The Transcript,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Friday Morning, March 24, 1876.

Only One Dollar a Year, in advance.

THE VOTE MARKET.

It seems the Republicans bought more votes at the New Hampshire election than they wanted, and now they are lamenting it, and say they do not mean to do it again; it is too exhausting

This is only the momentary languor that results from over exertion. They will feel better after a little. When they come to reflect that, after all, about all the money used to corrupt the voters comes out of the public treasury, they will change their opinion. Even if private persons are a little out of pocket, they will readily find means to recoup from the treasury.

One job at the Portsmouth Navy Yard like the rebuilding of the sloop-of-war Enterprise, now on hand there, would give on any fair divide between Robeson and the New Hampshire politicians, the latter forty or fifty thousand dollars at least in one lump. Then there are the Senators and Representatives in Congress, the revenue collectors and assessors, the postmasters, the special agents, the numerous contractors and jobbers, besides the great central corruption fund at Washington, plethoric through whiskey funds, Indian agencies, army agencies, District of Columbia frauds, and robberies by the million; all these, and scores of other resources fed direct from the public treasury, can furnish the necessary supply of money for buying up votes in New Hampshire and everywhere else. The occasional expenditure of individuals is a mere bagatelle in comparison. It is the treasury that pays.

Thus it is that the people are corrupted with money raised from themselves by taxation. If those who are whining over the large sums they have paid out to carry New Hampshire, will but consider a moment, they will see that they have no reason to complain. They will find on investigation that they haven't paid a cent out of their private resources proper.—They have only had to pay back a little more than usual out of the money they have one way and another got out of the Government. Our Uncle Sam's treasury pays every dollar in the final settlement.

Let everybody engaged in the now general practice of corrupting the voters, therefore, go ahead. An endless sum of money was spent in this way in 1872, and everything was Republican when the votes were counted. In the off year of 1874, when no money was paid out, everything went anti-Republican, as would be the case now to a great extent, if the voters were let alone. It has therefore paid to put out the money, and it is absurd for the Administration men now to be crying out that it costs too much to carry elections and they won't pay any more. They have got to pay or there will be a revolution that will turn them all out, and uncover more of their knaveries.

We pay no heed, therefore, to these whines from New Hampshire; and the wire-pulling political managers at Washington will pay no heed to them either. Havoc and spoil and ruin are their gain. The prospective Presidential candidates, and prospective Cabinet officers and office grabbers of all grades and degrees among the Republicans, do not mean to let go their grip on the Republican organization, or their claims for its contributions. The money must come, and it will come. The public treasury will swelter and sweat and bleed this year as never before.

Until the reformers are strong enough to come in and put an end to this vile prostitution and debauchery alike of the public service and the private voter, and this nefarious system of public plunder, the the corruptionists are bound to have their way in continuing the headlong demoralization that is turning our boasted system of independent universal suffrage into a grim mockery and a hideous farce.—*N. Y. Sun.*

THE CENTENNIAL.

The Philadelphia letter of the New York Times says that the proposed ceremonies for the opening of the Centennial while less brilliant than those with which the Expositions at Paris and Vienna began, will be full of grandeur, and will have a solemn, patriotic aspect which will place them immeasurably above similar gatherings. The list of invited guests will include all the Governors and their staffs, all the Congressmen, all the Presidents of the great colleges, all the leading lawyers, such as Evarts and O'Conor and Jeremiah S. Black; all the famous engineers, such as James B. Eads, of St. Louis, and Ericsson, of New York; all the great journalists, the leading architect, the few great painters and sculptors in a word, all the men who stand at the head of their professions. The President and his staff and the 200 judges will be their *ex officio*.

It is agreed upon that the place where the platform shall be erected must be midway between the Memorial Hall and the grand northern entrance of the Main Hall. The proceedings will be commenced with a chorale, for which a great amateur choir is in present practice, and there will be a brief prayer. There will be a cantata by an American composer, with a bass solo for a famous Philadelphia singer, and a march composed by Carl Wagner for the occasion, for which he was paid $500, will be performed by the orchestra of Theodore Thomas. Then the President of the Centennial Commission, Gen. Hawley, will address the President of the United States, Gen. Grant, in a brief speech, rehearsing the prominent facts connected with the occasion, and will engage him to formally open the buildings. The President, who, like General Hawley, can be relied on for being brief and effective, will reply, and then, taking the arm of the President of the Centennial, they will descend the platform, followed by the guests, and enter the main building. They will pass half way down to the eastern end, recognizing France and the United States, which occupy that quarter, and then, retracing their steps, will traverse the nave to the Western end, and emerging at that point will cross the flowers and asphalt of the intervening square, and enter Machinery Hall, where the official part of the business will terminate.

HUMOR IN FINANCE.

Probably there has never been a keener satire upon inflation, whether so intended or not, than a petition from certain citizens of Wisconsin, presented to the United States Senate by one of their Senators, Mr. Howe, which merely asks that the treasurer of the United States shall be directed to pay to each and every man, woman and child residing in the United States the sum of ten dollars per week, payable every Saturday night at the most convenient postoffice. To meet this outlay they propose that the Secretary of the Treasury shall issue bonds of the United States, provided, however, that the issue shall under no circumstances exceed $5,000,000,000 annually.

Although Senator Howe, in bringing this document before the Senate, did not commit himself in seriousness to its proposal, nor allow a wrinkle of mirth to show that he appreciated the richness of the joke, it is undoubtedly a fine specimen of the humor of the people of the Badger State. If they had been in earnest they might argue that they proposed to carry out to their reasonable conclusions the clauses of the inflationists for more money. How the money could be got to circulate among the people has been the question, but if the money is given to the people at the most convenient postoffice every Saturday night the problem is solved without difficulty. It was not easy to see in what proportions the money should be distributed, the old idea being that money was most useful in the business centres, where it was most used. The Wisconsin humorist humors the inflationists by a distribution *per capita*, fixing the amount as above. As the St. Louis Democrat remarks, the only point in which the petition falls short of the motives which it intends to burlesque is where it incautiously provides for the issue of bonds presupposes an intention to pay interest, and the great beauty of the rag-money system is that, while it banishes poverty, stimulates enterprise and insures to labor its honest reward, it relieves us from that burden which is universally complained of by the debtor class—the necessity of paying interest on the amount of their debts. But, apart from these considerations, how many Saturday nights would elapse before the money distributed, as proposed, would become utterly worthless? Soon not a farmer would exchange his produce for it, or any other person give a thing of real value in exchange.—*Balto. Sun.*

MARK TWAIN ON ST. PATRICK.

The following letter was read at the supper of the Knights of St. Patrick in Hartford, Conn., on Friday night.

HARTFORD, March 16—Richard McCloud, Esq.—Dear Sir: I am very sorry that I cannot be with the Knights of St. Patrick to-morrow evening. In this Centennial year we ought all to find a peculiar pleasure in doing honor to the memory of a man whose good name has endured through fourteen centuries. We ought to find pleasure in it for the reason that at this time we naturally have a fellow-feeling for such a man. He wrought a great work in his day. He found Ireland a prosperous republic and looked about him to see if he might find some useful thing to turn his hand to. He observed that the President of that republic was in the habit of sheltering his great officials from deserved pupishment, so he lifted up his staff and smote him, and he died. He found that the Secretary of War had been so unbecomingly economical as to have laid up $12,000 a year out a salary of $8,000, and he killed him.—He found that the Secretary of the Interior always prayed over every separate and distinct barrel of salt beef that was intended for the unconverted savage, and then kept that beef himself, so he killed him also. He found that the Secretary of the Navy knew more about handling suspicious claims than he did about handling a ship, and he at once made an end of him. He found that a very foul private secretary had been engineered through a sham trial, so he destroyed him. He discovered that the Congress which pretended to prodigious virtue was very anxious to intestigate an ambassador who had dishonored the country abroad, but was equally anxious to prevent the appointment of any spotless man to a similar post; that this congress had no god but party; no system of morals but party policy; no vision but a bat's vision, and no reason or excuse for existing anyhow. Therefore he massacred that Congress to the last man. When he had finished his great work he said, in his figurative way, "Lo, I have destroyed all the reptiles in Ireland." St. Patrick had no politics; his sympathies lay with the right—that was politics enough. When he came across a reptile he forgot to inquire whether he was a democrat or a republican, but simply exalted his staff and "let him have it." Honored be his name—I wish we had him here to trim us up for the Centennial. But that cannot be. His staff which was the symbol of real, not sham reform, is idle. However, we still have with us the symbol of truth—George Washington's hatchet—for I know they've buried it.

Yours truly, S. L. CLEMENS.

☞ The equinoctial storm which extended through the Gulf States Sunday night and prevailed over the Middle and Western States Monday, accompanied by snow and rain, increased in severity as it traveled North and East. At Watertown, N. Y., twelve inches of snow fell Monday night. In New York the storm was very heavy, driving from the southeast, but Tuesday morning the weather was clear. At Boston the storm continued all night and during Tuesday morning, and was considered the worst storm of the season. The storm did great damage to shipping on the coast, and many vessels and lives were lost.

FACTS OF INTEREST TO MERCHANTS.

The wonderful growth in the grain trade of Baltimore, and especially in the corn receipts and exports, has been such as to attract attention in all the leading cities of the seaboard as well as in the great grain producing sections of the West. The fact noticed a few days ago in the Gazette that the receipts and shipments of corn for the year 1875 at this port, were in the neighborhood of five million bushels, almost equal to the combined receipts at New York, Philadelphia and Boston, illustrates forcibly the extraordinary increase of this important interest. That nearly one-half the entire amount of corn shipped from the West to the seaboard for export is coming to this city and being exported from here, is a statement that cannot fail to awaken the earnest attention of business men of Baltimore interested in the growth and prosperity of the city. Sagacious merchants of New York have already awoke to a realization of the fact that their grain trade is passing away, and have also recognized the fact that Baltimore possess advantages, geographical and otherwise, that must eventually enable it to outstrip its rival cities in this branch of trade. An evidence that the selection of in this respect is being appreciated is shown by the fact that they have already begun to establish branch houses in this city, with the hope of following up and sharing in the profits of an important interest that they cannot longer control within their grasp. Not only have New York commission merchants begun to realize this, but merchants in western cities are becoming convinced that Baltimore is destined to control the grain trade of this country. Desirous to participate in profits which it is expected will be reaped, a number of the latter have signified their intention of either locating in this city or establishing branch houses here, with the intention of hereafter shipping all their grain to this market.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

☞ Some of the incidents of the recent tornado in Wisconsin, as described by the local papers, show that the Western reporter is gifted with a fine imagination, whatever may be said of his veracity. The scene of the tornado's most violent demonstrations appears to have been in the vicinity of Hazel Green. The whirlwind, we are told, came down upon the town like an avalanche. The trees were snatched up by the roots and whirled ninety feet into the air and supported there. The air was filled with the yells and lamentations of the people. The Masonic Hall, a stone building, was mashed flat, and in the house of a Mrs. Richards, a frying-pan, containing three cakes, was on the stove, and the frying-pan, still containing the cakes, was found a mile and a-half northeast of the village Twenty-six houses were carried beyond the ken of mortals. Where they went no one knows. The track of the column is filled with sawdust and bits of wood, as though a saw mill had belched out a half-finished lumber yard. The trees, for several miles, are filled with chairs, bits of furniture, carpets, clothing, bits of window-shades and household materials. Mrs. Looney was sitting in her kitchen. The house disappeared as if touched by the magician's wand, and the crushed body of Mrs. Looney was found 400 feet off, stripped of clothing and the skin peeled off her back from her neck down. There were some miraculous escapes. A boy and girl were found out on the prairie, wandering about helplessly. They were in a house of which no account has been received. They remember being lifted into the air, and when found were nearly a quarter of a mile from where the house used to be, badly bruised and unable to account for their condition. In fact, the tornado has killed Hazel Green, and there will never be an effort to make it anything of a town again.

☞ At a meeting of colored citizens of different States, held in Washington on February 28, a declaration of principles was ordered to be printed and circulated throughout the country. We have a copy of the document, signed by the Rev. Garland H. White of North Carolina, and other prominent leaders of the colored race, and a perusal of its contents satisfies us that the colored voters of the country are beginning to appreciate the ignoble use which has been made of them in the South. The circular arraigns the Republican party in terms of unqualified condemnation as the cause of all the public robbery and corruption now existing in the country, and declares that it has never ceased to use the negro as a cover for its base designs, usurpations, and encroachments upon the liberties of the people of the South. This idea is elaborated with great force and vigor, the authors of the circular indulging in denunciations of Grant's Administration, which are far more severe than anything which we have seen in Democratic newspapers. The significance of this movement is found in the fact that in Southern States where the Democrats have regained power, the negro population have found their condition greatly improved, and in the further fact that there is a general disposition manifested among the old slaveholders to enter into friendly political relations with the emancipated blacks. The policy has been successfully adopted in Arkansas and in Mississippi, and if it should generally prevail in the South, there is no doubt that it would be good for the taxpayers and exceedingly bad for the carpet-baggers.—*New York Sun.*

☞ A Portsmouth (Va.) dispatch states that the heavy freeze of Sunday night largely destroyed the early peas, potatoes, radishes and strawberries in that section.

☞ Caleb P. Marsh and wife arrived in New York city Tuesday morning, and expected to be in Washington Wednesday, where they have engaged rooms at the Arlington Hotel.

Centreville bank prospect is improving.

A CURIOSITY OF LITIGATION.

A COSTLY QUARREL OVER THE OWNERSHIP OF A FIFTY-CENT KNIFE.

The dispute between the Smith and Carman families of Merrick, L. I., over the ownership of a fifty-cent knife has progressed from the county court of Queens county to the General Term. Three years ago Mr. Joseph Smith, a wealthy farmer, bought for his daughter Marietta a fifty-cent knife. She carried it until, one evening about a year and a half ago, a young man who was visiting her borrowed it and took it with him. Miss Smith missed it, and thought she had lost it. A few days after that she called on Miss Mary E. Carman, the daughter of another wealthy Long Island farmer, and saw the knife on the mantelpiece, and claimed it. Miss Carman said that the young man who had taken it from Miss Smith had made her a present of it. Miss Smith took the knife and went home.

The two families took up the dispute, and the trouble threw the church into a ferment. At a church meeting it was agreed to submit the case to Lott Carman, Abel Smith and George C. Andrews. They decided that they could not adjust the difference. If the knife was Miss Smith's she had no right to take it out of Miss Carman's house, and she ought to sue for it if she wished it back. Accordingly, they gave the knife back to Miss Carman. Miss Smith's father decided to sue. A search warrant was obtained, and before Justice Bennett an examination was had. The knife was awarded to Miss Smith, but the Justice handed it to Miss Carman by mistake, and she would not give it up. A replevin suit was then instituted before Judge Lott, which ended in Miss Smith's favor again, but Miss Carman's father appealed the case to the county court and the knife did not go out of the family. Judge Armstrong decided the case in favor of Miss Carman, and now Miss Smith's father has paid Mr. Mott, his lawyer, another fee to take it before the general term, and to have his points printed. Both families attend the same church in Merrick, and on Sunday mornings after the Smith family have taken their seats Miss Carman, who has a seat near by, takes out the coveted knife and toys with it so conspicuously that the Smith family cannot help seeing it and getting in a rage.

THE TEST FOR KEROSENE OIL.

The *Manufacturer and Builder* for February, says:

"All the accidents and loss of life that have occurred in New York city from kerosene explosions since last May, have been from oils sold as safe, asserted to range from 110, 130, 150, and over 166 degrees. Not one of these was a safe oil to use, and the tests and facts go to show that they were not properly made. The tests in every case show that they commenced to flash at a very low temperature, and flashed at every 5 and 10 degrees until the naptha was sufficiently evaporated. A very little naptha in a good oil will render it dangerous. An oil that flashes at 112 or 130 degress, the addition of one per centum of naptha will cause to flash at 103 degrees, and two per centum of naptha at 92 degrees, and so on down to 40, for the simple reason that any oil which boils at a low temperature, will give off an inflammable vapor at a still lower temperature, which vapor will be driven out when it is mixed with any other oil.

"One serious trouble is, that the test recognized by law is not safe, and it is because the law recognizes a low test, say 110 degrees, as safe, that manufacturers will make it. Dealers, who care nothing for the lives of others, will adulterate it with cheap benzine or naptha, because they can make a few cents extra, and consumers buy it because it is cheap. The remedy of this whole matter lies with the consumers; let them demand a high test, and buy only of responsible makers and dealers."

☞ The charge is brought that Senator Bogy bought his seat in the United States Senate. Mr. Bogy is a Democrat. Let us have an investigation, and if he has bribed a Legislature, let him be turned out. The Gazette has not one rule for Republicans and another for Dedocrats. It advocates reform in every branch of the Government, national, state and municipal, and it insists and will insist upon the punishment of every public man who does wrong. We do not say that Mr. Bogy is guilty, but if he is let him be treated as he deserves to be treated.—*Balto. Gazette.*

HOW A SEMINARY IS CRIPPLED.—The bankruptcy of Daniel Drew, it is said, is a serious drawback to the Drew Theological Seminary. Uncle Daniel gave his note for $250,000 to endow the seminary, and now all the seminary has to show for it is the note, which is worth nothing, as it was the express understanding that the principal was not to be paid, and that Mr. Drew was to pay the interest only. Before Uncle Daniel became bankrupt the interest, which amounted to $17,000 annually, was paid regularly, but now the payment of even the interest is stopped.

☞ Scene, a butcher's stand. Butcher: "Come, John, be lively now; break the bones in Mr. Williams's chops and put Mr. Smith's ribs in the basket for him." John (briskly): "All right, sir; just as soon as I've sawed off Mrs. Murphy's leg."

A pretty little Ohio schoolmarm tried to whip one of her pupils, a boy of fifteen, the other day, but when she commenced operations he coolly threw his arms around her neck and gave her a hearty kiss. She went straight back to her desk, and her face was "just as red."

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

From the Sun, of Wednesday.

Receipts 1,500 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Southern Corn, 102,000 do. 1,700 do. Oats, 200 do. Rye. Stocks in Elevators 32,418 bushels Wheat, and 1,069,022 do. Corn. Good to choice grades Wheat are wanted, but are very scarce. Sales to-day were 200 bushels Maryland red at $1 45; 800 bushels amber in store at $1 60, and 400 bushels Pennsylvania red on private terms, latter firm at 1 46a$1 48. No. 2 Western red is quoted nominally at 1 43a$1 45. Southern Corn is in light supply and is firm, with sales of 500 bushels inferior to good white at 54a68 cents; 6000 bushels prime white at 59½ cents, and 1500 bushels yellow in small lots at 57a69 cents. Western was active and firm at a further advance of ½a¾ cents, holders offering sparingly. The sales were 8000 bushels steamer at 60 cents; 28,000 bushels mixed at 61¾ cents; 8400 bushels do. fresh at 61⅞ cts. all spot; and 10,000 bushels mixen April at 61⅞ cents. Oats all steady, with sales of 700 bushels stained Western at 46 cts. 700 bushels bright do. at 50 cents: 300 bushels Pennsylvania at 45 cents, and 100 bushels Maryland at 48 cents. Rye is firmer, with better demand: we learn of sales off 'Change 1500 bushels good to prime at 78a81 cents, and 400 bushels Pennsylvania (at 'Change) at 78a80 cts. per bushel.

Marriages.

McQUAY—STANLEY.—On the 9th of March, by Rev. J. Hough, Rev. N. McQUAY, of the Wilmington Conference, to Miss M. ANNIE H. STANLEY, of Kent county, Md.

Deaths.

USILTON.—In Chestertown, on Wednesday last, of typhoid pneumonia, HENRY ADDISON, aged 16 years, eldest son of Samuel S. and Emily B. Usilton.

FOWLER.—Near Chestertown, March 13th, 1876, after an illness of several weeks, JOHN W. FOWLER—in the 63d year of his age.

STEPHENS.—On Monday night, March 13th, near Hanesville, after a short illness of Pneumonia, HARRY, son of William W. and Margaret A. Stephens aged about 3 years.

New Advertisements.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION
OF
THE KENT NATIONAL BANK
Of Chestertown.

At Chestertown, in the State of Maryland, at close of Business, March 10th, 1876.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts,	93,374.85
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	50,000.00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages,	13,503.97
Due from approved Reserve Agents,	107,321.06
Due from other National Banks,	18,682.56
Due from State Banks and Bankers	2.03
Real estate,	2,250.00
Expenses and Taxes paid,	1,594.96
Checks and other Cash items,	225.47
Bills of other National Banks,	17,491.00
Bills of State Banks,	88.00
Fractional currency, and Nickels,	990.68
Specie,	555.05
Legal Tender Notes,	17,480.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer,	2,250.00
Total,	$325,809.63

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in,	50,000.00
Surplus fund,	10,000.00
Other Undivided Profits,	11,183.21
National Bank Notes Outstanding,	45,000.00
Individual deposits,	208,998.35
Due to other National Banks,	494.12
Due to State Banks and bankers,	133.95
Total,	$325,809.63

State of Maryland, County of Kent, ss.

I, WM. N. E. WICKES, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. N. E. WICKES, *Cashier.*

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 18th day of March, 1876.

CHARLES ESTES, *Notary Public.*

Correct—attest:
G. B. WESTCOTT,
T. B. HYNSON,
N. G. WESTCOTT,
Directors.

March 24, 1876.

NOTICE OF RATIFICATION.

JOHN LEMLEY AND E. J. LEMLEY HIS WIFE,
vs.
DAVID WILSON (colored) GARNISHEE OF JOHN H. THOMAS AND MARY J. THOMAS, his wife, (col'd.)

Judgment of Condemnation, before T. W. Russell, Esq., Magistrate, for $86.96 debt, with interest from June 5th, 1875, till paid, and costs.

THE subscriber, having purchased the Real Estate of the above named John H. Thomas and Mary J. Thomas, at a sale thereof, in virtue of an execution issued upon the foregoing Judgment, made on the nineteenth day of July, 1875, by Edward Plummer, Sheriff: hereby gives notice that she intends to apply to the Judges of the Circuit Court for Kent County, at its next session, to be held in Chestertown, on the third Monday in April next, for a confirmation of said sale, when the said defendants or their creditors, or any other person or persons claiming any interest in the matter will have an opportunity of stating their objections, if any they have, why the sale should not be confirmed; and for that purpose are hereby warned to appear.

The property purchased by the subscriber consists of *all that tract or parcel of land*, being part of a Tract of Land called *Hurtt's Lot*, containing two acres, two roods and twenty-nine perches of land more or less, situated in Morgan's Creek Neck, adjoining the lands of B. H. Gardner and others, it being the same parcel of land conveyed by Joshua Caulk and wife to John H. Thomas, by deed dated June 13, 1855, and recorded in Liber J. K. H., No. 1, page 245—and was struck off for the sum of Eighty-two Dollars, cash.

ELIZA J. LEMLEY.

March 24, 1876—4t

☞ Subscribe for the TRANSCRIPT.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

Office of Kent County Commissioners,

TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1876.

ORDERED—That the authority given to Philip Medders, Sheriff of Kent County, to offer rewards amounting to Two Hundred Dollars, as follows, for the arrest and return of Lewin Pearce, $100.00; Eleazor Dobson, $25.00; Thomas Scott, $25.00; John Brainage, $25.00; and Jim Riley, $25.00—who escaped from the Jail at Chestertown, *Tuesday, March* 14, 1876, be and the same is hereby revoked.

Attest:
T. WATERS RUSSELL,
Clerk to Kent County Commissioners.

March 24, 1876—3t

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

DANIEL C. WILSON,
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 21st day of October 1876; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 21st day of March, 1876.

R. BENNETT WILLSON,
March 24, 1876 *Administrator.*

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

HENRIETTA M. BRUFF,
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 21st day of October 1876; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 21st day of March, 1876.

RICHARD HYNSON,
March 24, 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

MELVINA BROOKS,
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 21st day of October 1876; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 21st day of March 1876.

B. D. QUIMBY,
March 24, 1876 *Administrator.*

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 respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

R. G. NICHOLSON.

March 17, 1876—tf

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.*

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—4Aug 1

COAL HODS, Shovels, Pokers, Coa Seives, Elbows, Pipe; Zinc and Mica on hand and for sale at reduced prices Nov 19 J. K. ALDRIDGE.

A SPLENDID assortment of Table and Pocket Cutlery, Scissors, Builders' Hardware, Tools, Horse Brushe &c' for sale by Oct. 10 J K. ALDRIDGE

Postponed Sale.

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 12th day of April, 1876,

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,
March 17, 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.
March 17, 1876.

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.,
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

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

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

VENDUE NOTES
For sale at this office.