The Transcript,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Friday Morning, Feb. 9, 1877.

Only One Dollar a Year, in advance.

THE COUNT.

It is of course impossible with our limited space once a week to give even a synopsis of the proceedings before the Electoral Commission. In the Florida case the points raised seem to be these: The Republicans present the certificates of the Hayes electors signed by Governor Stearns, which the Democrats say are only prima facie evidence of the right of the parties holding them to act as electors. Both sides appear to agree that the certificate of a Governor of a State is not conclusive, but the Republicans contend that the Commission cannot go behind the decision of the returning board. The Democrats argue that the judgment of the Florida returning board has been reversed by a higher tribunal, the Supreme Court of the State.

Thursday's mail had not arrived before our paper went to press, but we learn that a telegram was received here saying that the Commission had decided by a vote of 8 to 7, not to go behind the regular returns except to inquire into the elegibility of electors.

If this be correct, the next Presidency rests upon the determination of the Oregon question.

THE FRAUDS ADMITTED.

It is an impressive fact that every one of the learned advocates who have addressed the Electoral Commission in Washington on the Republican side of the Florida case, have substantially admitted the Democratic allegation that the Hayes electors were declared to be appointed through fraudulent and false counting of the votes cast by the people. Not one of these gentlemen has stood up in his place and affirmed that the action of the State Board of Canvassers was fair, honest, and justified by facts. In this way they all admit that it was a dishonest, fraudulent, and cheating action.

The only answer which these Republican gentlemen undertake to set up is that the thing was done in accordance with forms of law, and that it must stand for that reason. The State being cheated out of its electoral vote through forms of law, and the people of the United States being cheated out of their Presidential election through forms of law, the cheat must stand, and we must submit to the inauguration of a President elected by fraud only.

Such is the argument of Messrs. Stoughton, Stanley Matthews, and Evarts; and the best and the only argument which the Republican party has to offer in the premises.—*New York Sun.*

GOV. TILDEN ON HORSEBACK.

From the Buffalo Courier.

I had started on again, in a sort of brown study, when a solitary horseman turned the corner right in front of me. I looked up, and behold! there was the identical man. I had a chance to observe the ex-Governor's face before he passed, a more calmer or pleasanter face I have not seen in a long time. Not a shadow of anxiety there, not a line indicating uneasiness or concern about the momentous proceedings in Washington. He was out on a regular afternoon's ride, and so far as observer could judge, he had left all cares of politics behind. I have seen Gov. Tilden a number of times in the last few years, but I never saw him look so well as he did yesterday, sitting erect and firm in the saddle as an old cavalryman, and seeming as fresh and buoyant as a boy of forty. I am told that he does not worry himself at all about the proceedings of White House possibilities, but he needs but little of what is daily on that subject. He knows what the situation is, and he does not want to have his habitual composure ruffled by keeping the run of this, that, and the other new statement and disclosure, so called. At all events, he won't allow anything in that line to deprive him of his regular two hours in the saddle, and he leaves the matter as far from him in his comfortable home, facing Gramercy Park, in the circumstances will allow. If Congress and the Electoral Tribunal decide this point question against him. I much doubt if Mr. Tilden will lose one hour's sleep by it.

ANOTHER MODEL HOUSE.

Miss. Caroline S. Brooks, [illegible] model in honor of the "Dressing Cottage" attracted so much attention at the centennial exhibition, is now at work on a new study, which she hopes to have completed in a few days. The house [illegible] of square rooms, not a new [illegible] of which there are [illegible] Mrs. Brooks has received orders to move forward with [illegible] upon the Pruth.

MIXED MARRIAGES.

EXPLANATION OF THE CATHOLIC LAW REGARDING THE UNION OF CATHOLICS AND PROTESTANTS.

From the Baltimore Gazette of Monday,

Yesterday at 10.30 A. M. the high mass at St. Vincent's church, front street, was celebrated by Father Daussh, and the attendance was large. Father Didier, pastor, preached a sermon on matrimony, as is usual for each Catholic pastor once a year. He took for his text the "Wedding feast in Galilee," on which occasion, he said, marriage was raised to the dignity of a sacrament by the presence of the Divine Lord, who also, on this occasion, performed His first wonderful miracle, in changing the water into wine. Being a holy sacrament it should be approached only after proper preparation so that the grace it bestows might enable the couple to lead a happy life. Persons object to the publishing of the bans. This is to prevent deceitful men who have wives elsewhere from carrying on their nefarious schemes. The church wants to prevent marriage from being converted into a curse instead of a blessing, and it makes it the duty of every one to inform the priest of any impediment. The church forbids certain unions—one of these is the union of a Catholic with a Non-Catholic without a dispensation; mixed marriages are not blessed by God or his church, and they can only take place with a dispensation, to obtain which there must be a good canonical reason. Father Didier then cited the reasons for this rule, the principal one being that a Catholic woman would yield to her husband who probably would attend no church, and their children would be in danger of being badly reared, the influence of the father paralyzing every effort made by the mother. Should a Catholic person be married by Protestant clergyman, by that act he would be excommunicated, and could not get back except through the intervention of the bishop.

From the first Sunday of Advent to the Feast of the Epiphany, and from the first day of Lent to the octave of Trinity, the simple ceremony of marriage could take place, but ceremonies, feasting and banqueting were prohibited. Catholics generally do not enter in this holy state during those periods. The church also has ordered that all marriages shall take place in the daytime instead at night. Father Didier then reviewed the law prohibiting the union of relatives and of a Catholic with a non-baptized person, also the law that no one validly married is free to marry with any one else, whether they have a divorce or not. The latter is a divine ordinance which the church cannot dispense. He then reviewed the causes that impelled young men to live in a state of single blessedness, and pointed out their cure, showing that it was the duty of all persons of a suitable age, under proper circumstances, to enter into this holy state.

THE TROUBLOUS NEWS FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

A dispatch from Columbia, Central America, states that Mr. Edes, United States consul at Palmyra, in Cauca, arrived by the last steamer, and fully confirms the terrible news of the massacre of conservatives at Cali, (the most important town of Cauca,) on the 24th of December last, by a motley crowd of liberals, numbering 3,000, or 4,000, headed by General David Pena. All the conservatives they met were ruthlessly killed and many liberals who tried to arrest the barbarians in their progress or to shield friends or relatives, and persons suspected of sympathising with the conservatives or of having no decided opinion in politics shared the same fate. Neither age, nor sex, nor infirmity constituted the least safeguard. Most of the conservatives, thinking, perhaps, too rashly and selfishly, that the persons of men alone were in danger, had abandoned their homes, leaving in them only the women of their households. Others, when the risk grew imminent, had endeavored to hide themselves indoors, and were drugged out to be slain under the very eyes of the terrified women. On the other hand, the unfortunate wives and daughters of the conservatives were pitilessly hunted from house to house, meeting with the most shameless outrages at the hands of their fiendish pursuers. In the centre alone of the town eighty-seven houses were sacked gutted and turned into shambles, and the owners rendered dependent on charity for their immediate support. Nothing has been held sacred, not even the churches, since they also were robbed and their very altars stained with blood. But all the horrors are as nothing compared with the still more frightful excesses perpetrated in the suburbs and on the estates in the surrounding country. There murder, lust, robbery and incendiarism continued unchecked for days together. All the small shopkeepers were deprived of house and home, all the estates ravaged, their cattle driven away or shot, the hedges torn down, the cane fields burned, and even the machinery destroyed so as to render it useless to its owner. The number of persons killed was about three hundred.

HOW NORTHERNERS ARE "BULLDOZED" IN VIRGINIA.

Last week Mr. Dickson, who recently purchased a farm in Nansemond county, Va., returned from the North with his family to go and take possession of his farm; he found the carts and wagons of his neighbors at Suffolk ready to carry all his furniture and goods out to the farm free of charge. When he arrived at the [illegible] they had been thrown about [illegible] of the neighbors had hauled [illegible] had built comfortable [illegible] had the house comfortably [illegible] Mr. Dickson and [illegible] Washington for another [illegible] thing to turn up. To which [illegible] part of [illegible]

THE GREAT SEA-SERPENT.

Must we accept the sea-serpent? After having for so long a time postponed account of the monstrous reptile as among the sea tales told for the edification of the marines, must we now give him a place among the known inhabitants of the deep? Every now and then the wonder-stricken mariner tells of his great length, the enormous gape of his jaws, the appalling glare of his eyes and his colossal bulk, but skeptical paleontologists, with noses tip-tilted in scorn, have with contumelious sniff discredited the assertion. And wherefore? Not having made a thorough exploration of the ocean depths, they are not able to furnish positive evidence that the sea-serpent does not exist; and it is not so exceeding improbable that there should be such an immense acoustic reptile. It is known that in former epochs of the earth's existence there have been living and swimming reptiles of immense bulk. Why should not the modified forms of some of those ancient monsters still survive? Of late there have been a number of seemingly well authenticated accounts of the appearance of the sea-serpent. According to one story an enormous animal of the kind attacked a ship, and a scale dislodged from his body in the encounter was exhibited in testimony of the encounter.—The London Telegraph, of January 11, contains an account of the appearance of a sea-serpent, given under oath by the captain and four members of the crew of the ship Pauline sailing from Liverpool. They state that on July 8, 1875, in latitude 5° 13 south and longitude 35° west, which is in the South Atlantic, off the coast of South America about Cape St. Roque, they saw "three large sperm whales, and one of them was gripped about the body with two turns of what appeared to be a huge serpent.

The head and tail appeared to have a length beyond the coils of about thirty feet, and its girth eight or nine feet. The serpent whirled its victim round and round for about fifteen minutes, and then suddenly dragged the whale to the bottom, head first." Now there is a marine monster of a proper size! Just think of him whirling that unfortunate whale round and round for a quarter of an hour, making the great deep to boil like a pot. But that is not all that was beheld by this fortunate ship's crew. On July 13 a similar serpent was seen some 200 yards off. When first seen it was "shooting itself along the surface, the head and neck being out of the water several feet. A few moments after it was seen elevated some sixty feet perpendicularly in the air."—The affidavits of the captain, the first and second mates and two of the crew are appended to these statements, and it will be observed that the sea-serpent seen by them were no small fry. Professor Richard A. Proctor writes in the London Echo concerning various accounts of the sea-serpent, in a tone which indicates a disposition to believe in the existence of the monster. He argues that there is so large an amount of independent yet concurrent testimony that it is hard to wave it aside as mere fraud or imposture. He points out that the existence of animals now well known was at first disbelieved by naturalists. "The first account of the giraffe was laughed to scorn, and it was satisfactorily proved that no such creature could possibly exist." It was a long time before the existence of the gorilla was credited. Tales of monstrous cuttle fish were thought to be monstrous lies until an arm of one, thirty-five feet in length, was actually secured, while its body was estimated to be sixty feet long. Prof. Proctor concludes that a powerful case may be stated for the probability of the existence of the sea-serpent. Here now is an interesting problem. Who shall solve it? We suggest a Herald expedition for the capture of the sea-serpent.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

☞Mr. Charles O'Conor, of New York, commenced his argument before the Electoral Commission in the Florida case thus:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Commission—I will not say probably, because it may be said most certainly, the most important case that has ever been presented to any official authority within these United States is now brought before this honorable Commission for its investigation and decision. It is brought under circumstances that give absolute assurance, so far as absolute assurance can exist in human things, of a sound, upright, intelligent decision, which will receive the approbation of all just and honorable men. The great occasion which has given rise to the construction of this Tribunal has attracted the attention of every enlightened and observing individual in the civilized world. The conclusion at which it may arrive must necessarily pass into history, and from the deeply interesting character, in all its aspects, of the proceedings had and of the judgement to be pronounced, that history will attract the attention of students and observers and men of intelligence or of any literary culture as long as our country shall be remembered, for it cannot be supposed that a question could ever arise to be determined in a manner at all similar to this, which, by its superior magnitude, importance, delicacy and interest, will tend to obstruct this or cause it to be overlooked. The selection of members for this Commission is made by choice of five individuals equal, if not superior, to any other individuals in the Halls of Representatives, and a similar selection of similar individuals has been made in the Senate, thus presenting the [illegible] representation of our [illegible] Executive Department of [illegible] which [illegible] has been [illegible] to do. To these is added a minister from the highest tribunal known [illegible] Constitution and laws, and [illegible] official agent to [illegible] [illegible] judicial that ever [illegible] This selection was evidently from the whole form of procedure made with an earnest intent, and it may be said with a fixed resolve to have here represented whatever of perfect impartiality and fairness, whatever of purity and integrity, whatever of learning and dignity of position our country can afford; and it is a public act of the highest authority to express the will of the people of the United States of America. The questions to be considered are of a public nature and of a judicial nature. Every member appointed to this Commission has been a jurist by profession all his life, and has devoted his time and his studies to the apprehension and the comprehension of this class of questions. It was said by a great English judge and a great writer and historian in the highest court of appeals in that country in an eminent case, that jurisprudence was the department of human knowledge to which our brethern of the United States of America had chiefly devoted themselves, and the one thing in which they had chiefly excelled. With all these elements affording guarantees of the result I think it may confidently be asserted that the result cannot be of other than such as the great voice of intelligent judgement in present and future times will approve.

THE FLORIDA CASE.

Florida is the pivot upon which the Presidency may now be said to turn.—There the foundation will be laid and the principles established by which Louisiana must be decided subsequently. A different question is involved in Oregon. In the arguments before the Electoral Commission not a single new point has been presented on either side. Counsel have elaborated ideas and braced them up with an array of authority and ornamented them with rhetoric, which we have repeatedly presented in a more compact form.

The whole case is in a nutshell. The Hayes party claim that the certificate of Stearns absolutely protects their electors and there is no power of review anywhere even no matter what frauds may have been committed. The Tilden party claim that judicial proceedings were commenced against the Returning Board before the result was declared, and that the judgement against the Hayes electors stands, although Stearns and his Returning Board have gone out of office. They also offer the certificate of the new Governor, after a recanvass, showing Tilden's election.

If the Commission go behind the returns as they did in Louisiana in 1873, when the vote of that State was excluded, Florida must naturally be given to Tilden, because he has a majority of the votes actually and legally cast. To escape from this dilemma, the Hayes party propose, if the door be once opened to go beyond the court and authorities of Florida and the testimony taken by the Congressional committees, and to summon the individual voters throughout the State. Or, in other words, to hold a new election.

This suggestion is well understood to be a menace of delay, which is intended to prevent the Commission from considering anything else than the technical certificate given to the Hayes electors. It is substantially admitted by the whole course of the proceedings that the case of Hayes hinges entirely upon a legal technicality which, if accepted as a rule, would enable corrupt Returning Boards and Governors to control this country, without the possibility of escape from their toils. If New York, with its large popular majority for Tilden, could by a false canvass have been returned for Hayes, through an abuse of forms, there would be no remedy, according to this theory.

If Hayes is declared elected, it will be done by establishing the principle that fraud is good if veiled in the forms of law, and that a beaten candidate may yet steal the office of President. If Tilden is declared elected, it will be because he had a majority of the honest electoral votes. That is the difference in the standing of the two candidates.—*New York Sun.*

☞Charleston letters say that D. H. Chamberlain, the chief of the carpet-baggers who have been engaged in plundering South Carolina for the past eight years, is putting his house in order for a speedy departure from his present field of operations. If he does not hasten his preparations, and omit a formal leave-taking, it is possible that he will find impediments in the way of his proposed journey North, in the shape of processes from the courts of the State. It is well known that in the State Convention in which he received his last nomination for Governor, there was a fierce quarrel between Chamberlain and Elliott, the negro leader of the black wing of the Republican party in South Carolina, and that while this was raging, Elliott declared that he had it in his power to send the Governor to the penitentiary. Elliott was finally hushed, and in the canvass that followed the two ran harmoniously together upon the same ticket. A letter from Chamberlain to his old friend and confederate, Parker, which has recently been printed in the Charleston News and Courier, is supposed to be one of the dangerous documents to which Elliott referred. It was written at the time that the State Financial Board, of which Chamberlain was the leading spirit, was engaged in its fraudulent issues of bonds, and shows that he was profiting personally by [illegible] (Chamberlain) [illegible] whom he had [illegible] says himself that they had it in their power to ruin him, and it would not be surprising if he should yet end his Southern career in the penitentiary, through [illegible] supplied by his former associates in crime.—*New York Sun.*

THE OPEN POLAR SEA.

LETTER FROM ADMIRAL PORTER TO CAPTAIN HOWGATE.

Admiral Porter has written a letter to Capt. Howgate regarding his proposed expedition. In it he says: "In my opinion there is an open sea for 200 miles toward the pole; that there are high mountains, from which are precipitated the icebergs which lately blocked up Robeson's channel, and that had Markham's furthest point been exceeded by 60 miles, the pack would have been passed and open water reached again. Every few years we must expect just such a pack as Capt. Nares encountered, which will probably last for a year or two, and will then break up. If, at the moment of breaking up, men and boats are in readiness to take advantage of the opportunity, a great advance could be made toward the pole."

The letter continues in substance that the greatest difficulty will be found in keeping up the spirits of the men. To do this the admiral suggests that each member of the crew selected shall have a knowledge of some useful mechanical trade, and that he be kept occupied at this when in winter quarters. "In the event of such an expedition as you propose," the letter continues, "I see a fine opportunity of utilizing the electric telegraph. Wires could be laid along on the ground or ice without much danger of their being carried off by bears or foxes." In conclusion the admiral states that he can see no objection to the proposed expedition, and hopes it may succeed."

☞The testimony of Casenave, the undertaker, carries with it an aroma of burnt cork which is too strong to be mistaken. We quote from the report of his examination on Monday:

"Mr. FIELD—Did you open the returns in secret session?

"CASENAVE—Yes. No. We had one paper in secret session—the what-you-may-call-it. I forget the name. It was only one paper—the contabulated statement—the whole of it.

"Mr. BURCHARD—He means consolidated.

"CASENAVE—That's it! That's what I meant. When I said contabulated, I meant consolidated."

With trifling alterations, the above dialogue might be effectively given thus:

"End Man—Yessah! No sah! We had one papah in de secret seshun—de wot-ye-may-call-it. I disremember de cognomen, Mr. JONSING. It was only one papah—de contabulated statehouse.

"Middle Man—You means consolidated, Mr. CASENAVE.

"End Man—Dat's him! Dat's wot I meant befo'! When I says contabulated I meant to 'spress consolumnated."

We submit that nature never intended Mr. Casenave for the gloomy profession which he now adorns. He was born to shine as the genial end man of a mirthful band of minstrels.—*New York Sun.*

☞The Hayes organs have discovered that the witnesses, Maddox and Littlefield, who have given such damaging testimony in regard to the corrupt and fraudulent practices of the Louisiana Returning Board, are both men of notoriously disreputable character; but it is a curious fact that the first of these disreputable individuals was considered by the Republican authorities respectable enough to occupy an important and responsible post in the Treasury Department, while the other was selected as a confidential clerk to Kellogg's Returning Board. It seems that none of the Hayes organs or conspirators ever suspected the unworthiness of these persons, until they confessed their share in the doings of Wells & Co. But, fortunately, their testimony does not rest upon their words alone, for if it did their former association with such unprincipled fellows as those composing the Returning Board would naturally cast suspicion upon it. All that they have told is corroborated by documentary evidence, some of it in the handwriting of Wells himself, affording unquestionable proof that their stories are true.—*New York Sun.*

A BULL'S EYE.

The Philadelphia Evening Telegraph, a Republican paper, makes a bull's eye in commenting on Returning Board Wells's lame and impotent explanation of his letter to Senator West. It says:

"We must face the fact, however obnoxious it may be, that Wells, the president of the returning board of Louisiana, knowing that the electoral vote of that State would elect either Hayes or Tilden, offered it for sale first to the republicans and then to the Democrats, and that the election of November for President of the United States, and the franchises of the whole nation were in this one scoundrel's control, and that he held them subject to to the highest bidder. No less than that can possibly be made of it, and if the electoral commission want any more argument than they have had to convince them that they must go behind the verdict of the Louisiana returning board to find the truth, this letter of Wells gives them an irrefutable and irresistible argument."

☞The Christian Union says: "There seems to be no doubt that the Jews are flocking back to Palestine in large numbers, especially from England, the restoration of Jerusalem and the foundation of a Jewish republic being the [illegible] that carries them there. It is said they claim that England can never withdraw from [illegible] affecting European politics as [illegible] will assist them in [illegible] with in the whole movement is strong."

☞A few days ago a lady residing in Trenton, N. J., in attempting to extinguish a lamp by blowing down the chimney, was severely injured by its explosion.

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

From the Sun of Wednesday.

WHEAT.—Receipts to-day 2,000 bushels Southern Wheat, 600 bushels Pennsylvania do., 1,800 bushels Western do., 2,000 bushels Southern Corn, 90,000 bushels Western do.; 800 bushels Oats, and 500 bushels Rye. Stocks in Elevators 185,535 bushels Wheat, and 1,581,689 bushels Corn. The sales are 1200 bushels prime red Southern at $1 60, and 800 bushels at 1 38a$1 40 for inferior and 1 53 a$1 54 for good; 800 bushels red Pennsylvania on private terms, and 400 bushels No. 2 red Chicago at $1 42.

CORN.—Southern Corn was in light supply, and the market steady. The sales were 1500 bushels good dry white at 56a57 cents; 500 bushels damp do, at 54 cents, and 600 bushels fair to good yellow at 55½a57 cents. For Western the market was firmer, with a good demand and small offerings. The transactions include 120,000 bushels steamer at 53a54 cents; 15,000 bushels mixed spot at 56½ cents; 8000 bushels do. at 57a57½ cents; 30,000 bushels do. se 57½ cents; 15,000 bushels February at 56½a57 cents. In the afternoon the market was easier, with more disposition manifested to sell mixed spot was offered at 57 cents, and sales are reported at 10,000 bushels March at 58½ cents, and 10,000 bushels April at 59½ cents.

OATS.—Oats are quiet, with small arrivals: sales of 300 bushels fair to good Southern at 37a40 cents, and 700 bushels white Western at 41 cents.

RYE.—Rye is steady, with sales reported of 800 bushels at 72 cents per bushel, delivered.

Marriages.

GALE—BECK.—At St. James' M. P. Church, Worton, on Wednesday evening last, by Rev. J. B. Jones, Mr. JOHN GALE and Miss MAGGIE A BECK—all of Kent county.

VANSANT—TAYLOR.—In Kennedyville Presbyterian Church, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 30th, by the Rev. E. W. Gaylord, Mr. WILLIAM VANSANT, of Massey's Cross Roads, to Miss ELLA TAYLOR, of Kennedyville.

BLACK—KING.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Wednesday evening, Jan'y. 31st, by the same, Mr. WILLIAM H. BLACK to Miss SARAH E. KING, both of Kennedyville.

WATTSON—GRIFFITH.—On Thursday, Jan. 18, at St. Clement's Church, by Rev. J. N. Wattson, WILLIAM G. WATTSON, of Clarion county, Penn., to Miss ANNIE GRIFFITH, of Kent Co.

WILLIS—LEE.—On the 19th October, 1876, by Rev. Joe Welch, OTHO WILLIS and CATHARINE LEE, both of Kent.

Deaths.

WOLFE.—In Philadelphia, Jan'y. 24, after a long and severe illness, MARY A., only daughter of Nathaniel Wolfe, of this county, aged about 50 years.

New Advertisements.

For Sale.

40,000 CHESTNUT RAILS AND 10,000 CHESTNUT, CEDAR AND LOCUST POSTS.

For terms apply to

A. N. RASIN,
GALENA, *Kent county, Md.*

Feb. 9, 1877—4t.

Chester River Steamboat Company




FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

On and after Monday, Sept. 11th, 1876,

The Steamer GEORGE LAW

will leave CHESTERTOWN for Baltimore, every *Monday, Wednesday, and Friday*, at 8 A. M., stopping at Rolph's, Booker's, Quaker Neck, Grey's Inn Creek, Queenstown and Kent Island.

Returning WILL LEAVE Baltimore every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 9 A. M., making the above stops.

All Freights prepaid at office in Baltimore.

R. A. BRAINARD, *Agent,*
Chester River Steamboat Company.

OFFICE—Pier 7 No Light St. Wharf.
February 9, 1877.

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'n, 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.
PRINCE in name, not less in merit,
PRINCE & Co's. are the kind.

Respectfully submitted by
PROF. THEODORE ASCHERFELD.

☞Continued in the *Kent News.*

Jan. 20, 1877—3t*

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. and 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 $2,400.00.

R. G. BLACKISTON, Clerk.

True copy—Test:

R. G. BLACKISTON, Clerk.

Feb. 2, 1877—3t.

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.

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. Sab. Sath 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	12
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, 25 cts. Supper, 25cts. Oysters extra.

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

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,	36,848.82
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,	208.30
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,
Directors.

Feb. 2, 1877.

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,
Still Pond P. O.

Oct. 13, 1876.

ALL PERSONS

INDEBTED to us will please call and settle.

Oct 16, 1876. CHESTAIN & BRO

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