The Transcript,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Friday Morning, March 17, 1876

Only One Dollar a Year, in advance.

THE INTEREST QUESTION AND THE ST. MICHAELS COMET.

The *Comet* alleges that it neither advocated the bill now before the legislature, or said that it never heard of any one being indicted and punished for the violation of the present law. Unfortunately the article we commented upon cannot be found in the town. When we penned our article the paper was before us, and we cannot understand how we could have so widely misunderstood the language of the *Comet*. Of one thing we are certain, that no "foreign substance," as the *Comet* intimates, was or had been in close proximity to our brain or our sanctum. We don't traffic in foreign substances, or the "commodity" of money.

Whatever the *Comet* may or may not have said in the article referred to, this much we do *know*, he *now* says "money is a commodity, and its worth will be regulated by the law of supply and demand." Just the argument by which every money shaver in the land defends and justifies his violation of the law. Money is a commodity whose value is fixed by law, as the standard of values, and as a medium of exchange it is the policy of the law and the interest of communities that its value should not vary, (the fluctuation in our paper currency is just one of the troubles now) and those who change its legal value, do so for their own private gain, violating both the civil and the moral law, and damaging the community. We are still surprised at the position the common sense editor of the *Comet* takes on this question, and will thank him for a copy of his issue of the twenty-sixth ult.

THE FLIGHT OF MARSH.

THE DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS ENTIRELY INNOCENT—SUSPICIOUS TACTICS OF THE ADMINISTRATION—WITNESS FRIGHTENED AWAY.

Special Dispatch to the Gazette:

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The truth about Caleb P. Marsh's flight to Canada will doubtless come out in a few days and it will not in any degree tend to compromise the democratic members of the committee on expenditures in the War Department. It is stated by a friend of Mr. Marsh that he had not the remotest idea of leaving the country when he left here on Thursday, March 2, for New York. On the contrary, it is known that he expected to return to Washington within a very few days. When he reached New York Thursday night he made preparations for flight, and on Friday morning he went down town to attend to some business affairs, and requiring the advice of his attorney, Mr. Bartlett, he called to see him, when incidentally the question of Mr. Marsh's liability to be prosecuted for bribing a public officer was touched upon. It was Mr. Marsh's impression that he was protected by law, after having testified before a Congressional committee, but Mr. Bartlett explained to him that this law had been repealed, and that he could undoubtedly be proceeded against criminally for bribing the Secretary of War. This intelligence was a complete surprise to Marsh, and he manifested a good deal of uneasiness, and shortly after three o'clock he received a telegraphic message from Washington.—He hurried home, and hastely packing a small satchel, drove to the Grand Central depot, where he was seen by several persons who observed his great nervousness. His wife did not accompany him, but followed the next day. His stopping off at Peeksville is known, and this shows that he was either undetermined about his flight or that he feared arrest, and therefore stopped off in order that the officers of the law might be thrown off the scent. Now it is known here that on Thursday night, after the House had resolved to impeach him, Belknap's counsel held a long consultation at his house, and a gentleman who was present is known to have said at a late hour that night that the Democrats would be placed in an embarrassing position if they were unable to sustain the charges on which Belknap had been impeached. The next day there was a cabinet meeting which broke up before three o'clock, and that evening it was currently reported that the Belknap case had been the subject of discussion in Cabinet and that the Attorney General had been directed to instruct the District Attorney here to proceed against all the guilty parties. A still more emphatic and definite account of what transpired at the cabinet meeting was furnished by the Associated Press and telegraphed all over the country on Friday night and appeared in all the Saturday morning papers.—Mr. Blaine and Mr. Bass have both declared that they were authorized to say that Marsh's prosecution was not mentioned in Cabinet. This is doubtless true. The Attorney General was asked the next Sunday if it was true that it had been determined in Cabinet to prosecut-Marsh, and he replied that his instructions were to see that no guilty man escaped, and if Marsh came under that head he was included of course. It will be shown within a day or two that the message which was sent to Marsh on Friday afternoon was a warning one, and it will be further shown that the object of the party sending it was to frighten Marsh out of the country.

THERE are living near North East, in Cecil county, twin brothers, Joseph and William Dennison, in their 85th year. They are yet hale and sprightly men, with fair prospect for several years more of life Both are members of the Methodist Episcopal church of long standing, William 60 and Joseph 54 years.—*Democrat.*

☞The Wilmington Conference Academy of the M. E. Church, at Dover, was distroyed by fire on Friday last. The fire is supposed to have originated from a defective flue. The building was completed in 1874 and cost $46,000. There is an insurance of $30,000. The Academy is indebted to about $30,000, ten thousand of which is said to have fallen due this week.

An interesting question fraught with the rebuilding of the academy, is connected with this insurance. As is well-known, the institution is heavily involved in debt. Besides the $10,000 due next week, for which ministerial subscriptions to that amount are pledged, there is a mortgage debt of $20,000, secured by insurence policies in that sum as collateral. These policies are held by Hon. N. B. Smithers as trustee for the bondholders. The mortgage debt was created to retire an equal amount of floating debt, but all the bonds have not yet been sold. About $15,000, worth have been delivered, more than $11,000 worth to Senator and Dr. Saulsbury. The question is, will the bondholders consent to the rebuilding of the academy, or will they claim the $20,000 insurance which belongs to them. Should they demand the money, there is but $10,000 left with which to restore the building, and in view of present indebtedness, such action would, it is thought, prove fatal to the institution. On the other hand we have authority for the statement that at least a portion of the bondholders will consent to an application of the insurance to a restoration of the academy. Senator Saulsbury, who was on his way to Dover from Washington, remarked to a Commercial reporter, this morning, that he was largely interested, and would willingly suffer his part of the insurance to be applied to the rebuilding of the Academy. He represents $5,500 worth of bonds.

WESTON'S 275 MILES IN 75 CONSECUTIVE HOURS.

A number of doctors are watching the performer very closely from a professional point of view. The only preparation Weston makes for his feats is to pass a few days quietly in the country, taking a ten-mile walk daily. It has been stated that he lives chiefly on cold meat and is a total abstainer, but this is not exactly the case. He does not confine himself to cold meat, but before starting for his present 275 miles' walk he had a broiled steak; and he also takes soup made from extract of beef. During his walks he takes nothing except cold tea, lemons, and oranges to refresh himself, with the soup just mentioned for nourishment; but at other times he is not a teetotaller. His ordinary rate of walking is about four miles and a half an hour. During the first twenty-four hours he rests for ten minutes every two hours, when he reclines on a couch, with both head and feet elevated and the body doubled up, and he is then shampooed with bay-rum, rubbed in a direction from a distant end of the limbs toward the trunk. At the end of each twenty-four hours he takes two hours' sleep and generally eats a little cold beef. His walking is entirely from the hip, the knees being fixed. Weston made his 275 miles and had three minutes and thirty-nine seconds to spare.

☞Oh, ay, there were corruptionists in Buchanan's Cabinet, and there were army rascalities practised after the Mexican war: and if we go still further back we can see that England had made political profligacy in the time of George the Third, and that Walpole was destitute of official honor. But what have the misdeeds of bygone times to do with the toleration of Grantism of to-day? Are we to permit the public robbers of this period to carry on a wholesale business that must bankrupt and ruin the country if not stopped, because there were some thieves in old times? We don't care to hear forever about the dead functionaries who did wrong, when we have to deal with the living culprits who are still ravaging the Treasury, and gorging themselves on other people's earnings. We don't wish to listen to men who apologize for their own vices by telling of other men's.—*N. Y. Sun.*

LOOK OUT FOR THEM.

Two strange men, pretending to be sailors, went to Milford last week and peddled some kind of a corduroy-looking fabric, which they represented to be an excellent English cloth. This they sold in pants and vest patterns. They asked from $7 to $12 a pattern, but on a pinch would sell for $2 or $3. They pretended that the goods were smuggled and a few greenies bit the hook thus baited, and bought at the higher figures. The fabric was in fact nothing more than Canton flannel, fixed by dyes and starch so as to really look like a valuable goods.—*Smyrna Times.*

A week or two ago, two men, presumably the same parties as these Milford peddlers, sold a quantity of the same kind of material which they styled "English Corduroy" to some gentlemen in this vicinity, who proved themselves 'greenies' by thus allowing themselves to be gulled by knavish traders of whom they knew no more than they did of their goods.—*Middletown Transcript.*

BEECHER'S COUNCIL REPUDIATED.

NEW YORK, March 13.—The Church of the Pilgrims, in Remsen street, Brooklyn, of which Richard Storrs is the pastor, this evening adopted resolutions declaring that the advisory council violated Congregational usage, and refused to properly investigate well-known charges against Beecher. The resolutions declare the Church of the Pilgrims will not accept nor be bound by the result of the Advisory Council, as the result is false, novel and revolutionary, and it does not hold itself bound to continue fellowship with any church which does adhere.

MALLON, one of Elkton's merchants, has "gone up."

PLYMOUTH CHURCH MATTERS.

On the evening of March 1st, Henry C. Bowen, editor of the Independent, appeared before the church in obedience to its summons. His examination was begun by the question as to the time when he heard of facts injurious to the moral character of Henry Ward Beecher. Mr. Bowen offered to read a written statement in reply. He was interrupted but, at the request of Mr. Beecher, he was allowed to proceed. He concluded by making the following proposition:

I will to-night, at this moment, meet Mr. Wm. McKay, Mr. E. H. Garbut, and Mr. S. V. White alone, or in the presence of Mr. Beecher, if he desire it, in an adjoining room, and there give to them the facts in my possession which long ago convinced me that Mr. Beecher is guilty. I only require that these three gentlemen shall preserve the names and identifying circumstances absolutely secret, and I shall make no other request of them or any action in the case, leaving that to their discretion and to yours. The pledge of secrecy is not required of Mr. Beecher. He may state as much as he pleases of what I say.

Mr. Beecher declined the offer unless counsel could be admitted. also.—Mr. Bowen insisted on his offer, and, as Mr. Beecher would not accede to it in that form, it was dropped. Thus again the bottom facts were prevented from coming out, when they were within the reach of the church.

Charges were then preferred against Mr. Bowen, and the church adjourned.

The following day the statement of H. C. Bowen was published in the daily papers, giving the reasons for his belief in the guilt of his pastor. The document has produced a profounder impression upon the public mind than any "statement" or event since the trial of Mr. Beecher by the civil court. The circumstances he recites, the gentleman whom he intoduces, the letters of Oliver Johnson which he quotes, and the declarations of Joseph H. Richards, are all susceptible of examination to confirm or disprove Mr. Bowen's statement. By them he or Mr. Beecher may be easily acquitted or convicted, and Mr. Bowen declares his readiness to go before any properly constituted court and submit the testimony. If Mr. Beecher and Plymouth Church now desire the bottom facts in the case to be brought to light to the complete elucidation of the mystery, they have only to indict Mr. Bowen for slander, and the whole thing will be revealed.—*N. Y. Observer.*

THE ALPHABET OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

Written for the instruction of Judge Taft, the latest arrival, whose education is about to commence:

A is for Avery, safe in his prison.
B is for Babcock, who should be in his'n.
C is for Colfax, Mobilier's head man.
D is Delano, who swindled the red man.
E is for 'Emma,' on England unloaded.
F is Fort Sill that poor Belknap exploded.
G is for Grant, who is partial to knaves.
H is for Harrington, expert it safes.
I is for Ingalls and Mrs. G's watch.
J is for Joyce, who, "a nice thing" did botch.
K is for Ku-klux and bloody-shirt Morton
L was the Landaulet for Williams to sport on.
M is for Marsh who to process is *non est.*
N is for No one but Bristow that's honest.
O is for Orvil, the go-between brother.
P is for Pierrepont, convictions to smother.
Q is the Questions that no one must ax.
R the Responses that keep out the fax.
S is for Shepherd, his ringites and panders.
T are the Taxpayers whose money be squanders.
U is Ulysses that stands by these friends.
V is the Villanies that he defends.
W are the Witnesses hunted with violence.
X the 'Xamination which he must silence.
Y is the Yell from the nation that rings.
Z is the Zeal for a new state of things.

THE FAILURE OF DANIEL DREW.—Daniel Drew, the former well-known operator in Wall street, New York, went into voluntary bankruptcy on Saturday. His liabilities are estimated at $1,100,000, of which about three-fourths are secured. The amount of the assets to meet the unsecured liabilities is very uncertain. For many years Mr. Drew was recognized as a power in Wall street, his operations being conducted with great boldness and with signal success. He was engaged in Erie, and is said to have made large sums by his manipulations of this famous stock. About three years ago he was caught in a corner on Northwestern railroad stock and subsequently in the "Harlem corner." Since that time he has retired from Wall street, and was considered wealthy, though his ultimate disaster may be attributed to the losses he sustained at that time, as well as to the subsequent depreciation in the value of property in which he was interested.

CONCEALING SECOR ROBESON'S KNAVERY.

From the New York Express.

The K-nave-y Department is what they call it now. Sub-committees of the committees of the House are visiting the several navy yards and laying bare some of the practices of the past; but everywhere where it is possible, light is shut out and the doors closed. The committees complain of concealment, reluctant witnesses, witnesses put out of the way, and especially of the demoralizing effect of the United States Attorney-General's letter, which made public proclamation that confession of crime would not help the criminal. Since that letter, Belknap escaped, every guilty man has escaped.

SECOR ROBESON'S RICHES.

It is reported in Wall street that when Secretary Robeson went into office, he borrowed $1,000 to make a presentable appearance, and that to-day he is worth not less than $2,000,000.

It is the firm belief of those who know what they are talking about, that millions upon millions have been squandered upon favorites by the Navy Department ever since the commencement of the war, and that the squandering or plundering is still in pleasant operation.

Let me cite briefly one case: A contractor who has had hold of the navy treat for years, and who, two years ago, lived in a $7,000 residence, now lives in one that cost, with its surroundings $250,000

The palace was built for himself by days' work, and was nearly three years in course of erection. The furniture in it came partly from Paris, and cost $50,000. The stables, built near the residence, is valued at $20,000.

But this is not all. Said contractor, in addition to the above, has become the owner, since his connection with the Navy Department, of hundreds of acres of land and valuable buildings and stores, which he has either erected or purchased. Indeed, he is ranked as the wealthiest man in the county in which he resides, and that is not an hour's distance from the city. These are the facts, and they carry their own comments.

A CRISIS IN THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The New York Tribune believes that the Republican party has reached a crisis that must end in its ruin unless speedy means are taken to avert the disaster. The editor says:

"Grantism has come to judgment at last. This infamous abuse of the public service for personal and partisan gain has borne its inevitable fruits. The stubborn partisan may excuse and protest as he will. In every State there are thousands of voters whose minds are made up this day, beyond possibility of change, to redeem the honor of the American republic by such votes hereafter that neither Grant nor any of his favorites, nor any man who has impudently called our civil service, "the best the world ever saw," nor any defender or apologist for this most scandalous administration shall ever again be able to claim that he has the American people behind him. Democracy may be dangerous, true; but it is not filthy with bribes and stealings. Against disloyalty or repudiation the people can protect themselves in many ways; against dishonor they can protect themselves only by trampling under foot every man who has participated in or excused that infamous system of public service called Grantism.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

CONCORD, N. H., March 13.—The returns of the election being received here are very full and show decided Republican gains throughout the State. The indications point to an election of Cheney (Rep.) for Governor, by the people, and there seems to be no doubt that the Republicans have elected a majority of Senators. The Republicans claim that they shall have a majority in the House of at least 15 or 20, though the Democrats do not yet concede that the House is Republican. The Republicans are confident that they have made a clean sweep and are very jubilant.

Sufficient figures have not yet been received or made to indicate precisely the status.

SCHENCK'S WICKED PARTNER.

Special dispatch to Balt. Gazette.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Professor Silliman was given every opportunity when before the foreign affairs committee to say whether he signed the report that eight thousand tons of ore from the Emma mine would yield $16,000,000. Since his departure from Washington he has seen fit to deny that he ever signed the telegram. The official report of the testimony will place Professor Silliman in a more embarrassing position than ever. His denial is not only a desperate attempt to rid himself of a serious charge, but his own language will convict him of being the willing tool of the projectors of the Emma mine scheme.

A COUPLE'S SIXTIETH ANNIVERSARY.

On Wednesday last, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. McDermot celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of their wedding. On the 1st of March, 1816, Mr. James McDermot and Miss Jane Flemming were married in Somerset, Pa. She was just twenty years of age, and he was in his twenty-second year. Mr. McDermot served in the army in the war of 1812, and was with General Scott at the battle of Lundy's Lane.—*Wheeling (West Va.) Intelligencer.*

THE MEXICAN WAR VETERANS.—Mr. Jefferson Davis's speech on the Mexican war to the veterans at New Orleans was welcomed with great applause. The speech was almost wholly historical. The only sentiment indulged in was as follows: "There was a time when to be a veteran of Mexico was to possess a passport throughout the land. It is not for me to abuse the course of the Government, but as the friend and comrade of these veterans to proclaim the injustice of which they have been the victims."

WHERE THE MONEY GOES.—Mr. William Welsh, of Philadelphia, says two-thirds of the money appropriated for the Indians goes to defray the election expenses of United States Senators. A contemporary thinks this an exaggeration. But Mr. Welsh is a gentleman of good character, and it is hard to exaggerate anything in these times. How much of all the steals went to re-elect Grant.

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

From the Sun, of Wednesday.

Receipts 1,500 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Southern Corn, 170,800 do. Western do, 700 do. Oats. The market for Wheat is firm, but the small offerings prevent business. The sales to-day were 400 bushels Pennsylvania red on private terms; 400 bushels delivered at $1 43, and we learn $1 41 was declined for a track lot.

CORN.—Southern was in light supply and firm, mor, or less out of condition, at 56a57 cents; 3000 bushels prime white at 59 cents; 200 bushels very prime do. at 60 cents, and 1500 bushels prime yellow at 58a58½ cents. For Western the market was active, opening firm and closing weak at a decline of ½c. The sales were 5000 bushels No. 1 white, April, at 61 cents; 10,000 do. mixed last half March at 61½ cents; 3000 bushels spot at 61¾ cents; 10,000 bushels mixed April, at 60¾ cents; 5000 bushels do. at 60⅞ cents; 20,000 bushels last ten days March at 64 cents; 5000 bushels last five days do. at 60½ cents; 30,000 bushels mixed spot at 61 cents; 15,000 bushels do. at 60⅞ cents, and 8000 bushels steamer spot ot 55½ cents. At the close mixed spot was freely offered to 60¾ cts. A lot of 400 bushels Pennsylvania Rye sold on private terms, and we quote prime at 80a82 cents. Good Maryland Oats are quote at 45a48 cents, and white Western sells for seed at 50a55 cents per bushel.

Deaths.

WILLSON.—At his residence on Eastern Neck Island, on Sunday, March 5, DANIEL C. WICLSON—aged about 55 years.

PORTER.—At the residence of his son, near Grey's Inn creek, very suddenly, on the 2d inst., Mr. JOHN A. PORTER—in the 78th year of his age.

RASER.—In Millington, on the 5th instant, after a protracted illness, TEMPERANCE A. consort of Isaac Raser—aged 38 years.

WALLIS.—On the 22d of February, J. HURLOCK WALLIS, son of C. L. and Annie S. Wallis—in his 5th year.

BRUFF.—On Sunday last, at her boarding house in Chestertown, Miss H. M. BRUFF—aged about 72.

New Advertisements.

QUICKS.

30,000 OSAGE ORANGE QUICKS for sale by
EDW. WILKINS,
March 17—tf *Riverside.*

WANTED TO BORROW,

FOR A SHORT TIME, on the very best security, a sum of money.
For particulars apply at the *Transcript* Office. March 17, 1876

Dissolution of Co Partnership.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of *R. NICHOLSON & SON*, in conducting the Nursery business, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
R. NICHOLSON,
R. G. NICHOLSON.
March 14, 1876—4t

Nursery Stock.

I have for sale about
10,000 PEACH TREES,
OF CHOICE VARIETIES;
among them are the *Bilue's October Late* or *Comet*, a peach which seldom brings less than two dollars per box. I have some two year old trees that I will sell for half price.

☞ORNAMENTAL AND SHADE TREES, with which I hope to give general satisfaction.

All Trees guaranteed to be the kinds represented.

Thankful for past favors I respecfully solicit a continuance of the same.
R. G. NICHOLSON.
March 17, 1876—tf

FIFTH DISTRICT TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

Will meet at EDESVILLE, March 18th, at 10 A. M.

The following are the questions for discussion:

1st.—What can Teachers do to create an interest on the part of parents in the progress of their children at home?

2d.—Is it desirable to introduce corporal punishment into the schools, or to retain it where now in use?

Mr. T. A. Hopkins, Essayist.
E. COPENHAVER,
March 17. *Secretary.*

THIRD DISTRICT TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

will meet at the school house in district No. 3, Worton, on *Saturday, the 25th instant*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Subject for discussion:

"What real benefit might the schools, the patrons and trustees receive from these District Associations, if they were generally attended?"

The President to call on the members to speak.

Miss Florence Janvier to write an Essay to be read before the Association.

The members are requested to be punctual in their attendance.

By order. J. A. HARPER,
March 17, 1876 *Secretary.*

Harly Rose.

THE subscriber will sell fine seed, of the Early Rose Potato, for 50 cents per bushel.
EDW. WILKINS.
March 10, 1876—3t

For Sale, at MING'S,

Court Street,

GAS TAR, ROSIN TAR,
WHITE WASH BRUSHES,
WHITE WASH LIME,
LINES, TRACES, CURRY COMBS
MACHINE OIL, &c,
March 10, 1876—tAug 1

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

ESTATE of Wm. C. Pennington, dec'd.

On application ordered, That R. C. Johnson, Administrator of Wm. C. Pennington dec, give notice by advertisement that a Dividend on the Personal Estate of said deceased will be made in this Court on TUESDAY, the 11th day of April, 1876.

Test: WILLIAM STEVENS,
Register of Wills.

NOTICE.—All creditors of W. C. Pennington are hereby notified and requested to file their claims, properly authenticaed, with the Register of Wills, *on or before Tuesday, the 11th day of April*, 1876, or they will otherwise be excluded from the dividend in the Personal Estate.

RICHARD C. JOHNSON,
March 17, 1876—4t. *Administrator.*

Roan Chief



Will be at the stable of James Russell until the 20th of April, after that at the stables of the subscriber.
EDW. WILKINS, *Riverside.*
March 10, 1876—2m

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free,
STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.
March 10, 1876

$12 A DAY at home. Agents wanted Outfit and terms free.
TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.
March 10, 1876

NEW BRIDGE.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF KENT County will receive Proposals until *THE 4th DAY OF APRIL NEXT* for furnishing material and building a New Bridge over Long Meadow Branch, on the public road leading from Millington to Massey's Cross Roads, in the First Election District.

The bridge or span to be twelve feet long and twelve feet wide, with rails: flooring to be of sixteen feet boards, with five sleepers 5 by 10 inches: the whole to be made of good *White Oak* material. Stone Abutments to be built on each end of the bridge, of Port Deposit stone, to be twelve feet wide and two feet thick, with stone wings eight feet long and one and-a-half feet thick, and six feet above the bed of the stream. The whole to be done in a substantial manner. The proposals must state price and time required to finish the bridge. If accepted, security for the faithful performance of the contract will be required. By order.

T. W. RUSSELL,
Clerk to Kent County Commissioners.
March 10, 1876

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

L. J. COX & CO.,

GRAIN 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—3m

MEN'S RUBBER BOOTS, Men's, Ladies' and Children's Rubber Overshoes, very cheap—at
J. H. SIMPERS & BRO'S.

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

KENT COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF KENT County will meet at their Office in Chestertown, on

TUESDAY,

The 4th day of April, 1876,

at 10 o'clock, A. M., and will continue to meet at the same place and hour

EVERY TUESDAY,

Until the 23rd day of MAY NEXT.

All persons who have sold or transferred any assessable property since the Transfers and Assessments of 1875, are particularly requested to attend at an early day and have their Tax accounts adjusted.

After Tuesday, the 23d day of May next, no alteration will be made in the assessments during the present year.

COLLECTORS,

(one from each Election District), and a

STANDARD KEEPER,

will be appointed on

Tuesday the 18th day of April next.

All persons having accounts against the County are requested to present the same on or before *Tuesday, the 23d day of May next*, otherwise they will be excluded from the Levy for this year.

All accounts are required to be under oath.

PENSIONS.

All out Pensions must be renewed by application in writing, stating residence, condition and circumstances of the applicant, and signed by three or more free holders having a knowledge of the facts therein set forth.

T. W. RUSSELL,
Clerk to Kent County Commissioners.
March 10, 1876

Notice to Creditors.

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

MARIA E. BLACK,
ate 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 7th day of October, 1876; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 7th day of March, 1876.

JAMES B. GROOME,
March 10, 1876 *Executor.*

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

JOHN M. COMEGYS,
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 7th day of October, 1876: otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 7th day of March, 1876.

NATHANIEL W. COMEGYS,
March 10, 1876 *Administrator.*

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 have 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.

I have a large supply on hand. I recommend but few varieties. My extensive experience as a fruit-grower, enables me to judge of the merits of the many kinds in the market. I have rejected two thirds of them, as not worthy of cultivation.

☞Catalogues mailed on application.

N. BARNARD,
STILL POND P. O.,
Jan. 7—4m *Kent county, Md.*

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