The Transcript,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Friday Morning, March 30, 1877

Only One Dollar a Year, in advance.

☞We have heretofore announced the opinion that the Democratic leaders in Congress assented to the Electoral Commission to avoid civil war. In support of this view we have the testimony of the Hon. Jessie J. Yates, member from North Carolina, in a letter written to Hon. W. N. H. Smith, from Washington, Feby. 23, 1877:

It is very certain that Tilden was elected, but it is equally certain that the Republican party, sustained by almost all of its members, had determined to count the three States, Florida, Louisiana and South Carolina for Hayes, upon the ground, as they expressed it, that the Republicans were not allowed to vote in those States. We know that this was an excuse for the fraud, but nevertheless it was believed by a large number of the people who are members of the Republican party, and served to arouse its determination to sustain its leaders. It was a conspiracy gotten up by Chandler and a few other men, but in such proportion and in such details as commanded the following of the body of the Republican party. The advantage they had was that the Returning Boards of those States made their returns in favor of Hayes' election. Whilst you and I, and all good people, believe that these Returning Boards are political machines, devised and organized for the perpetration of Republican fraud and villainy yet they are institutions of the States in which they are existing, clothed with legal authority conferred upon them for the express purpose of giving sanction to their venality. Under the claim that the Returning Boards of these States had given a *prima facie* case to Hayes, the Senate had determined to act, and by its authority and power, such as it claimed, declare Hayes elected, and install him in office. To the consummation of so mean an act they were sustained and backed up by the President of the United States and all his Cabinet: with all the power of the Government and the entire body of the Republican party, with a few exceptions. On the other hand, we know that Tilden was elected, and when the day came for Congress to count the vote the struggle would have been between the House and Senate over these three disputed States. The House would have insisted that they should be counted for Tilden The Senate would have insisted that they should be counted for Hayes. In the absence of any joint rule or agreement each house would have been left to act for itself—in case no agreement could have been made—and the result would have been that the Senate would have declared Hayes elected, and the House would have elected Tilden. This would have produced a most fearful and dreadful civil war, unless one or the other had backed down.—Acting from my place I believed that no civil war would take place. I did not think this at first, but I gradually came to the conclusion when I saw an evident disposition on the part of Northern Democrats to conciliate compromise and make an agreement of almost any kind, rather than go to war. It is true that the Democrats of Indiana, Illinois and Ohio in Congress were resolute and firm; but it is, after all, very doubtful whether they could have gotten any large portion of their men to have left their work at home and gone out to fight to put any man in office. Nor am I disposed to believe that a very large portion of the Republican people desired to fight; but nevertheless the power of enforcing the decrees of the Senate was more complete than if an army on both sides had been raised. For with the whole power of the Government sustained by 25,000 troops, a little reflection will show to you that it would have been but a little while before the old cry of "Rebels! rebels! trying again to destroy the Government," would have been raised, and we of the South would have been left alone, fighting again against the whole arm and power of the other side. I would have been willing myself to have made any sacrifice and submitted to any pain or personal harm, even offered up myself if it could have done any good, but I was not disposed to call again on our people at home, who are now trying to struggle out of the trouble and ruin of the past, to come up from their plows, their workshops and their homes to go out again, to fall upon the field of battle in a cause that looked hopeless. Therefore, I gradually came myself to look for some legal outlet whereby the question might be settled in honor and fairness.

I said that I came to the conclusion that there would be no war, though I did not at first think so, and have given you my reasons for it. Now, if there had been no war, what would have been the result of the Senate had declared for Hayes and the House for Tilden? I will state to you the result briefly, and what I state to you Grant was prepared to carry out, and it had been declared over and often in the Republican papers of this city and other Northern cities.

So soon as the House had declared the election of Tilden, the President of the United States would have issued his proclamation declaring that the House was in rebellion against the Government, and naming certain persons, most of whom are from the South, as guilty of treason, and plotting to establish a government against the rightful government. These men would have been arrested and confined in some prison for a while, their seats declared vacant, in the next Congress, and their opponents in the last election would have been brought to Washington and installed in their seats, giving a Republican House to Hayes. A few Senators from the South would have been treated in the same way. But few, if any, Northern men would have been treated in this manner, because the desire would have been to have renewed the old feeling of animosity against the South under the cry of treason and rebellion, which would have united the North and placed the entire country once more, both executive and Congress, under the control of the Radical party and the worst portion of that party. So that if we had undertaken to install Tilden, unprepared as we were for war, and unsustained as our Southern people would have been by any considerable number of Northern Democrats, it would have resulted in the loss of Tilden, the loss of the House and the total destruction of the Democratic party, if not the liberties of the people. These were the considerations which moved the Democratic Congressmen to consent to the calling in of five members of the Supreme Court to sit with members of the Senate and House, equally divided in politics, to whom should be referred the whole of these questions, they being made the judges of what evidence, if any, should go before them, giving them the Constitution and the laws to go by in forming their conclusion. This was the best that we could get (the only chance for Tilden,) and though from the beginning there was a possibility that we should lose Tilden under it, yet it is better in my judgement as a peaceful legal solution, if Hayes did get in, than that he should be put in by the military, with the total loss of what we now have in Congress, and the prospects of the future.

Mr. Yeates concludes:—

They have seen fit to declare the election of Mr. Hayes upon the simplest and barest points of technicality, knowing, as the world must see, that, if they had dared to lift the curtain and look within at the acts of their political friends, mankind would have been horrified at the vile and detestable crimes of the Returning Boards of these States. They have today put the Democratic party upon the highest standpoint of morality, and we are lifted upon a mountain where the light of truth and honor and virtue is shining in refulgence all around us, while the Republican party, steeped in crime and sectional strifes and villainies of all kinds, are skulking from the exposition of their deeds, avoiding the truth, and attempting by every means to cover up their dark acts. If we will only stand true and patient, and remember that the great mission of our party is not for a day, or a week, not for a year, nor in the interest of Mr. Tilden nor any one particular man, the day of triumph will come. Though we have lost much we have not lost all. With four Northern States, and a large majority of the balance most evenly divided, with North Carolina redeemed and our party in full power and possession, with Georgia and Alabama and Florida and Mississippi and Texas and Arkansas all in possession of the Democratic party, and with the almost certainty that South Carolina and Louisiana will soon be placed in the same condition, though we have not gained all, we certainly have gained a great deal too much to throw away upon passion or upon despairing thoughts. Let us, therefore, stand by our integrity, and contend in the future as we have in the past for the Constitution, for justice and for honesty and economy and virtue in office; and, although I may not live to see it, the time is not far off when the good people of the county will take possession of it and banish the rogues and thieves from the land. This is the mission of the Democratic party.

JESSIE J. YEATES.

Special to the Balt. Sun.

THE "SOUTHERN POLICY."

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The President in a long and interesting conversation with Col. R. A. Alston, of Georgia, has made use of certain expressions which induce the opinion that notwithstanding the apparently temporizing policy which he is now pursuing, he may after all adhere to the pledges which were given in his name by his confidential friends, Messrs. Matthews and Foster. The President stated that his appointments to office in the South would be made without regard to former party affiliations, that he would carry out the old Jeffersonian rule, and ask only, "Is he honest: is he capable?" He then turned to Colonel Alston and inquired, "Should I appoint you marshal of Georgia would you obey the constitution?" Col. Alston said "certainly." The President said, "I mean a strict observance of the spirit as well as the letter of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution?" Col. Alston said: "Mr. President, I had as well deal frankly with you. The Southern people have accepted those amendments to the constitution as absolutely as the people of the North, but the negro must always stand in his relations to society in just that position to which his brain and his mind will entitle him, and no amount of legislation can change it." The President remarked that this was just as far as he desired or intended to go. Col. Alston said: "Mr. President, I may as well say that the white people of the South never intend to be governed by negroes." The President then inquired how long a man had to live in the south to escape the stigma of being a carpet-bagger? Col. Alston answered that a carpet-bagger was not constituted by the length of his residence, but by the motives which induced him to come to the South. The Northern man who came down there to engage in business and identify himself with the interests of the community was as welcome as he would be in New York or Pennsylvania, and was treated with as much hospitality and social kindness, and no one ever thought of applying the term carpet-bagger to him. But the Northern man who came down to work upon the credulity and the passions of the negro, and by stirring up strife between the races to get into office, was essentially what the Southern people called a carpet-bagger. The President replied, "Ah, I understand the distinction entirely." He then inquired what would be the effect upon parties at the South if his policy disregarding party lines in appointments and abstaining from Federal interference in State affairs was carried into effect? Col. Alston replied there would be but one feeling on the subject. Such a policy would be hailed with universal joy. The party appellation of "democrat" in the South had for the last ten years simply meant opposition to the Federal policy in forcing upon the South as rulers men who were aliens and enemies to the best interests of those among whom they resided. If, as he (the President) had promised in his letter of acceptance and reiterated in his inaugural, this obnoxious policy was hereafter to be abandoned, there was no part of the United States where his administration would receive a more hearty co-operation and support than from the people of the South. The President here remarked, with emphasis, "Well you shall certainly not be disappointed." Col. Alston then said to the President that there was no way in which he could inspire more confidence in his assurances than by removing the present carpet-bag officeholders and replacing them with men whom the people could trust. The President would appreciate the importance of this when he remembered that a Federal officeholder at the South derived much more power and consequence from his position than did the Federal officeholder at the North; that the people of the South had become so much accustomed in the last ten years to depend upon the Federal government for whatever of good or evil came upon them that the Federal officeholder stood in the position to them of an embassador of the general government.

In conclusion the President said: "All you gentlemen have got to do is to be a little patient, and it will come out all right: I am steadfast in the course I have marked out, and you shall not be disappointed."

Subsequent to this conversation another gentleman who called to see the President on Southern affairs put to him the direct question what the Louisiana commission project and the invitation to Hampton and Chamberlain meant?—Whether they meant Packard and Chamberlain or not? The President smiled, and answered in such a way that his visitor left him with the belief that Nicholls and Hampton are the coming men. The President in conversation to-day with still another gentleman indicated to him his proposed Southern policy in pretty much the same terms as he conveyed it to Col. Alston. He also said that in his belief such policy would have the effect to split up very considerably the solid democratic organization in the South; that he thought many old whigs would leave the democrats and help to form an administration party, and that there would in consequence be no difficulty in wrestling both North Carolina and Tennessee from the democracy, and in dividing that party very much in Virginia and Georgia, to say nothing of other States.

It was very evident even before President Hayes went into office that he and his intimate friends and advisers were much impressed with the idea of building up an administration party in the South, having some other backing beside the negroes and the carpet-baggers. The conversations here detailed show that he still very strongly entertains this idea.—So sagacious a politician as he must know that the only possible chance for him to carry out his scheme is to cut entirely loose from the carpet-bag pretenders and usurpers in South Carolina and Louisiana. Therefore, as he says, "it will come out all right," it may be conceded that the Southern leaders, who were parties to the Foster-Matthews agreement, are taking the proper view in declining to charge that the pledges made have been violated in advance of his final action. It is asserted very confidently by some of those who claim to be in the President's confidence that his whole idea in the action now being taken is to devise some method whereby Packard and Chamberlain can be let down easy. If this is so it is to be regretted that the President did not find it compatible with his designs to take the manly, straightforward, dignified course of doing what he knows to be right without circumlocution or prevarication.

From the New York Sun.

THE YELLOWSTONE RESERVATION.

The day will come when the remarkable tract which has received the name of Yellowstone Park will take rank before the Mammoth Cave or the Yosemite Valley among the natural wonders of this country. It is the diversity of anomalous phenomena and their concentration within a limited area which make this domain a veritable museum of curiosities. Geysers equal in magnitude to those for whose sake men are willing to visit Iceland, hot springs in some respects more striking than those of Arkansas, a waterfall whose altitude is nearly double that of the Niagara, mountains but little lower than those of Switzerland, and a lake framed like that of Constance—all these the future tourist in Montana will see in the course of an hour's ride. Dr. Hayden, some years ago, may be said to have revealed to us the scientific and artistic value of a region which at that time was well nigh inaccessible. Since this part of the Yellowstone basin was reserved to public uses some further exploration has been done, and we would call attention to the report of a reconnoisance directed in that quarter by Col. Ludlow, of the United States Engineers.

The report has been quite lately published, but the expedition which it describes took place in the summer of 1875. Col. Ludlow was accompanied by Messrs. G. B. Grinnell and E. S. Dana of Yale College, who, although the time allowed for researches was very brief, succeeded in making substantial additions to the geological and zoological knowledge of the reservation. From Bismark, the western terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad, the party followed the upper Missouri, which seems to be navigable until October by the flat-bottomed stern-wheel boats that ply on it, as far as Carroll, a distance of 640 miles. Thence a fortnight's ride in a southwest direction across a rough country, for the most part unreclaimed and infested by hostile Sioux, brought them to the Yellowstone Park. It appears that wagons can be taken as far as the Mammoth Hot Springs, the road having been made entirely practicable, though occasionally of undesirable steepness. From this point, however, wheels must be abandoned and everything carried on pack animals.

The first object of interest in the Park is presented by these springs, which occupy a small valley, partly filled by their saline deposits. From the floor of this basis rises a series of terraces, reaching a height of 200 feet, dazzling white in the sun, and exhibiting great variety of form, embellished by the quivering, sheeny effect of the thin, descending sheets of water. The material is a carbonate of lime deposited by the cooling of the saline jet; it is of a nearly pure white, and while moist of a moderate hardness. The main springs gush forth from the upper shelf of the terraced mound and spread out into large, limpid pools of a blue tint, boiling violently in places, and emitting clouds of steam. Overflowing the pools, the waters escape down the natural stairway and gradually part with the carbonate held in solution, making constant additions to the ornamentation of the surfaces, and constructing scalloped cups and "bath tubs" of all shapes and temperatures. The trail followed by the party from the Hot Springs to the Falls of the Yellowstone reaches a high point on Mount Washburne, and they availed themselves of the opportunity to ascend to the summit. Here, Col. Ludlow tells us, the whole panorama of the reservation sprang into view. The lake, with deeply sinuous shores and silver surface, interspersed with islands, and with the Yellowstone river crooking away from it toward the spectator, was set in a vast expanse of green, rolled and hollowed in huge billows, above which here and there jets of steam rose like spray. The encircling peaks, among which were noted Mount Humphreys, thirty or forty miles southeast; Sheridan and Hancock the same distance to the south, and beyond and above them, ninety miles away, the Tetons, of a pale purple hue, relieved by the gleam of their snowy crests, completely walled in the landscape with the exception of a gap to the southeast looking toward the great Idaho Desert.

From Mount Washburne the trail soon led them to the famous falls, of which the report gives an interesting account. The river makes a sharp bend to the eastward, just above the upper fall, which accordingly fronts nearly at right angles to the general direction of the watercourse. This cataract is a slanting one, having a base of perhaps one-half its altitude, which, as measured by Col. Ludlow, is 110 feet. The water leaps down its rocky slope between black, shining walls of trachyte, and its pure green is broken into foam and spray from the very summit. From the foot the currents of air drove the clouds of vapor up the steep sides of the canon, which were clothed in vegetation of the freshest and most brilliant hue, while a double rainbow illumined the surface of the stream below.

Half an hour's rough climbing over bowlders and loose trachytic blocks brought the party to a small plateau at the very margin of the main or Lower Fall, whence the eye could plunge into the vast chasm some three hundred yards in depth, which is known as the Grand Canon. There is probably no rhapsody in the assertion of the visitors that the view from this point is the finest piece of scenery in the world, for it would be hard to imagine a combination of pictorial splendors which should unite more potently the requisites of majesty and beauty. Here the river, narrowing in its bed to a width of some seventy feet, and a depth of four or five feet, springs to the crest with an intensity of motion that makes its clear depths seem to quiver. Just before making the plunge the stream is once more contracted, and the waters girt in from both sides toward the centre, so that two rounded prominences or buttresses are formed, where green and white commingle. Lying prostrate, and looking down into the depth, the travelers could see that these ribs continued downward, the whole mass of the fall gradually breaking into spray against the air, until lost in the cloud of vapor that hides the base, out of which comes up a mighty roar that shakes the hills, and communicates a strange vibration to the nerves. From far below the cloud emerges a thin green ribbon, in which the river is hardly recognizable, so dwarfed is it, and creeping with so sluggish a current, as if stunned by the fall. The actual height of this cataract, as ascertained by attaching a heavy weight to a measured cord, is 310 feet, but we may note that, tremendous as it is, it seems to the spectator but a minor incident in the picture constructed on the huge scale of the canon.

In the bason of Fire Hole river, an affluent of the Madison, but flowing through the Yellowstone Park, the party came on the Grand Geysers. One of these, "Old Faithful," seems to have earned its name from the regularity of its discharges, which were observed to take place at intervals of about an hour. After some preliminary spurts and splashes the Geyser, with a deep boom which jarred the ground, shot up a clear, straight shaft of water that with two or three rapid impulses gained an altitude of more than a hundred feet, clouds of steam towering far above and drifting with the wind. For full five minutes the column maintained its height, and then with unavailing jerks and efforts to check its fall, sank down and was swallowed up in the crater. Here, as with the other geysers, the lips of the crater were moulded into artistic vase-like forms, beaded and pearled with opal, while close at hand were little terraced cisterns of pellucid water, with scalloped and laced rims. The wetted margins and floors of these dainty reservoirs were tinted with the most delicate shades of white, cream, brown and gray, and although the material was in reality silica, looked so soft and velvety that it seemed a touch would soil them.

The only blemishes in this exquisite workmanship are chargeable to man. Col. Ludlow tells us that the mouldings and carvings about the craters and pools have been chipped and defaced by visitors, or scrawled over with the vacuous names of self-important sight seers. We heartily concur in his opinion that such practices should be stopped at once, together with the whole system of plunder and vandalism which is wasting the reservation. The Yellowstone Park was appropriated by the nation in the interests of an enlightened civilization; and it is the duty of the Interior Department to preserve those miracles of nature's cunning, built up in the slow process of centuries, of an enduring but brittle material, and toward which we occupy the position of trustees for the whole world.

CHAMBERLAIN AS A MARTYR

A "special" to the New York Times of Monday supplies the full text of "Governor" Chamberlain's letter to the Hon. Stanley Matthews, to which allusion has been frequently made during the past three weeks. The letter is dated March 7, and is in reply to Stanley Matthews's letter, handed to Chamberlain by Col. Haskell, appealing to him to relieve the President from further embarrassment by quietly taking himself out of the way and leaving the undisputed government of the State to Governor Hampton. Matthews reminded Chamberlain of the claim which he would thus establish for himself upon the "gratitude" of the country and of the administration. Chamberlain eloquently replies: "My honor—oh! my honor!" but suggests all the same that a "personal conversation" would enable him to give with greater fullness his views of the situation in South Carolina, and of his (*Chamberlain's*) duty in connection therewith. Can it be possible that the invitation recently addressed to Hampton and Chamberlain to come to Washington for the purpose of a conference with the President grew out of this suggestion on Chamberlain's part? His letter to Stanley Matthews begins and ends with a reference to the superior facilities for explanation which a "conversation" would afford, and the letter itself, although three weeks old, only sees the light after the invitation to such a "conversation" has been formally extended. In the rest Chamberlain says that he cannot "see any line of conduct on my part consistent with personal honor or public duty which would permit me to yield my claims to the governorship." "To permit Hampton," he says, "to reap the fruits of a campaign of murder and fraud, so long as there remains power to prevent it, is to sanction such methods." It is hardly necessary to recall the fact that, according to all the testimony, including that of Col. Bacon, of Gen Sherman's staff, and all the army officers who were stationed in South Carolina during and prior to the election, the "campaign" was remarkably free from disorder and violence—the exceptional cases being instances usually where democratic colored men were maltreated and intimidated by radicals of their own race and color. The "frauds," to say nothing of those committed or connived at by the returning board and the Chamberlain or Mackey Legislature, were naturally on the side of the party which had the control of the ballot-boxes, the majority of the returning officers at every precinct, and the support, in addition to that of the State authorities, of the deputy marshals and United States troops. Chamberlain concludes that neither Mr. Matthews "nor any man moved by a sense of justice can understand the situation here and be willing, for any political advantage or freedom from embarrassment, to abandon the republicans to the fate that awaits them whenever Hampton becomes the undisputed Governor of this State." We presume that fate will be no worse than that which has overtaken the republicans in Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama or any of the Southern States where the people have succeed in throwing off the yoke of the carpet-baggers and electing State governments of their own choice. Nothing worse has happened in those States than the substitution of better government for worse, and that is all that is to be apprehended from the recognition of Hampton in South Carolina. Chamberlain, however, who apparently has no idea, any more than Packard, of being used as a cat's paw to pull the chestnuts out of the fire, at least not until he has first demonstrated the extent of his own "sacrifice" or "martyrdom," and established thereby conclusively his claim to a good fat "reward," caps the climax in the way of suggested falsehood in the declaration in his letter—"I have been exposed to personal danger by day and night constantly for full five months, and I am wearied to death; but there are one or two things which are dearer to me than comfort or life. One is my honor as a public man, and another is my duty to the republicans of this State." Besides that he doth "protest too much," particularly in regard to his "honor," Chamberlain is guilty of a libel as atrocious as it is absurd upon the conservative white people of South Carolina when he pretends to be living or to have lived "for five full months" constantly "exposed to personal danger by day and night." It is an act of charity in President Hayes to invite this man, who lives encompassed with so many assassins' daggers, to come on to Washington, where presumably, he may at least spend a few quiet days and nights. Perhaps he may find the change so grateful to his shattered nerves (Mrs. Chamberlain is reported to have arrived in Washington already with a fabulous quantity of trunks) that he may be induced to stay longer, perhaps even to forego altogether his intention of returning to die for the unhappy republicans of South Carolina. Thus two results may be happily reached—a good man will be spared to his country and "the party," and the people of South Carolina will be reconciled to his loss—a consummation so devoutly to be wished that it may even partially atone for the torturous and shuffling policy which can find no other way out of the dilemma presented by the South Carolina "question."—*Baltimore Sun.*

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

From the Sun of Wednesday.

WHEAT.—Receipts to-day 2200 bushels of Southern Wheat, 800 bushels Pennsylvania do., —— bushels Western do.; 14,000 bushels Southern Corn, 84,000 bushels Western do.; —— bushels Oats and —— bushels Rye. Stocks in Elevators 83,298 bushels Wheat, and 893,677 bushels Corn. The supply of Wheat continues light, and the market is strong and higher, with a brisk demand. The sales are 800 bushels fair to good red Maryland at 1 62a$1 65; 1400 bushels prime do. at $1 68; 1600 bushels red Pennsylvania at 1 63a$1 65, and 20,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring for export at $1 40 in Elevator.

CORN.—The offerings of Southern Corn are small, and the market is firm, with a good demand for coastwise shipment. The business includes 7000 bushels good to prime white at 51¾a52 cents, 1000 bushels damp do. at 49a50 cents, and 6000 bushels prime yellow at 52a52¼ cts. For Western the market was unsettled, opening active and strong and closing weak and lower. The transactions amounted to 225,000 bushels, as follows: 6500 bushels steamer at 51½ cents; 400 bushels No. 2 white at 52¾ to 53 cents; 95,000 bushels April at from 53½ to 53¾ cents; 50,000 bushels May at 51½ to 51¾ cents, and 40,000 bushels June at 55½ to 55¾ cents, closing at the lowest figures made. The afternoon market was dull, with more sellers than buyers at prices on 'Change. The only sales reported were 15,000 bushels spot (short receipts) at 53 cents, and 5000 bushels last half April at 53¼ cents.

There were no receipts of Oats or Rye and no sales of either reported.

Marriages.

MULLEN—MOFFETT.—At the residence of the bride's mother, in Still Pond, March 15th, by Rev. N. McQuay, THOMAS MULLEN to Miss ANNIE E. MOFFETT—both of this county.

Deaths.

RASIN.—On Tuesday, 27th of March, in Baltimore, GENEVIEVE RINGGOLD, aged 11 years 11 months and 10 days, eldest daughter of I. Freeman and Julia A. Rasin.

NICKLE.—Near Galena, on Monday last, suddenly, of heart disease, Mr. CHARLES L. NICKLE.

CLARK.—Near Massey's, February 21, of pneumonia, Mrs. ANNIE M., wife of Charles Clark—aged 31 years, 1 month and 11 days.

TURNER.—At his father's residence, near Massey's, on the 17th instant, of consumption, GEORGE W. TURNER—aged 25 years and 2 months.

New Advertisements.

HOG, HOG, HOG!

HOG TONGS or Holders, Ringer and Rings—for sale by J. K. ALDRIDGE.

ROCK SALT! ROCK SALT!! For sale by J. K. ALDRIDGE.

IMPROVED CHURNS, BUTTER PRINTS and Paddles—for sale by J. K. ALDRIDGE.

NAILS! NAILS!! by the keg. Very cheap. J. K. ALDRIDGE.

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.

March 9, 1877—4t. Adm'r.

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.

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.

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

J. H. SIMPERS & BRO.

March 9, 1877.

New Advertisements.

PUBLIC SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

THE REGULAR MEETING of this Association for Kent County will be held at the School room in Chestertown,

ON MONDAY,

April 16th, at 10, A. M.

QUESTIONS:

How to Teach Reading.

The Teaching of Mental Arithmetic.

ESSAYIST—Miss M. A. Downes.

Mr. J. C. PIGEON, of Washington College, will deliver the address.

E. F. PERKINS, Pres.

March 30, 1877—tm.

Public School EXHIBITION.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL AT GALENA, will give an Exhibition, for the benefit of the School, in the TOWN HALL, on

FRIDAY, APRIL 6th.,

at 7.30 o'clock P. M.

An opportunity is now given to the people to show how *lively* is the interest they take in their home school.

PROGRAMME—Reading, Dialogues, Music, &c.

Admission. - - - - Adults, 25 cents.

March 30, 1877.—2w.

A CARD.



The general-freighting business conducted for many years by my father, J. F. Taylor, between Chestertown and Baltimore, has now entirely and solely passed into my hands. It shall be my constant effort aided by the long experience in the business, of my agent, Mr. W. H. PALMER, to secure a share of the public patronage.

The business is attempted under adverse circumstances, yet we trust by our constant and personal attention to the trade to regain whatever may have been lost to the late business. The vessel has undergone such repairs as now make her in every respect suitable for the business.

Respectfully, J. E. TAYLOR.

March 30, 1877.

VENDUE NOTES For sale at this office