THE TRANSCRIPT—CHESTERTOWN, NOVEMBER 10, 1876.

The Transcript,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Friday Morning, Nov. 10, 1876

Only One Dollar a Year, in advance

THE POLITICAL REVOLUTION.

At our present writing it is conceded by the Republican press that Mr. Tilden has been elected. The vastness of such an achievement under the circumstances can hardly be realized. The present party in power has an army of office-holders, and the marshals and supervisors of elections were so many additional legions. In addition to this army of civil police retainers, the regular standing army of the country was made, so far as it could be wielded, a powerful engine in the hands of our rulers for partisan purposes. We do not suppose that any man with an unclouded intellect believes there was any necessity, except such as was created for a pretext, for sending United States troops into the Southern States. The hundreds of thousands of emancipated slaves were mostly so many passive serfs held together by the fear of re-enslavement, while the sectional feeling of the North was continually played upon. Under all these circumstances the election of Mr. Tilden shows the deep-seated conviction of the necessity for a change, and the terrible earnestness of the masses. It has been admitted by all parties, except the money shavers, that the times are hard, and the people have inquired into the reason for this thing and come to the conclusion that it is bad government. The dawn of a better era has broken, and with the beginning of our second century we have every reason to hope that a better era has been inaugurated, and that peace, the peace which Grant promised, but failed to encourage even, plenty and contentment, will soon prevail throughout the entire length and breadth of the land.

THE RESULT IN KENT

Has equalled the most sanguine expectations of the friends of Tilden and reform; the usual Democratic majority has been considerably increased, the Democratic majority on the State ticket last election being about sixty. The influence of our Federal office-holders does not seem to have been sufficient to resist the tide which had evidently set against Grantism. Nor does the attempt to intimidate, by threatening to close out those who are so unfortunate as to have their lands mortgaged, appear to have been more effectual. The mortgagee's threats could not control the political sentiments of our people. If such threats were made, as we have been credibly informed, it shows to what lengths a corrupt party will resort to preserve its supremacy. This was one of the Radical thumb-screws for white voters, and the blacks were led to believe that in the event of Mr. Tilden's election they would be again reduced to slavery. A nearly solid negro vote was secured, but the white voters of Kent are not yet so reduced as to be driven from their principles by the auctioneer's hammer. We give the vote by districts in our county:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th	Total
Tilden	534	380	248	341	434	1937
Hayes	358	310	262	483	272	1085
Maj.	176	70	14	[illegible]	162	252
Henry	534	379	247	339	433	1932
Spence	358	310	262	481	273	1684
Maj.	176	69	15	142	161	248

TO END IN THIRTY DAYS.

The Spanish government is once more undertaking a "vigorous prosecution of the war" in Cuba. This is what is said to be meant by the appointment of Martinez Campos to the chief command in that troublesome island. We hear again of large reinforcements, both naval and military, while the whole eastern part of Cuba is to be placed under strict blockade, the object of being to stop up every channel through which the insurgents may receive outside [illegible] reinforcements. This has been [illegible] and while it may not have [illegible] successful it has resulted [illegible] in capturing Ameri[illegible] consigning officers and [illegible] charge of being engaged [illegible], to an ignominious death [illegible] policy of cruelty and merciless [illegible] which has hitherto characterized [illegible] of Spain towards the insurgents [illegible] seems, to be continued; [illegible] commander, it appears, is [illegible] severely with rebels [illegible] their arms.

The outside [illegible] of Gen. Campos, [illegible] conquer peace [illegible] may learn from [illegible] down [illegible] days. [illegible] with any [illegible] on taking [illegible] he said: [illegible] Cuba) and I [illegible] to Cuba [illegible] When [illegible] he is [illegible] after I [illegible] of an even [illegible] than the [illegible] ginning of [illegible]

The United [illegible] est in the new [illegible] been hitherto [illegible] which we have [illegible] view of her [illegible] these are now [illegible] to suppress the [illegible] [illegible]

DELVING AFTER WEALTH.

IN A SILVER MINE, NEARLY SIXTEEN HUNDRED FEET UNDER GROUND.

Boulder (Col.) Courier.

It only takes five minutes. You step into the cage, and the hand that guides the Titan at the surface touches the rein of the black monster, and you are plunging into the gloom. In a moment the lights of earth go out; by the glare of lanterns you know you are passing dripping timbers; the sounds from above grow fainter and cease; the vapors rise around you as from a caldron; you hear now and then a rumble in the depths, as though the dark spirits below were complaining that their treasures were being thus taken away; you listen, expecting to hear the muttering of gnomes which guard the sacred treasures; there comes a dance of the cage under your feet; you know the hand above has touched the bit of the burden-bearer, and then the cage stops, and you are more than a quarter of a mile below the busy city which you left just a few minutes before; from the dusty highway you have stepped into the world's grandest treasure-house; you have passed from the temperate to the tropical zone in a moment—you are in a Bonanza. It takes but a little space to complete the transition; it takes but a moment to describe it; but the change is wonderful, and to one of a thoughtful mind the wonder increases with each returning visit. It is no little thing to work a mine 1,590 feet below the surface. True, there are broad avenues there; broad timbers which, like Atlas, seem competent to support a world upon their broad backs; there are engineers at work and cars running; but every glimpse of a man there reveals the exertion necessary to keep up this conflict with the spirits which guard the buried treasure below. The men are stripped to the waist, those brawny delvers, with perspiration bursting from every pore and their bodies shining as it is said the Spanish victims shone in the sunlight when stretched upon the top of Teocola, ere the Aztec priests tore out their hearts for a sacrifice. Those white breasts have another significance. On the surface servile races may take from the laborer his bread; down in that gloom there is no fear of competition. The palefaces there hold sway. There the Caucasian race is indispensable, for what is needed among gnomes is a steady brain, a quick, strong hand, a ruling intelligence. Those strongholds are not stormed until grappled with by the world's ruling races. It looks pleasant down there in the mimic streets and under the lantern's glare, but before those streets were opened there was in the stifling air a work performed which cannot be calculated. Picks were swung, drills were struck, powder was burned, men fainted and fell in their places; but the work went on. So it will proceed in the future, until probably, after another sixteen years, they will be worked 3,000 feet below the surface, as unconcerned as they now delve at the present levels. We pass through a long drift, and suddenly we find where the attacking column is driving into the ore. The sight is magnificent, but for those in the East who fancy that silver mining is a light thing to accomplish, one visit here would dispel the illusion. A glimpse at the work, a glance at the machinery, a few thoughts of the study required to make a successful battle against the rock, the danger and gnomes, would suddenly reveal to them how it is that a first-class miner has to be a first-class man, and how, after he completes his education below ground, he can seize upon the ordinary avocations of life as a student after compassing algebra is never more troubled by a problem in arithmetic. But we are on the cage once more, the bell above signals that there is precious freight on board, and in five minutes more we are out of the depths, the blessed sunlight comes to us again, the summer strikes us with a chill, we are out of the depths, and have done the Bonanza.

WAR TRAPPINGS OF AN INDIAN CHIEF.

The Smithsonian Institute received a few days ago a valuable and interesting addition to its museum in the shape of a complete and very fine outfit of the war trappings of an Indian chief. The contribution comes from west of the Rocky Mountains, but no letter of transmission or description has yet been received. The suit consists of a very fine head-dress of red flannel, trimmed and decorated with beadwork and eagles' feathers. The long train which descends from the head and over the shoulders is also fringed with eagles' feathers. There is an undershirt which is worn next the skin. It is of red flannel, also, with a black and white border, and is sewn over with elk teeth. The suit includes a pair of war leggings of red cloth, highly decorated with thick beadwork in alternate squares of dark blue and light blue beads, and with fringes of buckskin down the sides. The war-shirt, [illegible], is of buckskin, ornamented [illegible] human hair, and is painted [illegible] and shoulder. In addition [illegible] there is a complete [illegible]

Glorious Victory!



The Country Safe.

"My Maryland."

Tilden's majority no doubt will be fully

20,000!

in OLD MARYLAND, and we have elected every Congressman. Henry's majority in this District may be safely set down at 3,000 and upwards.

The latest telegraphic dispatch received here as we go to press gives Tilden 184 electoral votes certain, with Connecticut, Wisconsin, Florida, Louisiana, and Oregon still in doubt. So we feel warranted in saying that he is elected.

THE DIME SHOW.

MULTIFARIOUS CURIOSITIES OF THE MOST WONDERFUL KIND GRAPHICALLY DESCRIBED.

New Bowery Gazette.

Now then, gentlemen, pay at the door and pass in; the fiery untamed giant of the Mississippi valley is just stepping into the ring, only half as old as any man twice his age, and weighs sixteen ounces to the pound from his shoulder down. The only real, original and genuine young giant of the Mississippi valley now on exhibition in this country, all others being imposters and frauds. Measures five feet ten inches from the sole of his foot to the top of his head, and five feet ten inches from the top of his head to the sole of his foot, a total hight of eleving feet eight inches, and has a voice like a conch shell. Born in the land of Menditty, where there's neither house, town, nor city; where they dig potatoes with their toenails; warranted not to rip, ravel or run down at the heel, balk in the eye or cut in the step, and secured at great expense for positively this season only in Indiana. And the small sum of one dime passes you in to see this wonderful masterpiece of nature's journeywork, the fiery, untamed, star-striped, royal American Bengal "giant of the Mississippi valley;" one ticket for a dime, or three for a quarter; one for yourself, your wife and your daughter, and still they come! This way, ladies and gentlemen; roll up, tumble up, any way to get up, and see the most wonderful, exhaustive and expensive collection of natural living curiosities ever grouped together under one canvass—the big snake, the live lion stuffed with straw, the wild anaconda of the woods, the colt with two heads, the calf with five legs, the wonderful wild men of Borneo, the fat girl and the "young giant of the Mississippi valley." And one dime takes you in to the whole show.

AMERICAN BOOTS AND SHOES ABROAD.

One practical result of the centennial is a considerable number of German orders for New England boots and shoes. Hitherto American shipments have been restricted to leather and hides, but the reduced rate of labor aids in making the product cheaper, and it is believed a modification of tariff restrictions will still further add to the export not only to Germany [illegible]

AT THE CENTENNIAL.

Editor Transcript—DEAR SIR: Your correspondent F. W. C. has kept you fully posted in regard to the magnificent display of industry, ingenuity, art, skill and enterprize now made at Philadelphia. There are, however, independent and outside attractions of which no mention has been made. Of these, to me the most wonderful is the marvelous growth of the city itself. You may ask old residents to direct you to certain streets and he will stare at you as though bewildered, and confess his ignorance. Among the shows of interest is the "Seige of Paris," a Panorama near the Centennial grounds; and "Paris by Moonlight" a Cyclorama (you need not consult your Unabridged) of the same city at the Colosseum on Spruce street. Ascending by elevator, say sixty feet, you are landed on a circular platform surrounded by a substantial railing, from whence the eye takes a fair representation of the vaulted sky with its twinkling stars and full orbed moon: while below is the winding Seine, and Paris with its boulevardes, its domes and spires, its monuments, fountains and houses. Passing around the platform and getting a fair view of the French Capital, the Tuilleries, the Place de Vendome, and other prominent points, the spectator is startled by the sound of distant thunder, the clouds gather, and gradually the moon disappears behind it the mimic lightnings flash, and the rain descends. The surcharged river rushing madly along becomes more distinct, while other objects are wrapped in sombre gloom. All the while there rests upon the horizon that dim haze of light produced by the innumerable gas lights peculiar to all large cities. Anon the storm subsides, the moon appears, the stars resume their twinkling, and gradually the city appears as first seen. The illusion, it is said by those who have visited the great city, is perfect. Nevertheless, I should have been better pleased, as I know others would have been, if an intelligent cicerone had been at hand to identify objects of interest. Ascending a stair way of some 57 steps, one reaches the top of the Colosseum, whence may be had, by day, a splendid view of Philadelphia.

Another building from which a similar view may be taken is the new edifice of the Young Men's Christian Association on Spruce and Broad. The intelligent and faithful Secretary of the Association, Thomas Marshall Esq, conducted me through this magnificent structure, from basement to dome. The main auditorium for lectures, concerts &c., is a magnificent amphitheatre, richly upholstered, and ornamented: every window and dome being of richly stained glass; from this radiate rooms for various purposes in every direction. A commodious reception room, reading room and gymnasium, besides above forty officers for rent. The whole of basement and front store is now occupied, under heavy rent, by the celebrated Vienna Bakery which has attracted so much attention at the great exposition. The whole cost of this edifice is one half million of dollars, and is well worthy of a visit by any intelligent man or woman. John Wannamaker is, I think, the President of the Association. And thereby I am reminded of the prosaic fact that the clothing house of this man Wannamaker is one of the marvels, not only of Philadelphia, but of the nineteenth century. He has undertaken, with an army of clerks, supervisers and workmen to control the retail clothing trade of the nation, and bids fair to succeed. His mammoth store is constantly thronged with buyers. Everything is arranged with most perfect order and system, and the whole man may here be clad from head to foot, even to breastpin and cane without leaving the building. Would you take your wife with you, there is a splendid reception room for her; or she may, if disposed, stroll with you from counter to counter, and aid you in your selections. Does she want anything in the way of apparel, there is a department in which she may be suited in anything from a hair pin to a seal skin cloak or a cashmere shawl. Would you mail a letter; there is the office. Would you send a telegram, there is the battery, the wire and the operator. Would you see how garments are got up at so little expense, there is the machine by which at a single blow as many coats are cut as the folds of cloth will admit. The whole thing is a marvel. It becoming necessary that I should spend the Sabbath in the city and the day being murky and threatning I attended the Memorial M. E. Church worshipping at present in a small chapel on 7th street between York and Cumberland. Their church edifice, which will be completed soon, is a very pretty one, situated on Cumberland street, between 6th and 7th. I supposed its name had reference to the sufferings of Jesus, until informed otherwise. The stained windows are the property or the gift of individuals who pay for the privilege of commemorating on them the death of a relative or friend or any event in their own lives—a most singular expedient to raise funds to build. In the forenoon I heard the Pastor, whose name I have lost, but whose energy and zeal in his work impresses one very strongly. In the afternoon I had the pleasure (and a great one) of hearing an old acquaintance, Rev. William Taylor, the street preacher of California. In 1857, I think, he preached at a camp meeting in Baker's wood in this county, having returned East after seven years service on the Pacific. Since then, he has traveled over the globe, literally obeying the junction "Go ye into the world and preach my gospel to every creature." His labors have been a good deal in South Africa and India of late, from the latter he has just returned to seek helpers in his work. Taylor is a self-appointed, and self-sustained missionary, and is yet a robust, healthy, vigorous man; a pleasant and fluent speaker, [illegible]

CLOSE ELECTIONS.

The possibility that Hayes may have but a small majority, says the New York Evening Mail, renders the result of previous elections especially interesting. As a general rule, the majorities in the electoral vote have been very decided. To Washington there was no opposition; but John Adams had 71 votes, and Jefferson 68. One of Adam's votes was from Virginia, and one from North Carolina. Had these two been given—as it was natural they should have been—to Jefferson, the cavalier, instead of the puritan, would have been Washington's successor, and the Old Dominion would have had an unbroken succession of Presidents for thirty-six years. One of the Adams electors in Maryland was chosen by only four majority. In 1806 Jefferson defeated Adams by only eight majority, the electoral vote being—Jefferson 73, Adams 65. In 1812 a change of twenty votes in the colleges would have prevented the re-election of President Madison, who received 128 electoral votes, while De Witt Clinton got 98. In 1836 Mr. Van Buren would have failed of an election had there been a change in 23 electoral votes, as he had but 22 over the number necessary to a choice—and Pennsylvania, having thirty such votes, gave him but a small popular majority. A change of 3,000 in that State's popular vote would have defeated him in the colleges, by sending thirty Whig Electors to the Pennsylvania College. As it was, Colonel Johnson, the Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency, was defeated in the colleges, because Virginia would not support him, her twenty-three votes being given for Wm. Smith, of Alabama. Colonel Johnson was chosen by the Senate, the only instance of the kind known in our history. Great as were the popular majority and the electoral majority given for General Harrison in 1840-41, he would have been defeated in the colleges had it been possible to change some eight or nine thousand votes in the four States of New York Pennsylvania, Maine and New Jersey.—Those States cast eighty-eight electoral votes, which added to the sixty votes that Mr. Van Buren received, would have given him just the number necessary to a choice; and yet there would have been a popular majority of more than 100,000 against him. The four States named gave a popular vote of almost 900,000, though their united majorities for General Harrison did not much exceed 16,000—New York giving him rather more than 13,000, New Jersey about 2,300, Maine 410, and Pennsylvania 343. In 1844 Mr. Polk was chosen through the aid of the New York electors, who were 36 in number, and as Mr. Polk had 170 votes, and the number necessary to a choice was 138—the whole number of electors being 275—he would have had but 134 votes had New York decided against him. Mr. Clay had 105 votes, and had he received New York's vote, he would have been chosen by 141 votes, or by a majority of only five votes. The vote of New York was lost to Clay by the running of James G. Birney as an Abolitionist candidate. The vote of the State was: Clay, 232,482; Birney, 15,812; Clay and Birney, 248,294; Polk, 237,588. So Polk got the electoral vote, though not a majority of the popular vote. The voters for Birney were nearly all Whigs. In 1848 19 electoral votes would have given the Presidency to General Cass, as Gen. Taylor's vote was 163, and that of General Cass 127, and some of the Taylor votes were got by small majorities. All know that Mr. Lincoln did not get a majority of the votes of the people in 1860, though his electoral majority decided, being 180 to 123 for Breckinridge, Bell and Douglas. The 180 electors for lincoln represented 1,866,452 voters, while the 123 for the other candidates represented 2,813,741 voters, not counting South Carolina, where the Legislature chose the electors. As States now vote solid, one way or the other, it is just possible that South Carolina or Rhode Island, or even little Delaware or the Centennial Colorado, may have the casting vote, as it were; and if so, unimportant New Yorkers or Pennsylvanians may hide their diminished heads. If Delaware should cast the fatal die, the scream of the American eagle would be a mild whisper compared with the crowing of the Blue Hen's Chicken's.

☞ About 35 years ago a handsome planter arrived in New Orleans from Martinique, accompanied by his wife, a creole, in the full bloom of youthful beauty. They settled in a magnificent house near Lake Pontchartrain; three children were born to them, the husband was successful in business; the wife was an attractive hostess; their life was garish with sunshine. One night a gambler met the lady at a *bal masque*, and she fell in love with him. Secret interviews followed, and finally she abandoned her luxurious home and fled to Cuba with her seducer. The husband followed them, but was unable to hunt them down. After his return to New Orleans his children were stricken down by a Southern plague, and he was reduced to beggary. The whirligig of time had erased this helpless soul. He was taken to a mad-house, where he remained for 23 years, and finally, when former friends had forgotten him, he was no longer an object of interest to the outside world, he was released, helpless and penniless, to die as chance befell him. In his wanderings he reached Baltimore, Oct. 21, carrying with him, [illegible] connecting him with happier days, the New Orleans and Mobile papers which told the story of his wife's desertion, the subsequent death of his children, and of [illegible]

[illegible]

LOCAL NEWS.

Fun at the Town Hall.

PROF. PHARAZYN, Magician, will be at the Town Hall, Chestertown, on Thursday, Friday, Saturday, November 9, 10, and 11. Go and see him and get one of his presents.

Killed at a Pole Raising.

About dusk last Saturday evening, as a tremendous crowd of negroes were endeavoring to raise a Radical pole in this town, owing, we learn to improper management, the share-poles which sustained the main pole, swerved from their upright position and came down with a fearful crash, crushing beneath their ponderous weight the bodies of Emory Hackett and David Wilson, young negro men, residents of this town. They were terribly mangled and in both cases death soon put a relief to their sufferings.

☞ The District Teachers' Associations meet as follows:

1st—Third Saturday in the month.
2d—First " " "
3d—Fourth " " "
4th—Second " " "
5th—Third " " "

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

From the Sun of Wednesday.

Receipts to-day 550 bushels Southern Wheat, 8,400 bushels Western do; 9,000 bushels Southern Corn, 91,660 bushels Western do; 700 bushels Oats, and 1000 Rye. Stocks in Elevators 143,661 bushels Wheat and 457,174 bushels Corn. The receipts of Southern Wheat are very light, farmers being engaged in securing and shipping Corn, and the only sales are some 500 to 600 bushels red at 1 28a$1 35 for fair to good. No. 2 red Western red is quoted nominally at 1 27a$1 28 a few car loads offering at the latter figure.

CORN.—Southern Corn is in fair supply, and is steady. The sales are 7000 bushels old white at 52a54½ cents for fair to good: 500 bushels prime old yellow at 55 cents, and 1500 bushels new white at 48a50 cents. For Western the market was dull owing to absence of advices from other points. The transactions were 1200 bushels new rejected at 45a48 cents; 10,000 bushels steamer at 50a51 cents; 3000 bushels mixed at 56 cents; 30,000 bushels do. at 56¼ cents—all spot and 10,000 bushels last half November at 56½ cents. December is quoted at 55¼a57 cents for old and 55a55½ cents for new mixed.

OATS—Oats quiet and a shade firmer, with sales of 1000 bushels prime Southern at 38 cents.

RYE—Rye is in good demand, mainly for export, and we have sales of 900 bushels prima at 69a70 cents, and 200 bushels very common at 58 cents per bushel.

☞ San Francisco continues to be agitated over the Chinese question, which is just now being "investigated" by a Congressional committee. The *News Letter* has something to say in favor of the Heathen, and in the following vigorous article protests against the spirit of intolerance which it alleges is being displayed in the discussion of the subject. In a brief article, headed "The Under Dog," the *News Letter* has this to say:

"Again we ask, and we cannot do so too often or too impressively, that the gentlemen composing the commission take careful heed to judge with their own heads and see with their own eyes during their investigations. If nothing else should induce them to do this, they should be influenced by the feeling of chivalric fairness toward what has been expressively called the "under dog in the fight." Against these hapless strangers, unused to the arts of the white politician, and speaking another language, is to-day arrayed the most powerful and persistent of partisan influences. Apart from any inherent evils that may or may not lurk in a Chinese population, there is a well directed and active movement to discredit and unfairly oppress them in every way. Starting with the axiom that this is a free country, and admitting the Chinese to be human beings, it becomes impossible to avoid doing them the simple justice that would be accorded to the Irish, German or any other race of people under the sun. It is only necessary to read the character of the evidence that is assiduously foisted upon the Commissioners to see that a deliberate and infamously unjust statement of facts is brought forward and sworn to. Police, whose offices, they are told, hang upon their willingness to be made tools of, are put forward to swear to the most unblushing exaggerations. Every Chinese difficulty, every brawl, that would go unnoticed among white men, is painted in the blackest colors. Their habits, homes, customs, business traits, religion, are all made as purposely and strikingly offensive as possible. As for the faults and crimes which these descendants of Adam are presumed to have, *they* are made to verily stink in the nostrils of mankind. We loudly and emphatically protest against this. There is a good big word to be said in favor of John, and it shall go hard if the *News Letter* does not say it. That the Chinese are an unfortunate people we are quite ready to admit. They are ignorant and idolaters, it is true, but with all that how do they compare as employees with the average emigrant from any part of the earth? Place them side by side with the arrival at Castle Garden, and then say which of the two the merchant or the housekeeper most gladly accepts. John may worship his strange God in the Joss House, and, betimes, take his whiff of opium, but for all that he is faithful, humble, civil, quick and industrious. He is the under dog in the fight, gentlemen. Let him have fair play."

NO FEMALE PRACTICE IN THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

A decision of some interest was rendered by the Supreme Court at Washington yesterday. Mrs Belva A. Lockwood applied for admission to practice as an attorney and counsellor of the court. Chief Justice Waite, in delivering the decision of the court, said that it had been the uniform rule of the court from its organization to the present time to admit none but men to practice before it. He said it was also the immemorial usage in England and was in consonance with the law and practice of all the States until within a recent period; and that the court did not feel called upon to make a change until it is required by statute or a more extended practice in the highest courts of the States. Mr. Riddle subsequently moved for the admission of Mrs. Lockwood on the ground that she had practiced before the Supreme Court of the District for more than three years, and therefore came under the rule laid down by the court. The motion was denied.

New Advertisements.

THE PENNOCK CORN SHELLER.

WE have on hand the largest stock of CORN SHELLERS ever offered in Chestertown. Having purchased from the manufacturers, we can offer superior inducements. We are offering them one dollar less than they can be bought in Baltimore. Call and examine.

Nov. 10, 1876—tf HINES & CO.

The 5th Dist. Teachers' Association

WILL meet at Edesville school house, November 18, 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M.

S. A. TAGGART, *Secretary,*

Nov. 10, 1876—2t.

I. O. O. F.

REV. J. B. Jones will preach a sermon on Odd Fellowship, in the Methodist Protestant Church in this town, on the evening of Thanksgiving day, at 7:30 to which the public are invited.

Nov. 10, 1876.—3t.

FLOUR AND FEED STORE.

THE undersigned has opened a Store next to J. W. Howard's Harness Shop, on Court street, in Chestertown, and as Agent will sell

FLOUR, MEAL, AND COUNTRY PRODUCE GENERALLY.

☞ Will also purchase PRODUCE at Cash Prices.

JAMES WOOD.

Nov. 10, 1876—3t

NEW STORE!

NEW STOCK OF Fall and Winter *CLOTHING* FOR MEN AND BOYS.

JUST OPENED BY

S. MERRITT & CO.

At their New Store in CHESTERTOWN,

We have the LARGEST and CHEAPEST stock of

CLOTHING, Gents. Furnishing Goods, AND HATS AND CAPS

THAT HAS EVER BEEN OFFERED TO THIS COMMUNITY.

☞ Do not fail to come and see for yourselves, as we feel convinced we can please both in STYLES and PRICES, for we are determined not to be underbid.

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO OUR

ORDERED WORK Department,

AND FITS GUARANTEED.

S. MERRITT & CO.,

Nov. 10, 1876. *Chestertown.*

REMOVAL.

S. MERRITT & CO.

CHESTERTOWN,

HAVE removed to their NEW STORE, situated between J. B. Burchinal and J. K. Aldridge, on High St., three doors below their old stand.

Nov. 10, 1876.

AT THE NEW STORE of S. Merritt & Co.; you will find the best and cheapest line of White Dress Shirts, Cashmere Over Shirts, Under shirts all grades, Draws all kinds, and Cardigan Jackets.

Nov. 10, 1876.

CALL AT THE NEW STORE of S. Merritt & Co. and get your Gloves, Neck Ties and Scarfs, Paper and Linen Collars, and Cuffs; Linen Cambrick Handkerchiefs, &c., where you will find a great variety and very cheap.

Nov. 10, 1876.

FASHIONABLE HATS.

ALL Styles, Colors, and Grades [illegible] Caps of the best styles [illegible] Coaching [illegible], Plush and &c., all [illegible] cheap at the New Store of

Nov. 10, 1876. S. MERRITT & CO.

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