfactory, for they are in full sympathy with the present hard times.

His old friends and customers will please accept his thanks for past patronage; he will do his best to deserve a continuance of their favors.

Shop in the rear of his residence, nearly opposite the new M. E. Church.

JOHN A. FIDDIS.

Feby 4, 1876—3t

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

SAMUEL C. GLEAVES,
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 1st day of September, 1876: otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 1st day of February, 1876.

WILLIAM M. SLAY,
Feb 4, 1876 *Administrator.*

L. J. COX. G. W. CLARK.

L. J. COX & CO.,

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Cor. Bowly's Wharf and Pratt St.,

BALTIMORE.

THE undersigned have on this first day of January 1876, entered into a Copartnership under the firm name of *L. J. COX & CO.*, successors to Cox & Sears, and will continue the business at the Old Stand, Corner Bowly's Wharf & Pratt Street, second floor.

Their special attention will be given to the sale of *GRAIN AND COUNTRY PRODUCE GENERALLY*, and they hope that their ample facilities for conducting said business, added to their long experience, will receive due consideration and encouragement.

L. J. COX,
GEO. W. CLARK.

Jan 28, 1876—6m

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

ESTATE of Jno. D. Walraven, dec'd.

On application ordered, That T. L. Parsons, Administrator of John D. Walraven dec'd, give notice by advertisement that a Dividend on the Personal Estate of said deceased will be made in this Court on TUESDAY, the 15th day of February, 1876.

Test: WILLIAM STEVENS,
Register of Wills.

NOTICE.—All creditors of John D. Walraven are hereby notified and requested to file their claims, properly authenticaed, with the Register of Wills, *on or before Tuesday, the 15th day of February*, 1876, or they will otherwise be excluded from the dividend in the Personal Estate.

T. C. PARSONS,
Jan. 28, 1876—4t. *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

THOMAS H. STEPHENS,
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 25th day of August, 1876; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefits of said estate. Given under My hand this 25th day of January, 1876.

WILLIAM W. STEPHENS,
Jan. 28, 1875. *Administrator.*

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

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

Oct 14 J. H. SIMPERS & BRO

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

From the Sun, of Wednesday.

WHEAT.—Receipts to-day 1000 bushels Southern, 2000 bushels Pennsylvania and 4000 bushels Western. Market weaker, with prices somewhat off for Pennsylvania and Western Maryland.—Sales 1800 bushels good to prime Western Maryland red at 1 36½a$1 38; 200 bushels prime Southern red at $1 45; we quote prime and choice amber at 1 50a$1 55—sales of 4000 bushels No. 2 Pennsylvania red in Gardner's Elevator on private terms; 1600 bushels prime red at $1 38.

CORN.—Receipts to-day 4,000 bushels, Southern and 109,000 bushels Western. Southern was quiet, but prices steady all round; sales of 4000 bushels white at 54a58 cents for damp and at 60a62 cents for dry; 2200 bushels yellow at 58 cents for damp and 57a58 cents for dry. Western was quiet but steady; sales 1600 bushels steamer at 55½ cents; 1200 bushels at 55½ cents; 800 bushels mixed at 60 cents; 3800 bushels at 60¼ cents; 17,000 bushels at 60½ cents, all spot; 400 bushels rejected mixed on track at 52 cents; 5000 bushels mixed for all Feburary at 60½ cents; 10,000 bushels for last half February at 60½ cents.

OATS.—Market weaker; sales of 1400 bushels good Westerd mixed at 45a46 cents 1000 bushels weather stained Pennsylvania and Southern at 43a45 cents.

RYE.—Market quiet, no sales; we quote prime at 80 cents per bushel.

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

Order Nisi.

IN THE MATTER OF THE SALE OF THE REAL ESTATE OF JOHN WAIBEL, MADE BY CHAS. H. DAVIS, LATE COLLECTOR OF TAXES.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR KENT COUNTY. JANUARY TERM 1876.

THE REPORT of sale and proceedings in the foregoing case have been read and considered, and the same appearing to have been regular and the provisions of law in relation thereto having been complied with, it is thereupon, this nineteenth day of January, 1876, Ordered that the sale made and reported by Charles H. Davis, Collector, as above set forth, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the thirtieth day of March: provided a copy of this Order be published in some newspaper printed in Kent county, once in each of three successive weeks prior to the twenty-eighth day of February next.

JOS. A. WICKES.

True copy—Test:
D. C. BLACKISTON, Clerk.
Jan 21, 1876—4t

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 CENT TOBACCO sells elsewhere at 85 cents.

TWIST, at 90, 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. Wilson, Jr. & E. T. Willis.
Jan. 21, 1876

7,000 BUSHELS

OF THE

Best Oyster Shell Lime,

On the Steamboat Wharf at Chestertown,

PUT up in 500 and 1000 bushel piles: for sale, by the quantity, or in small lots for building purposes. Now is the time for farmers to buy, as they have more time to haul it than in the spring.

WILLIAM PERKINS,
Dec. 3, 1875—tf.

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.

THERE IS NO USE

"Waiting for something to turn up,"

And we have at last decided to turn it up. The protracted warm spell has materially interfered with the CLOTHING BUSINESS of Baltimore. Hundreds of Thousands of Dollars worth, which seasonable weather would have sold, remains on Shelf and Counter. It is usual in most business houses to make reductions after the season of demand is over. We have decided to take time by the forelock and make those reductions NOW. Hence our entire stock has been marked Down, Down, DOWN to an after-holiday basis. We will positively, stick at no reasonable sacrifice that will turn our great stock into speedy cash.

$25 Overcoats marked down to				$21.00
23	"	"	"	19.00
20	"	"	"	16.50
18	"	"	"	14.50
Everything Under $15			"	11.00

SUITS AND SINGLE GARMENTS,
for Men, Youths, Boys and Children
AT A SIMILAR SWEEPING REDUCTION.

STORE OPEN EARLY AND LATE.

☞ An extra force of Salesmen has been placed on the floor in anticipation of the great "RUSH" such bargains must inevitably bring, and all can rely on prompt attention to their wants.

Our Eleven Dollar OVERCOAT At Marble Hall

AS A SPECIAL ATTRACTION!

We have reduced the prices of all Overcoats heretfore selling at $15.00 to $11.00, and intend to make a "RUN" on our $11.00 Overcoat.

"There's luck in odd numbers
Says Rory O'More."

And the "lower deep, to the lowest depth" of low prices in this sweeping sale will be found to have been reached in

OUR ELEVEN DOLLAR OVERCOAT.
OUR NOBBY LONG-CUT OVERCOAT.
OUR All Wool Silk-Faced OVERCOAT

AT MARBLE HALL,

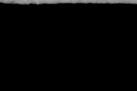
133 *West Baltimore street, four doors above the New American Building,*

BALTIMORE, MD.

December 3, 1875.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Chester River Steamboat Company.



On and after Thursday, Nov. 25th, 1875, the steamer GEORGE LAW will leave Baltimore every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 9 A. M., for Kent Island, Queenstown, Grey's Inn Creek, Quaker Neck, Booker's, Rolph's, and Chestertown.

Returning, will leave *Chestertown* every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 A. M., making the above stops.

On and after Monday, December 6, 1875, *Steamer CHESTER* will leave Baltimore every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 A. M., for Kent Island, Queenstown, Quaker Neck, Booker's, Rolph's, and Chestertown.

Returning, leave *Chestertown* every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 A. M., making the above stops.

The *Chester* will stop at Grey's Inn Creek on Wednesdays and Thursdays.

☞ GRAIN carried at 10 cents per two bushel bags, shippers finding their own bags. All other freights carried at reasonable rates.

R. A. BRAINARD,
Nov. 25, 1875. *Agent.*

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.

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