The Transcript,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Friday Morning, March 23, 1877

Only One Dollar a Year, in advance.

COMPARATIVE BEARING OF THE POLITICAL PARTIES SINCE THE ELECTION.

We take the following from the N. Y. *Nation*, an independent Republican paper, whose editor voted for Mr. Hayes. Notwithstanding its length we think it will prove very interesting to many of our readers:

"From the day of the Presidential election to the completion of the counting of the Presidential votes by Congress, the Republican party has appeared, to an observer, in three successive and distinct attitudes. The first, of only too brief duration, was that of the penitent, and was maintained during the few hours in which reports of Tilden's success were almost universally believed. The disjointed confessions of sin which then began to find utterance were sad but healthful, and had they been continued might have had a wholesome effect. They were checked, however, with great suddenness as soon as the discovery was made that there was yet some chance of the party's continuance in power, and many zealous partisans would now be glad to blot out from newspaper files and efface from readers' memories all record of those unhappy hours.

The moment it was understood that sackcloth and ashes had been donned too hastily, an entirely different attitude was taken and kept until the meeting of the Electoral College, or until the final decision of the Returning Boards of the 'disputed' States. A typical illustration of the bearing of the party during this period was furnished by the visiting Republicans who hastened to New Orleans the week following the election. In their letters to the visiting Democrats and in their subsequent report to the President the intentions of the party were set forth as plainly almost as if declared in explicit language: These disputed electoral votes are now within our reach or may yet be placed where we can grasp them, and although you Democrats now stand in the way and embarrass us somewhat, nevertheless, if we can manage to get around you we intend to have them. The attitude assumed irresistibly suggested that of a dog which, discovering a joint of meat carelessly hung where he believes he can reach it, would at once dash toward and seize it, but observing a watcher, checks his intended course and assumes an appearance of innocence, without in the least giving up his purpose of carrying off the coveted joint as soon as he can do so with safety. It is impossible to gloss over the doings of the Republican party at this time. It exhibited precisely such characteristics as, manifested under analogous circumstances by any single man, would inevitably cause him to be described as a sneak. Though not guilty of positive crime, it was willing to reap the profits of criminal action on the part of others. Its prominent men became suddenly unable to perceive anything rascally in the character of such men as Wells and his associates, and could not recollect that Sheridan, Grant, investigating committees, and Congress itself had, in different ways, formally pronounced judgment against the men for whose favorable decision they were now pleading.

One very important fact should not be lost sight of here. If the men who composed the Returning Board of Louisiana had been of well-tried and acknowledged probity, Republicans could not have been too anxious, even then, to throw the strongest light of publicity upon their actions. These men, thus suddenly pushed into the position of judges over vast interests, were political brothers and allies of the Republicans, or, at least, their creatures and servants. The least appearance of wished-for concealment, therefore, was certain to beget suspicion of fraud or collusion. In private life any sensible man would dread to have a case decided in his favor by persons to whom he held similar relations. When, therefore, this intimate relation between the leaders of the party and the members of the Returning Boards is considered in connection with the notoriously bad character of some of the latter, and with the additional fact that many of them (more especially, however, in South Carolina and Florida) were in the position of bribed judges, inasmuch as they were candidates for offices which might be acquired or lost by their own decisions, no candid man can believe that [illegible] have unjustly characterized the attitude of the Republicans during the dreary days in which we waited for the decisions from the 'doubtful' States. Honorable men were, of course, deeply grieved by the equivocal or scandalous position of their party, and a few managed to make themselves heard in protest but were powerless to effect anything to the contrary. For many of the prominent 'workers' and 'managers' had made up their minds that the desired votes should be theirs and their determination was either openly [illegible] or, at least, silently acquiesced in by the overwhelming majority of the party followers and party organs. What we have said with special reference to Louisiana is equally applicable, with some necessary corrections, of course, and with [illegible] less force, to South Carolina and Florida.

[illegible] attitude of the party, from the Electoral College to the 1st [illegible] of sullen defiance. [illegible] at his joint and meant to [illegible] were tightly clutched, and any feeling of shame with reference to the manner of their acquisition was suppressed by the intensity of the determination that not one should be given up until safely counted. But how could the votes be safely counted with any show of legal justification? Not, certainly, by any law or precedent adopted or established by the Republicans during their sixteen years' control of the Government. The Twenty-second Joint Rule, enacted by themselves to meet the exigencies of former counts, if now followed, would defeat them; so would their own precedent with reference to Louisiana. The principles of Morton's Electoral Bill, which many of them had earnestly favored less than a year before, if now adopted would bring the same result. Something new was needed, and was accordingly invented, for only as an invention can we describe the project that the President of the Senate should count whatever votes commended themselves to his judgment as valid. A scheme, accepted because a certain chair was occupied by a Republican, which would not have been thought of if a Democrat had been seated in the same place, does not require rational consideration. In favor of this scheme, nevertheless, many of the party leaders defiantly stood firm for at least six weeks, or until the fears of Democratic violence, the opinion of the decent men of the party, and an outraged public sentiment required its relinquishment. But they did not willingly abandon it even then. Fifty-four Republican members of Congress voted, indeed, for the establishment of the Electoral Commission, but eighty-four Republican members voted against it, and to the Democrats, therefore, must be accorded the credit of the passage of the measure which saved the country from possible anarchy and enabled the Republicans to convey their chosen President 'unchallenged to his chair.' The selection of Morton as a member of the Electoral Commission, an outrageous impropriety from almost any point of view—as great, for instance, as would have been our putting Ben Butler on the Geneva Tribunal—was, nevertheless, fully in keeping with other party practices from the beginning of the unfortunate controversy. There is a great deal, undoubtedly, in the words and actions of individual Republicans which contrasts sharply with the above unpleasant exhibition, but in the course of the party as a party there is almost nothing in the history of the past four months which any member, good or bad, would not be glad to have forgotten.

If, now, we consider the course of the Democratic party during the same period and in connection with the same events, we have concessions to make with which the country has been long unfamiliar.—The invitation sent by the visiting Democrats at New Orleans to the Republicans to meet in conference, 'in order to exert influence in favor of an honest count and true return of the votes,' was reasonable and commendable from any point of view save that of a designing Republican; and the report of the same Democrats, subsequently made, was certainly a more complete document than that of the Republicans, and, in its admission of 'irregularities' and 'the evidence of intimidation and violence on both sides,' a more candid one also. Of all the dismal investigations subsequent to the election, moreover, the only unpartisan report we now recall was that made by a Democratic committee which declared that South Carolina had voted for Hayes. The position of the more extreme Democrats with reference to the counting of the votes—that the House had exclusive power—was certainly as violent as that of the Republicans, but it never had the support of the better members of the party, and was adopted by others rather as an offset to the scheme of the Republicans than because of any real belief that it could be sustained.

We have already conceded to the Democrats the chief share of credit in the establishment of the Electoral Commission; and in the acceptance of its decision, in spite of severe temptation to the contrary, all credit, of course, belongs to them. It must not be forgotten here that the Democrats had tenfold more cause to be dissatisfied with the decision of the Commission than the Republicans would have had if the decision had been reversed. The Democrats fully believed (whatever the fact) that Tilden was fairly elected, and had perfect confidence, moreover, that the Commission would so decide. This confidence, indeed, was fully shared by Sherman, Blaine, Morton, Garfield, Hale and other Republicans, and furnished them with a sufficient reason for opposing the Commission's formation. Very many leading Democrats, moreover, undoubtedly believed that the Republican party, first, by conniving with rascally Returning Boards, and, second, by partisan decisions in the Electoral Commission, was fraudulently depriving them of the fruits of a hard-fought and fairly-won battle.—That they were willing, under the circumstances, to stand by their agreement, and to abide by the decisions of the Commission, may have been nothing more than they ought to have done, but was, nevertheless, a sign of political virtue such as the best of the Republicans may be thankful they were not called upon the exhibit. That some of their number indulged in vigorous and indignant protestations is a fact which an honest Republican must judge by putting himself in their place. That there was not more excitement under the circumstances is something to be wondered at. The conduct of the 'filibustering' Democrats was bad enough, but was more than counter-balanced by that of the more reputable members of the party: for, at the last, the peaceful inauguration of Hayes was made possible only by the firmness of Randall, the Speaker—a man who has never been suspected of saintliness or of excessive love for the animating principles of 'the party of moral ideas.'

The misconduct of the Democrats during the crisis has, in fact, consisted almost wholly in intemperence of language.—Their sole recourse to legal fraud was in the Oregon affair, and would that we could say the Florida and Louisiana juggles had received as little countenance or support from the Republican chiefs as the Oregon juggle did from Democrats! The appearance of the terrible David Dudley Field in the last session of Congress was damaging to them mainly because of his prominence as an investigator; as a simple 'statesman' they would have suffered but little from him. In fact, as far as their course taken altogether during the Electoral crisis is concerned, it is impossible to deny that they have gained credit and the Republicans have lost, and if the Democratic party were not apparently doomed to fatuous leadership it would give the country during the coming Presidential term what it has so long and sorely needed—a strong opposition possessing some moral weight with the best portion of the people. The address just issued by the House Democrats, however, does not encourge much hope on this score, for it ends with a screaming recommendation to follow the course most sure to disgust the public and again close the political future to the party, namely, the pursuit of Hayes with a factious hostility, on the ground that he is not lawfully elected.—It is extraordinary that politicians of the smallest experience and sagacity should fail to see that Hayes is now the President of the United States, and the only one there is or can be, and that popular confidence and support will inevitably be gathered to him, therefore, in view of the fact that, good or bad, he represents the nation to the world. All impugning of his title, and all heaping of insults on him now on the score of 'fraud,' will very soon touch the national pride, and cover those engaged in it with an odium which nobody who remembers how much national pride has to do with the success of free government will be sorry to witness.

THE DAUGHTER OF A KING.

A PRINCESS IN BALTIMORE—HER RECEPTION BY MADAM BONAPARTE—A ROMANTIC STORY.

The fact that a "real" princess, "the daughter of a king," has been for some days sojourning in Baltimore has not yet been publicly announced. The lady rejoices in the title of Princess Editha Lobela, Baroness of Rosenthal, Countess of Landsfeldt. She is the daughter of Louis, King of Bavaria, her mother being Lola Montez, a celebrated woman who visited America about 1851 and died some ten years later. The first wife of the King was Augusta, by whom he had one son, Maximillian. The princess, who is now residing with a friend on St. Paul street, is a lady of commanding stature, large physique and queenly presence.—She dresses in good taste and elegance. She is said to be in receipt of a handsome income, sufficient to enable her to live in easy affluence. A few days ago the countess called upon Madam Bonaparte at her residence. Cathedral and Richmond streets and was very graciously received. Madam Bonaparte is now in her 94th year, and it seems highly probable she may yet realize her expressed wish to live to be a hundred years old. Though feeble she yet maintains full possession of her mental faculties, and takes an active interest in public affairs, especially abroad. Her royal visitor withdrew after a pleasant interview. Countess, in conversation with a representative of the Gazette, tells a romantic story of her own somewhat eventful life. When only three years of age she says she visited New York in Company with Mr. C. F. Salamon and his family. She was the only child of Lola Montez. While a child in New York she was abducted, taken to Paris, and afterward placed in the convent of the Black Forest, in Germany. While a prisoner there she states that she succeeded in forwarding surreptitiously to Dr Paul N. De Messant, editor of the Prais Lanterne, letters which were published in that journal. De Messant became much interested in his brilliant correspondent, and arranged a plan for her escape. She was, she says, permitted to take on one occasion the place of the mother superior at the entrance, and made her escape. A year later her romantic flight was supplemented by an equally romantic marriage with Dr. De Messant. This occurred during the progress of the late Franco-Prussian war. De Messant received his title of count before the close of the war. Together with him she removed to New York, where the count and countess lived happily for three years, when the former died suddenly. His death occurred November 4, 1873. During her husband's life she lectured in New York in aid of charitable objects, the Cuban cause, the proper sphere of woman, and kindred topics. She is by profession of faith an Episcopalian. The fruits of her marriage were four children, three of whom are dead; the fourth is being educated at Florance, Italy. The countess, it is understood, is not yet thirty years of age. She is a lady of education and culture and highly accomplished. She draws and paints remarkably well, and is a brilliant and agreeable conversationalist.—*Gazette.*

DOUGLASS AND BLAINE.—In the debate in the Senate, which occurred upon the nomination of Frederick Douglass for marshal of the District of Columbia, Mr. Blaine is reported to have said that "he had invited Frederick Douglass to his house and treated him as an equal when to do so was almost a crime." What a dreadful period of the world's history it must have been when public opinion was shocked at the idea of Fred. Douglass being equal to Mr. Blaine!

NEVER HAD A CHANCE.—The Cincinnati Commercial, which supported Mr. Hayes for the presidency, is of opinion that it would do Mr. Blaine much good if he knew enough to know that he never had any chance to be nominated by the Cincinnati convention, and that he could not have been elected if he had been nominated. "He serves his party best who serves his country best."

OPINIONS OF LEADING VIRGINIANS ON THE POLICY OF MR. HAYES.

A reporter of the Richmond (Virginia) Inquirer has been interviewing some of the leading citizens of Virginia upon their opinions of the policy of President Hayes, as to whether it is meant in good faith, or is a mere partisan shift. Gov'r. Kemper expressed himself as follows:

"The conservative party of Virginia and the South ought to preserve its organization unbroken. Its position is one of armed neutrality. It ought to stand ready to support Mr. Hayes in all that is right, and to oppose him in all that is wrong."

Gen. W. H. F. Lee had not fully made up his mind on the subject. Mr. Hayes had promised much but performed little. At the first blush, Mr. Hayes's Southern policy, as viewed from a republican standpoint, promised to be a liberal one, and so far as it applies to the local governments of the South should be met in the spirit in which it is offered. He is doubtful of the success of Mr. Hayes's policy, as he believes that the republican party will not sustain him in any mild or conciliatory measures towards the South.

Senator Bradley T. Johnson said Mr. Hayes is a republican of the republicans. He and his party have found out that the negro vote cannot be made to divide the South, and that she is growing more solid and more powerful every day. He, therefore, seeks to break us up by divisions. The appeal to the old whigs is intended to do that, and the crumbs of patronage which fall from the federal tables are to be distributed so as to make a Southern republican party. He will hold his party together in the North by standing to its old practices and principles. All the quarrels between he and Blaine, and Morton and Cameron are made up, and they will join in his attempt to form a party in the South. He will fail. No political organization can be founded in the South on patronage alone. Our people are firm and will stand together. The few who are now seeking office will shortly be the most disgusted people of all, for they will get nothing and will be ashamed that they ever applied. Look at the appointment of Fred Douglas marshal of the District of Columbia, probably the most offensive appointment that could have been made.

Senator Daniel said Mr. Hayes was not the de jure, but he was the de facto President, and as such his authority should be respected, his good acts applauded and his bad ones denounced. His installation was the darkest and most revolting crime of the age, and could not be condoned. If Mr. Hayes firmly carried out the policy indicated by his cabinet appointments, relaxed the iron grip of the bayonet from its hold on the South, and made a clean sweep of the corrupt adventures who had been put in office he would entitle himself to the commendation of all patriots. But any attempt to build up a party by mere gifts of office should and would prove futile, as he did not believe that the Southern people would degrade themselves so low as to abandon principle for patronage.

The democratic party possessed every element of success but courage. If its so-called leaders had *led* it instead of bending before the bullies of the republican party Tilden would now be in the White House. And now, if the people who have been outraged and despoiled would stand firm and sternly maintain their convictions and demand their rights they would in two years gain the Senate, send an overwhelming majority into the House of Representatives, and in four years elect some bold and brave leader to the presidential chair.

Gen. W. B. Taliaferro, chairman of the State conservative committee, said he could not tell whether Mr. Hayes meant in good faith to do justice to the South or not—time only could develop that. It looked as if the object was to disintegrate the conservative party of the South in the interest of his own party. In this he thought he would fail. He believed the Southern people too pure to be purchased by office. He was opposed, however, to any factious opposition, and in favor of giving full credit to all honest action for the amelioration of the condition of the South.

Ex-Gov. Wm. Smith said: "So far as I express any notion of Mr. Hayes's policy it is formed in accordance with my habit of construing men's actions charitably and upon a presumption of their sincerity. I hope that the most sanguine among us may realize their highest expectations of the fruitful results of Mr. Hayes's policy, but I have doubts. I confess, further, that since the appointments of Fred. Douglass and Mr. Stone, my hopes have grown weaker, while my doubts have been in some measure confirmed. We have not, so far, sufficient data on which to base a judgement, but I do think, in the light of present events, that Mr. Hayes will prove himself possessed of a firm and independent spirit.

"I have no fear that the Southern people will be divided among themselves. It is not possible to create or maintain a political party by official patronage alone; and as for the sometimes-mentioned expedient of reviving the old whig party to coalesce with the negroes as an administration party the idea may be dismissed as absurd.

Ex-Mayor A. M. Kelley said it was unwise to jump at conclusions respecting Mr. Hayes's policy. Our people had been taught too many sharp lessons of the folly of hasty judgements to justify them in repeating the error as regards Mr Hayes. How many have time and again seemed ready to throw up their hats and shout for Gen. Grant upon some apparent manifestation of a generous spirit toward the South, and how often have they had their enthusiasm cooled and their hasty judgments reversed by some new atrocity of the administration in its dealings with the South. We have to hold together now as heretofore, shoulder to shoulder, and await developments in the attitude of a people who ask no favors, but who expect and will be able to demand justice.

We cannot gauge the President by his initial acts. It would be unfair to him, and we have had too often occasion to see how future embarrassment may ensue upon too hasty indorsements of men and measures. I am of opinion, however, that Mr. Hayes cannot afford to act out in good faith the broad and liberal line of policy he seems to have marked out for himself and his friends ascribe to him.—His party will not sustain him in such a policy, and his party obligations are too strong for him to persist in ignoring or thwarting its mandates.

MR. EVARTS'S HARD PROBLEM.

From the Troy Times.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Mr. Evarts will find it a very difficult task to maintain the social side of the State Department with more dignity than Hamilton Fish has done. It seems necessary that the Secretary of State should be both rich and a man of culture. The custom has grown up, and it certainly is a dignified and creditable one, that the Secretary of State must give frequent and elaborate entertainments to the diplomatic corps, and to any visiting strangers of distinction from foreign countries. The Secretary of State is not only expected to manage all the difficult international problems but to be as well the exponent of national courtliness and hospitality. He is supposed to be a genial, dignified, international good fellow, who pays all his bills. But it takes money to do it. Mr. Fish, in his private monetary matters, is said to be severely close, but he has been lavishly generous in his management of the courtesies of the Government. He has spent every year his entire salary in house rent. From the best sources I know it has at times cost Mr. Fish $50,000 a year to live in this city and maintain the dignity of the State Department. His salary was $8,000; he pays that sum for his house rent. So long as the custom of this expensive establishment is to be maintained on the part of the Secretary of State, and the Government will not pay for it, it is probable that the choice of that Government officer must be limited to a very narrow circle. It may be that the problem will be solved by abolishing such magnificence. There seems to be no reason why statesmanship should not take advantage of the influences of the steaming capon and the flowing bowl; but run over the list of public men, and where you will find the man whose culture fits him to maintain the dignity of the State Department, and whose bank account would satisfy the Washington caterers.

MODERN MAGDALENES.

This is certainly a Centennial era of conciliation and universal reforms, and there have been few circumstances recorded that in a psychological view surpass in interest the transformation that has taken place within a few weeks in a certain household in this city Last summer one of the regular frequenters of Druid Hill Park was a graceful equestrienne, who appeared to great advantage on a mettled bay, and was generally supposed to be a young lady of wealth and position. Few persons knew the truth—that she was one beyond the pale of good society, and had her lodgings in a house on a narrow street in West Baltimore, the very name of which is synonymous with immorality. A young man of considerable means and reputation in a city not a hundred miles away from Baltimore, while on a flying business trip to Baltimore became enamored of her, and among other favors gave her the horse she rode. Occasionally she made trips to another city to see her enthusiastic admirer. On Monday last the young man referred to, who is of an excellent family and the partner in a large business firm, came to Baltimore and announced his settled intention of marrying the girl who had long been his and the common property. On Tuesday they were married by a well-known minister of this city, who of course did not know the character of the girl, and they are now on their bridal tour. The girl is of French parantage, of unusual personal attractions and was well educated. The young man acted against the remonstrance of his friends, who, however, have since determined to make the best of the situation.—*Baltimore American of the 17th.*

☞ The present attitude of Mr. Hayes toward the Fraudulent Governors, Chamberlain and Packard, brings to mind the story of the good little boy and his grandmother. The little boy was the special pet of the old lady, and the two were discussing the relative degrees of affection of each toward the other. Finally the old lady resolved on a test of her grandchild's devotion. "Johnny," said she, "if either you or I had to die, which had you rather it should be?" Johnny pondered the question a few moments, and then suddenly brightening up, replied, cheerfully: "Well, grandma, I think I had rather you should die, for I think I could stand the loss better than you could." This is about the case with the three fraudulent Executives we have named. It is death to Packard and Chamberlain to go out, and it is death for Hayes to have them stay in. Though the latter still has an ardent admiration, closely approaching affection, for both the others, he thinks he can stand their loss a great deal better than they could his: and therefore he blandly asks them to commit hari-kari in his behalf. Packard and Chamberlain, however, do not seem to view the matter in this light.—*New York Sun.*

☞ At a sale of autographs in Paris the other day, while that of Bacon sold for only $100, and Galileo's for $139, Henry VIII.'s brought $200.

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

From the Sun of Wednesday.

WHEAT.—Receipts to-day 1300 bushels Southern Wheat, 800 bushels Pennsylvania do., —— bushels Western do.; 29,000 bushels Southern Corn, 76,800 bushels Western do.; —— bushels Oats, and 300 bushels Rye. Stocks in Elevators 144,982 bushels Wheat, and 1,225,648 bushels Corn. The sales are 1300 bushels red Maryland and at 1 57a$1 60 for good and 1 40a$1 45 for inferior, and 800 bushels red Pennsylvania at 1 60a$1 61 per bushel.

CORN.—Southern Corn is in good demand and firm. Sales of 15,000 bushels prime white at 52½ cents: 4000 bushels good do. at 51½a52 cents: 2000 bushels fair do. at 50a51 cents, and 8000 bushels prime yellow at 52 cents. For Western the market was quiet, operators moving with great caution, and the bulk of the business reported being in settlement.—Spot Corn was about steady and operations were a trifle easier. The transactions recorded were 3200 bushels steamer at 51½a52 cents: 1000 bushels yellow and 30,000 bushels mixed spot at 53 cts: 2000 bushels do. (fresh) at 53½ cents: 15,000 bushels April at 53½a53¾ cents, and 25,000 bushels May at 54½a54¾ cents. The afternoon market was quiet and steady. There was some inquiry at the inside figures, but the only sale reported was 5000 bushels May at 54½ cents.

OATS.—Oats are quiet and rather dull except for prime samples, which are scarce. Sales of 700 bushels good Maryland at 40 cents, and 200 bushels prime 43 cents.

RYE.—Rye is steady and quiet; no sales reported, and we quote at 72a75 cents per bushel for good to prime.

Marriages.

CARSON—SHEPPARD.—In Wilmington, February 19th, 1877, by Rev. Mr. Welch, of Chester, Pa., Mr. HARRY CARSON, formerly of Queen Anne's county, but now residing in Wilmington, to Miss BERTHA SHEPPARD, of the latter place.

BECK—MASSEY.—On March 8th, at St. Paul's Church, by the Rev. Sewell Hepbron, BENJ. F. BECK, Jr., to Miss INDIANNA M. MASSEY—both of this county.

Deaths.

BARROLL.—Near Elkton, a few days ago, Mrs. HENRIETTA, relict of the late James Barroll, formerly of this place.

MILLER.—Near Massey's, March 5, of pneumonia, JOHN WILLIAM, son of William T. and Mary C. Miller—aged 3 years, 5 months and 11 days.

BOWSER.—In Baltimore on the 19th of March, Mrs. MILCHA BOWSER, in the 92d year of her age, relict of the late William H. Bowser, of Louisville, Ky.

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.

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.

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 Comm'rs.*

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 choicest 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.

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 advance.

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.

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.

©Maryland State Archives msa_sc3326_scm8204-0282