The Transcript,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Thursday Morning, Mch. 10, 1881.

S. E. SULLIVAN. C. G. WOODALL.

SULLIVAN & WOODALL,

Editors and Proprietors.

HANCOCK AT THE INAUGURATION.

No man in Washington attracted more attention on the 4th day of March, than General Hancock, the late Democratic candidate for president. Not even Garfield attracted so much interested observation. On the day of his arrival in Washington, Hancock was met at the depot by an enthusiastic crowd of citizens. He was received with a burst of cheers. So great was the enthusiasm, that an attempt was made by the citizens to unharness the horses from the carriage that was to convey him to his hotel, so as to do him honor by drawing him through the streets. Hancock modestly declined the honor. The daily papers thus speak of his appearance at the inauguration:

GENERAL HANCOCK'S ENTRANCE.

At eleven o'clock, while the gentlemen were waiting for something to entertain or amuse them, Senator Blaine entered by the west door.—On his arm leaned a man in the full uniform of a major general. Every one in the chamber recognized General Hancock, and as he walked to the centre aisle, escorted by Mr. Blaine, the members on the floor and the spectators in the galleries loudly cheered him. The applause continued for some moments, and the General gracefully bowed. Senator Conkling was the first one to rise from his seat to greet the late Democratic presidential candidate, and cordially shook him by the hand. Senator Conkling neglected to extend the same courtesy to Senator Blaine. Thurman and the rest of the Senators, of both political parties, left their seats to salute Gen. Hancock. When he took his seat the applause was renewed. Col. Mitchell, of Gen. Hancock's staff, accompanied him. Senator Blaine remained seated with Gen. Hancock for some time. Gen. Phil Sheridan was the next to enter, and was also received with applause, though it was not so demonstrative. He took his seat beside Gen. Hancock, to the left of the Vice-President.—*Baltimore American.*

HANCOCK RECOGNIZED.

The Senators were early in their seats assigned on the left, looking as stiff and uncomfortable as country merchants in holiday clothes. The cynosure of all eyes was the burly form of General Hancock, in full uniform. He occupied a front seat, upon a leather-covered settee, beside one of his staff. When he entered the chamber he was boisterously applauded with a universal clapping of hands and shouts of enthusiasm. The solemn decorum of the Senate chamber never before saw such a wild and peculiar demonstration. The Senators crowded around him, Republicans and Democrats alike, each pressing forward to take the "old man" by the hand. His reception of these flattering attentions was modest and pleasing to see. It was with the bearing of a private gentleman towards his friends. The personal attention to Hancock had scarcely ceased when General Phil. Sheridan entered from the north lobby, within a few feet of General Hancock, and immediately joined him. There was another round of applause, though of a less boisterous nature than before. The two distinguished Generals shook hands in a hearty manner, Sheridan removing his military cloak. It was remarked how nearly alike these men look, both being of the same build and facial fullness. Sheridan had the appearance of a second and smaller edition of Hancock.—*Philadelphia Times.*

GENERALS SHERIDAN AND HANCOCK.

Frequent inquiries were made of "Where is Hancock?" and those who were posted pointed out the gentleman who might have been President, had he received enough votes. He occupied a seat in the front row, immediately to the left of the Vice-President, beside Lieutenant General Sheridan, and attired in full-dress uniform, with heavy gold epaulets, yellow sash and belt, and, resting his left hand on his upright sword, looked the ideal soldier. In appearance he has materially changed, but not for the worse, since he held his forces like a mountain wall against the onslaughts of Longstreet one hot summer afternoon in July 1863, on the bloody heights of Gettysburg. He still wears the same martial air, however. His hair by time has been bleached to a "Paris-in-ashes" hue; his moustache (his only hirsute facial appendage), is white, and pointed *a la militaire* at either end; in form he is portly, and in attitude he is as erect and soldierly as ever. He was the recipient of many courteous attentions while in the chamber, and many "Southern brigadiers," among others, walked over the way to take him by the hand. Grim little Phil Sheridan, who won his extra star at Five Forks, was also the cynosure of thousands of eyes during the exercises in the Senate Chamber.—*Baltimore American.*

AT THE BALL.

Gen. Hancock was among those who congratulated the President. Gen. Hancock was himself as much of an attraction almost as the President, and the reception given him was continuous from the time he entered the building until he left.—*Baltimore Sun.*

As the crowd surged to the reception stand, a sudden excitement ran through the building, and a turning of heads and hasty rush of the people directed every eye to a soldierly figure coming up in the line to tender his congratulations to the President. It was Gen. Hancock. He was in full uniform, and his superb physique, clear, blue eyes, ruddy complexion and fine bearing would have made him a marked man in the throng, even if he had not by his presence wrung such a graceful victory from his defeat. He was accompanied by Colonel Corbin and one of two staff officers, and shared the honors of the evening with the President and Mr. Hayes. After shaking hands, the crowd filed slowly by the stand and spread itself in the square halls and long corridors.—*Baltimore American.*

HAYES vetoed the three per cent. funding bill.

BALTIMORE city is now talking about a $2,000,000 court house.

THE following is Garfield's Cabinet:—Secretary of State—James G. Blaine, of Maine.

Secretary of the Treasury—William Windom, of Minnesota.

Secretary of the Navy—Wm. H. Hunt, of Louisiana.

Secretary of War—Robert T. Lincoln, of Illinois.

Attorney General—Wayne MacVeagh, of Pennsylvania.

Postmaster-General—Thos. L. James, of New York.

Secretary of the Interior—Samuel J. Kirkwood, of Iowa.

The cabinet was confirmed without any opposition to speak of.

THE NEW PRESIDENT'S INAUGURAL.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—We stand to-day upon an eminence which over-looks a hundred years of national life—a century crowded with perils, but crowned with the triumphs of liberty and law. Before continuing the onward march let us pause on this height for a moment to strengthen our faith and renew our hope by a glance at the pathway along which our people have traveled. It is now three days more than a hundred years since the adoption of the first written Constitution of the United States—the articles of confederation and perpetual union. The new republic was thus beset with danger on every hand. It had not conquered a place in the family of nations. The decisive battle of the war for independence, whose centennial anniversary will soon be gratefully celebrated at Yorktown, had not yet been fought. The colonists were struggling not only against armies of a great nation, but against the settled opinions of mankind, for the world did not then believe that the supreme authority of government could be safely entrusted to the guardianship of the people themselves.

We cannot overestimate the fervent love of liberty, the intelligent courage and the saving common sense with which our fathers made the great experiment of safe government. When they found, after a short trial, that the Confederacy of States was too weak to meet the necessities of a vigorous and expanding Republic, they boldly set it aside and in its stead established a national Union, founded directly upon the whole of the people, endowed with full powers of self-preservation and with ample authority for the accomplishment of other great objects. Under this Constitution boundaries of freedom have been enlarged, the foundations of order and peace have been strengthened and the growth of our people in all the better elements of national life has vindicated the wisdom of the founders and given new hopes to their descendants. Under this Constitution our people long ago made themselves safe against danger from without and secured for their mariners and flag equality of rights on all the seas. Under this Constitution twenty-five States have been added to the Union with constitutions and laws framed and enforced by their own citizens to secure the manifold blessings of local self-government. This jurisdiction of their Constitution now covers an area fifty times greater than that of the original thirteen States, and a population twenty times greater than that of 1780. The supreme trial of the Constitution came at last under the tremendous pressure of civil war. We ourselves are witnesses that the Union emerged from the blood and fire of conflict purified and made stronger for all the beneficent purposes of good government. And now, at the close of the first century of growth, with the inspirations of its history in their hearts, our people have lately reviewed the condition of the nation, passed judgment upon the conduct and opinions of political parties and have registered their will concerning the future administration of the government. To interpret and to execute that will in accordance with the Constitution is the paramount duty of the Executive.

LEAVING THE PAST BEHIND.

Even from this brief review it is manifest that the nation is resolutely faceing to the front, resolved to employ its best energies in developing the great possibilities of the future. Sacredly preserving whatever has been gained to liberty and good government during the century, our people are determined to leave behind them all those bitter controversies concerning things which have been irrevocably settled and the further discussion of which can only stir up strife and delay the onward march. The supremacy of the nation and its laws should be no longer a subject of debate. That discussion, which for half a century threatened the existence of the Union, was closed at last in the high court of war by a decree from which there is no appeal, that the Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof are and shall continue to be the supreme law of the land, binding alike upon the States and the people. This decree does not disturb the autonomy of the States nor interfere with any of their necessary rights of local self-government, but it does fix and establish the permanent supremacy of the Union.

The will of the nation, speaking through the voice of battle and through the amended Constitution, has fulfilled the great promise of 1776 by proclaiming "liberty throughout the land to all the inhabitants thereof." The elevation of the negro race from slavery to the full rights of citizenship is the most important political change we have known since the adoption of the Constitution of 1787. No thoughtful man can fail to appreciate its beneficent effect upon our institutions and people. It has freed us from the perpetual danger of war and dissolution. It has added immensely to the moral and individual forces of our people. It has liberated the master as well as the slave from a relation which wronged and enfeebled both. It has surrendered to their own guardianship the manhood of more than 5,000,000 people, and has opened to each one of them a career of freedom and usefulness. It has given new inspiration to the power of self help in both races by making labor more honorable to the one and more necessary to the other. The influence of this force will grow greater and bear rich fruit with the coming years.

No doubt the great change has caused serious disturbance to our Southern communities. This is to be deplored, though it was perhaps unavoidable. But those who resisted the change should remember that under our institutions there was no middle ground for the negro race between slavery and equal citizenship. There can be no permanent disfranchised peasantry in the United States. Freedom can never yield its fullness of blessings so long as the law or its administration places the smallest obstacle in the pathway of any virtuous citizen.

The emancipated race has already made remarkable progress. With unquestioning devotion to the Union, with a patience and gentleness not born of fear, they have "followed the light as God gave them to see the light." They are rapidly laying the material foundations of self-support, widening the circle of intelligence and beginning to enjoy the blessings that gather round the homes of the industrious poor. They deserve the generous encouragement of all good men. So far as my authority can lawfully extend, they shall enjoy the full and equal protection of the Constitution and the laws.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE.

The free enjoyment of equal suffrage is still in question, and a frank statement of the issue may aid its solution. It is alleged that in many communities negro citizens are practically denied the freedom of the ballot. In so far as the truth of this allegation is admitted, it is answered that in many places honest local government is impossible if the mass of uneducated negroes are allowed to vote. These are grave allegations. So far as the latter is true, it is the only palliation that can be offered for opposing the freedom of the ballot. Bad local government is certainly a great evil which ought to be prevented, but to violate the freedom and sanctity of the suffrage is more than an evil—it is a crime, which, if persisted in, will destroy the government itself. Suicide is not a remedy. If in other lands it be high treason to compass the death of the King, it should be counted no less a crime here to strangle our sovereign power and stifle its voice. It has been said that unsettled questions have no pity for the repose of nations. It should be said with the utmost emphasis that this question of suffrage will never give repose or safety to the nation until each within its own jurisdiction makes and keeps the ballot free and pure by the strong sanctions of the law. But the danger which arises from ignorance in the voter cannot be denied. It covers a field far wider than that of negro suffrage and the present condition of that race.

It is a danger that lurks and hides in the sources and fountains of power in every State. We have no standard by which to measure the disaster that may be brought upon us by ignorance and vice in the citizens when joined to corruption and fraud in the suffrage.

The voters of the Union, who make and unmake constitutions and upon whose will hangs the destinies of our government, can transmit supreme authority to no successor save the coming generation of voters, who are the sole heirs of sovereign power. If that generation comes to its inheritance blinded by ignorance and corrupted by vice, the fall of the Republic will be certain and remediless.

The census has already sounded the alarm in the appalling figures which mark how dangerously high the tide of illiteracy has risen among our voters and their children. To the South this question is of supreme importance, but the responsibility for the existence of slavery did not rest upon the South alone.

UNIVERSAL EDUCATION.

The nation itself is responsible for the extension of the suffrage and is under special obligations to aid in removing the illiteracy which it has added to the voting population. For the North and South alike there is but one remedy. All the constitutional power of the States and all the volunteer forces of the people should be summoned to meet this danger by the saving influence of universal education. It is the high privilege and sacred duty of those now living to educate their successors and fit them by intelligence and virtue for the inheritance which awaits them. In the beneficent work sections and races should be forgotten and partisanship should be unknown. Let our people find a new meaning in the Divine Oracle which declares that "a little child shall lead them," for our little children will soon control the destinies of the Republic. My countrymen, we do not now differ in our judgment concerning the controversies of past generations, and fifty years hence our children will not be divided in their opinions concerning our controversies. They will surely bless their fathers and their fathers' God that the Union was preserved, that slavery was overthrown, and that both races were made equal before the law. We may hasten or retard, but we cannot prevent the final reconciliation. Is it not possible for us now to make a truce with time by anticipating and accepting its inevitable verdict? Enterprises of the highest importance to our moral and material well-being invite us and offer ample scope for the employment of our best powers. Let all our people, leaving behind them the battle-fields of dead issues, move forward and in the strength of liberty and the restored Union win the grander victories of peace. The prosperity which now prevails is without a parallel in our history. Fruitful seasons have done much to secure it, but they have not done all. The preservation of the public credit and the resumption of specie payments, so successfully attained by the administration of my predecessors, have enabled our people to secure the blessings which the seasons brought.

THE FINANCES.

By the experience of commercial nations in all ages it has been found that gold and silver afford the only safe foundation for a monetary system. Confusion has recently been created by variations in the relative value of the two metals, but I confidently believe that arrangements can be made between the leading commercial nations which will secure the general use of both metals. Congress should provide that the compulsory coinage of silver now required by law may not disturb our monetary system by driving either metal out of circulation. If possible such an adjustment should be made that the purchasing power of every coined dollar will be exactly equal to its debt-paying power in all the markets of the world. The chief duty of the National Government in connection with the currency of the country is to coin money and declare its value. Grave doubts have been entertained whether or not Congress is authorized by the Constitution to make any form of paper money legal tender. The present issue of United States notes has been sustained by the necessities of war, but such paper should depend for its value and currency upon its convenience in use and its prompt redemption in coin at the will of the holder and upon its compulsory circulation. These notes are not money but promises to pay money. If the holders demand it the promise should be kept. The refunding of the national debt at a lower rate of interest should be accomplished without compelling the withdrawal of the national bank notes and thus disturbing the business of the country. I venture to refer to the position I have occupied on financial questions during a long service in Congress, and to say that time and experience have strengthened the opinions I have so often expressed on these subjects. The finances of the government shall suffer no detriment which it may be possible for my administration to prevent.

INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE.

The interests of agriculture deserve more attention from the government than they have yet received. The farms of the United States afford homes and employment for more than one-half our people and furnish much the largest part of all our exports. As the government lights our coasts for the protection of mariners and the benefit of commerce, so it should give to the tillers of the soil lights of practical science and experience. Our manufacturers are rapidly making us industrially independent and are opening to capital and labor new and profitable fields of employment. Their steady and healthy growth should still be maintained. Our facilities for transportation should be promoted by the continued improvement of our harbors and great interior water-ways and the increase of our tonage on the ocean. The development of the world's commerce has led to an urgent demand for shortening the great sea voyage around Cape Horn, by constructing ship canals or railways across the isthmus which unites the two continents. Various plans to this end have been suggested and will need consideration, but none have been sufficiently matured to warrant the United States in extending pecuniary aid. The subject, however, is one which will immediately engage the attention of the government, with a view to a thorough protection to American interests. We will urge no narrow policy, nor seek peculiar or exclusive privileges in any commercial route, but, in the language of my predecessor, I believe it to be "the right and duty of the United States to assert and maintain such supervision and authority over any interoceanic canal across the isthmus that connects North and South America as will protect our national interests."

THE MORMON CHURCH.

The Constitution guarantees absolute religious freedom. Congress is prohibited from making any law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof. The Territories of the United States are subject to legislative authority of Congress, and hence the General Government is responsible for any violation of the Constitution in any of them. It is therefore a reproach to the government that in the most populous of the Territories the constitutional guarantees are not enjoined by the people and the authority of Congress is set at naught. The Mormon Church not only offends the moral sense of mankind by sanctioning polygamy, but prevents the administration of justice through the ordinary instrumentalities of law. In my judgment, it is the duty of Congress, while respecting to the uttermost the conscientious convictions and religious scruples of every citizen, to prohibit within its jurisdiction all criminal practices and piety of that class which destroy the family relations and endanger social order. Nor can any ecclesiastical organization be safely permitted to usurp in the smallest degree the functions and powers of the National Government.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The civil service can never be placed on a satisfactory basis until it is regulated by law. For the good of the service itself, for the protection of those who are entrusted with the appointing power against the waste of time and obstruction to the public business caused by the inordinate pressure for place and for the protection of incumbents against intrigue and wrong, I shall, at the proper time, ask Congress to fix the tenure of the minor offices of the several Executive Departments and prescribe the grounds upon which removals shall be made during terms for which incumbents have been appointed.

Finally, acting always within the authority and limitations of the Constitution, invading neither the rights of the States nor the reserved rights of the people, it will be the purpose of my administration to maintain the authority of the nation and in all places within its jurisdiction to enforce obedience to all the laws of the Union in the interests of the people; to demand rigid economy in all the expenditures of the government and to require the honest and faithful service of all executive officers—remembering that the offices were created not for the benefit of incumbents or their supporters, but for the service of the government.

And now, fellow-citizens, I am about to assume the great trust which you have committed to my hands. I appeal for that earnest and thoughtful support which makes this government in fact, as it is in law, a government of the people. I shall greatly rely upon the wisdom and patriotism of Congress and of those who may share with me the responsibilities and duties of administration. And, above all, upon our efforts to promote the welfare of this great people and their government, I reverentially invoke the support and blessings of Almighty God.

THE INAUGURATION CEREMONY.

The procession reached the Capitol at 11½, and the Presidential party were escorted to the Vice-President's room, where they remained until 12 o'clock. Gen. Sheridan and staff arrived at the Capitol shortly before 11, and were escorted to the Senate Chamber. The Senators had taken seats upon the Republican side, leaving the rest of the floor for the diplomatic corps and the Supreme Court. Soon after General Sheridan's arrival, Gen. Hancock came in, and he was greeted with long continued applause, which he received with great modesty. Soon after the diplomatic corps, resplendent in their court dress, entered the chamber, and they were followed by the Justices of the Supreme Court. Mr. Blaine paid most marked attention to Gen. Hancock, and the two distinguished men seemed unconscious that their movements were so closely watched by the throngs that packed the galleries. Mrs. Hayes was in the President's gallery, conspicuous among all the ladies by reason of the place itself, and because her features are very familiar. It was at first surmised and then ascertained that the venerable lady who sat at her left was the mother of Garfield, and that the plainly dressed lady at her right was his wife. Gen. Garfield's mother seemed to take great interest in all that went on upon the floor below, while Mrs. Garfield engaged but little in conversation, excepting now and then to speak to her daughter, who sat beside her.

A few minutes before 12 Gen. Garfield and Mr. Hayes entered the chamber, arm in arm, and were shown to seats in front of the clerk's desk. The diplomatic corps set the example of rising as the President elect and Mr. Hayes came down the aisle. Mr. Hayes's Cabinet were then escorted to chairs, within the area, and following came the Vice-President elect and the Senatorial committee, Messrs. Pendleton, Bayard, and Anthony. Gen. Arthur was then presented to the Senate by Mr. Wheeler. Gen. Arthur made a very brief address, which Senator Conkling heartily applauded, although it was most formal in charter.

The oath was then administered to him. Mr. Wheeler then made a short and well phrased farewell speech, and declared the Forty-sixth Congress adjourned sine die.

At five minutes past twelve the members of the House, headed by Speaker Randall, entered, and as there were no seats they ranged themselves round the rear of the chamber, standing up. The dense crowd stretched away back into the main corridor. The chaplain delivered a prayer, asking the blessing of Heaven upon the incoming Administration, and that peace and prosperity might follow those whose connection with government had ceased.

The Executive proclamation convoking the extra session of the Senate was then read by Col. Burch, Secretary of the Senate. The Vice-President then called upon Senators elect to come forward and be sworn as their names were called.

THE INAUGURATION.

Gen. Garfield and Hayes sat conspicuously in front, facing some two thousand people, and waiting with uncovered heads for some ten minutes for quiet. Mrs. Garfield and Gen. Garfield's mother sat just behind the chair that Gen. Garfield occupied, while at his right was Chief Justice Waite. Senators Conkling and Davis stood on chairs just behind Mrs. Hayes, and other Senators were obliged to stand upon chairs in order to see or hear anything. At length the noise caused by the pushing of chairs on the platform ceased. It was a spectacle that caused some amusement, seemingly to Senator Conkling and those near him—this scrambling and pushing of distinguished men so as to hear Garfield as he delivered his inaugural address and took the oath.

Without preliminary ceremony of any kind Gen. Garfield began his address. He had removed his overcoat, and taking from its inner pocket the manuscript, he began to read in a clear, distinct voice. He was received with but little of cheering.

MARRIAGES.

WEIGAND—HOPKINS.—In Baltimore, March 7, 1881, by Rev. T. D. Valiant, assisted by Rev. J. D. Kinzer, JOSEPH A. WEIGAND of the Maryland Conference Methodist Protestant Church, to Miss ANNIE R. HOPKINS, of Havre-de-Grace. Queen Anne's papers please copy.

REESE—GRAHAM.—At the residence of the bride, Easton, Talbot county, Md., on the 3d of March, 1881, by Rev. J. E. Maloy, assisted by Rev. J. W. Everest, D. D., Rev. W. W. REESE, pastor of Westminster Presbyterian Church, Georgetown, Kent county, and Miss MATTIE J. GRAHAM, daughter of Joseph Graham, Esq.

CRAWFORD—PARSONS.—At the residence of the bride's mother, Feb. 23, 1881, by Rev. F. T. Little, A. S. CRAWFORD and Miss MOLLIE B. PARSONS, all of this county.

WILKINS—BECK.—At the pastoral residence in Chestertown, on February 24th, by Father Carey, BARTUS T. WILKINS to Miss ANNIE M. BECK, both of this county.

DIED.

BECK.—At Beck's Mill, in this county, on the morning of the 28th ultimo, INDIANA BECK, wife of B. F. Beck, Jr., aged 42 years

RINGGOLD.—At Kent Plantation, La., in January, 1881, JAMES A. RINGGOLD, only son of the late Richard Williamson Ringgold, of Kent county, aged 45 years.

JONES.—In Quaker Neck, Feb. 20, SARAH M. JONES, aged 16 years, 2 months and 19 days.

CORNELIUS.—Near Chestertown, February 28th, of consumption, JOHN CORNELIUS, in the 71st year of his age.

HAND.—In Baltimore, on Tuesday last, after a lingering illness of consumption, THOMAS B. HAND, in the 65th year of his age.

McKEE.—At Church Hill, on Monday, February 28th, at 1 o'clock A. M., WILLIAM McKEE suddenly departed this life, in the 42d year of his age.

New Advertisements.

IF you want a good Manure Fork, call at J. K. ALDRIDGE'S.

FORKS, SHOVELS, SPADES, RAKES, Hoes, Spading Forks, Rope and Chain Traces, Plow Lines, Rope Halters, Back Bands and Hooks, &c., at

March 10 J. K. ALDRIDGE'S.

Dr. T. H. Cooper & Bro.,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIANS

Office at the Voshell House,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

ALL CALLS attended to promptly.

March 10, 1881—3m*

County Commissioners' Notice.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

NOTICE is hereby given (in the matter of straightening and widening a portion of *THE FISHING VALLEY ROAD* in the Third Election District,) that on

Tuesday, the 22d Instant,

the Report of the Examiners appointed on said road and objections thereto, will be taken up and considered.

By order:

T. W. RUSSELL,

Clerk to County Commissioners.

March 10, 1881—2t (N)

NEW STOCK OF HardWare.

FARMERS AND OTHERS NEEDING

Forks, Shovels, Spades, Bill-Hooks, Grubbing Hoes, &c.,

will do well to examine our new stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Feb 17 THOS. L. HINES & CO.

New Advertisements.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

Those in want of cheap and good goods

will do well to call and examine before purchasing in the city. We think our prices will compare favorably with the lowest city prices. We have on hand and are receiving the following:

CARRIAGE, COACH, WAGON and CART Rims,

Hickory Spokes, Oak Wagon and Cart Spokes,

CARRIAGE, WAGON AND CART HUBS.

Carriage Shafts, Poles with Circles,

Neck Yokes, Double and Single Trees, Cultivator and Plow Handles; Pick Handles, Shovel, Fork, Spade, Hoe, Rake, Ax, Brush and Hatchet Handles, *Wholesale and Retail,* by

March 10 J. K. ALDRIDGE.

CARROLLTON HOTEL,

Baltimore, Light and German streets,

BALTIMORE, MD.

RATES REDUCED TO $3 00 and $2 50 per day according to location of rooms.

Extra Charges for Parlors, Bath and Double Rooms, according to size. The most convenient and latest built Hotel in the city.

ELEVATOR runs continuously to all floors.

All lines of city passenger cars pass its doors.

F. W. COLEMAN,

March 10, 1881—y MANAGER.

ROUND and SQUARE BREAD BOXES, TOILET SETS,

Table and Floor Mats,

Granite Iron Ware,

Glass Oil Cans, a large assortment of Waiters; Red Cedar Buckets, Wash Boards, Cedar Tubs, and a large assortment of *WOOD-WARE*—at

March 10, 1881 J. K. ALDRIDGE'S.

NOTICE

To Parents, Guardians and Others.

BALTIMORE FEMALE COLLEGE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That the Orphans' Court of Kent county are now ready to designate or elect one pupil from Kent county, to be sent to the Baltimore Female College, under the law passed by the Legislature of Maryland, and who will be "admitted to all the instructions given in the College, and to the privileges of the Normal Class, with all necessary books, without any charge whatever," except for board.

Parents and others disposed to avail themselves of this notice, are requested to make written application, stating name and age of the young lady applying.

Written testimonials of moral character and intellectual capacity will be required.

The Court will also expect some guarantee that the pupil will remain at the Institution sufficiently long to complete the usual course of study.

All applications to be filed with the Register of Wills.

By order of the Orphans' Court.

JOEL C. SLAUGHTER,

Register of Wills for Kent Co.

March 3, 1881—3t.

EXECUTORS' SALE

—OF—

Large and Valuable PERSONAL PROPERTY.

THE undersigned, Executors of Capt. John T. Skirven, deceased, by virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court for Kent county, will offer at Public Sale, on

Thursday, March 10th, 1881,

at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Home Farm of the deceased, Worton Point, all his large and valuable Personal Estate, as follows:

11 head of HORSES And Mares,

INCLUDING SOME GOOD DRIVERS;

7 head of Cows, some good milkers:

2 Yoke of good OXEN;

1 Yoke of Young Steers,

32 head of SHEEP

Forty Shoats

2 Brood Sows,

1 FAMILY CARRIAGE AND HARNESS; 1 YORK WAGON and HARNESS; 1 TWO-HORSE SLEIGH and BELLS; 3 OX CARTS; 1 TWO HORSE FARM WAGON; 1 TRUCK OR OX DRAY; 1 DEARBORN; 1 CHAMPION SELF-RAKE REAPER; 1 WILLOUGHBY DRILL; 1 HORSE RAKE; 1 FAN; 2 CORN SHELLERS; 5 Grain Cradles, lot of Ploughs, Cultivators, Harrows, Forks, Shovels, Spades and Hoes;

10,000 weight of Corn Blades,

2,500 pounds of Meat;

225 pounds of Lard;

2,000 Chestnut RAILS:

200 Locust, Cedar and Chestnut Posts;

146 Bushels Wheat Seeded on the farm; also,

Household and Kitchen Furniture

in great variety, including

ONE HANDSOME SET OF PARLOR FURNITURE, ONE HANDSOME SET OF WALNUT CHAMBER FURNITURE, 10 PIECES; 27 YARDS BRUSSELS CARPET, 4 FEATHER BEDS; 1 COOK STOVE, 1 FIREPLACE HEATER, and other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence promptly at 10 o'clock.

TERMS OF SALE:—All sums of $10 and under, cash; all sums over $10, note at eight months with approved security, interest added.

No property to be delivered till the terms are complied with.

THOMAS W. SKIRVEN,

J. WALTER SKIRVEN,

W. G. SKIRVEN,

Executors of John T. Skirven.

February 24, 1881—tds.

100,000 Osage Hedge Plants,

Well grown, cheap; also,

Ornamental and Shade Trees.

For sale by R. G. NICHOLSON,

March 3, 1881—4t. *Hanesville.*

APPLICATION TO WIDEN A ROAD.

THIRTY DAYS AFTER DATE, we the undersigned, intend to apply to the County Commissioners of Kent county, to appoint Examiners to widen the Public Road at or near Locust Grove, on the public road leading from Galena to Chestertown.

J. W. HURTT,

OWEN HAYES,

L. C. JUSTIS,

Locust Grove, March 3, 1881. And others.

LANKFORD HAMBLETONIAN.

The services of this Stallion (by Chas. Bachman, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Susie Gray, by Vermont Hambletonian, Registered in Wallace, Vol. I,) are offered to breeders of first class horses in Kent county, for the season commencing March 20th, ending June 20th, at fifteen (15) dollars the season. The number of mares limited to thirty (30). Persons desirous of his services, and to examine his pedigree in full, will find both at his owner's stable in Chestertown.

March 3, 1881. W. J. VANNORT.

SOMETHING NEW.

WE have added to our stock a full line of FELLYS, PLOW HANDLES, DEARBORN AND CARRIAGE POLES, SHAFTS, which are complete and ready for use.

Feb 17 THOS. L. HINES & CO.

Kent County Commissioners'

ANNUAL NOTICE.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS of Kent County, will meet at their office in Chestertown, on

TUESDAY,

The 1st day of March, 1881

at 11 o'clock A. M., and will continue to meet at the same place and hour

EVERY TUESDAY,

Until the 17th day of May next,

for the purpose of noting transfers and correcting assessments.

All persons who have sold or transferred any assessable property since their last sitting for said purpose are particularly requested to attend at an early day to have the assessments corrected and adjusted.

After Tuesday, the 24th of May next, NO ALTERATIONS OR CORRECTIONS in the Assessments will be made for the present year.

COLLECTORS

OF STATE AND COUNTY TAXES for each Election District,—and a

KEEPER OF THE STANDARDS OF WEIGHTS and MEASURES

will be appointed on

Tuesday, the 12th day of April next.

ALL PERSONS HAVING ACCOUNTS against the County are requested to present the same on or before

TUESDAY,

The 7th day of June next,

otherwise they will be excluded from the Levy of this year. All accounts properly chargeable to the county are requested to be made out in a clear manner and itemized, and rendered under oath.

ALL APPLICATIONS FOR PENSIONS must be made in writing, stating the condition and circumstances of the applicant, and vouched for by three or more freeholders having a knowledge of the facts therein set forth.

N. B.—ALL PERSONS NEGLECTING to have their assessments corrected are hereby notified that no allowance for taxes paid in error in consequence of such neglect will be made.

THOMAS P. DIXON,

C. P. LOPER,

TILGHMAN SHAFER,

RICHARD C. SMYTH,

T. ROMIE STRONG.

Attest:

T. W. RUSSELL, Clerk.

March 3, 1881.

NURSERY STOCK.

I OFFER to my friends and customers a general assortment of

NURSERY STOCK,

consisting of

Apple, Peach, Pear, ORNAMENTAL & SHADE TREES.

Also, STRAWBERRY, RASPBERRY and BLACKBERRY PLANTS, OSAGE ORANGE QUICKS, GRAPE VINES, &c.

My Peach consist largely of yellow late canning varieties; and none of my stock is injured by cold, as the mercury here on the bay shore, did not fall lower than 3 degrees below zero.

Write for catalogue.

N. BARNARD,

Still Pond, Kent county, Md.

Feb. 24, 1881—9t.

BARGAINS IN CLOTHING

B. R. HILLMAN & Co.

One Price Clothiers,

166 West Baltimore Street,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Feb. 3, 1881.

FORD'S

99 CENT Store

51 West Baltimore st., 4 doors East of Gay street,

Look For The 99 Banner!

THE GREAT BAZAAR

FOR

Useful and Ornamental Household Goods. Notions and Novelties, Silver Plated ware, Fine Rolled Plate Jewelry, Vases and Toilet Sets, Glassware, Table Cutlery Lamps Clocks, Blackwalnut Brackets, Hat Racks and Tables, Umbrellas

Be sure to visit this Famous Store at 51 West Baltimore Street.

W. H. LAMBERT & CO.

WE hereby notify our friends and the public generally, that we have opened a

NEW STORE

at the room recently occupied by Mr. S. Merritt, alongside of Mr. J. K. Aldridge's hardware store.

We hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

W. H. LAMBERT & CO.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE is hereby gived that the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate in Kent county, Maryland, of

JOHN T. SKIRVEN,

late of Kent county, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers on or before the 9th day of August, 1881; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under our hands this 7th day of January, 1881.

THOMAS W. SKIRVEN,

J. WALTER SKIRVEN,

WASHINGTON G. SKIRVEN,

Feb 10, 1881—4t *Executors*

COAL HODS, SHOVELS and POKERS, At J. K. ALDRIDGE'S

Kent Co., Smyrna & Del. Bay R. R.

Connecting with Delaware Rail Road at Clayton.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Monday, January 10th, 1881, until further notice trains will run as follows:

GOING NORTH. LEAVE	Passenger No. 1. Daily. A. M.	Mixed No. 3. Thursdays only. P. M.
Chestertown	8 00	2.00
Worton	8.15	2.20
Lynch's	8 25	2.30
Still Pond	8.30	2.40
Kennedyville	8.45	3.00
Blacks	9.00	3.15
Lambson	9.15	3.30
Masseys	9.30	3.45
*Delanys	9.45	4.00
*Bingham	9.55	4.10
arr Clayton	10.05	4.30
leave "	10.36	5 04
" Middletown	11.10	5.30
" Wilmington	12.07 p m	7 04
arr Philadelphia	1 16	8.25
Baltimore	3.28	9.20
New York	4.45	3.45 a m

GOING SOUTH. LEAVE	Passenger No. 2. Daily except Thursdays.	Mixed and Pass'gr No. 4 and No. 5 Thursdays only. A. M.	P. M.
New York	8 15	4 20	1 00
Baltimore	9 45	7 00	3 00
Philadelphia	11 45	8 10	5 15
Wilmington	1 05 p.m.	9 25	6 30
Middletown	2 06	10 02	7 35
arr Clayton	2 30	11 02	8 02
leave "	2 40	11 10	8 10
" *Binghams	2 55	11 25	8 25
*Delanys	3 00	11 40	8 35
Masseys	3 15	11 55	8 56
Lambson	3 30	12 10 p. m.	9 05
Blacks	3 40	12 20	9 15
Kennedyville	3 50	12 35	9 25
Still Pond	4 00	12 45	9 30
Lynchs	4 05	12 50	9 40
Worton	4 10	1 00	9 45
arr Chestertown	4 30	1 15	10 00

Stations marked thus (*) have no agents.

Freight for Delanys and Bingham's must be prepaid.

The morning trains make connection at Clayton with the Delaware Railroad going North and South.

Passengers on morning train to and from Baltimore change cars at Wilmington or Delaware Junction.

Freight carried at low rates to all points and must be at Stations 30 minutes before starting time, in order to insure dispatch.

Trains run on Philadelphia time, which is 5 minutes faster than Baltimore time.

Excursion Tickets issued at reduced rates from all Stations for Wilmington or Philadelphia, good for two days, and to Baltimore, good for four days.

FRED. GERKER,

Sept. 23, 1880. Lessee.

1881 *1881*

T. W. WICKES,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

DEALER IN

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

BOOKS, STATIONERY,

AND FANCY ARTICLES.

We have in stock and are constantly receiving Fresh Drugs, which we secure from only reliable and first class wholesale dealers

Our PRESCRIPTION DEPARTMENT cannot be surpassed in this county for reliability or promptness.

We also keep on hand the most reliable Patent Preparations.

In connection with our Drug business we propose this year to push our trade in Stationery, Books and Fancy Articles. Our large sales the past season encourage us in giving special attention in this direction.

We shall continue to give personal attention to every department of our business, and leave no effort untried to give perfect satisfaction to all who favor us with their patronage

T. W. WICKES,

February 3, 1881 DRUGGIST.

1881.

E. W. F. Simpers

(Opposite Stam's Drug Store,)

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS

QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE,

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES

Would call special attention to stock of

GROCERIES

as follows: MOLASSES, SYRUP, SUGAR, TEA, COFFEE, RICE, BUCKWHEAT, FLOUR, HOMINY, CHEESE, PRUNES, PICKLES, CHOW-CHOW, OAT MEAL, CANNED GOODS, COMPRESSED CORNED BEEF.

Our motto—GOOD GOODS, LOW PRICES.

E. W. F. SIMPERS,

Chestertown, Md.

Market price paid for country produce.

Jan. 13, 1881—y. E. W. F. S.

GROCERIS AT CITY PRICES.

We have on hand a First Class Stock of

Groceries and Provisions.

Sugars, Teas, Coffies, Flour, Lard, Hams, Sugar Cured Shoulders, Breast Meat, Side Bacon, Sausage, Mince Meat.

Tobacco of all grades. Cigars, Snuffs, Pipes, Pickles, Buckwheat, Beans, Hominy, Canned Tomatoes, Canned Corn, Canned Peas, Canned String Beans, Canned Crabs, Salt Mackerel, Corned Shad, Smoked and Salt Herring, Molasses, Syrups, Pure Cider Vinegar, Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Prunes, Dates, Citron, Candies, Apples, Onions. Sweet and Irish Potatoes.

We aim to keep a *first class* stock of

Vegetables.

Give us a call.

J. A. PERKINS,

Opposite the M. E. Church.

P. S.—Country Produce wanted for trade or cash. Jan. 13, 1881—y.

RENOVATING FEATHERS.

THE undersigned has located in Chestertown, on the corner of High and Mill streets, for the purpose of renovating by a patent process and the use of steam

Feather Beds, Mattrasses,

&c. By the means employed all the dirt is removed, the feathers are thoroughly renovated, rendered pure and fresh, and so enlivened that old beds are made almost as good as new.

For particulars and terms, apply to

J. C. MUMMERT,

Jan 20—tf Gardner Building.

HUGH SISSON & SONS,

Importers, Dealers, and Manufacturers of

Marble Statuary,

MONUMENTS, MANTELS, FURNITURE SLABS, ALTARS, TILE, TOMBS,

140 West Baltimore St.,

And Corner North and Monument Sts.

Drawings and Estimates furnished free.

Feb. 3, 1881—y. Baltimore, Md.

THE best New York Buckwheat Flour for 4 cts. per lb. at 85 cts. per bag.

J. A. PERKINS.

SAUSAGE CUTTERS, STUFFERS, LARD Cans, Cullenders, Butcher Knives, &c., at

Nov 25 J. K. ALDRIDGE'S.

DOOR MATS—very cheap—at THOS. L. HINES & CO'S.

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