[illegible] Transcript,
CHESTERTOWN, MD.
[illegible]day Morning, Feb. 2, 1877.
Only One Dollar a Year, in advance.

THE PASSAGE OF THE BILL.

The electoral bill passed the House yesterday, and received the signature of the President. The event is a splendid manifestation of the capacity of the American people for self-government, and will crown the republic with new dignity in the eyes of foreign nations.—The civil war afforded a test of the courage, determination and resources of the nation which astonished the world, and now a proof no less conspicuous has been given to the moderation, self-control, law abiding habits and eminent political sagacity of the American people. The spectacle of the peaceful submission of a dispute involving the rulership of forty millions of people to the arbitration of a just tribunal, created for that purpose by the contending parties, has in it a moral sublimity that will be a source of high example and inspiration in all times and to all nations. It is a most happy augury for the beginning of the second century of national existence, and proclaims the possession of those qualities of temper and habits of thought which fit a people for stable and orderly self-government.—The peril which the nation escaped was exceedingly grave. The government, instead of being administered as a trust [illegible] the people, was used as the agency [illegible] party in power, and the returns [illegible] states which had given majorities [illegible] opposition were juggled and be[illegible] into a *prima facie* showing for [illegible]dates preferred by the adminis[illegible]. With shameless effrontery the [illegible] party declared that the previous[illegible] existing method of counting the electoral votes, which had been framed by [illegible], was vicious and unconstitutional, [illegible] it had no further use for it, and [illegible]ber of the party leaders proposed [illegible] reverse the practice and contradict the [illegible]trine that had prevailed from the [illegible]dation of the government, by deny[illegible] the authority of Congress and vesting [illegible] president of the Senate the power [illegible] determine the result of the presidential [illegible]tion. This revolutionary doctrine [illegible] were prepared to assert by means of [illegible] public forces controlled by the admin[illegible]tion. On the other side were the [illegible]sentatives of the people determined [illegible]rt and maintain their prerogatives. [illegible] affairs in this posture, the time for [illegible]nting of the vote was rapidly ap[illegible]hing, and the danger of collision [illegible]mminent. In this time of national [illegible]rdy some of the republican leaders [illegible]ed themselves possessed of sufficient [illegible]m and patriotism to rise above the [illegible]tion of immediate party advantages [illegible]sist the immense pressure to bear [illegible] of placemen, so as to arrange [illegible] democratic leaders a plan for a [illegible] adjudication upon the questions [illegible]te. In accepting this plan the [illegible]atic party displays great modera[illegible] the position of the House was [illegible] by the precedents of the Repub[illegible]; but confident in the justice [illegible], it was quite willing to submit [illegible] any fairly-constituted tribunal. [illegible] averts a great national danger, [illegible]fidence to the business inter[illegible]ountry, and will strengthen [illegible]redit at home and abroad.—[illegible]ette.

[illegible] PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

[illegible] of the State Board of Education [illegible] published.

[illegible]BTEDNESS.

[illegible] of the several county [illegible] on the 30th of September, 18[illegible] to be as follows:

Alle[illegible]	$13,500 00
Anne Arundel	16,000 00
Carroll	4,388 40
Dorchester	344 08
Frederick	4,619 91
Garrett	7,620 12
Harford	25,211 74
Montgomery	1,896 17
Prince George[illegible]	2,150 00
Talbot	8,014 47
Washington	8,450 00

The other [illegible] report no indebtedness. In several cases, notably in Anne Arundel county, the indebtedness is said to be caused by the county collectors failing to pay over promptly the amount levied as county school tax. It has been suggested that additional legislation is [illegible] to remedy the evil, but it would be [illegible] to devise any legal measures more stringent and comprehensive than the [illegible] upon this subject.

[illegible] SCHOOL LAW.

[illegible]

dance of pupils. When this is followed by the closing of such schools as show an average attendance of fewer than ten pupils a marked effect is produced. In one county (Howard) the salary of the teachers is made to depend partly on the average daily attendance; the experiment has not been continued long enough to enable the examiner to speak definitely of the results, though it is believed that up to the present time the effect has been good.

In conclusion, while we are unable to point to any special triumph in educational work to mark the close of the centennial year, we are glad to put it on record that in a period of unexampled industrial depression, when a feeling of distrust and a desire for retrenchment marked every private business and every public institution, the schools of Maryland took no steps backward. On the contrary, though there may have been some backsliding in particular places, when we take a survey of the whole field we find that more progress has been made, more money expended and larger results obtained, than in an previous year in the history of the State.

☞The New York Sun breaches a curious theory, and produces facts to support it. This is that, the Southern Radicals are intriguing, in conjunction with their Northern allies, to procure the abolition of negro suffrage, on the gound that it has fallen away from their control, and made the Democratic party in the South stronger than it ever has before, both in the popular strength and in the electoral vote. The Sun says;

"That the extension of the right of suffrage to the African race would ultimately increase the political strength of the South might have been foreseen by every one who is acquainted with the conditions govering society in the reconstructed States. The whites, constituting the superior class in wealth, intelligence and education, are certain to gain the ascendency over the negroes, sooner or later, sufficient to influence very largely the exercise of their voting power.—This ascendency would have manifested itself long ago had it not been for the false hoods industriously circulated among the freedmen, such as the assertion that they would be enslaved anew if the Demodrats should regain power. By such means, by the efforts of ambitious negro office-seekers, and by the support given to the carpet-baggers by the Federal Administration, the colored vote, until recently, has been almost unanimously given to Republican candidates in national and local elections.

"Of late, however, the more intelligent class of colored citizens in the South have learned that they were being used as tools for the accomplishment of the worst purposes; that the robbery and misrule which have characterized the carpet-bag governments have entailed hardships on their white employers that react upon themselves; and that in voting against good government they are injuring their own interests as well as those of their white neighbors."

☞The Herald says that the assured success of the Conference Bill leaves room for discussion as to the probable results of the action of the Committee of Fifteen to be appointed under it. No one, the Herald contends, has any data for an opinion as to whether Mr. Hayes or Mr. Tilden will obtain the Presidency by the committee's decision, and this is the strongest proof of its impartiality. The Herald thinks that the most important questions that the committee will have to decide will not be of fact but of law, and hence the propriety of calling in the assistance of eminent legal lights. The intricate legal questions involved in the Oregon case require the best judicial minds to investigate and decide upon them. So also the case of Louisiana In tact, as the Herald well remarks: "View it on whatever side we may, it is a perplexing muddle, and it is fortunate for the country that the decision is to be transferred from heated partisans to a competent, impartial tribunal, in whose judgement the disappointed party will acquiesce."

In this connection we may mention that it is the impression of a good many well-informed persons, who have studied the matter carefully, that the final action of the Committee will be to decide the matter upon law and not upon fact—to give Louisiana and Florida to Hayes and throw the election into the House on the Oregon case. This will make Tilden President and Wheeler Vice-President, and it will be a satisfactory solution to everybody—except the friends of Mr. Hendricks. The latter gentleman, however, will have no cause of complaint, since any such action will secure him the Democratic nomination in 1880.

EDUCATION IN THE SOUTH.

The impression so industriously cultivated by republican journals that democracy and neglect of colored schools would go together has lately received another of the many answers which have been afforded by the statistics of schools in the Southern [illegible], in the message which Gov. James [illegible]. Smith has lately sent to the Georgia Legislature upon retiring from the executive chair of that State, which he has occupied for four years. One-sixth of this message is devoted to the question of education, which he treats in an appreciative manner. The figures presented by the Governor show a rapid advance of school attendance. The number of white pupils is almost three times [illegible] under the last year of republican [illegible]ber of colored scholars [illegible] as great. One great [illegible]ing the school system [illegible]

that, by this change, useful learning would be more widely diffused among the colored people, and consequently a greater amount of good accomplished." The spectacle of white democrats supporting public schools for the children of their old slaves, the immensely increasing attendance of those children, the recommendations of the Governor to the establishment of normal schools for the education of colored children, are examples of Southern outrages which imperatively call for federal military interposition in Georgia.

EMINENT COUNSEL.

The counsel employed to represent the cases of the respective high contending parties before the Great Court of Arbitration are men of distinction, and yet the characters of the gentlemen selected on the different sides are in some sort typical of the character of the cases. On the Democratic side the case will in the hands of Jere J. Black, the ablest lawyer now at the Supreme Court, a Democrat of the Buchanan school, and a keen incisive reasoner upon facts as well as principles. He will be assisted by Lyman Trumbull, who has no superior as a clear headed constitutional lawyer: Matt Carpenter, the brilliant but erratic lawyer of the Northwest, who is one of the most cogent reasoners at the bar, amazingly well read in constitutional law, keen in logic and severe in denunciation; Judge Campbell, who has been himself an associate justice of the Supreme Court, and Ben Butler, whose peculiar powers and excellent knowledge of the ins and outs of Louisiana politics, of which he himself was in some sort the founder, eminently fit him to cross-examine the Louisiana Returning Board. What Butler fails to extort from Wells, Kenner, Anderson, and Casanouve will probably not be worth knowing. This line of counsel shows plainly that the Democrats intend to present the law before the court in the strongest shape, and sift the facts in the minutest manner. In a word, they mean business, and wish everybody to know that they think they have a case, and intend to present it in the best possible form.

On the other hand, the Republican case is to be confided to Mr. Wm. M. Evarts, the eminent counsel who led the forlorn hope in the defense of the late Henry Ward Beecher; to Mr. Stoughton, of New York, who has taken Edward Pierrepont's position as the thick-and-thin advocate of Grantism in its last and worst phases, and to Mr. Bob Ingersoll, the coruscating sky-rocket of fly-up-the-creek Republicanism, he whose flowers of oratory spring up from seeds borne to inaccessible shores on the bubbles of bosh. In other words, the Democrats mean to present their case in a legal way and the Republicans in a rhetorical way. One side will talk to the Supreme Court. The otherside will magniloquize to the select audiences of Confedrit X Roads. One will hold up the Constitution; the other wrap itself once more in the bloody shirt.

MORE LIGHT ON THE DUEL.

HOW THE PRINCIPALS BORE THEMSELVES—HANDS SHAKING BUT NO CONVERSATION.

A Sun reporter Monday obtained what there is the best possible reason for believing an accurate account of the late duel. It will be seen that it tallies with the statements made in the card published in The Sun of Jan. 19, but carries the history further and is much fuller in detail.

The only persons actually on the ground and witnessing the firing were the principals and seconds. The friends who accompanied them kept watch at a distance and out of sight. The twelve paces were measured by Mr. Bennett's second. The manner of the principals toward each other was courteous, but neither uttered a word. Both used their own pistols, Mr. Bennett's being of English make, Mr. May's of American. When the word was given Mr. May fired wide of Mr. Bennett and Mr. Bennett fired over Mr. May's head. Mr. May's second then asked, "Are you satisfied ?" "I am, entirely," answered Mr. Bennett in a clear, firm voice. "Are you satisfied ?" asked Mr. Bennett's second in his turn. "I am, I am," replied Mr. May quickly, picking up his pistol, which he had dropped, and handing it to his second. Mr. Bennett had advanced, having tossed his pistol to the gound near its box. Mr. May, who had stooped again to pick up his fur gloves, seeing Mr. Bennett coming toward him, hastily stepped forward, meeting him midway, and cordially grasped his extended hand. Neither spoke, Mr. May turning to take his gloves, which his second had picked up and brought to him. Mr. Bennett turned to his second saying he was chilled through, and would like a sup of brandy. It was supplied him from a small silver pocket flask which many in New York are familiar with. The two parties then repaired to their respective conveyances and were joined by the others.

It had been previously agreed that, if either was wounded or killed, the matter should be kept quiet until the other could leave for Europe: that if the result was as it proved, Mr. Bennett would go to Europe, Mr. May keeping out of town until the affair should blow over.

Miss May has recovered from her indisposition, but has been kept all along in ignorance of the duel, having merely been informed of Mr. Bennett's departure for Europe. It is still believed [illegible] many friends that in good time [illegible] a reconciliation and [illegible] that Mr. Bennett [illegible]

expect his return in the spring. It is known that his yacth is to be in commission next season.—*N. Y. Sun.*

HOW THE PEOPLE HAVE BORNE THEMSELVES.

The Democratic party has deserved well of the country for its sublime bearing in an hour of great trial. It is necessary to any just estimate of the conduct during the Presidential dispute to remember that from the first, the presumption of all fair minded citizens has been that the Democratic candidates had been elected. Even on a mere question of chances the probabilities were all in their favor. Governor Tilden needed only one of the disputed States. Governor Hayes needed all three. Governor Tilden had a fair majority, on the vote cast, of 8,000 votes in one of these States; if Governor Hayes had any majority at all in any of the three on the vote cast, it was so small that a single proof of fraud would overturn it. If any one of the legal points raised by the Democracy was conceded Gov'r. Tilden's election was admitted, but Mr. Hayes had to carry every point in every State. The loss of one would have undone him. In the face of all these facts, and in the face of the infamous action of the Louisiana Returning Board the self-restraint and moderation of the Democratic party have been, we repeat it, sublime. Their's was the grievance. It was from them that the Presidency was being stolen. It was upon them that this great outrage was being committed. The Republicans could claim no credit for remaining quiet. They were engaged in the crime; they were not suffering from it. As well commend a gang of thieves for not resorting to undue to put down robbery, as commend the Republican party for its bearing during this great crisis.

What the bearing of the Democratic party has been every man knows. Not a Democrat's voice has been raised in threat; not a Democratic shot has been fired. The Democrats have even refrained from holding meetings, least they should alarm timid people. Since November last they have preserved the most dignified silence, waiting in perfect confidence for the final judgment of the law. A sublimer instance of self-government by a people has never been seen in the history of the race.

MR. HILL, OF GEORGIA, ON THE ELECTORAL BILL.

Mr. Hill, of Georgia, confessed that when this Congress assembled his mind had been filled with apprehensions for the future of the country. Those apprehensions had been dispelled by the pending bill and by the conviction which he entertained that it would become a law by an ever telling vote of both Houses. He supported the bill, first, because in his judgment, it was constitutional in character, wholly so; second, because, in his judgment, it was wise in its every provision, remarkably so; third, because it was patriotic in its every purpose, eminently so. He predicted that the decision of the high commission on every important question submitted to it would be unanimous, and that its decisions would be received by both Houses of Congress, and would give peace to the country and satisfaction to the people. He, therefore, gave to the bill not his constrained support, but his hearty and warm approval. Speaking of the South, he said: I have been a witness of the sorrows of that people, and a willing sharer of all their sufferings. May I, therefore, be pardoned on this occasion for calling the attention of the House—of the country—to the spirit which has been manifested by that people during this entire controversy. On another occasion I defended their manhood, their civilization, their humanity, from what I knew to be unjust charges. If the answer was then unsatisfactory, let the further answer be found in the spirit which the people of the South have manifested during the last sixty days. There is scarcely a man in that country who does not believe that the Democratic ticket was elected, and who does not believe that all they have remaining of property, of right, of justice, depends upon the inauguration of that ticket. Yet during this whole controversy (I say it with pride and pleasure) the South has manifested but one spirit, and that has been the spirit of forbearance, of kindness and of fairness. With the chains of the usurper still on her limbs, with "the greed of the stranger" rifling her already exhausted coffers, with the army of the United States now scattered throughout her borders and standing sentinel for the protection of her robbers, the South utters to those who have been her despoilers, and who now threaten to be the despoilers of each other, but one voice. That voice is "Peace! peace! Civil war redresses no wrong, preserves no right. If you doubt, look here and be convinced."

I hope that that people will never again be derided with the charge of rebels and traitors, solely for offering up their lives in vindication of their honest belief that they were right. Let me express the hope that in the future he alone will be regarded as the chief rebel who, after the passage of this measure of peace, shall first again whisper the words of sectional hate. Let him be regarded as the chief traitor who shall again seek to brew sectional strife. For [illegible], I [illegible] pride [illegible] able to say t[illegible] foot of Am[illegible] God that is part of my country. I can look on every person in this whole land and say "This is my fellow-citizen," and I can [illegible] my vision to the uttermost boundaries of the republic and say "My country, [illegible] whole country! Blessed is he who [illegible] and cursed is he who [illegible] them."

SUCCESS OF HAMPTON'S GOVERNMENT.

A Columbia (S. C.) dispatch states that Gen. Hampton's government is now nearly complete. The appointees throughout the State are in the main exercising the functions of their respective offices and he is daily receiving the best assurances of loyalty from the masses of the people. Already under the call for ten per cent. of last year's tax levy, Hampton's treasurer has received $35,000, nearly half of the whole amount, from nine counties only. The agents of the Hampton government report that the colored people are paying promptly, and in large numbers. Gen. Hampton says he has sought no loan at the North and needs none.

At the opening of the January term of the Circuit Court for York county, S. C., the other day, Judge Mackey informed the grand jury that the Hampton government was the one which, under the decision of the Supreme Court, would be recognized as the legitimate State government in that circuit, and that any warrant or commission signed by Gov. Hampton must be respected and obeyed. The court also instructed the jury that the pretended tax levy of the Chamberlain Legislature is not legal, as the Supreme Court has decided that the House which levied it is not a constitutional body, and that should the county treasurer, acting under the authority of Chamberlain, even advertise the property of a taxpayer for sale to satisfy an execution for the collection of this tax he would individually lay himself liable for damages.

FIFTEEN CONDENSED OPINIONS OF THE BILL.

R. Burchard Hayes says: I do not care on my own account, but my heart does bleed for the poor African.

William Almon Wheeler says: It is of the nature of a compromise, and entitled to no respect whatever.

Ulysses Simpson Grant says: It is better to be tight than to be President.

Oliver P. Morton says: A shameful specimen of political trickery.

John Sherman says: A direct and deliberate insult to the Louisiana Returning Board.

Wells, Anderson, Casanave, and Kenner say: It is unpatriotic, unstatesmanlike, dishonest, and revolutionary.

William Pitt Kellogg says: That's what comes of parting your hair in the middle.

Whittle Law Reid says: It is plainly unconstitutional.

Don Cameron says: No high-principled statesman can approve such political truck and barter as this measure involves.

Simon Cameron says: You hear Don?

John A. Logan says: But what becomes of Me?

James G. Blaine says: It is the logical outcome of Andersonville.

Zach Chandler says: —— —— ——! —— —— ——!! —— —— ——!!!

The common sense of the country says: A patriotic measure of intentions; we hope it will prove wise and work justice.

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

From the Sun of Wednesday.

WHEAT.—Receipts to-day 800 bushels Southern Wheat, 1200 bushels Pennsylvania do., —— bushels Western do.; 10,400 bushels Southern Corn, 129,000 bushels Western do.; 3,000 bushels Oats, and 1,000 bushels Rye. Stocks in Elevators 219,686 bushels Wheat, and 1,343,223 bushels Corn. The sales are a few hundred bushels Southern at 1 43a$1 53. and 2400 bushels Pennsylvania on private terms, said at about the figures of yesterday.

CORN.—The receipts of Southern Corn include two cargoes by water, the first since the ice blockade set in. Sales of 4500 bushels white afloat on private terms: 800 bushels do. afloat at 55 cents; 400 bushels do. at cars at 58 cents; 3700 bushels yellow afloat at 56½ cents, and 700 bushels do. at cars at 56 cents. For Western the market was quite active, and firm at about the figures of yesterday. The transactions foot up 235,000 bushels, as follows: 5000 bushels mixed at 57½ cents; 5000 bushels do. at 57½ cts. 20,000 bushels do. fresh at 58 cents—all spot; 15,000 bushels February at 57½ cts. 75,000 bushels do. at 57½ cents; 75,000 bushels do. at 58 cents: 10,000 bushels do. at 58½ cents: 10,000 bushels last hals do. at 58¼ cents.

OATS.—Oats are dull and weak, but not quotably lower; sales of 800 bushels Southern in lots at 42a43 cents; a lot of 3000 bushels fair Southern was offered at 40 cents, with 35 cents as the best bid.

RYE.—Rye was more active; sales of 1000 bushels in lots at 72 cents per bushel, closing steady at this figure for prime.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Not on Greenland's icy mountains,
But on India's coral strands,
They make use of PRINCE'S Organs
As the best of Instruments.
Africa in sandy deserts
Does her part: Australia sends,
Will with Music's aid they worship,
For the best of Instruments.
Europe, far advanced in music,
In that land of many tongues,
They use PRINCE & Co's. Organs,
For their thousand, thousand songs.
North and South American people,
Never, never, they behind;
They can tell by *long* experience
Where good Organs you can find,
[illegible] in name, not less in merit,
[illegible] & Co's, are the kind.
[illegible]itted by
PROF. THEO[illegible] ASCHERFELD.
☞Continued in the *Kent News.*
Jan. 26, 1877—3t*

ALL PERSONS

INDEBTED to us will please call and settle.
Oct 16, 1876. C F. STAM & BRO.

Marriages.

DIXON—SMITH.—At the M. P. Parsonage in Chestertown, Jan. 30, 1877, by Rev. J. B. Jones, GEORGE DIXON and Miss SARAH M. SMITH.

FRAZIER—DOWLING.—By the same, Jan'y. 31, 1877, at 'Squire Johnson's, Chestertown, SAMUEL MURRAY FRAZIER and Miss ROSA DOWLING.

ELIASON—BROWN.—Tuesday morning, January 30th, in Chestertown, by Rev. Wm. H. Hutchin, Mr. WILBUR ELIASON to Miss M. C. BROWN.

LOCKWOOD—WOODALL.—Thursday evening, January 25th, in the Westminster Presbyterian Church, Georgetown, by Rev. E. W. Gaylord, RICHARD LOCKWOOD of near Chesterville, to Miss SALLIE WOODALL, of Georgetown.

KELLEY—BENTON.—On the 18th instant, by Rev. George Leary, at his residence near Edesville, THOMAS P. KELLEY and Miss ELLEN V. BENTON—all of this county.

CROSSLEY—SUTTON.—Jan. 24th, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. W. B. Gregg, NICHOLAS H. CROSSLEY, of Still Pond, Kent county, Md., to Miss LUCY P. SUTTON, near Kennedyville.

MOSS—PRICE.—At the Parsonage in Galena, on Thursday night, 18th inst., by Rev. E. G. Irwin, PHILIP J. MOSS and Miss IDA PRICE, daughter of D. K. PRICE—all of Chesterville.

WALBERT—COPPER.—Nov. 14, 1876, by Rev. T. B. Killiam, at the M. E. Parsonage, Rees' Corner, ALFRED A. WALBERT to Miss MARY COPPER—both of Kent county.

JOINER—WALBERT.—Jan. 3d, by the same, at the M. E. Parzonage, Rees' Corner, JOHN W. JOINER to Miss AMELIA WALBERT—both of this county.

Deaths.

WHEATLEY.—In Baltimore, on January 24, Miss ELIZABETH P. WHEATLEY, in the 72d year of her age.

EASTER.—On the 25th of January, at Port Deposit, Md., ROSA MACMURDO EASTER, aged 28 years and 2 months, wife of Rev. George W. Easter, rector of St. James' Church, Port Deposit, and daughter of C. W. and Ann F. Macmurdo, of Richmond, Va.

New Advertisements.

Resolutions by Hope Grange No. 13.

WHEREAS, it has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove by death our beloved sister EUGENIA NICHOLSON, be it resolved—

That we shall cherish the memory of our beloved sister, as an active and beloved member of our organization, who always manifested a sincere regard for principles, and ever assisted to promote whatever was conducive to our welfare.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be inserted in the county papers and a copy furnished to the family of the deceased.

1t. R. G. NICHOLSON, Sec'y.

MUSIC, MUSIC, MUSIC!

The undersigned intends to be absent from Chestertown for a few days. Mr. E. C. Reiche will meanwhile give all desirable information about Pianos and Organs exhibited at the Voshell House.

PROF. THEODORE ASCHERFELD.
Feb. 2, 1877—3t.

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

At Chestertown, in the State of Maryland, at close of Business, Jan. 20th, 1877.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts,	113,350.38
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	50,000.00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages,	28,845.60
Due from Redeeming Agent,	36,843.62
Due from other National Banks,	82,856.49
Due from State Banks and Bankers	12.18
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures,	2,250.00
Expenses and Taxes paid	924.49
Checks and cash items,	208.39
Bills of other Banks,	11,947.00
Fractional currency, including Nickels,	180.98
Specie	1,388.00
Legal Tender Notes,	26,500.00
Redemption fund, with U. S. Treasurer,	2,250.00
Total,	$357,557.13

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in,	50,000.00
Surplus fund,	10,000.00
Undivided Profits,	10,396.97
National Bank Notes Outstanding,	45,000.00
Individual deposits,	237,582.48
Due to other National Banks,	4,518.68
Due to State Banks and bankers,	59.00
Total,	$357,557.13

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 26th day of January, 1877.

J. W. HINES, *Notary Public.*

Correct—attest:
G. B. WESTCOTT,
T. B. HYNSON,
N. G. WESTCOTT,
Feb. 2, 1877. Directors.

ORDER NISI.

G. W. T. PERKINS, TRUSTEE,
Versus
JAMES A. PERKINS AND MARY E. PERKINS.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR KENT COUNTY, January 29, 1877.

ORDERED, That the sale made and reported by George W. T. Perkins, Trustee under a certain Deed of Trust from James A[illegible] Mary E. Perkins, be *ratified and confirmed,* unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the third day of April next,—provided, a copy of this Order be inserted in some newspaper printed in Kent county, once in each of three successive weeks before the third day of March next.

The Report states the amount of sales to be $[illegible].

D. C. BLACKISTON, Clerk.

True copy—Test:
D. C. BLACKISTON, Clerk.
Feb. 2, 1877—3t.

New Advertisements.

Still Pond on the Billow's Crest, and her waters troubled mightily that others may be benefitted thereby!

AN ENTERTAINMENT of the most pleasing and gratifying description will be held in

THE ACADEMY HALL AT STILL POND,

on the evenings of

Wednesday and Thursday,

FEBRUARY 21ST AND 22D,

(if fair, if not, the following evenings,) for the benefit of Still Pond M. E. Sabbath School.

There will be music that shall seem like the echo of sounds unreal; living representations of scenes of beauty; flowers that will lend their perfume to the occasion, which, with the exquisite decorations of the Hall, will present a sight of such rare magnificence that the beholder will imagine himself in the midst of a fairy scene of which he has only dreamed. In addition to the other charms there will be provided

SUPPER AND REFRESHMENT TABLES

for the benefit of those who desire to gratify the palate. To the good people of Kent county we say, "*Come unto us and we will do thee good.*"

PROF. ASCHERFELD will be Musical Director for the occasion.

During the evening there will be exposed for inspection and sale a lot of works of standard authors, formerly the property of "The Young Men's Literary Society," embracing many excellent and useful volumes, embracing the following:

Works.		*Vols.*
Bancroft's History	U. S.	7
Hume's "	England	6
Nicholit's "	France	2
Goodrich's "	All Nations	2
Rollins' Ancient History		4
Smith's Lectures on Modern History		2
Irving's Life of Washington		5
" " Columbus		3
Lockhart's Life of Sir Walter Scott		7
Thiers' " Napoleon		3
Plutarch's Lives		1
Burns, Life of		1
Frederick the Great, Life of		1
Milton, "		1
Pitt, "		1
Humboldt's Views of Nature		1
" Travels		3
Shakspeare's Works		1
Scott's Works		1
Pope's Poetical Works		1
Burns' " "		1
Byron's " "		1
Tennyson's "		2
Boyd's Pollock		1
Rienzi, by Bulwer,		2

ADMISSIONS:—To Supper Hall, 25 cts. To Tableau Hall, 25cts. Supper, 25cts. Oysters extra.

G. W. COVINGTON, Chm.
J. HORTON KELLY, Sec. Ex. Com.
Feb. 2, 1877.

A GRAND CONCERT OF Vocal and Instrumental Music,

BY A QUARTETTE, composed of the finest musical talent of Baltimore city, will be given in

The Hall at Galena,

ON TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 6th,

And in the

Town Hall at Chestertown,

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB'Y. 7th.

Doors open 7 o'clock; Concert commences 8 o'clock. [Jan. 26, 1877.

Notice to Creditors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letters of administration on the personal estate in Kent county, Maryland, of

ANDREW PRICE,

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 23d day of August, 1877; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 23d day of January, 1877.

WILLIAM F. STANLEY,
Jan. 26, 1877. *Administrator.*

TEACHERS' COUNTY ASSOCIATION.

THIS ASSOCIATION will meet at the School Room in Chestertown,

ON MONDAY,

February the 5th, 1877,

at 10 o'clock, A. M.

QUESTIONS:

1—The Teaching of Writing.
2—The Grammar of the third and fourth Grades.

ESSAYIST—Miss Mary Hurlock.

Mr. Henry Tonkin will deliver the Address.

E. F. PERKINS, Pres.
Jan. 19, 1877.—3t.

BUILDING LUMBER

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF BUILDING LUMBER, INCLUDING

Sash, Doors AND Blinds,

At Greatly REDUCED PRICES

☞For prices, or other information, call at our office, or write us by mail.

TURNER BROS.,
BETTERTON,
Oct. 13, 1876. *Still Pond P. O.*

Prof. Theodore Ascherfeld will continue, at the Voshell House, during the present and coming week, the exhibition of superior Pianos and Organs. Those who desire a first-class instrument should [illegible] this opportunity. [Jan 19

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