The Transcript,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Friday Morning, Feb. 23, 1877.

One Dollar a Year, in advance.

THE DECISION IN THE LOUISIANA CASE—COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

The decision of the electoral commission in the Louisiana case has elicited from the democratic and conservative press expressions of keen disappointment and disgust, whilst republican papers generally are enthusiastic over what they confidently term a "great republican victory." The annexed extracts will indicate the general tone of the press:

The New York World: "The arguments held before the commission perhaps have not been thrown away upon the country as completely as upon the commission, for after all the country is the true principal in the case; the commission only an agent accepted on the flattering theory that it would do precisely what the principal expected it to do. The interest of the country in the matter is a continuing interest. As for the democratic party, since it in good faith accepted this tribunal, we do not see how any bad faith or incompetency on the part of its accepted agents can release it from its obligations. We have little doubt that no calamity could befall a free country worse than the inauguration of a President under a vitiated title. We have not the slightest doubt there is one thing much worse for any political party than an honorable defeat—and that is a dishonorable victory."

New York Sun: "The House must not be caught napping while the conspirators who are now striving to impose a fraudulent President on the country are plotting also to steal the organization of the next House in order that they may have full swing at the treasury. Mr. Speaker Randall will do well to keep his eyes on every exposed point, and see to it that the most trusted men only are put on guard. There never was a time when vigilance was more needed than now."

New York Herald: "This decision foreshadows the election of Mr. Hayes. If Mr. Tilden's temper is magnanimous and his sense of obligation strong he will be easily reconciled to his personal disappointment by the high honor and splendid devotion accorded him by a political party which comprises a majority of the citizens of the United States."

New York Commerce: "An additional element of the unfortunate effect this, like the preceding decisions, must have on the public confidence in the impartiality of the commission is contributed by the reversal of former action with regard to [illegible] into the eligibility of persons [illegible] to be electors. The only change [illegible] is in the vote of Mr. Justice [illegible] in the Florida case gave on [illegible] his single vote against his [illegible]ociates. His party record is [illegible]ed. How his judicial character [illegible]ed we do not presume to say."

New York Tribune: "The country is likely to believe that [illegible] honest settlement. Few have [illegible]ots as to Florida. There [illegible] dispute as to South Carolina. It is clear that the law is with the republicans in Louisiana."

"New York Times: "Doubtless the democrats will revile the commission as partisan; but that will be of little consequence. The country will see, if the democrats do not, that the reason why the commission divided on party lines was that the democrats refused to cross the party lines. We shall also, no doubt, see a good deal of blustering as to the immediate future. But that will probably die out. If it does not it can have only one result—it must drive the decent part out of the democratic party and consign the organization to hopeless ruin."

New York Graphic: "This decision completely destroys the Supreme Court fetish. That body has been one of the American idols. It has been looked up to as an embodiment of preternatural wisdom and impartiality. The event has proved that its judges are men, and are moved by the same motives, fired by the same passions, and warped by the same partisanship as other men. The experience of the past four months has wiped a good deal of dust out of American eyes and enabled people to see that the future of the country requires a good deal of readjustment of its institutions to changed circumstances and needs."

New York Express: "[illegible] a disgrace to the nation [illegible] the men who consummated [illegible] people of the United States [illegible] way, and judges of the Supreme Court [illegible] decided against the people."

Brooklyn Eagle: "We trust the representatives of the democratic party at Washington will unitedly [illegible] loyal obedience, to what has been [illegible] for them as the law by a tribunal [illegible] in creating. The steps [illegible] frauds which they are [illegible] guard against will be [illegible] to in the years that are [illegible] contempt to-day felt [illegible] honest American, and [illegible] in popular rule the world."

Philadelphia Evening [illegible] publican: "The presidency [illegible] with the republicans carrying [illegible] final prize for which the two [illegible] which divide the nation were [illegible], but the substance of victory [illegible] with the democrats, who, [illegible] commit some unimaginable [illegible] or unless the republicans show [illegible] dom than they have been doing [illegible] al years past, will fight the politics [illegible] of the future from a position of ad[illegible] which will be worth more than [illegible] Government 'patronage' will be to [illegible]."

Philadelphia Evening Bulletin: "The decision of the commission was not only the natural consequence of the decision respecting electors, but the inevitable result of a just interpretation of the constitution and the laws."

Richmond (Va.) Whig: "The very name of republican in all time to come must stink in the nostrils of decent men. The duty of conservatives and democrats is clear—let them be true to themselves, their pledges and the country; submit to the theft of the presidency, but organize for an eternal warfare against the cheives."

COUNTING THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

Among the conservative, non-partisan press no one supported the electoral bill more earnestly than the Philadelphia Ledger. What it thinks of the manner in which that measure has been most shamelessly perverted is shown in an article in that paper of yesterday. The annexed extracts therefrom are both just and pointed, and may be said to fairly answer the argument of the majority of the commission in their report on the Louisiana case printed to-day:

"There is reason for the strong dissatisfaction expressed concerning the course of the majority of the electoral commission. There is just cause for complaint not because they have awarded the votes of Florida and Louisiana to Gov. Hayes, but because of their persistent refusal to inquire into the truth of the certificates which covered those votes. Thus far their inquiries and their decisions, when reduced to plain terms, amount to nothing more than this; that Stearns was Governor of Florida on the 6th of December last, and that Kellogg was de facto Governor of Louisiana on the same date. It did not require the creation of a high and extraordinary commission like that now in session to inquire into and decide historical facts like these. They were beyond dispute and were not disputed. The Commission was created under circumstances of the utmost solemnity to inquire and decide whether such certificates as those given by Stearns and Kellogg did actually certify to the truth, and whether the electors named in those certificates were in truth and in law the electors who received majorities of the lawful votes of Florida and Louisiana. This the majority of the commission have continuously refused to do, and, taking their stand on bare technicalities, have abdicated the very jurisdiction and action they were brought into existence to exercise. Without the belief that they would exercise it the commission could have had no existence. It was that belief that made the appointment of the commission a possibility, and caused its appointment to be hailed with welcome and confidence throughout the United States.

"This is said with profound regret. It is mortifying to be obliged to say it in the columns of a journal which was among the foremost in aiding to create the commission. We certainly understood that the commission was to inquire into the *very truth and right* of the disputed votes in Florida and Louisiana, and that the decision of the commission was to be given upon the *merits* after that inquiry, and not upon bald technicalities.

"This tribunal was from the outset trusted with the patriotic hopes and honored with the fullest confidence of three-fourths of the people of the United States in the belief that the solemn circumstances attending the necessity and the act that brought it into being, would cause all its members (with possibly three exceptions) to rise above all party considerations in the discharge of their momentous duty. In the light of this antecedent hope and confidence, and in view of the votes written on the record of the commission, it is pitiable to observe that every important question thus far submitted to the commission has divided the commissioners, eight to seven, on strict party lines, accordingly as the decision would help the case of Governor Hayes or hurt the case of Gov. Tilden.

"The seven voted in a way to promote the great object for which the commission was created; the eight voted in a way to make the commission utterly useless for the principal purpose for which it has any reason for being in existence at all. The Senator, the judge, the presidential aspirant, the party that supposes the eyes of the American people can be closed to this vital aspect of the matter is making a signal and perilous mistake. The American people know what is honorable, fair, manly and just; and their ultimate decisions always show that they not only know, but that they act upon their knowledge.

"The single good influence resulting from the act creating the commission is that the process of counting the vote and arriving at a result has been orderly and in pursuance of statute law, instead of turbulent, lawless and anarchical as it threatened at one time to be. If the democrats in Congress, who are now sore under their disappointment, shall do anything as a party to induce factions opposition to the decisions of the commission they will make a fatal mistake. The only exemption from fac[illegible] expected from the conduct to be maintained in good [illegible] the majority of the [illegible] abdicated their duty."

☞Mr. [illegible]ett testified before the senate committee yesterday in regard to the [illegible] democratic campaign [illegible] was plain and [illegible] It will be [illegible] Chandler [illegible] be [illegible] Mr. [illegible] proposition [illegible] purposes in [illegible] over of the [illegible] state, and did not [illegible] during the whole campaign [illegible] ton's committee is overdoing this [illegible] telegram business. There is as yet no proof whatever that the telegrams mentioned any proposal to bribe an elector, as charged by the republicans.

JUDGE BRADLEY PLAINLY REBUKED.

From the Boston Post.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The liveliest passage at arms in the commission occurred after the several votes on exclusion of evidence had been taken and the commission had gone into secret session again to pass finally on the vote. Morton had moved that the vote of Louisiana be counted for Hayes. Hunton moved to amend by inserting the word "not," and Payne got the floor. He had been aching to free his mind all day. His first words were not altogether amicable and Morton undertook to get him ruled off the floor.

Clifford ruled that Payne was entitled to the floor, and then he let loose the vials of his wrath. With a flush on his pale face and his slight form straightened to its full height, he told Morton and the infamous eight to their teeth that their gag-law could work no longer, that their partisanship had done its worst, and now he proposed to have his say. Thereupon he proceeded to declare that the decision of the commission was an outrage on justice, and while the decision might possibly be acquiesced in, it would never satisfy the people, and would return to plague its inventors. Then turning full toward Bradley, who sat cowering across the table, Payne went on in a reproachful voice to say that neither he (Payne) nor the country expected anything but partisanship from the rest, but that from Bradley he had expected something else, and the country had expected something else.

Bradley pleaded that Payne ought not to hold him more responsible than the other seven, but Payne told him he knew the responsibility when he accepted the position, and he had proved recreant to his great trust.

CONGRESS AND THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

The Senate on Monday approved by a strict party vote the finding of the electoral commission in the case of Louisiana. Tuesday the House spent two hours in debate on the same question, after which the vote was taken on the resolution submitted by the Democrats that the vote for the Hayes electors be not counted, which was adopted by a strict party vote, with the exception of Messrs. Seely and Pierce, Republicans, of Massachusetts, who voted with the Democrats and made strong speeches deprecatory of the action of the commission in excluding testimony. The two houses soon after assembled in convention, and the electoral vote proceeded uninterruptedly until Michigan was reached, when objection was made to one of the electors on the ground of ineligibility at the time of his appointment. The two houses then separated, and after debate the objection was overruled.

The convention then reassembled and the count was continued until Nevada was reached. Objection being made to one of the electors of that State the two houses again separated. In the Senate the vote was unanimous in favor of the eligibility of the elector to whom the House had objected. In the House the objections came up for debate, but a motion for a recess until 10 o'clock Wednesday morning was made and carried, several Republicans voting with the Democrats for it, and the proceedings were thus brought to a close.

ELOPED ON THE MORNING PREVIOUS.

From the San Francisco Mail.

An affecting story come from Oakland. A wealthy, middle-aged Englishman had become somewhat jealous of his pretty wife. A young New Yorker, with engaging manners and a cutaway coat, was the cause of his disquietude. The disturbed Benedik concluded to try the threadbare trick of ostensibly going up to Sacramento for a week. The second day, however, he returned and let himself quietly into the house. In the library were several coats of mail brought over from England, and in one of these he hid. Then he awaited developments. To his great astonishment, 9 o'clock passed without any one calling or his wife coming down stairs. At about 1 A. M., he fell asleep through fatigue, and began snoring. The butler thought he heard burglars about, so he came down stairs in his nightgown, with a double-barrelled gun under his arm. The jealous gentleman had just begun to dream he was an ironclad, when a handful of quail shot took him in the breast-plate, and, amid his terrific shrieks, the butler promptly put the other load into the pier glass, under the impression that another burglar was drawing a bead on him. After the whole neighborhood had been aroused, the mistake was discovered. Amid the sniskers of the entire assembly the chagrined man crawled up stairs to his bedroom. A small note was sticking on the pincushion. His wife had eloped the morning before.

☞We copied the other day from the Chicago Tribune, a conspicuous Republican journal, the following statement of the popular vote of the United States at the election of last November:

Tilden, Democrat	4,290,187
Hayes, Republican	4,042,079
Cooper, Greenbacker	78,369
Smith, Liquor Prohibitionist	6,000
Total	8,614,635

According to these figures Mr. Tilden's majority over Mr. Hayes is 248,108, and [illegible]jority over all three of his competi[illegible]

[illegible] considering these figures we [illegible] remember that Hayes received [illegible] votes from the negroes, formerly enslaved who were emancipated by the war; on that, counting the white men of the entire slave States, Tilden's majority would be over one million.—*New York Sun.*

THE BRADLEY MOTOR.

The Rev. Mr. Bradley of Vienna, Dorchester county, is to give Philadelphia a peep at his new motor. The Bulletin of that city has been writing it up at length. The writer claims that "the motor employed in this invention is a well known agent, and one that is beyond comparison powerful in action and easy of management. Second, that the mode of utilizing it is marvellously simple, original and perfect. Third, that its economy is marked, being as one to five, if not to six or eight, in comparison with steam. Fourth, that it is managed so as to be positively non-explosive and without danger at any stage. Fifth, that the machine is suitable for all mechanical purposes; and finally, it is unlike anything else in the world of mechanics, and will excite an interest in economics and revolutionize the present mode of propulsion in every department of mechanical motion. The machine and its capacities are not simply a great invention, they are an inspiration, utilizing the forces of nature by the principles of natural laws, and confirming to the conceptions of man the perfections of the Divine intelligence in his works. In a few weeks the public will have an opportunity of seeing in operation in Philadelphia a promethor of the power of fifty horses, which is now nearly ready for exhibition."

HEALING OLD DISSENSIONS.

PREPARATIONS FOR REUNITING THE BRANCHES OF THE METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

On Wednesday, March 14th, the 49th annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church in Maryland will begin its sessions at Westminster. The body consists of about one hundred and seventy-five members—ministers and laymen. The most important business to be transacted there will be the election of delegates to the joint convention of the Methodist Protestant Church of the South and the Methodist Protestant Church of the West and North, which were separated in 1858 by the slavery question, and are now preparing to reunite. The joint convention will be composed of nearly two hundred representatives. Its sessions will be held in Baltimore city, beginning May 6th, and it is expected that they will continue about two weeks. The representatives of the two Churches will meet separately at first, and then, after each have decided upon the terms of consolidation, they will meet in joint sessions.—*Balt. Bulletin.*

JEALOUSY AND MURDER IN A BALLROOM.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

At a country ball about eight miles from Jasper, Pickens county, on Friday night last, were Mrs. Cowart, daughter of William Fowler, about 26 years of age, and Mrs. Suthard, daughter of J. Hambrick, about 18 years of age. The former had for some time been divorced, and the latter had been married only about a year.

Mrs. Cowart accepted the tender of Mr. Sutherland to be her partner in the dance, and as the two went on the floor Mrs. Suthard approached Mrs. Cowart and objected. Mrs. Cowart, however, refused to yield the company of Mr. Suthard for the dance.

Thereupon Mrs. Suthard became enraged, and in a moment the infuriated women clenched each other by the hair, and after a struggle fell to the floor, fighting like enraged tigresses. Mrs. Suthard, with an open knife, cut Mrs. Cowart's throat from ear to ear, killing her almost instantly.

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR A WIFE.

From the St. Louis Republican.

William Smith, aged 70, who lived near Liberty, Ind., became widowed some years ago, and had since lived in entire seclusion, was deaf, demented. A few weeks ago he offered $5,000 to any one who would furnish him a wife. The announcement created merriment at the time, but nothing further was thought of it till this morning it was announced that the old man was married to Miss Phœbe Johns, a highly-respected young lady, aged 17. The old man's offer had been taken in hand by Powell Slade, with whose family the young woman lived, and Slade received the $5,000, $2,000 of which was paid to the girl's father, the girl herself receiving as an inducement a deed from the old man for his farm of 200 acres of very valuable land.

☞Corruption wins more than honesty in Philadelphia. William S. Stokely, head and front of the ring which has plundered the tax-payers and saddled the city with seventy-two millions of debt, has been re-elected as mayor. His triumph seems to have carried with it the election of the whole radical ring ticket. Stokely's opponent was a republican of pure character and had the support of democrats and good citizens generally, but lavish use of public moneys, a large army of retainers and bush-whacking bands of repeaters were too much for Caven and municipal reform. And so official lechery takes another strangling grip on the City of Brotherly Love.

FLORIDA, if all reports are true, has had a nice streak of luck in the sale of State lands. A party of English and German capitalists have purchased 3,000,000 acres of the Florida State lands, and are organizing an emigration company. The money paid for these lands, it is said, will pay off the State debt and leave a balance in the treasury. [illegible] this sale, however, [illegible] job whereby [illegible] rights of that State [illegible] own profit through corrupt [illegible]

HAYES's majority in the Pacific States, including Colorado, was 5,981, and by this narrow margin he received fourteen undisputed electoral votes. The vote of ineligible Postmaster Watts, the fifteenth man, will now be made all right by Joe Bradley. It is pretty well established that in the city of San Francisco alone 6,000 or 7,000 fraudulent votes were cast—more than enough to make up the whole of Hayes's majority in the Pacific States. His majority in California was only 2,800. His majorities in the three remaining States were nearly enough of the same size to have been turned out of some machine: in Colorado it was 1,035, in Nevada it was 1,089, and in Oregon it was 1,057. Each of these three States has population enough to entitle it to one member in the House of Representatives, and of course each of them has two Senators and three electoral votes. Their representation in the Electoral College was out of all proportion to their population. Truly Hayes cannot point with pride to the Pacific Coast as one of his strongholds.—*New York Sun.*

INTOLERANT FEMININES.

The Cleveland (Ohio) "women who want to vote" have resolved that they will not trade with merchants who refuse to sign a petition in favor of a sixteenth amendment. This "bull-dozing" of the males by the females of the flock is a new idea. The defenceless business males of Cleveland should appeal to Congress for protection. Before these rampant females demand the elective franchise they should secure the support of a majority of their own sex. Happily for the civilization and liberty of mankind the great multitude of women do not covet the political prerogatives of men. In their refusal even to trade with men who will not consent to unsex them the Cleveland women "who want to vote" show what an intolerant element they and other women who think with them would be if admitted to the privilege of suffrage.

☞The case of Oschwald and Ryan, sentenced for the murder of policeman Brock, of Newark, N. J., continues to attract well-merited attention. Oschwald's sentence was executed on the scaffold.—Ryan took poison, and escaped the gallows. In the last moments of life and in their statements, published since their death, these men firmly maintained their innocence. If they were not guilty, they have gone into the presence of their Maker with lies upon their souls. A woman has sent an unsigned letter to the New York Herald, declaring that her husband committed the murder. There is at least a resonable presumption that in this case jury justice has been more speedy than safe and sure. It is a terrible thought that the law may have wrongfully taken two lives, which it cannot restore. The opponents of capital punishment will find in this a strong plea for their case.

☞That which will live in history and in the minds of the vast majority of the public is this; that the seven voted to look into the evidence, voted to take testimony, and voted to let in light, so as to get at the truth, and that the eight voted all the time to turn away from evidence, to shut out the light, and so to close the door upon all effort to find the truth. The senator, the judge, the presidential aspirant, the party that supposes the eyes of the American people can be closed to this vital aspect of the matter, is making a signal and perilous mistake. The American people know what is honorable, fair, manly and just, and their ultimate decisions always show that they not only know, but that they act upon their knowledge.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

THE POPE FAILING.

The Pope has become very much altered. His feet do not carry him any longer. His face, formerly fresh, and of a jovial expression, is now sunk and of a listless aspect. He rarely leaves his bedroom, and receives visitors there, between 5 and 7 in the afternoon, more reclining than sitting in an armchair. He has a large table before him on which a few candles only are placed; between them there stands a crucifix. His memory is failing him very much in matters of quite recent occurrence, though he remembers well the things of a long time past. Many doubt whether he will complete his 85th year.

THE REASON WHY.—The Philadelphia Times, independent, after commending the Democrats in Congress for doing the sensible thing in caucus of deciding that the counting of the electoral vote should be proceeded with without dilatory opposition to the orderly execution of the act creating the electoral commission, also remarks, "Hayes is declared elected, because why? Because the commission refused to inquire whether he was elected or not."

☞An important decision touching upon the fence law was rendered in the Washington County Circuit Court during last week. It is in effect that if stock is suffered to run at large, or if, being confined by the owner upon his own premises, they break out and enter upon the lands of other people, the owner of the stock will be responsible in damages, even though there was no fence whatever about the lands thus [illegible]

☞Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe has written a letter defending the friendly spirit of the people of Florida. Mrs. Stowe, who has lived in Florida for several years, denies that Northern settlers are not well treated, as a rule, by the people of that State.

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

From the Sun of Wednesday.

WHEAT.—Receipts to-day 500 bushels Southern Wheat, 2,400 bushels Pennsylvania do., — bushels Western do.; 9,000 bushels Southern Corn, 66,000 bushels Western do.; 1,600 bushels Oats, and 750 bushels Rye. Stocks in Elevators 173,000 bushels Wheat, and 792,572 bushels Corn. The sales are limited to 500 bushels red Southern at 1 55a$1 60; 2000 bushels red Pennsylvania at 1 60a$1 61, and 400 bushels inferior do. at $1 58 cents per bushels.

CORN.—The receipts of Southern Corn are less liberal, and the market is steady with sales of 6000 bushels prime white at 56 cents; 2000 bushels fair to good at 52a54 cents, and 1000 bushels good to prime yellow at 55a56 cents. For Western the market was a little unsettled, but closed firmer in tone, with buyers more urgent in their demands, though for moderate quantities only. The transactions were 10,000 bushels steamer at 52 cents; 4000 bushels do. at 51a52 cents; 30,000 bushels mixed spot (regular) at 57 10,000 bushels do. in B&O Elevator at 57¼ cents: 5000 bushels do. in Gardner's Elevator at 57¼ cents; 50,000 bushels March at 57¼ cents; 20,000 bushels do. in B&O Elevator at 57¼ cents; 10,000 bushels April each at 57¼ and 57¾ cents, and 15,000 bushels May at 58 cents. In the afternoon the market was irregular and unsettled. The sales reported were were 30,000 bushels mixed spot at 57¼ cts. 20,000 bushels March at 57¾ cents, and 10,000 bushels April at 47¾ cents.

OATS.—Oats are in moderate supply and demand: 800 bushels fair Pennsylvania sold at 38¼ cents, and good to prime is jobbing at 40a42 cents.

RYE.—Rye is firmer, with a brisk demand: sales of 750 bushels prime at 75 cents, and some 5000 to 6000 bushels, bulk said at 74 cents per bushel.

Marriages.

SATTERFIELD—JACKSON.—Feb'y. 6, at Wesley Chapel M. P. Church, by Rev. C. M. Thompson, FRANCIS M. SATTERFIELD to IDA VIRGINIA JACKSON—all of Kent.

HYNSON—TIFFEY.—At the Church of the Ascension, Washington, D. C., January 31, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Pinkney, assisted by Dr. Elliott, associate rector, Mr. NATHANIEL HYNSON, of Kent county, Md., and Miss LUCY WESTON TIFFEY, formerly of King George county, Va.

SHUSTER—MIDDLETON.—Jan. 31st, by Rev. T. B. Killiam, Mr. SAMUEL P. SHUSTER to Miss ANNIE A. MIDDLETON—all of this county.

Deaths.

WROTH.—In Baltimore, on the morning of February 15th, EDWARD W. WROTH, aged 59 years, eldest son of Dr. Peregrine Wroth, formerly of this town.

New Advertisements.

IMPORTANT TO

GARDENERS AND AGRICULTURISTS!

Emperor William Cabbage.

THE *best, largest, hardiest* and most *profitable* variety of *Winter Cabbage* known in Europe, and imported to this country exclusively by the undersigned, where, with the most ordinary cultivation, it flourishes astonishingly, attaining an *enormous* size, and selling in the market at prices most gratifying to the producer. In transplanting, great care should be used to give sufficient space for growth. Solid heads, the size of the mouth of a flour barrel, is the average run of this choice variety. One package of the seed sent post paid on receipt of 50 cents, and one 3ct postage stamp. Three packages to one address $1 00 and two 3ct stamps. Twelve packages sent on receipt of $3 00.

☞Read what a well-known Garrett Co. Marylander says of *Emperor William* Cabbage:

Bloomington, Garrett Co. Md. Jan. 22 '77.

MR. JAMAS CAMPBELL, 66 Fulton St. N. Y.—*Dear Sir:* I bought some seed from you last Spring, and it was *good*. Your Emperor William Cabbage suits this climate well. On a mountain side the seed you sent me, produced Cabbages weighing *thirty pounds* each.

Very truly yours,
JAMES BROWN.

I am also Sole Agent in the U. S. for the famous

Maidstone Onion Seed,

from Maidstone, Kent Co., England, producing the most prolific and finest flavored Onions known, and yielding on suitable soils from 800 to 900 bushels per acre, sown in drills. Mr. Henry Colvin, a large market gardener at Syracuse, N. Y., writes "Your English Onion Seed surprised me by its large yield, and the delicious flavor of the fruit. I could have sold any quantity in this market at good prices. My wife says she will have no other onions for the table in the future. Send me as much as you can for the enclosed $5 00."

One package of seed sent on receipt of 50 cents and one 3 cent postage stamp, three packages to one address $1 00 and two 3 cent postage stamps. Twelve packages sent on receipt of $3.00.

My supply is *limited*. Parties desiring to secure either of the above rare seeds, should not delay their orders. All seed *warranted fresh and to germinate*. Cash must accompany all orders. For either of the above seeds address

JAMES CAMPBELL,
66 Fulton street, N. Y.

Feb. 23, 1877—6m.

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, Sec'y.

Feb. 16, 1877.

Sponges and Chamois Skins. At STAM & BRO.

New Advertisements.

T. S. WICKES,

GENERAL STORE,

High street above Cross street,

CHESTERTOWN.

A LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Goods all bought at the closest cash figures, and sold at reasonable advances.

February 22, 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

JAMES W. PEARCE,
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 18th day of September, 1877; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of February, 1877.

SAMUEL J. WICKES,
Feb. 23, 1877. *Administrator.*

Notice to Creditors.

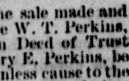
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,—That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letters of Administration on the personal estate in Kent county, Maryland, of

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 North Light St. Wharf.

February 9, 1877.

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

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.

Blue Lick, White Sulphur, Bedford Bethesda, Kissenger, Vichy, St. Catharine's and Friedrichshall's German Bitter Waters. For sale by

STAM & BRO.

Perfumery, Toilet Soap, Nail Brushes English Tooth Brushes, Hair Brushes Combs, &c. For sale at

STAM & BRO

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