The Transcript,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Friday Morning, April 27, 1877.

Only One Dollar a Year, in advance.

FOR 1880.

Mr. W. M Evarts is mentioned in various quarters as a candidate for President in 1880, and the peculiar policy of the present Administration is supposed to be in a considerable measure designed and prompted by Mr. Evarts with a view to improving his chances.

It is not yet certain that when the time comes, three years hence the Fraudulent President will not want to be a candidate himself, and then the Secretary of State will have to stand back and wait till 1884. But if Hayes prefers retirement as we have no doubt he will, his prime minister can present himself; and the first question is whether he will run as a Republican or a Democratic candidate. Of course he will not appear as either, since the Fraudulent Administration, "whereof he is a well deserving pillar," belongs to neither party. Though supported in the election by the Republicans, and counted in by the most audacious set of Republicans, this Administration is now neither Republican nor Democratic. This being the case, Mr. Evarts will have to run as the candidate of the new party, the Hayes party; and the platform of this party, so far as it is yet developed, consists of hostility to the old line Republicans on the one side, and blarney and offices and subsidies for the Democrats on the other.

It is too early to develop fully the plan of campaign of this new party in 1880; but there will, no doubt, be novelties in it. Mr. Evarts is a man of talent, and he will not be likely to make a commonplace sort of a run. Of course he will adhere strongly to the great system of Returning Boards, and will take care beforehand to get them established in every State. Then, if he is defeated in the election, as, no doubt, he will be, he will still be able to get himself counted in; and, if he succeeds in this, we will have another Fraudulent President to follow the one we now enjoy. We beg to congratulate Mr. Evarts on such cheering prospects. He is an ambitious man, and perhaps the situation delights him.—*N. Y. Sun.*

LOUISIANA AND THE OLD VENALITY.

It is not surprising that the extreme radicals, disappointed and disgusted at the turn of affairs in Louisiana, in addition to abusing the President should take to finding consolation, as well as an explanation of the utter collapse of Packard's "government," in assailing the character and motives of some of the prominent supporters of Nicholls. It is thirteen years since the people of Louisiana have enjoyed the privilege of self-government. During that period they have been the prey of a succession of military and political adventurers, beginning with Butler and Banks, and ending with Kellogg and Packard. During the whole of that period the best people of the State have been virtually excluded from all useful participation, certainly from all influence and control in public affairs, and the State government has been administered in the interest first of one set of roughs and then of another. It is not strange that the politics of the State should have become generally corrupted, and that the consequent demoralization has extended more or less to both parties. Upon the class of politicians who have so long had the rule in Louisiana political convictions of any sort must sit very easy, if, indeed, they can be said to have convictions at all. For such men to change their politics as their interests may dictate or as circumstances may suggest is the most natural proceeding in the world. Foreseeing the inevitable collapse of carpet-bag government some of these people had the sagacity to take time by the forelock and go over to the Nicholls side early in the action. This process of "ratting," stimulated by the prospect of "pay and mileage," has gone on until within the past week it amounted to almost a stampede from the Packard Legislature to the legal or Nicholls organization, finally leaving the former without a quorum in either house, and thus smoothing the way effectually for the President's final action in withdrawing the troops. All this, say the shocked and indignant radical irreconcilables, is very scandalous, and only shows what Louisiana politics and politicians are. But what have Louisiana politics been since the close of the war but a scandal, and who are responsible for the existence and continuance of the scandal but the authors and upholders of the policy of interference and coercion? More conspicuously and longer than any State in the Union Louisiana has been the victim of "reconstruction." When only carpet-baggers and their associates and allies were suffered to rule, all the bad elements that were in the State, in addition to those which were attracted from abroad, naturally came to the surface.—The history of Louisiana politics for ten years was mainly the history of dissensions among the radicals and carpet-baggers themselves, quarreling over the division of their rich booty. One of the most glaring and conspicuous instances of the abuse of the military power of the United States was when the federal troops and Gatling guns were employed to control the action of a radical nominating convention! Not until four or five years ago did the conservative party in Louisiana dream of the possibility of their being able to profit by these feuds and dissensions among their opponents to the extent of carrying a State election.—Their first serious attempt to rescue their State from the plunderers was frustrated by Durell's midnight order and the use of the troops by order of Grant to prevent the organization of the State government under McEnery. Now, for the first time, the best men in the State have an opportunity to come forward and assert themselves and to make their voices effectually heard in legislation and in the administration of the government. This element has its representative in Governor Nicholls, a man thoroughly identified in sympathy and interest with the people of Louisiana, enjoying the personal confidence and respect of all classes and parties, and whose integrity has never been called in question. Such a man cannot fail to find means to get rid of the adventurers who have fastened like leeches upon the unhappy State, and to bring to his support and into the service of the State a class who for thirteen years have been practically proscribed and exiled from all participation in public life. Gradually the politics of the State will thus become purified and reformed. The thieves and harpies will be driven out of office; better men will introduce better morals and better ways; the worst curse and effect of carpet-bag government, the universal corruption which it engenders and the demoralization which it spreads all around it, will disappear. Like the physical purification and deodorization which the South Carolina State House was seen to require to fit it for occupancy by the legal Legislature of the State, there is a moral cleansing of political places which must follow wherever carpet-bagism has once held sway. It may not be so speedy a process, but we may trust none the less certain.—*Baltimore Sun.*

A NEW PARTY MOVEMENT—VIEWS OF SECRETARY OF THE NAVY THOMPSON.

The Washington Nation publishes an interview of the editor of that paper with secretary of the Navy Thompson, and which it is alleged was carefully revised by the secretary before publication. The interview had reference to the formation of a new whig-republican party. Mr. Thompson expressed the opinion that the country is now in a condition favorable to the adoption of the principles which were the platform of the old whig party, which party was always for a tariff for revenue, with discriminating duties protective of American labor, a liberal system of public improvements, and a sound national currency. He asserted that the principle that the federal government shall control such public improvements has been firmly established. The people of the South are now in an impoverished condition. The people of the North are rich, and what is needed is such a system of public improvements as will benefit that section of the country. Mr. Thompson said the following principles, enunciated as a platform for the new party, embodied his ideas exactly:

First.—A national currency founded on a bimetallic standard, and sufficient for the wants of healthy trade.

Second.—A system of internal improvements such as private capital is powerless to construct, but which is essential to the development of the country's resources.

Third.—A tariff sufficient to keep employed such manufacturing establishments as are already in operation, and put in operation such new industries as will tend to develop the natural wealth of the country and create a balance of trade in our favor.

Commenting on the proposed new party the New York Sun says:

"The new political manifesto of Secretary Thompson—for thus we may designate the body of the interview which he has prepared for publication—has a shadowy aspect and a mouldy color about it. It is a proposition to call back from its tomb the old whig party, with some of its features destroyed and others distorted, and without the force or energy of life that once gave it a place in the country."

BEN. WADE'S LETTER.

A WRATHY DOCUMENT FROM THE IRRECONCILABLE EX-SENATOR.

NEW YORK, April 22.—The Times tomorrow will print the following letter written by ex-Senator Benj. F. Wade, which is now published for the first time:

Jefferson, Ohio, April 9.—To Mr. U H. Painter, Washington, D. C.—My Dear Sir: Your letter of the 5th was duly received. You ask whether I remember what I said in favor of President Hayes in my endeavor to procure his nomination at the Cincinnati convention? I do remember it, after what has since transpired, with indignation and a bitterness of soul that I never felt before. You know with what untiring zeal I labored for the emancipation of the slaves of the South and to procure justice for them before and during the time I was in Congress, and I supposed Gov. Hayes was in full accord with me on this subject. But I have been deceived, betrayed and even humiliated by the course he has taken to a degree that I have not language to express.

During the first month of his administration we find him closeted with two the worst and most malignant enemies of the colored race that can be found in all that slave cursed region, and there consulting with those malefactors how best he can put these colored people under the iron heel of their most bitter enemies, and reduce them to a condition infinately worse than before they were made free. I feel that to have emancipated these people and then to leave them unprotected would be a crime as infamous as to have reduced them to slavery when they were free.—And for Hayes to do this to the men who had at the hazard of their lives given him the votes without which he never could have had the power to do this terrible injustice! No doubt he meditates the destruction of the party that elected him.—A contemplation of all this fills me with amazement and inexpressible indignation. My only consolation is that history informs me that better men than I ever pretended to be have in like manner been deceived. Some have attempted to excuse him by saying that he "means well," but hell is paved with just such good intentions. Truly yours,

B. F. WADE.

☞ Dr. Benjamin Franklin invented and constructed three clocks, and one of them is owned in the Old King's Arms Inn, in Lancaster, England. It has only three wheels and strikes the hour. It is to be sold at auction in May, with other curious historical objects.

THE WAR AND BREADSTUFFS

The proclamation of war by the Czar of Russia Tuesday gives special interest to the question of the effect it will have on the grain and provision markets of the United States. Limiting the question at this time to grain and flour, and to the needs of England especially—she being the principal importer of breadstuffs—it is of interest to know what her yearly requirements are and from what countries she draws her supplies. The value of the imports of corn (grain) and flour into England during the year 1875 amounted to £53,086,691 sterling, or computed in our currency, to $265,433,455.—For the past thirty years this annual demand, breadstuffs especially, in excess of home production, has steadily and heavily increased. In 1845 the imports were but 17 lbs. per head, in 1855 they rose to 50 lbs., in 1865 to 93 lbs., and in 1875 to 197 lbs. Of the countries from which the supplies are drawn the United States stand at the head of the list, and next Russia. If we break up into detail the British imports of corn and flour, which cost the sum of over fifty-three millions of pounds sterling in 1875, we find them derived from the following sources:

United States	£19,012,674
Russia	9,176,373
Germany	4,633,240
France	3,217,239
Canada	3,124,056
Turkey	2,009,014
Sweden (cats)	1,408,675
Denmark	1,269,809
Austria	867,044
All other sources	7,468,667
Total value	£53,086,691

It will be observed that more than one-half of the total supplies of grain and flour imported into England come from the United States and Russia. Of the quantity shipped by the latter country to England 8,332,408 cwts. came from the Baltic ports, and 11,547,965 cwts. from the ports of the Black Sea. To these Turkey added some 6,000,000 cwts. more. Turkey, controlling the outlet of the Black Sea and holding by her fortresses the line of the Danube, whatever surplus grain of last year's crop remains at this time along the Russian shores of the Black Sea is now, by the formal declaration of war, precluded from reaching the English market, whilst the surplus grain of Turkey in the countries bordering on her southern ports will probably be needed to supply her armies in the field. Assuming the war to be localized and fought out between Russia and Turkey, the supplies of grain drawn from the Black Sea ports and from Southern Turkey will be the measures of the additional requirements of England for the corn and wheat and flour of the United States if the war should continue more than a few months.—*Balto. Sun.*

HOTEL AND TENEMENT FIRES.

TO BE READ AND REMEMBERED BY THOSE WHO SLEEP HIGH ABOVE GROUND.

The Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire has published its directions to its subordinates, and some suggestions for others who may be at fires in London, the following of which are applicable in New York:

Every householder should make each person in his house acquainted with the best means of escape, whether the fire breaks out at the top or at the bottom.

Inmates at the first alarm should endeavor calmly to reflect what means of escape there are in the house: If in bed at the time, wrap themselves in a blanket or bedside carpet; open neither windows nor doors more than necessary; shut every door after them. (This is most important to observe.)

In the event of being unable to escape either by street door or roof, the persons in danger should immediately make their way to a front room window, taking care to close the door after them, and those who have the charge of the household should ascertain that every individual is there assembled.

Do not give vent to the fire by breaking into the house unnecessarily from without, or, if an inmate, by opening doors or windows; make a point of shutting every door after you as you go through the house, For this purpose doors enclosing the staircase are very useful.

Upon discovering yourself on fire, reflect that your greatest danger arises from draft to the flames and from their rising upward. Throw yourself on the ground, and roll over on the flame, if possible on the rug or loose drugget, which drag under you; the table cover, a man's coat, anything of the kind at hand, will serve your purpose; scream for assistance, ring the bell, but do not run out of the room, or remain in an upright position.

Persons especially exposed to a risk of their dresses taking fire should adopt the precaution of having all linen and cotton fabrics washed in a weak solution of chloride of zinc, alum, or tungstate of soda.

A NEW EPISCOPAL DIOCESE PROPOSED.—In pursuance of the action of the council of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the diocese of Virginia, at their meeting held in May last in Alexandria, Right Rev. F, M. Whittle, D. D., bishop of the diocese of Virginia, called a meeting of the clergy and lately of that part of the diocese which lies in the State of West Virginia to assemble in Parkersburg on Wednesday last, at 10 o'clock. This convocation was to consider the question whether it was to the interest of the church to form a separate diocese of the State of West Virginia. The conference met, and after considerable deliberation resolved that the interest of the church in West Virginia demands a division of diocese by the boundaries between Virginia and West Virginia.

THE NEW SENATOR FROM LOUISIANA.

Judge Henry M. Spofford, the democratic caucus nominee, who was Tuesday elected United States Senator from Louisiana, is a native of Connecticut, but since early life he has been a resident of Louisiana. As a lawyer he has few equals in the South; during the counting of the returns last fall he was the constant companion and adviser of Judge Trumbull and the other Northern democratic witnesses, and subsequently, with the assistance of ex-Justice Campbell and Major Burke, made up the democratic case as presented to Congress and the electoral commission. Ardent as has been his devotion to the conservative cause in every struggle for the control of the State government he has always maintained a conservative position in federal politics. It is thought the nomination of Judge Spofford is a triumph over the attempt to disintegrate the democratic party in Louisiana.

THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

OPENING OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The manifesto promulgated by the Czar of Russia, and the immediate crossing of the Pruth by strong detachments of the Russian army previously encamped in Bessarabia, mark the opening of what may not be a long, but will probably be a fiercely fought and unusually bloody campaign. On Monday a Russian force took possession of Jassy, pushing an advance guard on to Bucharest. A second detachment of the army crossed the Pruth at Kagul and a third at Belgrade. From these movements it appears to be definitely settled that the theatre of war is to be what is sometimes described as the delta of the Balkan, a long strip of territory lying between the Danube and the Black Sea, and broken into two parts by the Balkan mountains. The force with which Russia crosses the Pruth is estimated at not less than 300,000 men, or fully double the number she has ever had in any previous campaign on the line of the Danube. The opposing Turkish army is far inferior in point of numbers, but this disparity is compensated to a considerable extent by the command which it has over the navigation of the Danube and the strong defensive positions it holds on the line of that river. If these positions should be masked or captured there will still remain the passes of the Balkan range to be forced before the Russians can seriously menace Constantinople.

☞ The New Hampshire Republican Politicians have apparently concluded after all to see if they cannot keep democratic Congressman Jones out of his certificate of election for a while. The Governor and Council on Friday submitted to the Supreme Court, which meets at Concord to-day, the question whether they have any power to go behind the returns in a Congressional election and throw out ballots because they do not contain the candidate's full Christian name—in short, whether they can refuse Jones his certificate because his name was spelled Frank, instead of Franklin, on many of the ballots. It will of course make no practical difference in the end what the court decides or the Governor and Council do, since the House is sole judge of the election of its members and will give Jones his seat, as it ought, in justice to the voters of the district.

AN OYSTER GOES DUCKING.—Captain John T. Ford brought to the Comet office on Wednesday evening an oyster between the shells of which was firmly fastened the bill of a fisherman or pheasant duck. The duck while feeding had evidently inserted his bill into the open mouth of an oyster which shut down on it and held it fast. The duck came to the surface, dragging with him the oyster, which was so large and heavy the duck could not keep its head above water. In this condition they were found by Mr. Edward Hunt, who caught the duck but could not get the oyster loose. So he cut the duck's head off, and bill and head will remain held by the oyster until it is opened.—*St. Michaels Comet.*

REV. DANIEL EVANS REESE, D. D., of the Maryland Conference M. P. Church, died on Monday at St. Michaels, Talbot county, where he has recently resided. He was on the superannuated list, and was sixty-six years old. His brother, Rev. E. Yeates Reese, a distinguished preacher, died in Baltimore in 1861. The deceased was highly esteemed, and held prominent positions in the church, of which he was a zealous member.

☞ A safety envelop, to prevent tampering, has been devised. On the flap the words "attempt to open" are printed with a double set of chemicals, the first impression containing nutgalls and the second green vitriol. If the flap be steamed or moistened in any way the magic printing will appear.

☞ The board of State fishing force has appointed V. B. Clements, of Queen Anne's county, deputy commander of the oyster force in the fourth district, vice Wm. C. Bryan resigned.

☞ A practicing physician estimates that there are five hundred cases of measles and scarlatina in Annapolis in a population of 6,000. There have been very few fatal cases.

☞ Flogging is still permitted in the British navy, but in 1876 there were only fourteen instances.

There are now but two Field Marshals in the British army, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge.

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

From the Sun of Wednesday.

WHEAT.—Receipts to-day 600 bushels Southern Wheat, 1000 bushels Pennsylvania do., 3200 bushels Western do; 7,000 bushels Southern Corn, 148,800 bushels Western do; 5500 bushels Oats, and 200 bushels Rye. Stocks in elevators 29,216 bushels Wheat, and 976,614 bushels Corn. Wheat was again higher, the prices obtained to-day being above any reached since 1872. The supply is light and the feeling buoyant and strong. The sales are 350 bushels prime red Maryland at $2 15; 250 bushels good do. at 2a$2 05; 600 bushels red Pennsylvania at $2 10; 800 bushels do. at $2 08, and 400 bushels common red Western at $1 80. A lot of 3200 bushels Western received to-day was not offered.

CORN.—The arrivals of Southern Corn are light, and the market is firm, closing fully 1 cent above prices obtained at the opening of 'Change. The sales were 650 bushels hominy white at 62 cents; 5000 bushels prime white at 61a61½ cents; 5000 bushels fair do. at 59a60 cents, and 1000 bushels prime yellow at 62 cents. For Western the market was excited and higher, the advance being about 3 cents per bushel for both spot and options.

Deaths.

TRACY.—April 8th, in San Francisco, Cal., REBECCA C., wife of James P. Tracy and daughter of William and E. F. Overend, of Kent county, Md.

New Advertisements.

FESTIVAL.

On Wednesday, May 2d,

CAKE, WATER-ICE, CUSTARD AND ICE CREAM,

of the best quality, will be sold at the P. E. Sunday School room for the benefit of the Church. [April 27, 1877.

BASKETS, BASKETS.

W. F. WROTH, STILL POND, *Kent county, Md.*, dealer in

PEACH BASKETS

of every variety, is prepared to furnish farmers and the trade at the very lowest market rates. [April 27—6w.

STEAM ENGINES & THRESHERS

For Sale.

THE subscribers offer at Private Sale two Woodtable & Moore *STEAM ENGINES AND TWO RUSSEL THRESHERS*, in good working order. The engines are five and six horse-power respectively.

Also, a *FAN CORN SHELLER*, to run by steamer.

These machines will be sold very low, and parties are invited to examine them.

PERRY CHAMBERS,
JAMES CHAMBERS,
April 27, 1877—tf. *Chestertown.*

SPRING OPENING

OF

Millinery and Fancy Goods.

I would respectfully invite the attention of all to my new assortment of *FANCY GOODS*, consisting of

NORMANDY, BONNETS, HATS, RIBBONS, ETC.,

and especialy a fine stock of

WHITE GOODS:

and having a competent lady to assist me, we are prepared to fill all orders left to our charge at the shortest notice.

STAMPING A SPECIALTY.

Please call at the old stand.

Mrs. C. R. Fiddis,
Opposite the new M. E. Church,
April 27, 1877—3t. High street.

Examiners' Notice.

THE undersigned Examiners, appointed by the County Commissioners for Kent county to examine and determine whether the public convenience requires

THAT A LANE OR STREET

to lead from Cypress street, in the town of Millington, in the First Election District, Kent county, Md., to the "Sand Field," to be a continuation of Sharp street in said town, for an outlet to the inhabitants of said "Sand Field," hereby give notice to all persons interested, that they will meet, on

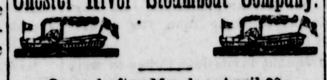
WEDNESDAY,

The 30th day of May next,

at 10 o'clock A. M., at said town, to discharge the duties imposed upon them by virtue of said appointment and commission.

JOHN S. NEWNAM,
JAMES H. PENNINGTON,
CHARLES P. LOPER,
April 27, 1877—5t. Examiners.

Chester River Steamboat Company.



On and after Monday, April 30,

The Steamer GEORGE LAW

will leave CHESTERTOWN for Baltimore, every *Monday, Wednesday, and Friday*, at 7 A. M., and Rolph's, Booker's, Quaker Neck, Grey's Inn Creek, Queenstown and Kent Island one hour earlier.

On and after Tuesday, May 1st, will leave Baltimore every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 10 A. M.

☞ Freights taken at reduced rates.

H. A. ALBERT, Sec'y.
April 27, 1877.

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts. Used and recommended by city hotels.
For Sale by STAM & BRO.

CLIMAX SHIRT,

MADE of *Wamsutta Muslin* and 2100 Linen—only $1.00.
J. H. SIMPERS & BRO

New Advertisements.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE KENT NATIONAL BANK Of Chestertown,

At Chestertown, in the State of Maryland, at close of Business, April 14th, 1877.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts,	126,921.19
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	50,000.00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages,	24,981.19
Due from Reserve Agent,	35,091.45
Due from other National Banks,	44,474.29
Due from State Banks and Bankers	8.12
Banking House,	2,250.00
Current expenses and taxes paid	1,855.82
Checks and cash items,	208.39
Bills of other Banks,	7,756.00
Fractional currency, including Nickels,	150.08
Specie, including Treasury Certificates,	1,693.00
Legal Tender Notes,	22,400.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer,	2,250.00
Total,	$320,039.53

LIABILITIES,

Capital stock paid in,	50,000.00
Surplus fund,	10,000.00
Undivided Profits,	14,349.01
National Bank Notes Outstanding,	45,000.00
Individual deposits,	200,237.98
Due to other National Banks,	335.55
Due to State Banks and bankers,	116.99
Total,	$320,039.53

State of Maryland, County of Kent, ss.

I, WM. N. E. WICKES, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. N. E. WICKES, *Cashier.*

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 23d day of April, 1877.

J. W. HINES,
Notary Public.

Correct—attest:
G. B. WESTCOTT,
N. G. WESTCOTT,
T. B. HYNSON,
April 27, 1877. Directors.

ORDER OF COURT.

IN THE MATTER OF THE SALE OF THE REAL ESTATE OF SARAH WILSON, MADE BY WILLIAM HEPBRON, LATE A COLLECTOR OF TAXES FOR THE THIRD ELECTION DISTRICT OF KENT COUNTY, MARYLAND.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR KENT COUNTY.

THE REPORT OF SALE, and proceedings in the aforegoing case having been read and considered and the same appearing to have been regular and the provisions of law in relation thereto having been complied with, it is thereupon, this twenty-fifth day of April in the year 1877—

ORDERED, That the sale made and reported by William Hepbron, late a Collector of Taxes as above set forth, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the twenty-eighth day of June next, provided a copy of this Order be published in some newspaper printed and published in Kent county, once in each of three successive weeks prior to the twenty-eighth day of May next.

FRED'K. STUMP,
JOS. A. WICKES.

True copy—Test:
D. C. BLACKISTON, Clerk.
April 27, 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

WILLIAM HODGES,
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 24th day of November, 1877; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 24th day of April, 1877.

AUGUSTUS G. MATHIOT,
April 27, 1877. *Administrator.*

LECTURE.

The Rt. Rev. T. A. Becker, D. D.,
BISHOP OF WILMINGTON,

WILL lecture, in St Dennis' Church, near Lambson's Station, on

Sunday afternoon, May 6th, 1877.

Subject:—"FAITH AND REASON."

Admission 50 cts. Lecture commences at 4 o'clock. [April 20—3t.

Notice to Creditors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letters Testamentary on the personal estate in Kent county, Maryland, of

RICHARD SMYTH,
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 subscribers, on or before the 17th day of November, 1877; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate.

Given under our hands this 17th day of April, 1877.

R. C. SMYTH,
GEORGE S. DIEHL,
April 20, 1877. *Executors.*

NOTICE.

Dissolution of Partnership.

ON AND AFTER THE FIRST DAY OF MAY, 1877, the co-partnership listing between Colin F. Stam and Louis K. Stam under firm name of C. F. STAM & BRO., Chestertown, Md., will be dissolved by mutual consent.

COLIN F. STAM,
LOUIS K. STAM.

All persons indebted to the Firm are requested to settle their accounts on or before that time.

C. F. STAM & BRO.
April 13, 1877—4t.

New Advertisements.

Instructions to Road Supervisors.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.
Chestertown, April 24, 1877.

Each Supervisor shall work under the general directions of the County Commissioners, and under the special instructions of the Commissioner from whom he shall obtain his road.

Each Supervisor with his team and hands, shall begin work at six o'clock in the morning, and stop at six in the evening, allowing one hour at dinner—working 11 hours per day.

The Commissioner in charge will notify the Superintendent how much money to expend upon his road. Where the road will admit of it *scoops* MUST *be used* for removing dirt.

Supervisors will not be allowed for work done on the roads after the First of August, unless it be to mend an unsafe bridge or dangerous wash in the road, without a special permit from a Commissioner, setting forth the work to be done and the time required to do it in.

Supervisors who supervise their hands in person, will be allowed twenty-five cents a day for each hand worked: not to include the Supervisor himself.

Each first-class hand will be allowed one dollar.

For a cart and horse one dollar and thirty-five cents, and for oxen and cart one dollar and fifty cents per day will be allowed.

Two dollars a day will be allowed for two horses, whether worked to scoop or plow.

Each Supervisor will be required to report to the Commissioner under whom he is working any encroachment upon the roads, by setting out fences, by leaving thorn clippings upon the road an unreasonable length of time, or by removing sand or dirt from the public roads for private purposes, first notifying the offending party.

Each Supervisor will be required to notify the Commissioner in charge about the time and place he intends to do his general work.

Each Supervisor, at the time of adjusting his account with the County Commissioners will be required upon oath to say that he has followed the above instructions to the best of his ability, making such exceptions as he may set forth, when the Commissioners will judge of the abatement to be made on his account.

In force from May 1st, 1877.

THOMAS P. DIXON,
WILLIAM V. LUCAS,
T. ROMIE STRONG,
GEORGE W. DAVIS,
JAMES R. JONES,
COMMISSIONERS.

Test:—T. W. RUSSELL, Clerk.
April 27, 1877—3t.

Spring Goods AT LOW PRICES.

J. H. SIMPERS & BRO.,
CHESTERTOWN, Md.,

HAVE THIS WEEK RECEIVED a large stock of Spring Goods, *bought since the late decline in prices.* Our stock is more complete in all its branches than ever before.

DRY GOODS.

Calicoes in beautiful styles; Bleached and Unbleached Muslins; Black Alpaca; Poplins; Ginghams; Cassimeres; Cottonades; Linen, Crash, etc.

White Goods at lower prices than ever.

Notions in great variety.

Ladies, Misses and Children's White and Striped Hosiery; 'Beauty,' 'Charm and 'Favorite' Corsets; White and Bordered Bed Spreads; White Shirts of good muslin and linen, at $1.00. Gloves, Shawls, Combs, Brushes, Soaps, Buttons, etc.

Shoes, Shoes.

We now offer the largest, best selected and cheapest stock of Shoes, for Gents, Ladies, Misses and Children, we have ever had.

Gents Box Toe Gaiters; Congress, do, Youths' and Boys' Congress Gaiters;
Ladies city made sewed Morocco Boots;
Misses " " " "
Ladies Fox Button Gaiters;
Misses " " "
Ladies and Misses Lace Fox Gaiters in several grades; Child's Goat Welt, Goat Heel, and Pebble Button Shoes, of different grades.

CARPETS, MATTING AND OIL CLOTHS

GROCERIES, Sugars, Tea, Coffees, Syrups, Flour, Coal Oil, Cheese, Sugar-cured Hams; Soaps; Soda; Wash Crystal, etc.

Crockery and Woodenware.

CASH BUYERS will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing.

J. H. SIMPERS & BRO.,
Main st., opposite Stam & Bro's.,
April 20, 1877. Chestertown.

T. S. WICKES,

GENERAL STORE,

High street above Cross street,

CHESTERTOWN.

1877. Spring Trade. 1867.

APRIL AND MAY.

A LARGE and desirable Stock of *GENERAL MERCHANDISE* kept constantly on hand, accessions of New Goods frequently made during the season.

Prices close, and in full sympathy with the tightness of the times.

HATS—New Spring Styles—for Men and Boys—at
Ap. 20. J. H. SIMPERS & BRO'S

MATTING, White and Check, cheap,
J. H. SIMPERS & BRO.

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