The Transcript,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Friday Morning, July 7, 1876.

Only One Dollar a Year, in advance.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.



FOR PRESIDENT,

Samuel J. Tilden,

OF NEW YORK,

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

Thos. A. Hendricks,

OF INDIANA.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS DECLARES FOR TILDEN.

In a brief interview with Hon. Charles Francis Adams, at his Quincy home, immediately after the reception of the news of Gov. Tilden's nomination, the veteran statesman very frankly gave his opinion of the nomination.

Mr. Adams expressed his surprise at the convention's arriving at so speedy a decision. That Mr. Tilden had secured the necessary two-thirds on the second ballot showed his great strength in his party.

Mr. Tilden, said Mr. Adams, is a formidable candidate, especially on a hard-money platform. With Mr. Tilden and this platform the Democratic party stands better, morally, before the people, than does the Republican party. Hayes is nothing; respectable, no doubt, but without any record as a reformer.

Tilden is in himself a platform. He has made his record. Of the two, said Mr. Adams, very decidedly, I would infinitely prefer to see Mr. Tilden in the Executive chair. Mr. Adams further said that he feared Tilden's enemies would stab him in the back. His foes were jobbers and corrupt men. He will have hidden enemies to encounter in the coming campaign. The traditionary discipline of the Democratic party, the party pride and inclination, will cause all Democrats to fall into line for Mr. Tilden.

Mr. Adams also said he thought Mr. Tilden would carry his own State. The independent vote will probably divide, those voters with Republican predilections going for Hayes. However, Gov'r. Tilden will secure the votes of the opponents of corruption who desire to see real work accomplished. The Republican platform is weak, especially in its financial plank. This was an endeavor to catch both the "soft" and "hard"-money men.

As to the other candidates before the St. Louis convention, Mr. Adams said he thought them all weak. Hancock would have been beaten on account, partly, of his being a military man. There is a reaction, perhaps temporary, against military men, owing to the dissatisfaction with Gen. Grant. Thurman would have been a fair candidate, but not strong. Hendricks had no national record of importance. Tilden's war record is a good one. He is all right there. As President Mr. Tilden would sweep away corrupt men and abuses.—*Boston Herald.*

☞ The leaders of the late Reform party in this State have given in their hearty adhesion to Tilden. In the recent State canvass, they had acted with the Republican party, in order to compel certain reforms in the Democratic management, so far as their demands were just they have been complied with, and the last Legislature in good faith carried out most important reforms. There is now no longer any reason for the existence of the Reform party in this State as an independent organization. Though they were not successful at the polls, yet in a higher sense they were successful, in calling public attention to the necessary reforms, and obtaining for the State a higher standard of men than would otherwise have been chosen. They have never affiliated with the Republicans, even before that party fell into its present degradation under the Fulton-Thomas-Mathews ring. The ideas that they fought for are accurately represented in the St. Louis platform and its nominations.—*Balt. Gazette.*

☞ There is every reason to believe that the St. Louis convention settled the currency question. John C. Shoemaker, proprietor of the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, and one of the wisest and best of the Democratic leaders in Indiana, has stated the case in this way:—"I feel a good deal like the Cincinnati Enquirer over the matter. Tilden wasn't my choice, and I don't like the views upon the currency; but I tell you that both parties are alike upon that. It is only here in Central and Southern Indiana and in Kansas that soft money people are to be found, and they are not confined to the Democratic party. The hardest kind of hard-money men I saw at St. Louis are from Iowa and Wisconsin. This question of hard and soft money is no sectional one, and if the Republicans and Democrats in this part of the State expect to act with their parties they'll have to give soft money the go-by.

☞ A work recently issued from the press describing the men and manners of one hundred years ago, contains some interesting extracts from an old volume of reminiscences by Elkanah Watson, whose recollections extend from 1777 to 1842. He gives the following curious account of the manner in which chocolate and tea were served on their first introduction into the Colonies:

In the olden times it was the fashion, in some parts of the country, to serve a dish of chocolate, which had just then come into use, in a curious style. The height of the fashion was to put into the kettle of chocolate several links of sausages, and after boiling all together, to serve the guests with a bowl of chocolate and a sausage, which was cut up, and then the mess eaten with a spoon. When tea was first introduced into Salem, the usual mode of serving it up was to boil the tea in an iron kettle, and, after straining the liquor off, the boiled herb was put into a dish and buttered. This was eaten, while the liquid decoction was drank without sugar or milk, to wash down the greens. But this is nothing to be compared to the exquisite breakfast which was in common vague among the the people of Salem some eighty or ninety years since. The sour, household brewed beer was put on in the great brass kettle, and simmered over the fire with the crusts of the brown-bread crumbled in, and occasionally dulcified with a little molasses. This was served up hot to the family, under the name of "whiskey belly-revenge."

CENTENNIAL CONTRASTS.

In a centennial address at Hampden Sydney College, Virginia, Rev. Dr. Hoge of Richmond, made a comparison of the compacted States, great cities, railroads and population of 1876 with the limited resources of a hundred years ago. He stated that a minister had been sent from the South to the General Assembly in Philadelphia because he had been before and knew the way. The establishment of a stage coach twice a week from Richmond to Washington in the early part of the present century was an extraordinary event and of doubtful expediency. About the same time the celebrated Mr. Ritchie had announced in his paper, The Enquirer, the remarkably rate of a steamboat between Richmond and Norfolk, going at six miles an hour up stream!—When Dr. Franklin asked for a lady's hand in marriage her father objected because he was only a printer, and there were already two newspapers in the United States, and another could not be supported. Egypt was called the granary of the world. Now, said Dr. Hoge, there are raised three hundred millions of bushels in the United States—more than was raised in Egypt during the longest life of any of the Pharaohs.

BRADLEY'S MOTOR.

There seem now to be little if any doubt that lasting fame and an immortal name, accompanied with one million dollars, is to be the record of a Dorchester county inventor. For five or six years Mr. Bradley, of Vienna, has toiled and studied over an invention that his acquaintances and friends had considered chimerical and visionary, but now the fruits ripe and luscious are dropping fast and free into his treasury. Last spring a number of capitalists, accompanied with the best machinist and scientific men from Boston, visited Vienna and inspected his motor and pronounced it a grand success. The capitalists purchased one-twentieth interest for fifty thousand dollars, paying five thousand cash. We hear they are now in Vienna to pay the other forty-five thousand dollars, and the motor is to be taken on to the centennial, and large machine shops are to commence their manufacture. It is expected by the winter to entirely supercede the present steam engine.—*Cambridge News.*

☞ The New York Graphic says: It is understood that a new experiment in socialism is to be attempted shortly. This time in Virginia, on the banks of the Potomac, on a domain consisting of some seven thousand acres of land, including finely cultivated farms with many thousand fruit trees and a valuable water-power. This place has been secured at a cost of about thirty thousand dollars. The projectors of the new movement are Swedenborgians, Spiritualists and Come-outers, who are recruited from every section of the country, and who have an abiding faith in the possibility of realizing the dreams of Fourier, Brisbane and Owen upon this continent. The immediate leaders are Mr. Samuel Leavitt, of New York, and Mr. Charles Sears, of the co-operative farm, Silkville, Kansas. A monthly magazine entitled the Eclectic and Peacemaker, published by Leavitte, 178 Greenwich street, New York, is the organ of this new scheme, which will naturally excite a great deal of interest in certain circles. The projectors of this new community believe in the sanctity of marriage, and regard both the Shakers and the Oneida Communists as social heretics.

GOV. TILDEN'S CANDIDACY.—An Albany dispatch states that, among the congratulatory letters and telegrams received by Gov'r. Tilden a number are from schools, Sunday schools and clergymen, of various religious denominations. One of the latter from a clergyman in Washington says that he has traveled thirty thousand miles in two years, and has felt the public pulse, which beats strongly for reform; and another from a superintendent of a Sunday school in Cincinnati asks for a sentiment from the reform Governor which may be read to his Sunday-school; while a third from a Jewish rabbi [illegible] with thanks a contribution which Governor had made to Mount Sinai Hospital some years ago. Forty-four pupils of a business college in Poughkeepsie sent their congratulations in a telegram, and say they will work for his election.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN is a bachelor of sixty.

GEN. HOOKER ON TILDEN'S NOMINATION.—Governor Tilden has received the following letter of congratulation from General Joseph Hooker:

"I cannot refrain from offering you my sincere congratulations on your nomination to the exalted office of President of the United States. As a quiet observer of the political events of the nation I know of no one in my day who has afforded me so much satisfaction, and sincerely hope and believe that the wisdom shown in the selection at St. Louis will be fully ratified by the great mass of the people in November next. We require reforms in politics, religion and morals, and I am convinced that we will receive them generously at your hands. The whole government of the nation is corrupt—desperately corrupt—and the honor and glory of applying the antidote I am convinced will belong to you. If the fact of your nomination does not enhance the material values of the nation, I am sure your election will do it. Already I seem to breathe a new atmosphere, as is the case of every well-wisher of his country."

☞ The Philadelphia Times, independent, says "Governor Tilden comes before the American people just when there is a famine of manly leadership and a universal feat of unsavory littleness. He will be opposed by some who believe more in the democracy of the past than in the grandeur of a national regeneration, but unless the audible whispers of republican discontent are utterly meaningless each setting sun will rise again on Governor Tilden strengthened in the trust of the people. Such is the teaching of to-day, and there must be a reactionary wave stronger than that of 1872 if he shall not be the centennial President of peace."

THE MOUND-BUILDERS.—Capt. E. P. Ford, a student of the history and habits of the Mound Builders, has taken an image, supposed to be an ancient idol, from a mound in the neighborhood of Piasa, Ill. It is a representation of a human head, and in its general contour is undoubtedly of the Aztec mould. It is some six inches in diameter. The head is sandstone, and is so cut as to rest upon a flat base in place of shoulders. Upon the bottom of this base are cut representations of the rising sun, the moon, a human figure in the attitude of worship, a fish and other devices.

☞ The Utica (N. Y.) Observer says: "Less than two years ago Samuel J. Tilden was elected Governor of New York. It was the year after the panic. The people felt poor and they demanded a reduction in the expenses of the government. The taxes for 1874 were sixteen millions of dollars. The taxes for 1876 are eight millions of dollars. There is no humbug, no sham, no false pretenses about that. It is one of those solid, substantial facts which touch the pocket, and influence the judgment of every citizen of every community in the State, for every man is a taxpayer."

☞ The danger to the peace of the great powers, through the military movements of Servia and its allies against Turkey, is apparent at the very opening of hostilities The Servians demand that the Danube shall be declared neutral, in order that the Turks may be prevented from using it for purposes of military transportation. The Austrian Government then notifies Servia that it can place no obstruction to Turkish movements on the Danube; whereupon Servia announces its intention to plant torpedoes in the Danube. Thus has Austria been already placed in an unpleasant relation with both combatants.

☞ After John Kelly had given in his adhesion to Tilden in the St. Louis convention, Ben. Wood stepped up to him and cordially shook him by the hand, at the same time congratulating Mr. Kelly on his thorough democracy. This is the first time in eighteen years these gentlemen have addressed one another on any topic whatever, and thus was established at once the *entente cordiale*.

☞ The New York Tribune says: "Republicans are very likely to underrate the strength of the St. Louis ticket. They will make a fatal mistake if they do not understand that it is dangerously strong, and begin without delay the efforts necessary to secure success. They will miserably deceive themselves if they expect much from democratic dissensions.

THE WAR IN THE EAST.

Latest advices from Europe indicate that war has at last broken out between the combined Sclave provinces and Turkey. It was announced before that Prince Milan was on his way to the frontier, where the Servian army had been massed, but there was still a lingering hope that peace might be maintained. But the rejection of his overtures by the Porte—overtures that were tantamount to a concession of the independence of the disaffected provinces—seems to have precipitated matters. On Sunday last it is officially stated that the Servians crossed the frontier at three points, and simultaneously with their movement the Montenegrins entered Herzegovina. We have thus Bosnia, (of which Herzegovina forms a part), Montenegro and Servia combined in arms against Turkey. The great powers are at present agreed to remain passive spectators at the contest. But it is doubtful how long they will continue so. Russia is restive, Prussia and Austria watchful, but preparing for contingencies, whilst in England there is a serious division of opinion as to the policy the government ought to pursue.

For the Transcript.

PUBLIC SCHOOL ENTERTAINMENT.

Our thanks are due to the Teachers of the Public School of this town for an entertainment which gave pleasure not only to the young hearts for whom it was designed, but the older ones—those who have passed the age when everything is enjoyable and trifles serve to please, were only too glad of an opportunity which brought the heart-throbs thicker and faster; and quickened the entellect, in the appreciation of artistic skill and embryogenius and talent.

The first thing we observed after taking our places, was the quiet decision and gentleness of the Principal, who moving through his pupils and portions of the audience, so re-arranged the seats as to give the young girls in his charge full benefit of the features of the exhibition. It was only right he should do so of course—but it was the *manner* we admired, and "to the manor born," was the grace and dignity of his actions: so that we were not surprised at the order and decorum that prevailed throughout, though the scholars seemed numberless; and still less surprised at the many points of interest that awaited our enjoyment.

To begin with little things, or "Number One" we think her fairly chosen, for whether in the "Song of Praise," or the clear utterances of her part, she did full justice to herself and her teachers.

"What do you tell me little flower, little flower?" comes to me as distinctly this morning as it did last night, and the effect of the clear, soft voice, so sweetly rounded and modulated, is like the, song of a brooklet that refreshes simply by the music of its murmerings; and the young voices that raised the chorus must surely have found their way to the throne of Him whose praise they sung.

"The Numbers," not only proved to us that they "had work to do," but that a good deal had already been done; and when as men and women they join in the great battle of life, we can only hope it will be with as undaunted a front, and as clear an intonation in the right, and for the right, as that with which they stood before us on the stage. The little ones, all, have our thanks for the pleasure they gave; and our hopes for that future which those who have them in charge are striving to mould

The Essays, so far as our feeble judgement goes, were remarkably good. The one on "Formation of Character" showed a maturity of thought and idea, which was unexpected, and we did not wonder that the premium should afterwards have been placed in the same hands. We are much obliged for the description of Mrs. Grundy, and as we have heard frequently of the dangerous nature of the lady, and that she is apt to be about when least expected, it may serve to keep our tongues more quiet, and our eyes more wide awake.

The crowning feature of the exhibition to the pleasure-loving, was the tableaux. "The Arts," in sculpture, were represented by three young ladies, who stood in position on a revolving platform. It was hard to realize that life was there, for the equipoise was wonderful, and the artistic rendering true to life in another form. The white lights brought out the points in bold releif, and fell like sunshine; not only on the statuves, but on the hearts of the audience as well.—We wished much for another view, so as to be able to define the figures more clearly, but were doomed to be disappointed, as with most fair things in life. In the other tableau, as in this, the curtain rose in utter darkness, when suddenly there sprang into light such a picture of youth, and beauty, and flowers, as one rarely sees. A young girl receiving her floral tributes from her host of floral subjects. Beautiful in its simplicity, and touching in its beauty; and as the roseate, light tinted the fair fresh faces, and added new charm to the floral offerings, we longed for an impression that might remain with us always. "The May Queen" a play, was rich with woodland suggestions, and the windings, and interwindings of the fairies' march, were surely the invention of more than a mortal's brain.

Awarding the premiums was a pleasure to all, for it is always pleasant to see merit crowned with success, and it must require superior merit to gain vantage ground in a school of the extent of the present one. I could not help wishing myself one of the little boys or girls who sat so contentedly on the stage waiting for the pleasure to come, not only to their own hearts, but to all those loved ones home, and there must have been many among the ones who sat down below, who made up their minds that the next year would find them striving for the position their companions now occupied, and even though they gained it not, there is merit in the attempt and some of these days the fruit will be borne that is sprung from the seed now sown. We cannot end without doing justice to the voice that sung us "Good Night;" So clear, and rich, and full and sweet; what more can we say, save in the words of the immortal bard "Would that I could say good-night till morrow;" for while the stars sang in the skies there would be only unison between the voices; and the night-winds would gladly echo their melody. We were not left to feel that we were uncared for until out of sight of the building: for a friendly hand lighted our steps, and enabled us to keep our foot-hold in the darkness; while from the other door, the scholar's entrance; the Principal still cared for the Pupil—one hand used to lighten, the other to guide; so he lifted the veil of darkness, and led them into the light; until having passed out of his hands, they trod the world, with other influences, surrounding them, for good or for evil as their lot in life might be cast.

ONE OF THE AUDIENCE.

The Teachers' Institute.

We will give the proceedings of the Teachers' Institute next week; the great length of the Levy List, and other circumstances, having combined to prevent its insertion this week.

SOME of our farmers have finished and others are engaged in threshing wheat.

New Building Association.

"The Mutual Benefit Loan Association of Chestertown," at a meeting held at the Court House, on the evening of Wednesday, July 5th, elected the following officers:

President, J. K. Aldridge; Vice President, James W. Lambert: Secretary, Harry Rickey; Treasurer, Jas. A. Shaw; Directors—Colin F. Stam, Jas. A. Pearce, S. F. Smith, Wm. H. Meeteer, Milton Baker; Solicitor, H. W. Vickers. The Constitution provides that the par value of each share of stock shall be two hundred dollars, and the weekly dues fifty cents per share.

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

From the Sun of Wednesday.

Receipts to-day 2500 bushels Southern Wheat; 3300 bushels Western Corn, and 1600 bushels Oats. Stocks in Elevators 38,201 bushels Wheat, 1,644,206 bushels Corn, and 16,000 bushels Oats. Prime Wheat is wanted, and the market is active and strong, all the present modecrat receipts being readily taken at advancing prices. The sales to-day were 400 bushels prime new Southern white at $1 45; 2100 bushels new red at 1 40a$1 43 for good. 1 45a$1 46 for prime, and 1 48a$1 50 for amber. and 2000 bushels No. 2 and no grade red Western in Elevator at $1 30. There were no receipts of Southern Corn, and we quote nominally at 60 cents for prime white and 57 cents for do. yellow. For Western the market was active, closing with a strong under tone, particularly for options. After 'Change yesterday there were sales in addition to what was reported of 15,000 bushels mixed, August, at 59½ cents; 5000 bushels at 59¾ cents, and 12,000 bushels steamer at 49¼ cents. To-day the transactions were 6000 bushels steamer at 49¼ cents; 2400 bushels mixed July at 57 cents; 25,000 bushels at 57¼ cents; 25,000 bushels last half July at 58 cents. Oats are firm and in moderate supply; sales 200 bushels new Southern at 42a45 cents, and 1400 bushels bright Western at 36 cents. There were no receipts of Rye, and the nominal quotations are 70a75 cents per bushel.

New Advertisements.

Kent National Bank,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

JUNE 29th, 1876.

THE President and Directors have this day declared a half-yearly Dividend of 8 per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after July 1st, 1876.

W. N. E. WICKES,
July 7, 1876—3t. *Cashier.*

Wanted,

A MALE TEACHER for Public School No. 7, Third Election Dist. Applications must be made in writing, and will be received until August first. By order of the Board. Address

WM. HEPBRON, *Sec'y.*,
Lynch's P. O., Kent County, Md.
July 7, 1876—3t

Order Nisi.

CORNELIUS J. SCOTT AND ANDREW WOODALL
VERSUS
IRA VANSANT, ET UX.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR KENT COUNTY—IN EQUITY.
April Term, 1876. *June* 30, 1876.

ORDERED, That the sales made and reported by Cornelius J. Scott, Trustee, under the powers contained in the Mortgage from Ira Vansant and wife to the said Cornelius J. Scott, bearing date on or about July 26, 1873, and recorded in Liber J. K. H., No. 12, page 105, a Land Record Book for Kent county, and, in the Mortgages from the said Vansant and wife, to Andrew Woodall, respectively bearing date on or about July 26, 1873, and January 15, 1875, and respectively recorded in Libers J. K. H. No. 12, page 109, and D. C. B., No. 1, page 195, Land Record Books as aforesaid, *be ratified and confirmed*, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before *the fifteenth day of September next*: Provided, a copy of this Order be inserted in some newspaper printed in Kent county, once in each of three successive weeks *before the fifteenth day of August next*.

The Report states the amount of sale to be $4,220.

D. C. BLACKISTON, *Clerk.*
True copy—Test:
D. C. BLACKISTON, *Clerk.*
July 7, 1876—4t

WASHINGTON COLLEGE.

THE ANNUAL ORATION
BEFORE THE
Mount Vernon Literary Society,
will be delivered
IN THE COLLEGE HALL, ON
Tuesday Evening, July 11, *at* 8½ *o'clock,*
BY
REV. DR. ROBERT WILSON,
OF EASTON, M. D.

Subject:—The Type of Manhood Required for our Future

The public are respectfully invited to attend. June 30, 1876.

THE ANNUAL
COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES
Of Washington College will be held in the Court House in Chestertown, on
Wednesday, July 12th,
at 10½ o'clock, A. M.
The public are invited to attend.

Gentlemen, Ladies, and Children,
AND ALL THE REST OF MANKIND!

If you want a good Pocket Knife, Razor or pair of Scissors, call and purchase at
J. K. ALDRIDGE'S.
November 19, 1875

TO BUILDERS.

PROPOSALS will be received by the School Board until
TUESDAY, JULY ELEVENTH,
FOR BUILDING A FRAME ADDITION
to the School Room in Chestertown, to consist of a Two Story Back Building, 16 by 25 feet 8 inches: the second story to run over the North East end of the present house. To be put up of good material and in a workmanlike manner.

Also, for re-building the School House in Worton (No. 3) and adding 14 feet thereto.

Plans and Specifications to be seen at the office of the School Board.

EBEN'R. PERKINS, *Sec'y.*
June 30, 1876.

GALENA SEMINARY.

THE efficiency of this thoroughly established Institution has been well and favorably tested. Right in your midst you have every advantage of schools more remote, whilst your daughters are within a few hours' reach of their homes from all parts of the Peninsula.

The next Scholastic year and First Quarter begins *September 4th*, 1876; Second quarter, *November 13th;* third quarter, *January 22d;* fourth quarter, *April 1st.* Quarters 10 weeks each.

Consider, and enter your daughters and wards at once, and thereby encourage Home Institutions.

Terms Cash in advance; or, well secured notes on *short* time will be accepted.

☞ For particulars address
MISS E. L. BENNY, PRINCIPAL,
Galena, Kent county, Md.
June 30, 1876—tf.

Orphans' Court Notice.

THE Orphans' Court of Kent County at their session last Tuesday, adjourned over to *Tuesday, July* 11, 1876.

By order. WM. STEVENS,
June 23, 1876. *Register.*

Colin F. Stam. Louis K. Stam.

C. F. STAM & BRO.

APOTHECARIES,
Booksellers
AND
STATIONERS,
Corner of HIGH and COURT Streets,
CHESTERTOWN, MD.

DEALERS IN
Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, Dye Stuffs, Wall Paper, Varnishes, &c., &c.

JOHN W. MASURY & SON'S
Coach, Car and Cottage colors.
JOHN T. LEWIS & BROS. strictly Pure White Lead.

Strictly Pure Double Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil; West Virginia Lubricating Oil, and strictly pure Cold Pressed Castor Oil, (the best of all lubricators.)

PARIS GREEN.

☞ Sole agents for Kent county for *BRADLEY'S Patent Enamel Paint.*

WALL PAPERS.

Our stock of Wall Papers is very large and complete.

Dublin Brown Stout,
Bass & Co's. English Pale Ale,
For medicinal purposes.

Making our purchases direct from manufacturers in every available instance, we are enabled to furnish Goods at CITY PRICES.

C. F. STAM & BRO.
Chestertown, June 30, 1876.

Mrs. ELLEN N. MELVIN,
Chestertown, Kent County, Md.,
(*At Mrs. N. E. Emory's old stand,*)
Agent for the sale of
E. BUTTERICK & CO'S.
PATTERNS OF GARMENTS
AND THEIR
CELEBRATED SHEARS AND SCISSORS,
AND DEALER IN
Worsteds, Silks, Cotton, Canvas,
Wax Flower MATERIALS,
Chromos and Picture Frames, Lamp Chimneys, Wicks, Toilet Powder, Hair Dyes, Hair Tonics, &c., &c.
Ladies fitted with Shoulder Braces, Abdominal Supporters, &c., &c.
May 19, 1876—tf.

FINE BLACK CLOTH and English Worsted Suits
S. MERRITT & CO'S.

Spring & Summer
1876. 1876.
TRADE.

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.
Standard Groceries and Teas.
WINES AND LIQUORS.
SHOES AND HATS.
READY MADE CLOTHING.

OUR CUSTOMERS AND BUYERS generally are respectfully informed that our present *STOCK OF GOODS* has just been replenished by purchases made upon terms *AS FAVORABLE AS POSSIBLE* to the intercsts of consumers, and that an examination of quality and price, cannot fail to meet their reasonable ideas about fair dealing.

In every Branch of our usual Business our assortment of Merchandise will be found very complete.

THOMAS S. WICKES.
Chestertown, May 23, 1876.

WALDRON'S
ENGLISH GRASS AND GRAIN BLADES,
A GENUINE IMPORTED ARTICLE,
And at this time difficult to find in the market—for sale by
June 14, 1876. T. S. WICKES.

BASS'
Imported English Ales,
AND
BURKE'S IRISH STOUT,
A fresh lot opened by
T. S. WICKES.
Chestertown, June 14, 1876.

To My Friends and Patrons.

I AM desirous of enlarging and improving my business, and also am owing some bills of already too long standing, which I want to pay, as it is exceedingly unpleasant to be dunned, and consequently I need every dollar due me. This notice, therefore, is to urge prompt payment upon the part of those indebted. If it is not convenient for you to let me have money, give me your note on short time, and that will enable me to be better prepared to accommodate you in the future.

I most positively insist upon an immediate settlement, either by note or cash, of all outstanding accounts, and those indebted will find it to *their* interest as well as *mine* to respond to this notice at once.

Respectfully, JOHN N. DODD,
June 9—tf. UNDERTAKER.

A CARD.
To Centennial Visitors.

MRS. B. B. PERKINS,
1020 VINE STREET,
Will accommodate transient boarders. The street cars pass the door every five minutes direct to the main entrance of the Exposition: and two depots, from which steam cars will be run to and from the grounds every 10 or 15 minutes, are but a few squares from 1020 Vine st.

TERMS for Supper, Lodging and Breakfast will be two dollars—and no fee to be paid to agents. [April 28—3m

TO THE WORKING CLASS.

We can furnish you employment at which you can make very large pay, in your own localities, without being away from home over night. Agents wanted in every town and county to take subscribers for The Centennial Record, the largest publication in the United States—16 pages, 64 columns; Elegantly illustrated; Terms only $1 per year. The Record is devoted to whatever is of interest connected with the Centennial year. The Great Exhibition at Philadelphia is fully illustrated in detail. Everybody wants it. The whole people feel great interest in their Country's Centennial Birthday, and want to know all about it. An elegant patriotic crayon drawing premium picture is presented free to each subscriber. It is entitled, "In remembrance of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Independence of the United States." Size, 25 by 30 inches. Any one can become a successful agent, for but show the paper and picture and hundreds of subscribers are easily obtained everywhere. There is no business that will pay like this at present. We have many agents who are making as high as $20 per day and upwards. Now is the time; don't delay. Remember it costs nothing to give the business a trial. Send for our circulars, terms and sample copy of paper, which are sent free to all who apply; do it to-day. Complete outfit free to those who decide to engage. Farmers and mechanics, and their sons and daughters make the very best of agents. Address,

THE CENTENNIAL RECORD,
June 9, 1876. *Portland, Maine.*



LIME! LIME! LIME!
Shells! Shells!! Shells!!!
30,000 bushels of each for sale.

THE undersigned is prepared to furnish LIME and SHELLS to the citizens of Kent, Queen Anne's and Cecil counties; and will land the same on the Chester and Sassafras rivers, or any of their creeks where there is a depth of five feet of water, of the best quality and at the lowest prices.

WILLIAM PERKINS,
Rising Sun Saloon.
Chestertown, Md., Oct. 22, 1875—tf

NECK WEAR.—NECK TIES, WINDSOR SCARFS, Bows, of all colors,—and COLLARS, both in Linen and Paper of the best styles and quality—at
S. MERRITT & CO'S.,
Cecil[illegible] Chestertown

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