The Transcript,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Friday Morning, May 4, 1877.

Only One Dollar a Year, in advance.

Special Despatch to the Baltimore Sun.

TRUE INWARDNESS OF THE LOUISIANA FRAUDS—APPREHENDED CONFESSION BY THE RETURNING BOARD—A HISTORY FOR THE EXTRA SESSION TO UNROLL.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The strong probability is now that the whole true inwardness of the Louisiana returning board proceedings will in a comparatively short time be made public. It is said that Anderson, who came here some days back in the expectation of securing the appointment of collector at the port of New Orleans, had the best reason to indulge in such anticipation, as it was understood to be a part of the pay which he was to receive for his services. Not only is Anderson thus disappointed, but it is stated in administration circles that it has been determined to take from Wells the position of surveyor of the port of New Orleans, which he holds by appointment of Gen. Grant. Wells and Anderson are both in bad humor. Packard feels much more embittered even than they, and the three have no longer any restraining motive to induce them to hold back the terrible disclosures which they have threatened. It was thought that Packard would have made some allusion to the returning board's action in his letter withdrawing from the contest over the gubernatorial chair of Louisiana, but it is understood that he was not then entirely prepared to say anything on the subject that he desired. Packard is not the kind of a man to die without making a sign. He was open in his threats of what he intended to do in case of his abandonment by the administration, and those who know him well entertain no doubt that he will be as good as his word. The facts as to the offers made by both Wells and Anderson to "sell out" to the Tilden side are pretty well known in their features, although the details which Wells and Anderson can furnish would be extremely interesting reading. But the principal interest that will attach to the confession of these men will be the recital of their secret transactions with certain of the leading republicans who went down to Louisiana last fall after the election, not for the purpose of witnessing an "honest count," as expressed by President Grant, but for no other purpose but to defeat the will of the people of Louisiana as expressed at the ballot-box. The true history of all this business which, now that the parties to it have fallen out, may be looked for is of such a nature that the whole country can but stand aghast even after its previous familiarity with the corruptions and villanies of republican politics in Louisiana. There seems no room for question, if there is any truth at all in the most positive statements that this board did actually receive a large sum of money from the republican managers, besides the promise of important and lucrative federal offices under the new administration. It is also beyond question that Packard, Wells, Anderson and the others hold to the idea that the President, who profited so greatly by the arrangements made by his confidential friends, could not in honor repudiate the bargains made by them, whether he was ignorant of them at the time or not. It cannot be well expected that the honest people of the country care much what becomes of such men as Packard, Wells and Anderson after the assurance that their power for mischief is at an end, but, at the same time, the people are apt to have rather decided opinions as to those who profited by their villiany. It may be that the expose will not be fully made in advance of the meeting of Congress. But when the case of the Louisiana Senators comes up for discussion in the Senate this new chapter in Louisiana politics will certainly be unrolled. There has seemed in some quarters of late to be an opinion that the republicans in the Senate will not make war upon the President or upon what is called his Southern policy. How erroneous such an opinion is will be seen when the time comes. Prominent republican Senators can be mentioned, who, if they live till the meeting of Congress, will as surely denounce the President for his abandonment of Packard as the sun shines. Nay, more than this, it will be stated on the floor of the Senate, with emphasis, that the President had no right to remain in the White House if he did not feel himself justified in sustaining Packard. There are republican members of Congress and others who until the last day of Mr. Hayes' stay in the White House will never cease harping on this subject to his discomfort.

THE PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL COUNCIL.—There will be a large delegation from the United States to the General Presbyterian Council, which will be held in Edinburgh, Scotland, in July. Delegates will be entertained in private families and at hotels. Some will make the voyage in May, so as to profit by a few weeks' sojourn in Great Britain or on the continent before the meeting of the council. The programme of business to come before the council is divided among seven days, with special service for the intervening Sunday. It is expected that the ten general Presbyterian assemblies of this country will be represented.

A great fire at Constantinople, lately, destroyed six hundred houses.

"ADDITION, DIVISION AND SILENCE."

The following, from a late number of the New York Sun, gives the origin of the now famous motto, "Addition, Division and Silence":

We are not surprised to learn that Mr. Bill Kemble, one of the chiefs of the Pennsylvania Treasury Ring, and the author of its famous motto of Addition, Division and Silence, is very much disturbed by the overthrow of the Louisiana thieves under Packard. As William's feelings rise, he generally seeks relief at the point of his pen, which he thinks exceedingly keen.

It will be remembered that when William was State Treasurer of Pennsylvania, his righteous soul was vexed by a communication from the agent of the Rothschilds about certain Pennsylvania bonds, and he wrote back a letter which the Pennsylvania press said was caustic, and about which William has pretty much ever since been composing abject and grovelling apologies. So when his friend, the late George O. Evans, went to Washington to consummate a magnificent swindle upon the commonwealth of which William was the trusty treasurer, his warmest sympathies attended the swindler, and he wrote the following letter to a high Federal official:

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
"*Harrisburg*, March 20, 1877

"MY DEAR TITIAN: Allow me to introduce to you my particular friend, Mr. George O. Evans. He has a claim of some magnitude that he wishes you to help him in. Put him through as you would me. He understands addition, division and silence.

Yours, W. H. KEMBEL.

"To TITIAN J. COFFEY, Esq., Washington, D. C."

And now William discovers that a distinguished Pennsylvania Republican, with social connections which ought to have withheld him from lapsing into any kind of honesty, has been down in Louisiana calmly winking at a scheme to break up a band of confederated freebooters not wholly unlike the Pennsylvania Treasury Ring; and he sends him by telegraph this severe rebuke:

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.

"*Wayne MacVeagh, Esq., New Orleans.*

"The Commission deserves great credit for their succes in bribing enough of Packard's men to give Nicholls a majority. Had Tweed been on your Commission he would have accomplished it in a day. But we must have Reform.

"W. H. KEMBLE."

This crisp missive, it will be observed, contains at least three important ideas, or one for every sentence. First, William disapproves of the bribery of Packard's men by Hayes; secondly, he entertains the lofty contempt of an expert for the open and indecent method of the bribing; and thirdly, he is moved to deep scorn by the mere mention of the word reform.—William declares that Tweed would have finished the job for the Fraudulent President in a day; and he indirectly avers that he himself knows what a skillful hand might have done.

Mr. Kemble is, we believe, still a member of the National Republican Committee, besides being one of the Ring proprietors of the Republican party to Pennsylvania, and the bank depositary of the city of Philadelphia, in which capacity he receives public deposits to the amount of $500,000 and $600,000, on a capital of $150,000, and with no security. It is a pleasing sight to see Mr. Kemble roll back among the city money bags and curl his sensitive nose at a remote suggestion of reform.

THE PRESIDENT'S SOUTHERN POLICY AND THE COLORED RACE.

[The following communication is from the pen of the Rev. J. W. Dungee, a colored minister of the Baptist Church, who is well known throughout the State of Virginia, where he is highly esteemed for his Christian character as well as for the conservatism which has marked his course on political affairs:]

Editors of The Sun:—Having received many letters from colored persons of various parts of the country asking my opinion as to what probable effect President Hayes's Southern policy will have upon the welfare of the colored people of the South, and if in my judgment Governors Hampton and Nicholls will keep their pledges. In answer to the first I would say it seems to me that every man in the South, white and colored, should hail with profound thanks to God, that the South has been granted through President Hayes the right of local self-government, which is the just right of every State in the Federal Union, and without which there can be no peace or prosperity in our section. Also every man of whatever political complexion, who has any interest in the welfare of the South, should rejoice together in the ending of carpet-bag rule among us, which has done more to destroy the industrial interests of the South and keep alive the flames of political passion, which has had the sad tendency of creating the bitterest animosities between the two races without accomplishing one iota of good to either class.

Through these years of fermentation and strife our race has been placed at a great disadvantage and has suffered much. The President's policy will put an end to this fruitless and dangerous political fight; not only so, but it will break down the color line in politics, which I think is the only political salvation for the colored people of this country. I think if President Hayes will stand firm to his Southern policy it will not only bring peace and prosperity to the South, and between both races, but it will have good effects upon the whole country. Therefore I think those of our race who seem to be alarmed as to the injurious effects of this policy upon our people will find that in the end it will be the salvation of our race. The one great thing it will do, it will take the color question out of politics, so that all the people of the South, white and colored, will be able to turn their attention to the building up of the broken and wasted interests of the South, which have been neglected for the twelve years since the war.

Now, as to Governors Hampton and Nicholls I have no fears. I believe they will do just what they have promised to do. In the first place these gentlemen gentlemen have saved their States from impending ruin and the worst political anarchy. In this contest they have shown themselves to be fully equal to the great task which they undertook; but the victory is only half won as yet, and both of these gentlemen have shown themselves to be too wise and far-seeing to throw away that which has been gained at so great a cost. To be untrue to their own pledges would be to defeat their own cause. Therefore I believe all of the pledges will be carried out in good faith.

But there are a few things which our race cannot afford to overlook. First, we must do for ourselves what no one can do for us. No man can make a name for another. We must better our own moral and social condition by being honest, industrious, frugal and self-reliant, thinking and acting for ourselves just as other men do, cultivating ot all times the most friendly feelings with the white people, with whom we were born and brought up, and who are our best friends; for if our race is ever to be developed to its highest capacity in this country it must be in the South and not in the North. If any effort is ever made in this country to abridge the suffrages of the colored man it will come from the North and not from the South. What we want is peace and good feeling among all classes and sections. It is the duty of every true man to labor for this end for the sake of humanity and a common country.

JOHN W. DUNGEE.

April 28, 1877.

AN INCIDENT OF THE POLK CAMPAIGN.

Messrs. John B. Warfel and J. M. W. Geist have begun the publication of another Republican paper, the New Era, in Lancaster, Penn. It is to be edited by Mr. Geist, who for many years conducted the Express in the same city. The initial number contains a letter from Col. John W. Forney, in which he gives this reminiscence of the Presidential campaign of 1844, when Henry Clay was the Whig, and James K. Polk the Democratic candidate:

"Great crowds had gathered at the railroad depot in Lancaster to receive the news from Western Pennsylvania. There were no universal telegraph wires then as now, and we had to be content with the news as it came to us by steam. The train from Pittsburg came in, and a great rush was made to get election news from the passengers. The first I met was the late Henry S. Magraw, then a young lawyer in large practice in Pittsburg, who, taking me aside, gave me the figures of the western counties, which he had confidentially obtained from a correspondent of a New York paper who had collected them for the exclusive use of his employers. They indicated that Pennsylvania had gone for Polk. No other passenger could supply the facts I had in my possession. Mr. Buchanan was among the waiting throng, and I very naturally privately gave him my news. I shall never forget his remark. 'Do not let these returns be used for any betting purposes; take them to the Whig headquarters, with my respects, and make them the common property of both parties.' I promptly followed his advice, although what I had to say to the Whigs was not palatable. In half an hour afterwards the train from the east brought the fact that New York had declared for the Democrats, and it was a pleasant reflection that nobody had won any money by offering to wager on the secret returns from Western Pennsylvania."

EX-PRESIDENT GRANT'S EUROPEAN TRIP.

On Thursday, May 17, Gen. Grant accompanied by Mrs. Grant and their youngest son, Jesse, will sail for Liverpool from Philadelphia, on board the steamship Indiana. President Hayes and the cabinet proffered officially to Gen. Grant and family a passage to Europe on a government vessel, but the ex-President preferred sailing as a private citizen.—Gen. Grant will be the recipient of special honors in Philadelphia previous to his departure. The city councils have passed a resolution extending to him the hospitalities of the city and placing Independence Hall at his disposal for the purpose of receiving citizens who may desire to pay their respects to the ex-President. On the evening of May 15th the Penn Club will give a reception in honor of Gen. Grant. The military, under the auspices of Gov. Hartranft, are preparing for a demonstration in his honor, but the arrangements are not yet completed.

MILLIONAIRE WINAN'S GREAT ORGAN.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

"I'm building," Mr. Thomas Winans said, in showing the reporter through his mansion in Baltimore, "an organ that will be one of the largest in the United States when completed. It will have 5,000 pipes, ranging in size from 34 feet to three-quarters of an inch. It is to be composed of five organs, solo, swell, orchestra, pedal and high pressure, and will be worked with an air pressure of four and eight inches. The room in which this organ is being built is the full height of the house, and has windows at the top filled with slats by means of which the music can be thrown in any desired direction."

Special Despatch to the Baltimore Sun.

DEVELOPMENT OF FRAUDS IN SOUTH CAROLINA—GOOD-BYE TO CHAMBERLAIN—SURRENDER OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE HOUSE CONTESTANTS.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 29.—Proofs are coming to light at last against some of the worst of the public plunderers who have controlled legislation in this State for years past, which can hardly fail to transfer them from the legislative halls to the penitentiary. It will be shown by an accumulation of official vouchers running through many years that much of the present State debt was incurred for champagne, cigars and other luxuries, as well as costly furniture supplied in large quantities to the black and white leaders of the legislative ring at their private residences. Although these transactions have long been notorious here the development of the proof to convict is a sensation and creates consternation among the public thieves.

Chamberlain's family left to-night for Washington. His furniture and effects have been shipped to the same point, and he will follow in person as soon as he can settle his business matters.

It is stated to-night that the republican State House officers have, after mature deliberation, determined to withdraw their claims to the respective positions, lately occupied by them. One or more conferences have been held already on the subject, and another and last will be held to-morrow, and it is probable their withdrawal will then be publicly announced. If they should so agree a consultation will be held between counsel on each side, and a consent, order or judgement taken in the Supreme Court, the desired effect of which will be to have each side pay their own costs, after which the democrats will occupy the offices. The secret of the contemplated surrender lies in the fact that Dunn and Cardozo, who claim to be comptroller and treasurer respectively, know that they alone will have to bear the entire costs if the suit proceeds, and they want to save their pockets.

WAR MAPS AND THE WAR.

The New York World is very severe on war maps, regarding them as delusions and snares for the unwary, and very sensibly says:

"Any respectable geography with a decent atlas will enable any ordinarily intelligent person to get a good general idea of the extent of the invaded empire and of the relations of its different portions to each other and to the invading empire. After acquiring that he may 'read up' on the subject as much as his leisure will allow or his inclination prompts, and then, by following the march of events from day to day, he will probably be able to understand what is going on quite as well as it is likely to be necessary that he should. He certainly will not better himself by trying to follow the armies of the Grand Dukes Nicholas and Michael with the tine of a fork on the breakfast table over maps which make the Danube run un hill, put Erzeroum on the top of Mt. Ararat, and, in a general way, resemble the topographical engineer of a blind spider escaped out of an inkstand.

DEATH OF EX-GOV. BROWNLOW.

William G. Brownlow, a journalist and politician of some note, died Monday at his home in Knoxville, Tenn., after a long illness. He was born in Wythe county, Va., in 1805 and learned the trade of a carpenter. 1826 he entered the Methodist ministry, and tarbored for ten years as an itinerant minister. In 1837 he became editor of the Knoxville Whig, a political paper, where he achieved the reputation of a violent partizan but trenchant writer. He strongly opposed secession, and in December, 1861, was arrested for treason against the Confederacy, and detained until 1862, when he was sent within the Union lines. In 1864 he returned to Tennessee, of which he became Governor in 1865; and in 1869 he was elected to a seat in the United States Senate, where he was chiefly conspicuous for his unforgiving course towards those who had taken part on the Confederate side during the war. At the time of his death Mr. Brownlow was the political editor of the Knoxville Chronicle, a republican paper.

THE GOVERNESS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

When Mrs. Hayes arrived in Washington from Ohio, Miss Virginia Peyton, a highly educated young lady of twenty and a granddaughter of the late Bishop Johns, of Virginia, living near Washington, determined, being a teacher by profession, to apply for that position to the President's children. She had no influential friends and so determined without letters or recommendation to apply in person. So one morning she went to the White House and inquired for Mrs. Hayes. The President's wife received her very kindly, and hearing her business promised after a long conversation to make inquiries and communicate with her forthwith. The result of her inquiries was so favorable that the young lady was engaged as governess for her children at a handsome salary.—*Staunton (Va.) Vindicator.*

THE FIRST USE OF BONES AS A FERTILIZER.

The first person perhaps in Maryland who made use of bones as a fertilizer was Junius Brutus Booth, the great tragedian whose home was about three miles northeast of Belair, Harford county. In 1825 or 1827 he advertised in The Bond of Union, published at Belair, offering to pay cash for all bones brought to him.—Money was scarce and bones were plenty in those days, and they were carried to him from the surrounding country in carts bags and baskets, women even carrying them in their aprons. Many old citizens remember seeing the enormous pile of bones which soon accumulated. These bones Booth burnt, pounded and applied to his land. The neighbors all concluded he must be crazy.—*Belair Æyis.*

PREVENTION OF HYDROPHOBIA.

The head of the whole-sale drug-house in Philadelphia writes to the Ledger of that city calling attention to the use of the root known as elecampane as a preventive of hydrophobia. The active medical principle in this root, it would appear from the cases cited, neutralizes the virus or poison which produces hydrophobia after a persen has been bitten. The writer mentions the case of his nephew, then a small boy, who was badly bitten many years ago. The remedy was administered and the patient is now a hale, hearty man. Again, two men were bitten by a dog which a few days after died of hydrophobio. Both men called on a physician who prescribed the elecampane root. One of the men remarked, "that is an old woman's remedy," and put himself under the care of another physician, who cauterized the wound and gave him medicine that salivated him. On the ninth day he was seized with a spasm and died in agony. The other man took the elecampane and never suffered in the slightest degree. The writer speaks of a number of other cases showing the value of the root as a preventive. Whether it would avail after the manifestation of the disease the writer cannot say. A correspondent of the Philadelphia Times cites several similar instances. The prescription is as follows: To one and a half ounce of good, sound elecampane root, bruised in a mortar, add one pint of new milk, boil to half pint, strain off, and when cold, take at a dose, in the morning fasting. No food should be taken for from three to five hours afterwards. Repeat the dose on the third morning, allowing one morning to intervene, and again on the fifth morning. The above quantity is for an adult; for children given in proportionate doses, say to one of twelve years half the quantity. It is well of course to know that so simple a remedy is available. At the same time it is deemed proper to express the strong belief that in a great many of the instances in which hydrophodpobic symtoms are exhibited the symptoms (not the disease) are induced by excited imagination and apprehension.

"GOD KNOWS WHO WAS RIGHT."

UNION SOLDIERS PRESENT A CONFEDERATE OFFICER WITH A MEMORIAL MEDAL.

Washington Sunday Herald.

A number of federal soldiers during the late war have determined, we understand, to present Major Thomas G. Jones, of Alabama, a medal. It will be remembered that Major Jones delivered a memorial address at Montgomery, Alabama, in 1874, which attracted much attention at the time. Subsequently he visited Washington, where he was the recipent of a dinner gotten up by the federal soldiers, on which occasion he made a speech, in which he touchingly referred, among other things, to an old Virginian who had a son killed in each army, and after the war buried them side by side in the old family ground.—On the monument he placed the names of each, with the word, "God knows who was right."

It is the intention of those who have the matter in charge to put in the centre on one side of the medal a quotation from the memorial address, as follows: "The law which nerved these men to die was graven on their in most souls by the finger of the Almighty." On the outer rim there will be a quotation from the dinner speech, as follows: "We can bequeath our children nobler legacies than discords and hates." In the centre, below the middle, it is intended to put these words: "Honor to noble foes is the warrior's highest courage." On the reverse side there is to be a figure of Peace, and this inscription: "Over plighted faith, sealed by a warrior's grave Truth, Mercy and Charity alone should hover;" and below the following: "God knows who was right." On the outer rim is to be this inscription: "From Union soldiers to Major G. Jones, late C. S. A., for manly words spoken on Memorial day, April, 1874, at Montgomery, Alabama."

APPLETON'S.

The second paper on the Austrian Arctic Expedition, with ten beautiful illustrations, begins the May number of Appleton's. It is followed by an abundant variety of entertainment, for the most part very fresh and spring-like.—The Editor's Table thus remarks upon Mr. White's observations on English physique as compared with that of Americans:

"Mr. White asserts that he has watched crowds of English people at the theatres, festivals, churches, and railway-stations; that he knows the human physiognomy of all quarters of London, and has walked through country villages and cathedral-towns; and, as the result of this wide observation, he declares that 'the men and women are generally smaller and less robust than ours, and, above all, that the women are, on the whole, sparer and less blooming than ours.' He thinks there are more very ruddy people in England, but that delicately graduated bloom is not very common, while the proportion of people without color in their cheeks is nearly the same as here. Now, we also, unwilling to let a vague impression go for truth in this matter, have stood and purposely watched crowds of people at English railway-stations—wherever, indeed, there were gatherings of men and women—and could but feel that, compared with similar assemblages here, the physical difference was but slight. But Mr. White dwells upon another point that we also noted, although the descriptive phrase he uses is his own. He speaks of the superior 'set-up' of the men—meaning of course, their carriage and bearing—This, he tells us, 'appears in a marked degree in all military persons, rank and file as well as officers, and in the police force, which are, on the whole, inferior in statue and bulk to ours, but far superior in appearance, owing to the 'set-up' of the men, and the way in which they carry themselves."

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

From the Sun of Wednesday.

WHEAT.—Receits to-day 800 bushels Southern Wheat, 1600 bushels Pennsylvania do., 800 bushels Western do; 5,000 bushels Southern Corn, 99,600 bushels Western do; —— bushels Oats, and 450 bushels Rye. Stocks in Elevators 24,624 bushels Wheat, and 883,334 bushels Corn The offerings of Wheat continue light, and the market is quiet and a shade easier in tone, with the highest prices not obtainable at the moment. The sales are 800 bushels red Maryland and 1200 bushels red Pennsylvania at $2 25.

CORN.—Southern Corn was dull and lower, with very little demand. The sales were 1000 bushels hominy white in lots at 72@73 cents; 300 bushels good do. at 70 cents, and 300 bushels choice yellow at 72 cts; prime yellow was offered at the close at 70 cents, without finding buyers. The afternoon market was dull and again lower, but closed firm and steader at the decline. The sales reported were 10,000 bushels May each at 68¾ and 68 cents; 15,000 bushels June at 69 cents; 40,000 bushels do. at 68¾ cents and 30,000 bushels do. at 68¼ cents, closing at 68 cents bid, and 68¼ cents was asked.

OATS.—Oats are in small supply and market quiet, with sales of 700 bushels Southern at 52a53 cents.

Rye is steady and quiet; sales of 450 bushels at 1 06a1 10 per bushel.

Meeting of the School Board.

THE BOARD OF COUNTY SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS will meet at their office in Chestertown, on TUESDAY, the 8th of May at 10 A. M. to appoint Trustees for the Schools.

By order,
E. F. PERKINS,
May 4, 1877—1t. *Secretary.*

Colin F. Stam,

SUCCESSOR TO

C. F. STAM & BRO.,

BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM THE Public that he will continue the

DRUG BUSINESS

AT THE

Old Stand,

CORNER OF HIGH AND COURT STREETS,

CHESTERTOWN, Md.,

A liberal share of patronage is solicited. At his store may be found a full line of

DRUGS,

PAINTS, OILS,

Varnishes, White Lead, Dye Stuffs,

GLASS AND PUTTY.

☞ Special attention is called to his stock of *PAINTS and OILS* suited to the season. White Lead, Masury's Colors, Lucas' Imperial Green; Chrome, Yellow, and English, Chinese and American Vermilions.

OILS.

LUBRICATING OIL, for the approaching harvest; Whale, West Virginia, Engine, Prime Lard, and Castor Oil, the best of all lubricators.

STATIONERY.

French, English and American Note, Cap and Letter Papers; Envelopes, Ink, Pens, Rubber Bands, and Blank Books.

BOOKS.

BIBLES, PRAYER BOOKS, HYMN BOOKS, AND STANDARD WORKS OF *LITERATURE AND FICTION.*

General Depot for School Books used in Kent county.

WALL PAPER.

A large stock of very fine Wall Paper, of New Spring Styles, will be shown to customers with great pleasure.

Physicians' Prescriptions

Will be carefully prepared under the personal supervision of the proprietor.

COLIN F. STAM.

Chestertown, May 4, 1877.

SPRING OPENING OF

Millinery and Fancy Goods.

I would respectfully invite the attention of all to my new assortment of *FANCY GOODS*, consisting of

NORMANDY, BONNETS, HATS, RIBBONS, ETC.,

and especialy a fine stock of

WHITE GOODS:

and having a competent lady to assist me, we are prepared to fill all orders left to our charge at the shortest notice.

STAMPING A SPECIALTY.

Please call at the old stand.

Mrs. C. R. Fiddis,

Opposite the new M. E. Church,

April 27, 1877—3t. High street.

CLIMAX SHIRT,

MADE of *Wamsutta Muslin* and 2100 Linen—only $1.00.

J. H. SIMPERS & BRO

BASKETS, BASKETS.

W. F. WROTH, STILL POND, *Kent county, Md.*, dealer in

PEACH BASKETS

of every variety, is prepared to furnish farmers and the trade at the very lowest market rates. [April 27—6w.

STEAM ENGINES & THRESHERS

For Sale.

THE subscribers offer at Private Sale two Woodtable & Moore *STEAM ENGINES AND TWO RUSSEL THRESHERS*, in good working order. The engines are five and six horse-power respestively.

Also, a *FAN CORN SHELLER*, to run by steamer.

These machines will be sold very low and parties are invited to examine them.

PERRY CHAMBERS,
JAMES CHAMBERS,
April 27, 1877—tf. *Chestertown.*

Examiners' Notice.

THE undersigned Examiners, appointed by the County Commissioners for Kent county to examine and determine whether the public convenience requires

THAT A LANE OR STREET

to lead from Cypress street, in the town of Millington, in the First Election District, Kent county, Md., to the "Sand Field," to be a continuation of Sharp street in said town, for an outlet to the inhabitants of said "Sand Field," hereby give notice to all persons interested, that they will meet, on

WEDNESDAY,

The 30th day of May next,

at 10 o'clock A. M., at said town, to discharge the duties imposed upon them by virtue of said appointment and commission.

JOHN S. NEWNAM,
JAMES H. PENNINGTON,
CHARLES P. LOPER,
April 27, 1877—5t. Examiners.

Chester River Steamboat Company.




On and after Monday, April 30,

The Steamer GEORGE LAW

will leave CHESTERTOWN for Baltimore, every *Monday, Wednesday, and Friday*, at 7 A. M., Rolph's 7½, Booker's 7¾, Quaker Neck 8, Grey's Inn 8¾, Queenstown town 9¾, Kent Island 10¼, arriving in Baltimore 12½ P. M.

On and after Tuesday, May 1st, will leave Baltimore every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 10 A. M., making the above stops.

☞ Freights taken at reduced rates.

H. A. ALBERT, Sec'y.
April 27, 1877.

ORDER OF COURT.

IN THE MATTER OF THE SALE OF THE REAL ESTATE OF SARAH WILSON, MADE BY WILLIAM HEPBRON, LATE A COLLECTOR OF TAXES FOR THE THIRD ELECTION DISTRICT OF KENT COUNTY, MARYLAND.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR KENT COUNTY.

THE REPORT OF SALE and proceedings in the aforegoing case having been read and considered and the same appearing to have been regular and the provisions of law in relation thereto having been complied with, it is thereupon, this twenty-fifth day of April in the year 1877—

ORDERED, That the sale made and reported by William Hepbron, late a Collector of Taxes as above set forth, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the twenty-eighth day of June next, provided a copy of this Order be published in some newspaper printed and published in Kent county, once in each of three successive weeks prior to the twenty-eighth day of May next.

FRED'K. STUMP,
JOS. A. WICKES.

True copy—Test:
D. C. BLACKISTON, Clerk.
April 27, 1877—5t.

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

WILLIAM HODGES,

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 24th day of November, 1877; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 24th day of April, 1877.

AUGUSTUS G. MATHIOT,
April 27, 1877. *Administrator.*

LECTURE.

The Rt. Rev. T. A. Becker, D. D.,

BISHOP OF WILMINGTON,

WILL lecture, in St. Dennis' Church near Lambson's Station, on

Sunday afternoon, May 6th, 1877.

Subject:—"FAITH AND REASON."

Admission 50 cts. Lecture commences at 4 o'clock. [April 20—3t.

Notice to Creditors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letters Testamentary on the personal estate in Kent county, Maryland, of

RICHARD SMYTH,

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 subscribers, on or before the 17th day of November, 1877; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate.

Given under our hands this 17th day of April, 1877.

R. C. SMYTH,
GEORGE S. DIEHL,
April 20, 1877. *Executors.*

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