The Transcript,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Friday Morning, March 10, 1876.

Only One Dollar a Year, in advance.

Every Government will be just as rascally as the governed will let it be.—*De Tocqueville.*

The recent exposure of corruption in the high places of our General Government demonstrates that the above declaration of the celebrated Frenchman is not without foundation. Public functionaries may become corrupt, plunder and steal, but their continuence in office depends entirely upon the consent of the governed. General Grant was elected to the Presidency as an expurent of war principles, being himself a true type of the men who drifted to the surface during the war.—The first few years of Grant's administration soon opened the eyes of such Republican leaders as Sumner, Schurz and the rest who refused to support him for a second term. Calling around him men of the same stamina as himself, the leading object of the administration seems to have been the personal enrichment of the heads of the government and their continuence in power. The administration of President Grant has been so personal in its character that it early obtained for itself the title of "Grantism." The enormous presents made to and eagerly received by the President has been one of the distinguishing features of the administration, and the performances of Secretary Belknap and Babcock and others, is the legitimate out-growth of the Presidential example. The second election of President Grant not only emboldened those around him to pursue their illegal practices, but the President himself to aspire to that which no ruler has ever before dreamed of in this country—a third term. The failure to defeat Grant for the second term led to the defeat of the Republican party in the lower branch of the general government, and opened the way to the disclosures which are now being made.—Investigation into the corruption of party leaders is never so satisfactorily made by the members of the same party, and corruption once fairly established necessitates a change not only in party leaders but in party control. The white washing investigations of the Republican House of Representatives of last session is too well remembered. Matters are now reduced to this simple condition: Illegal practices exist and have existed among the heads of the Federal government. This has been clearly proved. The Republican party has failed to suppress it. It grows; and unless the administration of affairs is entrusted to other party management it will continue—As *De Tocqueville* says—the government will be rascally if the people will let it.

NOTHING BUT GRANTISM.

There is nothing to astound the country in the corruption of Belknap but the reckless manner in which he exposed himself to detection. During the last three years The Sun has repeatedly and in various forms charged him with the crimes that are now proven and confessed. Those charges were specific, positive and damning Under any honest Administration they would at once have been sternly investigated, and their truth, when proved, would have driven him into exile under criminal prosecution. Not so, however, under the rule of Grantism. Neither the President nor the party in Congress would take any notice of the gravest charges affecting the honor and the honesty of the Secretary of War. The third-term organs denounced them as calumnies, after the example of the Credit Mobilier statesmen; and now when The Sun is again vindicated to the last letter, it is not the crime which this rotten and rascally Administration deplores, but its discovery.

Belknap was a professor of Grantism, the natural outgrowth of a venal, jobbing and profligate system, which, beginning with the President, extends all over the country, and includes every branch of public service. He felt sure of protection from knowing the secrets of those around him. He knew a Republican Congress would only investigate to whitewash, if it could ever be forced to go through that partisan formality. Hence, he grew arrogant, careless, and by long immunity and success defiant until the Democratic House of Representatives exploded the mine which has blown the Republican party to fragments. The pretence that this revelation was a surprise to Grant or the Republican leaders, is a weak invention to palliate their complicity. The facts were all familiar long ago, with many more shocking still, which will now inevitably come to light.

It was impossible to conceal a corruption which blazed in diamonds, display, and decoration. Belknap went to Washington poor, glad to receive a salary the half of which he had never been able to earn. His wife had no fortune or income except her beauty and her wits. She soon began to figure in the shoddy society of the capital of which the Belknaps were soon among the most conspicuous ornaments, the most profuse in parade, and the most envied of that vulgar, venal and shameless set. The money by which this extravagance was supported was procured through the sale of patronage in the gift of the Secretary of War, by blackmailing contracts, and by other scandalous means. All Washington knew it, and none better than the inmates of the White House. Republican Senators and Representatives could not have been ignorant when they ate Belknap's luxurious dinners and drank his costly wines, or thronged his wife's splurging balls, how they were paid for, since it was an open secret.

Grant's part in striving to save Belknap after hearing his confession of guilt, is one of the darkest spots in this disgusting drama. Supposing that confession to have been less than the whole truth, still Belknap did admit his crime of receiving the money, and in the face of that admission the President accepted his resignation! At half past nine o'clock on Thursday morning Belknap confessed himself a rogue, a thief, and a purchased scoundrel, and within an hour Grant, instead of holding him to his responsibility, allowed him to resign with "great regret," in order to thwart his impeachment! That was his method of illustrating the rule to "let no guilty man escape," as he had previously done in Babcock's case by other expedients.

There is now, of course, a show of pretended zeal at Washington to prosecute Belknap, in the hope of breaking the political effect of this exposure. But that trick will not succeed with those who have watched the courts, the District Attorneys, the marshals, and the juries at the capital; who remember the safe burglary conspiracy, the recent trial of Green, and other examples of the shameless prostitution of justice to partisan objects. Belknap has nothing to fear from the dependants of Grant, who huckster criminal law under shadow of the White House. The only real purpose is to frighten witnesses who might reveal other villanies, and to save other peculators from punishment.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Prof. Newell of the State Normal Schools, delivered a lecture in the Maryland Institute in Baltimore, on the 21st ult., from which we make the following extract:

The lecturer then alluded to some recent remarks of General Sherman to the effect that public school buildings were too costly and teachers' salaries too high. He said that had General Sherman in his march to the sea, passed through Maryland, he would not have found a school building outside of Baltimore fit to stable his horse in. Some improvements had been made since, but not a single structure erected in the State had been too costly. Several fine school buildings had been erected in the city, but the total value of all the school houses in the twenty-three counties of the State was not equal to the cost of the Maryland Asylum for the Insane. The Legislature had appropriated $250,000 for a House of Correction. The Almshouse in Frederick county had cost more than all the school houses in the county. Of course it was purely a matter of taste. Some prefer to spend money for almshouses, lunatic asylums, houses of correction, &c., to expending it on educational institutions, which would serve by their influence on the community to do away with in a great measure the necessity for the first-named institutions. The cost of a fifteen inch gun used to blow men's bodies to pieces with gunpowder was $5,000, and outside the city of Baltimore there were not a half dozen school houses in the State that each cost that sum. The cost of firing a twenty-eight inch gun once was $100, more than a quarter's salary for a county teacher. So much for General Sherman. Prof. Newell expressed an earnest wish for the arrival of that milleunium when the instilling of knowledge into the young would rank on a level with the profession of blowing of men's bodies to pieces with gunpowder.

Continuing, the lecturer said that the whole system of nature was ceaseless activity, and the constant improvement of every bodily power. The system of the school-room, however, was one of repression. The first and great commandment there was "keep quiet, be still." Luckily nature was often too strong for the schoolmasters, and revolutions ensued.—everything that tended to blunt the emotional sensibilities of the boy or girl tended also to harden the man or woman.—The two uppermost feelings in the young were love and fear. The first was too frequently ignored in the school-room, and the later unduly excited. Such treatment roused the worst passions—envy, hatred and revenge, and from the seed thus sown was reaped a fearful harvest in latter years. The kindergarten system was referred to and awarded the highest praise for developing the restless activity of the child, and directing it to the highest purposes.

Ventilation was next referred to, the lecturer alleging that teachers were not always successful in giving practical effect to what they did know. In spite of their scientific knowledge they breathed and compelled others to breathe a poisoned atmosphere. There was not a school-room in the State capable of furnishing a sufficient quantity of pure air. He was informed that the most expensive school in the State, the Baltimore City College, could not furnish pure air to its four hundred occupants by any means except through the windows. The latter mode was a delusion and a snare, and produced in winter catarrh, colds, consumpton, and other disease equally as fatal to health as those sought to be obviated. With one or two exceptions the school rooms in the State were not only unventilated, but incapable of being ventilated. The teachers were fully aware of what they and their pupils suffered, but had up to this time made no complaint or accurate statement of facts, which might have had some influence on the authorities. It was true that the direct responsibility rested upon the authorities, but it was also equally true that if the teachers had brought their scientific knowledge properly to bear their would have been some improvement.

In conclusion, the lecturer said that the public were also responsible for any drawbacks in the school system. He urged all to look to their schools if they would transmit to their children the privileges they had inherted from their fathers.

☞ The Third-term question is now settled; but it is not yet settled whether Grant will leave office in the natural way or by impeachment.

LENTEN PASTORAL OF THE BISHOP OF EASTON.

The following suggestions are affectionately commended to the Faithful of the Diocese of Easton who have it in their hearts to secure the blessings of the Lenten Season:

1. Let each Friday be improved by a specific Self-examination. If no suitable manual is at hand, one may follow the order of the Ten Commandments and of the Beatitudes (St. Matt. v: 3–13,) noting on a bit of paper the Sin that most easily besets him, or the grace in which he is most deficient.

2. Let the *hour of noon* each day be appropriated to a special supplication. If necessarily in company, at least the heart may send up a brief petition; if privacy may be had, something more. Appended to this Pastoral are special prayers, which there is reson to believe sundry persons will say at this hour.

3. Let the Holy Communion be sought frequently—every Lord's Day, if possible and with a definate resolve of amendment in the particular suggested by self-examination.

4. Use a book of devotion, a page or two each day. "Aids to those who pray in private, by Rev. Mr. Sprigg," has been found profitable by some among us. So also, *Sacra Privata*, Andrewes' Devotions, Saint's Rest and Goulburn's practical books.

5. Let those who can, abstain from food on Good Friday until sundown, and then eat a frugal meal. On all days (except Sundays) let delicacies alone; and on Wednesdays and Fridays "eat no pleasant bread," *i. e.* eat what is wholesome but not specially grateful to the taste. Feeble persons must not try to fast. Let them deny themselves, of customary and innocent gratifications in reading, amusement, and social companionship.

6. Let alms be given deliberately, and with the prayer that God will help you to *do good* as well as *be good*.

7. Seek an opportunity of religious conversation with him who is over you in the Lord. Give him an opportunity to dissipate a doubt, to explain a hard text, to advise about some religious duty, as you may feel your need. I declare here my deepest conviction that there is too much strangeness between clergy and people, and that we of the clergy owe it to the souls for whom we watch to encourage such reasonable, manly, yet modest and delicate confidence as in no wise derogates from the self-respect of any.

8. Let each one resolve so to arrange his matters as to attend Prayers in the Church a certain number of times each week.

9. Let each one adopt some other one as the object of special solicitude and intercession—speaking to him a simple and modest word of Christian sympathy, persuading him to come to church on a week day, showing him how to use the Prayer Book, or seeking his good in some other way.

10. Let us all, Bishop, Priests, Deacons, Laymen, and laywomen, agree during the present Lent to ponder well the word of the Lord Jesus, how He said, "To the poor the Gospel is preached."

In these ways or other like as may be suited to our several conditions, and opportunities, let us unite to wait upon the Lord our God.

I remain
Your Bishop and Servant in the Lord,
Henry C. Lay.

Diocese of Easton, Saxagesima, 1876.

NOON-DAY PRAYERS.

1. FOR GRACE TO USE LENT ARIGHT.

O Lord, who through ages past hast trained Thy Church as at this season, in finding out and striving against the secret or the open sins which may be displeasing in Thy sight, by the help of Thy Holy Spirit, lay open to me my heart and life, that I may, in humble peuitence, lay them by the foot of the Cross of Christ for clensing through His most precious blood. *Amen.*

2. FOR THE RETURN OF UNITY TO CHRISTENDOM.

O Lord Jesus! who didst pray the Father that Thy people might be one in Thee: Give us grace seriously to lay to heart the guilt and dangers we are in by reason of our unhappy divisions, and restore to Thy Church that Unity which is agreeable to Thy holy will. *Amen.*

3. FOR THE CHURCH.

Most Merciful God: Thou lover of mankind! Look graciously upon the creatures of Thy hand, and upon the souls for whom Thy Son hath died: Open and enlighten the eyes of all that are in darkness, and guide their feet in the way of peace, that they may live and not die.

O Lord, bless thy holy Church in all parts of the world where Thou has planted it, and fill it with truth and righteousness. Be graciously pleased shortly to accomplish the number of Thine elect, and to hasten Thy Kingdom, through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

4. FOR THE DIOCESE.

Mercifully behold, O Lord our God, the Church in all this land, and in particular accept our supplications for the Bishop and the other clergy, and for the people of the Diocese in which Thy Providence hath placed us. Grant that we may lift up unto thee holy hands, and that our feet may be occupied in the errands of Thy mercy. Let no poor man lack the knowledge of Thy grace, but choose Thou the poor of this world, rich in faith; and grant unto us all, that while we have opportunity we may do good unto all men especially unto such as are of the household of the Faith. Unite if it please Thee, all the members of this Diocese in holy love, and keep far from us all bitterness and wrath. Enable us by Thy grace for the work that Thou hast given us to do, and let not our candlestick be removed out of its place: through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

☞ Bad for the busy B's.—Babcock, Belknap, Blaine, Beecher, Bowen, and—who next?

☞ It is said that figures won't lie: but the figures of some w[illegible] very deceptive, to say the le[illegible]

THE DISGRACE OF BELKNAP.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

The leading daily papers indulge in extended editorial comment on the exposure and impeachment of Secretary of War Belknap, the spirit of which is indicated by the annexed extracts:

The New York Tribune says:

"The news of Belknap's fall was not such a shock as such a discovery would have brought five or six years ago. For—let us confess it with shame—President Grant has dropped us by easy stages to these depths of shame. He has parenthesized in history eight years which will be marked hereafter as the era of personal government and the period of greed; eight years of such official corruption and dishonesty, such selfishness and shamelessness, such low aims and base purposes, such grasping avarice and eager overreaching, such speculating in official information, such bribery and such barter and sale of offices, and such degradation of all things which the nation has held to be high and holy and worthy an honest pride, that to-day the country hangs its head and holds its nose and waits for this administration to pass."

The New York Times says:

"It would be absurd to regard the guilty trafficking of Secretary Belknap as a mere misfortune for the administration, or a ground of reproach against the Republican party. It assumes the character of a national disgrace, and as such touches the American people without distinction of politics. The good name of our government has been smirched in a place where it has heretofore kept its honor clear. Apart from the direct guilt of his offense against morality and public virtue, Gen. Belknap must bear the additional odium of being the first to break down public confidence in the personal integrity of the President's official advisers. The Secretary of War has not been unjustly attacked; it may, then, be possible, people will say, that the accusations against some of his associates are not baseless libels after all."

THE COMING TIDAL WAVE.

Our signal service sometimes gives us warning days in advance of a coming gale or wave of cold. Afar off on the Pacific coast sometimes the changes of the barometer and thermometer announce an aereal wave, and the news is telegraphed to Washington. Swiftly the wave moves and sweeps across the continent. If it be a wind storm the signals are hung out and prudent seamen lie snug in harbor until the danger has past.

By a process something like this a "tidal wave" sometimes sweeps across the States. Two years ago the country, disgusted at the shameless "credit mobilier" and "back-pay" matters, generated a "tidal wave" that swept out of Congress some of its worst, and brought into existence the present Democratic Investigating Congress. Mr. Benjamin F. Butler and Mr. Matt Carpenter and Mr. Zack Chandler were some of the gentlemen submerged by that most excellent billow. Then came the refluent wave or undertow and brought back Republican victories. These two waves were both very instructive. They showed that the American people have virtue enough left cordially to hate a thief; and it showed that the utter repudiation of the Republican party does not mean necessarily a preference for Democracy. It showed that what the country wants now is character, not platforms; men, not "principles."

But now another wave is gathering, compared with which the one two years ago was but a ripple. The storm signals are out, and the deep growl of the tempest is already sounding. Morton, Conkling, Grant and Blaine are doomed to shipwreck, and the lesser craft seek safety in the nearest cove. On the fourteenth of this month the tidal wave will commence operations in New Hampshire. That State has felt both of the former waves, and is a good starting place for this. The State has been pretty equally divided. It went Democratic two years ago, and went Republican last year. It was expected that the election of this year would be very closely contested, but the best opinion indicated a victory for the Democracy. But in view of the present revelations of the untrustworthiness of the Republican party the majority will be overwhelming. Those Republicans who voted with the Democrats at the election two years ago, have already once broken party allegiance, and this will make it easy for them to do so again.

The class of independent voters is growing rapidly. The ties of party are everywhere growing weaker, and the mass of men who belong to no party is increasing. There is no question as to which side this weight will be cast, not in New Hampshire merely, but throughout the New England, Middle and Western States. The wave is coming, and it means business.—*Balto. Gazette.*

DRINKING AND DRUNKARDS.

From the Baltimore Sun.

Dr. McKinley of Chicago has issued a pamphlet giving some interesting statistics in reference to intoxication in the United States. The author claims to have used extraordinary exertions to obtain accuracy, having visited nearly all the States in the Union, 26 penitentiaries, 300 jails, 40 almshouses and hospitals, the haunts of the vicious and the palaces of the refined to obtain data. Out of every 300 men we are told that 122 never drink ardent spirits at all, and of 700 women 600 never taste alcoholics of any kind. Out of every 178 men who drink 78 do so to intoxication. Of these 78 we are told that 3 are confirmed inebriates, 25 are periodical drinkers, and 50 are ephemeral drinkers. In other words, 1 out of every 4 men in the country drinks to intoxication. The statistics for the whole population of the country show that out of 5,000,000 there are 50,000 habitual drunkards; in a nation of 40,000,000 there are 400,000 habitual drunkars. Dr. McKinley states that a very large proportion of the excessive drinkers are men of culture and refinement—actors, lawyers, physicians, legislators and ministers of the Gospel. Out of 11 Congressmen one is a perpetual drinker, 1 an occasional drinker, 5 drink periodically and only 4 are sober at all times.

☞ The election of a democratic House Representatives in 1874, says the Hearld now proves to be a national blessing. Not that the Democratic party is the custodian of the honor of the country, but that the existence of a powerful opposition in Congress is necessary to honest administration. Would a republican House have investigated the corruptions of the War Department? Never! Party pride prohibited the admission that inquiry was needed.

Marriages.

CARTER—CORNELIUS.—Feby. 29th, by Rev. J. B. Jones, Samuel D. Carter to Miss Maggie Cornelius.

HARWOOD—HANCOCK.—At M. E. Parsonage, Still Pond, Feb'y. 29th by Rev. W. B. Gregg, Thomas Harwood to Mrs. Sarah H. Hancock—all of Kent county.

BRICE—YOUNG.—By the same, at the residence of the bride's parents, in Betterton, March the 1st, Horace F. Brice to Miss Susie E. Young.

Deaths.

GREEN.—At Fair Hill, Cecil county, on Feb. 22d, after a protracted illness, Mrs. Mary Green—aged 77 years.

CLIFT.—At his residence, in Kent Co., on Feb. 18th, Dr. F. A. Dlift—in the 56th year of his age.

New Advertisements.

Early Rose.

THE subscriber will sell fine seed. of the Early Rose Potato, for 50 cents per bushel.

EDW. WILKINS.

March 10, 1876—3t

For Sale, at MING'S,

Court Street,

GAS TAR, ROSIN TAR,
WHITE WASH BRUSHES,
WHITE WASH LIME,
LINES, TRACES, CURRY COMBS,
MACHINE OIL, &c.

March 10, 1876—tAug 1

Roan Chief



Will be at the stable of James Russell until the 20th of April, after that at the stables of the subscriber.

EDW. WILKINS, *Riverside.*

March 10, 1876—2m

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free.
Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

SEND 25c. to G. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 3000 newspapers, and estimates showing cost of advertising.

$12 A DAY at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free.
TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

Kent County Commissioners' Notice.

THE Kent County Commissioners will begin, on

TUESDAY, MARCH 21st instant,

to appoint Road Supervisors, and will continue to appoint on every following Tuesday, until all the public roads are given out.

Persons intending to make application will do so at that time, or as soon thereafter as possible. By order.

T. W. RUSSELL,
Clerk to Kent County Commissioners.
March 10, 1876

NEW BRIDGE.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF KENT County will receive Proposals until *THE 4th DAY OF APRIL NEXT,* for furnishing material and building a New Bridge over Long Meadow Branch, on the public road leading from Millington to Massey's Cross Roads, in the First Election District.

The bridge or span to be twelve feet long and twelve feet wide, with rails: flooring to be of sixteen feet boards, with five sleepers 5 by 10 inches: the whole to be made of good *White Oak* material. Stone Abutments to be built on each end of the bridge, of Port Deposit stone, to be twelve feet wide and two feet thick, with stone wings eight feet long and one and-a-half feet thick, and six feet above the bed of the stream. The whole to be done in a substantial manner. The proposals must state price and time required to finish the bridge. If accepted, security for the faithful performance of the contract will be required. By order.

T. W. RUSSELL,
Clerk to Kent County Commissioners.
March 10, 1876

MEN'S RUBBER BOOTS, Men's, Ladies' and Children's Rubber Overshoes, very cheap—at
J. H. SIMPERS & BRO'S.

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

A SPLENDID assortment of Table and Pocket Cutlery, Scissors, Builders, Hardware, Tools, Horse Brushes &c' for sale by
Oct. 10 J. K. ALDRIDGE

New Advertisements.

KENT COUNTY
COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF KENT County will meet at their Office in Chestertown, on

TUESDAY,

The 4th day of April, 1876,

at 10 o'clock, A. M., and will continue to meet at the same place and hour

EVERY TUESDAY,

Until the 23rd day of MAY NEXT.

All persons who have sold or transferred any assessable property since the Transfers and Assessments of 1875, are particularly requested to attend at an early day and have their Tax accounts adjusted.

After Tuesday, the 23d day of May next, no alteration will be made in the assessments during the present year.

COLLECTORS,

(one from each Election District), and a

STANDARD KEEPER,

will be appointed on

Tuesday the 23d day of May next.

All persons having accounts against the County are requested to present the same on or before *Tuesday, the 23d day of May next,* otherwise they will be excluded from the Levy for this year.

All accounts are required to be under oath.

PENSIONS.

All out Pensions must be renewed by application in writing, stating residence, condition and circumstances of the applicant, and signed by three or more free holders having a knowledge of the facts therein set forth.

T. W. RUSSELL,
Clerk to Kent County Commissioners.
March 10, 1876

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

MARIA E. BLACK,
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 7th day of October, 1876; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 7th day of March, 1876.

JAMES B. GROOME,
March 10, 1876 *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

JOHN M. COMEGYS,
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 7th day of October, 1876: otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 7th day of March, 1876.

NATHANIEL W. COMEGYS,
March 10, 1876 *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, 1876 *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.*

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

L. J. COX & CO.,

GRA'N 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

A GOOD PAIR OF CHAIN TRACES FOR ONE DOLLAR!

And all kinds of Hardware in proportion
Nov 19 J. K. ALDRIDGE.

FINE BLACK CLOTH and English Worsted Suits, Very Cheap.
S. MERRITT & CO

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

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

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

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

Farmers,

COMMENCE in time to purchase Sausage Cutters, Stuffers, Lard Cans, Culenders, and a good Butcher's Knife, at
Nov 19 J. K. ALDRIDGE'S.

COUPLING PIPE and extra Band Valves, Buckets, Nozzle Braces, Iron Nozzles and Drop Valves, for sale by
Oct. 19 J. K. ALDRIDGE

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