The Transcript,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Friday Morning, Feb. 16, 1877.

Only One Dollar a Year, in advance.

THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION.

THE LOUISIANA CASE OPENED BY EX-SENATOR CARPENTER.

Washington, Feb. 13.—Public interest was to-day once more transferred from the halls of Congress to the Supreme Court chamber, where the electoral commission met to decide the case of the Louisiana electoral vote. All of the morning session was occupied with the remarks of the objectors. The only noticeable speech made on either side was that of one of the Democratic objectors, Representative Jenks, of Pennsylvania, whose argument created a powerful impression. The speech of Senator Howe, one of the Republican objectors, was nothing more than the song of the bloody shirt, and disgusted every one. The speeches of the objectors occupied all of the morning session, and a recess was taken till five o'clock, with the understanding that the session should be continued until nine o'clock. On the reassembling of the commission ex-Senator Carpenter opened for the Democratic counsel, and probably the Supreme Court justices never had such plain talk addressed to them as that which fell from the lips of the brilliant orator. His opening, where he fitly described the returning board as four villains, was much appreciated. By implication at least he administered a terrific rebuke to the commission for refusing to take any evidence in the Florida case by assuming that they would scarcely dare to take such a responsibility in the case of Louisiana. There is no gas in the Supreme Court-room, and candles were brought in, but the smoke from fifty or more of these at last grew so unpleasant that the commission was forced to adjourn before seven o'clock. Mr. Carpenter's argument was, as expected, full of sound law and logic and of striking points. His assertion that he would consider the accession of the Democratic party to power as a great calamity, only to be excelled by the fraud necessary to put the Republican party in power, caused a decided sensation.—*Cor. of Balt. Sun.*

☞ The following, from the New York *Christian Advocate and Journal*, we copy, showing the estimation in which that paper is held by many of our friends:

ANOTHER LETTER FROM FLORIDA.

Many Northern persons express a fear [illegible] to Florida during the present [illegible] condition of our national politics. Some desire to come on account of health, others for the pleasure of travel, others to make homes. I would say [illegible] such, after an experience of four months in the eastern part of the [illegible] that in this section, at least, you [illegible] safe. I have traveled a district [illegible] from Jacksonville on the North [illegible] Gallie on Indian River—about [illegible] hundred miles south—for eleven [illegible] of the time, and have come in [illegible] with all the classes and conditions of [illegible] therein represented; I have eaten with them at their table, talked with them at their firesides, bowed with them at their family altars, and worshipped with them in their congregations; have traveled [illegible] by land and water, on foot, [illegible] one-horse carts, in their [illegible] and on steamboats; and have yet [illegible] from any of them the first [illegible] or unkind act. I am a Republican in political sentiment, and have not failed upon any and all necessary occasions to own my sentiments accordingly; but [illegible] no occasion have my expressions [illegible] with aught else than courtesy, [illegible], too, upon the part of some [illegible] Southern State-rights Democrats. That there is much of prejudice existing in the minds of many Southern people towards the "Yankees"—as they term all from North of Mason and Dixon's line—cannot be successfully disputed, and that many of them cherish the [illegible] ideas of "*superior blood*" to the Northern man is another of the [illegible] with which we are obliged to come in contact. This [illegible], however, does not give the [illegible] Northern man much concern. He [illegible] upon it simply as a kind of [illegible], or, rather, [illegible], manifestation of a sentiment with which each one of the dear people, the world over, delights to entertain himself when he feels well. That there are, also, many who have but little regard for our grand old [illegible]; indeed, [illegible] time, [illegible] social [illegible] may [illegible] of [illegible] be found [illegible] raise the [illegible] argument [illegible] supremacy [illegible] the earth. [illegible] *for either* [illegible] peculiar to [illegible] would wish, [illegible] correct the [illegible] designing men, [illegible] men believe that [illegible] here, and that themselves and [illegible] are the subjects of daily, studied insult at the hands of Southern Democrats. Such charges do a grave injustice to them, while they represent the [illegible] of Northern [illegible] attitude indeed.

[illegible] them, if you [illegible]—men from all parts of the North, the sons and sires of many who fought for and died for the supremacy of the Union during the recent cruel war, and many of whom themselves bear the marks of the unhappy strife, submitting themselves to be spit upon, their feelings to be outraged, and their families to be the subjects of daily insult, I am sorry to think that we have men among us who can write such stuff and nonsense. Were the Northerners here a small people, and scattered far and wide at that, there might be some excuse for such statements; I do not say there would be; but as it is, a Northern man is just as safe here, and as free to the expression of his sentiments and the exercise of his political, social, and religious rights, as anywhere else in our broad land. The election in November last in this State was, perhaps, as quiet and orderly, on the whole, as in any State in the Union; and we are all, both Republicans and Democrats, congratulating ourselves on the fact, and can say with satisfaction to all who desire to come to Florida, "Come if you can, for here you are not only welcome, but entirely safe."

The Democrats, it is true, have the greater occasion for rejoicing, because they won the day, at least in the vote for State officers, and I believe, fairly and squarely, but not without the aid of many thoughtful and candid Republicans, to whom their own ticket was exceedingly distasteful. Should Governor Drew carry out the liberal policy foreshadowed by his inaugural address, and thus far confirmed by his cabinet appointments, he will not only not disappoint the hundreds of Republicans who gave him their votes, but will draw to his support a large proportion of those who did not vote for him. The question of equal, civil, and political rights to every citizen, irrespective of color or previous condition, is the great question before this people to-day. Governor Drew gives promise so far that it shall be settled aright, so far as his administration of the affairs of the State are concerned. If he shall prove as wise in administering as in promising, neither the people of the State or the nation will have occasion to regret his election.

JAS. T. LEWTON, P. E.,
St. John's River District.

SENATOR CAMERON'S WIDOW.

A Washington correspondent thus tells the story of Senator Cameron's widow, who values him to the amount of $50,000:

Senator Simon Cameron was sitting in the Senate to-day, with his hair in several directions and his legs in two, when a page brought a card to him. "Let him come in here," said the Senator, and a sharp-faced young fellow walked up to the Senator's mahogany desk and handed a paper to him. The Senator looked surprised; opened the paper—looked more surprised; read the paper—looked surprised all over. Senator Cragin looked over Cameron's shoulder, and lay back in his own chair and shouted. The paper was a summons in a breach of promise suit, brought by Mary S. Oliver, to the amount of $50,000. The news spread rapidly. All the old boys came over to congratulate Simon. Jones, of Nevada, laid hands on his head in a kindly way, and said, "Bless you, my boy, it isn't every man that has $50,000 worth of affection at seventy-eight." Senator Christiancy stood at easy distance—condemning distance—and said, "Senator Cameron, you had a great deal better have followed my example, if I am a younger man." Several of the Democratic Senators crossed to congratulate the Senator from Pennsylvania, but he objected, and they remained to condole. To his friends the Senator pronounced it a blackmailing job. His suitor is a good-looking young Pennsylvania widow, whom the Senator befriended by procuring her a situation in the Treasury Department. The complaint is a definite and somewhat specific statement of the widow's wooing.

FOR MR. JUSTICE BRADLEY'S CONSIDERATION.

If a single entering-wedge can be secured in the Louisiana case before the Commission it may be possible to compel the Republican majority to allow a different consideration of it from that accorded to Florida. If the Commission shall adhere to its own ruling and proceed to determine whether the State laws have been complied with, it will find that it must take cognizance of the fact that the Louisiana Returning Board was illegally constituted, and did not consist of five persons, as required by the election law of 1872. That law provides that the Returning Board shall consist of "*five* persons, to be elected by the Senate from *all* political parties," and that "in case of any vacancy, by death, resignation, or otherwise, by either of the Board, then the vacancy *shall* be filled by the residue of the Board."

However willing the Commission may be to take advantage of every construction of law and its own ruling, it can hardly determine that the return of an illegally constituted Board shall go unquestioned.

Furthermore, Mr. Justice Bradley and his associates should not fail to satisfy [illegible] on the further point that the [illegible] of 1872, repealing that of [illegible] whatever for [illegible] Board, or [illegible] for President [illegible] the vote of [illegible].

Can it be [illegible] shall ignore these points, or is there, or can there be any [illegible] which would convince the Commission [illegible] legal vote of Louisiana [illegible] counted for Hayes?—*Balt. Gazette.*

From the New York Sun.

THE DECAYED POLITICIANS' RETREAT.

PONDUNK, Mass., July, 5, 1882.—I want to give you an account of my visit to one of the most admirably organised and best administered charities on the face of the earth. The Decayed Politicians' Retreat is, as you know, beautifully situated on Saline River, about six miles from here. Being detained in this village over yesterday by business, I took the advantage of the holiday to drive thither with a friend, and was kindly received by the Superintendent, Gen. Butler, who went to a good deal of trouble to show me the interior workings of the institution.

'The selection of this site was fortunate,' said Gen. Butler, as he led the way across a beautiful lawn from his private house to the large brick building occupied by the inmates. 'The lovely natural scenery does much to soothe disappointment and allay remorse, and there's always a fresh breeze blowing up Saline river.'

'Are your wards contented as a general thing?'

'Some of them are positively cheerful.' said the Superintendent with enthusiasm

'And you, General? After your somewhat active career don't you find it rather tedious at the Retreat, cooped up with a party of relics?'

'O, I am satisfied,' said Gen. Butler, smiling grimly, and shaking the large bunch of keys that he carried in one hand. 'When Jones of Nevada left all his money for this object, a little more than three years ago, and the trustees invited me to the post of duty, I came like a man and a patriot. *Comme je trouve*, sir, is my motto'

By this time we had reached the heavy oaken door at the main hall of the asylum Our conductor rapped smartly with his knuckles,

'How many outside?' asked a voice from within.

'Three,' replied Gen. Butler.

The door slowly swung open and a tall man with a long red beard stood aside to let us pass in.

'Good morning, Mr. Ferry,' said the Superintendent, pleasantly, 'I wish you a happy Fourth of July.'

'One! Two! Three!' said Mr. Ferry in an impressive voice, telling us off with his forefinger. 'All right gentlemen, you can walk in. Oh, good morning, General. I wish you a great many.'

'We keep him here to open the door.' explained Gen. Butler, 'and he imagines he has the right to count as well as to open. In all other respects he is perfectly harmless, and so we humor him a little. 'It's the only satisfaction he has in life now.'

The General led the way through a long corridor, and as he stopped to unlock a door an Inmate came up and, touching his cap, asked permission to say a few words in private.

'Well, speak up, George,' said Butler. 'Who has been sitting on you now?'

'If you please, General,' said Boutwell, for it was none other than the great but unappreciated financier, 'nobody has been sitting on me, sir. But I have solved the problem at last, and I want leave of absence to go to Wasington and lay my solution before Congress.'

'Solved what problem, George?' asked the General, winking at us.

'The problem of silver resumption, General,' replied Inmate Boutwell. 'It is very simple when you see it. Will you permit me to explain?'

'I'll give you just a minute and a half, George,' asid the General looking at his watch.

'You see there are from a million and a quarter to a million and a half teething children in the United States—perhaps two million. Now every blessed one of 'em has to have a silver dollar to bite on. If you pass a law withdrawing this immense sum from use in the process of dentition, silver will flow into the national coffers, will find its way into the natural channels of trade, confidence will be reestablished and—'

'All very good, George,' interrupted the General, 'but what is going to become of the babies? You can't teeth them on greenbacks. Don't you see that if you withdraw their silver dollars, the entire rising generation will be unable to masticate, consequently there won't be any market for beef, corn, or chewing tobacco, and the deuce will be to pay in trade circles generally. It won't wash, George.'

'I didn't think of that point, General,' said the retired financier, tr[a]ken a little aback.

'No, George, you didn't,' continued the Superintendent. 'You had better go to your room and think the whole matter over again; and when you have devised some way then we'll talk about a leave of absence to go to Washington.'

'Now,' continued the General, as Inmate Boutwell moved rather ruefully away, 'I'll show you our oldest case, the centenarian of the establishment.' We entered a little room, in the centre of which, bent over a table, sat a person of extreme age, attired in a rusty swallow tail coat. He was writing diligently and without cessation.

'Look up, Hannibal,' said the Superintendent, poking him gently with his cane. 'Look up and see the gentlemen.'

When the aged Inmate looked up, we saw that he was tied in his chair to keep him from tumbling out. He smiled blandly upon us for a moment from behind his spectacles, and then began to write again as industriously as ever.

'What is he doing?' I asked.

'He is writing franks. He has lost all his teeth and his hair and his hearing and his wits, but he can still hold a pen, and he writes franks from morning till night, [illegible] only for his gruel. The other [illegible] celebrating the Fourth, but here is old Hannibal at his customary occupation. He writes his name on every old envelope, newspaper, or scrap of paper that he can find, and puts them all in the big mail box in the hall. Of course, [illegible] the [illegible] of the rest of the [illegible] go any further than the sight of a postage stamp. I suppose he will write franks till the Day of Judgment. Such,' added the General, didactically, 'is the force of habit.'

'You must find a curious collection of epistles in your mail box, General?'

'Rather! We have a good reading room connected with the institution, and most of the inmates take great interest in current affairs. Many of them fancy that they are still influential in shaping political events. They write innumerable letters which nobody ever reads but myself. Not long ago I found a letter from Blaine addressed to the Pope, asking for the Vatican influence to help him along in the Presidential campaign of '84. You would have laughed at the piteous appeal which Schuyler Colfax once mailed to President Tilden. He wanted the Post Office at South Bend, and said he could produce certificates of good moral character. Only yesterday I found this brief letter in the box. You may value it as an autograph.'

The General had been fumbling in his pocket book and he handed me the following note, which I have preserved:

THE RETREAT, July 3, 1880.

DEAR SYLPH: Although writing comes hard, I thought I would send you a single line. I will fight it out on this line if it takes all summer. I may have made escapes, but my worst enemy cannot say that I ever let any guilty man mistake.

U. S. GRANT.

'What!' I exclaimed; 'is he here?'

'Yes,' said our guide. 'We employ him about the stables, and he seems tolerably happy. If you give him a cigar when you pass there, he will be affected to tears.'

The majority of the inmates had assembled in the large courtyard of the asylum, around which was a high brick wall patrolled by keepers. The recurrence of the national anniversary seemed to excite considerable enthusiasm. I recognized many faces once familiar, but now almost forgotten. The assortment of decayed politicians included representatives of every political caste, from the ex-Senator or the ex-Governor to the played-out ward striker. I remarked the peculiar satisfaction with which Gen. Butler pointed out Blaine. Apart from all the others sat Morton of Indiana, gloomy and morose his chin resting upon the handle of a crutch. I started to approach him, having known him in other days

'You'd better not,' said the Superintendent, catching my intention and my arm at the same instant.

'Why not?'

'You'd better not, that's all,' said Gen. Butler, significantly; and just then Morton looked up from his crutch, and scowled across the courtyard at John Sherman, with an expression in his face which convinced me that the Superintendent was right.

The inmates had hoisted a flag in honor of the day, and were making speeches. I regret that I am not able to report their remarks, which were full of patriotic sentiment. I was particularly impressed with the eloquent words of old Subsidy Pomeroy, who wept as he pointed to the flag and moved the following resolutions, were seconded by Schuyler Colfax and passed unanimously:

Resolved, That the inmates of this Retreat point with pride to the record of their services in the past and pledge their unwavering support in the future to the Government of this grand Republic.

Resolved, That the purity of our institutions must be maintained at all hazards.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to lay these resolutions before Gen. Butler, and to ask at the same time that there be plums in the duff on the occasion of this anniversary of our national independence.

In the cheering which followed the reading of these resolutions, one old man—nearly as old as the centenarian whom I had seen inside—swung his cap feebly, and shouted in a tremulous voice: 'Plum duff! Plum duff! If any snipe attempts to haul down that flag, shoot him on the wing!'

Gen. Butler gave me a meaning look, and tapped his forehead without making any remark. As we passed out of the dormitory building, we came across a solitary Inmate sitting upon a bench. He held a book in his hand, and was repeating over and over these words:

'A verb must agree with its nominative in number and person. A verb must agree with its—'

When the studious Inmate saw us, he looked up eagerly, and said: 'Will you hear me now in verbs, General?'

'Come, Logan,' replied the Superintendent, 'put up your book and go out with the others. It's a holiday. I'll hear you to-morrow.'

'He has an idea,' said Butler, as the dusky student moved reluctantly away, 'that the only cause of his political failure was his weakness in English grammar, and that, if he can once master syntax he will get back into the Senate. I consider it a real kindness to encourage him in his belief. Bless you, I am perfectly safe in doing so.'

'The inmates are quite happy here,' the Superintendent went on, as we entered the spacious dormitory. 'They treat each other affably as a general thing, and if a political discussion becomes at all heated, as once in a while happens, that small garden hose yonder is equal to the emergency. Of course we are obliged to keep a careful watch on kleptomaniac inmates like Colfax, Patterson, Belknap, and others. They are apt to appropriate little articles belonging to the institution or to each other. Secor Robeson was caught a day or two ago ransacking Hamilton Fish's trunk, and although the ex-Secretary stoutly denied any evil intention, a cake of Spanish soap belonging to Fish was found in his pocket. Robeson is now locked up [illegible] and Parson Newman, our [illegible], visits him twice a day.'

'What do you do with turbulent subjects?'

'We are troubled with very few. Down the [illegible] end of that corridor, where you see the grated door, is an iron-barred apartment where the unmanageable and violent are confined. I don't think you want to visit it.'

As the General spoke, a peal of demoniac laughter rang through the corridor, and a grinning visage appeared at the gate, while the owner saluted us with a volley of horribly profane and ribald abuse. 'Who is that?' I asked, as we hastened away.

'The only occupants of the apartment for the unmanageable and violent at present,' said Gen. Butler, 'are Bob Ingersoll, formerly of Peoria, and Zack Chandler of Michigan.'

'Before I go, General' I said, 'I should like to see—'

'I know whom you mean,' interrupted the Superintendent, 'and I am sorry that our rules will not allow me to oblige you. Mr. Hayes is a private patient, whose friends pay his board, and he has a room to himself. Nobody visits him but myself and Carl Schurz, who is detailed to attend him. You see his mental capital gave out, and he had to be put in the hands of a receiver. But although a disappointed and broken-down man, his heart continues to bleed for the poor African.'

I thought that Gen. Butler winked just then, but it is always hard to speak with positiveness in regard to his ocular demonstrations.

We had reached the door of the asylum. I cordially thanked the Superintendent for his courtesy to myself and my friend, and also took occasion to commend the excellence of his administration.

'If you write an account of your visit,' he said, as he shook hands, 'send several copies of THE SUN. The poor fellows will be delighted to see their names in print once more.'

THE SEASON OF LENT.

Ash Wednesday, the 14th instant, was the beginning of the Lenten season. In olden times the preceding day, Shrove Tuesday, was considered a time of confession to prepare for the observance of Lent, which is the most important part of the ecclesiastical year. It is a forty days' fast of great solemnity, and serves as a preparation for the proper celebration of Easter—the chief feast of the year. It is a time consecrated by the Catholic Church to penance, which is mainly practiced through abstinence in eating and drinking. According to the laws of the Catholic Church the required fast consists of eating only one meal during the day, with a slight collation in the evening. Abstinence from flesh is required on certain days of the week throughout the whole of Lent. These days differ in the various dioceses, but every person is compelled to abstain from meat on the required days in his diocese unless excused by special dispensation. Faithful Catholics are expected to attend Church more frequently than usual, to refrain from witnessing or participating in festivals, amusements, and pleasures permitted during the remainder of the year. The solemnization of the marriage ceremony is forbidden, unless for some special cause a dispensation is obtained. During Lent, Church services are celebrated with all the sadness of a penitential season. The clergy use the purple vestment, the Alleluia chant is suspended, and the joyous canticles, "Gloria in Excelsis" and "Te Deum" are omitted. The services begin with Ash Wednesday, so called from the ceremony of blessing ashes, with which the priest marks the people with a cross on the forehead, giving them the admonition, "Remember, man, that thou art dust, and unto dust thou shalt return." He reminds them of their immortality, and prepares them for the fast of Lent. The services called the "Way of the Cross" are held weekly in many of the churches, and are intended to represent Christ's journey to Calvary. On Passion Sunday, two weeks before Easter, the crucifixes, pictures, and other ornaments of the church are draped in black. Then follows Palm Sunday, commemorating Christ's triumphal entry into Jerusalem. Holy Week succeeds, with its services filled with the passion and agony of the crucifixion, and finally comes Easter Sunday, its joyous music and service being typical of the resurrection of Christ.

☞ The democratic objections to the Hayes electoral return from Louisiana are based upon the ground that Kellogg was not elected governor of Louisiana and is an usurper; that the returning board was not a legally constituted body, and had no power to canvass the returns; that the board had offered for sale the vote of the state, and made a fraudulent return; that two of the Hayes electors held office under the federal government: that the government of Louisiana is not republican in form, and that some of the electors were ineligible under the law of Louisiana. The array of objections is an imposing one, and if sustained in any court of equity would demolish the republican case, but the republicans assert that according to its decision in the Florida case the partisan machine known as the Electoral Commission will declare that it will take notice of no frauds, however flagrant and notorious, but will limit its inquiry to determining which certificate is in due form according to the act of Congress prescribing the mode of certification.

☞ Everybody has heard about Captain Kidd's treasure, but, unlike some sanguine Jerseymen, not everybody knows just where to go and put his hands on it. According to the prospectors, the mine is on Coffin Island, Shark river, New Jersey, [illegible] be opened. Some people [illegible] a bullion box, and for some unaccountable reason washed away and left the find. But soon the whole thing will be turned up and out will come the buccaneer's hidden gold. The pit of plunder is to be opened with great formality on the 27th instant, at the hour "when graveyards yawn," unless the project be interfered with by the heirs of Captain Kidd, who have suddenly come to light.

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

From the Sun of Wednesday.

Receipts to-day 3,500 bushels Southern Wheat, 1,600 bushels Pennsylvania do., 800 bushels Western do.; 54,000 bushels Southern Corn, 55,300 bushels Western do.; 1,000 bushels Oats, and 500 bushels Rye. Stocks in Elevators 178,920 bushels Wheat, and 978,326 bushels Corn.

WHEAT.—Wheat is in good demand, and the market is firm, with a small offering. Sales are reported of 3,300 bushels red Southern at $1 60 for prime, 1 56a$1 58 for good, 1 48a1 52 for inferior to fair: 2,000 bushels red Pennsylvania at $1 58, and 800 bushels do. at $1 57.

CORN.—Corn was dull and lower, closing heavy, with more sellers than buyers. The receipts of Southern are very large, and a considerable portion was held over. The sales are 16,000 bushels prime white at 55a56 cents; 1000 bushels good do. at 54 cents, and 10,000 bushels damp do. at 50a51 cents; 2000 bushels prime yellow at 56½ cts.; 10,000 bushels do. at 55a55½ cts., and 3000 bushels fair do. at 52 cts. For Western there was comparatively little demand. The transactions were 3500 bushels steamer at 50½ cts.; 15,000 bushels mixed spot at 56a56½ cts.; 5000 bushels last half February at 56½ cents; 5000 bushels first half March at 57 cts.; 5000 bushels March at 56½ cents; 20,000 bushels do. at 56½ cents, and 10,000 bushels April at 57½ cents. In the afternoon the market was still lower, closing weak, The sales reported are 20,000 bushels March at 56½ cents; 10,000 bushels April each at 57a57½ cents, and 15,000 bushels May at 57½ cents.

OATS.—Oats are quiet and steady; sales 500 bushels Southern at 41 cents.

RYE.—Rye is in small supply and market steady; a lot of 200 bushels sold at 72 cents per bushel.

Marriages.

KRONEMEIER—BURCH.—At the M. E. Parsonage in Chestertown, on Feb. 1st, 1877, by Rev. Wm. H. Hutchin, Mr. CHARLES KRONEMEIER to Miss DELIA BURCH.

CHANCE—NICHOLS.—On the 6th instant, at his own residence, by Rev. W. J. Duhadaway, Mr. SAMUEL H. CHANCE and Mrs. FRANCES NICHOLS—both of this county.

DAVIS—HARPER.—On the 8th inst., at Still Pond M. E. Church, by Rev. W. B. Gregg, HARRY DAVIS, of Middletown, Del., to Miss M. ANNIE HARPER, of Still Pond.

VANSANT—PRICE.—Jan. 30th, 1877, by Rev. W. M. Warner, at the residence of the bride's father, D. FRANKLIN VANSANT, of Queen Anne's Co., and Miss MARY A. PRICE, eldest daughter of Rev. David A. Price, of this county.

GREEN—SMITH.—At the residence of Rev. David A. Price, the bride's uncle, Jan. 30th, 1877, by Rev. W. M. Warner, JOHN E. GREEN, of Queen Anne's county, and Miss MARY M. SMITH, of this county.

Deaths.

STAM.—Very suddenly, on Thursday morning last, at the residence of his father, Mr. WM. SKINNER STAM—aged 42 years and seventeen days.

TOLSON.—In Wilmington, Del., after a short illness, Mrs. SARAH A., wife of Mr. J. ARTHUR TOLSON, and daughter of the late 'Squire James Graves, of this town, in the 35th year of her age. A consistent Christian for years, she died in the full assurance of a blissful immortality.

SCOTT.—At the residence of Mr. Geo. Beck, at the Trappe, on Tuesday last, Capt. SOL. SCOTT—aged 87 years.

STARTT.—On Saturday last, at her residence in this county, suddenly, Mrs. ELLENORA, wife of Mr. Gustavus Startt, in her 23d year.

New Advertisements.

THE FIFTH DISTRICT TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION will meet at Edesville, Feb. 17, 1877.
SOPHIE A. TAGGART,
Feb. 16, 1877. Secretary.

THE FOURTH DISTRICT TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION will meet at the school room in Chestertown, on SATURDAY, THE 24TH OF FEBRUARY, at 2½ o'clock.

Question—"Method of Teaching Reading."

The President, Mr. Peterson, will read a paper on "The Teacher's Qualifications." A. E. LEAVERTON,
Feb. 16, 1877. Sec'y.

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

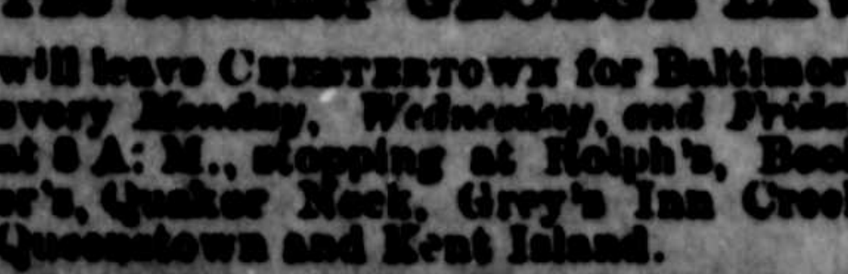
JAMES H. HURTT,

ate 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 13th day of September, 1877; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 13th day of February, 1877.

EMILY A. HURTT,
Feb. 16, 1877. *Administratrix.*

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.

Sponges and Chamois Skins. At
STAM & BRO.

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.

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 $6,500.00.

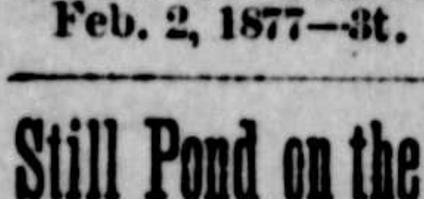
D. C. BLACKISTON, Clerk.
True copy—Test:
D. C. BLACKISTON, Clerk.
Feb. 2, 1877—4t.

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.
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. 26, 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. 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.

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.,
[illegible]
Oct. 13, 1876. Still Pond P. O.

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