The Transcript,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Friday Morning, March 16, 1877

Only One Dollar a Year, in advance.

MR. HAYES'S SOUTHERN POLICY.

Mr. Hayes's Southern policy, if carried out as interpreted, will doubtless benefit the two or three States of the South yet under despotic rule. And yet, so far as we are able to see, we see no necessity for any Southern policy except the policy of keeping the Federal hands off of those States and letting them manage their own affairs, as the Constitution directs. Let the President adopt the same policy as he does for the Northern States, which is the policy of non-intervention. In the light of present information we cannot recognize this *Southern policy* as any thing more than an adroit epedient to divide the Democratic party of the South. In this opinion we are sustained by the leading Republican paper of the State. The *Baltimore American* of the seventh, says:

As a political expedient this attempt to win over a portion of the Conservative people of the South to the support of the new administration may rightly commend itself to thoughtful Republicans. In looking over the list of States as called in the joint convention of the two Houses for counting the Electoral vote, it will be seen that only three of the former slave-holding States voted for the Republican candidates, namely, Florida, Louisiana and South Carolina, casting in the aggregate nineteen votes. The other States (politically classed as Southern) cast 119 votes for Tilden and Hendricks. These last mentioned States were carried by such overwhelming majorities as to give the Democratic candidates a plurality over the Republican candidates of nearly a quarter of a million of votes. As all the world knows, if the three States which voted for Hayes and Wheeler had been at liberty to employ the agencies which proved so potent in the other Southern States, the "solid South" would have been a literal fact. As long as the color line is maintained in politics these States will continue to return majorities for the Democratic candidates, and in all succeeding Presidential elections the Republicans would be obliged to give the Democrats 138 Electoral votes in advance of the election. There would be no use of contending for anything in the South.

This would narrow the Presidential contest down to a struggle on the part of the Democrats to secure 47 of the 231 Electoral votes cast by the Northern and Western States. With a large foreign population constantly pouring into the North, and the usual annual desertion from the Republican ranks of the zealtos and enthusiasts who vote for the Temperance and Labor Reform candidates, it is not reasonable to suppose that the Republican party can maintain control of the National Government, without the aid of two or three Southern States. The Democrats would certainly carry the House of Representatives at every election. By sending a "barrel of money" to a couple of States in which parties are nearly equally divided the requisite 47 votes could be secured with reasonable certainty. This is a phase of our political future which we do not care to contemplate. If President Hayes can produce such an obliteration of the color line in the South as will leave all the States of the Union open to be contested by the rival candidates for the Presidency, he will serve his country well.

From the N. Y. Sun.

THE WHITE POLICY.

We do not look upon the re-establishment of slavery, in name, at the South, as probable, or even possible. But we believe the resolute amalgamation of the two races, the blacks and the whites, also impossible. During the greater part of the last ten years the colored people have enjoyed the advantage of keen sympathy for them on the part of the national Administration. They or their professed friends have held the Federal offices.

All this is essentially changed now. A white man's party is to be built up in the South, composed largely of the rebel element. Already a man has been appointed Postmaster-General of the United States because he had been an officer in the rebel army—for we do not suppose that Mr. Key would have been thought of for the place except for this reason. It was believed that through the instrumentality of this appointment former rebels could be drawn to the Hayes standard. Already a leading Hayes journal demands the removal of colored persons holding office under the general Government, in the South, whose ignorance and incapacity have been discovered.

Thus far the signs of remonstrance within the ranks of the party against this fundamental change of policy are few.—Mr. Blaine made a declamatory remonstrance in the Senate, but the latest advices represent him as on the best possible footing with the new President and the new Cabinet. The venerable William Lloyd Garrison, who has unselfishly devoted a long life to advocating the cause of the colored race, has written a burning letter of disapproval. Even the eloquent Wendell Phillips is dumb; while the Republican press generally applauds the policy as promising the acquisition of needed strength to the Republican party.

It will be interesting to see how this new policy will be received by the colored people themselves. Under it they will retain nominal equality, but their old masters will direct things pretty much in their own way. The negroes may continue to vote, but they will not be expected to continue to think. The whites will do the thinking for both races.

Gen. Thos. A. Hendricks has gone to California for the purpose of [illegible] health, which is not good.

THE NEW CABINET.

WM. M. EVARTS, SECRETARY OF STATE.

William Maxwell Evarts, of New York, Secretary of State, was born in Boston, February 6, 1818, his father, Jeremiah Evarts, being a lawyer of fair practice and good ability. He entered Yale College at an early age and was graduated in 1837. Subsequently he studied for two years at the Harvard Law School, and in 1841 he located in New York city, where he immediately entered upon the practice of his profession. In a few years his industry and fidelity, as well as his ability as an advocate, gained him a large clientage, and before he was thirty years of age he held a high position in his profession. In 1851 he was appointed United States district attorney for the southern district of New York. He was prominently urged for United States Senator in 1861, but was defeated by Ira Harris, who was made the compromise candidate. From July 15, 1865, until the close of President Johnson's administration he was Attorney General of the United States, and in 1871 he was selected by President Grant as the leading counsel of the United States at the Geneva arbitration. These are the only public positions which he has ever held, or to which he was supposed to aspire, and it is at the bar where he gained his most conspicuous and distinguished honors. When Mr. Evarts retired from the district attorney's office in 1853 was formed the law firm of Butler, Evarts & Southmayd, now known as Evarts, Southmayd & Choate, and it was as a member of this firm that he gained his high place as a lawyer and publicist. He was counsel in the great Parish will case, in which an attempt was made to break the will of Henry Parish on the ground of the mental incapacity of the testator. A still later case in which Mr. Evarts was engaged was one in which the will of Mrs. Gardner, the mother of the widow of ex-President Tyler, was contested on the ground of undue influence on the part of Mrs. Tyler to obtain the making of the will. Although a Staten Island jury found against the will, Mr. Evarts finally gained his case before the Court of Appeals. When articles of impeachment were brought by the House of Representatives against the late President Johnson, Mr. Evarts was called to Washington as counsel for the defense, and his effort on that occasion is almost as fresh in the minds of the people as his arguments in the Tilden-Beecher case two years ago. For his legal championship of President Johnson he was rewarded with a place in the cabinet, as his recent championship of Hayes before the electoral tribunal gives him the first place in the cabinet of the new President.

JOHN SHERMAN, SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

John Sherman, of Ohio, Secretary of the Treasury, was born at Lancaster, in that State, May 10, 1823, his father, Judge Sherman, being one of the pioneers of Central Ohio, who died in 1829, leaving a large family and very little property. His brother, Gen. Sherman, secured the advantages of a West Point education, but John was less fortunate. For him only the schools of his native county were open, and he quit them at fourteen years of age to begin the earnest work of life. For some years he was attached to the engineer corps of the Muskingum improvement. He afterwards removed to Mansfield, where he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1844. He soon won a lucrative practice, and attained while quite a young man a leading position, both at the bar and in politics. In 1848 and 1852 he was a delegate to the Whig National Conventions, and was a warm supporter of both General Taylor and General Scott for the presidency. During the political excitement of 1854, which followed the repeal of the Missouri compromise, he became a candidate for Congress from the thirteenth Ohio district, and he was elected in a district which had previously been Democratic by the aid of Whigs, Democrats and Free-soilers. He was subsequently re-elected to the thirty-fifth, thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh Congresses, and in 1859-60 he was the Republican candidate for Speaker of the House of Representatives. The contest was a memorable one, but Mr. Sherman was defeated after a six weeks' struggle, Mr. Pennington, of New Jersey, being elected. During the thirty-sixth Congress he was chairman of the committee of ways and means. Previously he had served on the committee on naval and foreign affairs, and gained distinction in each. In 1861, when Senator Chase resigned to accept a place in President Lincoln's cabinet, Mr. Sherman was chosen to succeed him, and he has remained in the Senate ever since, serving as chairman of the finance committee and as a member of those on the Pacific railroad and the judiciary.

CARL SCHURZ, SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Carl Schurz, Secretary of the Interior, and who has been so prominent in public affairs, was born at Livlar, near Cologne, Prussia, March 2, 1829. He was educated at the Gymnasium of Cologne, and the University of Bonn, which he entered at the age of seventeen. At the outbreak of the revolution of 1848 he conducted a journal at Bonn, but being concerned in the unsuccessful attempt to promote an insurrection at Bonn, he fled to the Palatinate and took part in the defense of Rastadt. On the surrender of that fortress he escaped to Switzerland. In 1850 he returned secretly to Germany and effected the escape of his compatriot, Gottfried Kinkle. Mr. Schurz came to this country in 1852, and soon took an active part in the anti-slavery movement in the Northwest. He was an influential member of the republican convention of 1860, and spoke both in German and English during the canvass which followed. President Lincoln appointed Mr. Schurz minister to Spain, but he returned therefrom in December, 1861, in order to enter the army. He took part in the battles of the second Bull Run, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, and retired at the close of the war with the rank of major general. In 1865-6 Gen. Schurz was Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune, and in 1867 he became editor of the Westliche Post, a German newspaper published in St. Louis. In 1869 he was chosen United States Senator in Missouri for the term ending in 1875. He opposed leading measures of Gen. Grant's administration, and took a prominent part in the organization of the liberal party, presiding over the convention in Cincinnati which nominated Horace Greeley for the presidency. He visited Europe in 1873, and again in 1875, being received with much consideration in his native country. On his return he took part in the political canvass in Ohio, and during the recent campaign labored zealously for the election of President Hayes.

GEORGE W. M'CRARY, SECRETARY OF WAR.

George W. McCrary, of Iowa, Secretary of War, was born at Evansville, Ind., in August, 1835, and in the following year removed to what was then Wisconsin Territory. He studied in the public school and was graduated from an academy; then took up law as a profession, and in 1856, when 21 years of age, was admitted to practice at Keokuk. He took a pronounced position among the people of that city at once, and in 1857 was sent to the State Legislature. In 1861 he was elected to the State Senate, where he served until the close of the war, taking an active part in the legislation incident to that period. He gave the remaining years until 1868 to the practice of his profession, and was then elected to Congress. He was then appointed one of the committee on naval affairs, and also served on the committee to revise the laws, of which Mr. Poland was chairman. He was re-elected to the succeeding Congresses, receiving in 1874 11,384 votes against 9,521 for Leroy G. Palmer, the anti-monopoly candidate. He was not a candidate for re-election last fall. In the Forty-second Congress the familiarity he had shown with election laws recommended him for the chairmanship of the committee on elections. In the following Congress he was chairman of the committee on railways and canals, and in the Forty-fourth served on the judiciary.—Mr. McCrary is credited with having taken the first step in the legislation which created the late electoral tribunal. On December 7 last he introduced a resolution providing for a joint committee of the two houses to consider a mode of counting the electoral vote. The resolution was referred to the judiciary committee, of which he was a member. They reported it promptly, and it was passed. Mr. McCrary was one of the joint committee on the part of the House, and when the electoral bill was finally laid before that body for action he was the first speaker in its support.

RICHARD W. THOMPSON, SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Richard W. Thompson, Secretary of the Navy, is a Virginian by birth, and a whig politician of the old school. He was born in Culpepper county on June 9, 1809, and received a good classical education. He was fond of adventure, and long before he was of age he set his face towards the wilds of Kentucky. In 1831 he settled in Louisville as a clerk in a small store. Subsequently he removed to Lawrence county, Ind., where he taught school for a few months, and then went into a store, selling goods by day and studying law by night. In 1834 he was admitted to the bar, and was almost immediately elected to the Indiana Legislature. He was re-elected in 1835, and in the following year went to the Senate, where he served two years, being president pro tem. of that body. In the campaign of 1840 he worked zealously for "Tippecanoe and Tylor too," being a presidential elector and speaking constantly from the stump. In 1841 he was elected a Representative in Congress. In 1844 he was again chosen a presidential elector, and in 1847 reappeared in Congress. President Taylor offered him the appointment of charge d'affaires to Austria and President Fillmore the office of recorder of the general land office, but he preferred to practice his profession. In 1864 he was elected a presidential elector, and in 1868 was a delegate to the republican national convention. In political circles he has the reputation of being an excellent platform maker, and his friends say that he has constructed more party platforms than any other politician in the West. The resolutions adopted by the Chicago convention in 1860 were drawn up and read by him. He was chairman of the Indiana delegation at the Cincinnati convention last year, and voted for Mr Morton until the break was made for Mr. Hayes. Mr. Thompson is a man of exceedingly fine presence, tall, straight, with white hair, and a countenance denoting great decision of character. He is considered one of the best stump orators in Indiana.

DAVID M. KEY, POSTMASTER GENERAL.

A Tennessee neighbor of Hon. D. M. Key, now in Washington, furnishes the following sketch of his career:

David M. Key, Postmaster General, was born in Green county, East Tennessee, in 1824. His father was a Baptist minister. Young Key was reared on a farm, and after obtaining a common school education taught school himself to obtain means to pay his way through college. In 1850 he was graduated at Hiawasse College, East Tennessee, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1853, and settled in Chattanooga, where he ever since resided. In 1861 he joined the Confederate army, entering the service as lieutenant colonel of the forty-third Tennessee regiment, served through the war, and surrendered in North Carolina under Gen. Joe Johnston. In 1865 his old friend Andrew Johnson pardoned him. He returned to his home in Chattanooga and renewed the practice of the law. In 1868 he was elected to the constitutional convention, and was [illegible] securing the rights of full citizenship to the colored people, with whom he is [illegible]

A FRESH START.

The incoming of the new administration has rounded off the war cycle of politics and opens a new chapter of constitutional progress. This fact is entirely independent of the personal character of Hayes; it arises out of the circumstances which enfold his administration, and which would control any administration. It is evident to the party managers that the campaign just closed is the last in which the war issues can be brought forward. Although the appeal to the prejudices of civil war was not lacking in skill and vigor, the response was feeble. Notwithstanding the immense advantages conferred upon the Republican party by the possession of the government, it was defeated at the polls; and although it has gotten in its candidates through a series of stupendous frauds, yet it has been most unmistakably repudiated by the people, and has to confront a hostile majority in the House of Representatives. The defeat of Tilden is a national misfortune, in that the public service loses the advantage of the thorough cleansing he would have given it. There is no public man in the country who was so admirably fitted for the peculiar needs of the times as Mr. Tilden. The keen eye that traced out the percentages of theft in the confused accounts of the Tweed officials, and from the dry statistics of canal expenditures deduced the details of ring methods, would have discerned the frauds and stealings of Grantism, in amount and degree far exceeding the estimates of public suspicion. All the departments would have been subjected to a purification whose wholesome effect would have been felt for all time to come. But all this is past now. Hayes is in place, and we must make the best of it. While all that we have said is true, the new administration marks the opening of a new and more healthy stage of politics. The southern question, which has been a constant source of disease, is settled. After the conduct of the southern representatives in the late Congress it will be impossible for the northern demagogues to stir up popular prejudice by denunciation of "the rebel brigadiers." The Republican party will have to find another bottom for its pretensions. It will have to get out of the Mexican frame of mind, which caused it to pretend to be the government, and opposition to it treason. We do not believe another Secretary of the Treasury will ever dare to assail the public credit by assuring the world that the security of holders of our obligations depends upon the supremacy of one particular party. The people will no longer stomach the disgusting cant of "the party of great moral ideas," and the managers know it. In the next campaign the party will be apologetic in its attitude toward the Grant administration, but "will point with [illegible]" to Hayes' administration, and will [illegible] a fresh lease of power on the score of having reformed. But there will be an end of the party presumption of the last ten years. The "great party" will lose its ecclesiastical character. Party expediency will no longer be exactly synonymous with political duty. The idea of a national protectorate above and beyond the constitution must be dismissed, and in fine the nation will stand a good chance of getting back to constitutional government again. Thus the force of circumstances will mold our politics into a better shape than they have presented since the war, and after Hayes shall have had his four years of the Presidency the work of administrative reform will be taken up by an executive chosen by the people.—*Balto. Gazette.*

MARYLAND CONFERENCE METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

Correspondence of the Balto. Sun.

WESTMINSTER, MD., March 13, 1877.

The forty-ninth session of the Maryland Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church commences to-morrow in this town. The distinctive feature of the denomination is its non-episcopal and lay-representative government. After years of agitation within the Methodist Episcopal Church in regard to the propriety of the bishopric and non-participation of lay members in her legislative councils, a number of distinguished ministers and worthy laymen withdrew or were expelled from her communion, and they in January, 1828, founded the new organization, assuming the name of "The Methodist Protestant Church."

The district under the control of this conference lies within the States of Delaware, Maryland and Virginia. The body is composed of about one hundred itinerant ministers and an equal number of laymen, presided over by an annually elective officer. It represents 203 churches, property valued at $900,000, and a membership of 12,000 communicants.

The special interests of the present session of the body is that it will elect and instruct representatives to an extraordinary convention of the general church to meet in Baltimore in May, prox. The power and purpose of this convention is to make certain changes in the constitution and to effect an immediate union between the western and southern sections of the church. Their severance took place in 1858 on the slavery question, and that middle wall of partition being now pulled down, the old status is to be resumed.

The statistics of the consolidated church will be about as follows: Communicants, 130,000; itinerant ministers 1,200; church property, valued at $3,000,000; Sabbath school scholars, 100,000; three book publishing concerns, issuing the "Methodist Protestant," E. J. Drinkhouse, M. D., editor; the "Methodist Recorder" and "Morning Guide," Alex. Clarke, D. D., editor; and the "Central Protestant," J. L. Michaux, editor; three colleges in active and successful operation, "Adrian," in Michigan; "Yadkin," in North Carolina, and "Western Maryland," in our own State.

THE COUNTRY PRESS AGAIN.

The St. Mary's Beacon is not alone in asking justice at the hands of its subscribers. The Prince Georgian is so moderate in its petition that it says "those of our subscribers who wish us to prepay the postage on The Prince Georgian, under the law of Congress, should at least be willing to pay for their papers occasionally." Certainly a very reasonable expectation. Formerly newspaper subscribers were compelled to pay their own postage. This was about all of their newspaper obligations that some of them ever did pay. Now the same class of delinquents want to get papers for nothing and have the newspaper porprietors pay the postage besides. This is pushing the credit system to a somewhat absurd extent. The Sun furnishes papers to all who pay for them in advance without additional charge on account of postage, but this can scarcely be expected of the country papers. The Prince Georgian circulates among an intelligent constituency, and its delinquent subscribers ought to be able to see the point of the satire when it asks those of them who wish the postage of the paper prepaid to pay for it *occasionally*.

☞ Nobody need grieve for Mr. Tilden. He fought against one hundred thousand office-holders, the intrenched Rings of the Republican party, and the millions of money at their command; he was assailed with violence and followed with lies; the army was used against him, and the negroes were rallied to the aid of a Fraudulent party. But the people gave him a handsome majority of the Electoral Colleges, two hundred and fifty thousand majority of all the votes and *one million majority of the white votes*, triumphantly electing him their President. Surely there is no cause for mourning in this, but for rejoicing at so complete a victory and so great a vindication of popular suffrage. The mourning should be because the minority succeeded by fraud in depriving him of his office, and that all men, of whatever party, who pretend to respect justice and equity do not feel themselves outraged by such a result.—*N. Y. Sun.*

A DIVORCE CASE.

The Middletown Transcript says there is a big divorce case pending before the Delaware Legislature. R. E. Randall, brother of Hon. S. J. Randall, Speaker as the House of Representatives, asks a divorce from his wife for unchastity.—Mrs. Randall makes the same accusation against her husband, averring that he had deserted her and twice went to Europe with a woman whose divorce from her husband he had procured. The bill has passed the House, and will probably pass the Senate.

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

From the Sun of Wednesday.

WHEAT.—Receipts to-day 2,600 bushels of Southern Wheat, 1200 bushels Pennsylvania do., 400 bushels Western do; 10,800 bushels Southern Corn, 107,200 bushels Western do.; 1000 bushels Oats, and 200 bushels Rye. Stocks in Elevators 164,911 bushels Wheat, and 1,177,324 bushels Corn. The demand for Wheat for milling is good, and the market is firm all around, with a hardening tendency. Dealings are rettricted by the limited supplies. The sales are 300 bushels Maryland at $1 55; 400 bushels do. at $1 56½; 400 do. at $1 56; 600 bushels do. amber at $1 60; 400 bushels red Pennsylvania at $1 60½, 400 bushels do. at $1 57 each on track, and 400 bushels do. at $1 58 delivered. Also, 20,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring red for export at $1 40 per bushel.

CORN.—Southern Corn was dull and ½c off in price. The sales were 2000 bushels white at 51a51¼ cents; 5000 bushels prime dry do. at 52 cents; 400 bushels damp yellow at 49 cents; 2300 bushels prime dry do. at 52 cents, and 1000 bushels do. at 52½ cents. The transactions were 1200 bushels steamer at 50½ cents; 400 bushels do. at 50½ cents, and the same figure bid for more; 3200 bushels mixed fresh at 52¾ cents; 24,000 bushels do. at 52¾ cents—all spot: 55,000 bushels March at 52¼cents; 30,000 bushels April at 54 cts. 5000 bushels last half do. at 54¼ cents, 5000 bushels May at 54¾ cents. In the afternoon the market was firmer for spot, with sales reported of 30,000 bushels at 53 cents, and 10,000 bushels April at 54 cents. May was held at 55 cents, with 54¾ cents bid.

OATS.—Sales of 3000 bushels Pennsylvania in store at 40 cents delivered, and 1000 bushels fresh receipts at 40a42 cents per bushel.

RYE.—Rye in light receipt, and no sales reported; we quote good to prime at 70a72 cents per bushel.

Marriages.

DUGAN—PARSONS—At the residence of Mr. Calvin Allen, Hanesville, March 13th, by Rev. Sewell Hepbron, Mr. ALBERT I. DUGAN to Miss MARY E. PARSONS—all of Kent.

CROW—YOUNG.—In Philadelphia, on Feb'y. 11, by Rev. A. Vincent Group, EDWIN C. CROW to Miss M. EMMA YOUNG—both of that city.

Deaths.

SATTERFIELD.—Very suddenly, at her residence near Rock Hall, on Saturday, March 3, ARAMINTA SATTERFIELD—aged 62 years.

OWINGS.—Departed this life, in Baltimore county, after a lingering illness of consumption, Mrs. SARAH C. OWINGS, widow of the late Major S. C. Owings, and daughter of the late Edward B. Tilden, Esq., of Kent county.

New Advertisements.

PUMPS! PUMPS!!

Cucumber Wood Pumps.

CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY'S B and G Pumps,

Received direct from the manufacturer, and bought at the lowest cash price.

WE CAN OFFER VERY GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO THOSE WISHING A PUMP.

☞ Call and examine our Pumps and prices.

We have on hand extra Handles, Brackets, Links, Rods, Buckets, Valves, Bands, Nozzles, Braces, &c., &c.

J. K. ALDRIDGE.

March 16, 1877.

HARDWARE! HARDWARE!!

Farmers' Hardware

RECEIVED, AND WE ARE SELLING VERY LOW!

CALL and examine our stock of Forks, Shovels, Spades, Hoes, Rakes, Trace Chains (selling very low), Halters, Back, Tug, Breast and other chains; Briar Hooks and Snaths, Scythes, &c.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE, OF EVERY KIND,

AND SELLING VERY CHEAP!

J. K. ALDRIDGE.

March 16, 1877.

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.

LEADER SHIRT, FINISHED, at $1.

J. H. SIMPERS & BRO.

March 9, 1877.

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

J. H. SIMPERS & BRO.

March 9, 1877.

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.

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.

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.

Chester River Steamboat Company

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. RASIN.

Sept. 15, 1876—tf.

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

J. H. SIMPERS & BRO, March 9, 1877.

©Maryland State Archives msa_sc3326_scm8204-0278