The Transcript,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Friday Morning, Feb. 18, 1876.

Only One Dollar a Year, in advance.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF MR. JOHNSON.

Reverdy Johnson was born in Annapolis, May 21, 1796. His family on his father's side was of English descent, and on that of his mother French, and his ancesters were among the earliest settlers in Maryland, several of them holding prominent positions under the colonial government. His father, John Johnson, was an eminent lawyer, and was successively attorney general, a judge of the Court of Appeals, and Chancellor of the State. His mother was a daughter of Reverdy Chiseldin, who was long known as commissioner of the land office at Annapolis.

Reverdy Johnson was educated at St. John's College, Annapolis, leaving the institution at sixteen years of age. He then read law under his father, and was for a time a student in the office of the late Judge Stevens. He was admitted to the bar and began to practice at Upper Marlborough, Prince George's county, in 1815, when only in his twentieth year. He was soon appointed by the attorney general of the State his deputy for the judicial district, remaining in that position til November, 1817. He then removed to Baltimore and entered upon his brilliant career as a lawyer. He was the professional and intimate companion of Luther Martin, Robt. Goodloe Harper, Wm. Pinkney, Roger B. Taney, and other men famous at the bar of Maryland. Mr. Johnson enjoyed a large practice, which to the present day had only been interrupted by his various public services.

In 1817 he was appointed chief commissioner of insolvent debtors. In 1821 he was elected to the Maryland State Senate, and re-elected for another term, but before completing this term he resigned and devoted himself exclusively to the practice of law until 1845, when he was elected to the United States Senate by the Whigs, where he was the associate of Clay and Webster. In the debates upon the question of the war with Mexico, Mr. Johnson differed from the sentiments of his party, and was among the supporters of Mr. Polk's administration in that war. In 1849 he resigned his seat in the Senate to accept the position of Attorney General tendered him by President Taylor. On the death of President Taylor and the accession of Mr. Fillmore, Mr. Johnson retired and resumed the practice of his profession, and was retained in almost every important cause in Maryland and the Supreme Court.

In 1854 he was employed by an English house to argue an important case against the United States government before the joint English and American commission in London, where he received much attention from the public men and members of the English bar. In 1860–61 he was sent as one of the Maryland delegates to the peace convention assembled in Washington. He avowed himself a Union man, and when all hope of a peaceful settlement of the sectional difficulties had vanished he advocated the preservation of the Union by the military power of the government, but throughout the strife Mr. Johnson, while maintaining his position in favor of coercion, was zealous in endeavoring to allay the bitterness of feeling which was naturally enkindled. In 1861 he was sent from Baltimore county to the House of Delegates, and after the capture of New Orleans he was sent to that city by President Lincoln, as special commissioner, to revise the decisions of General Butler, the military commandant, in regard to several important matters.

In 1862–63 he was elected to the United States Senate, and in March, 1863, resumed his seat in that body, after an absence of fourteen years, participating in all the leading debates. He voted for the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, having all his life deplored the existence of that institution. After the surrender of the Southern army, Mr. Johnson advised the immediate readmission of the seceding States and an unconditional amnesty to the people, and in his continued and urgent advocacy of that course by the government, and in his resistance to the passage of the reconstruction acts, he became in Congress, and was recognized throughout the country, the leader of the conservative party. As a Senator, Mr. Johnson voted against the impeachment of President Johnson.

In the summer of 1868 Mr. Johnson was appointed minister to England, and the appointment was immediately confirmed. In England he was the recipient of attentions never before paid to an American ambassador. He visited different portions of the kingdom, and was every where met by a popular ovation and banquetted in the chief commercial and manufacturing cities. So general was this demonstration that Lord Clarendon, writing to a friend in America and referring to the matter, expressed his belief "that Mr. Johnson was the only diplomatic representative that had ever brought out the true friendly feeling of the British people for those of the United States."—His fame as a distinguished American lawyer also brought him in the most agreeable intercourse with the justices and leading barristers of England

In a few months after his arrival in England Mr. Johnson succeeded in negotiating a treaty between the two nations for the settlement of the questions in dispute growing out of what are known as the "Alabama claims." This treaty was in strict accordance with the letter of Mr. Johnson's instructions on entering upon his mission; and accomplished, in fact, more than had ever been expected the English government would yield. The Senate, however, refused to ratify the treaty, although it was privately acknowledged by Mr. Sumner and other leading men to secure all that our government had a right to ask, or any reason to expect. It is known that a supposed party necessity alone caused the adverse action of the Senate. Mr. Johnson's dispatch to the State Department in explanation and defense of that treaty was a clear and able vindication of his own course and of the justice of the terms of settlement proposed. Mr. Johnson returned from England in 1869, and resumed his practice in Baltimore and at Washington.

Since 1869 up to his death he was employed in many important cases before the courts of Baltimore, the Court of Appeals of Maryland and the Supreme Court of the United States Among the most noted and important cases in which he was principal counsel were the gold cases of the State of Maryland vs. the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and A. S. Abell & Co., vs. the Chesapeake Bank of Baltimore, in both of which he was successful.

On the 6th of November last Mr. Johnson visited England in the interest of a land case involving a large quanity of Florida lands. He sailed in the Caspian from New York, accompanied by his son-in-law, Mr. Chas. G. Kerr, and remained in London until the 8th of January, leaving on the steamer Russia and arriving in Baltimore on the 19th, in excellent health and spirits. He remarked when he reached his residence, at eleven o'clock at night, upon his return home, that he had had a pleasant and successful trip, that he was not fatigued by his journey, but felt as fresh as when he left home.

Mr. Johnson was married November 16, 1819, to Miss Mary Mackall Bowie, daughter of Gov. Robert Bowie, of Prince George's county, who filled the executive chair of Maryland in 1811. She was a sister of the late General Thomas F. Bowie, and also of Mrs. Greene, of Annapolis. Mr. Johnson leaves twelve children, about fifty grandchildren, and several great grandchildren. Upon the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage, on the occasion of the celebration of their golden wedding, on the 16th of November, 1869, at which the late Rev. Dr. Mahan officiated, nearly all the members of the family were present.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Johnson then present were Mary, widow of the late Thomas H. Morris, of Baltimore; Nannie, wife of John D. Prince, of New York; Louisa, wife of Wm. R. Travers, of New York; Emily, wife of Washington Lewis, of Clark County, Va.; Lewis Johnson; Eliza widow of the late Henry Dangerfield, of Alexandria, Va.; Matilda, wife Chas. J. M. Gwinn, of Baltimore; Camilla, wife of Andrew Sterritt Ridgely; Ella, wife of Charles G. Kerr; Edward Contee Johnson, Reverdy Johnson, Jr., and Bowie Johnson, of Baltimore. Mrs. Johnson died March 19, 1873, aged seventy-two years.

RELIEF FOR THE CORPULENT.

Messrs. Editors of the American:—I have discovered since practising medicine in the State of Delaware, a species of sea weed or gulf weed, as it is commonly called here, that possesses the peculiar property of diminishing the excessive accumulation of adipose tissue in the human system, without otherwise injuring the general health. An infusion or decoction made from the weed and drank at will (as no nicety need be paid in regard to the dose,) will reduce a burdensome deformity, and at the same time ameliorating the general state which may have been the primary source of the development of the adipose tissue. My attention was attracted to it by finding a patient who had been drinking of the above infusion with the expectation that it would cure an inveterate form of psoriasis, a form of skin disease, as it has a popular reputation as a specific for that affection. He informed me it had done him no good but found that it diminished his fat quite considerably. I immediately took the hint and secured a quantity of it myself and commenced drinking an infusion of it and taking no other drinks, in the course of a few weeks my burdensome form grew "small by degrees, and beautifully less," much to my satisfaction. I had ransacked the whole medical literary curriculum for a remedy that would do this without injuring the stomach and producing a worse disease than the one it was given for, but failed to find it. Knowing with what anxiety the corpulent look upon their deformity, and how anxious they are for relief, I am anxious that the public should know of this harmless remedy. I administered it to three of my corpulent neighbors with the following results: In neither of the cases was it administered with any as regard to regularity. In one case the loss was from twelve to fifteen pounds in about two months, in another the diminution in weight was thirty pounds in three months, in the third there was a decided relief from the discomfort under which the patient labored but as no attention was paid in regard to weight &c., the record was not complete. Great care should be taken in collecting, as there are many varieties of sea weed, as it is easily confounded with other marine plants, which are entirely inert, so far as the peculiar efficacy is concerned in removing obesity.

Within the past few years, many individuals whom nature or their habits has endowed with an uncomfortable burden of polysarcia or pinguitude, have carefully endeavored to follow the rules for diet and habits prescribed by Banting in his work on corpulency, and a great portion of these, after some months of sacrifices in the pleasures of gastronomy, have abandoned the task with the verdict "humbug." But if those afflicted with "embonpoint excessif" will use the infusion of gulf weed, as suggested, may easily arrive at the desired degrees of attenuation. I can assure them that it will absord fat and diminish the weight of the human system with greater certainty than any other remedy known. It acts by the absorption of the adipose tissue, and modifies or lessens the secretions from the oily suderiferous glands.

M. M. GRIFFITH, M. D.
Wyoming, Kent Co. Del., Feb. 11, 1876.

☞ Mr. Bowen, in a letter to Plymouth Church examining committee, asks that the charges and specifications perferred against him be given to him more definately, and also the list of witnesses that are to appear against him.

THE CASE OF GEN. BABCOCK.

The decision of the United States District Court at St. Louis admitting the introduction of certain telegraphic dispatches in the case of Gen. Babcock, now on trial for complicity in the whisky frauds, seems to be quite unnecessarily regarded with nervousness by some of that unfortunate officer's friends. That it is a practical defeat of the defense in their position against the admission is true, but as the Court distinctly pointed out, it is for the jury alone to decide whether they are relevant to the case. Their value as regards questions of fact is to be determined by the jury, and it now remains for the defense to offer some plausible explanation of them. If Gen. Babcock is an innocent man, which we are bound not to deny till he is found guilty, it is very evident that he has been highly imprudent and lamentably unfortunate in his associates and correspondence. This the dispatches certainly show, if nothing more. Some of his friends at Washington act as if they thought it might be well to prepare the public mind for the news of his conviction. There are more editorials and dispatches about "rebel influence," "malicious prosecution," &c. Not being able to pretend any longer that the juries in the United States courts are likely to be made up of "rebels," the Washington Chronicle inquires:

"Even if the jurymen, or a portion of them, should be in sympathy politically with the republican party and their principles, is there any guarantee that they can so far force themselves from the terror of intimidation and fears of future revenge and punishment as to render a verdict in accordance with the facts and their convictions?"

This is very transparent humbug. No such state of facts exists in St. Louis as the Chronicle assumes. "Rebel" malignity has sacrificed no innocent loyalists at St. Louis as yet. One of the judges, Treat, is supposed to be a democrat; the other, Dillon, who seems to be presiding, is a republican. The district attorney and the marshal are republicans, and the juries, so far as appears, have been drawn from both parties, with out any reference to politics. Honesty is the best policy, and it is neither honesty, nor politic in a party sense, we should think, for republican papers to argue that disapproval of robbery and hostility to thieves are indications of disloyalty to the government.

The Philadelphia Press (republican) remarks that "whether Babcock is convicted or not, enough has already been revealed to teach the American people that their civil services is corrupt, not only in its system and in its essential principle. Is it enough to mete out remorseless retribution to the particular offenders caught this time, while leaving in operation the system that will constantly and inevitably produce more of the same sort? Let us heed the great lesson of the hour, and adopt a civil service system which shall make an internal revenue officer a man of as high tone and good standing as an army officer. It can be done, and now is the time to do it."

To this it may be added that the immense tax on whisky is itself an encouragement and stimulus to fraud. Whisky in its vastly perverted use, is a source of evil enough at the best, but the production would not be near so great as it is if it were not for the enormous tax, through and by which an immense margin for fraud is afforded, far in excess of the regular profits of production. Were there no tax, or but a small one upon the article, so that distillers would be confined to simple profit upon it, it seems evident that there would not be half the inducement that there now is to go into the business. The government, therefore, by its system of revenue, stimulates the combined evil.—*Balto. Sun.*

☞ Our Maryland exchanges of last week come to us containing various items to the effect that the cashiers of banks in the towns of the State have been so greatly exercised by the recent raids upon banks in the North and West, that they have been making a great demand for the most improved locks and looking for other means of protection. The truth is that the safeguards of a bank in a country town are very inadequate. The town is not lighted, a half dozen bold burglars need have no fear of the local police and the bank building is generally susceptible of being opened without much trouble to professionals, while it is pretty well acknowledged that at this moment the safe braekers are ahead of the safe makers in the point of ingenuity. The chronometer lock is undoubtedly a clever device, but the oxyhydrogen blowpipe beats it, at least in the rural districts, where burglars can work without fear of interruption. As much dynamite as you may carry in your hand will knock the best safe to pieces without making a great deal of noise, and there are certain compounds—conspicuously the iodide of nitrogen—that chemists and thieves know of, in comparison with which dynamite and nitro-glycerine are feeble. To be sure, if it comes to the final test, the explosives that these predatory individuals would employ might be so used against them that their first touch upon the door of a bank vault would blow them to atoms but this would be an extreme and dangerous remedy. The surest and cheapest safeguard is that which electricity offers. It is easy and cheap to affix to any door and window an electric alarm that will ring bells, fire cannon or make any other tremendous noise that may be required to announce to a community the presence of burglars. A little science is competent to do this, and we are of the opinion that the judicious use of electric appliances will be settled upon as the burglarious antidote.—*American.*

Don Carlos was defeated in his strong positions at Elgueta, on the 13th.

AFRICA'S CENTENNIAL CONTRIBUTION.

The Baltimore and Bremen steamship Nurnberg, Captain Jaeger, arrived here on the 13th of January, having among her cargo an invoice of goods shipped to Southampton, per Union Company's steamship Teuton, by the local exhibition committee for the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, Africa, to be transmitted to the Philadelphia centennial international exhibition. These goods are consigned to H. Crawford Coates, executive commissioner and agent for the Cape of Good Hope at the Philadelphia exhibition.—They are still in the Baltimore custom-house awaiting the settlement of formalities, when they will be passed in regular order by F. H. Shallus, custom-house broker, and sent to Philadelphia. This African contribution to the centennial will be interesting to many. It comprises two boxes with copper ore and specimens of smelted copper, a box with manganese, coal and saltpetre, three boxes of minerals of various kinds, three cases and a bundle with sections of timber and specimens of wooden articles used in wagon making, a case of barks used in tanning, a case of everlasting flowers, a box of leaf tobacco, a case with vegetables drugs and household medical remedies and snuffs, two bags of wheat in grain, two casks and two bags of wheat flour, one case of preserved fruits, one case with preserved fruit, tomatoes and crayfish, together with aloes, berry wax, starch and beeswax, three boxes of soap, one box with shells of the pearl oyster, six bundles of skins, one case of leathers of various qualities, twelve packages of wool, thirty-three cases of still wines, seven cases of brandy, one case with a collection of antelopes' horns, two rhinoceros horns, a leopard's head and skins of a lion and a leopard, a case with table and workbox of ornamental woods, karosses, Kafir weapons, implements and articles of dress, melon seed, ornaments and samples of cochineal, and one case of books, photographs, maps, &c. The total commercial value of this unique collection is given at $3,135, the articles being of course admitted free of duty.—*Sun of Tuesday.*

OBSERVANCE OF LENT.

The lenten season, especially observed in Roman Catholic and Protestant Episcopal Churches, in commemoration of Christ's fast of forty days, will begin this year on Ash Wednesday, March 1, ending on the eve of Easter Sunday, April 16. Archbishop Bayley has issued the usual regulations for lent to the clergy of the archdiocese to be announced by them to their respective congregations.

All Catholics who have completed their twenty-first year must fast unless legitimately dispensed, taking but one meal daily, about noon, excepting Sundays, which are not fast days. Flesh meat and fish are not to be used at the same meal. A collation is allowed in the evening, not to exceed the fourth part of an ordinary meal, at which it is permitted to use bread, butter, cheese, eggs, all kinds of fruit, salads, vegetables and fish. In the morning some warm liquid, as tea, coffee or thin chocolate made with water, and a morsel of bread is allowed by general usage. Necessity and custom have authorized the use of hog's lard instead of butter in preparing permitted food. The use of flesh meat is allowed by dispensation at all meals on Sunday, and once a day on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, with the exception of Holy Thursday, and the second and last Saturdays of lent. Persons exempted from fasting are as follows: Persons under twenty-one years of age, the sick, nursing women, all who are obliged to do hard labor, and all who through weakness cannot fast without great prejudice to their health. The circular states "that besides the obligation of fasting imposed by the Church, the season of Lent should be a time of earnest prayer, of sorrow for sin, of seclusion from the world and its amusements, and of generous alms-givings."

The paschal time extends from the first Sunday of Lent till Trinity Sunday, during which all Catholics "who have attained the use of reason" are required to prepare themselves to receive the communion. Parents are reminded "that Lent is a proper season for children to go to their first confession, which they ought to do generally when about seven years of age."

Right Rev. James Gibbons, bishop of Richmond, Bishop Kain, of Wheeling, and the bishop of Wilmington have issued similar regulations.

WEATHERWISE.—The Louisville Commercial says that in Kentucky the wise people take a breast bone of a last spring's goose, and put it up to dry. It must be divided into three parts to represent the three divisions of winter. The breast bone of the goose is translucent, but at places has cloud-like blots on it which denote cold weather. Now the goose bones for this year, says the Commercial, show a little cold weather about the first of December, which we have realized—then there is another blot about the middle of January, which was right again. The darkest blots are near the end of the bone, and if this Ketucky goose-bone prophecy is right, our coldest weather will be after the middle of February. So look out. The Commercial says it has the word of a respectable farmer that he has never known it to fail during fifty years that he has observed it closely.

DEATH OF AN OLD LADY.—Mrs. Perkins, relict of the late Dr. Perkins and Hon. B. S. Ford's mother-in-law, died on Sunday the 6th, at the residence of Hiram Goodhand, Esq., near Sudlersville, Queen Anne's county. She was an old lady, having lived over three score years and ten, the time allotted to a few of us by the Psalmist.—*Centreville Record.*

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

From the Sun, of Wednesday.

WHEAT.—Receipts to-day 900 bushels Southern, 800 bushels Western and ——bushels Pennsylvania. Market quiet and steady; sales of 600 bushels common Maryland red at $1 17; 100 bushels fair red at $1 27; 400 bushels good red at $1 28.

CORN—Receipts to-day 1,200 bushels Southern and 104,800 bushels Western. Southern was quiet but steady; sales 100 bushels dry white at 62 cents; 400 bushels yellow at 59 cents. Western was active and firmer except for steamer, which was a fraction lower; sales of 4800 bushels steamer at 55¼ cents; 1600 bushels rejected mixed on track at 54 cents; 400 bushels no 2. white, 400 bus. yellow. 2800 all spot, at 61 cents; 8000 bushels mixed spot at 61½ cents: 10,000 bushels do. on private terms; 20,000 bushels for February at 62a62¼ cents; 15,000 bushels for March at 61¾a¾ cents.

OATS.—Market quiet; sales of 500 bushels Pennsylvania at 42 cents.

RYE.—Market quiet but steady; no sales; we quote good to prime at 75a78 cents per bushel.

New Advertisements.

ORPHANS' COURT NOTICE.

THE Orphans' Court of Kent County on Tuesday last, 15th inst., adjourned to Tuesday, February 29th, until which date there will be no meeting.
By order. WM. STEVENS.
Feb 18, 1876 *Reg. Wills.*

NEW SUPPLY OF *CALICOES and MUSLINS*, Just received, and selling at LOW prices.
J. H. SIMPERS & BRO.

NOTICE.

THE members of Amicable Lodge No. 117, I. O. O. F., are respectfully requested to attend the meeting of the Lodge *Monday Evening, February 28th*, 1876. Business of importance.
By order of the Lodge.
E. C. REICHE, *Secretary.*
Feb 18, 1876

MEN'S RUBBER BOOTS, Men's, Ladies' and Children's Rubber Overshoes, very cheap—t
J. H. SIMPERS & BRO'S.

THE THIRD DISTRICT TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION Will meet on *Saturday, the 26th instant*, at the school house, in School District No. 7, near Lynch's, at 9½ o'clock A. M. The members are requested to be punctual. The election of officers will take place at that time, and several important questions will be discussed.
The patrons of the school and the friends of education are invited to attend. By order.
J. A. HARPER, *Secretary.*
Feb 18, 1876

MEN'S AND BOYS' BOOTS, AT REDUCED PRICES—at J. H. SIMPERS & BRO'S.

1776 STILL POND ABREAST OF THE 1876
Great Centennial!

THE
GRAND ENTERTAINMENT
Of the Times!

The noble Old Thirteen—with the accumulated States since that time—to be fully represented at the Centennial Entertainment to be held in the *COMMODIOUS HALL OF STILL POND ACADEMY*, on
THURSDAY and FRIDAY Evenings,
MARCH 2d AND 3d.

A prominent feature of the occasion will be a full display of Centennial Costumes; also, the magnificently decorated Hall—displaying Flags, Mottoes, Evergreens, Natural Flowers, Birds, Paintings, and, to enchantingly harmonize with all, will be Piano and Organ, with Vocal Music superbly rendered.

DINING AND REFRESHMENT TABLES will be ample and bounteously supplied with all that is most pleasing to the sensitive palate.

A Gorgeous Pyrotechnical Exhibition—Chinese Lanterns, and other imposing adjuncts.—will form the exterior decorations of the main front of the Hall, undoubtedly a combination of attractions, forming in the aggregate a most brilliant entertainment.

All the citizens of Kent—young and old—with the rest of the world, invited to witness it.

ADMISSION—Adults 25 cents; children under 12 years, 15 cents.

MANAGING COMMITTEE:

Mr. Geo W Davis,	Mrs. F H Harper,
" Frank Wilson,	" Frank Wilson
" Samuel Davis,	Miss Dora K Jump
" J C Pigeon,	" Gulie Clark,
" G W Covington	" R. Parrott.

COMMITTEE ON MUSIC:

Mr. Wm Ayars,	Miss Dora K Jump
" C W Warren,	" Ida Carrow
" J H Kelley,	" Susie Jump
" J C Pigeon,	" Gulie Clark.

TABLE COMMITTEES, &c.:

Mr. Wm Watts	Mrs. James Birch
" N Crossley	" W T Hepbron
" F H Harper	" Geo W Davis
W S Maxwell, M.D.	" John F Beeks
Mr. Chas Fountain	" G W Howard
" George Clark	" Samuel Davis
" Max Price	" N Barnard
" Wm Wroth	Miss Annie Stanley
" Harry C Price	" Flor. Kelley
" Wm W Rasin	" Annie Harper
" Walter Harper	" Sallie Clinton
" Henry Krusen	" Julia Leary
" J C Roseberry	" Annie Harris
" George Casey	" Prunie Parks
" C B Krusen	" Nannie Baker
" H L Crew	" May Hepbron
Mrs. J A Roseberry	" Idolette Ayars
" Wm Watts	" Sallie Crossley

February 18, 1876—2t

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 inducements 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, *Secretary.*
February 11, 1876

New Advertisements.

BARGAINS!
BARGAINS!
PRICES DOWN!
J. H. Simpers & Bro.
CHESTERTOWN, Md.,
OFFER BARGAINS IN
Dry Goods,
NOTIONS,
Boots and Shoes,
GROCERIES,
AND EVERY THING IN THEIR LINE AT PRICES THAT WILL COMPETE WITH ANY ON
"A CASH BASIS!"
WHICH IS ALWAYS THE *SAFEST*, SUREST, BEST AND *CHEAPEST* PLAN.

☞ OUR PROFITS ARE TOO SMALL TO SELL OTHERWISE.

GIVE US A CALL, and we will convince you that we do sell *GOODS CHEAP!*
J. H. SIMPERS & BRO.
February 18, 1876

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
MARY J. MANSFIELD,
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 15th day of September, 1876; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of February, 1876.
HENRY LINGENFELDER,
Feb 18, 1876 *Administrator.*

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

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

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
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 pertorated 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 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.

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.*

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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