...Transcript,
...ESTERTOWN, MD.
...Jan. 14, 1876.
...One Dollar a Year, in advance.

...give the proper at-
...SCRIPT, it is for
...EBEN F. PERKINS.

THE COMTROLLER'S REPORT.

HISTORY OF OUR FINANCES FOR THE PAST YEAR—INTERESTING FACTS AND FIGURES.

The following is an abstract of the report of Hon. Levin Woolford, Comptroller of the Treasury, for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1875, which accompanies the Governor's message:

The total receipts into the treasury during the fiscal year amounted to $2,989,-079 20, and the balance in the treasury September 30, 1874, was $575,106 59 making the aggregate amount in the treasury during the fiscal year $3,474,168,-79. Of these receipts $424,470 58 was from the Baltimore and Ohio Company, on account of one-fifth receipts from passengers on the Washington branch; $260-000 on account of the house of correction loan; $100,000 from state normal school loan; $59,535 insurance no tobacco warehouses, $2,065,074 78 from ordinary sources.

The total disbursement amounted to $2,486,075 46, of which $394,148 31 was transferred to the sinking fund. The sum of $100,000 was paid for state stock over due; $63,911,27 for state normal school; $45,474 81 for house of correction, $648,994 41 for educational purposes; $117,500 for literary, benevolent and charitable institutions; $757,874-86 interest on public debt; $40,320 for pensions, and $1,100,857 04 for the support of the State Government. The balance in the treasury is $1,063,224 21, of which $20,437 70 is to the credit of school fund; $4,675 18 of sinking fund; $3,088 73 of state normal school; $214-25 19 house of correction; 380,098 52 for redemption of bonds issued in 1838 to the Tide-water canal company, and $407-393 08 applicable to the ordinary expenses of the government. The estimated receipts during the next year are $2,-081,807 25, making a total in the treasury of $3,145,031 46. The estimated expenses during the coming year is $2,-008,000.

The Comptroller states that the bonds of the Tidewater canal company, which have been due since 1865, were redeemed with the surplus applicable to the purchase of state stock on account of the sinking fund because of the high prices of state stock. He recommends that the bonds issued to the Susquehanna canal company, due since 1865, be extinguished by such available funds as may be in the treasury. He further says when this shall have been done, the remaining debt of the State having some time to run before it can be called in for payment, should, in my opinion, be allowed to remain outstanding until due, unless the purchase in the meantime can be made at not more than its par value. I see no good reason for taxing the present generation to pay off the principal of the debt ... it is due at a premium, when the ... improvements, ... was contracted, will ... if not greater proportion ... generations.

... from the stock received ... the year amounted to $133,491 ... The receipts on account of the oys- ... fund amount to $43,560 53. The ex- ...nditures for the force were $67,484-...7, of which $15,129 89 was for new ...vessels and $8,976 74 for repairs. The ...balance to the credit of the oyster fund is ...$247,485 48. The report recommends that the clerks of the circuit courts be authorized to issue oysters to owners and ...der to avoid incon... Much space is devot- ...masters of vessels of the Chesapeake and ... The manner in which the State's interest was made secondary to that of the perferred bondholders is explained, and although it is stated that a large amount of accumulated interest on these bonds is still owing, the hope is expressed that if the same amount can be devoted to this end regularly hereafter, as was paid during the past year, the whole of the overdue coupons will be paid by the 1st day of July, 1881, after that time only the accruing interest for the current year, and the amount necessary for the sinking fund will be required, and the balance, which at the present rates of receipts and expenditure would amount to $164,838 59, will be available to the state treasury. The total amount of the public debt of the State was at the close of the fiscal year $11,372,677 28, of which $5,334,222 23 is sterling debt, on which the interest is payable in coin in London. Deducing bonds of the State held by the treasurer for the sinking fund and those of the Tidewater canal company, for which provision has been made, the net amount of the debt is $10-325,321 44. The State has productive assets to the amount of $4,787,205 20 now available to offset so much of the public, leaving the sum of $5,538,616 24 on which the interest will have to be provided by taxation. There is also a considerable amount due from collectors and other officers and from corporations, which when collected should be used in further extinguishment of the public debt.

A new assessment of taxable property is recommended in view of the lapse of ... since the last assessment in 1867.— ... gross receipts at the tobacco ware- ... were $90,014 32, and the disburse- ... exclusive of the salaries of the su- ... and inspector, $15,000, were ... leaving a balance of $8,513- ... from licenses to agents ... companies, was $72,- ... of unpaid taxes for ...,088 46, and the ... from 1843 to ... of which ... city, ... 1843 ... condition with no house-

ters of wills and other officers, is $57,-078 87. Nearly all of that collectable has been paid since the close of the fiscal year. The amount due from the Baltimore and Ohio from one-fifth receipts from passengers on the Washington branch is estimated at $537,862 82. As no returns have been made by the company for a number of years, the amount due can only be estimated by former returns. The establishment of a competing line of railroad between Baltimore and Washington, without the imposition of the same tax upon the rival company, has wrought an unfair discrimination against the Baldimore and Ohio. The report suggests that the charter of the Baltimore and Potomac railroad company should be amended so as to subject that company to the payment of a like proportion of its receipts from passengers between Baltimore and Washington. If this is not done it is certain that from the time when the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company settles and pays into the ereasury its regular taxes as imposed by txisting laws, the imposition of this special tax should cease. The Baltimore and Ohio railroad company should be compelled to pay such taxes as are required by law of other railroad companies, but no unjust discrimination should be made against it.

All national banks in the State are now paying their state taxes under the act of 1874. All those also in arrears for state taxes for past years have compromised and settled the same, with the exception of the Central Bank of Baltimore, which has been removed from the State and against the Stockholders of which process is still pending, and the First National Bank of Cumberland, which claims to have paid its state taxes for former years to the collectors. The amount recovered during the fiscal year for arrears of state taxes from different national banks was $89,505 18. The Comptroller gives the details of how this compromise was effected, and in conclusion adds: When I consider that in inaugurating the measures under which these recoveries have been made, I was sustained by a very small portion of the legal talent of the State, and when I recall to mind the difficulties which I encountered in procuring the passage of the bills through the Legislature, I cannot but feel a sincere gratification that the whole matter has been brought to so satisfactory a result, and hope that it will receive the approval of the General Assembly.

The report reviews ably and at great length the question of taxation of railroad companies, quoting from decisions in various courts, and at the close says: I have elaborated this subject, that the Legislature may thoroughly comprehend the reasons and principles upon which such important legislation has been urged by this department. The tenacity exhibited in insisting on these claims is only equaled by the danger attending their further recognition. The subject is therefore challenging the most serious attention not only from the speculative political economist, but from the practical legislative bodies and judicial tribunals in the country.

Attention is called to the defects in the laws in regard to the state live stock scales. The selections of the code regulating this matter are exceedingly vague and loose in their provisions, so far as the revenue for the State is concerned, and required fundamental amendments before any certainty can be arrived at as to the amount of revenue to which the state treasury is entitled. No penalties are provided for the non-compliance of officers in making his returns to the State, and other defects in the law are manifest. Very little revenue has been derived from this source for a long series of years.—The clerks of courts should be required to keep a book containing a list of all licenses granted, to be opened to the grand juries and to the treasury officers. A license tax of $100 is recommended for all merchants selling goods, not located within the State, by sample.

The report refers to the act of 1872 taxing the coal-mining business, which has been declared unconstitutional, and suggests that as a large majority of the people of the State demand that this branch of business should be taxed as other productive and profitable interests are, a bill should be passed which would be free from the objections urged against the former act. The report treats of the appropriations for agricultural societies, publication of defaulters, and of the laws, steamboiler inspections, a new assessment and economy in expenditures, making valuable suggestions as to what legislation is necessary.

In conclusion the Comptroller dwells on the importance, both to the State and to himself, of a full investigation of the accounts of his office and the vouchers pertaining thereto, and asks that the committee appointed for that purpose be required to make a thorugh examination and to report fully upon the same.

TAXATION OF CHURCH PROPERTY.

The proposal of the President in his late message for the taxation of church property has naturally caused much comment by the press and warm discussion among the various denominations. From the latter it seems to be very certain that the proposal will meet with an almost united opposition, though there are some who think the inferences of the President obvious and irresistible. The New York Express, in a late issue, argued that it would seem plain that some tax ought to be imposed upon a property costing more than a million dollars, as in the case of the new "Old South" edifice, in Boston, and in some of the most splendid of the church buildings in New York. The poor if not practically excluded from all such houses of worship, can find no home in them suited to their condition; and the same may be said of large parcels of church lands appointed for ornament rather than use. The Express proceeds to say that it is urged with much force that churches save taxes in the end by the example they give and the retraints they impose upon vices which lead to so many other taxes. There is truth in this statement, and a community would truly ... condition with no house- es for the worship of God. The estimate placed upon the value of church property in the country by the President is shown to be largely over-estimated.—He places it in his message at $1,000,-000,000, whereas it is really $353,483,-581. The Methodist denomination, with more members than any other Protestant sect in the United States, owns $69,854,-121. The value of the church property of the Baptists in 1870 was $41,603,198 and the amount is increasing. There are sixty-two ecclesiastical divisions of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States representing in 1870 a property valued at $60,985,566. The Congregationalists in 1870 held property valued at $25,069,698. The Protestant Episcopal Church has fifty-one dioceses and missions, and its property was valued in 1870 at $36,514,549. The various branches of the Presbyterians owned property in 1870 valued at $63,624,511.—The total valued of the property of the above six denominations was $297,656-633, leaving $53,826,948 for other denominations. The Express concludes as follows: "We understand very well that bishops, priests, rectors, ministers, trustees, wardens and vestrymen will not see the facts as we see them: but the truth and right will in time decide for some tax on all kinds of protected property."

WAR.

Preparations for war between the United States and Spain are openly going on.

A telegram from Washington, semi-official in its tone, and undoubtedly official in its origin, states that "the concentration of naval vessels at Port Royal, South Carolina, is in pursuance of a general plan of the Secretary of the Navy to make that place the headquarters of the North Atlantic Station, as it presents many advantages over any other port on the Atlantic coast." The great, essential advantage which it possesses is then stated in the following terms:

"The geographical position of Port Royal makes it the central point of the North Atlantic station, and the vessels rendezvoused there can reach Cuban waters, and the Gulf, where our interests most need to be looked after, within forty-eight hours. It is the policy of the Secretary of the Navy to have our home squadron larger than any of those abroad, because he believes in being prepared for any emergency out of the present difficulties on the Island of Cuba. While there is no official announcement in regard to the condition of affairs between this country and Spain, it is believed, in well informed circles, that the uncertain tenure which Spain has upon that island may cause that Government to become involved in a difficulty with the United States when it sees it can no longer hold the island, and thus part with it as a matter of necessity."

So much for what is being openly done by our Government. According to this despatch, transparently emanating from the Navy Department, we are concentrating our available naval force, within forty-eight hours of Cuba, in anticipation of a war with Spain. The fact and the motive are publicly avowed.

Now for the other side. What is Spain doing? Is she making any preparations? She has appointed Gen. Jovellar, just now perhaps the foremost man of all Spain Captain-General of Cuba. Then we have a very important announcement in the following despatch by cable to the Herald:

"MADRID, Jan. 8.—The Spanish Government has ordered from Kerr Krupp's foundry, at Essein, six 11-inch breech-loading steel cannon, with 600 pounds of ammunition, for delivery in Cuba at the earliest moment. The contract has been made at the special request of General Jovellar. Each gun will cost $120,000."

What does this mean? Of what use will these rifled cannon be in fighting the insurgents—who pursue a system of warfare which renders such guns practically of little avail? They will be of service however, in opposing any interference on the part of the United States; and we apprehend it is to that end they have been ordered and are to be sent to Cuba. And it is mainly with a view to resist the United States that Spain sends to Cuba a General and a statesman whom she now so sorely needs at home.

When, a few days ago, our scholarly contemporary, the World, insisted that we must wait to see what Jovellar would do, somehow that sounded to us more like the voice of Spain than of the United States. If we wait, we shall see, In fact we beging to see already.—*N. Y. Sun.*

COLOSSAL AND ARTISTIC BURGLARY.

The stupendous nature of modern crimes is one of the evidences of the gigantic forces of our civilzation For a Tweed to steal six millions and a Thomassen to kill a hundred and sixty people at a stroke are, however, merely side-shows to the way they do things at Osborn, Missouri. There a few buglars chloroformed and robbed a whole town. They began by stealing the chloroform. They broke into a drug store and filled a big show bottle with chloroform, and then started out on their horrid mission. The upturned noses of all Osborn lay defenseless in their power. The long-drawn melody of slumbering nostrils pleaded in vain against their fell burglarious malignity. To one after another the saturated sponge is applied—a few snorts of indignant respiration, and all is still. The work is short, sharp and decisive; and soon the whole town lies hushed is dreamless slumber.

Then they arose, those wicked burglars and girded up their loins, and cleaned out two hotels, all the stores and many private residences, and then they fled, and have not since been heard of. In the morning the population awoke with a headache and a sense of the incompleteness of earthly life. The banker went to bank and found that he had nothing to bank on; the merchant went to his store and found he had nothing to sell; and if he had the citizens had nothing to buy with, so the rosy hours of the morning were devoted to an exceedingly rich, varied and fluent profanity.—*Balto. Gazette.*

AMERICAN BEEF ON THE LONDON MARKET.

An article in The Farmer, published in London, England, representing that forty two tons of American beef had just been sold on that market for sixpence per pound, was deemed of sufficient importance to telegraph to this country. The beef in question was the fourth consignment made by Eastman & Martin, well-known dealers of this city. While the enterprise has proved successful in delivering the beef in good condition in the new Smithfield market, it remains to be seen whether there is sufficient margin in values between New York and London to make it profitable. Shipping about the best beef in this market, the first cost, with the subsequent expense of sending abroad—using about forty tons of ice to each one hundred head of cattle—so run up the bills that it is a question whether a successful competition can be carried on with the choice English and Irish beef sold at about eightpence per pound. After landing in Liverpool the meat is run to London by car, and to prevent its getting dirty in handling each quarter is bagged or wrapped in cotton, so that the care, labor and expense are considerable items in the cost of delivery. Further experiments, with a view to economizing some of the expenses are being made, and the question will soon be settled.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

☞ The condition of Alsace and Lorraine again attracts much attention throughout France. The Paris journals are silent on the subject, but many provincial papers, less muzzled by conventional etiquette than their metropolitan contemporaries, give full vent to their anger. It appears that the school authorities have issued books to Alsatian children calculated to throw ridicule on France and her institutions. The text of the books is naturally in the German language, but interlarded with French. The *Salut Public*, a Liberal Lyons paper, gives copious extracts from the books referred to, which afford evidence of a low, depraved taste, entirely devoid of wit or humor. If these publications are brought out for purpose of cultivating anti-French feelings, their success may prove doubtful. On the other hand, it is certain that no friendly feeling is kindled in the hearts of Frenchmen toward their conquerors.

☞ An analysis of Chinese bronzes show that the material is formed of a certain proportion of tin and copper—twenty parts tin to eighty parts copper. Ingots of this bronze, on being cast, and afterward submitted to the action of the hammer, at temperatures varying from the ordinary temperature to that of a red heat, exhibit some unusual properties. At the ordinary temperature, the metal was as brittle as glass, but, approaching 300 to 350 degrees Cent., a sensible amelioration was noticed; at a dark red heat, it appears that the condition of the metal is quite different, as this alloy can be worked as easily as iron or bronze of aluminum. The metal flattens without cracking under the most powerful blows of enormous hammers, and can be reduced without the slightest difficulty to sheets of extreme thinness and possessing great flexibility.

A FORTUNATE BLUNDER.—At the last election in Florida an amendment was passed providing for biennial sessions of the Legislature, the first session to be held in 1877. At the same time the clause providing for annual sessions was expunged; so there is no provision for a Legislature this year. Certain parties are already clamoring for an extra session, on the ground that the amendment did not contemplate having no session this year, but the Governor seems for once disposed to consider the feelings of the taxpayers, who would be obliged to ante up at least $50,000 to pay for what would doubtless prove another installment of legislative incongruities and deviltries. Fortunate Florida, to escape at least one session of the Legislature.

BITTER FOR WALKER.—Judge Daly ordered Joseph Walker to pay his wife $50 for her support during the week between yesterday and next Wednesday, on which latter date McDonald & Company, agents for the "Vinegar Bitters," are to be examined before a referee as to Dr. Walker's income in the past two years. Walker admits the possession of $146,000 in real estate, $63,000 in bonds and mortgages, a yearly income from the bitters of $15,000, and an additional revenue of $25,000 per annum from other sources. Counsel for Mrs. Walker aver that the bitters alone bring him in $100,000 a year.—*New York Sun.*

☞ The republican Legislature of Ohio is not eminently successful in making capital on "crippled-soldier" resolutions. The Democrats countered on one set of them by proposing an amendment replacing colored men employed about the state house with soldiers, and wanted to amend another, thanking the President, by asking that official to replace his relatives in office with disabled veterans. The Republicans could not be induced to adopt either.

Kent National Bank,

CHESTERTOWN, MD., *Dec.* 23, 1875.

AN ELECTION for Seven Directors of this Bank, to serve for the ensuing twelve months, will be held at the banking House in Chestertown, *Thursday, January 27th*, 1876.

W. N. E. WICKES, *Cashier.*
Dec. 24, 1875—tdm

Marriages.

BICKEY—WEBB.—At Wesley Chapel M. P. Church, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 5, by Rev. W. D. Linzinger, HARRY RICKEY to Miss ANNIE WEBB—both of this county.

COPPER—KELLEY.—Jan'y. 6, 1876, by Rev. F. M. Chatham. WILLIAM W. COPPER and Miss SARAH R. KELLEY, both of Kent county.

Deaths.

STRAUSS.—In Baltimore, on Wednesday night, the 5th inst., of Diptheria, JENNIE, daughter of B. and the late Mary Strauss, of Chestertown, aged 5 years and 6 months. The deceased was a bright and lovely child, and endeared to all who knew her.

New Advertisements.

Notice to Teachers.

AN EXAMINATION for certificates (first and second grade) of proficiency to teach in the Public Schools of the county, will be held at the School Room in Chestertown, on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 29th,

commencing precisely at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Those wishing to be Examined are expected to be punctual.

The Board has determined not to pay teachers who are employed without legal authority to teach. By order.

E. F. PERKINS,
Jan. 14, 1876—te *Examiner.*

THE THIRD DISTRICT TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION will meet on *Saturday, the 22d instant*, in the school house at Cat's Corner, near I. U. Church, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The members are requested to be punctual in attendance. By order.

J. A. HARPER,
Jan 14, 1876 Sec'y.

Medical Notice.

STILL POND, JAN. 1st, 1876.

With the Centennial year of 1876, we turn over a new leaf. Hereafter all Bills will be presented once a year. You need not expect us to call for settlement: our office is always open, and if we are absent, Mrs. Maxwell will be at home. We will adhere to the Tariff of 1864. On all accounts paid within 12 months from first charge, a discount of ten per cent. On all standing over we will add 50 per cent. This we think is due our prompt patrons, and those wishing long credit must expect to pay for it. Providence permitting we will be prompt in our attention.

WM. M. A. S. MAXWELL & SON.
Jan 14, 1876—3t

CENTRAL HOTEL,

Holliday Street, opposite New City Hall,
BALTIMORE.

$2.50 Per Day.

THE Traveling Public will find every accommodation that is offered in a First Class Hotel.

It is situated in the immediate vicinity of the principal places of amusement, and the Wholesale Dry Goods, Boot and Shoe, Hat and Cap, and Clothing houses.

For comfort, convenience and cleanliness, the Central Hotel is unsurpassed.

CHAS. HAFFCKE,
Jan 14, 1876—3m *Proprietor.*

Notice to Creditors.

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

RICHARD GOODMAN,
late of Kent county, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 11th day of August, 1876: otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 11th day of January, 1876.

DAVID JONES,
Jan 14, 1876 *Administratrix.*

Notice to Creditors.

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

SARAH E. LUSBY,
late of Kent county, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 11th day of August, 1876; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 11th day of January, 1876.

WILLIAM M. LUSBY,
Jan 14, 1876 *Administrator.*

Harness and Saddle MAKING.

JOSEPH W. EDWARDS

May be found again at the *Old Stand* directly opposite the Veshell House. Having employed competent workmen he will conduct the business of *HARNESS MAKING* in all its branches.

All kinds of Harness made to order.

☞ REPAIRING done on reasonable terms and at short notice.

Former friends and the public are invited to call.

JOS. W. EDWARDS.
Chestertown, Dec. 10, 1875.

For Rent

FOR the year 1876, the room in the old Masonic Lodge at present occupied by Thomas S. Bordley, Esq. as a law office. It would make a very good store room. Apply to

GEO. W. T. PERKINS.
Dec 31, 1875—3t

Hardware! Hardware!

MY stock is very large and selling MUCH LOWER than we have since we commenced the Hardware business.

Nov 19 J. K. ALDRIDGE.

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

From the Sun, of Wednesday.

WHEAT—Receipts to-day 500 bushels Southern, 2000 bushels Pennsylvania, and 800 bushels Western. Market quiet, but very strong. Sales of 600 bushels Maryland red at 1 36a$1 38; 100 bushels amber at $1 51; 800 bushels Pennsylvania red on track at 1 36½a$1 37; 400 bushels in store at $1 37; 3000 bushels Western red in Gardner's Elevator on private terms.

CORN—Receipts to-day 82,000 bushels Southern and 54,800 bushels Western. Southern was quiet and steady; sales of 5700 bushels white at 54a56 cents; 300 bushels white at 57a60 cts. Western was dull and 1½c per bushel lower; sales after 'Change yesterday 10,000 bushels mixed for January at 64½cents: 5000 bushels for February at 64 cts; 5000 bushels first half do. at 64 cents; 10,000 bushels first half February at 64½ cts—to-day 15,000 bushels mixed for January at 64 cents; 5000 bushels at 63½ cts; 5000 bushels for February at 63 cts; 2000 bushels steamer spot at 57 cts; 3000 bushels mixed spot at 63½ cents; 4000 bushels No. 3 white spot at 62½ cents, and 800 bushels rejected mixed spot at 53 cents.

OATS—Market quiet and firm; sales of 400 bushels Western mixed in store at 44 a48 cents.

1876 1876

WINTER TRADE.

Thomas S. Wickes

RESPECTFULLY informs his old customers and the buying community generally, that he has now in store as large, varied and desirable a stock of Goods suited to meeting the needs of people at this sesfon of the year as he has been in the habit of keeping for sale ever before—Goods all selected with the utmost care and at the closest Cash figures—and which are being offered for sale at prices in full sympathy with the downward tendency of every description of Merchandise. Aiming to keep none other than Goods satisfactory to the consumer, and which most generally are of a first class character, throwing out no Baits, and up to no tricks, he claims ability and professes to have the will to sell upon as reasonable terms as any reputable concern in this or any other community.

Chestertown, January 1, 1876.

Men's Winter Boots,

RUBBER BOOTS,
RUBBER COATS AND CAPS,

A very full line now in store and for sale by

T. S. Wickes.

WE call the special attention of persons in want of

CLOTHING

FOR COLD WEATHERS,
to our present stock of
CASSIMERE SUITS,
Coats, Pants and Vests, and
HEAVY OVERCOATS;

Goods of superior quality and get up—and also *LOW PRICED CLOTHING*, which we are selling very cheap.

Jan. 1, 1876. T. S. WICKES.

PUBLIC SALE Of Town Property.

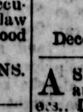
BY Virtue of authority derived from The Kent Mutual Building Association of Kent County, the undersigned will offer at Public Sale, in front of the Court House in Chestertown, on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 22d, 1876,

between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock, all that

HOUSE AND LOT

situated on High street in Chestertown, and being a part of Lot No. 60, fronting thirty-eight feet on High street and running back one hundred and thirty-six feet ten inches.



The improvements are a *STORE ROOM and DWELLING* combined, desirably located for business: and being the same which was conveyed by Samuel S. Usilton and Emily B. Usilton, his wife, to The Kent Mutual Building Association of Kent County, by Deed of Mortgage, dated the 27th day of August, 1870, and duly recorded in Liber J. K. H. No. 9, one of the Land Record Books for Kent county.

THE TERMS OF SALE ARE,

One half cash, and the balance in six months, with interest from the day of sale, the purchaser giving bond with security to be approved by the undersigned.

EBEN F. PERKINS,
Att'y. for the Kent Mutual Building Association of Kent Co., Mortgagee.
J. W. CARROLL, Auct.
December 31, 1875—tds

CLOSING OUT

WINTER STOCK!

WE are now closing out *our Entire Stock of Winter Clothing*,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, FOR THE CASH!

If you want Bargains call at once, as we are fully determined to close them out.

BUR BEAVER OVERCOATS, worth $23, we are selling for $23, and all other goods in like proportion.

☞ Call early before they are all gone.

S. MERRITT & CO.,
Bordley's Corner, Chestertown, Md.
December 31, 1875

A SPLENDID assortment of Table and Pocket Cutlery, Scissors, Builders' Tools, Horse Brushes &c' for sale by

Oct. 10 J. K. ALDRIDGE

OUR 10c. *CANTON FLANNEL* and 10c. *MUSLIN* cannot be beat.

Oct 15 J. H. SIMPERS & BRO

NURSERY STOCK.

Apple, Pear, Peach and Cherry Trees and Small Fruit Plants by the 100, 1,000 *or* 10,000.

I HAVE for Spring planting, the most extensive and choicest assortment of Fruit Trees and Plants I have ever before offered to planters.

APPLE TREES.

The growers of this valuable and profitable fruit in Md. generally have been sadly disappointed, in getting trees from the North, as winter varieties there, when planted here, mature their fruit too early in the fall to keep through the winter with us. For this reason, and to secure reliable winter keeping apples, I grew my Apple Nursery on my farm in Va., three hundred miles South of here. I have a choice selection which cannot fail to give satisfaction. I have largely of a variety called Smith's Horse, (not the old Horse apple). The fruit can be picked nearly as early as the Early Harvest, and being double its size, sells readily at from $5 to $7 per bbl.

PEACH TREES.

Almost all my Peach Trees were budded from bearing trees, grown on my own and two adjoining farms, the buds being taken from the trees while the fruit was on them; leaving no doubt in my mind, that my stock is true to name.

I have not a long list of varieties; have budded chiefly, of late, most approved canning sorts, including three (3) very valuable new varieties for canning, very popular in Delaware, ripening with and after Smock.

I also have a large stock of Early Beatrice. I fruited this variety last summer. Several of my friends in Kent saw the fruit, and can testify that it was fully 10 days earlier than Hale's; a high-colored, showy, firm peach. I think it well worthy extensive cultivation.

PEAR TREES.

I have secured a large stock of Standard and Dwarf Pear Trees, from a reliable source in New York; and can furnish, in quantities, of the most approved varieties. No better Pear Trees can be grown anywhere than in New York.

CHERRY TREES.

I have but few varieties of this fruit, and the planter wants but few for profit.

SMALL FRUIT PLANTS.

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