The Transcript,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Friday Morning, Feb. 11, 1876.

Only One Dollar a Year, in advance.

PROPOSED IMPORTANT CHANGES IN REGISTRATION AND ELECTION LAWS.

DEMOCRATIC MEASURES AND MEMORIAL TO THE LEGISLATURE.

At the general Democratic mass-meeting held at the Maryland Institute on the 14th of December last, a committee was authorized to be appointed by the chairman, Hon. R. M. McLane, "to prepare and present to the Legislature the draft of a bill for the registration anew of the voters of this city and State, and also drafts of such other bills intended to promote the wise administration of our State and municipal affairs as they, in their judgment, shall think necessary," and present them to the Legislature for consideration.

The several members of the committee have been in correspondence since the Marylard Institute meeting, and have consulted many persons in Baltimore and in the counties as to the best measures to be suggested. Yesterday they met in Baltimore for the purpose of completing their labors, and held sessions at the office of one of the committeemen in the afternoon and last night. The committee is composed of E. Wyatt Blanchard, Wm. G. Harrison, Robert T. Baldwin, Wm. A. Fisher and Jas. L. McLane, of Baltimore, and Judge B. B. Carmichael of Queen Anne's, H. D. Farnandes of Harford, Daniel Clark of Prince George's, and H. Kyd Douglas of Washington county, all of whom were present except Judge Carmichael, who was probably detained by the storm.

The committee, it is understood, had before them the drafts of two bills amending the election and registration laws, both of which contain important changes. Accompanying the proposed bills, the committee will submit a memorial to the Legislature, stating the substance of the proposed enactments and the reasons why the committee think they should be adopted. The following are some of the features of the proposed laws:

The registration law provides that prior to the next election in this State there shall be an entire re-registration of all the voters. Registrars are to be appointed for each election district in the counties and for each election precinct in the city of Baltimore; the registrars are to attend at the polls with the registration books for the purpose of identifying voters, assist the judges in verifying names of voters, and to see that those not registered are allowed to vote.

The changes proposed by the new election law are very material. It is provided that supervisors of election for the city of Baltimore be appointed by the Governor, to be confirmed by the Senate, who shall serve without pay. Their duties shall be to appoint all the judges and clerks of election for the several precincts of Baltimore city. One judge and one clerk for each precinct shall belong to the opposition or minority party. A list of judges and clerks proposed to be appointed by the supervisors shall be published in the newspapers for a reasonable period before the election to give opportunity to any who may have valid objection to any judge or clerk proposed to do so. After opportunity has been given for complaints the supervisors will proceed to make their appointments from among good and worthy citizens, and shall publish a complete list of them before the election. The bill provides that any person who may be appointed a judge or clerk of election in conformity with the provisions of the law shall be compelled to serve under a penalty of $500 for refusal. The election precincts of the city of Baltimore are to be increased in number, so as to give one election precinct for every four hundred voters.

The law further provides that every ticket, when it is presented by a voter and received by the election judge, shall be stamped by a plain, distinctive mark after being folded by the judge receiving it, and then be placed in the ballot-box. The proposed election law will contain other features designed to secure a fair ballot and to prevent any tampering with the boxes or ballots after they have been counted.

It is also proposed to hold the State and municipal elections hereafter on the same day, to save the unnecessary expense of holding two elections so close together. It is confidently believed by the committee that the changes and modifications proposed will secure the confidence of the people in the fairness of all elections.

During the conference of the committee some objection was made to the appointment of election supervisors, upon the ground that it was already the duty of the police commissioners to discharge the duties proposed to be imposed upon the supervisors. The argument in favor of the change is that by relieving the police commissioners of this part of their duties the charge could not hereafter be made that, having the appointment of judges and clerks, the control of the police force and the custody of the ballot-boxes on the day of election, they are clothed with such absolute power, that no matter how justly and impartially they may discharge their duties, they might still be charged with partiality by the defeated party. It was stated that this feature of the proposed law would meet with the hearty approval of the present police commissioners, who would be glad to be relieved of these unpleasant duties hereafter. It was stated that the committee had not finally completed their labors last night, but will have the bills and the memorial ready for presentation to the Legislature by Monday next.—*Balt. Sun of Friday, Feb'y. 4.*

THE PLYMOUTH CHURCH SCANDAL.

BOWEN VS. BEECHER—THE RETICENT EDITOR SPEAKS OUT—HIS OPINION OF HIS PASTOR—HE DECLARES HIS BELIEF IN HIS GUILT.

New York, Feb. 4.—Henry C. Bowen to-day sent to the examining committee of Plymouth Church a reply to the complaint of S. V. White. Mr. Bowen protests against the manner in which he has been treated by the church for adhering hitherto to solemn promises, and kept silent in regard to the Beecher scandal. Two years ago, he says, he was accused of talking too much, but was afterwards acquitted of all wrong-doing in the premises by a full meeting of the church after a searching investigation. Now he was charged with talking too little, and by his silence injuring Mr. Beecher. He declares that he has honestly and conscientiously tried to do his duty faithfully to God, Mr. Beecher and the Church through the whole affair. During the Beecher trial he was urged by a leading member of the Church to say something to relieve Mr. Beecher and end the controversy, but his instant reply then was that nothing could induce him for a moment to consider the matter. For more than a year past it has been evident that Plymouth Church secretly intends to destroy him or drive him out of the communion. Mr. Bowen then proceeds to speak out to the following extent: "I do not propose now to give in detail the facts which have come to my knowledge, or the incidents, disclosures and confidential communications which have from time to time been presented or communicated to me in regard to the character of Henry Ward Beecher; to his dishonorable conduct in business affairs, to his treacherous treatment of friends, to his breaking of written covenants, to his untruthful statements in court, to his dodging all thorough investigations into his conduct and character, to his stolid indifference when unjust charges and malicious slanders have been made against particular members of his church, to his recent contradictory utterences in regard to what he characterized as a hodge-podge council, composed of 'wolves and foxes,' (like Drs. Storrs and Buddington,) which council at one time he said he had never postively objected to, but in regard to which, on another occasion he did positively say, 'I won't, I won't have anything to do with it,' and finally, at his coarse abuse and slanderous charges of perjury, uttered boldly and publicly in his own lecture-room against an honest Christian woman, who had dared, as she alleged, to speak the truth concerning him. With this brief reference to matters which have had an influence in forming my judgement, I will now hasten to tell you frankly what are my conclusions in regard to the character of the Rev. Mr. Beecher. I have known Mr. Beecher quite intimately since the day of his arrival in Brooklyn. I have been acquainted with him, socially and privately, in the church and in the family, in business matters and in religious matters. I have heard attentively, but with profound grief, what has been said to me confidentially against him. I have felt my heart stirred to its depths for dear friends, who, years before the present scandal was published, sorrowfully begged my counsel, as they assured me that their pastor and mine had craftily betrayed the sanctity of home, the very charge long after presented to me by Theodore Tilton in regard to his own home. I never can or will be base enough to allow a single name to be bruited before the world, although I am now ready to testify to the essential facts before any proper tribunal.

"These disclosures I heard with a sad heart, and tried to accept the evidence brought to me that Mr. Beecher was grief-stricken and penitent. I have read much that has been said for and against Mr. Beecher in the public press. I have with utter amazement, read and re-read, and pondered over his published letters and written professions in regard to the serious accusations made against him. I have tried to weigh all the evidence which has come before me with judicial fairness and christian honesty. I have read the withering charges which have been published to the world against him. I have seen these charges again and again hurled at him, and he calmly and boldly challenged to appear before any impartial tribunal to meet them. I have seen him with all this cloud of darkness gathering about him, apparently defying public opinion defying the advice of his old life-long friends, embracing the soundest ablest and best clergymen in the country, and seemingly defying again and again the very God of Heaven himself to cast him down. Now, being summoned here to speak the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, I solemnly give it as my unwavering opinion, in view of all the facts and evidence presented to me, that the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, without even the shadow of doubt in my mind, is guilty of the awful crimes of adultery, perjury and hypocrisy. This I say again, and before the bar of this committee, is my deliberate opinion, and I may be permitted to affirm that I give it calmly, without malice, and with no other than a sincere desire to do my duty faithfully to God and to man, to the church and to the world.

"HENRY C. BOWEN.

"Brooklyn, February 4, 1876."

☞The Bishop of Tennessee, now in England, was requested by the incumbent of one of the parish churches to confirm some children in that church. The consent of the Bishop of London had first to be obtained. It was asked, under the impression that it would be cheerfully granted, but to the mortification both of the curate and the American bishop it was curtly refused.

A Jewish Rabbi has been preaching in a New Haven Methodist pulpit.

☞We find the following in the *Centreville Record*:

We learn by an issue of the Baltimore Sun of last week, that a movement has been inaugurated by the members of the Corn Exchange and others of the city of Baltimore to petition the Legislature to repeal the Act of 1872, chap. 244, which requires all grain carried to the Baltimore market by vessel, to be weighed by officers appointed under the provisions of said Act. The same Act also provides for the salary of these officers, and requires it paid out of the grain weighed, so far as it may reach, by a charge of a certain per centum per bushel. The principal reasons alleged in the petition in circulation in Baltimore is that it prevents large quantities of grain from seeking an outlet through that market. The interest these gentlemen have in its repeal is plain—the commission men have less grain to sell, and therefore make less money. This is legitimate business.—The petition, nevertheless, shows the bad effects of the law. The farmers and grain growers of this and the adjoining counties have a more vital interest than the welfare of the interests of the city of Baltimore and the amount of money the commission merchants make. Their own interests are at stake. This law has been a burden to a very large majority of the people of this section ever since it has been in operation. The farmers and grain growers along the water courses of the Eastern Shore and elsewhere in the State, where grain is sent to market by vessel, have been paying the salary of some ten or a dozen officers without receiving any consideration therefore. The salaries paid to these officers last year (as per Comptroller's report) amounted to the sum of $7,792 25. The estimated receipts from this source to September 30th, 1876, is $7,000, leaving a deficit of $792.05, which is to be paid out of the State Treasury. These grain weighers then receive $7,000 from the growers of grain sent to Baltimore by vessel, and $792.05 from the tax-payers of the State. What benefit, we ask, do the growers of grain, who send to market by vessel, or the tax-payers of the State receive for this expenditure? The question is best answered by showing the operation of the law. A farmer hauls his grain to the wharf where it is weighed and the vessel owner's receipt taken therefore for the number of pounds per bushel his wheat or corn may bring down the scales of the vessel owner—the man by whom he proposes to ship his grain to market. The grain is taken to market where it is again weighed under the provisions of this law, at a cost to the grower of a certain per cent. per bushel, as is alleged for his sole protection. At the return of the vessel, the grower settles with the captain or vessel owner, and the first thing he discovers is that the account of sales as made out in Baltimore by his commission merchant are for the precise weight and precise lots that he holds the captain's receipt for.—Wonderful accuracy in the scales by which the captain or vessel owner weighs the grain at the wharf and the scales of the Weigher General and his six or eight assistants in Baltimore. How is all this done? The captain takes to the commission merchant a duplicate of the weight of each shipper's grain, and each lot as it is weighed at the wharf, and the commission merchant makes out the account of sales in accordance therewith. If the grower has to settle by the receipt of the captain or vessel owner, why pay $7,000 out of the receipts of the grain raised in the counties which ship grain to Baltimore by vessel? Certainly not for the protection of the growers. As between the captain, or vessel owner and the grower, the former is the party protected, and in whose favor the law operates, and for which the growers and tax-payers compined pay annually the sum of $7,792.05. The vessel owners are not to blame. They cannot prevent the operation of law. In each vessel load taken to Baltimore, we venture the assertion, there is not, taking the average, less than fifteen or twenty lots in the same hold, all mixed in one mass, which makes it a matter of impossibility for the captain to distiuguish each lot of grain and have it weighed separately. The captains allege this law is burdensome to them in many respects, and operates more to their advantage. Their cargoes cannot be discharged until weighed by the Weigher General himself or by one of his assistants, which frequently delays the vessels in port several days longer than if otherwise, would be the case.—This often occurs late in the fall or early winter, when the basin is crowded with vessels discharging and receiving cargoes. The commission merchants and business men of Baltimore show clearly by their petition that the interests of neither are benfited by the law. The vessel owners say they are not benefited by the operations of this act, and we have endeavored to convince the grain growers that it is not to their interest that this law remains upon the statute book. Whose interest is it then that this law should remain intact? We answer to the special interest of the Weigher General (who receives $2,000 a year) and has six or eight assistants. Who pays to have the law enforced? The grain growers who send their grain to Baltimore by vessel. Four-fifths of it comes out of the pockets of the grain growers, and the only consideration they have is that they support from six to eight gentlemen who prefer to reside in the city to the country. We advise united action on the part of the farmers, and demand its repeal at once. In conclusion, we call the attention of the Granges to this matter. They are organized for the sole protection of the agricultural interests, and relief may justly be expected through their action.

☞The Graphic says that it beholds upon every hand the radiant rainbow of promise; good times, it thinks, are rapidly approaching; there is to be an early revival of trade. But the Cincinnati Enquirer cautions its readers against being excited on the subject, and says that the revival will steal upon them so gently that they will hardly be made aware of it; there will be no shock.

TERRIBLE PANIC IN A THEATRE.

MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN TRAMPLED TO DEATH.

Cincinnati, Feb. 6.—During the performance of the allegory of "The Great Republic" at Robinson's Opera House Saturday afternoon a stampede was caused by an alarm of fire causelessly raised, as some allege, by a mischievous boy in the gallery.

About half-past two, while the great house was densely packed, and the thousands of children among the audience were at the height of their enjoyment, some boy in the gallery, either through mischief or ignorance, raised the cry of fire, as a calcium light in the gallery flashed its glare upon the stage, or, as others say, the red light from colored fires used in the piece flashed out from the wings.—Every inch of the theatre was occupied, and a dense crowd was pressing and surging about the stairways and in front of the doors. Some one in the audience took up the cry of fire, and it was re-echoed from near the door by some one who caught a glimpse of the red glare from the stage.

There was an immediate rush for the front doors. A child was pushed down the steps and screamed, and immediately after a man thurst his arm through the window. The scream and crash was enough to set the panic in full force, and in the narrow vestibule leading to the street, the scene was a terrible one. The people in the rear, mad with fear, pressed upon those in front, shouting and cursing.

Men terror-stricken, struck down the helpless women and children in front, or climbed over their heads to the top of the staircase and precipitated themselves upon the screaming mass of women and children in the hallway. The scene in and about the opera house after the accident was heart-rending. The news of the catastrophe spread like wildfire over the city, and from every direction came people hurrying to the scene until the squares were impassable.

A few heroic men placed themselves near the doorway and endeavored to assure the people there was no danger, and an effort was made from the stage to check the mad career of the affrighted audience but quiet was not restored until a number were trampled to death and many were seriously injured.

NO MIXED MARRIAGES FOR THE HEBREWS.

Such marriage are of no benefit to Judaism or to Christianity. The formation of family alliance with other races militates against Judaism, and can certainly confer no advantage on any system of religion. It may so occur that some of such unions have been fortunate, and in our experience we have witnessed some such instances, but they are very rare.

* * * We need not refer to the 13th chapter of Nehemiah, when in his exhortation to sinners he especially refers to this mixture, saying: "Ye shall not give your daughters unto their sons, nor take their daughterf for your sons or for yourselves." "Did not King Solomon became a grievous sinner, misled by alien women?" Other portions of sacred writ might be deduced. Not only are such marriages injurious to Israel but the cause of unmitigated misery and wretchedness to the parties who have become thus united in affection. * * * We should think but very little of a Christian who, for the sake of a marriage speculation, is ready to renounce early habits of thought and action and at once consent to change religion, as if it were a garment, to be worn and discarded at the caprice of the wearer.—*Jewish Times.*

A NEW TROUBLE FOR THE PORTE.—Amidst the accumulating troubles of the Turkish government another arises, if the report of a Pesth journal may be credited, which threatens a serious complication of the situation. The Sublime Porte, says the journal in question, on account of its financial difficulties, recently requested Roumania to pay her customary tribute in advance. The Roumanian government sent a note in reply that the treaties stipulate that the tribute is payable only in return for the obligation assumed by Turkey to defend Roumania from foreign invasion, but that the Porte has shown itself incapable of quelling a local insurrection. The Roumanian government is therefore convinced it can no longer rely on Turkey for protection, and considers the obligation to pay tribute is at an end. The note concludes with the declaration that Roumania as an independent state will resist every attempt to occupy her territory or march foreign troops through it. These be brave words, and if Roumania be as brave as the words, Bosnia and Herzegovina will have a useful ally in their work of secession.

AN INCIDENT AT A SPIRITUAL CONVENTION.—The Northern Illinois Association of Spiritualists has just held a convention in Rockford. A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune describes a little incident that occurred at it. The seermedium, he says, described in the most earnest manner a beautiful spirit girl, whose name was Mary, and who wished to be recognized by his description. No sooner had the prophet finished his description than a serious-looking individual arose, and looking in the direction of the speaker exclaimed, in a lugubrious voice, "I know that spirit!" The eye of the seer brightened, and looking like a man who had done a sharp thing, he said: "Brother, what is the spirit's other name?" "It is," said the solemn-looking party, "Mary had a little lamb," and then he sat down amid the hisses of the believers, the laughter of the skeptics and the frown of the embarrassed seer.

☞The number of lady applicants for offices in the Treasury Department will not be diminished by the fortune that has befallen Miss Lillie Lugenbeel, late clerk in that department. She has won the heart and hand of Senator Christianey, and had another senator for groomsman when the knot was tied. She is nineteen, he sixty-four.

GEN. SHERMAN ON THE PRESIDENCY AND FREE SCHOOLS.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, February 3.—The following letter has been received here:

St. Louis, Mo., February 2.—Dear Sir: Your kind letter is just received, and though I thought everybody knew my general opinions on the point of your inquiry, I cannot hesitate to answer you in such a way as to admit of no misconstruction. I never have been, am not now, and never shall be a candidate for the high office of President before any convention or the people. I shall always prefer to see that office filled by one of the millions who in the civil war stood by the Union firm and unequivocally, and of these I notice many names willing and capable; prominent among them is that of General Hayes, now Governor of Ohio, whom we know as a fine officer and a gentleman in every sense. I do not, however, wish to be misunderstood as presuming to advise anybody in the choice of the man. My wife and family are strong Catholics, but I am not; that, however, is nobody's business. I believe in the common schools, and don't stop over the little matters which seem to be exaggerated by the press. In some quarters, however, these schools are extravagant and indulge in costly buildings and expensive teachers so as to be too heavy a burden to the taxpayers. This tendency ought to be checked, which may easily be done without making it a political question. Self-interest will regulate this, and make them free schools to all, and capable of imparting the rudiments of a good English education. Yours truly,

W. T. SHERMAN.

☞The enormous speed at which we are traveling on the road of governmental expenditure may be seen by a comparison of a few figures. Washington's administration spent the highest year $4,350,658; the administration of John Adams, $6,486,166; of Jefferson, $7,414,672, of Madison, with a foreign war on its hands, $30,127,686; of Monroe, $16,300,273; of John Quincy Adams, $13,296,041; of Jackson, with Indian wars and other disturbances, $30,868,164; of Van Buren, $37,243,214; of Harrison and Tyler, $26,418,459; of Polk, with the Mexican war, $53,801,569; of Taylor and Fillmore, $44,078,156; of Pierce, $60,533,838; of Buchanan, $72,291,119; of Lincoln, $1,212,911,270; of Johnson, $387,683,198; of Grant's last year, $294,020,329. These figures tell their own story. To be sure we have grown in wealth and population and our territory has been expanded, but the development bears no proportion to the ratio of increase in our expenses. The government can never again be administered as cheaply as it has been, but the nearer the Democrats can come to the restoration of the old figures the better will it deserve at the hands of the people. Let the work of economy, reform and retrenchment go ahead.—*Balt. Gazette.*

☞Republican journals and orators in Congress frequently allude to what they call the glorious record of the party. What record do they mean? The record of the robbery and plunder of the Southern States; of the infamous Credit-Mobilier corruption; the straw-bail postoffice mail lettings; of the fall of Colfax, and the other christian statesmen; of Joyce, MacDonald and McKee; of Tom Murphy; in a word, of the long story of fraud, crime, swindling and defalcation in every branch of the government during the last ten years? This is the glorious record most familiar to the public just now.

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

From the Sun, of Wednesday.

WHEAT.—Receipts to-day 2,800 bushels, viz: 400 bushels Southern, 1,600 bushels Western, and 800 bushels Pennsylvania. Stock in elevators 38,000 bushels. We report the market very quiet indeed, with the feeling in it still heavy. We notice, however, sales to-day of 4,000 bushels No. 2 Pennsylvania red at 1 38a $1 38½, and 500 bushels good Maryland red at 1 38a$1 40. Quote Maryland amber nominal at 1 50a$1 55 per bushel.

CORN.—Receipts to-day 92,800 bushels. Sales of 2,400 bushels steamer at 55½a55¾ cts: 15,600 bushels do. at 56 cents: 1,200 do. mixed at 60½ cts: 6,800 do. at 60¾ cts; 5,000 do. private terms, all spot: 800 do. rejected mixed track at 45a50cts; 5,000 do. mixed for March on private terms, and 5,000 for the last half of February after 'Change yesterday at 60¾ cents.

OATS—Market still dull and heavy; 1,400 bright Western at 44a45 cents.

RYE—No receipts or sales to-day, and we quote fair to prime at 72a78 cents per bushel.

New Advertisements.

For Sale,



23 SHOATS, size from 40 lbs. to 100 lbs. Breed—"Kent County Whites." *Quality*—Will recommend themselves. 3 Brood Sows. 3 Fresh Cows, and Calves.

A. L. COREY,
Fairlee, Kent county, Md.
February 11, 1876—3t

THE FIFTH DISTRICT TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION Will meet at Rock Hall, on SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19th.

The following are the questions for discussion:

1st. Is not too much labor required of Public School Teachers?

2d. What indueements are proper to secure diligent study and correct deportment from our pupils?

3d. What is the true nature and exact function of the Verb?

E. COPENHAVER,
February 11, 1876 *Secretary.*

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

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

BEST QUALITY MINCE MEAT,

14 cents a pound,

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

OUR 10c. *CANTON FLANNEL* and 10c. *MUSLIN* cannot be beat.
Oct 15 J. H. SIMPERS & BRO

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 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

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 season 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.

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 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.*

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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