The Transcript,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Friday Morning, April 7, 1876.

Only One Dollar a Year, in advance.

POLITICAL CORRUPTION.

[From the N. Y. Observer.]

It was very refreshing, and rather amusing, to read the admirable resolutions recently adopted by the Union League Club of this city, looking to reform in the mode of making nominations to public office. Those manly, patriotic and sensible resolves struck a powerful blow at the manipulation of nominating conventions by office holders and professional politicians, and they set forth, in emphatic terms, the necessity and duty of the performance of that particular service by the "people," as a distinct race of beings from the class of men into whose hands this business is now committed.

We say these sentiments are refreshing. So far has the "body politic" gone into corruption, and so deep the coma into which the nation has sunk, it is like a gale of pure air in a dungeon, or a stream of light in its pitch darkness, to hear from any intelligent and influential body of citizens such a protest and appeal. We are assured, when such a hail is heard from the ship of state, that all on board are not insensible to her danger, and that she is not going down without making at least a sign.

It is amusing also. Such resolutions are not new. They have been in substance made and reiterated and published annually by reforming committees and conventions and clubs, and what good have they done? While they are in process of adoption, and the eloquence of speeches in their support is yet vibrating on the air, the men whom those resolves are intended to extinguish, are quietly holding their "primary meetings," putting in nomination the regular party candidates, packing the coming convention, and laying the rails on which the trading politicians expect to run their men into office at the ensuing election. The men, the intelligent, honest, patriotic Christian citizens who ought to be at work at the primary meetings, are passing patriotic resolves at the clubs, or roasting their feet in their snug chimney corners at home.

But the time has come for action, and the time for talk has passed by. This country, our form of government, the ark of Republican freedom, is in greater danger of total destruction now, than it was in 1860. The danger is the greater now because it is a moral ruin that impends. War, even civil war, may sweep over the land and cover the harvest fields with the bones of our first born. And the flowers will bloom again over the graves of the dead, and harvests be increased by the fertilizing blood of citizens. But for national moral corruption there is no resurrection. Nations that sink in their own rottenness go down into everlasting shame contempt, living only in history as warning lessons to succeeding ages

He must be blind and deaf who does now know that we, as a people, have reached the verge of that precipice over which no nation ever fell and arose again. It may be exaggeration to apply the language of the prophet to the American nation. "The whole head is sick and the whole heart faint: from the sole of the foot even to the head there is no soundness in it."

But it is as safe as it is sad to say that the party politics of the country are corrupt beyond the possibility of exaggeration. There is no need of any very nice discriminations as to who or what is most in the slough. One points to the other with the finger of shame, and it is but a question of opportunity. "The Washington Ring beats the Tweed Ring out of sight," is the sententious confession and retort by which corrupt men in the two great parties are stigmatized in the same line. It is not important to make political capital out of stock in which the bold, bad men of all parties trade, and will trade until they are driven to their hiding places and prisons. The most disheartening feature in the whole case is the unwillingness of the people to regard it as anything more than a party fight. The painful truth is apparent in the manner of conducting investigations in Congressional Committees. Party advantage, more than public virtue, seems to be the ultimate end of much of the work that is done.

The party that hesitates to vote supplies when the enemy is approaching the capital is confessedly in league with the foe. The enemy that threatens the nation now is Corruption, and all hands should join in the patriotic purpose of reaching its sources, drying up its foul streams and saving the country.

This is the year of all years for such a revival, and such a regenerating and saving work. It is of all years in our national life the one to be made memorable and glorious in our history by the redemption of the government from the grasp of politicians, and its establishment in the hands of the people. This is the year, first, because it is our Centennial year; secondly, because it is the year of the Presidential election.

Both the great political parties have named the day for their national conventions to nominate Presidential candidates. It is not to be expected that any third party will be in the field. The political millennium has not come when good men of all parties will rush to a common standard, and unite on one true great statesman in whom all men trust, and say to him: "Be our leader and defence." We expect no such miracle of healing for the nation. Our hope is, and toward this declaration of hope all this discourse tends that the revelations of corruption have been so timely and so startling, that both parties will be compelled by the pressure of a roused public opinion to call to the head of their ticket the best man they can find in their respective ranks. It is on all hands admitted that there has been no [illegible] when the issue of a Presidential election was more doubtful. Both sides figure a majority. And there was never in our recollection, a canvass in which each party was more divided on questions of national and private interest, such as currency, revenue, &c., so that the ties of party sit lightly on the limbs of its adherents. Integrity of statesmanship, that loftly sentiment of honor and right which made Washington the model for all countries, and the living example for successive ages, is the type of man for the times on which we have fallen. The party that finds such a man, or even one who suggests the possibility of such virtues in himself, will command the intelligent, grateful appreciation of millions of American citizens. If there are two such men to be found, we hope (alas how faint the hope) that one of them may head the ticket of each of the political parties, and that with the success of either we may hail with gratitude the reign of sensitive honor, integrity that, like seasoned timber, neither gives nor takes, and that righteousness which exalteth a nation. Then shall sin cease to be our reproach, and God even our own God shall bless us.

"THE RESULTS OF THE WAR."

A favorite phrase of the republican organs, orators and platform makes just now is the "preservation of the results of the war." We hear it in Congress, and it meets us at every turn in the windy columns which are edited by the government advertising. Mr. Blaine hurls it across the hall of representatives four or five times a week at the head of Mr. Hill, in the hope of provoking a hot and angry retort from the inflammable southern Congressman, and Morton and Boutwell, and others in the Senate, cling to it as their main stock in trade. There are one or two "results" of the war which the North and the South, the East and the west will unite in perpetuating and preserving.—One is the amended Constitution, making all men equal before the law. Another is that, for weal or woe, for good or for ill, the United States form one country and one people. Beyond these there are no results of the war worth preserving. On the contrary, there are a thousand results which are being swept away one by one, and which the true and patriotic men of all sections must unite in sweeping away if they wish to maintain the Union and popular government.

First and foremost of these is Grantism. Grantism is a "result" of the war, and it has brought in its train more of evil and disaster than even the late struggle itself. It has lowered the standard of official life; it has elevated to positions of honor and trust men like Schenck and Shepherd and Babcock and Belknap. It let a horde of adventurers loose upon the southern states, who have robbed and plundered them upon a scale never equaled in any age or country—Spencers in Alabama, Packards and Caseys in Louisiana, Bullocks in Georgia, Dorseys and Claytons in Arkansas. It has practically put the highest offices under the government up at public auction. Positions in the Cabinet have been practically sold, as the Cæsars sold proconsulships. The great gift-taker gave, and gave liberally, to him who offered the most costly present. The example thus set by the head of the government has been followed by nearly every official, down even to the janitors who swing a door in a government office, for it is in evidence that the money of the corruptionist has touched their palms—Heaven only knows for what service—except to act as spies and informers upon their superiors. These are results of the war which the country has determined not to preserve.

The revelations made at Washington every day in the week during the last ninety days, show other "results of the war," which the honest masses of the people will in their own good time find a way to annihilate. Bribery in the war office; swindling of the poor half starved soldiers on the plains; robbery of the dead veterans, in tombstone contracts; cheating of the half starved savages; plundering of the government in mails lettings; public robbery in pensions, in surveys of the public lands, in the payment of trumped up claims to the favorites of the party and the administration; wholesale bribery at elections; blackmailing of merchants; payment of exorbitant sums of money for work not half performed; conspiracies of high government officials to cheat justice and shield burglars and public thieves—"results," these of the "war," which have made the gorge of the country rise and marked the centennial year as the most scandalous in all our history. No matter what the organs and the orators and the platform-makers may say or do; no matter how they may plan and plot and strive to arouse the sectional passions and animosities of half a generation ago, these results of the war will be swept away and with them the party that contrived them. —*Baltimore Gazette.*

☞ Mr. Dana, who was nominated by the President as successor to General Schenck at the Court of St. James and subsequently accused of "literary piracy" by General Butler, was rejected Tuesday by the Senate, by a vote of seventeen to thirty-six. If anything could add bitterness to this humiliation to Mr. Dana it will be in the thought that it was General Butler who caused the Senate to declare that Mr. Dana is unworthy to fill the place of Schenck. This Mr. Dana may justly consider "rough."

A VENERABLE GOURD.—Mr. Albert Bruscup, of Baltimore, (says the Sun), has a family relic which has been transmitted to successive generations since 1714. It is a small gourd, which was raised in that year by John Emerson, in Talbot county, Md., is quaintly carved by him, and is highly colored by age. Considering its fragility it is remarkable that the venerable vegetable should have so long survived the tooth of time and the reckless fingers of the numerous children of so many generations.

ASSAILING THE SUPREME COURT

FURY OF THE PLOTTERS WHO MADE THE ENFORCEMENT ACT, AND ARE FOILED.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The recent decision of the Supreme Court, virtually annulling the Enforcement act and rebuking in the sternest manner the partisan legislation which has paralyzed the Southern States, is the hardest blow the Republican party has yet received from that tribunal.

When these outrageous laws were rushed through Congress, without any other reason to justify them except the desire to consolidate the negro vote of the South and to hold that section as a political satrapy, they were known to be unconstitutional. But the Constitution was stamped under foot by the revolutionary leaders whose only desire was to secure the possession of power. The scandals which today provoke so much indignation and bring the name and institutions of this country into disrepute are the natural results of these excesses. Corruption became a necessity of party, and it penetrated every department of the public service.

If these desperate men had now the control over legislation, which they held a few years ago, there would be no hesitation in crippling the Supreme Court, as they then repeatedly threatened to do, until menace and assault effected the object which they desired at the time. Its judgments are only respected by them when they conform to the demands of faction, and disregard the obligations of the written charter.

What effect the decision has produced on the minds of Administration leaders may be inferred from expressions in the Senate, which, though subdued in terms for effect, leave no doubt of the malignant spirit which animated the speakers. Mr. Morton said:

"The Senator has referred to the decisions of the Supreme Court on Monday.—I shall be frank enough to say that *I regard those decisions as unfortunate*, but it is not my business or duty here to criticise them or endeavor to explain them.

"I do not know whether the Supreme Court said that [referring to the construction given to the Fourteenth Amendment] but if they did, so far as I am concerned, *I repudiate it utterly.*"

Mr. Boutwell was still more offensive in his utterances, and could not even check himself within the limits of decency in debate, as will be seen by the following words:

"The Senator from Delaware, *under the sanction of the opinion of the Supreme Court on Monday last*, looks to the time when the Ku-Klux, some of whom were fined and others of whom are imprisoned, are to have their fines returned from the Treasury of the United States, and the doors of the prison opened, that he and his friends may welcome them."

Other leaders were more discreet, and kept their lips closed from policy. But they all regard the court with resentment for having placed a judgement on record that brands their legislation as unwarranted and void. This decision is a great step toward a return to constitutional methods, and in view of the political construction of the court, is an eventful achievement. There are seven Republicans in the court, besides Justice Davis and Clifford.

To Mr. Justice Davis more than to any other member of this tribunal is due the credit of a judgement which practically revives the proper relation of the States and the general Government. He struck the first blow after the war in the memorable Milligan case, for the sub-ordination of the millitary to the civil authority; and this last declaration is in the line of completing a series of judgements which will restore the Supreme Court to its ancient standing, and bring back the Government to the honored paths prescribed by the Constitution.—*N. Y. Sun.*

LITERATURE AND GREAT DEEDS

The Richmond (Va.) Enquirer takes a writer in Harper to task for the summary manner in which he discusses the claims of the South to literary recognition. Commenting upon this the Petersburg (Va.) Index says it is very natural that the South shouldn't like to be sneered at, 'but the fact is that we have no literature worthy the name. A few books, here and there, may be picked out which, in the survival of the fittest, are still found on the publisher's list and on library shelves, but they do not constitute a literature either in number or in distinctive quality.'

When we bear in mind the deplorable amount of loose, trifling and careless writing in the literature of the country, and it might almost be said, of the age, it is no wonder that literature is beginning to command as little respect from the world as the world seems to receive from men of letters. The production of works not thoroughly matured has become so common a result of the temptations of literary men to satisfy the cravings of the public, that instead of promoting intellectual and moral culture it has become almost an obstruction to civilization. Without in any way disparaging the literary class, it would be hard to shew that any country or section is to be thought less of on account of its failure to embody the results of knowledge and fancy in writing, if it has performed acts which it is the highest ambition of literature to narrate and describe. For a long time it was sneeringly asked in Europe, "who reads an American book?" Possibly America had then produced no composition worthy of being read abroad, but it had given birth to the American revolution, which was worth to mankind, politically, all the books ever written in Europe. It had given to the world Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, Adams, and a host of other great men of action, whose performances it is the noblest vocation of literary men to hand down to posterity.

It will not do to say that the American revolution was the product of literary, or even philosophic thought. It grew straight out of the rights which had been enjoyed in England before the conquest, and which were embodied in the great "charter of liberties," known as Magna Charta extorted from King John in 1215. That was a product of the institutions and usages of the Anglo-Saxons, and we would like to know how many of the rough barons who put their seals to it were able to write their names? The ability to read was then almost wholly confined to those in the service of the church. The most brilliant literary men and profound philosophers of France endeavored to manufacture a free constitution of that country, and the result every one knows. It could not stand the first puncture of the sword of Gen. Bonaparte, who, upon his Egyptian campaign, as if to add insult to injury, issued, on the eve of a battle, the memorable order: "Asses and savans to the centre." The leading interests of society in all ages, and the progress of freedom and civilization everywhere, have been as much indebted to the men of action as of thought. The North has been more helped to its present state of peace and prosperity by its inventors, its mechanics, its practical statemen and its practical men in every department than by all the authors and writers within its borders. And if the South has had no such historians, novelists and poets as the North, it has been able to furnish statesmen and soldiers to the general government for the greater part of its existence, from Washington down, including even Abraham Lincoln, who, in the North, is revered next to Washington, and who was a native of Kentucky. To be able to describe great and virtuous deeds well is a happy faculty, but to be able to perform them evinces a more exalted manhood, and of this no one will deny the South has proved itself capable.—*Baltimore Sun.*

SAVAGE RHETORIC IN THE SENATE.

The discussion in the United States Senate, Thursday, March 30, on the resolution for an investigation into Mississippi affairs reminds one of the days of Thaddeus Stevens and reconstruction. Mr. Bayard made a strong and pungent speech, in the course of which he took occasion to administer a severe rebuke to Senator Boutwell, who interrupted him for a question, saying that Mr. Boutwell had, while enjoying his courtesy, taken occasion to deliver a partisan harangue. When he had concluded his remarks Senator Boutwell got the floor and said that Senators were not a parcel of scholars to be taught good manners by the gentleman from Delaware, and under the influence of some feeling he said that the rebellious spirit which provoked the war was still manifest in Congress as well as all through the Southern States, and that the expressions of fraternity uttered by Southern leaders were not the honest expression of their sentiments. Mr. Bayard was one of the representatives and apologists for that spirit, he said, and he would admonish him and his party friends to beware of November next, when the patriotic spirit of the country would bury them out of sight. He also said that unless the results of November were such an overwhelming victory for the republican party as to leave no chance for question as to the result, that another civil war might be inaugurated to defeat the will of the people. Mr. Bayard retorted angrily that he [Mr. Bayard] was of a family whose representatives, both men and women were never guilty of an unfaithful or unpatriotic thought or action toward the government, and the man who said that he, personally, had ever been guilty of an unfaithful act toward the government, or an unpatriotic desire, had a lie in his throat when he uttered the words. His words and his manner were very impressive, and the galleries cheered and applauded. Thrice during his speech they did the same, and the police were sent to maintain order. Mr. Morton also took part in the discussion, and during a few remarks upon the general features of the resolutions took occasion to speak rather strongly in relation to the decision of the Supreme Court upon the enforcement act. Mr. Withers, of Va., and Mr. Maxey, of Texas, followed Mr. Morton, each of them setting forth the loyalty of their people to the government, declaring strongly that their people were for peacefully recognizing the results of the war and the legal equality of all men.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF MISSISSIPPI.—The Hon. J. M. Stone, president of the Mississippi Senate, who has become Governor of that State for the unexpired term made vacant by the resignation of Gov. Ames, is a resident of Corinth, in the northern part of the State, and is a prominent lawyer. He has been a member of the Senate for the past six years, and has distinguished himself as one of the most capable and useful members of that body. During the war Gov'r. Stone was colonel of the second Mississippi regiment, confederate army, and during the battles around Petersburg commanded the brigade to which his regiment was attached. In a brief address on taking the oath of office Gov. Stone said it would be his purpose to administer the affairs of the State in strict accordance with the constitution and laws, with the view of securing to all the citizens alike their rights under the laws, and in this effort he invoked the assistance of the Legislature and of the people of the State.

A CLEAN SWEEP.—At the election in Pennsylvania in November next, under the new constitution, the entire fifty members of the State Senate are to be elected. This will be the first time that an election for the whole body has ever taken place, the rule heretofore being that two-thirds of the body held over, while there was an element of one-third each year to be elected. The new constitution provides that all Senators shall be elected in the year 1876, the terms of those representing even-numbered districts to be two years, and those from odd-numbered districts four years. The representation in the House is increased to two hundred members, which largely augments the list of representative candidates.

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

From the Sun, of Wednesday.

Receipts 12,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Southern Corn, 18,800 do. Western do., 3,100 do. Oats, 800 do. Rye.—Stocks in Elevators 49,765 bushels Wheat and 655,634 do. Corn. The market for Wheat is strong, the bulk of the receipts not offering. The sales were 1200 bushels Maryland red at 1 50a$1 52 for good, and $1 60 for prime; 400 bush Pennsylvania red on track at $1 20. Southern Corn is in demand, and the market is firm. Some 10,000 bushels white held over yesterday sold at 63½ cents, and today the sales were 7000 bushels white at 63a63½ cents; 1500 bushels do. at 62 cts; 1500 bushels do. at 57a59 cents, and 3500 bushels yellow at 63 cents. The market for Western was firm at ½c advance. The sales were 6000 bushels mixed, March receipts, at 64½ cents; 1600 bushels at 64 cts; 3000 bushels April receipts at 63¾ cents; 8000 do. at 63½ cents; 5000 bushels steamer at 62 cents; 1200 bushels No. 1 white at 64¾a65 cents; 400 bushels No. 2 do. at 68½ cents—all spot; 15,000 bushels mixed for April delivery at 63¾ cents and 15,000 bushels May at 63 cents. Oats are quiet and unchanged, the sales being 1600 bushels good Western bright at 45-a45½ cents, and 800 bushels prime do. at 48 cts, and 150 bushels Southern at 48 cents. Rye is firm, with sales 300 bushels at 80a82 cents per bushel.

Marriages.

SEXTON—CULLIMORE.—April 3rd, 1876, at 1409 Hanover street, Philadelphia, Pa., by Rev. John C. Wilson, Mr. GEORGE SEXTON, of that city, and Mrs. SUSAN C. CULLIMORE, late of Kent county, Md.

New Advertisements.

SWEET POTATOES FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has a lot of *very fine sweet potatoes for sale.*

EDWARD SLAUGHTER.

April, 7 1876—tf.

A New Fertilizer!

WE CALL THE ATTENTION OF FARMERS TO

Our Superior article of Fertilizer,

which we offer at LOW figures and on easy terms. A sample of the same may be seen at our office, next door to Kent National Bank.

HINES & CO.

April 7, 1876—tf

Teachers' County Association.

The regular meeting of the Teachers' County Association will be held at the school room in Chestertown, on Monday, April 24.

The address will be delivered by the Rev. Mr. Harley, of Centreville Academy.

In accordance with the notice given at the last meeting, amendments to the Constitution will be offered.

E. F. PERKINS, *Pres't.*

April 7, 1876.

Notice to Creditors.

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

MARTHA A. BISCOE,

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 4th day of November, 1876: otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 4th day of April, 1876.

ROBERT K. PIPPIN,

April 7, 1876 *Administrator.*

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

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

S. CLARK VANHORN,

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 4th day of November 1876; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 4th day of April, 1876.

CHARLES H. BAKER,

April 7, 1876 *Administrator.*

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

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

JOHN A. PORTER,

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 4th day of November, 1876; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 4th day of April, 1876.

WILLIAM J. PORTER,

April 7, 1876 *Administrator.*

NOTICE.

Office of Kent County Commissioners,

TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1876.

ORDERED—That the authority given to Philip Medders, Sheriff of Kent County, to offer rewards amounting to Two Hundred Dollars, as follows, for the arrest and return of Lewin Pearce, $100 00; Eleazor Dobson, $25 00; Thomas Scott, $25 00; John Brainage, $25 00; and Jim Riley, $25 00—who escaped from the Jail at Chestertown, *Tuesday, March 14, 1876*, be and the same is hereby revoked.

Attest:

T. WATERS RUSSELL,
Clerk to Kent County Commissioners.

March 24, 1876—3t

FINE BLACK CLOTH and English Worsted Suits.

S. MERRITT & CO

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

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.

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.*

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.*

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of *R. NICHOLSON & SON*, in conducting the Nursery business, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

R. NICHOLSON,
R. G. NICHOLSON.

March 14, 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 amonnt 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.

Females 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—tIM.

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. SIMPERS & BRO.

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