The Transcript,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Friday Morning, May 11, 1877

Only One Dollar a Year, in advance.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE EXTRA SESSION.

New York Sun.

Suddenly, and without any sufficient reason, the extra session of Congress, which was long ago ordered for the 4th of June, has been postponed until the 15th of October, and will stand at that date unless the Fraudulent President should be compelled by the necessities of the public service to alter his mind. This change is Hayes's personal act, and is in direct contradiction to assurances given by his Cabinet, within twenty-four hours of the meeting on Friday, when the postponement was for the first time announced.

The cause which originally led to the call for an extra session exists as strongly now as it did when the question was first decided. All the contingencies connected with it were fully considered at the time, and there was found to be no escape from the necessity. Since then new conditions have arisen which of themselves would be abundant reason for convening Congress at the earliest day practicable, even if there was no Army bill to provide for. The motive for this delay is well known, and cannot be disguised.

Disaffection among the Republicans in Ohio and other States threaten a rupture with the Administration which would leave it utterly powerless and dependent entirely upon the charity of the Democratic party. The Republican organization and the machinery are in the hands of this opposition, while Hayes and his followers represent but a fraction. An election for State officers and Legislature will take place in Ohio this Fall, in which the lines for and against the so-called Southern policy will be tightly drawn.

Hayes is panic-stricken with the proportions this revolt has assumed, and he knows that if Congress should come together next month, the first movement in the Senate would be a formidable demonstration against him, in which the strength of his opponents and his own weakness would be at once shown. Hence this scheme to put off the evil day, under the delusive hope that the resentment may cool, and by the judicious use of patronage in the meantime, the aggressive leaders may be propitiated.

It is too late for any compromise, as will be discovered whenever the opposing forces meet. The "policy" which caused the division cannot be undone. The Cabinet which offended the great body of the party still stands and cannot well be dismissed; and the sham civil service reform is in the hands of men who, it is alleged, did their utmost to defeat the Republican party in 1872, and have never yet atoned for that hostility. More than this, the active and ambitious leaders see, in a determined crusade against the Administration, the hope, if not the means, of reaching the goal of their ambition by the shortest cut.

The public interest has been flagrantly discarded in this attempt of the Fraudulent President to conciliate an adverse influence in his own party. The appropriations for the army expire on the 30th of June. By a strained construction of law, it is held that contracts may be made for supplies after that time; but any such act would be a departure from usage and from the whole spirit of our recent legislation. As the army is paid only every sixty days, it is proposed to skip the first payment of the new fiscal year and to go deep into the second without the least regard to the interests of the officers and soldiers.

By a juggle of this kind, it is expected sufficient time will be gained to operate on the Opposition, and possibly to heal the differences. What would be the effect on the public service? The army is now 27,500 men strong, including the 2,500 cavalry voted under the concocted panic last year. The House will insist upon reducing this force largely, and it ought not to allow one single soldier beyond the number of 10,000 men. At the last session, even the senate, under the coercion of public opinion, was disposed to economize down to 20,000 men; and in any event a very material reduction was certain if Congress met in June. By postponing the session until the middle of October the enormous expense of the present army will be maintained for at least one-half of the next fiscal year, with a bill of extras for favorite contractors and money changers, who will patriotically furnish supplies and greenbacks at usurious rates. Many millions will be thus squandered wilfully, in order that the Fraudulent President may make the experiment of strengthening his faithless Administration inside his own party.

It is of the utmost importance to the country, if any statesmanship be left in public life, that Congress should meet forthwith. The war which is now just begun in Europe is likely to extend to all the great powers. Reluctant as England is to take part in any such conflict, she will be forced in by interests that cannot be thrust aside. If a principle only was involved, she would repeat the selfish part by which Denmark was sacrificed and her territory spoliated. But her mighty stake in the East is threatened, and no ministry could stand a day that would hesitate to protect it. She is now arming to the teeth, in expectation of a summons to battle. A general war will offer to the United States an opportunity to recover the commerce and the prestige of our flag, which were lost during the rebellion, and appropriated to the profit and the increased power of Great Britain.

The navigation laws, which have given the rich carrying trade to foreign governments and driven American ships from even their own seas, require to be modified and adapted to the changed condition of the world. Since 1865 we have lost at least one hundred millions a year from this cause alone, or more than one-half the national debt, to say nothing of the commerce which has been diverted by our rivals, England, France, and Germany. Here is a great opportunity to regain that lost foreign trade, and it may be imperilled by delay in the application of wise legislation. Yet the Fraudulent President has chosen this particular time to thwart the popular will, and to prevent a possible recovery, by delaying the extra session far into the fall, when every day is precious, and Congress ought now to be preparing for coming contingencies. The Chambers of Commerce and Exchanges all over the country ought at once to demand a reversal of this partisan programme, and a proclamation for Congress to meet without loss of time.

THE STRUGGLE IN THE EAST.

Making all due allowances for the predatory aspects of the combat which has begun in the East, it would be foolish and unphilosophical to ignore the fact that this is a struggle in which two civilizations and two religions have appealed to the wager of battle. When the Divine Founder of Christianity announced that "man does not live by bread alone" he uttered a profound and practical truth which has been illustrated by universal history and individual experience. Those theorists who refer all human action to an intelligent sense of personal and material interests are contradicted by every page of the annals of the race. Men are governed in general by their prejudices and passions as much as by their interests, if not more. To go no farther, the late civil war of the United States is a memorable illustration of this truth. All reason, common sense, and the welfare of all sections were opposed to an appeal to arms. If men were uniformly governed by reason and an intelligent sense of what is good for them there would never have been a war upon the globe. It is because they are ignorant and uncontrollable by principle and enlightened perception of their own good that war is common instead of exceptional. Man, as revealed by history, would rather seem to be an aboriginal savage who, when his passions became aroused, washes off the paint of civilization and lapse into the conditions of a wild beast, than a rational and reflecting being. The secular features of the Eastern question are manifest enough, but it is idle to deny that religious and morals elements are also involved, and that the forces of sentiment are at least as strong and prevading as the antagonisms of ambition and the warfare of races.

In view of the impending collisions between Russians and Turks it is therefore of interest to know the religious issues which are to be tried by battle between the contestants. The christian faith of Russia is familiar to all, and being essentially that of the rest of Christendom, needs no explanation. The religion of Mohammed, which had been adopted by the Turks, may not be as generally understood. Hence a brief sketch of it may not be without interest. Mohammed was born in Mecca, A. D. 569 or 571. His family was wealthy and illustrious, but his father died in his infancy, and the family honors and family fortune descended to another son. Five camels and an Ethiopian slave were the sole heritage of the future prophet. Mecca, his birthplace, had been for many generations the seat of the Koreishites, the principal of the tribes of Arabia, and claiming a descent from Ishmael. Their temple, supposed to have been erected by Abraham; was the great object of their reverence. They had, however, fallen from the faith of their ancestors into a system of idolatry peculiar to themselves, in which, while recognizing the Supreme Being, they worshipped a number of inferior divinities, male and female, whom they represented as his offspring, though their affection for idolatry had really declined when Mohammed made his appearance, and they had fallen into the errors of the Sadducees, rejecting the doctrines of the resurrection and of a future state. Like all the Arabians, the Koreishites devoted themselves to mercantile pursuits, and Mohammed was trained in the mercantile profession. In his commercial expeditions, which led him into foreign countries, he was brought into intimate association with both Jews and Christians, from the former of whom he obtained the record of the faith originally held by Abraham, the master whom he most revered, and from both a strong conviction of the unity of the Supreme Being. He had little disposition, however, to affiliate with either, as the religion of both emanated from descendants of Isaac, and both looked upon the race of Ishmael with contempt and aversion. Not long after his first marriage he conceived the idea of becoming the founder of a new religion. The restoration of the faith of Abraham, who had come out from idolators and obtained the knowledge of one God, became the dream of his life. It has been disputed whether he was an impostor or not.—It is certain, however, that he could neither read nor write, and he claimed as evidence of his divine mission that, being utterly illiterate, he could read the Koran, which he said had been brought to him by the angel Gabriel, announcing to him that he was the Prophet of God. He had, however, become well acquainted with a Persian Jew, and a degraded Nestorian monk, from whom he derived the knowledge of the Jewish and Christian Scriptures. But for the fabulous story of their origin his first doctrines commended themselves to men of intelligence. He acknowledged the authenticity and unification of Jewish and Christian Scriptures, and that Moses and Christ were prophets sent from God. The fundamental principle of his faith was the unity of the Supreme Being, to whom he also attributed infinite knowledge, power and benevolence. To show the minuteness to which the goodness of the Almighty extends the Koran declares that "the weight of an ant in Heaven or on earth, the least weight, like the heaviest, escapeth not the knowledge of the Most High." The day of final judgment is in close accordance with the Christian Scriptures, and on fear, love and gratitude to God depends the eternal welfare of mortals. But the divergence from the Christain faith commences in the several rewards accorded hereafter to the righteous and the refusal of all mercy to idolators both in this world and the next. For true believers, whose works do not correspond with their faith, there is a minor hell reserved, which, it they have labored and fought for the faith, will not be interminable.—For Jews, Christians and Zoroastrians special hells are appointed; though if they have led pure lives some hope is held out of their ultimate salvation. Next to the Supreme Being the prophet is to be the object of special veneration. The doctrines of predestination and almsgiving are fundamental points of the practical religion of Mohammed. Prayer is the duty of every believer. The prescribed hours of prayer are at morning, noon sunset, and the closing of the night.—Mohammed declared that God had announced to him that He would receive no prayer "which, in attesting that there is but one God, doth not also attest that Mohammed is His prophet."

The word koran signifies that which ought to be read. It comprises the entire scheme, religious, moral, social and political, of Mohammedan institutions.—It prohibits drunkenness and gaming, to neither of which vices oriental races are addicted, but it sanctions polygamy and provides for sensual gratifications. While it was superior to polytheism, it was inferior in purity and spirituality to the faith of Jews and Christians. So long as the Arabs, an exceptionally refined and valiant race, were its chief supporters, the germs of mischief in it were not fully developed. It is only in the Turks of the present day that the legitimate results of the principles and religion of Mohammed are illustrated. Mohammedanism was from the first established by the sword, and the sword has become the last appeal to save it from extinction. It may be added that Mohammed died of poison, which a woman put in a dish of mutton, to try the divinity of the prophet. The taste indicated that there was something wrong, and he declared that the mutton had spoken to him and told him it was poisoned, but as has been quaintly remarked, it did not speak to him in time, for it finally killed him.—*Balto. Sun.*

THE TRAGEDY IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

The following are the particulars of the homicide at Beallsville, Montgomery county, Md., of which brief mention has been made:

On Wednesday night, May 2, a smokehouse was broken into and a quantity of meat stolen. Subsequently a valuable mule was stolen from the farm of Lemuel L. Beall. Mr. Beall, while speaking of the matter the next day to his neighbors, stated that he believed that one Henson Ames, a noted desperado, and of whom the residents of Beallsville stood in great fear, had committed the thefts. Later in the day Ames called at a store near the house of Mr. Beall, kept by a gentleman named John Belt, and asked for Mr. Beall, and said further that he intended to kill him for having charged him with robbing the smoke-house and stealing the mule. He left the store, and Mr. Beall called and was informed of the facts. Mr. Beall said he based his charge of mule stealing upon the fact that Ames, who had been employed by him, (Beall,) was the only one likely to carry the mule off, being so thoroughly acquainted with his habits. Ames, armed with a stout cudgel, a murderous weapon, cut from a green sapling, appeared at the store again late on Thursday afternoon and inquired for Mr. Beall, and said that he had cut the club to kill him with. Mr. Beall being aware of the facts kept in his house all night, and could not be induced to leave it until Friday morning about sunrise.

At that hour Ames, armed with his club, called at the house and demanded that Beall come out. Beall, arming himself with a revolver, went out and met Ames, who rushed forward and dealt Beall a murderous blow on the head with the club. Beall raised the pistol, pulled the trigger, but the weapon missed fire, and Ames again dealt his victim another deadly blow upon the cheek bone. This blow was followed up by another and another, and Beall attempted the second time to shoot Ames, but again did the pistol miss fire, at which Mr Beall threw the pistol to the ground and it was immediately discharged. Ames continued to pour in a shower of heavy blows.

Beall then as a last recourse closed in upon his adversary, and with an adroit movement, that no doubt saved his life, struck Ames a powerful blow just under the chin, causing Ames to fall backwards heavily, and breaking his neck. He expired instantly, the fight having lasted thirty minutes. At the time there had collected about Beall's stable, where the affair traspired, half a dozen persons, who, although able to overpower Ames, were afraid to do so. After the conclusion of the struggle Mr. Beall got on his horse and rode to Poolsville, five miles distant, and gave himself up.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION.

The House at the last session refused to pass the bill making appropriations for the army, because the Senate struck out the amendment which forbade the use of troops to uphold state governments in the South. The Senate, in effect, insisted that the troops should be thus used; the House, with equal firmness, said that rather than this there should be no appropriation for the army. This resolution of the House doubtless contributed greatly to the final solution of the southern problem. But now when Congress meets this cause of quarrel will have been removed. There will be less reason why the Senate should insist upon striking out the House proviso restricting the employment of troops; there will be less reason why the House should insist upon its adoption. Still the proviso is right in itself, and should be adhered to, to prevent the possible recurrence of such things hereafter. The call for the extra session of Congress arises out of the firm refusal of the House to permit such unconstitutional use of the troops. When Congress assembles there will be no difficulty about making the appropriation for the army; but there must be a clear and explicit understanding as to the powers and duties of the military arm of the government, and such a limitation of them as will make constitutional government safe hereafter from such dangers as Sheridan's military occupation of the Louisiana Legislature.

It is believed that a fierce attack will be made upon Mr. Hayes by the republican extremists when Congress meets. It will be very fortunate for Mr. Hayes if this be so. Nothing could strengthen him so much before the people as the violent abuse of such men as Morton and Blaine, and their imitators in the House. An assault from Ben Butler would be a perfect godsend to him. So while it is probable that these clever and audacious leaders may be able to say keen and scorching things that will inflict pain upon the tender sensibilities of Mr. Hayes, yet they can do him no permanent hurt and will cause a powerful reaction in his favor.—Mr. Hayes has the support of the fair-minded men of both parties. His southern policy is a vast success. The people want repose, and don't want the old sores torn open again and set a-bleeding. The republican politicians who make war on the administration will suffer humiliation, and will be on their knees to Mr. Hayes before the session is over.—*Gazette.*

HIEROPHANT OLCOTT'S PREACHER.

Wong Chin Foo stepped before the footlights in Steinway Hall, New York, last Monday evening with the air of an accomplished American lecturer. Looking at his handsome gold watch he asked the audience to take the front seats.—The lecturer, in introducing himself, said that his name is Teu Ming Tze Way Shin Shau Shing Tze Way Shing Show Taa Tze Way Keo Teuye Che Poh Kow Shu Yee Lee Yeh, and that Wong Chin Foo is merely the termination. This name, although the lecturer didn't tell his hearers so, being interpreted, means Wong Chin Foo, formerly H. I. M. interpreter, now promoted three degrees below zero for reasons to be explained hereafter. He is not, he said, a missionary, nor does he believe that any nation need send missionaries across its own borders, the Great Creator having an equal love for all, and having given certain gifts to every human being. The missionaries returning from China have not, he said, told the truth. The people of America have been taught to believe that Chinamen live exclusively upon rice and puppies. "Now," said Teu Ming Tze, etc., "I never heard anything about rice and puppies until I was told about them in America."

The speaker deprecated the notion so prevalent in America that Chinamen have no God. "Now," said the lecturer, "how can we believe in a Supreme Being, as we acknowledge we do, if we hold that there is no God?"

Did the American people think that there were no intelligent men in China? Did they take the few emigrants who came to this country for fair representatives of the great empire of China? Did they even take the lecturer, Ten Ming, &c., as a good specimen of Confucian intelligence? If the did so, they had a very poor knowledge of China.

China with its four hundred millions the lecturer continued, is better governed than any other nation. To show that they are not dullards in China, he would say that Government officers were selected by severe competitive examination, conducted before the Emperor and the most intelligent men of the nation, and out of perhaps 45,000 applicants, not more than thirty-five persons are accepted.

The lecturer had found in America the Christian religion pasted all over the walls like Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.—Christians, he said, go to church to a great extent because their neighbors go, but Buddhists go to their temples to worship.

In conclusion, Teu, &c., complained of the treatment that he had suffered from the New York press, and especially deplored the malicious tendencies of one journal that had accused him of neglecting to pay his hotel bill.

☞ The seventeen-year locusts are reported to have appeared in the neighborhood of Troy, New York, in vast numbers. The locust first makes its appearance in a large grub, coming out of the ground backward. Its wings soon unfold when it attacks the nearest tree. The ravages of the seventeen-year locust are confined entirely to the trees. They make deep grooves the entire length of the smaller branches and twigs, which soon cause the foliage to die and turn yellow. The locust is over an inch long, and is a formidable looking insect. It has no resemblance to the grasshopper locust, but looks more like a huge beetle. The back of its head bears marks that form a plain letter W. This is the third time the seventeen-year locusts have been known to make their appearance in this country, in 1843, 1860 and the present year. They were so thick in the first mentioned year that they were destroyed and hauled away by the bushel by farmers and others, who thrashed the trees. From all appearances they will be very numerous this year.

An interpretation of England's policy on the Eastern question is now being pointedly urged in Parliament.

Lord Derby's note has revived confidence at Constantinople. The Turks will look to England for support.

The Russians have failed to carry Kars by storm. Its surrender is considered inevitable however.

The Greeks are anxious for war.

METHODIST REUNION.

FRATERNAL GATHERING OF PREACHERS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL AND METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.

The preachers of the Methodist Episcopal church South in Baltimore city Monday morning, at 10.30 o'clock, according to invitation, visited in a body the Methodist Episcopal preachers at the rooms of the latter on West Baltimore street, above Calvert, and a fraternal meeting was held. Rev. J. A. Price presided, with W. M. Osborne as secretary. Rev. W. T. D. Clemm, of the committee of reception, introduced to the Methodist Episcopal ministers Rev. Dr. S. K. Cox, president of the late Preachers' meeting of the Methodist Episcopal church South. Rev. A. E. Gibson, of the Methodist Episcopal church, delivered the address of welcome. He said that a fraternal greeting was ordially extended to the visitors, and he hoped the meeting would be the harbinger of the bright future for them all. Rev. Alpheus Wilson, of the M. E. church South, replied, returning thanks for the hearty welcome. Bishop Ames followed with an eloquent address on Methodist unity. He said that while Methodism had been divided into different branches it was not from theological differences, but from local and other like causes. In spirit they were the same, and engaged in the same great work. Rev. W. W. Walker replied to Bishop Ames, heartily agreeing with his views on the unity of the Methodist church, and in wishing for its continued increase and prosperity. Rev. J. McKendee Riley, of the M. E. church, said it was pleasant to meet his old friends, Revs. Drs. Samuel Kelper, Thomas B. Sargent and others. He had joined the conference in 1844, and had been ordained in the old Light-street church. He would not have exchanged places with the son of the Czar so proud was he at belonging to the grand old Methodist organization. Then came the division of the church, which he much regretted. He alluded to the men prominent at the time, Revs. Henry Slicer, John A. Collins, Norval Wilson, John Baer and others, and spoke of the general conference of 1844 as the ablest ever held. He did not know whether there would be an ecclesiastical unity between the two branches of the church, and it did not make much difference so they were one in heart. If God willed it, however, that unity would come.

Rev. Dr. Thomas B. Sargent, of the M. E. Church South, said that he was too much affected by the feelings excited by the meeting to speak. He could not trust himself to utter the sentiments of his heart. He had felt throughout the meeting unalloyed enjoyment and gladness. He had said they acknowledged one God-head, one spirit, one bond, one faith and baptism, and he hoped they would often meet and converse together. Those present then sang, "Together let us Sweetly Live."

MR. EVARTS'S $6,000 WINDOW.

A MULLETT MONSTROSITY WHICH HAS COST THE COUNTRY THREE AND A HALF MILLIONS.

Washington, May 6.—I drove to-day to gaze upon the ugly front of the new State Department building. It is of the Mullett order of architecture, and was apparently conceived by that remarkable man either in a fit of despondency or in a mood of malice. The crust of the earth is only a few miles thick at the utmost, and I doubt that it will be able long to sustain this heavy pile, with the superadded weight of Mr. Evarts's sentences continually accumulating among the archives in the cellar. The engineers say that the Washington Monument is slowly but surely sinking, and that structure looks as light as a feather after viewing this enormity of Mullett's.

An attentive friend pointed out for me the window of the room which Mr. Evarts occupies in the intervals of his professional labors in the New York and Albany court rooms. There was nothing remarkable about the window—no blue glass, no flower-pots, not even the tin shingle, "Wm. M. Evarts, Attorney and Counsellor at Law," which I half expected to see stuck somewhere behind the sash.

"Who occupies all of these other hundreds of thousands of windows?" I asked.

"There are only fifty-two Government employees in the State Department," said my friend—"fifty-two, including Mr. Evarts. There are three Assistant Secretaries, five bureau chiefs, forty-one clerks, one translator, and one lithographer."

"And how much does it cost to shelter these fifty-two gentlemen under a Mansard roof?"

"That building costs a little more than thirty-five hundred thousand dollars.—You must remember that Mullett designed and began it, and that Measurer Babcock is still in charge of its construction."

Three and a half millions at eight per cent. is $280,000 annually. A minute's figuring on the back of an envelope revealed the great national fact that the taxpayers of the United States pay every year about $6,000 office rent for each of the State Department's employees, from Mr. Evarts down to the lithographer.—Mr. Evarts's window costs $6,000 a year, and the lithographer's window costs the same.

I resolved to speak to Mr. Evarts on this point, and get his opinion, if possible, of the new State building as a measure of economy, but Mr. Evarts was not at his $6,000 window.

"The Secretary is in New York," said a door-keeper, "attending to legal business of importance."—*N. Y. Sun.*

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

From the Sun of Wednesday.

WHEAT.—Receipts to-day 4000 bushels of Southern Weat, 2000 bushels Pennsylvania do., 8800 bushels Western do.; 12,000 bushels Southern Corn, 132,800 bushels Western do., 3,200 bushels Oats, and 300 bushels Rye. Stocks in Elevators 17,456 bushels Wheat, and 561,138 bushels Corn. The sales are 2500 bushels prime red Maryland at $2 25; 1500 bushels good do. at 2 15a$2 20; 2000 bushels good red Pennsylvania delivered at $2 20, and 400 bushels do. on track each at $2 18 and $2 19.

CORN.—Southern Corn was lower and dull, sellers being very unwilling to accept the decline. The sales were 300 bushels white at 70 cents; 5000 bushels do at 69 cents, and 500 bushels yellow at 68a69 cents, closing nominally at 69 cts. for both white and yellow cargoes. For Western the market was excited and lower, but closed firmer, with some improvement. The transactions were 5000 bushels steamer at 68 cents; 5000 bushels mixed spot at 75½ cents; 10,000 bushels do. at 70½ cents; 20,000 bushels do. at 70 cts; 10,000 bushels May at 68½ cts; 5000 bushels do. each at 70a69½ and 69½ cts; 30,000 bushels do. at 69 cts; 45,000 bushels do. at 68½ cts; 25,000 bushels do. at 68 cents, and 5000 bushels do. at 68½ cents, closing at 70 cents for mixed spot, 69½ cents for May, and 68¾ cents for June, a of 2½a2½ cts. The afternoon market was dull, closing weak and feverish. The sales reported were 5000 bushels May at 70½ cents buyer's option; 5000 bushels do. at 69 cents: 35,000 bushels do. at 58¾ cts. and 15,000 bushels each at 68¾ and 68½ cts closing at about the last figures made.

OATS are dull and irregular: sales 800 bushels mixed Western at 49 cts.; 1,500 bushels Pennsylvania at 51 cts.: 600 bushels Maryland at 51a52 cts., and 700 bushels choice Virginia at 55 cents.

RYE is quiet, with sales of 100 bushels at $1 05, and 300 do. at $1 12 per bushel.

Marriages.

THOMPSON—DAVIS.—May 9th, by Rev. W. H. Hutchin, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mr. J. WASHINGTON THOMPSON to Miss S. JENNIE DAVIS.

MABERRY—DICKSON—April 26th, by Rev. W. M. Warner, JOHN S. MABERRY, of Kent county, Md., and Miss ANNIE DICKSON, of Kent Co., Del.

Deaths.

WILLSON.—April 17th, at Richmond, Virginia, Mrs. HENRIETTA E. WILLSON, wife of the late Capt. George H. Willson, in the 57th year of her age.

TAYLOR.—At the residence of his father, in Millington, on the 1st inst., of typhoid fever, WILLIAM W. TAYLOR, in the 29th year of his age.

JUDEFIND.—At Edesville, Kent county, on April 28, after a short illness of pneumonia, Mrs. ELIZA JUDEFIND, aged 63 years, consort of John Judefind.

New Advertisements.

THE FIFTH DISTRICT TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION Will meet at Rock Hall the 19th of May. In addition to the usual exercises there will be music.

S. A. TAGGART, Secretary.

May 11, 1877.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

THE NORTHERN CONVOCATION will meet at St. Paul's P. E. Church on TUESDAY, the 18th. There will be Divine service Tuesday, commencing at 7:45 P. M., and on both Wednesday and Thursday, at 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Between the services, on the last two days, a Cold Collation will be provided by the ladies of the Parish.

The public is cordially invited to attend these services.

S. S. HEPBRON, Rector of the Parish.

May 11.

To the Public.

TRAVEL on the river road to Quaker Neck across *Muddy Creek*, will be stopped for about *two weeks* from the 14th instant, for the erection of a new bridge over said Creek.

By order.

T. W. RUSSELL, *Clerk*
To County Commissioners for Kent Co.

May 11, 1877—2t.

TO THE LADIES.

MRS. MARGARET C. USILTON wishes to inform the Ladies generally that she has returned from Philadelphia, where she has worked successfully at Dress Making the last four years, and is now carrying on the same business here. She feels confident that she will be able to please all who may give her a call. She can be found at Capt. Wallis Clayton's, on Queen street, nearly opposite Mr. Thomas S. Wickes' residence.

MARGARET C. USILTON.

May 11, 1877—3t.

THE VOSHELL HOUSE In Chestertown,

HAS again come into the possession and management of the undersigned, who will take pleasure in contributing to the comfort and convenience of those who may patronize the House. Especial attention will be given to all, whether permanent Boarders or transient Customers.

The subscriber has had varied and extensive experience in country and city, in conducting a Hotel, which will enable him to secure the approval of every one who may give him a call. The Bedding and Chambers will be specially attended to, and the Table will be equally so. Good order will at all times be preserved, and the Parlors will be kept open for the accommodation of guests.

There is probably no better conveniences for Horses and Carriages on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. The public are invited to make him a call.

JOHN C. VOSHELL.

May 11, 1877—tf.

WHITE WASH BRUSHES, ALL SIZES, selling at low prices.

J. H. SIMPERS & BRO.

March 9, 1877.

New Advertisements.

Standard Keeper's NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having been appointed STANDARD KEEPER for Kent County, hereby gives notice to

Merchants,
Shop-Keepers,
And ALL OTHERS INTERESTED,

that he will, by order of the County Commissioners, attend at the following places, on the days named, for the purpose of INSPECTING and ADJUSTING all

BEAMS and SCALES,
Weights and Measures,

USED OR INTENDED TO BE USED in this county, viz:

MONDAY, May 14th—Fairlee, Battershell Hill, Rees' Corner, Edesville, Rock Hall, Grey's Inn and the Trappe.

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, May 15th and 16th—Chestertown.

THURSDAY, May 17th—Urieville, Crumpton, Chesterville, Millington and Masseys.

FRIDAY, May 18th—Sassafras, Galena, Georgetown, Locust Grove, Harmony and Kennedyville.

SATURDAY, May 19th—Still Pond, Betterton, Lynch's Station, Smithville, Hanesville and Quaker Neck.

The Stores, Mills and Butchers at unnamed places in various parts of the county, will be attended to at convenience in passing from one more prominent point to another.

WILLIAM DEFORD, Standard Keeper.

May 11, 1877.

1877. 1877.

Spring and Summer!

LATEST STYLES
LATEST STYLES
AND LOWEST PRICES
AND LOWEST PRICES
IN
CLOTHING!
AND
Furnishing Goods,
AT THE
NEW STORE
NEW STORE
OF
S. MERRITT & CO.

Next door to J. K. Aldridge's.

We have just opened the LARGEST and CHEAPEST line of Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats & Caps, *EVER BEFORE EXHIBITED IN CHESTERTOWN!*

Our stock comprises every variety of style and quality.

BLACK CLOTH SUITS,
WORSTED SUITS,
AND CASSIMERE SUITS.
PLAIN, PLAID AND STRIPED
Chivot Suits.
All Well Made and NOBBY STYLES!
Alpacca and Worsted Coats,
White Vests;

SUMMER LINENS,
In Coats, Pants and Vests.

Furnishing Goods!

Summer Merino Undershirts,
Gauze Undershirts,
Drawers of all kinds.
CASSIMERE OVERSHIRTS,
Chivot, Percal, &c.

White Linen Shirts a Specialty!
MADE TO ORDER
And FITS GUARANTEED.

Linen and Paper Collars, Cuffs, &c.

HOSIERY—Brown, Bleh'd and Fancy Socks or Half-Hose, and *solid* colors.

HATS AND CAPS

in great variety, embracing the latest Fashionable Styles and colors.

Large stock STRAW HATS in great variety and at low prices.

Large Line of Samples

for Custom work, and fits guaranteed.

☞ All we ask is an examination of our Goods and Prices, and we can convince you the low price and good quality of our stock. *We do not misrepresent.*

Our stock is very large, purchased in Philadelphia and Baltimore at close figures, and we are sure of our ability to please.

REMEMBER THE PLACE:

S. MERRITT & CO.,
New Store, next to J. K. Aldridge's.

May 11, 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

MATTING, White and Check, cheap,

J. H. SIMPERS & BRO,

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