The Transcript,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Friday Morning, Dec. 15, 1876.

Only One Dollar a Year, in advance.

THE DUTY OF CONGRESS.

Although we are now in the second week of the session of Congress without any decided indications of concert of action on the part of the two houses, the country still expects from them a calm and dispassionate consideration of the exciting and momentous questions involved in the orderly counting of the electoral vote. It must be admitted that there is danger of the two houses getting into a partisan dead-lock when they ought to be giving an apprehensive and alarmed people the results of calm and conciliatory reflection and deliberation. It is but just, however, to say that some initiative movements have already been made in the right direction, and from one of these or some newer and better plan it is to be hoped that the questions in controversy may yet be harmoniously settled. Three propositions, all looking to a mode of loosening the dead-lock, are now before Congress. But if members will put aside considerations of party in an earnest and patriotic desire to get at an adjustment that will satisfy the country and relieve it from the strain to which its material interests are subjected, there ought to be no serious difficulty in reaching such an understanding as would secure a satisfactory counting of the electoral vote.—*Baltimore Sun.*

THE FRAUDULENT COUNT.

VIEWS OF JUDGE J. S. BLACK ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

A President Cannot be Chosen by a Combination of Swindlers—The Louisiana Fraud the Spawn of a Criminal Conspiracy—Abide by the Constitution.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—I comply with the request to state my views concerning the electoral vote of Louisiana, in the hope that I may thereby do some little service to the cause of peace, good order, and honest Government.

By the Federal Constitution and the laws of Louisiana, the people of that State in their primary capacity, and they only, have a right to appoint electors. This has been executed at the time, at the places, and in the way prescribed by law. In accordance with the universal rule of all elective Governments, the intent and will of the whole people as a body is spoken by the majority of the ballots.—They did appoint the Tilden candidates. Their decision to that effect was spoken by a large majority in the prescribed way with loud emphasis.

Nevertheless certain State officers of notoriously bad character have conspired among themselves and with other evil-disposed persons that a false vote concocted by a bogus body may be sent up, cast and counted as if it were, what it is known not to be, the true vote of the State. If it be so received and treated by the other States then a rule is established which takes the power of choosing our chief magistrate out of the hands in which the Constitution is supposed to have placed it, and gives it, without reservation, to any combination of swindlers who may, by fraud or force, or accident, get the machinery of a State Government into their possession. If this be submitted to without opposition, as a wrong for which there is no legal remedy, it is not probable we will ever have an honest election again.

The [illegible] then arises whether there is [illegible] legal authority by which this [illegible] wrong can be remedied. If the Constitution has not given to somebody the [illegible] arrest a fraud before it defeats the known and legally-expressed will of the people, then they have retained it in their own hands; and they must [illegible] by their own physical force, or else surrender their right of self government altogether. A construction of the law which logically leads to such a conclusion cannot be the true one.

There are those who seem to expect that Gen. Grant will take it upon himself to settle the controversy with the aid of the army. In ordinary times this notion might be treated with derision, but our [illegible] the time being has superintended elections with the bayonet; [illegible] who were not elected; [illegible] bodies [illegible] of their [illegible] divers other things which [illegible] he has very curious views of his [illegible] powers and duties. Still it is [illegible] he will carry things to the [illegible] war upon the people for [illegible] upon their Representatives [illegible] count fraudulent votes [illegible]

[illegible]

The duty [illegible] the Senate is [illegible] in the presence of both Houses. When that is done, his special function is finished. Because he keeps the package, is he to pass up on their validity, and force the Houses to receive and count them, contrary to their convictions of justice and truth? It might as well be said that the messengers who bring them up have this kind of power. The votes being opened, shall "then be counted." The Constitution does not say in express words by whom the count shall be made, but the rule of construction which gives the authority to the Houses, and withholds it from the President of the Senate, is very plain. Judicial power is never inferred from the bestowal of a ministerial duty.

The votes of the States for President and Vice-President are to be counted by both Houses, in their presence, in their sight and hearing, under their supervision and control, and truly counted according to their judgement and conscience. The right, power, and duty of the Houses are to count the true votes of the States only. It is plain to us that in case of disagreement between the two Houses concerning their duty to count or reject a vote, the judgement of the Senate must prevail in regard to the Vice-Presidency and that of the House on the Presidency.

It is claimed that the certificates of the State officers, if it be in due form, imparts absolute verity, must be taken as infallibly true, and cannot be questioned or disputed. This is true, doubtless. Congress is not a national returning board. The decision, if it be a decision, of the State authorities is as conclusive and binding on all the world, including Congress, as the judgement of a court of last resort upon a subject within its exclusive jurisdiction.

Congress is bound, therefore, to count the Louisiana vote, unless some fact be shown against the certificate which proves it to be not merely erroneous but void. If the votes comes up from a body of men pretending to be elected, but who, in truth, have never been appointed as such according to the laws of the State, their act must certainly be treated as a nullity. Men cannot constitute themselves electors nor be constituted by anybody else except the proper appointing power. Here the power to appoint is in the people, who have exercised it. Their votes are counted and recorded, decisively showing their designation of certain persons as their appointees, but the Governor dishonestly takes upon himself and seven associates the duty of voting for President in the name of the State. If this be not a mere bogus College of Electors, what would be?

The right of Congress to throw out the votes of persons not duly appointed has never been denied in cases of Territories not fully admitted as States, or of States supposed to be out of the Union as a consequence of the rebellion. If you reject the votes of electors because the State could not appoint *a fortiori*, you must reject the votes of persons to whom the appointing power expressly refused the trust and bestowed it on others.

It will not be denied that Congress may inquire into the genuineness of any certificate produced by the President of the Senate. If it is known to be mere forgery, let us see what follows in the case under consideration. Forgery is the fraudulent making or alteration of a writing to the prejudice of another right. If the Returning Board and Governor of Louisiana willfully, fraudulently, and falsely make a certificate that certain persons therein named had a majority of the popular votes, knowing the fact to be otherwise, they bring themselves literally within this definition.

I admit the better opinion to be that an indictment for forgery cannot be sustained without proof of an actual false making of the paper in whole or in part. But this latter rule applies only to private papers, and would hardly save the Louisiana conspirators if indicted for forgery in the fabrication of false election papers. It has never been held that an official certificate intended for a fraudulent purpose, and known to be false, is not a forgery. Suppose the returns to be honestly made to the central authority of the State, where the Governor, Secretary, or special board of canvassing officers are required to aggregate the returns. Can they make a certificate willfully falsifying the whole result of the election without being guilty of forgery?

If the evidence laid before Congress, that Louisiana voted for Hayes, shall be shown to have its conception, its birth, and its nurture in mere iniquity, what honest man can safely give it entertainment? A fraudulent paper proves nothing; it is a mere nullity. Under proof of any dishonest practice, any private deed and every public record becomes as worthless as a blank. This applies to election returns as well as to everything else. The principle which fences us against knavery in matters of minor importance, will not fail us when an attempt is made to cheat us by wholesale out of the right to be governed by a President of our own choice. It has been applied to election certificates in cases precisely analogous to this. Once upon a time, the majority in the House of Representatives depended upon the election of members in New Jersey. The Democrats were chosen, but the Whig Governor dishonestly certified the election of the minority candidates and commissioned them under the broad seal. The commission, if it had any force at all, was conclusive evidence of their right to sit as members until they were unseated upon a regular petition and contest. But it was fraudulent, and therefore void altogether. It was not allowed to prevail for a moment. In Pennsylvania a similar trick was tried in favor of candidates for the Legislature, known to be defeated, by means of a certificate from the returning officers pronounced by the Governor to be conclusive but being known for a sham and a falsehood the right claimed under it was [illegible] the uttermost.

[illegible] denied that the action of [illegible] the Returning Board is [illegible] a matter of fact not [illegible] [illegible] bound to [illegible] but they [illegible] from every parish [illegible] jority, not as is actually [illegible] opinion it ought to be.

[illegible] they quote the Louisiana Election law, which no one can read without seeing that it was passed by a corrupt Legislature to prevent the people of the State from turning out the party then occupying the State offices. A Returning Board certainly ought to have judicial or quasi judicial powers to a certain extent. But the Louisiana board assert power to disfranchise all the inhabitants of any parish in which there has been an act of violence, riot, tumult, intimidation, armed disturbances, bribery, or corrupt influence. Their jurisdiction, as they claim it, is that of the highest criminal court, and is to be exercised in ways totally prohibited to all courts. They may try the people of a whole parish at once, and condemn them all on exparte statements, without a hearing or a notice. A conviction obtained in this way is immediately followed by a sentence of disfranchisement, the most frightful penalty that can be inflicted on a people struggling to free themselves from domination of reckless knaves. Will any man in the world say that a power like this may be held and wielded by a returning board consistently with the fundamental law of Louisiana or any other State? No. It makes the right of suffrage a mere mockery. Moreover, it flatly violates that express provision of the Federal Constitution which declares that no person shall be disfranchised except for rebellion or other "crimes;" which, of course, means a crime of his own, whereof he has been legally convicted.—Besides, this law does not apply to the case of Presidential electors. It is expressly confined to State, parish, and judicial officers, to members of the Assembly and members of Congress.

On the whole case, the law and the evidence will demonstrate this to be a monstrous, unmitigated, palpable fraud on Louisiana and upon the whole American people. It is not the vote of the State, nor the product of any State authority legally exercised but the mere spawn of a criminal conspiracy. It is impossible to see how Congress, or either House of Congress, can, with its eyes open, receive this thing and palm it off on the nation as a genuine vote without becoming a party in the crimes which gave it origin.

But it is possible that the judgement of the two Houses upon this subject may differ. They act, deliberately, and decide independently of each other. Though they sit in the same hall while the votes are counting, they are not fused into one body. Upon any question within the jurisdiction of both the judgement of one is as potent as the other, and it is equally clear that each must decide for itself how, when, and in what manner the separate duties assigned to it shall be performed. Certainly a difference between the two Houses must be followed by disastrous consequences if it be true that each has the same power over the whole subject and over every part of it. Let us see if this be the state of the law as the framers of the Constitution made it.

The power to count the votes and decide upon their validity is not given in express words; but it comes by clear implication from the duty of electing a President and Vice-President in case no candidate has a majority of the electors. The subsequent and immediate duty of the House depends upon the State of the electoral vote for President, as the Senate's action must be governed by the vote for Vice-President. The duty to do an act upon a certain contingency certainly implies the power to ascertain whether that contingency has arisen or not. If the Senate thinks it right to admit fraudulent votes and can find enough of them to elect their candidate, they may install him in the chair of their body, since there is no legal authority in the House or elsewhere to stop them.

The House is equally independent when engaged in the performance of the duty separately and especially assigned. If no candidate has a majority of all the electoral votes, the representatives of the people in the lower House shall make a choice from the three highest. How is this duty to be rightfully performed without ascertaining whether any candidate has a majority, and, if not, who are eligible as the three highest? And by whom shall the fact be ascertained if not by themselves? If the House upon what it believes to be a true count of the vote shall determine that no one has a majority, can the Senate interpose? To ask these questions is to answer them. The Senate, having nothing to do with the Presidential election, has no duty to perform about it; can pronounce no judgement upon it that binds anybody.

There is a joint rule of the House by which they have mutually bound themselves that neither House shall count a vote for President or Vice-President if the other decides to throw it out.—Whether this rule is in force or not makes no practical difference in the present case. The refusal of the House to count the fraudulent votes, if it does not prevail under the rule, must be made equally effectual under the naked Constitution.

J. S. BLACK.

HON. A. S. HEWITT'S VIEWS,

HE CLAIMS THAT TILDEN IS ELECTED AND WILL BE INAUGURATED.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune gives an account of an interview with Hon. A. S. Hewitt, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee. Mr. Hewitt said:

"[illegible] Republicans may take either horn of the dilemma you choose. If you maintain that there is no authority for the House to go behind the face of the [illegible] Tilden has 185 votes [illegible] with the forms of [illegible] the right to be the [illegible] from South [illegible] and we [illegible] them for Gov. Tilden. In either case the result will be the election of Tilden."

Mr. Hewitt was asked if he thought that one elector in Oregon had the power to declare himself the whole board, supplant the others, and fill the vacancies. He replied that this is a point he did not care to go into; the only returns accompanied by the certificate of the Governor would show one vote for Tilden and two for Hayes. It must either be counted or not counted. If not counted the power to reject it would imply the power to reject the returns of the disputed Southern States also. It was suggested to Mr. Hewitt that the Republicans might concede the right to go behind the returns, and that the Senate might throw out two or three Tilden States whose votes are not now questioned. This he admitted might be done under the theory which he believes to be correct, that no vote can be counted when objected to without the affirmative action of both houses, but in that event he insisted that a case would arise where the House would constitutionally elect the President.

Mr. Hewitt was asked if he fears that the trouble will go so far as to a resort to arms. He replied that he could not tell what revolutionary measures the Republicans might take, but that Mr. Tilden was lawfully elected and will be inaugurated. As to a compromise of the difficulty, he said that the only one which the Democrats could entertain would be for the House to elect the President and the Senate the Vice-President, an arrangement unjust to Mr. Hendricks, but one which he felt sure that gentleman would agree to rather than risk any disturbance of the public peace. He did not think the Democrats would assent to the creation of the contingency in which the President of the Senate must administer the executive office for a year, and a new election be held next November.

DISTRESSING MARINE DISASTER.

FIVE BOATS STRANDED—SEVEN LIVES LOST.

One of the most terrific storms of wind ever experienced here occurred on Saturday morning last, beginning about 2:30 o'clock. The wind came with such force and suddenness that captains of vessels who had "turned in" that night calmly expecting a good, pleasant day on Saturday, were totally unprepared for it, and were of course taken by surprise when about half-past two o'clock on the morning of Saturday they were aroused from their slumbers by a roaring noise which portended danger. There were five such vessels in Chester river under Hail Point harbor, nearly opposite Queenstown, all oyster dredgers, and hailing from Baltimore. The boats were named as follows: Pungy "Plan," Capt. John Williams; schooner "Elizabeth Frances," Captain Richd. Clements; pungy "Falcon," Capt. Joseph Ravel; schooner "Commerce," Capt. John Keller, and pungy "Eden," Capt. Thomas Matigan. The evening of Friday being so calm, with a prospect of a continuance, that the captains of the boats named did not deem it necessary to hug the harbor very closely and left themselves somewhat exposed. The wind, therefore, got a fair swing at them, and their boats began at once to drag anchor, making for the sand reefs on "My Lord's Gift" shore, just west of Queenstown creek. The captains of the Commerce and Eden, appreciating the position into which they were thus unceremoniously placed, hoisted sail upon their boats and drove them as far up on the beach as the wind and tide could force them. These boats were thus saved from disaster, further than the carrying away of their rudders and some other very trifling damage. The crews of the two boats named remained on board and kept themselves from watery graves or death by freezing, and when visited were found to be comfortable and safe. The other boats, however, were not so fortunate. They dragged their anchors and were stranded on the beach, the pungy Plan and the pungy Falcon, being dashed to pieces and rendered total wrecks. The Elizabeth Frances was somewhat more fortunate. She was badly stranded but it is thought can be saved, although at last accounts she was leaking very badly, much faster than the pumps could relieve. None of the crew of this boat were lost. The crew of the Falcon and the Plan, finding their boats hopelessly wrecked, undertook to wade ashore. In the attempt Andrew Irving (white) of the Plan, and Edward Payne, colored, of the same boat, were overcome by the cold, and giving up, were drowned. John Hawkins, colored, Thos. Johnson, colored, and Samuel Davis, colored, of the Plan, reached the shore by the greatest exertions assisted by the citizens who had gathered on the shore, but died afterwards. Charles Burke, colored, of the Falcon, was gotten ashore, but at last accounts was supposed to be beyond rescue. Except three of the crew of the Plan who went ashore in the night shortly after the boat stranded, and were saved from death, the men on the wrecked boats remained on board until daylight, when their condition was discovered by the citizens and unavailing efforts made to rescue them. When it was found that they could not be reached from the shore and it was apparent that they must either remain on board and perish with their stranded [illegible] endeavor to reach shore, the [illegible] began to jump overboard and [illegible] reach the shore. Only one [illegible] shore unaided. The others [illegible], but it being seen that they must [illegible], Messrs. Thomas Green, Samuel Seward, Billy Brandeau, Chas. Dempsey, Wm. Dilahay, Jas. Brumwell and Griffin Clements proceeded into the water and aided the perishing men in reaching the shore. One poor fellow drowned before they could reach him. Another was dragged ashore and died in a minute or two after landing. Charles Elby, colored, of the Plan, froze to death on board. The Falcon and the Plan are total wrecks, the boats having broken in two before the crews left them. The crew of the Falcon were compelled to remain in the cabin the most of the day Saturday in a freezing condition. They finally broke open the cabin door which had become sealed with ice and breaking up a table made a fire in a stove which they had removed to the deck. There they remained until they found it absolutely necessary to make an effort to reach the shore. The boats—the Plan and Falcon—were at last accounts entirely covered over with ice, the waves dashing over them and freezing until now the boats present the appearance of icebergs. The crews of these two boats consisted of fourteen men, of whom seven were lost, as named above. The greatest exertions were made by the citizens to rescue the unfortunate men, and some of those who ran into the water to aid them came near perishing themselves, their clothes freezing to them before they could reach the fire. Mr. Brandeau, the gentleman who lives on 'My Lord's Gift' farm, did everything in his power to make the men comfortable who reached his house, but some died even after they had been placed before the fire and wrapped up thickly. No such stirring event is known in the history of Queenstown, and we trust that town may never be required to witness another such eventful day. Mr. Porter, the undertaker at Queenstown, prepared coffins for the dead and they were buried on Sunday, except one, who was fastened in the ice and could not be reached.—*Centreville Observer.*

THE FLORIDA COMPLICATION.

LETTER FROM ATTORNEY GENERAL COCKE—PEARCE, A RADICAL ELECTOR AND A FELON.

To the Gazette:

A few weeks ago a telegram relating to the Florida election was given to the press by me, which I had received from the Hon. William Archer Cocke, attorney general of Florida, and one of the three members composing the canvassing and returning board of that State. That dispatch of Mr. Cocke's expressed the fullest belief that the Democracy would be victorious in Florida, unless by a fraud they should be deprived of their victory. When the canvassing board convened, it will be remembered, that a protest was filed by one of the Florida electors against Mr. Cocke's acting, for the reason of the expression of his opinion contained in his telegram to me. Thinking that Mr. Cocke might have felt some embarrassment at the publication of his private dispatch, I addressed a letter to him as soon as I saw the action that had been taken by the elector protesting against Mr. Cocke's acting as a canvasser. The result in Florida has shown that the apprehension expressed by Mr. Cocke in his dispatch was only too well founded. I have this morning received from Mr. Cocke a reply to my letter, which I enclose you. It will be observed that it was written before the board had made its return of the vote.

H. CLAY DALLAM.

Baltimore, December 9, 1876.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, TALLAHASSEE, December 4, 1876.—*H. Clay Dallam*—My Dear Sir: It did not give me a moment's concern that you should have published my telegram to you. In doing so you exercised a true, just and honorable right, and I endorse your every action. Let me explain. I read the protest against my acting as a canvasser, and said I paid no respect to it. The elector, by whom the objection to my acting as state canvasser was made, is a *mulatto*, of the decided negro grade. He was put on the radical electoral ticket to please the party, because they knew that Pearce, the elector, had the charming and enticing recommendation of having been tried and convicted of a felony. The Supreme Court of Florida sustained the action of the Circuit Court, in which Pearce was convicted, and then a pardoning board of full Radical proclivities pardoned him. Stearns, the present Governor, striving now to be made Governor again, appointed him to a lucrative state office. Then the honorable excellency, M. L. Stearns, exhibited his fondness for crimes, criminals and convicts: if he is to be excused it is on account of his natural proclivity for crime, and his irresistible love for criminals. Pearce is a fair specimen of the Republican party South. The record of Pearce's crime will be found in the 14th volume Florida Reports, reported by myself. Your friend,

WM. ARCHER COCKE.

AN ARISTOCRACY.—The Washington Sunday Herald says that since the war it has become doubtful whether our government has not really transformed into a self-perpetuating aristocracy of office-holders. There are abundant evidences of a desire among the chiefs of that class so to have it, but it is not reasonable to suppose that the people are so indifferent to the welfare of their institutions as to tolerate it.

THE FIFTH DISTRICT TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION WILL MEET AT EDESVILLE, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16th, at 10 A. M.

S. A. TAGGART, Secretary.

Dec. 8, 1876.

AT THE NEW STORE of S. Merritt & Co., you will find the best and cheapest line of White Dress Shirts, Cashmere Over-Shirts, Under Shirts all grades, Hose all kinds, and Cardigan Jackets.

Borden's Condensed Milk (Eagle Brand) for sale by

STAM & BRO.

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

From the Sun of Wednesday.

WHEAT.—Receipts to-day 1,000 bushels Southern Wheat, 2,800 bushels Pennsylvania do., 18,800 bushels Western do, 5,000 bushels Southern Corn, 71,000 bushels Western do.; 1,000 bushels Oats and 510 bushels Rye. Stocks in Elevators 282,711 bushels Wheat, and 441,492 bushels Corn. The market for Wheat is quiet, with a very small offering, and for the medium and lower grades prices are a shade easier. The sales include 1000 bushels Southern at $1 23 for very common, and 1 40a$1 48 for fair to good red, and $1 35 for inferior white, and 2000 bushels red Pennsylvania at 1 41a1 44.

CORN.—Southern Corn is in light supply, and the market is quiet; with only a moderate demand. Sales of 1000 bushels white at 50a55 cents as to condition, and 4000 bushels yellow at 55a56 cents for fair to good samples. For Western the market was active, but weak in tone and lower in price. After 'Change yesterday there were sales in addition to those reported of 15,000 bushels old, December, at 59¼ cents, and 5000 bushels new do. at 57¼ cents, and to-day the transactions amounted to about 200,000 bushels as follows: 19,000 bushels steamer at 52 cents; 1200 bushels old mixed spot at 58 cents; 37,000 bushels new do. at 56¾a56¼ cents; 5000 bushels new, December, at 56¼ cts; 80,000 bushels January at 57 cents, 65,000 bushels do. at 56¼ cents, and 10,000 bushels last half January at 57 cents. In the afternoon there were sales of 5000 bushels old, first half December, at 58¼ cents; 5000 bushels do. December at 58¼ cents, and 25,000 bushels new, December, at 57 cents, the market closing steady.

OATS.—Oats are quiet and steady, with small offerings; sales 1000 bushels Southern at 37a40 cents.

RYE.—The demand for RYE is moderate, and the market unchanged with sales of 540 bushels at 70a72 cents per bushel.

Deaths.

NICHOLSON.—At her residence in this county, on Thursday morning last, Mrs. JOHN P. NICHOLSON—aged 36 years.

The funeral will take place at the residence at 10 A. M., Saturday.

New Advertisements.

THOS. W. WICKES

WILL EXHIBIT TO-DAY,

FOR THE HOLIDAY SEASON,

STANDARD AND ILLUSTRATED WORKS.

Large and elegant assortment of ENGLISH BOOKS, In Fine and Cloth Bindings.

CHILDRENS' BOOKS, FAMILY BIBLES, SMALL BIBLES, PRAYER BOOKS, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, TOILET SETS, CARD CASES, CIGAR CASES, BACKGAMMON BOARDS, GAMES, DIARIES, 1877, FIRE WORKS,

And many other articles suitable for

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

THOS. W. WICKES.

Dec. 15, 1876.

EXHIBITION.

Worton Point School, No. 3.

Friday evening, Dec'r. 22d.

WORTON FAIR GROUNDS.

WORTON POINT SCHOOL, No. 3, will give a continuation of the Programme on Friday evening, Dec 22d, at the Agricultural Hall, Worton Fair Grounds.

Doors open at 6 o'clock. Speaking to commence at quarter to seven.

Admission 25 cents; children under 12 years 15 cents.

Proceeds of both Exhibitions for the use of the school. [Dec. 15.

EXHIBITION

By the Trappe School,

AT REES' CORNER.

Friday evening, Dec'r. 22d.

AN EXHIBITION will be held at Rees' Corner, Friday, Dec'r. 22d, at half-past 7 o'clock, by the pupils of the Trappe School. Admission 25 cents.

December 15, 1876.

Grand Supper and Festival.

A SUPPER and Festival will be given by the Ladies of Chestertown,

AT THE TOWN HALL,

On TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 19,

for the purpose of raising money sufficient to purchase new Instruments for the Kent Cornet Band.

The Band will be in attendance and discourse music during the evening.

SUPPER will be served from 6 until 10 o'clock. Admission, including supper, 50cts. We solicit a good attendance.

By order of COMMITTEE.

Dec. 15, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Kent County, will be held at the Court House in Chestertown, Md., on MONDAY, JANUARY 1st, 1877, at eleven o'clock, A. M.

N. G. WESTCOTT, *Secretary.*

Dec. 15, 1876.

CALL AT THE NEW STORE of S. Merritt & Co., and get your Gloves, Neck Ties and [illegible] Collars, and [illegible] Cambric Handkerchiefs, &c., where you will find a great variety and very cheap.

Nov. 16, 1876.

New Advertisements.

KENT NATIONAL BANK.

CHESTERTOWN, MD., DEC. 15, 1876.

AN election for Five Directors of this Bank, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking house, *TUESDAY, Jan. 9th, 1877.*

W. N. E. WICKES, *Cashier.*

Dec. 15, 1876.

FAIR! FAIR! FAIR!

THE Catholics of Chestertown and vicinity purpose holding a Fair during Christmas week, in the Town Hall. The Fair will open on the afternoon of the day following Christmas, and will continue during the rest of the week, closing on Saturday night. Among the many desirable articles to be disposed of in chances are: A set of Single Harness valued at $40.00; a Fine Gold Watch; a handsome Marble Top Table; an excellent Silver Watch; a barrel of Brandywine Flour; a Ton of Coal; besides various other valuable articles.

They will also have Supper on Tuesday and Saturday evenings, Dec'r. 26th and 30th. In order to make it more agreeable to those visiting the Fair, an admission fee of 10 cts. will be charged.

Persons wishing to take supper can purchase their Supper Tickets at the door for 50 cts., which ticket admits the bearer to the Hall, and entitles him to a supper. [Dec. 15.

Christmas Goods.



All in want of CHRISTMAS GOODS Can be supplied AT CITY PRICES, AT

HUDGINS'S BAKERY.

WE have just received from the city a large lot of Fresh Goods, such as

RAISINS, CURRANTS, CITRON, ORANGES, LEMONS, NUTS, CANDIES, DATES, FIGS,

TOYS IN ABUNDANCE.

JELLIES, PICKLES, SYRUPS, CHOW-CHOW, &c., which we intend to sell at such prices that you will wonder "How we do it!"

All who have been waiting for better times to get married, have now no longer an excuse, as we are prepared to make Wedding Cakes for one dollar and upwards; and, if requested, will furnish all bashful young men with a wife, without extra charge.

Try our Cough Candy! which is not recommended to make hair grow on the heads of old Widowers or Bachelors, but is a sure remedy for Coughs, Colds, and Hoarseness. Only 5 cents a stick.

Mince Meat 14 cents per pound.

DELICIOUS MINCE PIES, 5 cents—large enough for a *very* small family.

W. HUDGINS, CROSS STREET BAKERY.

Chestertown, Dec. 15, 1876.

THE SUN.

1877. NEW YORK. 1877.

The different editions of THE SUN during the next year will be the same as during the year that has just passed. The daily edition will on week days be a sheet of four pages, and on Sundays a sheet of eight pages, or 56 broad columns; while the weekly edition will be a sheet of eight pages of the same dimensions and character that are already familiar to our friends.

THE SUN will continue to be the strenuous advocate of reform and retrenchment, and of the substitution of statesmanship, wisdom, and integrity for hollow pretence, imbecility and fraud in the administration of public affairs. It will contend for the government of the people by the people and for the people, as opposed to government by frauds in the ballot-box and in the counting of votes, enforced by military violence. It will endeavor to supply its readers—a body now not far from a million of souls—with the most careful, complete, and trustworthy accounts of current events, and will employ for this purpose a numerous and carefully selected staff of reporters and correspondents. Its reports from Washington, especially, will be full, accurate, and fearless; and it will doubtless continue to deserve and enjoy the hatred of those who thrive by plundering the Treasury or by usurping what the law does not give them, while it will endeavor to merit the confidence of the public by defending the rights of the people against the encroachments of unjustified power.

The price of the daily SUN will be 55 cents a month or $6.50 a year, post paid, or with the Sunday edition $7.70 a year.

The SUNDAY edition alone, eight pages $1.20 a year, post paid.

The WEEKLY SUN, eight pages of 56 broad columns, will be furnished during 1877 at the rate of $1 a year, post paid.

The benefit of this large reduction from the previous rate for the WEEKLY can be enjoyed by individual subscribers without the necessity of making up clubs. At the same time, if any of our friends choose to aid in extending our circulation, we shall be grateful to them, and every such person who sends us ten or more subscribers from one place will be entitled to one copy of the paper for himself without charge. At one dollar a year, postage paid, the expenses of paper and printing are barely repaid; and, considering the size of the sheet and the quality of its contents, we are confident the people will consider THE WEEKLY SUN the cheapest newspaper published in the world, and we trust also one of the very best.

Address, THE SUN, New York City, N. Y.

Dec 8—6t

REMOVAL.

S. MERRITT & CO.

CHESTERTOWN,

HAVE removed to their NEW STORE [illegible] between J. B. [illegible] and [illegible] Bridges, on High St., three doors [illegible] their old stand.

Nov. 16, 1876.

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