The Transcript,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Thursday Morning, Jan. 20, 1881.

S. E. SULLIVAN. C. G. WOODALL.

SULLIVAN & WOODALL,
Editors and Proprietors.

SENATOR BAYARD has been returned by the Delaware legislature to the United States Senate.

THE Republican legislature of Pennsylvania has been having a desperate time over their nominee for United States Senator.

WHITAKER, the colored Cadet whom the authorities of West Point convicted of having mutilated himself, is to have another trial, by Court Martial in New York,—the trial to commence to-day.

THERE are in the United States, according to the last census, 245 cities and towns that have a population of over ten thousand inhabitants. In 1870 there were only 184 cities and towns that had over ten thousand inhabitants,

THE committee of organization of the New York world's fair, proposed to be held in 1883, have bestowed the presidency of the association upon General Grant, and General Grant has accepted the trust. The association is yet in a puny condition as to stock subscriptions, but they propose to raise $4,000,000 before commencing operations.

GARFIELD'S Cabinet is being settled upon, at least by the newspaper correspondents. Blaine is put down for certain as Secretary of State, and it is said that the Secretaryship of the Treasury is to be offered to Senator Allison of Iowa. The other Cabinet positions are not yet indicated with any degree of probability.

IT seems that Conkling has succeeded in obtaining his own man as associate Senator from New York. Platt is recognized as the Conkling candidate. On learning of his nomination by the Republican caucus at Albany, Conkling telegraphed him the following congratulation:

WASHINGTON, D.C. Jan, 13, 1881.
"*To the Hon. Thomas C. Platt:*

"I congratulate the Republican party and the State of New York on the choice of a Senator who never apologized for being a stalwart Republican.

"ROSCOE CONKLING."

THE Queen Anne's papers thus speak of Comptroller Keating:

The *Record* says—

"As a public journalist battling for the public good, we hope Comptroller Keating can be prevailed upon to accept a third term."

The *Observer* says:

"The present Comptroller has demonstrated to the people the fact that he thoroughly comprehends the duties of his office, and that he administers the affairs of his office with an ability never before surpassed, if indeed ever before equaled. This being true the people of the State will request his continuance in office for at least another term, and that request we trust he will find it agreeable to comply with. Good officers are what the people want, and when they secure one such they are loth to have him retire and one no better and probably not as good take his place. Rotation in office, a good Democratic doctrine, should not apply to a position where the safety of the people's finances are involved."

The TRANSCRIPT takes pleasure in adding that it believes the people of Maryland have every reason to feel satisfied with Comptroller Keating. He has managed the affairs of the State ably and conscientiously.

MAYOR LATROBE has laid his annual message for the year ending with December 1880, before the Baltimore city council. His report shows Baltimore to be in a financially sound condition. The amount of the funded debt and of guaranteed liabilities at the end of 1880, was $36,092,293.06. This debt is counterbalanced by interest paying securities of something over $30,000,000, leaving a balance of indebtedness over productive securities of $5,868,359.70. The productive securities of the city are invested principally as follows,—$900,000,000 in city water loans; in Baltimore and Ohio Railroad stocks and mortgages $10,850,000, in sinking fund $7,859,757,78 and in Baltimore city real estate $1,626,698.00. The remainder of the city's productive investments are for the most part in comparatively small sums. Besides the productive securities, Baltimore holds non-productive securities to the amount of $5,000,000, and her public buildings are valued at $10,000,000.

Baltimore is as well governed a city, and is in as sound a condition financially as any city in the Union.

THE preliminary report of the census bureau of the United States, upon cotton manufactures, shows that the manufacture of cotton is almost entirely confined, at the present time to the Northern States. There are altogether in the United States 230,223 looms. These used altogether for the year ending with June 1880, 1,586,481 bales of cotton. Of these 230,000 looms, Massachusetts has more than 94,000, New Hampshire over 25,000 and little Rhode Island over 30,000. Even the far up State of Maine runs over 15,000 looms, and consumed during the year ending in June, 112,361 bales of cotton. In Alabama, a large cotton growing State, there are only 1,060 looms. In Georgia there are only 4,713 looms, in Louisiana there are only 120 looms, in Mississippi there are only 704 looms, in North Carolina 1,960 looms, in South Carolina 1,776 looms, in Tennessee 1,068 and in Texas 71.

In these eight Southern States, where nine-tenths of the cotton is grown, there are only 11,472 looms out of a total in the United States of 230,223, and they consume only 163,078 bales out of the total of 1,586,481 bales. It will be seen that the little State of Rhode Island nearly equals the whole number of cotton growing States given above, in the manufacture of cotton, having in all over 30,000 looms and consuming 160,000 bales of cotton.

These things are not as they should be. Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas and Tennessee, every one have water powers and convenient natural resources, that would enable them to manufacture the cotton which they produce, without sending a bale of it outside of the State. The time is rapidly approaching when this will be done. The cotton manufacture of the South is yet in its earliest infancy. The statistics at the end of another ten years will be likely to show a great relative change in the manufacture of cotton goods.

Baltimore is one of the principal cotton ports for foreign export, and it would seem that considering the amount of cotton that passes through Maryland, our State should rank among the first manufacturing States. Such is not the case, however. Maryland has only 2,325 looms, and these consumed for the year ending last June, only 46,947 bales of cotton.

UNITED States Senator Sharon, from Nevada, whose term expires next March, has made himself very conspicuous by his absence from his seat in the Senate, during the six years of his term. The New York *Sun* has taken the trouble to look up his congressional record, and to lay it before the public. After giving each session in detail, the *Sun* sums up as follows:

Now, gathering into one table the figures of the whole six years, the record of Mr. Sharon's services as Senator of the United States is exhibited in grand totals:

Total days of the Senate in session	694
Total days of Sharon present and voting	53
Total days in historical doubt	71
Total days of Sharon an absentee	570
Sharon's percentage of attendance	.07
Sharon's percentage of non-attendance	.83
In doubt	.10

As to the total results in a parliamentary way of Mr. Sharon's service of nearly six years, we have these amazing figures:

Total number of speeches delivered by Sharon	3
Total number of minutes consumed by Sharon in oratory	4
Total number of personal explanations	1
Total times participating in debate	0
Total number of bills introduced	0
Total number of petitions presented	4
Total number of motions to refer petitions	4

Let us now reckon the cost of Mr. Sharon's services to the country "on business principles," as Senators are elected in Nevada. His salary is $5,000 a year. in the six years' term, expiring in less than two months from to-day, he recieves from the Treasury the sum of $30,000. Whether his conscience has allowed him to draw mileage for every session we do not know. He shall have the benefit of the doubt. How has Mr. Sharon earned the $30,000 paid him by the people? If he has earned it by sitting in his armchair in the Senate Chamber, he has been paid at the rate of five hundred and sixty-six dollars and four cents a day. If he has earned it by presenting petitions from his constituents, he has been paid at the rate of $7,500 a petition. If he has earned it by his eloquence in the Senate, he has been paid for his utterances at the rate of $125 a second, $7,500 a minute, $450,000 an hour.

Peninsula News.

Salisbury has a kindling wood factory, which is compelled to run night and day to fill orders.

The Elkton Sportsmen's Club on Thursday arrested a man with twenty-four live partridges trapped in Elk Neck.

Milford, Del., has a boy who gave his parents a rest by holding his tongue still from Christmas till New Year's day. He got a silver watch for his pluck.

A meeting is to be held on the 25th inst. at Salisbury, for the purpose of uniting Wicomico and neighboring counties in support of an agricultural fair association.

Two teachers of the Methodist Sunday school, at Elkton, a few days since, discovered an old colored woman in a shanty in that town, half starved and fast freezing to death.

Down towards the Peninsula's jumping off place is a man named Joshua Joynes, who at one meal recently ate 10 pounds of pork, 8 links of sausage, 1 goose, 1 chicken, 12 biscuits and several other things too numerous to mention.

Elkton has a "Young Men's Social Club," now numbering forty members. The object of the club is the promotion of social enjoyment. Gambling and drinking are strictly prohibited, but games for sport are allowed. The club contemplates the purchase of a billiard table.

The Cecil county agricultural society, in its first annual report, shows itself to be in a healthy condition. There has been a capital stock paid in of $4,740.00. The total receipts of last season's exhibition from all sources amounting to $5,623.66. This enabled the association to liquidate the principal portion of the debt of buildings, and improvements on their grounds. The association still carries a debt of $2,505.74.

Snuff or dust of any kind, and strong, caustic or poisonous solutions, aggravate catarrh and drive it to the lungs. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures catarrh by its mild, soothing, cleansing and healing properties. Each package prepares one pint of the Remedy ready for use, and costs only fifty cents. Sold by druggists. So positively certain is it in its results that its former proprietor used to offer a reward of $500 for a case it would not cure.

THE books of the Paris Morgue show that during the year 1880 a total of 800 bodies, the results of crime, suicide, and accident, were deposited in that grim establishment. These figures show an increase of 99 over those referring to the year 1379.

ABOUT OYSTERS.

A FRENCHMAN CRITICISES BOTH OUR OYSTER OPENERS AND OYSTER EATERS.

"Among all the hundreds of persons who open oysters in this country there is not one who opens them on the European plan," said an exasperated Frenchman.

"I have lived in your country twenty-six years, and during all that time I have seen only one oyster opener who knew his business.—That man was at the famous old Maison Doree, in Fourteenth street. [Here the Frenchman heaved a sigh.] Martinez, poor fellow, had to advertise for weeks before he got him, and I'm not sure but that at last the oyster opener had to be imported. There is a correct way for doing almost everything, and generally the correct way is the easiest, as in this matter of opening oysters. The way to open an oyster so as to save all the liquor, which to connoisseurs, is a valuable part, is not to smash it and murder it, as most of your oyster openers do, nor to 'stab' it, as they do in Boston, Baltimore, Washington, and other places. And then your oyster openers always lay out the oyster on the flat or convex shell, so that by the time your plate of 'raw on the half shell' comes to you what little juice that was not spilled in the slaughtering has all run away. The live oyster opens and closes its shells at will by means of a tough little membrane, or 'hinge,' about a quarter or a third of an inch in length. This hinge is at the small or narrow end of the oyster. It follows that all that is needed to be done to separate the two shells, whether the oyster is alive or dead, is to sever this little hinge. It is invisible when the shells are closed, but those who understand the business (and any one can learn it in five minutes) know exactly where and how to find it.

"I have showed this little trick to scores of oyster openers, but because it is a little difficult at first they go on with their maulng and stabbing. Now, when Martinez had finally secured the French oyster opener who knew his business, he set him at work at the side of the man who opened after the barbarous fashion still in vogue in this country. What was the result? Why, he opened two oysters while the other man was opening one, and every oyster that he opened was laid out on the deep shell without a drop of the liquor being lost. It is one of the greatest pleasures in the world to eat oysters opened in that way. But you Americans always go in for appearances. And when I ask an oyster opener why he doesn't give me my oysters on the deep shell, even if he must open them in the wrong way, he always says he presents them on the flat or convex shell because they look better so!

"Then there's another shameful outrage upon us lovers of the oyster. I mean the exorbitant price we have to pay for them. Now, nothing less than a dozen and a half of oysters on the half shell will satisfy me. So you see at twenty cents a plate—half a dozen to the plate—it costs me sixty cents every time I eat oysters. The original cost of these eighteen oysters would be about ten or twelve cents. It is really too bad that oysters cannot be obtained cheaper in this country, so that the poor, and especially the sick, might get more of them, for I consider them about the best article of diet that we can get. An oyster is the only thing that I know of that can be received with impunity into a collapsed stomach, too feeble to secrete the digestive fluids. Physiologists have discovered the singular fact that the oyster contains these fluids in itself, so that when eaten they digest themselves. I have eaten oysters with a keen relish when the mere sight or even the thought of any other kind of food would make me sick."

VENNOR'S VIEWS.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE CANADIAN WEATHER PROPHET.

Cincinnati Commercial Special.

MONTREAL, January 14.—Your correspondent called on Prof. Vennor upon his return home after a somewhat extended trip West and North. He found the professor in his study, whose walls are surrounded with cases of stuffed birds, most of which were shot by him. Besides these there are thousands of skins not yet stuffed. Vennor is a pleasant-looking gentleman, full of enthusiasm on ornithological, geological and meteorological subjects. He had read the published interview with Prof. Abbe.

"Just look here," he said, pointing out a huge pile of newspapers and another of letters, "this is what I find to welcome me home. The newspapers all contain marked articles referring to my predictions or myself, and the letters are communications of all kinds, requests to foretell the weather of particular days, denunciations of my evil course, and demands for an immediate, full and complete exposition of my system."

In reference to Prof. Abbe's statement he said: "I am pleased to know that my predictions have been subjected to so crucial a text as the American weather bureau would submit it to. In true scientific research there are no friendships or enmities, and I am confident that at their hands, I will, in the long run, receive all justice. I have published three almanacs and in each one have given especial prominence to the statement that I had not completed my system and expected many disappointments before I claim a completed service, if ever that claim could be established.

"To the patient searchings of such men as Prof. Abbe, who are always ready to assist, I am doubly indebted. I believe, however, that my predictions for the close of December and beginning of January were better realized than he gave me credit for, but the realization of a prediction is very difficult to determine. If the observer does not offer a day's latitude few will be realized, but if he is satisfied the general character of the weather is mapped out from one to two months in advance, he and I will agree pretty well together."

Correspondent. Is your method a secret, sir?

Vennor. It is not. In general terms it is that referred to by Professor Abbe, but I have special methods of working it out which I endeavor to explain in my almanacs. There is this about it: Any man who endeavors to pierce the secrets of meteorology as I have done must make up his mind to endure all kinds of hardship and be laughed at for his pains.

Corresdoudent. Is it correct that you first published your predictions in Manchester, England?

Vennor. No. Surely Prof. Abbe must have got hold of the wrong man, for to the best of my belief I never was in England, and my first prediction was published as early as 1875-6. There are many other mistaken ideas current. I never worked in a foundry, nor did I study meteorology in Toronto. If it would help on the study of meteorology I might be induced to publish my biography, but this is not likely to be the result of such an undertaking, and the weather, and not myself, being the question at issue, I must beg my critics to let my past history alone, and rather to fill up any space they may have with reliable weather items.

OLD MAN AND YOUNG WIFE.

THE CHRISTIANCY SCANDAL IS PICTURED BY GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND.

Gath goes on this way about the Christiancy affair: "The old man's anticipations of bliss were brief. He had got to the age when he wanted to stay at home and be fondled. She was just the age to want to be taken out and admired, where she could see somebody nature had destined for her husband. They quarrelled, and he became tired of Washington and of the Senate, where he had arrived as a great reformer, lifted by a political fusion into the seat of Chandler. He sought a sufficiently remote place to take the girl off, but by this time she had become a young woman of the world, desirious to be loved, to receive sympathy and to have fun. The scandal broke out in Peru; but it was after that, it seems, that she formed her intimacy with Giro.—While her husband was sending her home on a steamship, undeterred by the past scandal of her ugly social anticipations in America, she formed a fresh connection with an insinuating ship companion, a Spaniard, allowing him to be familiar with her to the extent, at least, of going to restaurants and exchanging letters; and her letters do not bear out her theory that she wrote them to pacify a too passionate lover lest he might injure her. Pure women in acts are not afraid of too passionate lovers—rather smile at them. There is hardly a beautiful woman in the world who has not made some man despairing and incurred his resentment; but she does not thereupon write him letters which would compromise her with the man she preferred. There is no doubt that Christiancy is entitled to his divorce; but he ought to be made to sweat in funds for having married so contrary to decency. It was hardly to be expected, considering the difference in their ages, that he would get the purest-minded wife; but he might have got a prudent sinner, and failed even in that. A widow in the Government employment was once asked her experience as to men around her in Washington. She replied that it was enough to destroy a woman's faith in the common humanity of men. Being once out of a position, and solicitous to be reappointed, she said that almost without exception, from the highest to the lowest, every person of whom she entreated help, either by covert insinuations or by bold soliciting, desired consideration in her virtue for his help. Other women around her told her it was useless without immense social backing or some powerful friend to obtain the employment without degradation.—There are, of course, females of such respectable connections that this experience does not apply to them, but very often the worst social scandals of Washington are in this very rank, when the woman's gratitude of affection directs her course.

A WOMAN IMPRISONED AND STARVED.—The New York papers state that Miss Mary Hammel, a lady of good family, but unsound mind, was on Thursday found imprisoned, thinly clad and nearly starved, in the old Texido mansion, about a mile from the centre of Flushing, L. I. The only other occupant of the house was a half-famished dog in the same room. The house was rented to Mrs. Caroline Allen, a middle-aged woman, who had acquired a strange influence over Miss Hammell, who had resided with her since September. When discovered by a couple of ladies, Miss Hammel said that Mrs. Allen had visited her in her room at intervals of four days, and brought food enough to last her about three. Mrs. Allen took nearly all the clothing from her and gave her a bed of meadow straw to sleep on, and she had not had a spark of fire during the winter. When she complained of her treatment, Mrs. Allen frightened her by declaring that she would have her arrested and punished. On one occasion Mrs. Allen did not appear at the house for nearly a week. Miss Hammel had become so famished that she jumped from a second story window into the yard below to get something to appease her appetite. Frightened at what she had done, she hid herself in an outhouse and slept there over night. Mrs. Allen came next day, she said, and beat her. When discovered and released on Thursday Miss Hammel had been confined to the room for two days and a half without food. Mrs. Allen, she said, went away on Monday, leaving her food enough for one day. Before going Mrs. Allen locked the door and nailed it up. Mrs. Allen, who has very respectable connections, denies the charges of cruelty. She proposes to devote her life to "philanthropic work."

THE NICARAGUA CANAL SCHEME—*Mr. Nimmo's Figures in Question.*—The special congressional House committee upon the interoceanic canal held a meeting Saturday to consider the bill which provides for the incorporation of the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua. Mr. S. S. Phelps, representing that company, appeared before the committee and made a statement in support of the proposition. He questioned the accuracy of the report made by Mr. Nimmo, chief of the bureau of statistics of the Treasury Department, some months ago, as to the tonnage that would probably pass through an interoceanic canal, and showed the errors made by Mr. Nimmo in his calculations, and that the tonnage would at least be three and one-half million tons. Assuming that three million tons would pass through the canal annually, that traffic would produce (with a toll of two dollars and a half a ton) $7,500,000 a year, or a net gain of $6,000,000, equivalent to 6 per cent. on a hundred millions. Mr. Phelps was engaged in responding to members of the committee on various points in the bill when the hour of adjournment came, and the committee adjourned until Monday.

A YOUNG Wisconsin couple started on a train of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad to hunt up a Justice of the Peace, with a view to getting spliced. An accident delayed them at Geneva Junction, and it was arranged that the young man should proceed to Crystal Lake to make preparations for the wedding there, while his companion would return to Geneva Lake to await notice that all was ready. Unfortunately, the young lady became impatient, and the next day started to meet her lover. He at the same time started to meet her. The consequence was that they kept sending each other messages and travelling after and missing each other until the young woman, tired and disgusted, returned home with the determination to give up the proposed marriage entirely; nor could any remonstrances or prayers, after her unhappy lover succeeded in finding her again, change this resolution. Thereupon he brought suit against the railroad company for damages. His claim, however, is only $29.10, at which figure he sums up his travelling expenses and the cost of the presents he had made to his faithless sweetheart.

THE QUEEN OF THE LOBBY.—The queen of the lobby this winter is a fascinating little brunette from the sunny South—the widow of a Confederate Colonel who fell before Richmond. She has been abroad, and knows the most celebrated men of France, England, and this country, although her circle of female acquaintances is evidently circumscribed. The charm of her conversation is irresistible, especially to gentlemen whose hair is thin on the top of their heads. There is a sweet, subdued gayety in her speech, accent, and gestures which makes a venerable listener happy, and there is a vivacity about her conversation which is especially attractive. She always dresses in black, in which significence of apparel can be allied with purity of taste. In the day time a long-skirted ulster has a most decorous look, and at night, in her pleasant rooms, she always wears a rich black satin dress, with a scarf of rare lace, in which gleams a diamond cross which might have been the ransom of the Sultan. Such unstudied grace and elegance suggests sweet Annie Page, "on her bright face one glance might trace a picture of the brain," and if she does not render great aid to those who have retained her services to aid their schemes I am mistaken. More than one Congressman is submissive to her will.—*Chicago Tribune.*

POLITICAL.—Maryland Republicans are getting in trim for the grand scramble for office under the new Administration. It is stated that John L. Thomas, the present incumbent of the Collectorship of the Port of Baltimore, will be opposed by Col. Edwin H. Webster of Harford county and Washington Booth of Baltimore. Col. Vernon, the Surveyor, will have to contend with his predecessor, Col. Gilpin of Allegany, Dr. H. J. Brown, colored, and others. Gen. Adam E. King will contest with Mr. Corkran for the place of Naval Officer, and Mr. John B. Askew will make a sharp fight with Gen. Tyler for the postoffice. R. Stockett Mathews will be sent to a foreign court. The attitude of Cecil scramblers has not been defined as yet. Should ex-Postmaster General Creswell be received with favor at the White House after March 4th, he will doubtless make it all right for his "boys," and not only keep in those who are in, but put in those who so ardently long to be in.—*Cecil Democrat.*

EVERY night the streets of Paris are swept, but not until they have first yielded a havest to the army of collectors, whom nothing escapes, be it leaves from the trees for compost, stray pins to be stuck on papers and sold to the poor, cigar stubs to be chopped up for smoking tobacco, bread crusts to be dried and ground for cooking purposes, hair combings to be assorted at the hairdressers', while bones, rags, old tin and iron, paper and cinders, all go into the bag. Many of the collectors manage to derive such profits from their labor that not unfrequently the ragpicker's daughter receives a *dot* that makes her husband's eyes twinkle.

A SOMEWHAT pathetic fact comes out in the course of a lawsuit between Mrs. Zelda Seguin, the singer, and the manager of the Emma Abbott opera company. Edward Seguin, her husband, was in bad health, and his once brilliant abilities as a singer and actor were waning fast. Mrs. Seguin was informed that his salary was to be reduced $50 a week. Knowing that he was sensitive on the subject of his deteriation as a performer, she induced the manager to make the reduction in her own pay and leave his unaltered. This was done. The controversy arose when, after his death, she claimed full salary again.

DOWN in the west of England, the other day, says the London Truth, a man who was about to be married went to the chief town of the county a day or two before his wedding. His fiancee naturally supposed he would bring her back a handsome present, and her feelings may be imagined when, on his return, he informed her that he had gone over in order to enter her in two burial clubs.

CONCENTRATED food will not alone sustain life. Every animal requires a certain volume of food to maintain the natural expansion of the stomach, and hay and other articles are mingled with the more nutritive grains. The barge horses along the Moselle and Saar, in Germany, readily eat sawdust mingled with their oats. Its nutritive qualities are very slight.

A FEW days ago Justice Clifford of the United States Supreme Court who is suffering with softening of the brain, sent a carefully prepared opinion to his associates upon a question he evidently believed had been referred to him. It was written out verbatim as he had dictated it, and was found to contain many points of sound law, although in the main incoherent.

AN order for 144 locomotives, to cost over $1,000,000, has been given to the Baldwin Locomotive Works at Philadelphia by the Denver and Rio Grande Railway, for the equipment of its extension.

THE Chicago Tribune thinks that there are no grounds for a Chinese labor scare. In a population of 684,000 in California there are less than 30,000 Chinese, and this number is rapidly diminishing.

The right thing in the right place is without doubt Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup, the best remedy for Babies while teething. Price 25 cts. a bottle.

MARRIAGES.

MURPHY—NEWNAM.—At the M. P. Parsonage, in Chestertown, Dec. 21, 1880, by Rev. W. J. Neepier, J. IRA MURPHY and Miss MATTIE NEWNAM, both of Queen Anne's county.

ASHLEY—SOLLOWAY.—At the residence of Mr. Frank Dwyer, in Chestertown, Jan. 12, 1881, WILLIAM B. ASHLEY and Miss MOLLIE E. SOLLOWAY, all of this county.

PERKINS—CROSSLEY.—December 23, 1880, at Mrs. M. R. Wilson's, near Still Pond, by Rev. J. B. Merritt, assisted by Rev. S. S. Hepbron, ALBERT PERKINS to Miss SALLIE E. CROSSLEY, both of this county.

FRANCIS—LLOYD.—At Eutaw Place Baptist Church, Baltimore, Jan. 5, 1881, by Rev. W. F. Kerfoot, WILLIAM P. FRANCIS, of this county, and Mrs. ADDIE H. LLOYD, of Baltimore.

DUDLEY—TOULSON.—At St. James' Parsonage, Dec. 2, 1880, by Rev. F. T. Little, WM. H. DUDLEY and Miss KATE L. TOULSON, both of this county.

GORDON—ROSS.—At the residence of the bride's mother, near Chesterville, Dec. 28th, 1880, by Rev. Thomas W. Brown, ALFRED GORDON and Miss SALLIE ROSS, both of Kent.

DIED.

FOGWELL.—On Dec'r. 9, 1880, RACHEL A., daughter of Otho M. and Amanda C. Fogwell, aged 2 years, 3 months and 13 days.

New Advertisements.

For Sale,
500 Bushels Clover Seed.

300 choice at $5 50
160 prime at 5 25
40 fair at 5

Also, *TIMOTHY and ORCHARD GRASS SEED*, for the cash only, at the warehouse in Chestertown.

JOS. W. THOMPSON.
Jan. 20, 1881—tf

FOR SALE.

THE remainder of the Lease on four College Lots,

One of about 3½ Acres,

nearly opposite the residence of C. F. Stam;

ONE ACRE,

on the right of the road to the college, and nearly opposite;

ONE ACRE

on the left below the college campus, and about

Two and a-half Acres

above the college.

Apply to E. F. PERKINS.
Jan. 20, 1881—3t. Atty. for Perry Chambers.

RENOVATING FEATHERS.

THE undersigned has located in Chestertown, on the corner of High and Mill streets, for the purpose of renovating by a patent process and the use of steam

Feather Beds, Mattrasses,

&c. By the means employed all the dirt is removed, the feathers are thoroughly renovated, rendered pure and fresh, and so enlivened that old beds are made almost as good as new.

For particulars and terms, apply to

J. C. MUMMERT,
Jan 20—tf Gardner Building.

Auditor's Notice.

C. A. LEARY, ASSIGNEE,
vs.
GEORGE H. THOMPSON AND WIFE.

No. 587 CHANCERY.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of the late George H. Thompson, interested in the proceeds of the sale of the Real Estate mentioned in the aforegoing cause, to file their claims, properly authenticated, before the undersigned, within sixty days from the date of this notice, at which time I will proceed to state an account, distributing the proceeds among the persons entitled thereto.

By order of Court.

EBEN F. PERKINS,
Jan. 21, 1881—4t. AUDITOR.

COURT ORDER OF RATIFICATION.

In the matter of the sale of the Real Estate of George W. Reynolds & Co., as agents for Capt. Tucker, made by Richard H. Corbaley, late a Collector of Taxes for the First 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 seventeenth day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-one, ordered that the sale made and reported by Richard H. Corbaley, 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 first day of April 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 first day of March next.

JOS. A. WICKES.

True copy—Test: SAMUEL BECK, Clerk.
January 20, 1881—4t

NOTICE
To Parents, Guardians and Others.
BALTIMORE FEMALE COLLEGE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That the Orphans' Court of Kent county will, on

Tuesday, February 8, 1881,

proceed to designate or elect one pupil from Kent county, to be sent to the Baltimore Female College, under the law passed by the Legislature of Maryland, and who will be "admitted to all the instructions given in the College, and to the privileges of the Normal Class, with all necessary books, without any charge whatever," except for board.

Parents and others disposed to avail themselves of this notice, are requested to make written application, stating name and age of the young lady applying.

Written testimonials of moral character and intellectual capacity will be required.

The Court will also expect some guarantee that the pupil will remain at the Institution sufficiently long to complete the usual course of study.

All applications to be filed with the Register of Wills on or before the day named.

By order of the Orphans' Court.

JOEL C. SLAUGHTER,
Register of Wills for Kent Co.
Jan. 20, 1881—3t.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE is hereby gived that the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, Letters of Administration on the personal estate in Kent county, Maryland, of

LEWIN USILTON,

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 14th day of July, 1881; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under our hands this 11th day of January, 1881.

HARRIETT M. USILTON,
JOSEPH R. USILTON,
Jan. 13, 1881—4t. *Administrators.*

IF you want a first-class Flour enquire for Clifton at J. A. PERKINS.

Kent Co., Smyrna & Del. Bay R. R.

Connecting with Delaware Rail Road at Clayton.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Monday, January 10th, 1881, until further notice trains will run as follows:

GOING NORTH.	Passenger No. 1. Daily.	Mixed No. 3. Thursdays only.
LEAVE	A. M.	P. M.
Chestertown	8 00	2.00
Worton	8.15	2.20
Lynch's	8 25	2.30
Still Pond	8.30	2.40
Kennedyville	8.45	3.00
Blacks	9.00	3.15
Lambson	9.15	3.30
Masseys	9.30	3.45
*Delanys	9.45	4.00
*Bingham	9.55	4.10
arr Clayton	10.05	4.30
leave "	10.36	5.04
" Middletown	11.10	5.30
" Wilmington	12.07 p m	7 04
arr Philadelphia	1 16	8.25
Baltimore	3.28	9.20
New York	4.45	3.45 a m

GOING SOUTH.	Passenger No, 2. Daily except Thursdays.	Mixed and Pass'gr No. 4 and No. 5 Thursdays only.
LEAVE	A. M.	A. M.	P.M.
New York	8 15	4 20	1 00
Baltimore	9 45	7 00	3 00
Philadelphia	11 45	8 10	5 15
Wilmington	1 05 p.m.	9 25	6 30
Middletown	2 06	10 02	7 35
arr Clayton	2 30	11 02	8 02
leave "	2 40	11 10	8 10
" *Binghams	2 55	11 25	8 25
*Delanys	3 00	11 40	8 35
Masseys	3 15	11 55	8 56
Lambson	3 30	12 10 p. m.	9 05
Blacks	3 40	12 20	9 15
Kennedyville	3 50	12 35	9 25
Still Pond	4 00	12 45	9 30
Lynchs	4 05	12 50	9 40
Worton	4 10	1 00	9 45
arr Chestertown	4 30	1 15	10 00

Stations marked thus (*) have no agents.

Freight for Delanys and Bingham's must be prepaid.

The morning trains make connection at Clayton with the Delaware Railroad going North and South.

Passengers on morning train to and from Baltimore change cars at Wilmington or Delaware Junction.

Freight carried at low rates to all points and must be at Stations 30 minutes before starting time, in order to insure dispatch.

Trains run on Philadelphia time, which is 5 minutes faster than Baltimore time.

Excursion Tickets issued at reduced rates from all Stations for Wilmington or Philadelphia, good for two days, and to Baltimore, good for four days.

Sept. 23, 1880. FRED. GERKER, Lessee.

GROCERIES AT CITY PRICES.

We have on hand a First Class Stock of

Groceries and Provisions.

Sugars, Teas, Coffies, Flour, Lard, Hams, Sugar Cured Shoulders, Breast Meat, Side Bacon, Sausage, Mince Meat.

Tobacco of all grades. Cigars, Snuffs, Pipes, Pickles, Buckwheat, Beans, Hominy, Canned Tomatoes, Canned Corn, Canned Peas, Canned String Beans, Canned Crabs, Salt Mackerel, Corned Shad, Smoked and Salt Herring, Molasses, Syrups, Pure Cider Vinegar, Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Prunes, Dates, Citron, Candies, Apples, Onions, Sweet and Irish Potatoes.

We aim to keep a *first class* stock of

Vegetables.

Give us a call.

J. A. PERKINS,
Opposite the M. E. Church.

P. S.—Country Produce wanted for trade or cash. Jan. 13, 1881—y.

W. H. LAMBERT & CO.

WE hereby notify our friends and the public generally, that we have opened a

NEW STORE

at the room recently occupied by Mr. S. Merritt, alongside of Mr. J. K. Aldridge's hardware store.

We hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

W. H. LAMBERT & CO.

INAUGURATION.

January 1st, 1881.

A Bargain Sale -OF- CLOTHING

NOTE SOME OF THE REDUCTIONS:

For Men

$12.00	OVERCOATS REDUCED TO	$10.00
14.00	" "	11.00
15.00	" "	12.00
20.00	" "	16.00
25.00	" "	18.00
25.00	" "	20.00
19.00	SUITS REDUCED TO	16.00
ODDS AND ENDS OF SUITS TO		$10.00

For Youths

$10.00	OVERCOATS REDUCED TO	$ 8.00
11.50	" "	10.00
8.00	ULSTERS "	5.00

For Boys

$ 5.00	OVERCOATS REDUCED TO	$ 4.00
6.50	" "	5.00
8.50	" "	6.50
12.00	" "	10.00
10.00	" "	8.00
7.00	ULSTERS "	6.00
8.50	" "	7.00
9.00	" "	8.00
11.00	" "	10.00
12.00	" "	10.00

For Children

$ 4.00	SUITS REDUCED TO	$ 3.50
5.00	" "	4.00
7.00	" "	6.00
6.50	" "	5.00
7.50	" "	6.00
3.50	ULSTERS "	2.75
4.00	OVERCOATS "	3.50
5.00	" "	4.00
6.00	" "	5.00
7.50	" "	6.00
ODDS AND ENDS OF 7.00, 8.00 and		$9.00
OVERCOATS REDUCED TO		$5.00.

If at the above prices you are not thoroughly satisfied with your purchases, you are privileged to return the goods for exchange or the money.

B. R. HILLMAN & Co.
One Price Clothiers,
166 *W. Baltimore Street,*
Jan 6, 1881. Baltimore, Md.

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

CHARLES HAWKINS,

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 5th day of July, 1881; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 4th day of January, 1881.

GEORGE BOLTON,
Jan. 6, 1881—4t. *Administrator.*

TOYS: DOLLS, WAGONS, CARRIAGES, and FIRE-WORKS.
HUDGINS' BAKERY.

THE best New York Buckwheat Flour for 4 cts. per lb. at 85 cts. per bag.
J. A. PERKINS.

1881 JANUARY 1881

NEW YEAR.

New Goods!

Heavy Woolens for Winter Weather.

Wickes & Brother

INVITE ATTENTION to their present well assorted stock of

Seasonable Dry Goods and Other Merchandise

to meet the calls of the season, and particularly to full lines of WHITE AND COLORED BLANKETS, FLANNELS, KERSEYS, CASSIMERES, and Ladies' and Men's UNDERWEAR, SHAWLS, &c.

Their Stock is mostly First Class, and is being sold very close to people who are disposed to get full value for their money, and who know that the best is often the cheapest.

Chestertown, January 1, 1881.

WICKES & BROTHER

Have now on hand a splendid stock of

INDIA RUBBER GOODS,

Policemen's Coats, Boots, &c., and Gunning Caps. December 9

Heavy Winter Overcoats, Ulsterets,

— AND OTHER —

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Now being received, and offered at attractive prices, by

WICKES & BROTHER.
January 1, 1