The Transcript,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Friday Morning, March 9, 1877.

Only One Dollar a Year, in advance.

PRESIDENT HAYES'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

President Hayes in his inaugural address formally renewed and repeated the pledges and promises contained in his letter of acceptance written last July. Rumor had it that if it was not the composition of Carl Schurz, that distinguished publicist and clever writer had been freely consulted in its preparation. It was, indeed, an admirable compendium of political doctrine. The present a dress, however, is hardly up to its standard in style, and it must be confessed has some deflections of doctrine which indicate a more mixed order of federal and State relations than we had then deduced. But the important question now will be—how will the pledges made by Mr. Hayes, first in his letter of acceptance as a candidate, now in his inaugural address as President of the United States be kept? It is in the keeping, not in the making of them, that the merit and success of his administration will lie.

Reversing the order of the subject as treated in his letter, President Hayes first speaks of the South. He says with force and emphasis that "*the question we have to consider for the immediate welfare of those States* of the Union is the question of government or no government, of social order and all the peaceful industries and the happiness belonging to it, or a return to barbarism." The alternative between the peaceful recognition of the authority of Governors Hampton and Nicholls and the imposition by brute force upon the people of South Carolina and Louisiana of the fraudulent and usurping rule of Chamberlain and Packard could not be better stated. It is precisely the question between "government" and "no government," between "social order" and a "return to barbarism." We assume, of course, that it is only with reference to those two States that President Hayes is speaking. His language is too broad in speaking of "the Southern States" generally, as "States where the inestimable blessing of wise, honest and peaceful local government is not freely enjoyed," when only most of the Southern States, in this respect, from Virginia to Texas, from Georgia to Arkansas, when free from disturbance on the part of the general government, are as well off as most States of the North. There is no occasion, therefore, for President Hayes contemplating the necessity of any difference to those States from that which is pursued with reference to Connecticut or Ohio. So with the guardianship over the interests of the colored race in the South, which Mr. Hayes seems to think still incumbent upon the "government" to exercise, his language would have been more satisfactory if he had been more qualified and precise, and could insist that to clothe the four millions of people in the South, newly raised from the condition of servitude, with the rights of citizenship, and thus place them "on an equal footing with their former masters," was "a wise, just and providential act, fraught with good for all concerned," is, perhaps, not strange, considering Mr. Hayes's political antecedents and associations. But when he adds that "a sacred obligation rests upon the national government to employ its constitutional power and influence to establish the rights which people it has emancipated, and to protect them in the enjoyment of those rights when they are infringed or assailed," his words sound unpleasantly like laying the foundation for a continuance of that policy of interference in the local concerns of the Southern States, under pretext of protecting the colored citizen, which has been the cause of so much trouble during the entire administration of his predecessor.

What President Hays says in regard to the evils of a fluctuating and irredeemable paper currency and to the necessity of an early resumption of specie payments, as well as his observations on the subject of civil service reform, and the recommendation of what was contained in his letter of acceptance, and cannot be recommend public approval. It is noticeable that in his letter of acceptance Mr. Hayes distinctly declared that he would take no step towards civil service reform without the pledge of his own sincerity in the matter, it was his "*inflexible purpose*, if elected, not to be a candidate for election to a second term." In his inaugural President Hayes recommends "an amendment to the constitution prescribing a single term of six years for the presidential office without the right of a re-election"—a sort of compromise between *four years* and the *eight years* of a second term.

In closing his address President Hayes refers to the ordeal through which the country has just passed, and to the measures adopted for the settlement of the presidential question, in language which plainly indicates an adequate appreciation of the situation or of the principles which attended or follow it. He speaks of the contest simply as one "marked by the excitement which usually attends the choice between great political parties whose members are widely separated and advocate with earnest zeal their respective creeds," and

majority of more than a quarter of a million in favor of one side, and that not his own. He altogether ignores the extraordinary circumstances arising out of the action of Southern returning boards, "circumstances" so "extraordinary" that they have never happened before, and the whole American people will pray, with one heart and as one man, that they may never happen again.

In striking contrast with this portion of the President's inaugural is the solemn action of the House of Representatives in placing upon record their official protest that not Mr. Hayes, but Mr. Tilden, has been legally elected President of the United States, and also the valedictory addresses of Speaker Randall and of Mr. Ferry, President of the Senate protem., which delivered from their opposite standpoints, show a far more profound realization of the gravity of the presidential contest and of the weighty issues involved, than President Hayes has seen proper to admit. It is to be hoped, however, that he does better comprehend them, even though he may avoid the admission.—*Balto. Sun.*

From the N. Y. Sun.

A PRESIDENT WHO TALKS.

The train came to a standstill in the station and Returning B. Hayes walked out into the cold gray dawn of a Washington morning. No one was there to welcome him—not even a Republican Justice of the Supreme Court. A solitary tear stole forth unbidden and began to make the transit of Returning B. Hayes's cheek, and then, as if disheartened by the magnitude of the undertaking, retired again into his eye, to be winked away into nothingness.

No one to welcome him? Even while he wept and winked a dozen representatives of a down-trodden race sprang into existence as if suddenly materialized from the very gloom. They surrounded him, vied with each other in expressions of affectionate esteem, and struggled for the honor of relieving him of his travelling bag, an eight by seven affair, containing a toothbrush, a tract, and a copy of the collected speeches of Andrew Johnson and Ulysses S. Grant, which the forethought of the prudent Mrs. Hayes had added to his Washington outfit. For the temperary possession of this travelling bag, and of his umbrella, the representatives of an oppressed people contended.

"This is, indeed, kind of you, poor African," said Mr Hayes. "Allow me to say in return that my heart has bled for you ever since the 8th of November. It bleeds, it bleeds! I would say that in other respects I am enjoying excellent physical health, and if any of you do wish to shake hands with me I shall be glad to do so."

A poor African grasped his hand with eagerness. "Right dis way, sah!" he said cordially. "Right dis way to de mos' ristocrackit coach in de city. Druv Madising Wells, sah, week befo' last, and 'spressed himself satisfied wid de conveyance."

"Ah," said Mr. Hayes, sighing, "I had thought it was a disinterested tribute—an ovation."

"No, sah, it's a dollar an' half," replied the poor African, an honest smile darkly illumining his broad features, "an' we specs half a dollar in advance where a party talks so promiscus."

"Drive to the White House," said Mr. Hayes sadly, as he pressed a half dollar shinplaster into the poor African's plam.

Gen. Grant was out of bed early that morning, packing his household gods in sawdust with in corks in. "Show him up," he said, when Mr. Hayes's name was announced.

"I felt it my duty," Mr, Returning B. Hayes said, as he pushed his way past the servant and into the room—"I felt it a duty to lose no time in paying my respects to the greatest living General.—Allow me to add that I am enjoying excellent physical health, and if you wish to shake hands with me I shall be glad to do so."

Grant—Sit down.

Hayes—You are too kind! This warm welcome I do not take so much as a tribute to me personally as to the strange and peculiar manner in which the Presidential question has been settled. I will set down, Gen. Grant, with pleasure.

Grant—If it is all the same to you, I'll go on with my packing. Do you see that black bottle, the third in the row on the book case? It's the last of the Parson Newman Scotch. You'd better take an eye opener, Hayes.

Hayes—An eye-opener? Ah, yes, I see. In the language of the intemperate, a drink. General Grant, I cannot! Nothing stronger than toast water ever passes these lips.

Grant—Then take a cigar,

Hayes—I cannot take a cigar, Gen. Grant. Since the great cholera year of 1832 no tobacco has polluted these lips. Heaven, I think, has given me strength to abstain.

Grant—Then smoke, don't drink, don't [illegible] the world do you do?—

[illegible], Gen. Grant, I talk.

[illegible], then, talk lively, for

[illegible] my lack of special [illegible]ney, but remember- [illegible]: "No man worthy [illegible]ot should refuse to [illegible] placed there by

imminent risk of assassination I speak advisedly. At Pittsburgh, last night, two dark-visaged ruffians entered my sleeping car, and I overheard one saying to the other, "They say Hayes is on this train," and the other replying, "d—n the thief!" I had the presence of mind to draw tight together the curtains of my berth, lie perfectly still, and hold my breath. To this I probably owe my life. But that was not all. In the middle of the night one of the two men who occupied the next compartment said to the other in a low but fortunately audible voice, "John shall we poison?" and the other said, "Let us poison." Then I heard a gurgling sound, as if some deadly liquid were being poured from a vial. When the train stopped at Baltimore the porter brought me a cup of coffee. I took it, and when his back was turned poured every drop in between the mattresses.—Thus the conspirators were foiled. Divine protection is granted, I think, is extended over me of late, in all things.—But, as I was remarking, I have come to talk—

Grant—Yes; so I see.

Hayes—Come to talk of the past, the present, and the future. I wish, my dear friend, you would allow me to speak frankly and freely on the principles of the Constitution, to unbosom myself to you as one Republican may unbosom himself to another. I suppose in the cold and artificial atmosphere of Washington life, you have not had many who would come to you as a brother, as I come, and discuss those great problems which we all ought to consider who are charged with the duties of the Government under peculiar circumstances.

Grant—Not much since Schuyler, Colfax was caught stealing. Childs, however, occasionally talks about death. Do you know Childs?

Hayes—I have not that honor, but as I am at present enjoying excellent physical health I should be glad to shake hands with him. I was just going to say, when you interrupted me, that when I bring my family to Washington to take a prominent part in the administration of national affairs (for which work I sometimes in moments of humiliation, feel that I am not specially qualified,) I trust that I may have the assurance that your prayers for my success will not be wanting. May I Gen. Grant, rest in the—

Grant—Good gracious, man! I've got to pack. Call again. Go and talk with Newman.

Hayes—But, Gen. Grant, do not send me away without imparting at least a small fragment of that valuable experience which you must have acquired during eight years' residence in this mansion, where—

Grant—If I'll give you a point will you promise to give me a rest?

Hayes—I promise it on the word of a Christian gentleman—I was about to say a Christian statesman—who cannot tell a lie, and who, notwithstanding the apparently extraordinary circumstances which surround his accession to the—

Grant—Well, then, listen. I came here with a great reputation. It was the most important and valuable possession which I brought with me to the White House. Until this week, when I began to pack up my belongings, I though I had it still. Now I find that it is gone. Here are my bottles, there are my bull pups, my horses are safe in the stable, but my reputation is nowhere to be found. It is lost beyond recovery—lost in a confusion of foolish facts. Now, Returning B. Hayes, take warning—

Hayes—But I haven't any reputation to lose.

Grant—True, I haden't thought of that. Our cases are different.

Hayes—Before I leave allow me to say that I am in the enjoyment of excellent physical health, and that if you wish to shake hands with me I shall be glad to do so. I realize my—

Grant—Remember your promise.—Good morning.

Hayes—(to his hackman at the door)—Now, drive to Madison Well's apartments in the basement of the Capitol.

THE RECORD TO BE REMEMBERED.

Reference has been made lately to the fact that there have been other "minority Presidents" besides Mr. Hayes, meaning thereby Presidents not elected by a majority of the popular votes. There were five such examples—J. Q. Adams in 1825, Polk in 1845, Taylor in 1849, Buchanan in 1857, Lincoln in 1861. But in every one of these cases, with the exception of Mr. Adams, the successful candidate received more votes than any other candidate, and was only a minority President by reason of a division of the votes against him between two or more opposing candidates. But in 1876 Mr. Tilden was a candidate who received not only the greatest number of votes but a majority of all votes cast; yet Mr. Hayes, a candidate who received a less number of votes not given for Mr, Tilden, would still have had only a minority, is "declared" the President.

The Chicago Times, which publishes a summary of the votes given at every presidential election since, and including that of 1824, the first instance of the appointment of a minority candidate, remarks that in 1824 the majority vote of the country, though not given for Mr. Adams, was given against his principal competitor, Jackson. The state of the vote proved that the majority of the people in 1824 did not want Jackson for President. The appointment of Adams was made by the House of Representatives, and in that it was a rejection of [illegible] in accordance with the will of the people [illegible] choice.

Special Dispatch to Balt. Sun.

DEMOCRATIC ADDRESS TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The Democratic caucus, at its meeting last evening, adopted an address to the American people, reviewing the events which have resulted in the declaration that Rutherford B. Hayes has been elected President. The report shows how the Republican party, true to its sectional nature, sought to unify the North against the "solid South," and at the same time to make good its probable losses in the North by dividing the votes of the South. This division it sought to effect by an unconstitutional use of the army. Notwithstanding this the result showed that 196 Tilden electors had been chosen by the whole people, the popular majority itself being over a quarter of a million, and of the white vote he received a majority of more than one million.

The report then goes on to show the disgraceful conspiracy which the Republican managers then formed and carried out to reverse this decision, selecting Southern States under Radical and military rule, and using as ready tools their returning boards. The report brands the names of the Republican members of the Florida and the Louisiana boards, but gives particular precedence of dishonor to the names of J. Madison Wells and Gov. Wm. Pitt Kellogg. The history of the Radical ballot-box stuffing and intimidation of colored voters, in spite of which the Democratic candidates were elected, and of the subsequent shameless action in throwing out votes by wholesale is given. A Republic, says the report, deserves to lose its liberties if it tolerates such abuses an hour. The story as told in the report is a familiar one, but it deals with sharp and deserved severity upon the manner in all its particulars in which the great fraud has been consummated.

Then it deals with the electoral commission. With the view of facilitating the count and providing for the peaceful performance of its duty by Congress, the report goes on to say, the bill was passed creating the commission. By that law the commission was to ascertain the true and lawful vote of every State submitted. In this labor it was to exercise as to the hearing of evidence and examination of papers such powers as Congress or either house of Congress possessed.

In the belief that the evidence would be heard Congress and the people accepted the commission. How that confidence has been disappointed is well known. The commission, by a vote of 8 to 7, refused to receive the testimony offered except as to a single elector in Florida. Against the decisions of the commission a most urgent protest is made in behalf of free and republican government. The report then proceeds to demonstrate the fatal principles, the illogical and inconsistent positions of the majority in the commission and of the Republicans in Congress; as to the rights and duties of Congress, and, taken all in all, is a scathing criticism of the villainy of Republican rule in Congress and out of it.

The report concludes with the assertion that "the inauguration of Hayes will be peaceable, and in that hour the most infamous conspiracy of all history will receive its crown."

From the Chicago Times.

THE EARLY LIFE AND RISE OF ONE MEMBER OF THE ELECTORAL TRIBUNAL.

Samuel F. Miller was born in the Dutch part of Pennsylvania, from imported parents, who spelled their name Muhler, but Anglicized it to Miller. Sameville strayed off down the Ohio and lodged in Kentucky, where he soon made himself useful in various ways. He first was employed by a farmer to do chores evening and morning, to pay for board and go to school. He there came across a Campbellite preacher, who also was a steam doctor, on the Thompsonian system. This man had a most wonderful influence over Sam, and within ten months S. F. Miller was traveling over Green Brier and Adair counties, Ky., on an old brown mare, with a large saddle-bag, with one pocket filled with lobelia and rattlesnakes' master, and the other filled with Campbellite tracts and pamphlets, preaching at night among the good people of the barrens of Kentucky, and healing diseases by the way.

Sam earned quite a reputation as a preacher as well as a doctor, and put money in his purse. Sam was not proud then, and turned his hand to anything that would make an honest penny. In the blackberry season he gathered a great many bushels and sold at fair prices, but in this employment he had many hair-breadth escapes, on account of the many black snakes, as well as rattle snakes, and the scratches he received on his legs and hands from the briers. Sam found out in his blackberry hunts that black snakes carried no poison in their fangs, and this he learned from a negro's wife, to whom he applied for assistance after being bitten bitten by one of these reptiles. He also was taught by Uncle Jimmie Ballinger's nigger, Rube, that a weed called rattlesnake' master was a sure cure for the bite of that deadly reptile. All this knowledge was added to his former store, and thus [illegible] that Sam flourished and [illegible] and filled his purse, and [illegible] grew ambitious and [illegible] together and followed [illegible] landed in Iowa in 1[illegible]

PEACE AND PREPARATION.

"I believe," said Gov. Seymour the other day in Chicago, "that everything will turn out peacefully." Of course it will. There has never been any real danger that the peace would be disturbed. The panic into which so many good men were thrown was the product of bluster and imprudence on the one side, and of timidity and weakness on the other. And so the Constitution was violated and set aside by the concurrent action of the Congress, the President, and the majority of the Supreme Court Judges; and then the Electoral Tribunal proceeded to install Fraud at the head of the Government.

But everything will turn out peacefully. The wrong will be righted peacefully, but thoroughly. The Fraudulent President will be peacefully handed down to impartial history blackened with the guilty stains of his origin. The Administration he assumes to conduct will be peacefully but decisively dealt with by the justice of the people. The party that has carried him fraudulently into office will be peacefully buried under the mountain of its political crimes. And another party will take peaceful possession of the Government and establish a President owing his office to the votes of the people, and not to Fraud.

Successful villainy may flaunt in high places, as if mocking at honesty, at the Constitution, and at the rights of the people, and it may even invoke prayers to Heaven for its continued success. But more than ever, we bid it defiance, and hail the swiftly approaching day of its overthrow and destruction.

PRESIDENT HAYES'S POLICY.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Graphic telegraphs as follows:

"I had an interview with Senator Sherman Monday evening. He thinks the inaugural address was an unusually wise and sagacious document. He speaks from an intimate knowledge of President Hayes's intentions, and says three principles are to govern the actions of the new administration: 1. Local self-government in the South as indicated in the inaugural address. 2. The conduct of affairs throughout the country, and in the South especially, by residents. No officeholders will be imported from one section of the country to another. 3. The retention in office of all good public servants, and no changes in the civil service except for the good of the service.

In regard to the appointment of Carl Schurz to a cabinet position, Shenator Sherman said President Hayes had a warm regard and admiration for him, and that he represented an element in politics and society—meaning the liberals and Germans—which he was glad to recognize. Mr. Schurz had, he thought, done inestimable service for the party in Ohio in 1875, and had saved the State. He had done similar service in the recent campaign.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE SOUTH.

We lately referred at some length to the improved condition of all the interests and the contentedness of all races in Arkansas since she was permitted to elect her own government. Now we have a like report from Florida by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, who must be conceded not to have prejudices in favor of the South. She says in one of her letters: "Florida is now quiet and contented. The Republicans speak approvingly of the Democratic Governor, Drew, and the lion and the lamb show encouraging indications that they may yet lie down together." So it would be in Louisiana, South Carolina, and every Southern State if the carpet-baggers and other rascally adventurers and robbers were withdrawn and self-government accorded to the people. And we may add, while this is being done it will still be an outrage on the people of the South if such fellows as Patterson, fraudulently representing South Carolina, and Kellogg, aspiring to represent Louisiana, hold places in the United States Senate.—*Balt. Sun.*

ECONOMY OF THE LATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The reduction in the expenditures of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, as provided for by the appropriation bills as they became laws at the session of Congress which ended at noon on Sunday amount to $30,262,294 83. This includes the army bill, which failed to become a law, and which, as it passed the House, appropriated $21,903,749, and by the Senate $26,188,870. Had the bill become a law as the House proposed at first the total of all the reductions for the army would have been $9,302,994 [illegible]. On the concession [illegible] last moment, however, to save the bill, the actual saving would have been $5,250,000, which, added to the reductions of the last session, shows that the Democratic House for the entire Congress has reduced the expenses of the government about $40,000,000 in round numbers.

A FEATURE OF THE SITUATION.—It is a good rule never to despair of the Republic. The conservatives have now, as a [illegible] rule is concerned, every

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

From the Sun of Wednesday.

WHEAT.—Receipts to-day 3,000 bushels Southern Wheat, 800 bushels Pennsylvania do., 800 bushels Western do.; 25,000 bushels Southern Corn, 128,400 bushels Western do.; 2,500 bushels Oats, and 390 bushels Rye. Stocks in Elevators 167,087 bushels Wheat, and 983,926 bushels Corn. The demand for Wheat from millers is constant, but is only moderate, and the market is quiet and steady. The sales to-day were 500 bushels very interior to fair red Southern at 1 35a$1 50, and 2500 bushels fair to good do. at 1 52a$1 57.

CORN.—Southern Corn is wanted, and prices are a shade firmer, with sales of 15,000 bushels prime white at 51¼a52 cts; 5000 bushels do. yellow at 51¼a52 cents, and 3000 bushels fair white and 2000 bushels do. yellow at 50a51 cents. For Western the market was active, and for spot prices were firm, but futures were a trifle easier. The transactions amounted to 275,000 bushels, as follows: 4000 bushels steamer at 51¼ cents; 800 bushels No. 2 white at 51¼ cents; 5000 bushels mixed spot each at 52¼ and 53¼ cents; 75,000 bushels do., at 53 cents; 10,000 bushels last half March at 53¼ cents; and 30,000 bushels May at 55¼ cents. In the afternoon the market was steady, with more effort to buy than to sell. The transactions reported are 30,000 bushels mixed spot at 53 cents; 25,000 bushels April at 54¼a54¾ cents, and 5000 bushels May at 55 cents.

OATS.—Oats are quiet and in fair demand; sales of 300 bushels Southern at 42a44 cents, and 1500 bushels do. at 39a40 cents.

RYE.—Rye is dull, with small offerings; we quote nominally at 70a72 cents per bushel.

Marriages.

BARTON—McGINNIS.—On the 22d of Feb., by Rev. George Barton, GEORGE A. BARTON and Miss SALLIE C. McGINNIS—all of Queen Anne's county.

SPRY—CREW.—February 27, 1877, by Rev. W. B. Gregg, Mr. GEO. T. SPRY to Mrs. ANNA CREW—all of Kent.

JOHNSON—WILSON.—At the M. E. Parsonage in Millington, Feb. 25, 1877, by Rev. W. M Warner, Mr. CALEB JOHNSON and Miss ANNIE V. WILSON—both of Kent county.

Deaths.

GILL.—In Philadelphia, February 14th, CLARA, in her 21st year, daughter of John R. Gill, of this county.

New Advertisements.

SHOES.

JUST RECEIVED, a new lot of Men's, Boys', Ladies', Misses and Children's Shoes, which we are selling very cheap.

J. H. SIMPERS & BRO.

March 9, 1877.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

ESTATE OF M. A. BISCOE, deceased.

On application, ordered, That Robert K. Pippin, Administrator of M. A. Biscoe, deceased, give notice by advertisement, that a Dividend on the Personal Estate of said deceased will be made in this Court on TUESDAY, the 3d day of April, 1877.

Test: WM. STEVENS, Register of Wills.

☞ All creditors of M. A. Biscoe are hereby notified and requested to file their claims, properly authenticated, with the Register of Wills, on or before TUESDAY, the 3d day of April, 1877, or they will otherwise be excluded from the dividend in said Personal Estate.

ROBERT K. PIPPIN, Adm'r.

March 9, 1877—4t.

WHITE WASH BRUSHES, ALL SIZES, selling at low prices.

J. H. SIMPERS & BRO.

March 9, 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

CLEMENT F. JONES,

late of Spartanburg county, South Carolina, 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 6th day of October, 1877; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 6th day of March, 1877.

D. J. BLACKISTON, *Administrator.*

March 9, 1877.

LEADER SHIRT, FINISHED, at $1.

J. H. SIMPERS & BRO.

March 9, 1877.

HAMBURG EDGINGS, LADIES' Striped and White Hosiery—very cheap.

J. H. SIMPERS & BRO.

March 9, 1877.

Perfumery, Toilet Soap, Nail Brushes, Bristle Tooth Brushes, Hair Brushes, Combs, &c. For sale at

[illegible]

New Advertisements.

PROPOSALS

For building a Bridge

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Board of Kent County Commissioners, until

TUESDAY,

The 3d day of April next,

FOR FURNISHING MATERIALS AND BUILDING A BRIDGE OVER MUDDY CREEK,

Near Chestertown, according to the following specifications:

The Span to be fifteen feet, width sixteen feet, with four wings ten feet long; to rest on ten piles, five at each end, that will square one foot at the top; to be driven into solid positions, the piles to be mounted by two sills sixteen feet long, eight by ten inches, mortised and firmly secured; the floor to rest on five sleepers, eight by twelve inches, well secured to the sills. To be finished with a good rail with a cap four by five inches. The wings to be bolted to piles driven down securely. The whole to be built of first-rate White Oak Timber and Boards—the boards to be two inches thick, and done in the most substantial and workmanlike manner.

Proposals will state the price and the time required to finish the work.

The Contractor will be required to furnish security approved by the Board for the faithful performance of the contract.

By order:

T. W. RUSSELL, *Clerk to Board Kent County Commrs.*

March 9, 1877—4t.

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. RUSSELL, *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, *Administrator*

March 2, 1877.

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, Sec'y.

March 2, 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, *Administrator.*

Feb. 23, 1877.

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 No. 7 Light St. Wharf.

February 9, 1877.

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. HAGIN.

Sept. 16, 1876—tf.

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