The Transcript,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Friday Morning, March 3, 1876.

Only One Dollar a Year, in advance.

rupt tool of the whiskey conspiracy, and all knowledge of which the President denied, the prosecution was weakened in other respects. A number of witnesses dependent on Grant's favor for preferment and holding office by his appointment were taken to St. Louis to swear to the previous good character of Babcock. One of them, Berret, testified that his "integrity was unquestioned," when it is notorious that for the past three years he has been constantly charged with complicity in the Washington Ring, and is commonly known as Measurer Babcock, because of the monstrous frauds in measurements of Ring work for which he officially vouched.

If Mr. Bristow had been put upon the stand, he would have denied Tutton's story about the order changing Supervisors, and would have been compelled to contradict Grant's deposition on the same subject. To avoid that scandal he was kept away, and an issue of veracity was prevented, which practically enured to the advantage of Babcock, as did the testimony of ex-Commissioner Douglass, whose memory was weak at the most critical points.

The relations and feelings of the parties to this case have not substantially changed at all, and yet a sudden reaction has set in, produced by political necessity, which is very likely to modify for the time being the wishes and purposes of the President toward Mr. Bristow and others. It is certain that within the past ten days Grant threatened to remove Bluford Wilson, who had faithfully pursued the whiskey investigations, as a means of forcing Bristow's resignation. If that scheme failed, then he intended to move directly on the Secretary himself.

The disclosure of these designs produced a profound impression in New England, where elections are pending. Letters and telegrams poured into Washington, imploring Senators and Represenatives from that region to arrest these removals, at least 'until after election day.' That pressure has been successful and the orders are suspended. More than that, Grant will probably go further and refuse to take Babcock back, on the ground that he is convinced from the excluded telegrams between him and Luckey, while McDonal l's trial was going on, and the secret correspondence between Babcock and McDonald after the indictment of the latter, under cover of Major Grimes, that though acquitted, his secretary betrayed his trust and is unworthy of confidence.

The meaning of the verdict is that the prosecution of the Whiskey Ring will stop with Babcock. All vigor has been stamped out of further proceedings against public characters. Honest agents of the Treasury understand this perfectly and District Attorneys who see how Ayer was crippled, betrayed, and outraged, know that they must keep hands off.—Grant regards Bristow with dislike, and means to get him out of the Cabinet. He dare not dismiss him, but expects by wounding his pride and trenching upon his functions, to extort a resignation.

Such a condition of things cannot endure long. The crisis is noly postponed. Grant and Bristow have no sympathies in common, and represent conflicting policies. The President desires to protect Rings and thieves in high places, as he has heretofore protected Boss Shepherd and others like him. Bristow seeks to overthrow this system and to punish rogues. Behind Grant are the Republican organization and the Republican leaders in Congress. Behind Bristow are the advocates of reform and the great body of the people. The struggle for ascendancy is between these two opposing forces, and it must go on.—*N. Y. Sun.*

MEANING OF THE VERDICT.

While the jury in Babcock's case rendered a Scotch verdict of not proven, there was probably no man on it who was not morally convinced of his guilt. He goes out to the world technically acquitted, but with a brand which even time cannot remove. The charge of Judge Dillon, who is a strong Republican. It could not be better described than in the words of a telegram from Mr. Storrs to the President "Long, strong, and favorable charge from Judge."

A conspiracy like that of the Whiskey Ring is one of the most difficult crimes to establish without the testimony of confederates, which is always exposed to suspicion, no matter how truthful it may be. Circumstantial evidence has necessarily to be relied upon. Judge Dillon charged that the proof must be "clear, positive, and abiding," and instructed the jury to give Babcock the benefit of every reasonable doubt, without requiring him to remove whatever doubt the testimony had caused in their minds.

Under these rulings, and with the confusion artfully created by the defence, it is perhaps not surprising that a jury of plain farmers, unaccustomed to subtile distinctions, should have been overawed and led into an acquittal. A higher tribunal than that jury has rendered its verdict also, and Babcock is pronounced guilty by public opinion.

From the manner in which the St. Louis verdict was received in Washington it might be supposed the President, the Administration, and the Republican party were on trial. They all seemed to breathe freer when the result was announced. Indeed there never was a trial in this country before in which the whole power and machinery of the government were both openly and secretly employed to defeat a prosecution conducted in its own name, and ostensibly in behalf of the public interest, as in the case which has just closed so ruinously for the President's confidential friend and illegal secretary.

The President publicly threw himself into the breach, proclaimed the innocence of Babcock while the trial was going on, accepted his false interpretation of the criminating telegrams, and in a deposition which will yet return to plague the inventor, did not scruple to make statements which are flatly contradicted by the official records. Word went out from the White House, that Babcock must be saved at any cost, because to convict him would be to condemn the Administration and to destroy the party.

Mr. Pierrepont's letter to the District Attorneys, to reject State's evidence, was dictated by the President in order to exclude the testimony of McKee and Maguire against Babcock, and to stop investigations and indictments that would strike down some of the foremost Republican leaders in the Northwest. Every influence, political, social, and professional, was exerted in the same direction.—Emissaries were sent under official pretexts to spy out the secrets of the prosecution, to suborn witnesses, and to aid the defence. Testimony was fabricated at Washington, but not used at St. Louis, because it would have contradicted McGill, who sought to overcome Everest's testimony, in regard to the $500 bill which Joyce sent to Babcock. Boss Shepherd, Kilbourn, and other chiefs of the Washington Ring went to St. Louis, well provided to look after Babcock's interests, with whose fate their own was linked.

Besides the important cipher and telegrams excluded by Judge Dillon, which on their face proved Babcock to be a cor-

A TWO MILLION SWINDLE.

THE GOVERNMENT MADE TO PAY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS FOR A WORTHLESS PATENT.

Special Dispatch to the Gazette.

WASHINGTON, February 27.—One week ago yesterday George B. McCartee, superintendent of the bureau of engraving and printiug, tendered his resignation, which was accepted on the same day with regrets by Secretary Bristow. No reason was assigned except ill health. It appears, however, that the secretary had told Mr. McCartee that scientific commission, which was appointed last summer to examine the patent sizing of the currency, which, it was claimed, strengthened the fibre which made the currency waterproof, had reported that it was not only of no practical benefit; but positively an injury to the currency. As this process has cost the government probably over two millions of dollars, it was hardly to be expected that Mr. McCartee's error of judgement could be defended, and resignation was the easiest way to avoid the searching investigation which the Committee on Expenditures of the Treasury Department will begin on Tuesday. The commission was composed of eminent scientists, as follows: Julius E. Hilgard, of the Coast Survey, and member of the National Association of Science; President Henry Morton, of the Stevens Polytechnic School, Hoboken; Charles T. Chandler, president of the New York Board of Health, and Wm. Sellers an eminent engineer of Philadelphia. Under the instruction of the Secretary of the Treasury, they began at the Stevens Institute at Hoboken a series of the most careful experiments, which were continued during the summer and subsequently. They were renewed at Glen Mills, Philadelphia, where the paper is manufactured. Samples of currency in every condition, from the notes freshly issued to those which had been nearly worn out, were experimented upon, and the result of the labors will show that the government has been imposed upon by one of the most stupendous swindles of the age. The report will show that the sizing, instead of strengthening the fibre, after the note has gone into circulation positively weakened it and of course made it wear out faster. This will be demonstrated to the Secretary, and also that the paper as it comes from the mill actually stood better water-proof tests than the sized paper. These are the facts for the use of a patent which it was claimed was fraudulently obtained and for which there was no ground for issue. As the report will show, the government has annually for years paid an enormous sum as a royalty and an exorbitant price for the cheapest materials claimed to be used in the preparation of the sizing. Add to this the number of employes who have, according to the report, been uselessly engaged in wetting the paper in the sizing tubs, and the number required to handle it, the drying apparatus, fuel consumed, and a dozen other expenses, and the public will conclude that the day of investigation did not come soon enough. Mr. Ely's committee has been furnished with a series of questions carefully prepared by an expert, which will be submitted to the Superintendent of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Such is it information in the possession of the committee that they cannot be evaded. The investigation into this branch of the treasury will probably implicate a number of prominent persons in very questionable transactions.

The first practical result of the report of the commission will be the order of the secretary discontinuing the sizing process and this will necessitate the permanent discharge of the employes who have hitherto been employed in sizing the currency. This again will require the revision of the estimates for carrying on the bureau of engraving and printing for the next fiscal year and a change in the estimate for the deficiency bill now before the appropriation committee.

"DEMOCRATIC PROSPECTS."

The American, which has so enfeebled its intellect by incessant scolding that when it ceases to scold it becomes hopelessly dull, yesterday published a half column of editorial wash entitled "Democratic Prospects." This leader, if it meant anything, meant that the Republican party is a hard-money party and the Democratic party is for soft money. Now this is sheer idiocy and twaddle. The principal republican convention held so far is the one in Indiana, and that has come out squarely in favor of the rag baby.—Logan, the strongest Republican in Illinois, is for the rag baby. Kelley and Cameron, of Pennsylvania, are for the rag baby, and these are the "thinkers." Alison; Boreman, Carpenter, Clayton, Conover, Dorsey, Ferry (now president pro tem.) Harvey, Hitchcock, Inglos, Lewis, Mitchell, Oglesby, Patterson, Pratt, Pease, Ramsay, Robertson, Spencer, Sprague, West, Windom and Wright are Republicans who, in the Senate alone in April 1874, voted to pass the inflation bill over the President's veto. All these are republican inflationists thinly disguised.

The whole of the Republican party Northwest is rotten to the marrow with inflation and repudiation; the whole Republican party East is tainted with protection, and the whole Republican party South with inflation and repudiation. On the other hand, the Democracy of New England is sound as a gold coin on the subject of hard money, and tariff for revenue only. Connecticut has spoken out clarely and decidedly in favor of hard money, and for practical legislation to secure resumption. Nobody contends that the Republican party is all for soft money, or that the Democratic party is all for hard money; but this is nearer true than the reverse. Both parties are largely infected with the greenback delusion; but the difference is that Kelley, Logan, Cameron, and Morton, and all the rest of the influential Republicans, are either avowed or suspected inflationists; while Tilden, Thurman, Bayard, and Hendricks, the democratic leaders, are firm for hard money.

The American thinks, or pretends to thinks, that the choice of St. Louis for the Democratic convention is a victory of rag money, but we can give it a better reason for the choice of that city. The technical acquittal of Babcock is, by the admission of the American, a moral conviction. To use its own words, "He is legally innocent and morally criminal." Grant's character was so involved in the fate of Babcock that even the prosecuting attorney was obliged to argue to the jury that the President was not on trial. But he was on trial nevertheless, he and his administration; and all his acts before and since the trial go to show that he was very much mixed up with the whiskey ring. To what extent he was mixed up will probably never be fully known, although an investigating committee are trying to find out.

This is the place, St. Louis, that has been selected for the democratic seat of convention, the scene of the administration ring robberies and the scene of the administration defense of robbers, of the place where thieves were rescued from justice by Grant and his people, and received back into the White House. It strikes us, too, that this is rather a good place to hold it.—*Balto. Gazette.*

SEAL SKINS.

When the seals have reached the killing ground they are allowed a certain time to rest and cool, after about one hundred are driven together into an inclosure and the fittest are selected for slaughter. The others are allowed to go down to the nearest waters, whence they at once make their way back to the sea. The instrument of destruction is a long club of hard wood, with which the animals are struck a violent blow on the heard. One is usually sufficient. A long, sharp knife is then thrust into the vitals, and the carcass laid aside; and so on until about one thousand have been slain, when the work of skinning commences. When taken off the skins are salted and sent home in that condition. On arriving here they are properly cured, and then comes the preparation needed for their conversion into what is popularly called "sealskin." It is difficult to conceive how that beautiful article of dress can ever be manufactured out of the very unattractive object the skin presents at this juncture. It is hard and unyielding as a board, and the stiff, course hairs cover the fur so completely that its very existence might be unsuspected. In the trade a full-aged male is called a "wig," a female, "clap-match;" males not quite so old, "bulls;" the half-grown of both sexes, "yearlings;" the young of nearly a year old, "gray" or "silvered pups;" before their coats are changed to this shade, "black pups."—The problem to be solved is how to separate the under fur. For many years each individual hair was plucked out severally at of course a vast expenditure of time and money, until a lucky accident revealed to the dressers the fact that the roots of the hair were more deeply seated than those of the fur. Now, therefore, after preliminary preparation, the skins are laid, hair downward upon a wooden block with a carved surface, and pared down with a knife until the roots of the hairs have been cut through, and the skin is very little thicker than a kid glove. All the coarser hair can then be brushed off with the hand, leaving the fur, which is then seen to be arranged in small curls, of a light brown color, varying slightly in shade in the different parts. In consequence nearly all "sealskins" is dyed before it is sold, and in process of dying the curls untwist themselves, and the fur becames smooth and ready for use. The profits made in dealing in furs must be worth having. The value of each skin that leaves the Prybiloy Island, now our main source of furs, is trifling. The government of the United States imposes, it is true, a revenue tax of $2 a skin, to which must be added the cost of the maintenance of an establishment in so remote a spot, but even after all allowances have been made for this and other expenses in Europe, the price demanded for a jacket must still be regarded as extravagant.—*Contemporary Review.*

WHAT MUST BE DONE TO SAVE THE COUNTRY.

Any one who will go among the people—the people, as contradistinguished from the politicians—will soon discover that the masses now fully understand the pitiable condition to which the country has been brought by Republican rule. Everywhere they are saying to themselves that in "the good old times," not very long ago, when the Democratic party ruled, our country was united and prosperous. Her institutions, as perfect, perhaps, as anything human could be, were administered according to the spirit and intention of their founders. A proper balance among all the departments of the government was strictly maintained. The executive did not think itself entitled to arbitrary powers, and never attempted to assume them. The judiciary preserved on all occasions its independence and dignity. Congress in its enactments kept within the limits prescribed by the Constitution and by a decent self-respect. Whatever slight defects, incident to human frailty, might have crept into the conduct of public affairs, there were no such gigantic villains as curse the nation now-a-days. The treasury was solvent, the credit of the government was good, and the expenses necessary to run the machine were comparatively light. No little bell tinkled the knell of freedom, and gave the signal to consign innocent citizens to loathsome dungeons in distant bastiles. There were no judges knocked down on the bench, no newspapers suppressed for printing the truth, no freemen banished for daring to exercise the rights which came down to them from Bunker Hill and Yorktown. Liberty was understood by all, and the enjoyment of it was guaranteed to all.

The people were prosperous and happy, because they were peaceful and free, and their condition was justly the admiration and envy of the whole civilized world. Across the blue waters of the Atlantic—the homes made desolate by the despot's touch—eyes grew bright and hearts beat high whenever the name of America was mentioned, because here there was a safe asylum whenever the hand of tyranny became too heavy to bear, and here was a peaceful shelter from the rude storms that blew around the exile in the old world, abandoned for the new.

But with the advent of the Republican party and its accession to power all was changed. Its leaders found peace and union; they brought with them civil war and broken constitutions and dissevered States. In place of freedom and prosperity, they brought despotism and misery. Their reckless policy loaded the nation with a tremendous debt, until it staggers on the verge of bankruptcy. They have done, and are still doing, all that "dark political gamesters" can do to accomplish the ruin of the country. With them in power there is no prospect save continued misery, and no hope for a restoration of the country to its former glory. The whole country is becoming impoverished and exhausted, and proofs multiply daily that this patient, long-suffering people are at length beginning to appreciate the fact that if we would save the nation we must go back to the Democratic party. The masses of the people know this, and hence our confidence in the future. All that is needed is prudence, discretion, and the selection of proper men as our standard-bearers in the coming contest. The country is to be saved, if at all, only at the ballot-box, and the first thing, therefore, to do is to get rid of Grant. The people, fortunately, now understand this man as fully as they do the sad condition of the country. His sphinx-like silence and his studied craft can no longer conceal his guilt. Before the world to-day his true character stands detected and exposed, and if his party is mad enough to renominate him at Cincinnati for a third term, such a defeat will overtake him at the polls as never before met a political chieftain in this or any other country.—*Balto. Gazette.*

☞ It is officially announced that Don Carlos has abandoned the struggle for the Spanish throne and sought refuge in France.

Over fifty houses were demolished at Princeton, Indiana, Sunday night, by a tornado that lasted only one minute.

THE EXPORTATION OF BEEF TO ENGLAND.

SATISFACTORY RESULTS OF THE FIRST CONSIGNMENT.

The London Daily Standard of January 25, says:

"An invention has now been tested to an extent which leaves no doubt that fresh meat can be, as it has been, imported from Canada and the United States, and be sold and eaten here without the consumer knowing he has been enjoying a cut from prime "Scot." Refrigeration, though the meat is not actually frozen, best describes the process, which has the merit of extreme simplicity and of leaving the meat absolutely unaltered both in flavor and appearance. The cattle intended for shipment are killed a day or two before the vessel starts, great care being taken to extract all the blood. After the carcass is cut up the quarters are sewn up in canvas and conveyed to a compartment in the hold of the only line of vessels (Guion's steamers) as yet fitted up for the purpose. Here the quarters of meat are slung so as to swing clear and allow of a free passage of air all around them. Tanks around the compartment are filled with ice sufficient to keep the temperature of the air down to 37 degrees during the passage, and a constant motion and circulation is maintained by the action of a large fan worked by steam. The effect of keeping meat in this dry, cold atmosphere for ten or twelve days is so to harden and solidify the surface that at the end of the passage it is more marketable in appearance than when first killed. Some forty tons sent as a first experiment were forwarded by special train direct from Liverpool to the Central meat market at Smithfield, and found a ready sale at top prices. As matter of experiment sheep and pigs have been sent in a similar way, with a result eminently satisfactory to those who are looking forward to the development of a large trade. All the meat has reached market in splendid condition, cool, dry, firm and free from the slightest taint, and it has been hard to convince experienced butchers and salesmen who saw it for the first time what they were inspecting. The cattle which have so far been employed to test the experiment whether American beef suits English palates are bred in the Western State of Iowa, the carcasses averaging 100 stone. Of the commercial value of the trade the consignors ought to be the best judges, and they express themselves perfectly satisfied with the result so far."

CUTTING HARD STEEL WITH SOFT IRON.

From the Independent.

Mr. Jacob Reese of Pittsburgh had been endeavoring to construct a machine to cut hardened cold steel. He accomplished it at length by means of a saw of soft wrought iron—merely a circular disc—rotating at high velocity. With low speed this would not cut at all, but when running at about 25,000 feet per minute the disc cut through steel rapidly, giving out an immense cascade of sparks in the operation. It was found on examining the debris beneath the disc that the particles of steel were not simply rubbed off. They were welded together in a pyramid like a stalagmite or the snow icicles formed on the top of Mount Washington. Prof. Hedrick ascertained that real fusion had taken place among the particles of steel. The disc is very little heated, but the steel is actually melted and drops down. Yet the bar on each side of the cut is not heated enough to draw the temper or oxidize the metal. Solid bars of steel of 2 inches or 3 inches in diameter are thus cut through in as many minutes. The soft metal disc is about 42 inches in diameter. The naked hand may be passed through the jet or stream of flying sparks during the operation without being burned, since the particles of melted metal are in the condition known as the spheroidal state.

A FEW MORE REMARKS FROM MISS SUSAN B. ANTHONY.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA, Feb'y. 27.—Susan B. Anthony, since her arrival in this city, though refusing to be interviewed on the subject, has talked freely with her friends concerning the Bowen-Beecher-Tilton complication, and makes no secret of her belief in Beecher's guilt Though professing no admiration for either of the others named, she nevertheless asserts that if any have grievances they are the ones. The advisory council she regards as a whitewashing move, and thinks the ultimate result of the whole affair will be Beecher's death, though he will probably never confess his guilt, having determined otherwise when his troubles first began. Mrs. Tilton first confessed her guilt to Mrs. Stanton, subsequently to Miss Anthony herself, and of the truth of her confessions at the time Miss Anthony has no doubt. It is the latter's desire to avoid all publicity in connection with the scandal.

THE MAN WHO HOISTS THE FLAG.—Mr. L. H. Fitzhugh, doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, writes as follows to the Louisville Courier-Journal:

"I noticed in the Courier-Journal of February 16, an article taken from the Indianapolis Journal in regard to the man employed in my department who hoists the flag over the House of Representatives at the convening of the House each day. In order to satisfy the curious and stop the lies upon the subject, I will give you the facts: This position is filled by John T. Chaney, who was a Union soldier, and who has been employed for the same purpose for a number of years, and was reappointed by me to fill this particular position. He willingly does his duty and does it well. This explanation will, I hope, be sufficiently satisfactory."

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

From the Sun, of Wednesday.

Receipts—2,500 bushels Wheat, 12,500 do. Southern Corn, 148,009 do. Western do., 200 do. Oats, and 600 do. Rye.

WHEAT.—Southern continues in light supply, and the market is dull, with sales of some 1,500 bushels Maryland and 1 35a$1 40 for white and 1 27a$1 55 for red, latter for amber. There was more inquiry for Pennsylvania, the sales being 400 bushels at $1 37; 2,000 at $1 37½, and 700 on private terms—all on track, and 5,000 in elevator at $1 40, latter for export. Stock in elevator 2,677 bushels.

CORN.—The demand for Southern is good, and the market is firm, though not advancing. Yesterday after 'Change 10,000 bushels yellow sold at a private price, and to-day the transactions include 3,000 bushels damp white at 52a53 cents 2,000 good at 60 cents, 5,000 prime at 62 cents; 500 fair yellow at 57 cents, and 2,000 prime at 53a53½ cents. There was a good business in Western, though prices were a fraction easier. The sales embrace 40,000 do. in Gardner's elevator at 60¼ cents; 9,000 steamer at 55 cents; 400 do. at 54½ cents; 400 No. 2 white at 60 cents 30,000 mixed, last half March, on private terms; 12,000 do. at 60¼ cents; 70,000 April at 61 cents, and 5,000 do. at 60½ cent. At the close the outside figures were asked, but buyers were not willing to pay with ¼ or ½ cent.

Marriages.

GREET—WARUM.—On the 21st February, 1876, by Rev. J. R. Beck, at his residence near Lynch's, JAMES G. GREET and Miss NELLIE WARUM—both of this county.

Deaths.

COMEGYS.—At the residence of his son, N. W. Comegys, near Chesterville, on Friday morning, February 18th, JOHN M. COMEGYS, in the 77th year of his age.

The deceased was one of the most worthy and exemplary citizens of our county, and was held in the highest esteem by all who knew him.

HODGES.—In Kent county, on Monday, 21st Feb., WILLIAM HODGES—aged 65 years.

New Advertisements.

VENDUE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Kent county, the subscriber will sell, at Public Sale, the personal property of Thomas H. Stephens, dec'd., at Worton Point, on

WEDNESDAY, the 15th of MARCH,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., as follows:

One Yearling COLT, one CALF,

THIRTEEN SHOATS,

ONE BROOD SOW,

ONE CHESTER WHITE BOAR,

1 HORSE CART AND HARNESS;

HALF INTEREST in WHEAT RAKE

120 bushels of Wheat seeded,

3000 pounds Corn Blades,

HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, and numerous other articles.

TERMS.—Sums of Ten Dollars and under, cash: all above that amount a credit of six months, on note with approved security.

WM. W. STEPHENS,
March 3, 1876—tds *Administrator.*

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

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

F. A. CLIFT,

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 29th day of September 1876; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 29th day of March, 1876.

ROBERT S. GRIFFITH,
March 3, 1875 *Executor.*

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

STEPHEN COX,

late of Philadelphia, Pa., 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 29th day of September 1876; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 29th day of February, 1876.

HARRISON W. VICKERS,
March 3, 1876 *Administrator.*

Awarded the Highest Medal at Vienna.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,

591 Broadway,

NEW YORK.

(Opp. Metropolitan Hotel.)

MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS and Dealers in

CHROMOS AND FRAMES,

Stereoscopes and Views,

ALBUMS,

Graphoscopes, and Suitable Views.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.

We are Headquarters for everything in the way of

Stereopticons and Magic Lanterns.

Being Manufacturers of the

MICRO-SCIENTIFIC LANTERN,
STEREO-PANOPTICON,
UNIVERSITY STEREOPTICON,
ADVERTISER'S STEREOPTICON,
ARTOPTICON,
SCHOOL LANTERN, FAMILY LANTERN,
PEOPLE'S LANTERN.

Each style being the best of its class in the market.

Catalogues of Lanterns and Slides with directions for using sent on application.

Any enterprising man can make money with a Magic Lantern.

☞ Cut out this advertisement for reference. [Feb 26, 1876

VENDUE.

SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

BY virtue of the power and authority contained in a Mortgage Bill of Sale from Thomas H. Stephens to Thomas W. Eliason, dated the 17th day of January, in the year 1874, duly executed and recorded in Liber J. K. H., No. 2, folio 372, one of the Chattel Record books for Kent county, the undersigned will sell at public sale, on the farm where the said Thomas H. Stephens resided at the time of his death, in Worton, Kent county, on

WEDNESDAY,

The Fifteenth day of March next,

the following property embraced in the said Bill of Sale, viz:

4 HORSES,

1 MARE,

FOUR COWS.

ONE HEIFER,

One Carriage and Harness,

ONE CARRIAGE POLE,

1 *GRAIN FAN,*

One-half interest in a WHEAT DRILL,

1 *PENNOCK CORN SHELLER,*

1 *CHAMPION WHEAT REAPER,*

2 *PEACH WAGONS,*

1 *FARM WAGON,* 1 *DEARBORN,*

Wagon Harness, Ploughs, Cultivators, Harrows, Plough Gears, Shovels, Hoes, Forks, and other

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

The sale to begin at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

THE TERMS will be a credit of six months on note of the purchaser, with security approved by the undersigned, bearing interest from the day of sale, for sums over twenty dollars, and cash on the day of sale for all sums of $20 or less.

It is hoped that there will be a full attendance.

THOMAS W. ELIASON,
Feb. 26, 1876. *Mortgagee.*

☞ It is desirable that the above property be sold for its full value, and I hope there will be a full attendance.

W. W. STEPHENS.
Feb. 26, 1876.

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

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 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.*

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

Oct. 10 J K. ALDRIDGE

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