The Transcript,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Friday Morning, Feb. 25, 1876.

Only One Dollar a Year, in advance.

WHAT THEY THINK OF GRANT.

MEN WHO KNOW WHAT USE THE REPUBLICAN PARTY HAS MADE OF THEM.

In West Thirtieth street, about a stone's throw from Broadway, is a small, two story, dingy brick building, in which is printed the Progressive American, and organ of the one hundred thousand colored citizens of this city and State. The editor, John J. Freeman, a middle-aged man, of light complexion and pleasing countenance, is one of the chief representatives of his race in the North, taking a leading part in all the meetings and conventions. In relation to Senator Bruce's recent speech he said:

"We pretty much all think as Mr. Bruce speaks, though some of us think it not prudent, and some are afraid to speak so. We do not favor this third-term scheme; that is certain. The colored people do not think Grant has acted right by them. For my part I don't like the man anyway."

"And don't you think Grant will be renominated?"

"I certainly do not, though he is no doubt anxious to be."

"But won't the people South prefer Grant another term?"

"No. You people up North think the people South all fools. But you are mistaken. Our smartest men come from the South. And I tell you hereafter the masses will follow the advice of the leaders of their own race whom they can trust Rely on it. What does the Republican party care for us? It gave us our freedom, you say. Well, the party did that because the Union must be preserved.—We were not freed because the Republican party had any particular affection for us. No! no! And the same party gave us the ballot because there were 800,000 votes to be had. The truth is that the Republican party has not done a thing that it has not been actually compelled to do. Policy, policy, policy—that's it. If the Republican party was sincere, the Senate would seat Pinchback—Cellogg is the legal governor of Louisiana, Pinchback is the legal Senator. I'll tell you that the Republican party had better seat Pinchback. And another thing, there's the Civil Rights bill. For one, I never believed it constitutional But whether constitutional or not, it doesn't matter.—If the Republican party thought two years ago that the passage of that bill would strengthen the party, constitutional or unconstitutional, Congress would have passed it. They didn't want to pass it. And yet colored people are Republicans, for the Republicans have, whether they did it for love or not, done about all that has been done for us since the war. I shall be a Republican as long as the party is progressive, and so long as its platform is based on principle.'

"Whom do you favor for President?"

Mr. Freemen—Well, there are a great many men spoken of as probable candidates whom I should hate to see elected. I don't want an extreme man. I don't want Grant. I am opposed to a third term on general principles. Besides, I don't like Grant—I don't like the man. When our committee called upon the President two years ago in reference to the Civil Rights bill, Grant says to me, "Don't have too much confidence in your friend Mr. Sumner." I didn't know what he meant. I looked at him in astonishment. It lessened my regard for Grant, not for Sumner. Bristow is a good man, and would make a good President.—*N. Y. Sun.*

THE MERITS OF AMERICAN RAILWAYS.

As regards the number of rails laid and the amount of capital invested, our railway system has for some time been conceded to be the most important on the globe. Not that any American company, whether the Union Pacific or the Pennsylvania Central, can vie in extent of track with a colossal French corporation known as the Paris-Lyons-Mediterranean. But it is a fact that in the short interval between 1870 and 1873, a greater length of road was built within our territory than Great Britain had compassed in forty years. With the close, moreover, of 1874, United States were able to exhibit seventy-three thousand miles of railway, as against about ninety thousand apportioned between all the other countries of the world.

These figures are in themselves so startling that the mind instinctively seeks to qualify and extenuate their significance. Thus a notion is current in Europe, and seldom repelled with any vehement protests on the part of Americans, that the unparalleled expansion of our railways has been gained at the expense of solidity and security; that American lines are the merest skeletons, their equipments, accommodations, and whole economy being deplorably meager and inadequate. This is an assumption, however, easily exploded by the most summary reference to some features of our system, to whose merit foreign engineers bear testimony by quietly adopting them for their own roads.

Nothing pertaining to this branch of engineering has excited more attention than the shape of the rail and the construction of locomotive. For well nigh half a century English experts have debated the relative value of the Brunel and Barlow rails, respectively modelled on an inverted U and V, while in the United States we had early hit upon and uniformly employed a pattern vastly superior to either, which already has been borrowed by Germany, and is plainly destined to supersede all others as well in England as on the continent. Again, what constitutes the most effective mode of volutation is rather a complicated problem which French and English railways have solved by the Crampton engine of six wheels, acknowledged to be less serpentine than our eightwheeled locomotive for those curves of short radius sometimes resorted to in traversing large cities, and which in mountainous districts are inevitable.

We should bear in mind that until the introduction of sleeping and drawing-room coaches, American lines never pretended to offer a first-class carriage. Nevertheless our ordinary cars, tolerably ventilated, allowing freedom of motion, and connected by a continuous cord with the engineer, exhibit some decisive advantages over the air-tight, isolated boxes, unprovided with means of egress or alarm, to which many foreign roads consign their passengers. And even our method of warming cars by stoves, doubtless open to objections, is still preferable to the total absence of heating apparatus complained of on most European railways, or to such clumsy makeshifts as the portable tank and water bottle which the traveller is expected to secure at his own cost.

Turning to a capital point of administration, we find the receipt and delivery of luggage marked with a degree of promptness and precision that we like to think are distinctively American. Our baggage masters are accustomed to gauge by the eye whether a trunks falls within the regulation weight, whereas the exasperating formalities of the French system require every box or parcel destined for the van to wait its turn at the scales. Neither are our people exposed to the insufferable ennui and delay incident to the recovery of property at the place of arrival, or insulted by that farcical contempt for the value of time characteristic of French functionaries.

Finally, a comparison of statistics demonstrates that casualties are not a whit more frequent on American than on European railways. It is true that the average cost of our lines is considerably less, and their initial structure at all events less substantial, and that notwithstanding some short-comings in the road bed, certain trains, for instance the New York and Chicago special, are allowed to attain a rate of speed nearly equal to that of the Liverpool and London mail. The fact however remains that during the official year 1872–73, on the Erie, which is popularly supposed to be one of our most dangerious lines, but a single person was killed and but seven injured out of some four millions of passengers. In the same period the Atlantic and Great Western transported about a million travellers, of whom two only were killed, one by his own imprudence, and none wounded.—Thus it would appear that a creditable measure of impunity from accident may be included among those merits of our railway system which ought to fix the attention of foreign tourists during the current season.

☞ The French elections for the Chamber of Deputies give the republicans a decided majority. The conservative or moderate republicans of all grades number 278, extreme radicals 17, making all 295. The radicals are few in number, but there are among them some men of great ability. The monarchists and imperialists or constitutionalists together number 100, and in 104 cases there is no election. The cause of the sixty-one decided cases is that where there are three candidates a mere plurality is not sufficient to a choice. One must get more votes than the sum of the other two or there is no election. This immense and sweeping republican victory is a stern condemnation of the late manipulated elections which gave a strong Bonapartist return to the Senate. These elections were by electors, not by universal suffrage, and the government under MacMahon, who is imperialist, 'fixed things,' as we would say here, in the Bonapartist interest. But the election of the Chamber of Deputies was by a suffrage of nearly ten millions of voters. These spoke out so decidedly in favor of the republic that the Bonapartists would have but little to hope for from their darling project, the plebiscite. What makes the election the more significant is the utter discomfiture of the leading Bonapartists. Even Rouher is forced to accept a province of Corsica for a constituency. Duc de Broglie's ministry is defeated, and Olivier—Louis Napoleon's Babcock—is defeated by a republican. It may turn out that the two chambers will neutralize each other and block the wheels of administration, and so lead to a dead-lock that will end in a *coup d'etat*. But it is more probable that the conservative Senate will act as a brake on the republican Chamber of Deputies to prevent hot-headed action, and that all except the Bonapartists will unite to give the republic a fair trial.

CRUSHING LETTER FROM MOULTON.

NEW YORK, February 21.—Francis D. Moulton publishes the following card this P. M.

Rev. Leonard Bacon, D. D. Moderator, &c.—Reverned Sir: From the terms of the letter missive I had not supposed your reverned body was competent to consider or determine the question of the guilt or innocence of Henry Ward Beecher. The proceedings of the council show however, that I may possibly be mistaken in my construction of the charter of your authority since Mr. Beecher was allowed to introduce his own protestations of innocence, and some corroborative declaration by his adherents. Mr. Beecher invoked the Deity and challenged mankind to deny or disprove his innocence, which defiant declaration the council accepted with applause. I send this communication to the council simply to say that I am prepared to prove Henry Ward Beecher guilty of adultery and perjury by evidence both oral and documentary, and that if allowed the opportunity of producing such proof before the council, I fail to make good this assurance, then I am willing to be discredited and denounced by mankind as a wretch devoid of truth and honor, and unworthy of human association.

The Volks Zeitung states that trade is almost at a standstill in several parts of Germany, and that many large manufactories are unable to employ their usual number of hands.

☞ The American Government, is it heathen or Christian? asks the Rev. W. C. Steele, of the Fleet street Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn.

The New York Sun condenses a great deal of hard sense in a few words in saying in reply that the American Constitution, which is the foundation of the American Government, and the law of its being, does not profess to be established upon Christianity, does not appeal to the authority of Christianity, and does not, in any part, article, or section of it, refer in any way to Christianity. This Government, moreover, could not be made a Government of Christianity without undergoing a fundamental change through the obliteration of many of the most vital features of the Constitution, and the overthrow of some of the most highly cherished principles of the republican democratic liberties of the United States. But then again this Government is no more heathern than it is Christian. The word heathenism is supposed to stand for a certain kind, or certain kinds, of religious beliefs, such as polytheism, Buddhism, fetichism, or idolatry. Now the American Government is not founded on any of the heathern creeds; but at the same time, it does not take ground against any of them, any more than it does against any creed of Christianity. The Rev. Mr. Steele ought by this time to understand that the American Government is not theological, but is purely and exclusively a political institution. It knows no religious creed, and makes no distinction between any of the religious creeds so long as they conform to the Constitution and to the laws enacted in pursuance thereof. There are other countries with theological governments; but here the Constitution is untheological, though not anti-religious. This is the gist of the whole matter.

A RULE THAT WORKS BOTH WAYS.

We have recently quoted sermons from eminent Protestant ministers, in which they oppose the expulsion of the Protestant Bible from the public schools, and proclaim the doctrine that this is a Protestant country, and therefore the King James version of the Bible has an exclusive right of admission to the schools?—What will these champions say when told that this very logic is used in New Mexico to justify the use of the Catholic Bible in the schools. The Catholic clergymen of that territory argue that as the population is nine-tenths Catholic the schools should be Catholic; hence the Douai Bible is read in them, the Catholic catechism is taught, and prayers according to the ritual form part of the school exercises. It is evident from this that there is no solution of the difficulty to be found in the assumption that this is a Protestant or Catholic, or even Christian country; for while some parts of it are Protestant others are Catholic, others are Mormon, and the time may come when some portions may be Buddhist. The only safe rule seems to be that there shall be no religion, nor religious text-books of any kind whatever, in the schools, but that people may learn out of school any religious text-books they incline to.—*St. Louis Republican.*

☞ A monster with a head measuring six feet by four, and a body forty-five feet in length, is, according to the Dundee Advertiser, well known to the Scotch fishermen as the "herring hog." A very fine specimen of the animal was seen the other day by some Broughty Ferry men off the Bell Rock. The crew of a fishing boat were hauling in their haddock lines when the "herring hog" came up to blow only a few yards from the starboard side of the boat. Its huge head seemed to be full of slits or holes, and it had eyes resembling those of an ox, but much larger. Its skin was black and apparently rough, changing into a light hue toward the lower part of the body. It had a broad tail which would measure about six feet from tip to tip, and seemed to be very old, for its head and tail were covered with large white barnacles measuring about three inches long, and one of its fins was partially eaten away, as if by decay. It took several haddocks off the lines, and broke the line the crew were hauling in. The men became alarmed, and threw stones at it, one of which struck the hog, when it plunged and reappeared at a greater distance, giving a great roar.

THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY.

THE OUTSET OF A GREAT EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION IN MARYLAND.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Evening Post.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 21.—The announcement, about two years ago, that one of Baltimore's merchant princes had made a bequest of $3,500,000 for the founding of a college to be named in honor of the giver was heard with great delight throughout the country. The inaugural ceremonies, in the Academy of Music [illegible] morrow, are first worthy of brief me[illegible] Mr. Galloway Cluston will pre[illegible] President Eliot, of Harvard [illegible] will deliver a brief opening [illegible], after which President Gilman will set forth the plans of the trustees so far as they have been definitely determined.

It is not designed by President Gilman and the trustees to announce at the present time in exact terms the plans and policy of the university, for this they are as yet unable to do. The purpose is rather to show that the plans are to be formed in accordance with the most enlightened and mature educational opinions of the day. No particular model is to be followed, but the experience of other educational institutions will be closely studied that valuable suggestions may be gleaned therefrom. In a word, it is proposed to supply in the Johns Hopkins Universty, so far as is possible, whatever valuable and desirable features the educational system of the country has thus far failed to secure.

The medical department of the university will constitute a radical innovation in medical instruction in America. This department will not be thoroughly organized until the opening of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, which has an endowment of $350,000. In general, President Gilman favors a course which will include practice in the laboratories of physics, chemistry, and zoology; a knowledge of the laws of drainage, ventilation, and meteorology; and such an acquaintance with French, German, and Latin as will enable the physician to keep up with his profession throughout the world.

Mr. F. L. Olmsted, the well known landscape architect, is advising with the trustees as to the best disposition to be made of so large a tract of land. The university buildings will, of course, be erected at Clifton. The university will be ready to receive students on the 3d of October of this year.

It was provided in the bequest of Mr. Hopkins that twenty-four scholarships should be distributed among deserving candidates from Maryland, Virginia and North Carolinia. In addition to these, an attractive and well-considered system of scholarships and fellowships has been determined on. The tuition fee to the department of philosophy has been fixed at $80 a year.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

There are, it is reported, prospects of a big royal christening in the Sandwich Islands shortly. But think of the minister's consternation on saying to the parents, "Name this child," and receiving in reply, "The Princess Victoria Kewekiu Kaiulani Lunalili Kalaniuiahilapalapa Cleghorn."

The Commercial Advertiser says that there is no truth in the rumor that when Winslow was arraigned in Bow street, he asked the magistrate if he'd have any objections to cashing a check for him or loaning him a couple of thousand pounds on his note of hand until he met him at church next Sunday.

The following is given in an exchange as a sample of Texas editorial: "A few days ago the grand jury went so far as to indict a gentleman of this county for the mere act of having, while under the influence of liquor, shot and killed one of his neighbors. As to the acquittal of the accused there can be no doubt. Meanwhile, we trust the members of the grand jury will not, by any further acts of this character, wound the self-respect and forfeit the regard of their fellow-citizens."

The Rev. Ezra D. Winslow, when he was arrested in London, "appeared to be greatly affected." Poor fellow! But it is to be remembered that numerous other persons, standing in the relation of creditors, also were "greatly affected" when the discovery of the Rev. Mr. Winslow's frauds and forgeries was made some three weeks ago. Active means are being taken for an early compliance with the pathetic request of the reverend gentleman "that he be taken back to America."

Much dissatisfaction has naturally been created by the announcement that several of the leading ice companies of New York have already advanced their prices a hundred per cent. which, it is contended, is not justified by the circumstances. The deficiency in the Hudson river crop, it is stated, may be offset by the large excess on the Kennebec, where there will be more ice housed than ever before.

The New York Tribune finds that the rag-baby has become "decidedly frisky, that it does not confine itself to either party, but is smashing around generally in both, creating consternation on all sides. A little display of backbone by the 'leaders' would quiet the pest quickly enough, but that seems to be the very thing they have not."

A great crowd gathered to hear the recent sermon by Rabbi Wechsler, in one of the New Haven Methodist churches. The Rabbi said that he had occupied Methodist pulpits on three previous occasions, once in Illinois and twice in Ohio. The sermon was an exposition of modern Judaism.

A member of the new English sect, called the "Peculiar People," has been committed for trial for failing to have medical attendance for his child, who died of whooping-cough. The sect believes only in anointing with oil and prayer as a means of restoring the sick. Several similar trials of members of the "Peculiar People" have occurred within the past few years.

THE SCANDAL AND HOW BEECHER DEALS WITH IT.

From the Boonton Bulletin.

Mr. Tilton—Mr. Beecher has ruined my home, and is guilty of adultery.

Mr. Beecher—Mr. Tilton, you are a liar. Prove what you say, if you can.

Mr. Moulton—Mr. Tilton tells the truth, for Mr. Beecher confessed to me

Mr. Beecher—I never did anything of the kind. Moulton is as great a falsifier as Tilton.

Mrs. Moulton—Mr. Beecher made a confession to me that he was guilty of the charges made against him by Mr. Tilton.

Mr. Beecher—Mrs. Moulton is a Christian lady, one that I always respected, but she has perjured herself to save her husband. I will turn her out of the church.

Mrs. Moulton—Mr. Beecher, before you do that, let the matter be investigated.

Mr. Beecher—I will, if you permit me to select the council. If you have anything to do with it at all, it will be a hodge-podge affair.

Mrs. Moulton—Good-by.

Mr. Bowen—Mr. Beecher is an adulterer, perjurer, and a hypocrite.

Mr. Beecher—Mr. Bowen is a slanderer and a liar. Will have an advisory council to discuss whether Plymouth Church has violated the rules of the Congregational denomination or not.

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

From the Sun, of Wednesday.

WHEAT.—Receipts to-day 800 bushels Southern, 1200 bushels Western and —— bushels Pennsylvania. Market quiet but steady; sales of 400 bushels damaged Western red at 60 cts; 400 bushels rejected red at 95 cents; 400 bushels good do. at $1 20, all on track; 800 bushels good Maryland red at $1 38; 300 bushels do. at $1 40. No sales of Pennsylvania were reported to-day.

CORN.—Receipts to-day 22,400 bushels Southern and 81,000 bushels Western. Southern was active and firm for lots in good condition, damp lots dull and heavy; sales 1500 bushels blue-eyed white at 53 cents; 2200 bushels damp white at 57 cents; 2800 bushels fair to good white at 59a60 cents; 4700 bushels prime dry at 61a62 cents; 2200 bushels prime yellow at 59 cents. Western opened steady but closed weak; sales 17,000 bushels steamer at 55 cents; 800 bushels rejected mixed on track at 50 cents; 10,400 bushels mixed spot at 61¼ cents; 20,000 bushels mixed for March at 61¼ cents—after 'Change on Saturday 5000 bushels mixed for March at 61¾ cents; 6000 bushels do. for do. 61 cents. The superintendent of the B&O Elevators has issued the following notice, viz; Grain received from local stations on the B&OR. passing through the Elevators on after Monday, Feb, 21st 1876, for shipment to the United Kingdom (England, Ireland and Scotland,) and Continent of Europe, will participate and be entitled to the rebate of 3 cents per 100 lbs.

OATS.—Market dull; no sales of moment; we quote common to prime at 40a46 cents.

RYE.—Market quiet but steady; no sales; we quote good to prime at 75a80 cents per bushel.

Deaths.

Died, on the 20th inst., "very early in the morning, the first day of the week . . . . at the rising of the sun," Mrs. MARTHA MEEKS, wife of Howard Meeks and daughter of John and Asenath Moore, aged 54–5.

The deceased had been long a sufferer from mercurialis, superinduced by the long continued use of the arseniate of mercury (Fowler's solution) for the cure of psoriasis. On Thursday evening she was attacked with a catarrhrl fever, which, though broken by the skill of her kind and attentive physician, left her too weak to recuperate from the old disease.

Mrs. Meeks was not very demonstrative in her character either as a woman, or as a Christian, but years of service and suffering in her religious career gave a degree of solidity to her Christian life which could lead to no other result than a calm, peaceful, trustful death. In all the relations of life she was exemplary, honorable and kind, rather willing to suffer wrong than to inflict pain.

A bereaved husband, a sorrowing daughter, sister and brother, and numerous relatives and friends mourn their great loss, but are consoled by the assurance that it is her infinite gain.

HOWARD.

New Advertisements.

VENDUE.

SALE OF

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

BY virtue of the power and authority contained in a Mortgage Bill of Sale from Thomas H. Stephens to Thomas W. Eliason, dated the 17th day of January, in the year 1874, duly executed and recorded in Liber J. K. H., No. 2, folio 372, one of the Chattel Record books for Kent county, the undersigned will sell at public sale, on the farm where the said Thomas H. Stephens resided at the time of his death, in Worton, Kent county, on

WEDNESDAY,

The Fifteenth day of March next,

the following property embraced in the said Bill of Sale, viz;

4 HORSES,
1 MARE,
FOUR COWS.
ONE HEIFER,
One Carriage and Harness,
ONE CARRIAGE POLE,
1 *GRAIN FAN,*
One-half interest in a WHEAT DRILL,
1 *PENNOCK CORN SHELLER,*
1 *CHAMPION WHEAT REAPER,*
2 *PEACH WAGONS,*
1 *FARM WAGON,* 1 *DEARBORN,*
Wagon Harness, Ploughs, Cultivators, Harrows, Plough Gears, Shovels, Hoes, Forks, and other

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

The sale to begin at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

THE TERMS will be a credit of six months on note of the purchaser, with security approved by the undersigned, bearing interest from the day of sale, for sums over twenty dollars, and cash on the day of sale for all sums of $20 or less.

It is hoped that there will be a full attendance.

THOMAS W. ELIASON,
Feb. 25, 1876. *Mortgagee.*

☞ It is desirable that the above property be sold for its full value, and I hope there will be a full attendance.

W. W. STEPHENS.
Feb. 26, 1876.

ORPHANS' COURT NOTICE.

THE Orphans' Court of Kent County on Tuesday last, 15th inst., adjourned to Tuesday, February 29th, until which date there will be no meeting.

By order, WM. STEVENS,
Feb 18, 1876 *Reg. Wills.*

NEW SUPPLY OF
CALICOES and MUSLINS,
Just received, and selling at LOW prices.
J. H. SIMPERS & BRO.

NOTICE.

THE members of Amicable Lodge No. 117, I. O. O. F., are respectfully requested to attend the meeting of the Lodge *Monday Evening, February 28th,* 1876. Business of importance.

By order of the Lodge.
E. C. REICHE,
Feb 18, 1876 *Secretary.*

Awarded the Highest Medal at Vienna.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
591 Broadway,
NEW YORK,
(Opp. Metropolitan Hotel.)

MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS and Dealers in
CHROMOS AND FRAMES,
Stereoscopes and Views,
ALBUMS,
Graphoscopes, and Suitable Views.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.

We are Headquarters for everything in the way of
Stereopticons and Magic Lanterns.
Being Manufacturers of the
MICRO-SCIENTIFIC LANTERN,
STEREO-PANOPTICON,
UNIVERSITY STEREOPTICON,
ADVERTISER'S STEREOPTICON,
ARTOPTICON,
SCHOOL LANTERN, FAMILY LANTERN,
PEOPLE'S LANTERN.

Each style being the best of its class in the market.

Catalogues of Lanterns and Slides with directions for using sent on application.

Any enterprising man can make money with a Magic Lantern.

☞ Cut out this advertisement for reference. [Feb 26, 1876

1776 STILL POND 1876
ABREAST OF THE
Great Centennial!

THE
GRAND ENTERTAINMENT
Of the Times!

The noble Old Thirteen—with the accumulated States since that time—to be fully represented at the Centennial Entertainment to be held in the *COMMODIOUS HALL OF STILL POND ACADEMY,* on

THURSDAY and FRIDAY Evenings,
MARCH 2d AND 3d.

A prominent feature of the occasion will be a full display of Centennial Costumes; also, the magnificently decorated Hall—displaying Flags, Mottoes, Evergreens, Natural Flowers, Birds, Paintings, and, to enchantingly harmonize with all, will be Piano and Organ, with Vocal Music superbly rendered.

DINING AND REFRESHMENT TABLES will be ample and bounteously supplied with all that is most pleasing to the sensitive palate.

A Gorgeous Pyrotechnical Exhibition—Chinese Lanterns, and other imposing adjuncts,—will form the exterior decorations of the main front of the Hall, undoubtedly a combination of attractions, forming in the aggregate a most brilliant entertainment.

All the citizens of Kent—young and old—with the rest of the world, invited to witness it.

ADMISSION—Adults 25 cents; children under 12 years, 15 cents.

MANAGING COMMITTEE:

Mr. Geo W Davis,	Mrs. F H Harper,
" Frank Wilson,	" Frank Wilson
" Samuel Davis,	Miss Dora K Jump
" J C Pigeon,	" Gulie Clark,
" G W Covington	" R. Parrott.

COMMITTEE ON MUSIC:

Mr. Wm Ayars,	Miss Dora K Jump
" C W Warren,	" Ida Carrow
" J H Kelley,	" Susie Jump
" J C Pigeon,	" Gulie Clark.

TABLE COMMITTEES, &c.:

Mr. Wm Watts	Mrs. James Birch
" N Crossley	" W T Hepbron
" F H Harper	" Geo W Davis
W S Maxwell, M.D.	" John F Beeks
Mr. Chas Fountain	" G W Howard
" George Clark	" Samuel Davis
" Max Price	" N Barnard
" Wm Wroth	Miss Annie Stanley
" Harry C Price	" Flor. Kelley
" Wm W Rasin	" Annie Harper
" Walter Harper	" Sallie Clinton
" Henry Krusen	" Julia Leary
" J C Roseberry	" Annie Harris
" George Casey	" Pronie Parks
" C B Krusen	" Nannie Baker
" H L Crew	" May Hepbron
Mrs. J A Roseberry	" Idolette Ayars
" Wm Watts	" Sallie Crossley

February 18, 1876—2t

MEN'S RUBBER BOOTS, Men's, Ladies' and Children's Rubber Overshoes, very cheap—t
J. H. SIMPERS & BRO'S.

THE THIRD DISTRICT TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION
Will meet on *Saturday, the 26th instant,* at the school house, in School District No. 7, near Lynch's, at 9½ o'clock A. M.

The members are requested to be punctual. The election of officers will take place at that time, and several important questions will be discussed.

The patrons of the school and the friends of education are invited to attend. By order.

J. A. HARPER,
Feb 18, 1876 *Secretary.*

MEN'S AND BOYS' BOOTS,
AT REDUCED PRICES—at
J. H. SIMPERS & BRO'S.

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

SAMUEL C. CLEAVES,
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 1st day of September, 1876; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 1st day of February, 1876.

WILLIAM M. SLAY,
Feb 4, 1876 *Administrator.*

7,000 BUSHELS
OF THE
Best Oyster Shell Lime,

On the Steamboat Wharf at Chestertown,

PUT up in 500 and 1000 bushel piles; for sale, by the quantity, or in small lots for building purposes. Now is the time for farmers to buy, as they have more time to haul it than in the spring.

WILLIAM PERKINS.
Dec. 3, 1875—tf.

BARGAINS!
BARGAINS!
PRICES DOWN!
J. H. Simpers & Bro.
CHESTERTOWN, Md.,
OFFER BARGAINS IN
Dry Goods,
NOTIONS,
Boots and Shoes,
GROCERIES,

AND EVERY THING IN THEIR LINE AT PRICES THAT WILL COMPETE WITH ANY ON

"A CASH BASIS!"

WHICH IS ALWAYS THE *SAFEST,* SUREST, BEST AND *CHEAPEST* PLAN.

☞ OUR PROFITS ARE TOO SMALL TO SELL OTHERWISE.

GIVE US A CALL, and we will convince you that we do sell *GOODS CHEAP!*

J. H. SIMPERS & BRO.
February 18, 1876

1876 1876
CENTENNIAL.

AS THIS is a progressive age, I have determined to push business during the present year, and in order to do so *have reduced the prices of all Goods in my line.*

PRICE LIST.

FRENCH CANDIES - - - -	35c per lb.
BEST DO - - - -	45c "
PLAIN do (single lb.) - - - -	22c "
In quantities of 5 lbs. - - - -	20c "

Oranges, Lemons, Nuts, Figs, Rasins
and all other Goods at the same reduced rates.

PICTURES, FRAMES, AND CORAL MOTTOES,
on perforated board of various patterns.

Wax Flowers
and other *FANCY GOODS.* Call and see them.

TOBACCO, TOBACCO.

MY 75 CENT TOBACCO sells elsewhere at 85 cents.

TWIST, at 90, sells at $1 00.

EMMA VIRGINIA at $1 50, as good as Gravely at $2. Give them a trial.

CIGARS, PIPES, &c.

CIGARS AT ALL PRICES.

I make a SPECIALITY of a FIVE CENT CIGAR, and am determined to sell THE VERY BEST.

TRY THE
ISLANITA CUBANNA,
For sale only by myself. Give me a call.

N. B.—I challenge comparison with any Goods in town.

H. A. SPARKS
Between T. W. Eliason, Jr. & E. T. Willis.
Jan. 21, 1876

L. J. COX. G. W. CLARK.

L. J. COX & CO.,
GRA'N COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Cor. Bowly's Wharf and Pratt St.,
BALTIMORE.

THE undersigned have on this first day of January 1876, entered into a Copartnership under the firm name of *L. J. COX & CO.*, successors to Cox & Sears, and will continue the business at the Old Stand, Corner Bowly's Wharf & Pratt Street, second floor.

Their special attention will be given to the sale of *GRAIN AND COUNTRY PRODUCE GENERALLY,* and they hope that their ample facilities for conducting said business, added to their long experience, will receive due consideration and encouragement.

L. J. COX.
GEO. W. CLARK.
Jan 28, 1876—6m

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

MARY J. MANSFIELD,
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 15th day of September, 1876; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of February, 1876.

HENRY LINGENFELDER,
Feb 18, 1876 *Administrator.*

For Sale,

23 SHOATS, size from 40 lbs. to 100 lbs. Breed—"Kent County Whites." *Quality*—Will recommend themselves. 3 Brood Sows. 3 Fresh Cows, and Calves.

A. L. COREY,
Fairlee, Kent county, Md.

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