The Transcript,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Friday Morning, March 2, 1877.

Only One Dollar a Year, in advance.

THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION

Has decided the case of the disputed certificates from Florida, Louisiana, Oregon and South Carolina. The decision has been uniformly made by the eight Republican members of the Commission in favor of the Hayes electors. The single break in the Republican vote was made by Judge Bradley on a question in the Florida case, but he immediately repented and ever after cast a party vote. We confess a very great disappointment in the result of the action of the commission: we had believed that men of the learning and prominence of the Republican members of the commission would rise above party, and it is with feelings of sad regret that we are forced to the conclusion that political arbitrators are utterly unreliable. The country will submit,—it ought to submit to the decision,—but it will be the same sort of submission as to the decision of a jury which acquits a criminal that the evidence proves to all the rest of the world to be guilty. The country will never accord to Mr. Hayes moral right to hold the Presidency. We think we see in the inauguration of Mr. Hayes, under the circumstances, the grand climax of the Republican party. It cannot be that the better part of the Republican party honestly justify the programme by which Mr. Hayes will be made President. It does appear that the doings of the electoral commission should strengthen the Democratic party before the people of the country.

It looks already as though outraged public opinion was to be mollified by a change of party tactics and a more decent respect for the consent of the governed.

We are not among those who believe the electoral bill to have been a political trap into which the Democratic leaders were enticed. Democratic politicians saw the gathering of Grant's cohorts at Washington and they knew that this meant a forcible inauguration to be followed by civil war, and conscious of the justice of their cause they submitted to an arbitration as the only honorable escape from the horrors of war. Whether they had any assurance of hope of a nonpartisan decision in the light of subsequent events, exceedingly doubtful. They were better acquainted with the partisan construction of the Supreme Court than the country at large. The country will lose by the failure to secure Mr. Tilden for the Chief Magistracy; this will not be a tithe to the disaster resulting from diminished confidence in the Supreme Bench. This eight to seven decision will strengthen the corrupt breeding of every political ring in both political parties in every section of the land, and utterly sink the hopes of fair minded masses. The New York Tribune suggests that the House of Representatives by a formal vote declare the illegality of Mr. Hayes's election. This much is due from the representatives of the people.

☞ There was singular wedding party at Salisbury recently. The happy couple, with the minister and friends, had assembled, when it was ascertained that there was no license. The groom confessed that he had not the money to obtain the needed document, and the amount was collected from those present. The court clerk had retired to bed, but he arose and issued the license. The ceremony was then performed. A dance was continued until daylight, when it was ascertained that the groom had no quarters to which to conduct the blushing bride and that the clothing he wore on the occasion was borrowed from a friend. They were provided with a temporary lodging place, and thus the honeymoon commenced. They were negroes.

☞ The editor of the Hayes organ denies that Gov. Hayes inspired the article about organizing the Chamberlain and Packard governments. But Mr. Hayes has not denied that these are his views, whether or not his friend, the editor of the State Journal, spoke by authority.—The denial of the editor amounts to no more than a special plea that the particular article in question was not dictated by Mr. Hayes. That is very likely. But General Comly, the editor and friend of Mr. Hayes, knows precisely what the candidate's views are on these subjects. An underling on the paper may have spoken them out prematurely, but he has spoken them correctly. The antidote is not as strong as the poison.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

☞ The National Democratic Press, due exclusively to the [illegible] has been engaged since [illegible] this year about $1[illegible] sions to invalid [illegible] orphans $22,000,000 [illegible] 000,000. In this way [illegible] the whole revenue of the [illegible] ficed. Had it not been [illegible] the Italian, the Mexican, [illegible] years, and the present [illegible] of keeping a large standing army, France would not owe a cent in the world.

☞ A singular law-suit has just been decided in Philadelphia. It was a suit by the citizens in the neighborhood of a church who prayed for an injunction against the ringing of a church bell.—The bell was declared of it as a public nuisance, because of sick and nervous persons. [illegible] destruction of sleep. The court [illegible] upon both sides, and the [illegible] granted the injunction as prayed, thus forbidding the ringing of the

HON. JOHN YOUNG BROWN,

Of Kentucky, made a stirring speech in the House on the Oregon case, from which we make following extract:

Mr. John Young Brown (Ky.) said: Mr. Speaker, we have nearly reached the end of the swelling scene, part farcical, part tragical; farcical in that it has been a burlesque upon truth and justice, tragical in that it has been murderous to every principle of honor. I was in favor of the bill creating this electoral commission. I indulge now in no childish repinings. I thought we could trust the selected men of the first court of the foremost government in the world. Human laws cannot put limitations upon human fraud—they may punish, but they cannot prevent. We trusted these men, and they have betrayed our trust. All laws must be administered by human agencies. If you have the corrupt judge, no matter what your laws may be, you will have a base judgement. Jeffreys was a just judge save when the interests of the crown were concerned. Bacon, the greatest, wisest, meanest of mankind, took bribes, yet rendered, with one or two exceptions, just judgments. Hale, although refusing to take the civic oaths of Cromwell, yet was made his judge. In this electoral commission supposed sages in their exalted position have played the part of banded jockeys, and have done in the face of the world that which hungry mountebanks would scorn. They have done such an act that blurs the grace and blush of modesty, calls virtue hypocrite, takes off the rose from the fair forehead and sets a blister there, and these successors of John Marshall, to-day how must each feel—his title like a giant's robe hangs loose about. Suspicion is whispered that certain judicial commissmissons bear the dark and damning seal of intrigue and ring jobbery, and that the first judgment of their holders was the price paid for their promotion.

You have but a barren sceptre in your gripe. Your fresh garlands entwine around your hatchment. Your party stands to-day surrounded with such turpitude that the judgement of the hour and of mankind must be against it. Your jugglers have proclaimed your victory, but it is tarnished with shame, and accomplished by perjury and every species of fraud. Your party is in the attitude of

"A cut purse of the empire and rule
That from a shelf the precious diadem stole,
And put it in his pocket."

What of the South? The conduct of her Representatives during the last few months has refuted the slanders of years. Their votes and utterances here have been for peace, law, order. The South has been familiar with misfortune. Sorrow and defeat have mingled in her experience.—She has drunk the cup of bitterness to the dregs, but, thank God, she is a stranger to dishonor, and we stand inflexibly for the faithful execution of the bill.—Honor says it, policy says it; otherwise we drift into confusion, anarchy and chaos. Our escutcheon is unstained. We can better afford to accept disappointment and defeat than by parliamentary shifts add tricks to avoid the orderly execution of the law, against which only eighteen democrats of this House and only one in the Senate voted.

Something has been said of bargaining with the South. You cannot win them over by bribes; they want justice. I see before me a distinguished and cherished friend from the South. [Mr. Lamar,] of the highest ability and unspotted integrity. I speak not by his authority, but his name has been mentioned in this connection. I say I believe he would shrink from such a coalition as his soul would recoil from a cruel wound of dishonor.—The men you could bribe are not worth having. You would loathe them when you got them. They would have no following or influence at home, and if they were to join with this party to sustain it in its past and present policy, they would find themselves political Pariahs in the land of their birth. Nothing will conciliate the South but justice, and you will so find it. They want rest, order, home rule.

There will be no division in the democracy. "Lay not that flattering unction to your souls." There is a difference to-day only among them as to the policy of the hour. And now I ask you, my countrymen, in the name of justice, of peace, of truth, of liberty, of civilization, in the name of all these, I ask you to halt? Forbearance has its limits. I say it not in menace, but in sorrow. The manacles must fall from the limbs of our sister Southern States. You must call off your dogs. [Whistling on the republican side as if to dogs.] They have been baited and badgered until the just sentiments of [illegible] and in indignation con[illegible] policy. Is yours to be an [illegible] a celebration of a Roman [illegible] these long-suffering States [illegible] your triumphal car?

[illegible] stand up for the inviola[illegible]ts; whilst you cannot [illegible]pt return of a board [illegible]huckstered the vote of [illegible] end of the country [illegible]ice, you organize the [illegible] with your bay[illegible] from Ohio [illegible] shall

[illegible] forbids in Se[illegible] ebration of th[illegible] of Washington[illegible] Ohio says this your Saviour [illegible] this day, twelve years after the close of the war, is refusing amnesty, and your President has a pardon for every [illegible] and every whisky thief. Inconsistency and contradiction mark the whole course of your policy. You have seemed to try to achieve the lament of Junius to give "immortality to the perishable parts of your infamy." Why, indeed, your hollow pageant in the inauguration of your President with this record, with the sun of truth blazing upon the iniquities by which your power was accomplished, instead of being the day of your victory, is the day of your death. The vials of the people's indignation will be emptied upon you. You will hear the hisses of scorn upon what you have done. The pen of history will record the eternal verdict against you. Just so sure as a God of justice rules the affairs of men so surely will the victories of truth in time come.

I have stood here for moderation and peace throughout this Congress. I accept to-day defeat, bitter as it is, rather than dishonor. I bear the ills I have rather than fly to those I know not of. When I am asked to give my vote to resist the execution of this law, my answer is you give me objective point to which you would move that would not bring upon us confusion, and anarchy, and chaos. The strength of our position is in its moral grandeur. Let us not impair this and throw away our great opportunities. Let us not take counsel of our passions. Principle, statesmanship, policy, all these command us to stand by the execution of the law we have made. We agreed to trust certain men, and they have betrayed us. To rush into revolution would be suicidal: it is madness; be patient. The people will rebuke the inquities of which we complain. The day of deliverance will soon come, and the authors of misrule will call upon the mountains to fall upon and hide them and their crimes from the sight of men. There will be no divided democratic party. Those who prophesy only proclaim what they wish. [Loud applause.]

GRANT'S LAST WORDS.

Grant spent part of Sunday—his last Sunday in the White House—as he has spent part of almost every Sunday for a number of weeks past, in making remarks through the agent of the Associated Press, which he wished to go out to the country. The tone of his words on some of these occasions has been apologetic in respect to himself; on others, it has been presumptuous and insolent; and on others, it has seemed as though he were in a maudlin condition.

It is with self-satisfaction that he now surveys his career as President. There is "but little, if anything, of which he complains"—this thick-skinned man, against whose name, and ways, and conduct, the country has such bitter cause of complaint. He is satisfied with one thing and another, and gives credit to himself, in an easy way. The domestic and foreign measures of his Administration are the subject of pleasing reflection to him; and he is especially gratified that he leaves the government at peace with all the world—as though it has been a hard job for him to stave off war with some foreign adversary. His financial policy, also, including that of Black Friday, has been successful, though extravagance and folly have been prevented from running riot, and carrying the Government to the verge of bankruptcy, only by the policy of retrenchment enforced by the Democratic House.

He does not give vent to his self-satisfaction over his Southern policy—but that was probably because he forgot it; nor over his disgraceful appointments—but that was doubtless because they were not brought to his mind; nor over the frightful corruption of which he has been the centre—but that was perhaps because it did not seem worth notice.

We now learn Grant's reason for prohibiting the parade of the South Carolina militia on Washington's Birthday. He was afraid that either they or the spectators would get drunk and fall into arguments that would end in disturbance. If he had said this in his prohibitory order he would thereby have given a reason, worthy of himself, for its issue.

Grant does not intend to give us a valedictory at the close of his term. We suppose his effort of Sunday exhausted his mind.—*N. Y. Sun.*

From the Centreville Record.

MR. EDITOR:—The publicity given to a "Dramatic Entertainment" at Millington, and its connection with a religious object, oblige me, very reluctantly, to say a few words.

The young gentlemen enlisted in it, meant, I am sure, to do a kindness. Let them not take it amiss if I state my opinion that "amateur theatricals" are not a benefit to any community, and are not without dangers and temptations to those who conduct them. As a means of raising money for religious uses they are not to be tolerated.

The exhibition in question was not authorized by any competent authority. It has the emphatic disapprobation of the Rector of the Parish and of the Bishop of the Diocese.

HENRY C. LAY,
Bishop of Easton.

Easton, Feb. 17, 1877.

☞ A Vigilance Committee is engaged in regulating the morals of Crawford county, Indiana, and last week two citizens who rested under popular odium because of their dissolute habits, were taken from their beds and severely beaten. One of them now lies in a dangerous condition. Now if this had happened in Louisiana it would have been used at the next election as a pretext for throwing out Democratic majorities and the Radical press would go into hysterics over the affair.

AN [illegible]

From the Baltimore Bulletin.

[illegible] lies, as stark as he can be,
One [illegible] leader, U. J. T.
[illegible] cause was just, and [illegible] his ends,
But foe [illegible] of [illegible] methods.
They deemed T[illegible] and even;
And here's his [illegible]

WHAT THE NEW YORK PAPERS SAY.

The World thanks the Republicans with a grimness unusual to that suave and modish journal, and we have from them neither pity nor advice. In fact, it is much more disposed to give pity and advice to the Republicans for the blind folly with which they are committing political suicide, by driving off from their communion every moderate, every thinking, every honest man. Some Radicals are afraid Hayes may yet miss receiving his stolen goods. Says the world:

"These are they who really feel that the country will be ruined if Hayes should not be inaugurated on the 5th of March next. Like the old Scotch woman who reflected that if King Charles' head was not much of a head in itself, it was a great thing to him, poor man, these worthies feel that, though Hayes may not be much of a President in himself, he is a great thing to them. Still their number is by no means proportionate to their noise; and our friends at Washington will make a great mistake if they fancy there is any such thing as a deep and earnest and impassioned desire among the respectable masses of the Republicans of the North for the inauguration of Governor Hayes *per se*."

As for the fawning, cringing sycophancy with which certain of the Republican leaders and newspapers are now coddling Southern men, the World has no patience with it;

"Before the present political crisis Republicans were never known to fawn upon their enemies; but they have at last been reduced to the commission of that meanness, as all men must who begin by the perpetration of crimes. The sudden affection which they have conceived for the people of the South is something wonderful, and they exhibit it with a gushing exuberance that would do credit to Judas. Their hearts have become as soft as curds from the milk of the goats of Bashan and their speech as sweet as the honey of Engaddi. Their admiration for Lamar's eloquence is like that of a British teft-hunter for a lord's wit. Their solicitude for the good opinion of Hampton is as assiduous as that of a spendthrift for the favor of a rich relative. Their loud profession of delight in the success of Ben Hill is like the ostentatious flattery of a bully paying tribute to the prowess of a man who has beaten him."

We agree with the World on this subject, and indeed we doubt if history has ever recorded a more signal instance of a meaner type of political perfidy than this. It is as contemptible as it is transparent, and if there are fools in the South to be juggled by such tricks they deserve to wear Nick Bottom's helmet and visor for the rest of their natural lives.

The Tribune, with which hypocrisy and sycophancy are natural and ingrained, pursues this theme in its usual squirming Uriah Heep way. In speaking of Hayes, it says:

"He can build up a truly national party; a party as broad, liberal and kindly as his own sentiments; a party impregnable at the North, and powerful and growing in all the Southern States, which control at the outset in several. Failing in this, he will go into history as a President elected by a doubt, who had not the statesmanship to make his title clear by devotion to the best interests of the country. That he will not fail we have every assurance. His policy, we fully trust, will unite the independents of the North with the Republican party, and will win the best element at the South by a leadership as wise and patriotic as that of the Democratic party has been selfish and fatal."

The idea of building a truly national party, broad, liberal and kindly, upon such a quaking swamp and fetid ooze as the actions of the State and Federal Returning Boards! The idea of uniting honest independents in the support of the Joseph Surface of Republicanism, the creature of fraud, indorsed by political scoundrels and garnisheed by political pimps!

The Times is more frank and manly on this theme. It speaks a good word for the "regular" Republican party in the South—*i. e.* the carpet-baggers—and says they must not be neglected—but says the rogues must be turned out. How to retain the carpet-baggers while dismissing the rogues is a problem which the Times does not attempt to explain, and with good reason. Newspapers are not called upon to be casuists now-a-days upon all occasions. For the rest, the Times adds:

"As to what the South can do for itself in opening up a brighter future, it is not necessary to speak now. We have heretofore expressed our views on this point with sufficient clearness. It is our expectation that the next four years will see a great change for the better in Southern prospects. We have strong hopes that the Federal Administration will be so conducted as to win the confidence of the progressive element in the South, and that this element will be found sufficiently powerful to bring about gradually but surely a new order of things. We do not anticipate any sudden change, and do not ignore the absolute necessity of time in the solution of the problem. But if, as is likely, all immediate occasion for violent passion can be avoided, and opportunity can be given for the operation of the conservative and quieting forces of social and commercial intercourse, and for the play of enlightened self-interest, we see no reason why progress should not be certain and steady."

☞ The most that can be said of Hayes is that he is quite as good as the men who made him. He is the creation of Morton, Chandler, Sherman, Wells, Anderson, Casanave, Kenner, and the eight gentlemen of the Arbitration Commission. It will be difficult for him to be any worse than his parents, and if by chance he proves to be better, the country will be duly thankful.—*St. [illegible] Republican.*

☞ A Detroit [illegible]ologist prefers to watch and [illegible] classing Returning Boards [illegible] among the vertebrates.

EIGHT TO SEVEN.

The man is stronger than the judge. "*Homo sum: humani nihil a me alienum puto*"—the famous and not ungenerous adage lies at the bottom of the Tribunal's decision, after all. It is not given to every one on the bench to be a Brutus; nor should it be expected of every one. We are frank to confess that we do not see any great amount of peculiar infamy in the Tribunal's action. The only infamy is that of not rising above partisan considerations—a very common failing of the race, and a very natural course for a partisan body to pursue. The Supreme Court is a partisan body, and has been such for a long time. The judges have been appointed out of partisan considerations and for partisan ends. They have given partisan decisions time and again, and it was simply blind folly to suppose that they would rise above party in the very crisis when party demanded the most of them.

The law, in one respect, is like the Bible, of which it has been said:

"Within this Book each man his doctrine seeks;
Within this Book each man his doctrine finds."

All orthodoxies and heterodoxies, all heresies and schisms equally found themselves upon constructions of the same texts, and in a similar way we find Justice Bradley and Judge Bond going to the same Constitution on the same day for directly antagonistic interpretations of the powers of Congress. If the Tribunal had been seven to eight, instead of eight to seven, it is certain that Mr. Tilden would to-day stand as near the Presidency as Mr. Hayes does.

We make no comment here, and intend none, upon the abstract right and wrong of the Presidential case nor upon its moral and legal aspects. We are simply commenting upon human nature as it is, and upon the fact that the Supreme Court is a partisan body, not on account of any particular and atrocious infamy of the Justices, but because it was constituted to be so, and the limitations of human nature constrain it to remain so. The present excess of popular dissatisfaction with the Court proceeds from the fact that its partisan character was never before so nakedly apparent. We used to entertain ourselves with pleasant fictions about this bench as an entirely ideal body, just as people who went to look at Maelzel's automaton deceived themselves with the illusion that a piece of machinery could play chess. But now we all know, because we all see it, that there is a man within the engine and that the cogs and wheels and bands and pulleys are all only a pretense.—*Balto. Bulletin.*

☞ A Fall River cotton manufacturer, commenting recently upon our progress in manufactures and the effect of the Philadelphia exposition upon our commercial future, remarked that,

"Some are enthusiastic enough over our success at Philadelphia to predict that we shall soon compete in England with British manufactures. I don't believe that. But there can be no question of the fact that the Exhibition proved to a large number of the customers of Great Britain that American manufactures are equal to and in some points superior to English manufactures. I have no doubt whatever that we can now, and some time or other will, compete successfully with England in the markets of South America, the Indies and China; and that it is in our power to draw the customers of Great Britain in those markets to our own shores. There is, however, a very serious obstacle in the way. England is a great mercantile power. It has now the carrying trade of the world, and this is of immense advantage to its manufacturers. Before the war, while we were competing with it for the carrying trade, with every prospect of final control, our manufacturers were on a more healthy footing than at any other time in their history. *We must build up our commerce if we wish to compete with England in foreign markets.*"

There is a great deal of truth and point in the above, and particularly the last sentence. England's manufactures go everywhere because England's commerce reaches so wide and deep. English ships carry English goods, and English merchants give the preference to English manufactures in their deliveries everywhere. "We must build up our commerce if we wish to compete with England in foreign markets."—*Balt. Bulletin.*

A BLEACHED NEGRO.

Keokuk (Iowa) Constitution.

Last Saturday afternon we saw quite a curiosity on the streets in the shape of a human being, who, fifteen years ago, was a well-developed negro, black as the ace of spades, but who is fast becoming a white man, as far as the color of the skin goes. The person we speak of was in Keokuk about three years ago, and at that time began to show evidence of changing color, his arms and part of his body being in spots. Since that time the transformation has been gradually going on, and his appearance now is more white than black. His cheeks, chin, ears, hands and part of the neck are now white. The black skin peels off in scales, and in another three years he will, with the exception of his wool, which is as kinky as an African's, be all white.

☞ Medicine [illegible] says he has been [illegible] a great deal during the last few years, whereat the St. Louis Times remarks that during the same period the penitentiary has been cheated of its dues a great deal worse.

☞ We have received from the *Baltimore Gazette* a supplement containing a neat Calendar, rates of postage, special rates for advertising, &c.

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

From the Sun of Wednesday.

WHEAT—Receipts to-day 2500 bushels Southern White, 1,600 bushels Pennsylvania do., 400 bushels Western do., 12,300 bushels Southern Corn, 170,300 bushels Western do.; 600 bushels Oats, and 100 bushels Rye. Stocks in Elevators 169,224 bushels Wheat, and 934,692 bushels Corn. The market for Wheat was decidedly dull, and the feeling easier, with prices 2a3 cents lower. The only sale reported was 400 bushels prime Western Maryland red was $1 57. The best bid for prime Pennsylvania red was $1 55.

CORN.—Southern Corn was quiet, and about ¢ off in price. Sales of 1000 bushels damp white at 51a52 cents: 1500 bushels do. on private terms; 6700 bushels prime dry white at 54¼ cents, and 4500 bushels yellow, mostly a little out of condition, at 52a53 cents—no prime dry yellow in market. The transactions were 1200 bushels steamer at 52½ cents; 39,000 bushels mixed (fresh) at 55 cents; 18,000 bushels do. at 54¾ cents; 400 bushels do. in Gardner's Elevator at 54¼ cts. all spot; 10,000 bushels March at 55 cts; 50,000 bushels do. at 54¾ cents; 5000 bushels do. at 54⅞ cents; 50,000 bushels April at 56 cents, and 10,000 bushels May at 56¼ cents. In the afternoon the market was dull and irregular. The sales reported are 10,000 bushels March at 54¼ cents; 10,000 bushels April at 55⅞ cents, and 20,000 bushels do. at 56 cents.

OATS.—Oats are quite and steady; sales of 1000 bushels Pennsylvania in lots at 41a42 cents.

RYE.—Rye is quiet; sales of 100 bushels at 70 cents; we quote good to prime at 70a72 cents per bushel.

Marriages.

WILKINS—GRAY.—On the 28th of February, 1877, at St. Paul's Church, Chestertown, by Rev. S. C. Roberts, Mr. BEN. H. S. WILKINS to Miss REBECCA R. GRAY—both of Kent county.

HALL—REED.—At the P. E. Church, Church Hill, Feb'y. 22d, by Rev. Mr. Davenport, FREDERICK HALL, of Kent, and Miss ANNIE A., daughter of James Reed, Esq., of Queen Anne's county.

BIGGER—TOULSON.—At the Still Pond M. E. Parsonage, Feb'y. 20, by Rev. W. B. Gregg, Mr. WILLIAM BIGGER, of Philadelphia, to Miss FRANCES TOULSON, of Kent county, Md.

YOUNG—WATKINS.—Jan'y. 26, 1877, by Rev. Vaughn Smith, at St. Michaels, Mr. W. REESE YOUNG, formerly of Kent county, to Miss AGNES A. WATKINS, daughter of Capt. James B. Watkins, of St. Michaels, Talbot county, Md.

Deaths.

WILEY.—At his residence in Baltimore, on Sunday, Feb'y. 11th, Rev. JOHN WILEY, aged 71 years.

The deceased was for thirty years a minister of the Protsstant Episcopal Churches in Cecil and Charles counties, Md. He is said to have been the oldest ordained Minister of the Episcopal Church. J. M. V.

HARRIS.—In Baltimore, on Feb. 26th, SARAH C., in the 63d year of her age, beloved wife of James B. Harris.

New Advertisements.

THE FIFTH DISTRICT TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION will meet in the school house at The Trappe, the 17th of March, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The questions are—

1st. How to teach the Geography of the third and fourth grades.

2d. How to teach Arithmetic.

S. A. TAGGART,
March 2, 1877. Sec'y.

A BALANCE OF
30,000 PEACH TREES
Yet unsold, now in Nursery on my farm near Still Pond. Also, a good stock of
Apple, Pear and Cherry Trees,
RASPBERRY AND
BLACKBERRY PLANTS.

The above are fine, healthy and vigorous, and those who are in want of Trees will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere, as I will sell at very reasonable rates. Varieties of choisest selection.

N. BARNARD,
STILL POND, *Kent county, Md.*
March 2, 1877—6t.

KENT COUNTY
COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

ALL TAX COLLECTORS who are in arrears on levies in their hands, prior to the levy of 1876, to pay *Rail Road Bonds and interest*, are hereby *urged*, in view of the complaints of the holders of said Bonds, to settle such arrearages, by the 3d day of April next, as longer indulgence from said Bond-holders cannot be expected.

It is expected that the Collectors of Taxes for 1876 will *promptly* pay the levies in their hands for said purpose.

By order.

T. W. RUSS[illegible],
Clerk to Kent County Commissioners.
March 2, 1877—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

GARRET M. HART,
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 27th day of September, 1877; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 27th day of February, 1877.

OWEN CONNELLY,
March 2, 1877. *Administrator.*

WOOD FOR SALE.

THE undersigned has a lot of superior *HICKORY and OAK WOOD* for sale, and will be delivered at short notice.

JOHN W. RASIN.
Sept. 15, 1876—tf.

New Advertisements.

KENT COUNTY
COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF KENT COUNTY will meet at their office in Chestertown, on

TUESDAY,
The 3d day of April, 1877,
AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M.,
and will continue to meet at the same place and hour

EVERY TUESDAY,
Until the 22d day of May next.

All persons who have sold or transferred any assessable property since the recent general assessment, are particularly requested to attend at an early day and have their assessments adjusted.

After TUESDAY, the 22d day of MAY next, no alteration will be made in the assessments during the present year.

COLLECTORS,
(one from each election district), and also
A STANDARD KEEPER,
will be appointed on
TUESDAY,
The 10th day of April next.

☞ All persons having accounts against the County are requested to present the same on or before

TUESDAY,
The 22d day of May next,
otherwise they will be excluded from the Levy for this year. All accounts properly chargeable to the County are required to be made out in a fair and clear manner and itemized: to be rendered under oath.

PENSIONS.

All applications for Pension must be made in writing, stating condition and circumstances of the applicant, and signed by three or more free holders having a knowledge of the facts therein set forth.

By order,

T. WATERS RUSSELL,
Clerk to Kent County Commissioners.
March 2, 1877.

T. S. WICKES,
GENERAL STORE,
High street above Cross street,
CHESTERTOWN.

A LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Goods all bought at the closest cash figures, and sold at reasonable advances.
February 22, 1877.

RUBBER OVER COATS,
RUBBER HIP BOOTS,
RUBBER KNEE BOOTS,
RAIN HATS.

IN VIEW of the approaching wet Spring weather, we invite the attention of Farmers and Fishermen to a very full line of the above Rubber Goods, and which we are offering at very close prices.

T. S. WICKES.
Chestertown, March 1, 1877.

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

JAMES W. PEARCE,
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 18th day of September, 1877; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of February, 1877.

SAMUEL J. WICKES,
Feb. 23, 1877. *Administrator.*

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

JAMES H. HURTT,
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 13th day of September, 1877; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 13th day of February, 1877.

EMILY A. HURTT,
Feb. 16, 1877. *Administratrix.*

Chester River Steamboat Company




FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

On and after Monday, Sept. 11th, 1876,
The Steamer GEORGE LAW
will leave CHESTERTOWN for Baltimore, every *Monday, Wednesday, and Friday*, at 8 A. M., stopping at Rolph's, Booker's, Quaker Neck, Grey's Inn Creek, Queenstown and Kent Island.

Returning WILL LEAVE Baltimore every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 9 A. M., making the above stops.

All Freights prepaid at office in Baltimore.

R. A. BRAINARD, *Agent*,
Chester River Steamboat Company,
OFFICE—Pier 7 No Light St. Wharf.
February 9, 1877.

Perfumery, Toilet Soap, Nail Brushes, English Tooth Brushes, Hair Brushes Combs, &c. For Sale at
SPAM & BRO

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