The Transcript,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Friday Morning, Nov. 24, 1876.

Only One Dollar a Year, in advance

THE CONFLICT FOR THE HONEST COUNT.

Baltimore Sun of Nov. 22d.

The situation in the three States, Louisiana, South Carolina, and Florida shows as yet no decided results. The Louisiana returning board yesterday canvassed the returns of only six parishes, and laid over two for future consideration on account of issues in dispute. It appears that there are issues in dispute in nearly all the parishes. The Democrats yesterday gained one point by the admission to the sessions of the board of ex-Gov. Wickliffe, a Democratic elector, who claimed it as a right. A number of Democratic protests against secret sessions, the refusal to admit counsel, the general public, &c., were submitted. Among the incidental news from New Orleans is the announcement that Thomas H. Handy, a former citizen of Maryland, has been elected sheriff of that city, and that he cannot be "counted out."

In Florida the Democratic managers have obtained temporary injunction from the Circuit Court at Tallahassee, restraining the Governor from canvassing the returns of the electoral vote or issuing his certificate to any elector unless by order of the board of canvassers, and a mandamus commanding the board to show cause why they do not proceed at once with the count. The cases will be finally heard by the court on Thursday.

In South Carolina the State Supreme Court is expected to act to-day on the report of the board of canvassers on electors and State officers. The court now permits the board to decide only as to Congressmen and legislators, which action will decide the question of Governor.

A LEADING REPUBLICAN JOURNAL DENOUNCES THE LOUISIANA RETURNING BOARD AND DEMANDS A FAIR COUNT.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY WILL NOT SUSTAIN ITS LEADERS IN AN ATTEMPT TO SECURE THE ELECTION OF HAYES BY FRAUD.

From the Phila. Evening Telegram (Rep.) November 17.

THE SITUATION.

The news which we have to offer from Louisiana to our readers to-day is not pleasant news. The Returning Board, upon which the eyes of the whole nation are now so intently fixed, has determined to exercise its functions in secret, and there is very little reason to doubt that it has been encouraged to do so by the prominent Northern members of the Republican party, who are now in New Orleans for the ostensible purpose of supervising the proceedings in connection with the count of the vote in the interest of fair play, and for the obtaining of evidence with regard to the manner of the count that may be of use in event of Congress being called upon to decide with regard to the legality or illegality of the returns as certified. The letter which these representative Republicans have addressed to the Democrats in reply to a request for joint action in exercising an extra-judicial supervision of the proceedings of the Returning Board is a most disingenous document, and it leaves the impression that the signers are now visiting in New Orleans for the single purpose of serving a purely partisan purpose, and not in the character of patriotic citizens who want to see justice done at all hazards. The plea that so long as the mere forms of law are observed it is the duty of good citizens to submit to injustice without a murmur, does not come with a good grace from men a majority of whom for the last sixteen years have been zealous in insisting that the spirit of the law shall not be sacrificed to the form, and in its whole tenor the latter is a direct encouragement for the members of [illegible] Board to go ahead and [illegible] whether a majority of the [illegible] to the State have been cast [illegible] and is as distinct a [illegible] possible for the signers to [illegible] of the Board does count in [illegible] no matter whether the [illegible] or wrongfully made, [illegible] and all the influence of the [illegible] party organization will be [illegible] support.

From the [illegible] up to the day of the [illegible] Mr. Magoon for the [illegible] that, simply on [illegible] Tilden; that, beyond all [illegible] we believe him to [illegible] and that if he [illegible] United States [illegible] form the duties [illegible] ter influence [illegible] the case of Mr. [illegible] fore the election [illegible] the duties of Chief [illegible] hope now [illegible] will give [illegible] do not, however, [illegible] become President [illegible] and we feel [illegible] the White [illegible] in either [illegible] Florida, a double [illegible] Republican party. [illegible] If correct, [illegible] President by any [illegible] means, and if he [illegible] as President [illegible] and patriotic [illegible] be [illegible]

the votes of Louisiana, for Presidential electors with good reasons for suspicions of its fairness. A Republican House of Representatives condemned the same Board in 1875, and the report of the Special Committee which investigated its doings in the way of manipulating the returns of 1874 was a unanimous one, Mr. Wheeler, who is now the Republican candidate for the Vice-Presidency, being one of its signers. The following conclusions of this Committee are interesting reading just now:

Whereas, Said committee has unanimously reported that the Returning Board of that State, in canvassing and compiling said returns and promulgating the results, wrongfully applied an erroneous rule of law, by reason whereof persons were awarded seats in the House of Representatives to which they were not entitled, and persons entitled to seats were deprived of them;

Resolved, That it is recommended to the House of Representatives in Louisiana to take immediate steps to remedy said injustice and to place the persons rightfully entitled in their seats.

Can the Republican candidates afford to be declared the winners in the great contest which has just closed on the strength of a canvass made by this same board sitting in secret session? WE DO NOT THINK IT CAN. Can the representative men of the Republican party who are now in New Orleans afford to refuse to unite with the Democrats in exercising a supervision over the doings of the Board or to give their influence to encourage the Board in a proceeding that discredits in advance its verdict if that verdict shall be in favor of the Republican candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency?—We do not think they can, and if the present doings and prospective doings in New Orleans do a lasting injury to the Republican party, the men who at this critical juncture are assuming to represent the party will be responsible for it. It is never good policy to do evil that good may come of it, and it is a thousand times preferable that the Democrats shall for the next four years have control of the Executive branch of the Government than that the Republicans shall continue to keep control of it by illegitimate means or by means that there is reasonable ground for suspecting to be illegitimate.

MINORITY PRESIDENTS.

If Governor Hayes should be "counted in" in Florida and Louisiana, as he has been in South Carolina, he will be the first real minority President ever elected in this country in a contest strictly between two parties, and the most helpless figure-head that ever went to the White House. His difficulties will be tenfold greater than those encountered by Andrew Johnson, and he will lack Johnson's indomitable pluck and obduracy in fighting his daily battles. Lincoln was a minority President when elected, but he did not long remain so. The war removed the Southern people, all hostile to him, from the sphere of opposition, and nearly all the Douglas Democrats joined forces with him. On all party issues he had a two-thirds majority with him in both Houses of Congress as long as he lived. But Mr. Hayes will find himself opposed by a solid million more of white votes than support him. He will be opposed by the House of Representatives now, and by both Senate and House after the Fourth of March 1879. To obtain allies amongst the Southern carpet-baggers he will be compelled to resort to force and arms and to multiply those intimidations and disturbances, those arbitrary raids and arrests which have made Grant so unpopular amongst thinking and fair-minded men. He cannot build up a new party, since there is no material for it. He must take the party that will remain to him—the fag-end of the disorganized Radical party, with all its best elements deserted in disgust, and distribute his favors and offices amongst these. We do not envy him his task.—*Bulletin.*

ENGLAND'S WEAK SPOTS—THE CHANCES OF EUROPEAN WAR.

The St. Petersburg press advocates the issuing of letters of marque in the event of a war between England and Russia.—It is more than probably that in such a war Russia would disregard the Declaration of Paris in 1856 which abolished privateering. She did not hesitate when it suited her purpose to brush aside the provisions of the treaty of 1856, relative to the navigation of the Black Sea, nor do we believe she would feel herself bound to respect English commerce by a strict adherence to the Declaration of Paris should the two nations be brought into conflict.

The issuing of letters of marque would be a most powerful aggressive weapon in the hands of Russia. The spoliation of British marine commerce, whose richly laden ships and steamers swarm on every ocean, would present the grandest prize ever yet offered to the privateer. What damage the Alabama and her consort did to American commerce during our civil war [illegible] insignificant when compared with the ravages of Russian privateers against English commerce. The ocean carrying trade, now substantially monopolized by Great Britain, would then fall into American hands. Not only our lost carrying trade would accrue to us, but as was the case with England during our rebellion, that neutral nation having the largest commercial marine would absorb [illegible] part of the [illegible] carrying [illegible]

[illegible] of subjugating Turkey, and cast [illegible] the Bosphorus.

Lord Beaconsfield says England is not a country "which will have to inquire whether she shall enter into a second or third campaign." But England is a country which year in and year out depends for a certain portion of her daily bread on other countries. On an average Great Britain has for the last three years imported from Russia, Turkey, and Roumania about 17,000,000 bushels of wheat, and 7,500,000 bushels of Indian corn, valued at $24,000,000. In case of war, what with the blockading of ports and the necessity on the part of the belligerents of retaining food supplies at home, both for the people and the army, England will have to look elsewhere to make good the deficiency of 25,000,000 bushels of grain. Prices of breadstuffs will be materially advanced. We would in the event of a European war, such as is likely to occur if peace is broken, most undoubtedly be called upon to carry from American to British ports, in American bottoms or under the American flag, fully three-quarters, if not more, of the foreign breadstuffs bought for the United Kingdom. But England would, likewise, and at the same time, lose both Russia and Turkey as consumers of English cotton fabrics—a very important loss—Turkey alone taking yearly $20,000,000 of these fabrics. Yet England must fight, or she is gone.—*N. Y. Sun.*

WHO MAKE THE TROUBLE?

A Presidential year is always one in which business suffers from the preoccupation of the people with the gravest concerns of politics. Men expect that, and lay their plans accordingly, hoping that the subsidence of political agitation which will follow the election will give freer course than before to the movement of trade.

In the canvass of this year, there was partisan talk of the damage to the national credit and the consequent injury to business which would follow the election of Mr. Tilden, but not even the utterers of it can really have believed what their zeal led them to prognosticate. Though no man could doubt, whatever his political affiliations, that Mr. Tilden stood at least an even chance of success, that his election was at least very probable, no holder of government sold them out through fear of the prospect, and no merchant provided for the disaster it was declared would follow the event. Everybody knew that the business interests of the country were safe in Mr. Tilden's hands, and the more far-seeing discerned the prosperity which would signalize the withdrawal from agitation of the causes of sectional animosity and discouragement which have tended to dampen business enterprise for several years past.

All business men, therefore, looked hopefully to the revival of trade which they anticipated would follow the public decision. They bore the interruptions of the canvass without anxiety, deeming that the few months lost would be more than made up by the renewed and increased activity which would succeed the excitement. After six months of politics they reasonably expected four years of prosperous business. The South was staking all its hopes on the result. The West was one vast political meeting, and in the East public anxieties diverted attention from private undertakings. It was well there was a limit to such a monopoly of the citizen's attention by the demands of politics.

But so far from reaching an end of the agitation on election day, it has happened that we are only plunged into the middle of it, with distractions ahead far worse possibly than those through which we passed during the summer and autumn. And to whom do we owe this blow at business hopes? To a miserable set of fellows who for ten years have kept three of the richest and most fertile States in the Union in a constant turmoil. To a lot of adventurers who have manipulated the laws of those States to further their depredatory purposes, and who now keep the country in alarm and anxiety while they proceed to count in such candidates as they wish to see elected, including themselves.

If any further argument were needed in support of the position of the honest men of the South that their political peace, social harmony, and business prosperity all depend upon the overthrow of these corrupt rascals, and the establishment of an Administration to which such creatures could not look for naval and military support in their rascality, we have it now. A score of political scamps against whom are arrayed all the capital and enterprise of three States, and who profit by the adversity that surrounds them, have succeeded in blocking the business of the country, and harrassing with uncertainty all mercantile calculations. It is thus brought home to the people of the North that the scandalous abuses which have so long retarded the recovery and development of the South affect them also, and that injury to the prosperity of one State is injury to all. The damage has been going on for ten years, but now we feel it in its full weight and know just whom to hold responsible for it.

There can be no permanent peace and security for the country until these adventurers are driven from power, along with their allies at Washington.—*New York Sun.*

From the N. Y. Herald, Nov. 19.

HOW THE DEMOCRATS GAINED THE NEGRO VOTE.

CLINTON, La., Nov. 13, 1876.

To the Editor of the Herald:

Owing to the announced intention of the Radical party in this State to defeat the expressed will of the people again by the machinery of the infamous Returning Board, the election in Louisiana has now a national interest. This parish, East Feliciana, is one against which Kellogg has made charges of outrage and intimidation, based on the fact that with a largely preponderating negro population the vote was entirely Democratic. But the explanation is easy. The Democrats labored actively in the canvass to secure votes; the Radical managers made no canvass before the people of the parish; they nominated no ticket for the Legislature, for Sheriff or other local offices, but contented themselves with intrigues to keep the negroes away from the polls and to deprive our election of regularity by inducing the Supervisor of Registration to leave the parish. Their plan was a failure. We induced the Supervisors to return, and the polled vote at the election is within 200 of the highest ever cast in the parish. Our plan was a signal success. All other business was deferred to the work of canvassing during the last Summer. We worked on the negroes by public speaking, by private canvassing, by parades and barbecues, where they came with their wives and families, and went home delighted with their entertainment. They had no confidence in the Radical leaders here, and all we had to do was to overcome their prejudice against the Democratic party based on the old falsehoods that we intended some denial of their civil rights. In this we succeeded. Day by day our clubs increased, until they embraced nearly four-fifths of the negro voters in the parish. It was accomplished by argument and fair and legitimate political means. Intimidation and coercion were not possible if they had entered into our plan. Troops have been stationed in our parish ever since the canvass opened, and every security has been provided for the full and free exercise of the suffrage by the colored people. On election day there was nothing but quiet and good order. There were probably about 150 Radicals who did not vote under instructions from their party leaders. But this was not our fault, and the neglect of their insignificant minority should not discredit the overwhelming majority fairly expressed at the polls. The Republicans did not even have tickets here, although there were some of their party at the polls who would have voted if they could have secured them. We can show by abundant evidence that our election was quiet and fair, and we demand that our suffrage shall not be defeated by the arbitrary decision of an unscrupulous partisan Returning Board.

K. A. CROSS,
Presidential Elector
Sixth Congressional District.

ANOTHER WAY TO ELECT HAYES

It may not have occurred to Zach Chandler and Jay Gould that they can make Hayes President by a method that is much simpler than and quite as honest as the plan which turns upon the forced declarations of Returning Boards at the South.

The Tribune has already suggested that when Congress meets next month, the upper branch would do well to choose Mr. Blaine for President of the Senate, in place Mr. of Ferry, whom Jay Gould does not regard as an "able and vigilant Republican." If this were done, it would become the duty of the able and vigilant Blaine to open and read the electoral votes of the several States.

The rest of the programme is simple enough. It would only be necessary for Blaine to declare the thirty-five votes of New York for Hayes and Wheeler, and when the correctness of his reading was disputed to button up the ballots in his breast pocket and boldly denounce his questioners as conspirators, Andersonville murderers, and rebels who ought to be hanged.

This method, which may be termed the Mulligan method, possesses obvious advantages over the Returning Board plan.

[From the N. Y. Sun, Nov. 19.]

What might seem to be a danger carries with it an element of protection.—The American people are not likely to run in the ruts of the revolutionary republics of Central and South America. They have remedies for the most extreme cases, and will not fail to apply them if an emergency should arise. Desperate as the Republican managers are at the thought of giving up power and patronage, they are likely to pause before taking the final leap. Let us therefore wait calmly for the report of the three Returning Boards, bearing in mind that if they attempt any great fraud the fact cannot be concealed from the public, and that the House of Representatives still stands between these partisans and the people of the United States for protection. They may cheat in New Orleans, Columbia, and Tallahassee; but when they come to be reviewed at Washington the work will not be easy by any means.

[From the N. Y. Sun, Nov 20.]

The men who insist that Kellogg's Returning Board shall fashion the electoral vote of Louisiana without regard to the vote of the people [illegible] insist that the President pro tempore of the Senate shall [illegible] the power [illegible] the votes [illegible] to the House of [illegible]

THE INDIAN CYCLONE.

OVER 200,000 PERSONS DESTROYED.

London, Nov. 20.—A dispatch to the Times from Calcutta, says three large islands, namely, Hattiah, Sandeep and Dahkin Shahabazpore, and numerous smaller islands, included in the Backergunge, Nookholly and Chittagong districts, were entirely submerged by the storm wave of October 31st, as was also the mainland for five or six miles inland. These islands are all situated in or near the estuary of the river Meena. The largest, Dahkin, Shahabazpore, was 800 square miles in extent. It had a population of about 240,000. Hattiah and Sandeep together had about 100,000 population. Up to 11 o'clock on the night of the 31st there were no signs of danger, but before midnight a wave swept over the country to a depth, in many places, of twenty feet, surprising people in their beds. Dense groves of cocoanut and palm trees around the villages enabled many to save themselves by climbing among the branches, and some took refuge on the roof of their houses, but the water burst the houses asunder and swept them out to sea. Some were carried thus across the channel, ten miles, to the Chittagong district, but a vast majority were never heard of again. The country is perfectly flat, and almost every one perished who failed to reach the tree. There is scarcely a household on the island and on the adjacent coast but lost many members. The cattle are all drowned, the boats are all swept away and means of communication with other districts are destroyed. There is much distress among the survivors, which the Government is relieving. The Government Gazette says wherever the storm wave passed it is believed not a third of the population survived. The Islands have barely one-forth of their former inhabitants. The stench from the putrifying bodies is insufferable, and a general outburst of cholera is hourly expected. The Times' correspondent says this fear is happily not yet realized, except in Nookholly, where the disease has appeared. News from the famine-threatened districts of Madras is somewhat better, rain has come in time to do some good. In Bombay the prospects are still gloomy. Actual famine in two districts seems probable, and great distress in four or five more.

From the New York Herald, Nov. 14.

WAS IT A FAIR REQUEST?

After the State Canvassers of South Carolina had aggregaced and declared the vote according to the actual returns on Saturday, as ordered by the Supreme Court, Senator Gordon requested that clerks might be permitted to copy, at his expense, the original figures from which the canvassers made up their count. Can any honest reason be given why this request was denied? The refusal was not indeed absolute, as the canvassers made an intimation that it might be complied with on Monday. Senator Gordon replied that the reason why he wanted to copy them at once was a fear that they might be changed before Monday. He evidently suspected that the count was not in accordance with the original figures, and he wished to test it before the figures could be altered. The refusal looks too much as if the members of the Board dared not submit the honesty of their count to so direct and simple a test, lest exposure should overtake them on the spot. If this was not the motive of the refusal, what was it?

☞What a beautiful institution a good sized standing army is in a republic! Before an election takes place, if there is any danger that the voting will go the wrong way, it is the simplest thing in the world to send federal troops to the disaffected districts to help to teach the people their duty, and then, when the election is over and it turns out that the people voted in direct opposition to "the powers that be," it is equally as simple to back up the returning boards with bristling bayonets, so that the accommodating members of the boards aforesaid can change the result and transact their business in rural quietness and without the fear of being disturbed by any remonstrating voters. It is altogether probable that before the celebration of the next centennial the business of elections will be reduced to an exact science in the United States, and then it will be as easy to tell the result before an election as after the voting has taken place.

THE CZAR AND THE QUEEN.

The assurances given by the Czar through Lord Loftus to the British government would seem to dispel at last the fears of war between those two great powers on account of the Turkish complications. The Czar, with as much emphasis as frankness characterizes as unfounded the report of any intended conquest of Turkish territory, and as absurd the suspicion of any designs on his part against India. His animus in all his movements has been the amelioration of the condition of the Christians under Turkish rule, which he says has been intolerable, and if he is not supported in his demands for reforms by the other powers he will endeavor to enforce them alone. His views, it appears from the dispatches, are entirely satisfactory to England.

☞Gov. Smith of Georgia, has ordered the tax collector to suspend collection of State taxes for 1876 in Brunswick, on account of the suffering of the citizens by fever.

[illegible], Nov. 20.—The [illegible] in Alabama, the Whigs and Democrats [illegible] to-day.

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

From the Sun of Wednesday.

WHEAT.—Receipts to-day 1,200 bushels Southern Wheat, 4,000 bushels Pennsylvania do., 7,000 bushels Western do.; 1,000 bushels Southern Corn, 57,200 bushels Western do.; 1,400 bushels Oats, and 200 bushels Rye. Stocks in Elevators 92,355 bushels Wheat, and 480,794 bushels Corn. The offerings of Wheat are very light, and the market is in consequence quiet but firm in feeling, with a good demand, mostly from millers. The sales are 400 bushels red Western on track at $1 30; 1000 bushels Pennsylvania at $1 31; 400 bushels at $1 35; 2000 bushels at $1 37, and 1000 bushels at $1 38—all delivered; and 1000 bushels Southern at $1 45 for good red, 1 20a$1 35 for inferior to fair do., and $1 30 for fair white.

CORN.—Southern Corn is in small supply, and the market is unchanged; sales of 500 bushels damp new yellow at 51 cents; 200 bushels new white at 52 cents for good and 54 cents for hominy, and 500 bushels old white at 52½a54 cents.—For Western the market is quiet, with an easier tone, without any material change. The transactions are 1600 bushels rejected at 47 cents; 7200 bushels steamer at 52a52½ cents; 2400 bushels No. 2 white at 56½ cents; 25,000 bushels old mixed a-57⅞ cents; 5000 bushels new do. at 56½a56⅞ cents—all spot; 5000 bushels old first half December at 57¼ cents; 10,000 bushels new do. at 56½ cents, and 5000 bushels new all December at 56⅜ cents. In the afternoon there were sales of 10,000 bushels old, November, at 57⅜ cents, and 10,000 bushels new, January, at 56¼ cents.

OATS.—The demand for Oats is brisk, and the market is firm, with a small supply offering. The sale are 1400 bushels bright Western at 38a40 cents, latter for old, and 100 bushels prime Southern at 43 cents.

RYE.—Rye is in light receipt, and the only sales are 200 bushels prime at 70 cts per bushel, and 400 bushels to arrive at same figure.

New Advertisements.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber, intending to discontinue farming, will offer at Public Sale, on her farm near Galena, Maryland, on

WEDNESDAY,
The 6th day of December next,

at 10 o'clock, A. M., all her entire Stock and Farming Utensils, consisting of

TEN HEAD OF HORSES,
25 HEAD OF
Devon Cattle,
among which are
2 pairs of good Oxen,
6 Fresh Milch Cows,
32 FATTENING HOGS,
40 SHOATS,
75 Sheep,

2 FARM WAGONS, 2 OX CARTS, 1 HORSE POWER AND THRESHER, 2 CORN SHELLERS, 2 WHEAT FANS, 1 DEARBORN, 1 WHEAT RAKE, 1 HAY FRAME, 1 GRAPE AND CIDER MILL, 2 CROSS CUT SAWS, 1 CIRCULAR SAW, 1 LIME SPREADER, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Wagon Gears, Plow Gears, Bridles, Collars, Forks, Spades, Shovels, and all other articles found upon a well stocked farm.

TERMS OF SALE ARE—For all purchases of Twenty Dollars and under the cash will be required; for all purchases above Twenty Dollars a credit of Nine Months will be given, by the purchaser giving a note, with interest added, and payable in bank, with approved indorsers.

The sale will be conducted by CORNELIUS J. SCOTT, Esq.

MRS. A. M. HURTT.
E. E. MILLER, Auct.

Nov. 24, 1876—tds.

☞Middletown Transcript copy till day of sale, and send bill to Cornelius J. Scott, Esq., Galena, Md.

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.—2t.

To the Citizens of the Fifth District.

THE BOOKS of your Assessment have been returned, and will be closed DECEMBER 16, 1876. The Board will sit every day to hear complaints.

By order,
SOL. WRIGHT, CLERK
To Board of Control and Review.

Nov. 17, 1876—4t

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.

COMMENCE in time to purchase Harness Cutters, Stuffers, Lap, Coach, Collodeon, and a good Butcher Knife at

Nov 10 J. L. ALDRIDGE'S.
Nov. 17, 1876.

WOOD FOR SALE.

[illegible]

Sept. 15, 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.*

Just Opene[illegible]
Fall Millinery.
Late Styles.

I RESPECTFULLY INVITE THE LADIES of Kent and Queen Anne's counties to call and examine my large and carefully selected

FALL STOCK
OF
MILLINERY,

to which additions are constantly being made.

MY GOODS ARE
SEASONABLE,
FASHIONABLE,
AND REASONABLE,

☞*PRICES BEING MARKED TO SUIT THE TIMES!*

C. R. FIDDIS.
Chestertown, Oct. 6, 1876.

BRYANT, STRATTON & SADLER
Business College.

DESIGNED to qualify YOUNG MEN for the active duties of LIFE. BUSINESS TRAINING a specialty.

OUR INSTITUTION—the most thorough, complete and *practical* in the United States.

YOUNG MEN desiring a START IN LIFE, PARENTS having sons or wards to educate, are invited to write to us for catalogue and particulars. *Total Collegiate Fee*, $65.50. *No vacations. Enter at any time.* REFERENCES—our patrons and former students.

Address H. W. SADLER,
Buildings Nos. 6 and 8 N. Charles St.,
Oct. 13, 1876—3m Baltimore

BUILDING LUMBER

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF BUILDING LUMBER, INCLUDING
Sash, Doors
AND
Blinds,
At Greatly REDUCED PRICES.

☞For prices, or other information, call at our office, or write us by mail.

TURNER BROS.,
BETTERTON,
Oct. 13, 1876. *Still Pond P. O.*

Dissolution of Co-Partnership

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP of J. H. HURTT, JR., and JOHN W. HYRONS, under the name and firm of *Hurtt & Hyrons*, was dissolved by mutual consent on October 11th, 1876.

All persons indebted to the firm are requested to make prompt settlement with *J. H. Hurtt, Jr.*, as the business must be closed up.

HURTT & HYRONS.

JOHN W. HYRONS will continue the saw mill business.

Millington, Oct. 20, 1876—3t.

CAUTION. All persons are forbidden to trespass on my farms with dog or gun, under penalty of the law, as the law will be enforced.

[illegible]

Oct. 21, 1876—3t

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