The Transcript,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Friday Morning, April 13, 1877.

Only One Dollar a Year, in advance.

THE EASTERN SITUATION.

There has never, perhaps, been a time since the beginning of the Russo-Turkish troubles when the situation was more critical than it is now. The conference of the great powers at Constantinople accomplished nothing, except in eliciting from Turkey the proclamation of a constitution unfitted to the condition of her people, and pledges of reform which she may not be able to fulfill. The protocol recently signed by the great powers, and by which Russia sought to detach them from that support of Turkey to which, in certain contingencies, they had bound themselves by the treaty of Paris, really amounts to nothing but the expression of a desire for peace and of a willingness on the part of the Western signitaries to use their good offices in bringing it about. It abounds in "ifs" and "buts," and is made too dependent on contingencies—such as peace between Turkey and Montenegro, and mutual disarmament as between Russia and Turkey—to be regarded as of special importance, although Russia is already attempting to give it an interpretation which, read by the light of Lord Derby's *addendum*, the text will not bear. We think it may be conceded that the Czar personally, as well as most astute counsellors, is honestly averse to war. It does not, however, follow necessarily that Russia will disarm, or that she will not after all take the initiative in drawing the sword. It does not follow for the reason that the power of the Czar is not so absolute as some suppose, and is weakest of all when it finds itself confronting the hereditary hatred of the Muscovite to the Turk. Moreover, his honor is now too far engaged, and the preparations for war have been too conspicuous and on too large a scale to enable him to "decentralize" his forces without loss of *prestige*, unless the Turkish government makes such concessions as will relieve him from the suspicion of what in common phrase may be called "backing down." These concessions, even though they be limited to the simple process of taking the initiative in disarming, and apart from the guarantees upon which Russia as one time insisted on obtaining, Turkey does not seem disposed to make, and if she were the temper of the Moslen population has been too strongly roused to allow them to be made without danger to the existing government, and perhaps to the life of the Sultan.—The endeavor at this time of the foreign representatives at Constantinople is to remove the objections of the government to the protocol, and to bring about some sort of an understanding with Russia.—The only favorable sign at the present time is that Montenegro—at the instance of Russia, it is said—has given up her demand for possession of Niesics, though still holding out for a rectification of the frontier of that principality.

On the other hand, in confronting the issue of a war with Ruissia, the Turkish government has not as yet receded one step from the position which it took before the conferences met at Constantinople.—Then, as now, it declared that the disaffection in the principalities had its origin in Russia intrigues; and then, as now, it resented dictation, or what bore the semblance of it. It would not accept the scheme of reform suggested to it by the conference, but it was willing to grant, and did promulgate, a measure of reform covering a wider field, and, if it were possible to carry it into effect, more beneficial in its ultimate results. The signal manner in which Servia was thrashed into submission certainly intensified the war fever. It also raised the fanaticism of the Moslem population to so high a pitch that it may have inspired the belief that it was possible to cope even with Russia single handed, especially if the green banner were unfurled and a holy war proclaimed. At all events, it has made the existing situation more difficult to deal with, and leaves, according to our latest advices, the question of peace or war trembling in the balance.—*Balto. Sun.*

DECISION OF THE CENTENNIAL SUIT.

The United States Supreme Court decided the $1,500,000 centennial appropriation suit Monday in a manner not perhaps anticipated by the centennial board of finance, in view of the favorable decision of the court below. The decree of that court is reversed, with directions to enter a decree directing payment of the $1,500,000 into the treasury before any division of the remaining assets among the stockholders. The court in rendering this decision hold that the act of appropriation requires the payment of the debts and then the reimbursement of the United States before the distribution of the profits to the stockholders. They hold that there is no mistake as to the meaning of the statute. Therefore the stockholders will have to make up in patriotic resignation what they will lose in money on their stock.

NOT SURPRISING.—The Malone (N. Y.) Gazette—Malone being the home of Vice-President Wheeler—states that no man in the country was more surprised that Louisiana's vote was counted for Hayes than Wm. A. Wheeler. He expected and predicted that the electoral commission would throw it out entirely. This statement, the Gazette says, will not be disputed.

THE BENNETT-MAY DUEL.—Last week Judge Stump charged the grand jury of Caroline county, Md., to investigate the May-Bennett duel, and to indict the principals and accessories if the jury shall find said fortunately bloodless affair was perpetrated in that county.

☞ Every family in Boston is to be visited by religious workers under the direction of Mr. Moody.

MAJOR-GEN. BUTLER'S VIEWS

From the New York Herald.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Gen. B. F. Butler has been in this city for the last two weeks, attending to business in the local courts and before the departments. For some days past there has been a rumor that he and Senator Blaine have agreed to forgive and forget their old-time battles, political animosity and bitterness: and the one in the Senate and the other in the House lead the Radical Republican revolt against the policy of the Administration in regard to the Southern States. A representative of the Herald called upon Gen. Butler last evening, when the Massachusetts statesman gave some of his ideas on the political situation. In reply to the inquiry what he thought of the policy of conciliation and pacification, he said:

"I am as happy as I can be. We are all happy. The whole country is happy. We have all been waiting a long time for the blessed consummation that has come to us under this new political dispensation—the political millennium. God moves in a mysterious way his wonders to perform. All our quarrelling and bickering, the strife between the sections, are at an end; in truth, the lion and the lamb are lying down together, and the little child is leading them. All our political disputes, contests, and rivalries are over now, and there never was such a blessed condition of affairs."

After a few minutes pause, Gen. Butler said: "Would you like to hear from the Bible a definition of this Louisiana Commission business?" Laying down his cigar the General took down a small bookcase near his desk an edition of the Bible, and, after fumbling over it for some time, read, with an indescribably humorous facial expression, the following:

And unto the angel of the Church of the Laodiceans write: These things saith the Amen, the faithful and true witness, the beginning of the creation of God.

I know thy works, that thou art neither cold nor hot. I would thou wert cold or hot. So then because thou art lukewarm and neither cold nor hot, I will spew thee out of my mouth.

"How I should like," said he, "to preach a sermon on that text as applied to the Administration in Parson Newman's church." He continued: "You read the New England Methodist Conference a few days ago? Those ministers represent the sentiments of the New England Methodists. Every one of them is a Republican. The old fashioned Republicans of New England believe in precisely that doctrine, no matter what you newspapers may say."

"What do you think will be the end of the policy of the Administration."

"Well," said he, "all our political history teaches one lesson, which is this—compromises have never won; on the contrary, they have always failed and destroyed the men who made them. Compromises ruined Clay and Tylor. They have ruined parties. Will the present compromise be an exception? That is the question. What is the situation?—Mr Hayes is the first President who has not brought in the beginning of his administration a House of Representatives with him. Grant did it. The folly of the Southern leaders gave Lincoln a majority in 1861, and so all the way back without, I believe, an exception. But the next House is against the President."

"How about the Senate—what is the majority there?" I asked.

"Louisiana and South Carolina will in a short time make the division of the parties there so close that no one can tell what will happen. Sharon will be absent three fourth of the time looking after his silver mines, and when he, and the others possibly, are absent what becomes of the Administration, unless we are to have now, the lion and the lamb business?"

"But," said I, "how about organizing the next House on the administration plan?"

Gen. Butler laughed a long; loud, hearty laugh.

"Then you have little faith in the movement to make Gen. Garfield or some other administration leader Speaker?"

Said Butler:—"We shall see. Gen. Garfield would grace any position, and especially the Speaker's chair—that is, if he could be elected. Being an Ohio man, I do not know that he ought to be elected. They had such a 'hell-fired' majority out there in the last election that they ought to get whatever they want. I do not know but that it would be a good idea to give every man of the majority an office."

Going back to the Louisiana contest, Gen. Butler said: "President Hayes evidently does not know what manner of man Packard is. He had better send for him and see how he compares with Hampton. His letter to Mr. Hayes yesterday morning is exceedingly able—one of the best things the newspaper types have set up for some time."

"Did he write it?"

"I think he did. He is a very strong man. He does not like me, but I concede his ability. We differed four years ago on this Louisiana business. Then I was opposed to Durell and his midnight order, and thought there should be a new election. I foresaw some such trouble as has come upon us, and I did all I could to prevent it. I was defeated, and it has come. How we shall get out of it the future can tell."

☞ Examination of the certificates of members elect of the next House has shown that there are 147 democrats and 137 republicans whose seats are not contested. There are nine cases under contest, but leaving them out of consideration, there will be a democratic majority of ten. When these cases are disposed of according to their *prima facie* merits there will in all probability be a democratic majority of at least twelve. There is no fear that any republican intrigue for controlling the organization of the House will be successful; least of all that particular scheme in which Mr. Charles Foster figures as a fusion candidate for speaker. Mr. Garfield stands no better show.

ALWAYS LUCKY.

Mr. Hayes was the luckiest candidate that ever ran for President. He was lucky in being the nominee of a party which had Returning Boards, by which the popular vote could be changed from one candidate to another, or thrown out and dispensed with altogether, as the case required. He was lucky in the friendship of Grant and Cameron, in the prodigality of Jay Gould, and in the intrigues of Tom Scott. He was lucky in the warm devotion of J. Madison Wells, Joe Bradley, John A. C. Gray, and the Texas Pacific Railroad, which owns Congressmen and brands Supreme Court Judges with its brand. He was lucky in Blaine, who, instead of sulking in his tents, after he was cheated out of the nomination at Cincinnati, raised a great corruption fund among his own friends, and, flaunting the bloody shirt, swept through Mr. Hayes's own State, and saved it after Hayes confessed it was lost. He was lucky in being the only defeated candidate that was ever inaugurated President of the United States.

But Mr. Hayes is not a lucky President. He has been in office one month, and in that little space has succeeded in throwing away the opportunity to do gracefully the thing which he must eventually do grudgingly; and by selfish and silly dalliance with a great question, he has managed to alienate effectually the blood and brains of his own party without gaining a corporal's guard from the other. He finds himself already between two fires—both of them hot. Unless he withdraws the troops from Louisiana, and allows his precious friends of the Packard-Wells gang to topple over into the perdition they earned in serving him, Congress will do it for him, by abolishing the army entirely for the present. If he has no better use than this for an army, the country is of opinion that he is better without one, and the Democratic House of Representatives will see that he has none. On the other hand Packard kindly informs him that their respective titles—the Fraudulent President's and his own—run on all fours; that is to say, on the four scoundrels who composed the Louisiana Returning Board; and Chamberlain follows with the same capital and unanswerable argument *ad hominem*. The negro politicians rally to their chiefs, and warn their race of meditated treason. Garrison and Phillips sound the loud alarm, and Blaine and Morton and Cameron are quietly drawing their forces to a head. In the mean time, the foremost statesman of the Republican party, he who alone is heard with respectful attention by the whole people, keeps unaccustomed silence. It is known that he recoiled from the frauds of the Returning Boards, and the greater frauds of the Joe Bradley decisions. When he speaks his words may go to the roots of things present, and tear up the spurious title itself from its foundations of fraud and perjury.

But Mr. Hayes will remove the troops. He cannot help it. He might dally, and trifle, and dicker for months, perhaps for years, to come; but the approach of Congress admonishes him to be in haste. The country will owe Mr. Hayes no thanks for doing that which he could not avoid.—*New York Sun.*

ANNIE GOODALE, THE ACTRESS.

A London correspondent of the New York Times writes under date of March 21st of a most strange occurrence—the death-in-life of Miss Annie Goodale, the actress. "She died three weeks ago.—Up to yesterday she was not buried. The corpse is warm and limp, and the features as soft and mobile as when in life. Several doctors have examined her, and have ordered that the body shall be watched night and day. The poor lady is evidently in a trance, but whether she is destined to come to life it is impossible to say. Not long ago a General in France lay in a similar condition for three months, after which time decomposition set in, with every other indication of death, and without any token of life all the time save the warmth and flexibility of the body. It is an awful thing to contemplate the possibility that Miss Goodale is at this moment conscious of all that is passing around her, without the power to communicate with her sorrowing friends, for such consciousness is not uncommon in some conditions of catalepsy, which paralyzes the body and suspends volition, but leaves the senses untrammelled. Many an unfortunate person has been buried alive in this condition."

SAVED FROM THE GALLOWS.

It has already been announced that John P. Phair, who was to have been hung at Windsor, Vt., on Friday last for the murder of Mrs. Annie Frieze, had been granted a reprieve by the Governor to the 4th of May. It seems the reprieve was granted under singular circumstances and just in the nick of time. Mr. Marshall D. Downing, a Boston merchant, whilst in his office at 9 o'clock on Friday morning had his attention called to a published statement of Phair, declaring his innocence, and read it through in detail. When Downing came to a clause in which Phair said that he was not able to prove to the satisfaction of the jury where he was at the time the murder was committed, and especially to that portion where he positively asserted that he was in Providence, R. I., seeking employment of the American Screw Company, but was unsuccessful in so doing, it flashed across Downing's mind that some time in June, 1874, he visited Providence on some business, and on the train returning from that city had a conversation with a man who told him that he was just returning from Providence, where he had been to seek employment; that he was a machinist by trade, and had applied to the American Screw Company for a situation, but was not successful in obtaining one. So strongly was Downing impressed with the recollection that he referred to a little memorandum book which he was in the habit of keeping while traveling, and ascertained that the day he was in Providence was on the 10th of June, 1874, the same day on which Phair said that he was there. Mr. Downing says that in the course of the conversation the man said he came from Vermont. Downing being a native of that State asked from what part, and was informed that the traveler had come from Rutland, where he belonged, the previous day. Downing then said that he was convinced that the man whom he met on the train on the day above mentioned and the man whose statement he had just read were one and the same person, and at once telegraphed the facts to Governor Fairbanks, of Vermont, who happening to be in the telegraph office sent an immediate reprieve, which reached the condemned man only twenty-five minutes before the time appointed for his execution.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

A HALF MILLION DOLLARS SAVED TO THE STATE. THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL SUIT.

The Supreme Court of the United States Monday delivered its opinion, affirming the decree of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, in the case of Corcoran & Stewart vs. the Chesapeake and Ohio canal campany. The decree thus affirmed was in favor of the canal company, and the question involved and decided is whether the coupons of the preferred bonds of the company bear interest from the time they became overdue as against the mortgages of the state of Maryland. The decision is that they do not thus bear interest as against said mortgages. A contrary decision would have placed a half million of dollars additional of indebtedness to what is already ahead of the state of Maryland, and thus have prolonged still further the receipt by the state of anything from this source.—This same point was decided in 1870 by the Court of Appeals of Maryland, but Mr. W. W. Carcoran, of Washington, D. C., and Mr. Stewart, of Richmond, Va., who were large holders of these bonds, sought to get a contrary decision from the Supreme Court of the United States, but, as will be seen from the above, failed in their attempt. The case was argued for the canal company in the Supreme Court of the United States by Bernard Carter and J. P. Poe.

ABANDONING THE BLACK REPUBLICANS.

From the Philadelphia Press.

The spectacle of the retirement of the white men in the South from the field of their patriotic labors, and the spectacle of the practicle reenslavement of the blacks, or the retirement of the latter from the country in which they have lived, as a consequence of the recent decision of President Hayes in reference to South Carolina, would arouse an irresistible sympathy in all the North. It would be like the expulsion of the Huguenots; it would be like the expulsion of the Poles from Russia; it would be like a punishment of the Communists in France; it would in fact, be, under the sanction of the national Government, a decree in favor of the practical restoration of slavery in the rebillious States of the South, and the absolute exclusion of the only patriotic men in that section who stood by the Union.

A COSTLY TRIBUTE TO MINISTER WASHBURNE.—*New York*, April 9.—The German government, through its ambassador at Paris, has tendered to Minister Washburne the decoration of one of the high orders of German knighthood as a recognition of his services to the suffering Germans in Paris pending the siege, during the Franco-Prussian war. Mr. Washburne has informed the German minister there that under the constitution of the United States he cannot accept this decoration, but the minister retains it for him in case he should decide to retire from office. The decoration is said to have cost $50,000, and to contain costly diamonds and other precious stones.

☞ Alta Hulett, Chicago's woman lawyer, died recently. The male lawyers of that city have passed resolutions, containing the following incidental encouragement to women in their profession: "Although the legal profession has hitherto been almost, if not altogether, considered as exclusively for men to practice yet we freely recognize Miss Hulett's right to adopt it as her pursuit in life, and cheerfully bear testimony to the fact that in her practice she never demeaned herself in any way unbecoming a woman.—She was always true to her clients and their interests, but she was equally true to her sex and her duty; and if women who now are, or hereafter shall become, members of our profession shall be equally true, its honor will never be tarnished, nor the respect, good will, and esteem which it is the duty and pride of man to accord to women be in the least diminished by their membership."

EXIT CHAMBERLAIN.

At last the military usurpation inaugurated by Grant in the capitol of South Carolina is ended—the order of President Hayes for withdrawing the military from that State edifice having on Tuesday been put in execution according to the previously announced programme. It seems incomprehensible that it should have required so much negotiation and six weeks to accomplish so simple a thing. But not many words need be wasted upon the subject of Chamberlain's retirement and farewell address. It is an event the country has long waited for and hoped for. He went out Tuesday appropriately with "the troops"—characteristically with words of self-laudation and abuse of the people whom he has misgoverned and plundered upon his lips. He withdrew when the military support and protection of the general government were withdrawn from him, without which, he frankly confesses, he is unable to maintain himself or his usurped authority. His government, confessedly, was not of "the people by the people," nor did it "rest in the consent of the governed." It depended absolutely upon federal bayonets. These withdrawn on Tuesday at the hour of noon it ceased to exist even in form, as it had ceased to exist in substance so soon as Gen. Hampton was declared elected by the Legislature assembled at Carolina Hall.

Chamberlain's "farewell address" resembles more the last dying speech of a malefactor upon the gallows, who means to die game and to brazen it out to the end, than anything else. He blusters about his ability, if so minded, to prolong the struggle, and takes immense credit to himself for his magnanimity in declining further contest for the sakes of those upon whom it would bring only prolonged suffering. We presume he refers to those members of the Legislature who have adhered to his cause, and who have been unable to draw any pay in consequence of the inability of his government to obtain any credit or to collect any taxes. He says: "*My* rights are of course wholly unaffected by the action of the President. No court of the State has jurisdiction to pass upon the title of *my* office. No lawful Legislature can be convened except upon *my* call." Chamberlain ought to go abroad and join the Count de Chambord or the young Prince Imperial of France, also asserters of abstract "rights" which only suffer for lack of popular recognition. Chamberlain's facility for suddenly changing his plans has heretofore been noted. A few days ago he was full apparently of ideas of protracting the contast through the courts of South Carolina. Now he proudly denies the competency of any earthly tribunal to take cognizance of his case. The chief burden of his address is complaint of the desertion and perfidy of the national republican party and of the President.

He speaks of the tacit assurances of support given during the canvass, and the long struggle which preceded the final settlement of the presidential question. These are matters with which we have no concern. Chamberlain and the party leaders can settle that between themselves. The best thing perhaps that Chamberlain can do is to join Wendell Phillips in a joint scolding tour through the United States. They would probably "draw," and the enterprise might prove a very great pecuniary success. It would be a "star combination," and Phillips would have no occasion to feel ashamed of his colleague and rival in the art of rhetorical abuse and insolent vituperation. This, of course, assuming that Chamberlain *can't* be silent. Otherwise, for the country and for himself, the most desirable thing would be for him henceforth to hold his tongue and vex the public ear no longer. He is one of those persons the public would willingly forget, and if he persists in being heard from will speedily be voted an intolerable public nuisance.—*Balt. Sun.*

☞ The widow of "Stonewall" Jackson says that no man has been more misunderstood than her husband. "He is represented," she asserts, "as having been stern, inexorable and hard-natured. He was just the opposite. He was as demonstrative, as affectionate and yielding as a woman. At home he was tender playful and loving. His whole life hung around his home. He had no ambition—no love of power—no thought of place or pomp. His horror of bloodshed was instinctive and powerful. He served his country from a sense of duty. He was passionately devoted to children. Our first child died, and my daughter was born only a few weeks before his death. He never took a day's furlough during the war; not even to come to see his child. Just before the battle of Chancellorsville I took the little baby and went to see him. You should have seen what raptures he went into over that little girls cradle for hours at a time, just gazing into her sleeping face." It was suggested that the letters to her during the war would give her many interesting points. "Oh, no," she said, a charming blush stealing over her face, while soft remembrances put a new light in her expressive eyes, "they were all real love letters. He had little room for anything else in his letters home. And then he was a very prudent man and never talked of his plans to any one.'

A FARMER'S TERRIBLE FATE.—The family of Robert Hill, of Harmony township, Susquehanna county, Pa., were awakened Thursday night by their house being on fire, and had only time to partially dress themselves and escape from the building. After reaching the yard Mr. Hill thought he could save some valuable papers that were in the lower part of the house, and foolishly rushed back into the burning building. He succeeded in getting the papers, and was making his way back, when a falling beam struck him and pinned him fast against the wall. He was beyond the reach of his wife, and could not extricate himself. He was in plain sight of his wife and two children until entirely wrapt in flames. He had $600 in money on his person.

Mr. Tilden was thrown from his carriage in Central Park on Monday afternoon and had one of his arms badly bruised.

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

From the Sun of Wednesday.

WHEAT.—Receipts to-day 1000 bushels of Southern Wheat, 400 bushels Pennsylvania do., —— bushels Western do.; 6,000 bushels Southern Corn, 109,600 bushels Western do.; 3000 bushels Oats, and 1000 bushels Rye. Stocks in Elevators 43,656 bushels Wheat, and 559,232 bushels Corn. Only a portion of the very small receipts were offered, and the market is quiet and firm. The business was confined to 100 bushels inferior red Maryland at $1 62, and 400 bushels good red Pennsylvania on track at $1 08.

CORN.—Southern Corn is in small supply at the moment, and the market is quiet but strong in tone. Sales of 3000 bushels white at 56 cents for prime and 53a54 cents for fair, and 3000 bushels yellow at 56a57 cents for good to prime and 55a55½ cents for fair. For Western the market was excited, unsettled and irregular, opening at an advance of 2 cents per bushel on yesterday's closing figures, and closing about ½c below the highest point and rather tame in tone. The transactions were 12,000 bushels steamer at 51a51½ cents; 2400 bushels mixed spot at 58 cents; 400 bushels do. at 57½ cents; 8000 bushels do. at 57½ cts. 35,000 bushels April at 58 cents; 5000 bushels do. at 57 cents; 15,000 bushels May at 56½ cents; 25,000 bushels do. at 57 cents; 5000 bushels do. at 56¾ cents; 5000 bushsl June at 57¼ cents, and 10,000 bushels do. at 56¾ cents. The closing prices were 54½ cents for steamer, 57a57¾ cents for spot, 57 cents for April, and 56½ cents for May and June. The afternoon market opened rather lower for options, but was active and closed firmer under advices of a better market on the other side. Spot was firmer all through. The sales reported are 15,000 bushels mixed spot at 57¼ cents: 60,000 bushels April at 57 cents: 10,000 bushels do. at 56¾ cents; 15,000 bushels do. at 56¾ cts; 15,000 bushels May at 56½ cents; 10,000 bushels do. at 56¾ cents; 30,000 bushels June at 56½ cents, and 15,000 bushels do. at 56¾ cents.

OATS.—Oats are in good demand and firm: sales 2000 bushels Maryland in lots at 43a46 cents, and 800 bushels do. on track at 45 cents.

RYE.—Small offerings of Rye and no sales reported; market quiet at 73a75 cents per bushel.

Marriages.

GREENWOOD—SMITH.—In Chestertown on the 12th inst., by Rev. W. H. Hutchins, Mr. HENRY N. GREENWOOD to Miss LOTTIE E. SMITH—all of Kent county.

ELLIOTT—BAKER.—In Chestertown on Wednesday morning last, by Rev. Walter R. Graham, THOMAS B. ELLIOTT to Miss MARY V. BAKER.

MORRISS—REDGRAVE.—In Philadelphia, on Thursday, March 29th, by Rev. S. N. Chew, JAMES A. MORRISS of Middletown, Del., to Miss M. E. REDGRAVE, of Kent county, Md.

ASHLEY—ELBERN.—March 7th, by Rev. George Leary, at his residence near Edesville, JAMES ASHLEY and Miss ELIZA ELBERN—both of this co.

HYLAND—EDWARDS.—By the same at his residence near Edesville, March 14, JAS. H. HYLAND and Miss ANNIE ELIZ. EDWARDS—both of this county.

Deaths.

ELIASON.—In Chestertown, early on Thursday morning, 12th instant, Mrs. M. LIZZIE, wife of Thos. W. Eliason, jr. Funeral services at the residence of her husband on Friday (to-day) at 3 o'clock, P. M.

SCHWATKA.—At his brother's residence, Chesterville, Kent county, Md., April 5th, FREDERICK W. SCHWATKA, of Galena, Ill., aged 74 years, 4 months and 7 days.

SMYTH.—At "Plumb Point," the residence of his son-in-law, George S. Diehl, Esq., on Friday morning, April 6, Major RICHARD SMYTH—in the 86th year of his age.

BRATTEN.—In Morgan's Creek Neck on the 5th inst., HENRY BRATTEN—aged about 45 years.

TYSON.—On April 3d, WM. WARREN TYSON, of Galena, in the 36th year of his age.

CROUCH.—On the 6th of April, RACHEL R., daughter of John W. and Wilmina Crouch—aged 15 years, 20 days.

We saw her sufferings, heard her sighs,
With throbbing hearts and weeping eyes;
But now she calmly rests at last,
All pain, all grief, all suffering past.

Dearest Rachel, thou hast left us;
'Tis the Savior called thee home,
And we hope ere long to meet thee,
When on earth we cease to roam.

I loved her well, but she has fled
From earth to slumber with the dead.
Her body moulders 'neath the sod,
Her soul has gone to dwell with God:
Then happy will I strive to be,
And meekly bow at God's decree,
With hope and faith look through the gloom
That hangs about her earthly tomb.

COUSIN.

Centreville papers please copy.

New Advertisements.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

AT a meeting of the Vestry of Shrewsbury Parish, at Shrewsbury Church, on this 2d day of April, 1877, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, the Divine Ruler of the Universe, by His all-wise providence, has removed from us by death, Dr. THOMAS N. TAYMAN, for more than thirty years a Vestryman of this Parish, therefore,

Resolved, That the Parish and the Church have sustained an irreparable loss in the death of so conscientious, intelligent and efficient a Vestryman; and we, his associates, of so courteous and kind a friend; and the Medical Profession of a bright ornament, and the community of a learned and beloved Physician, an upright citizen, and consistent Christian.

Resolved, That we most respectfully tender to his family this assurance of our condolence in their sad bereavement; commending his good example to them as a chart for their future guidance.

Resolved, That the above resolutions be entered on the journal of the proceedings of the Vestry; and published in the Chestertown Transcript.

By order of the Vestry.

J. MEDFORD ARMSTRONG, *Registrar.*

New Advertisements.

THE ORPHANS' COURT will meet TUESDAY and THURSDAY of next week. W. STEVENS,
April 13, 1877. Reg. of Wills.

LECTURE.

DR. CHAS. JEWETT, the great Temperance Evangelist, will deliver a Lecture at the Court House, on *Sunday, the 15th inst.*, at 3 o'clock, P. M.
The public are cordially invited.
By order of
April 13, 1877. COMMITTEE.

NOTICE.

Dissolution of Partnership.

ON AND AFTER THE FIRST DAY OF MAY, 1877, the partnership existing between the Firm of C. F. STAM & BRO., Chestertown, Md., will be dissolved by mutual consent.
All persons indebted to the Firm are requested to settle their accounts on or before that time.
C. F. STAM & BRO.
April 13, 1877—4t.

LIFE INSURANCE,

THE undersigned has again taken the Agency for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, and will cheerfully give any information asked for by letter or otherwise. Medical examiners for Kent county are—
Dr. SAMUEL BECK, Hanesville,
Dr. W. M. A. S. MAXWELL, Still Pond,
Dr. WILLSON, Edesville.
PROF. THEODORE ASCHERFELD.
April 13, 1877—1m.

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
THOMAS PARSONS,
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 10th day of November, 1877; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 10th day of April, 1877.
TILGHMAN SHAFER,
April 13, 1877. *Administrator.*

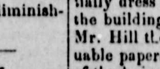
ORDER NISI.

JAMES BLACK GROOME, EXECUTOR OF MARIA E. BLACK,
VERSUS
THOMAS VANDYKE AND OTHERS.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR KENT COUNTY. IN EQUITY.

ORDERED, This tenth day of April, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, that the sale made and reported by Clinton McCullough, Trustee, for the sale of the real estate mentioned in the proceedings in the above entitled cause, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the thirteenth day of May next.
The Report states the amount of sales to be $14,000.
D. C. BLACKISTON, Clerk.
True copy—Test:
D. C. BLACKISTON, Clerk.
April 13, 1877—4t.

Organs! Organs! Organs!



Having been acting as Local Agent for Geo. A. Prince & Co. since 1865, and having had offered to me since Dec. 17, 1876, the control of all unoccupied territory with authority and instruction to appoint agents, I deem it proper to state to my numerous friends and the public that I shall continue in the old track to sell Organs and Pianos without any misrepresentation or subterfuges, fictitious discounts, &c.
Having a mechanical knowledge of the construction of musical instruments, I am able to draw comparisons, and can, therefore, state that Messrs. Prince & Co. furnish a better Organ than any other establishment. The peculiar construction of their organs is protected by 14 patents, and the durability of Prince's Organs and Melodeons is unsurpassed.
I am prepared to sell 2 Carhart & Needham double bank pedal bass organs, one Mason & Hamlin, with 12 stops, (very large case), one Estey, with subbass, at very low figures, as the owners wish to make an exchange. Also a good second hand seven octave Stieff Piano, at a bargain. Price lists, &c, may be obtained by mail, directed
PROF. THEODORE ASCHERFELD,
P. O. box 115, Chestertown,
" " 44, Havre de Grace.
Chestertown, Md., April 13, 1877—tf.

PUBLIC SCHOOL ASSOCIATION

THE REGULAR MEETING of this Association for Kent County will be held at the School room in Chestertown,

ON MONDAY,

April 16th, at 10, A. M.

QUESTIONS:
How to Teach Reading.
The Teaching of Mental Arithmetic.
ESSAYIST—Miss M. A. Downes.
Mr. J. C. PIGEON, of Washington College, will deliver the address.
E. F. PERKINS, Pres.
March 30, 1877—tm.

NURSERY STOCK AT LOW PRICES, to REDUCE.

THE undersigned offers for sale a large assortment of ORNAMENTAL and SHADE TREES, of good size and fine varieties, at low prices, in order to reduce stock.
☞ Orders addressed to me at Hanesville, Kent county, will receive prompt attention.
R. G. NICHOLSON.
April 6, 1877—4t.

SHOES.

JUST RECEIVED, a new lot of Men's, Boys', Ladies', Misses and Children's Shoes, which we are selling very cheap.
J. H. SIMPERS & BRO.
March 9, 1877.

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