The Transcript,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Friday Morning, March 31, 1876.

Only One Dollar a Year, in advance.

THE ENEMIES OF ECONOMY.

The measures of economy in the public service which the Democratic House of Representatives were elected to bring about, stand a chance of defeat at the hands of three forces. First, the Republican Senate; secondly, the pettifogging and artful devices of the Republican minority in the House; thirdly, the treachery of certain Democrats to the cause of reform and economy which they were returned to sustain.

Though they make their assault under cover of the pretence of a desire to prevent the efficiency of the public service from being impaired, yet the Republicans mean to fight to the bitter end to save the spoils they have so long enjoyed. The Senate stops the West Point Academy and the Consular and Diplomatic appropriations because the House lopped off unnecessary items from them and reduced others reasonably. Thus committees of conference become requisite, and the chances for bargains will be tempting.

In the House, Mr. Blaine and his followers, Mr. Kasson and his, are doing all in their power to throw obstacles in the way of economy. The pending Legislative, Executive, and Judicial bill illustrates the unworthy means employed to defeat reductions in the appropriations.—These aggregate in this bill six millions in round numbers, and they touch all parts of the civil service. The bill, as it now stands, effects an average reduction of ten per cent. of pay throughout, and where the force in the departments is found to be redundant it is cut down.—The same principle is applied to the salary of members of Congress as to others, so that no unjust discrimination could be urged against the measure.

Now, in order to prevent, and to defeat, if possible, these wise and proper reforms, saving six millions of dollars, the Republicans have attempted to get up a side issue on the Congressional pay, by moving amendments to reduce it below the amount reported in the bill. They know very well that if every vote was cast for any of these false pretences, the Senate would resist to the last extremity. *Mr.* Blaine charged a few days ago in this direction, and was of course followed by Mr. Baker of Indiana, Mr. Kasson, and others of their small degree.

Even Mr. Foster of Ohio, who is generally fair and candid, engaged in this small business, but was held up to the country by Mr. Randall for having sustained the bill in the committee room, although he opposed this part of it in the House. Mr. Hoar, Mr. Townsend, Mr. Kelley, and other leading Republicans, refused to follow this lead, and deprecated the whole movement, very much to the disgust of their associates, who had been striving to make capital by this trick.

The officers and clerks of the House and their friends will fight the bill.—These employees average about four and a half months of service in the year, and are paid most liberally under the new scale. If they are not satisfied, they ought to resign. Thousands of more competent men are idle, and would be glad of employment at one-half the proposed salaries. Investigation has shown that numbers of sinecures are fastened upon both Houses of Congress, which cost tens of thousands a year, and are a positive discredit to the public service.

All the departments are crowded with supernumeraries, many of whom have been detailed on partisan duty, and who never enter their offices except on pay day. Others travel the country as special agents of the Post Office, Pension Office, and the like, with large salaries and extras for expenses. Yet, when an honest effort is made to stop these shameful abuses, and to bring the service up to a better standard, an outcry is made as if retrenchment was a crime.

The Republicans, naturally enough, from their standpoint, oppose economy. They have all the offices and patronage, and wish to enjoy them to the fullest extent as agents for carrying elections. The Democrats were elected to the present House on pledges to reduce expenditure, and return to simple habits. Some of them are lax, and others are as rotten as the Ring Republicans. Such as these must be exposed and put on the record as traitors to their trust. We hope, therefore, Mr. Randall will demand the yeas and nays on every test question, so that the demagogues on one side and the deserters on the other may be marked.—*N. Y. Sun.*

☞ A disregard of political experience in the selection of public servants, whether in representative or executive positions is a warning which we have not to learn for the first. The idea that you can make a statesman as you can cut a figure out of paper, or draw a sketch with charcoal on a wall, is one of those absurdities that need little experimenting to explode. We cry out against the men who do the work of parties, precisely as if they were all corrupt, without thinking that organization is necessary to political success as it is in any branch of business or society, and to any extent when we begin to apply this it is only cynism to practical political life dangerous to mend its injustice. With that we compress cap new reproaches upon no disposition to [illegible] General Belknap, is on the head of poor [illegible] was offered the it not true that when he [illegible] of War he was portfolio of the Department [illegible] curity, and called from almost utter obscurity for had never had the slightest experience [illegible] part such a responsibility? This very depart ment had been filled by some of the most experienced statesmen of our history. It is only necessary to mention the brilliant catalogue to clinch the illustration, beginning with Henry Knox and Timothy Pickering of Massachusetts, followed by John Marshall and John Monroe of Va., [illegible] H. Crawford of Georgia, John C. [illegible] South Carolina, Lewis Cass of [illegible] Poinsett of South Carolina, John Bell of Tennessee, James M. Porter and Wm. Wilkins of Pennsylvania, Wm. L. Marcy of New York, Jefferson Davis of Mississippi, Edwin M. Stanton of Ohio, and General John L. Rawlings of Illinois. We believe they were all lawyers, with the possible exception of Henry Knox, and before taking office had been tried in important representative places. These examples are taken almost at random from the Government roster.—They constitute a long line of individual integrity without a stain, the simple result of experience and training. Although government is not created for politicians, it is unquestionably organized for statesman, who are only a better type of politician. And a man may be never so blameless in private life, yet we must take care not to put him into high public office simply because he has never taken part in politics. These remarks might be applied to our State Legislatures, to Congress, and to other departments of the Government, but we forbear invidious observations and point the moral with the simple fact as it stands.—*Phila. Press.*

A FEMALE FRIEND OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

(*From the Cincinnati Commercial.*)

Mrs Gen. Benton, referred to by Ben Butler as a mysterious witness, and who will, in a few days, be snug in Mexico, was, in her maiden days, Mildred White of Mobile. Gen. Benton was from Richmond, Indiana, Mildred, when eighteen is described as "a glorious brunette, with a dash of the oriental in her tasts and temperament; as well as appearance. A trifle above the average height, her form was rather larger than the standard of beauty might ask, but so perfectly proportioned that a change would seem a defect: sparkling black eyes, dark, luxuriant hair, regular features, and a bright and winning face. Here symmetry and beauty ended, for her temperament conformed to no rules or standard. She was full of eccentricities, and much of what might be called genius. For one of her eccentricities, Mildred was a rebel—at all times and under all circumstances—she talked rebel and acted rebel, and would not be kept down."

The fair Mildred and Gen. Benton became acquainted at Baton Rouge, and after their marriage she was not so interesting until she lost her husband. We quote again:

"After the General's death his wily and dashing widow began to figure in Washington society, all the time keeping up an elegant mansion in Lexington Ave. New York, and served by the same old colored help her father once owned in Pensacola. Gov. Warmoth was one of hermost constant and fascinated guests. She used her powers as a sorceress on soft-hearted and wealthy Senators at the capital. How she arched her pretty neck and pleased with her brilliant eyes and plump, white arms will be remembered by men who were in Congress when the old contract for the Government patent seal lock had expired, and she lobbied lavishly for the renewal She spent about $60,000 to secure the contract, but then it was worth $100,000 a year. She understood the combination that would unlock any Senator's heart. She was a more wonderful piece of mechaism than the cunning patent seal. Her life has been a series of splendid victories over men, and her resources of coquetry are so boundless, her importunities so unrelenting, her energy so uncompromising, that for years she has been looked upon as a queenly diplomat of the lobby. She was implicated at the time an investigation was made into the sales of arms to France during the Franco-Prussian war, but as usual rode through the storm in safety.

AN OLD-FASHIONED DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATION.

When Thomas Jefferson was Secretary of State Congress was taken with a fit of economy, and passed a resolution calling on the State Department for a list of its employes and their salaries, with a view to retrenchment. Mr. Jefferson answers in the following letter. It will probably amuse some of our readers to find the entire salaries of the clerks in that department were less than one-half the pay of each individual congressman of the present day, and the idea of requiring the translator to pay for extra translations out of his scanty salary of less than five dollars per week would sound ridiculous in these times:

PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1793.

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR: According to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 31st December, delivered to me yesterday, I have the honor to lay before you a list of the several persons employed in my office, with the salaries allowed to each, as follows:

George Taylor, Jr., chief clerk	$800
Jacob Backwell, clerk	500
P. Feiffer, clerk	500
Philip Frenean, clerk for foreign languages	250
Sampson Crosby, messenger and office keeper.	250

The act of Congress of June 4, 1790, allowed me an additional clerk, with the same salary as the chief clerk. After the retirement of the person first appointed, whose services had been particularly desirable, because of his long and intimate acquaintance with the papers of the office, it did not appear necessary to make further use of the indulgence of that law.—No new appointment, therefore, has been made.

The clerk for foreign languages has but half the usual salary. I found his clerkship on this establishment when I came into office, and made no change in it, except that in the time of his predecessor, when translations were required from any language with which he was acquainted, they were sent to a special translator and paid for by the public.—The present clerk is required to defray the expense himself.

I have the honor to be, with the most perfect respect, sir, your most obedient and humble servant, THOMAS JEFFERSON.

AN EMPEROR ON HIS WAY TO NEW YORK.

The Emperor of Brazil was to leave Rio de Janeiro on Saturday, the 25th, on the Hevelius, the regular mail steamer of the Rio, New York and Liverpool line. This company placed the finest of its steamers, the Maskelyne, at the disposal of Dom Pedro, but he refused it, and is coming to New York as a private passenger, accompanied by his wife, Dona Theresa. The Hevelius is due in New York on April 20, and the Emperor and his suite expect to spend about three months in this country. After resting about one week in New York, he will probably stop at the Buckingham Hotel, the Emperor will go to Washington and thence to Philadelphia, where, if invited, he will be present at the opening of the Exhibition, on May 10. The Empress will probably remain in New York while Dom Pedro will make a tour of the country; and he intends to go as far as San Francisco and New Orleans. About the middle of May he, his wife, and suite will embark for Europe. The Empress will remain in Germany with her grandchildren, while Dom Pedro will make an eight or nine months' tour through northern Europe and the East, including Syria, Smyrna and the Holy Land. He will again visit Egypt, and then rejoin his wife at the waters of Gastein. The Emperor's suite is composed only of four gentlemen, namely, the Viscount of Bom-Retiro, a veteran statesman of Brazil; Admiral De Lamare, Dr. Souza Fontes, the physician, and Mr. Macedo, the steward. The Empress brings one maid of honor. A Brazilian corvette, the Nitherohy Commander Costa Azevedo, was ordered to sail from Rio to New York on February 15, especially for the purpose of saluting the United States flag in Philadelphia on the next Fourth of July.

☞ The helplessness of the Sultan is seen in his inability to suppress a small insurrection, in his tolerating such interference of the Christian powers in his affairs, in his unprecedented concessions to their demands, and in his granting reforms which are, in their very nature, destructive to Mahometan supremacy.—His humiliation has never been so great as it is at this time, and the sense of it has never been so keenly felt by his subjects, who, however, can not look on and do nothing. At last the Sultan must submit to something which none of his predecessors would have listened to. The great powers are about to take charge of the finances of his empire, This is ominous. It looks like the closing scene.—Having thus relieved him from nearly all the functions of government, the only remaining thing for them to do is to take possession of his European provinces.—Never was the ruler of a great empire more completely paralized than the Sultan is.

☞ Travellers on railroads are often desirous of knowing the speed at which they are moving, and, as a general thing, are not aware that with the aid of a watch they may readily do so, even when mile posts are not placed along the track.—This may be done, says the Scientific Press, by simply counting the number of rails which are passed over in any given minute. On the best laid roads the hammering sound made by the wheels in passing from one rail to another is quite audible, and may be easily noted on whichever side of the car the observer may be sitting. All rails are either twenty-four or thirty feet long—the length may be easily ascertained by measuring with a pocket rule at any station where the train stops. Then by counting the number of rails passed in thirty or sixty seconds, the speed of travel may be calculated by any passenger. When a train moves 14.67 feet a second, it is traveling at the rate of ten miles an hour, or a mile in six minutes.—*N. Y. Sun*

M. E. CONFERENCE APPOINTMENTS.

Eastern District—Charles Hill, P. E.—Smyrna, E Stubbs; Smyrna Circuit, E Davis; Appoquinimink, J Carroll; Middletown, L C Matlack; Odessa, J B Merritt; Cecilton and St. Paul's, E Miller; Galena, E G Irwin; Millington, W. M. Warner; Masseys, to be supplied; Still Pond, W B Gregg; Chestertown, W H Hutchin; Kent Circuit, T B Killiam; Sudlersville, C W Prettyman, J M Collins; Church Hill, W R McFarlane; Centreville, A W Milby; Queenstown, E H Miller; Kent Island, J W Hammersley; Easton, R W Todd; St. Michaels, V Smith; Talbot, F C McSorley; Royal Oak, T E Bell; Trappe, R A Adams; Hillsborough, W J Duhadaway; King's Creek, N McQuay; Queenstown, to be supplied; Denton, E P Aldred, E L Hoffecker; Marydel, E H Hynson.

☞ The bill for the admission of New Mexico as a State has passed the Senate and will probably pass the House. Provision has already been made for the admission of Colorado, and within the next two years two additional stars will be placed on the flag—making the constellation aggregate thirty-nine in all. As New Mexico is to be admitted to closer relationship to the Union it will be interesting to inquire into the present condition of the territory. The discussion in the Senate, developed the fact that the area of the Territory is 121,201 square miles, or 77,000,000 acres; that the population is from 130,000 to 160,000; and, that of this population from 35,000 to 45,000 are Americans. It is larger than all New England and New York, and twice as large as old England

DEATH OF THE OLDEST MAN IN THE COUNTRY.—*York*, Pa., March 27.—Michael Edwards, Sr., the oldest man in the United States with a record, died at 4:30 o'clock this morning at his residence, in Moundsville, W. Va., aged one hundred and eight years seven months and fifteen days.—*Dispatch to Balt. Gazette.*

☞ Liverpool is the most densely populated town in Great Britain.

A ROBBERY FRUSTRATED.

AN ATTEMPT TO STEAL THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS FROM A BANK AND GAG THE CASHIER—THE ROBBERS CAPTURED.

Harrisburg, Pa, March 25.

Last May a man giving his name as Major Rollins arrived at Chambersburg. He represented himself as a wealthy Southern gentleman, and, by his fine social qualities, won the esteem and confidence of a large number of the solid citizens of the town, among them the cashier of the First National Bank. Last night Rollins called on the cashier with a friend he introduced as Johnson, who, he said, desired to make a deposit of $30,000 until morning. The cashier accompanied the men to the bank, and while he was placing a package containing $30,000, which arrived by express after banking hours, in a private safe with Johnson's bogus deposit, the men made a desperate assault on the cashier, gagging him and seizing the thirty thousand dollar package. As they were going toward the front door to escape, the bank officer partially removed the gag and gave the alarm. An inmate who had been up stairs, came to his rescue, locking the front door to cut off their retreat. Rollins drew a pistol on him and commanded him to open the door. The man refused, and the robbers made their exit by a rear door. In going down the steps Robbins fell, and a negro, who had been in the building, jumped on him and held him until assistance arrived. The stolen money was all found on him. Johnson had meanwhile escaped on a horse stationed on the outside. This morning he was captured about 20 miles from Chambersburg. Both are in jail.

☞ The Charleston News and Courier describes the recent fire there as the most disastrous conflagration that has visited Charleston since the terrible scenes of 1861. Within the preceding forty-eight hours the alarms of fire had become so frequent that everybody seemed to have a foreboding of the terrible calamity which impoverished hundreds of families, and which has laid waste one of the most thickly populated sections of the city. There were several hundred drunken negroes in the streets, who under pretence of being firemen, plundered right and left indiscriminately. A half a dozen burly rascals, raving with liquor, would rush into a store, seize a counter or some other useless fixture, make a pretence of carrying it out to save it, and then returning would steal everything they could conceal about their persons. A drunken ruffian would rush up to the door, and upon being ordered back would curse the officers, swear that he was a fireman, and rush in and steal and pillage. At his back would be a hundred other drunken rogues, armed with slung-shots, and the officer who dared to resist them would just as certainly be thrown down, beat and probably murdered. While the number of houses destroyed is probably not over one hundred, it is certain that not less than two hundred families have been turned out homeless and helpless upon the streets. This is accounted for by the fact that many of the lots contained three or four houses each, and each house afforded a home for at least two families A careful estimate of the loss, including buildings, stocks of goods and furniture, fixes the figure at not less than $225,000, while the insurance will not cover one third of that amount.

THE ENFORCEMENT ACT DECISIONS.

The Supreme Court of the United States on Monday rendered opinions in the long pending cases appealed to it from the States of Louisiana and Kentucky respectively, covering alleged offences under what is known as the enforcement act, passed by Congress under the fifteenth amendment to the constitution, declaring that "all citizens of the United States who are or shall be otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election shall be entitled and allowed to vote thereat without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude," &c. In both cases the Supreme Court seems to have avoided a direct decision as to the constitutionality of the act in question, in the Louisiana case basing its consideration upon the vague and defective character of the counts of the indictment, and decreeing accordingly, and in the Kentucky case deciding that the act itself is not appropriate legislation. This, it is to be presumed, will practically render the enforcement act a dead letter; but it is believed that in some of the cases which are yet to come before the court the decision of the question of constitutionality can hardly be avoided. It is to be hoped that some of the Maryland cases will enable the court to get at and over this most important issue.

HOW NOTES ARE COUNTERFEITED.—A paste is prepared, upon which the note to be reproduced is laid, and allowed to stand until a clear impression of the finest lines are taken. The note is then removed, and the paste in time becomes almost as hard as stone. An electrotype of the impression is then taken, and the notes are struck off, and are so faithful that none but an expert can detect the fraud. —*Philadelphia Record.*

☞ The evidence thus far developed by the naval court-martial at San Francisco in the trial of Pay Inspector Spaulding shows a defalcation of over one million dollars, Pinney, Mr. Spaulding's clerk, obtained this large amount from bankers and individuals on false vouchers and left for parts unknown.

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

From the Sun, of Wednesday.

Receipts 8,500 bushels Wheat, 27,000 bushels Southern Corn, 38,000 do. Western do., 6,000 do. Oats 200 do Rye.—Stocks in Elevators 21,069 bushels Wheat, and 873,971 do. Corn. The demand for Wheat is good and the market is firm.—The sales were 5000 bushels Maryland at $1 60 for amber, $1 55 for prime red, and $1 26 to $1 47 for very inferior to fair; 400 bushels Pennsylvania red delivered at $1 49; 800 bushels damaged Western at 1a$1 22, and 1200 bushels fair do. at 1 37a$1 40. No. 2 red in Elevator is quoted at $1 47. The market for Corn is rather unsettled, though firm in the main Western mixed selling in moderate quantities at ½c advance. The sales were 15,000 bushels prime Southern white at 61 cents; 1000 bushels good do. at 59a60 1500 bushels prime yellow at 61 cents; 3000 bushels good do. at 59a60 cents, and 5000 bushels Western mixed at 63½ cents; 2400 bushels steamer at 61 cents, and 1200 bushels No. 2 white at 63 cents, all spot. April was held at 63¾ cents, with 63¼ cents bid, and May at 64, with 63½ cents bid—mixed spot closed barely steady at 63½ cents. The receipt of Oats are larger, and the market is dull. The sales are 750 bushels Maryland at 42a48 cents, and 700 bushels Western bright on private terms. Western mixed is quoted at 43a45 cents. We learn of sales within a day or two of 3000 bushels Pennsylvania Rye from store said above 80 cents, and today some 500 bushels in lots at 80a82 cts. per bushel.

Marriages.

CANNON—COLEMAN.—On the 16th inst., by Rev. J. R. Beck, at his residence near Lynch's, JOSEPH CANNON, of Queen Anne's county, to Miss SARAH COLEMAN, of Kent.

Deaths.

MELVIN.—At his residence, near Chestertown, on Sunday night last, after a lingering illness, Mr. JOHN F. MELVIN—aged 63 years.

BISCOE.—In Chestertown, on Saturday last, after a long illness, Mrs. MARTHA A. BISCOE, relict of the late A. A. Biscoe—aged about 45 years.

FRAZIER.—At his residence near Sassafras, in this county, on the 20th inst., of consumption, RICHARD FRAZIER—aged about 40 years.

CATLIN.—In Queen Anne's county, on Wednesday, March 22d, Mrs. HANNAH ANN, aged 56 years—wife of Joseph Catlin, Esq.

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, deceased, at Worton Point, on

WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of APRIL,

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 lbs. 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 31, 1776 *Administrator.*

New Spring Millinery.

I HAVE JUST LAID IN A GENeral and improved stock of Spring Millinery, which will be sold *VERY LOW* FOR THE CASH.

Ladies' Panniers,

LATEST STYLES;

LONDON HOSIERY, BALBRIGGANS;

Notions,

A FULL AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.

New varieties of RIBBONS, VEILS, NETS and LACES.

Yellow and Cashmere Laces and Neck RUFFLINGS.

A full Line of CORSETS.

Alpacas worth 75 cents at 60.
" " 50 " " 40.
" " 40 " " 30.
Pique " 25 " " 20.

And a reduction in all Goods.

Silk, Thread, Cotton, Needles, Hosiery, Pins Sewing Machine Silk, Cotton and Needles, and many other articles of use and ornament, too numerous to name.

Those in want of anything in my line are invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere My Goods will be found as good and as cheap as any in the county.

☞ Strict attention paid to STAMPING for embroidery and braiding.

C. R. FIDDIS.

March 31, 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

RICHARD A. FRAZIER,
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 28th day of October, 1876; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 28th day of March, 1876.

R. F. H. CAULK,
March 31, 1876 *Executor.*

New Advertisements.

ESTATE OF CURTIS CORDRAY, DEC'D.

Notice of Final Distribution.

BY Order of the Orphans' Court of Kent county, notice is hereby given to all parties interested in the distribution of the Personal Estate of Curtis Cordray, that an additional and final distribution will be made in said Court on TUESDAY, the 25th day of APRIL, 1876.

Those interested are requested to be present.

C. T. WESTCOTT,
I. R. LEAVERTON,
March 31, 1876 *Administrators.*

Colin F. Stam. **Louis K. Stam.**

C. F. STAM & BRO.

APOTHECARIES,

Booksellers

AND

STATIONERS,

Corner of HIGH and COURT Streets,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

DEALERS IN

LANDRETH'S

GARDEN SEED

Our stock of GARDEN SEED is very large and complete.

Osage Orange Seed,

EARLY ROSE POTATOES,

LAWN GRASSES,

Daniel O'Rourke, McLane's Little Gem, Landreth's Extra Early, Eugenia, Champion of England, Black Eye Marrowfat and Tom Thumb

PEAS.

China Red Eye, Early Yellow or Six Weeks, Red Speckled Valentine, White Wax, Large Lima or Butter BEANS, and Giant Wax Beans.

Onion Seed and Sets.

Conover's Colossal Asparagus, Beets, Cabbage, Tomato, and SEEDS of all kinds.

☞ Dealing in none but the most reliable Seeds, and by prompt attention to all, we hope to receive the patronage of the people of Kent and Queen Anne's counties.

C. F. STAM & BRO.
Chestertown, March 31, 1876.

Seed! Seed! Seed!

WE have just received a full assortment of *GARDEN and FIELD SEEDS*, which we offer as cheap as can be bought in the county. Call and examine

ALSO, FARMERS' HARDWARE,

consisting of Plows, Plow Castings, Plow Gears, Forks, Rakes, Spades, and *Agricultural Implements* generally.

HINES & CO.,
Mch 31—tf *Next door to Bank.*

NOTICE OF RATIFICATION.

JOHN LEMLEY AND E. J. LEMLEY HIS WIFE,
vs.
DAVID WILSON (colored) GARNISHEE OF JOHN H. THOMAS AND MARY J. THOMAS, his wife, (col'd.)

Judgment of Condemnation, before T. W. Russell, Esq., Magistrate, for $86.96 debt, with interest from June 5th, 1875, till paid, and costs.

THE subscriber, having purchased the Real Estate of the above named John H. Thomas and Mary J. Thomas, at a sale thereof, in virtue of an execution issued upon the foregoing Judgment, made on the nineteenth day of July, 1875, by Edward Plummer, Sheriff: hereby gives notice that she intends to apply to the Judges of the Circuit Court for Kent County, at its next session, to be held in Chestertown, on the third Monday in April next, for a confirmation of said sale, when the said defendants or their creditors, or any other person or persons claiming any interest in the matter will have an opportunity of stating their objections, if any they have, why the sale should not be confirmed; and for that purpose are hereby warned to appear.

The property purchased by the subscriber consists of *all that tract or parcel of land*, being part of a Tract of Land called *Hurtt's Lot*, containing two acres, two roods and twenty-nine perches of land more or less, situated in Morgan's Creek Neck, adjoining the lands of B. H. Gardner and others, it being the same parcel of land conveyed by Joshua Caulk and wife to John H. Thomas, by deed dated June 13, 1855, and recorded in Liber J. K. H., No. 1, page 245—and was struck off for the sum of Eighty-two Dollars, cash.

ELIZA J. LEMLEY.
March 24, 1876—4t

SHERIFF'S

LICENSE NOTICE,

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS, TRADERS, AND OTHERS.

ALL PERSONS and bodies corporate or politic in Kent county, who are, or shall be, exercising or pursuing any business, or shall be doing any act or thing, or shall be in the occupation of any house or place for any purpose for which a License is made necessary by the laws of Maryland, are *HEREBY WARNED TO OBTAIN A LICENSE* OR RENEW THE SAME, on or before the

First day of May, 1876,

under the penalties prescribed by said laws for the infraction thereof.

Those interested are notified of the following requirements of the License Laws:

LIQUOR LICENSE.

ALL APPLICATIONS for Liquor License must be made to the Grand Jury at the April Term of the Circuit Court for Kent County, which begins on the Third Monday (seventeenth day) of that month, and recommended by that body to the Clerk of the Circuit Court before License can be obtained.

TRADERS' LICENSE.

The amount to be paid by Traders for a License—the amount of stock at the principal season of sale to be given under oath—is as follows:

If the applicant's stock in trade does not exceed $1,000			$12 60
Over $1,000 and not over		$1,500	15 60
" 1,500	"	2,500	18 60
" 2,500	"	4,000	22 60
" 4,000	"	6,000	30 60
" 6,000	"	8,000	40 60
" 8,000	"	10,000	50 60

The applicant must either make oath, as heretofore, before the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county where he is engaged in business, of the amount of goods kept on hand at their principal season of sale; or the oath may be administered by a Justice of the Peace when the person wanting a License applies through an agent.

Persons may sell Salt to cure fish in March, April and May without License.

Venders of Cakes and venders of Beer and Cider who are makers of such beer and cider, (Lager Beer excepted) are not required to pay License.

LICENSES TO ORDINARIES AND TAVERN KEEPERS.

The licenses to Ordinaries and Tavern Keepers to sell spirituous or fermented Liquors or Lager Beer in quantities less than a pint, at any one time, are as follows:

The said applicant, after being recommended by the Grand Jury as above stated, is to make oath before the Clerk as to the rate of rent or annual value of the house at or in which the business to be authorized by the license may be done, or intended to be done.

If the rental or annual value is not			
Over $100			$25 60
" 100 and not over		$200	40 60
" 200	"	300	55 60
" 300	"	400	60 60
" 400	"	500	70 60
" 500	"	750	90 60
" 750	"	1000	100 60

RETAILERS OF SPIRITUOUS OR FERMENTED LIQUORS OR LAGER BEER.

The amount of License to be paid by retailers of spirituous and fermented liquors or lager beer, are as follows:

If the value of the stock in trade be	
$500 or less	$18 60
Over $500	35 60
From $1,000 to 2,000	50 60
" 2,000 to 4,000	75 60
" 4,000 to 6,000	100 60

OYSTER AND EATING HOUSE.

The License to be paid by the keepers of Oyster and Eating Houses is $50 60 throughout the State.

VENDERS OF MILLINARY.

Female vending Millinary and other small articles, whose stock is not over $500, to pay a license of $6; but if over that amount, they are required to pay the same license as other persons—oath to be made as to the amount of stock at the principal season of the year.

LICENSES to OWNERS or KEEPERS OF STALLIONS OR JACKS.

The owner or keeper of every Stallion or Jack shall, before being permitted to stand or station such animal, pay to the Clerk of the Circuit Court of some one of the counties in this State, the highest sum which he intends to ask or receive for the season of one mare: and the receipt of said Clerk, with the seal of his Court attached thereto for said sum, shall be the license for stationing such Stallion or Jack for one year from the date thereof; provided that in no case shall the sum directed to be paid for such license, be less than ten dollars; and that every Stallion or Jack upon which the said tax is paid shall be exempt from all other State tax.

PHILIP MEDDERS,
Sheriff of Kent County.
March 31, 1876—t1M.

Nursery Stock.

I have for sale about

10,000 PEACH TREES,

OF CHOICE VARIETIES;

among them are the *Bilue's October Late* or *Comet*, a peach which seldom brings less than two dollars per box. I have some two year old trees that I will sell for half price.

☞ ORNAMENTAL AND SHADE TREES, with which I hope to give general satisfaction.

All Trees guaranteed to be the kinds represented.

Thankful for past favors I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

R. G. NICHOLSON.
March 17, 1876—tf

QUICKS.

30,000 OSAGE ORANGE QUICKS for sale by

EDW. WILKINS,
March 17—tf *Riverside.*

NEW SUPPLY OF *CALICOES and MUSLINS*, Just received, and selling at LOW prices,

J. H. SUMPERS & BRO.

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