The Transcript.

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Friday Morning, Dec. 22, 1876.

Only One Dollar a Year, in advance.

"BULL-DOZING" IN LOUISIANA.

On the 6th of this month President Grant transmitted to Congress the letter of Senator Sherman; and the accompanying testimony, in regard to the canvass of the votes for electors in the State of Louisiana. This report, filling 571 closely printed octavo pages, has already been printed, and we have examined it with some care to see upon what grounds gentlemen so prominent in position and public life as John Sherman, E. W. Stoughton, Eugene Hale, James A. Garfield, Harry White, C. Irving Ditty, and others, could have found it possible to commend the action of Mr. Madison Wells' Returning Board. The conclusion is irresistible, from the evidence contained in this exceedingly partison report, that the Returning Board of Louisiana, in the interest of Hayes, and at the instigation of his friends, has openly, deliberately and most fraudulently converted a Democratic majority, fairly won, into a Republican majority sufficient to suit the purposes of the conspirators at Washington.

We propose to show how this was done from the body of the report itself, and in a way to convince all our readers. And, first, as to the "intimidation" which, it is alleged, was practised by the Democrats to keep negro Republicans away from the polls. The report contains a "confidential circular" of the Democratic State Central Committee, which is produced with a great flourish of trumpets, as an evidence that intimidation was practised. This circular, which is signed by J. W. Patton and was doubtless sent to every prominent Democrat in the State, begins by saying that, "in writing to you on the subject of the coming election, we are animated by the same earnest desire which you, no doubt, feel, to wrest the government of the State from the hands of the vandals who have so long a time prostituted their usurped powers to strike down our liberties and destroy our prosperity. Every effort which we have made so far has failed. Another opportunity is offered us to rid ourselves of an evil which has become intolerable," &c. The circular then goes on to suggest how the great object sought could be achieved.—There must be thorough organization, no dissensions, every man must labor as if the whole issue depended upon himself. Each parish (county) and ward (district) was to be divided up into small districts, and every voter in the State talked to.—The circular says: "We recommend that in conversations with each other no gloomy forebodings shall be indulged in, and that the result of the coming election shall be spoken of as a foregone conclusion, as we have the means of carrying the election and intend to use them.—*But be careful to say and do nothing that can be construed into a threat or intimidation of any character.* You cannot convince a negro's reason, but you can impress him by positive statements continually repeated." The clubs were to meet often on horseback, and ride repeatedly, so as to impress the negro with a sense of their "united strength." On the day of election the Democrats are advised, if there should be no violence, to have evidence of the fact ready to be presented; if there should be any violence, its cause and origin should be set forth in affidavits.

This circular is of itself evidence that what the Democrats most depended on was a close, searching, persistent canvass [illegible] they most feared was violence which would defeat their objects. They [illegible] to avoid even the appearance of violence, lest their [illegible] opponents should be able to use it against them with the Administration. Hence their repeated cautions on this subject. Now, as to the alleged "[illegible]" and its effect in changing the vote. In the five "bull-dozed" parishes the vote did not vary greatly from the votes in 1872 and 1874, and from the assumptions founded on the spurious census of 1875. But the reason for this has not been as yet stated.—As soon as the Democratic canvass began to tell, and it was seen that the negroes of Louisiana intended to vote for Tilden in large numbers, there was Radical conspiracy to prevent the vote of Louisiana being counted for the Democratic candidates. The conspiracy was founded on the theory of bull-dozing, and, to give it the Radical vote in the [illegible] parishes was purposely withheld. That is, in those parish, the Republicans [illegible] any regular ticket at all. In Ea[illegible], again, where there were [illegible] voters, not a single Republican vote was cast, leaving on the face of the returns [illegible] votes, as was claimed, were thrown for the Democratic candidates. This was the [illegible] Democratic vote in the five parishes contiguous to Mississippi, was an ingenious and capital scheme, and, had the figures held out, would have doubtless proved successful. As it is, the Returning Board is covered with infamy, and the Sherman indorsing committee is overwhelmed with ridicule. *Baltimore Bulletin.*

BEN. HILL, OF GEORGIA, ON THE SITUATION.

Hon. Ben. Hill, a leading democrat of Georgia, has expressed himself on the political complication. He regarded Hayes's nomination as a victory over republican ultraisms and over military administration of free government, and a defeat of that party's belligerent element which has no policy but to foment sectional hates and passions. He believes that if Hayes be inaugurated he is honest and fair enough to discontinue unwarrantable interferences in the affairs of the South: he will also naturally desire the co-operation of the best men in the South. If this be true his administration will be a great gain and improvement to the Southern people, who have no desire to resist the federal government, but desire to be regarded as a portion of this common country, and entitled to the administration in the South exactly as that administration is extended to other portions of the country, and if she can get this plain, honest administration and her best people can be recognized by the federal administration as the proper representatives of Southern interest and sentiment, the whole country will perceive at once that the ultraisms charged upon the South will have no foundation in fact.

In settlement of the presidential imbroglio Mr. Hill thinks there can be no possible apology for breach of the peace. A great difficulty seems to be that leaders of both parties are not endeavoring to discover the truth about the election, but are devising plans to secure a mere party triumph, which, he fears, they are willing to secure by foul or fair means. He is uneasy at the evidences that Grant seems to think he is under obligation to use the power of his high office to secure the success of the republican party, from which he apprehends most serious consequences. If the House deem it a duty to enter protest against arbitrary adjudication of the great question by the President of the Senate, and shall elect Tilden, as required by the constitution, Grant will use the military for the inauguration of Hayes.

Of course no man can foresee the results of such a policy. They cannot be otherwise than disastrous to the whole country. One thing is certain, the Southern people want peace; they know well what war means; they know that civil war is the remedy for no wrong, but an aggravation of all wrongs. Their representatives in Congress will use all their best exertions to secure a peaceable solution of all these troubles. They feel keenly the embarrassments of their situation. They are the subjects of suspicion. This suspicion may be considered somewhat natural. As a result of this feeling they are not inclined to make themselves prominent or conspicuous in directing events, but you may rely upon it that they will be calm, self-poised and determined to do whatever they can to secure a peaceable solution of the present difficulties.—If war must come it will not be their fault. And now let me add emphatically that, come what may, the Southern people will remain in the Union and true to the Union. They have tried secession, and they know it bore no fruit but bitterness.—They will never try it again.

The people of the North, too, should know that the negro will receive from the Southern people absolute protection in all his civil and political rights. The South has no prejudices against the negro; we charge none of our wrongs to the negro: it is our interest not only to protect the negro, but to do all we can to educate and improve him; he is a citizen, and it is our interest to make him an intelligent citizen; he is a freeman, and it is our interest to make him a worthy freeman; he is a voter, and it is our interest to make him a wise voter. This is especially true because the fourteenth amendment increases the power of the South in the electoral college and in Congress. We would not, therefore, if we could, take the right of suffrage away from the negro. The South is not afraid of the negro; when sinister influences are removed from him he is docile and easily governed, and, being a necessary element in our society, we are also desirous that he should be an element of power with us."

WON'T RECEIVE STOLEN GOODS.

The following letter tells its own story; just as the letter of United States Senator Robertson declining to be put forward by the bogus Chamberlain Legislature, exposed the illegal and utterly indefensible character of the South Carolina usurpation Mr. Long, who was "counted in" by the returning board as a member of the State Legislature, refuses to be made a party to so bald a fraud. He is a republican, but an honest one, a candidate in De Soto parish, and he testifies that there "was no intimidation." He goes further. He declares that the disturbances in the State for several years past are chiefly attributable "to the fact that in many parishes men not elected by the people have been returned elected and maintained in office." In other words, that the trouble lies in the frauds perpetrated by the returning boards. Here is his letter:

De Soto Parish, La., Dec. 12, 1876.—Hon. J. Madison Wells, President Louisiana Returning Board: I have learned [illegible] your honorable body has returned [illegible] to the lower House of the [illegible] from the parish of De Soto. [illegible] my thanks for the [illegible] at the same time [illegible] I am unwilling to [illegible] a republican [illegible] parishes fixed upon, [illegible] Returning Board had [illegible] by all the parishes [illegible] and still has failed of its object. The original conspiracy, proposing to upset the [illegible] vote in the State by bedevilling the vote of the five parishes contiguous to [illegible] was fairly defeated [illegible] intimidation or fraud having been practiced by the opposition party at any precinct in the parish so far as I have been able to ascertain, after a thorough investigation my self-respect will not permit me to accept the position. I hope you will pardon me for taking a step that, at first glance, may be thought calculated to cast some discredit upon the party with which I have allied myself, but I am a planter, not a politician. All my interests are here, but, sir, I cannot believe the good of the State or of the national republican party can be promoted by returning as elected a candidate so clearly defeated as myself.

"In fact, I am convinced that very much of the disturbance that has prevailed throughout the State for several years past is justly attributable to the fact that, in many parishes, men not elected by the people have been returned elected and maintained in office by the power of the government. I must believe that you and your associates have been grossly deceived as to the manner in which the late canvass and election in De Soto was conducted and as to the result.

"Very respectfully,

JOHN J. LONG."

A SPEECH BY GOV. HAYES ON THE SITUATION.

DAYTON, O., Dec. 13.—Gov. Hayes serenaded in this city this evening at the house of a friend whom he is visiting.—Early in the evening a salute of 185 guns was fired and a concourse of fully a thousand people gathered about the house, with music and fireworks. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed and the Governor responded as follows:

"*My Friends*—I will not detain you longer than four or five minutes. I am here on a short visit to your beautiful city of Dayton not on any political mission or to talk on any of the political questions of the remarkable canvass that has just been closed. I understand these greetings here to-night are not so much in honor of myself as on account of the peculiar interest that is felt in the present condition of the country.

"In the excitement that has prevailed before and since the election people of ardent temperaments have said and done things that are indiscreet, but as the excitement subsides we begin to return to our better wisdom and judgement. I have too much faith in the saving common sense of the American people to think that they desire to see in their country a Mexicanized government. Whatever may be the result at which the lawful authorities shall arrive you and I will quietly submit, and I have sufficient respect and confidence in the great majority of the opposition party to believe that they will do the same.

"I was glad to see in a paper this evening an article from the London Times respecting the condition of this country.—Such a state of affairs it said could not occur anywhere else in the world. The entire area of the country agitated by the uncertain issue of the political conflict, yet not one shot fired, not one man killed no breaches of the peace. We have seen in this centennial year the wonders of our growth displayed in the exhibition of agricultural and mechanical arts, and we are now afforded an opportunity of giving to the world an example of the value of a republican government.

"In speaking to you this evening I have referred without previous thought to what must have occurred to every one of us standing here, and I take my leave of you with most sincere acknowledgments of this expression of your friendship and good-will."

THE PRESIDENT ON TROOPS IN ELECTIONS.

President Grant's answer to the Senate resolution, asking why United States troops were stationed at Petersburg during the election on the 7th of November, 1876, will scarcely be regarded by the general public as satisfactory. It is essential to the free exercise of the right of suffrage that citizens shall not be obliged to cast their ballots in the presence of a military force. President Grant's assertion that "the presence of United States troops at polling places never prevented the free exercise of the franchise by any citizen, of whatsoever political faith," is a plea that would sanction the stationing of a military force at every polling place. The President declares, with emphasis, that "if they had any effect whatever on the ballot cast it has been to insure protection to the citizen casting it in giving it to the candidate of his unbiassed choice without fear, and thus securing the very essence of liberty." If this be so, and arguing this point on his own grounds, what shadow of right then had the returning board of South Carolina to throw out the votes of Edgefield county, where the troops were in force, and where, in the language of the President, they insured to every citizen protection in fearlessly casting his vote "for the candidate of his unbiased choice?" Stronger condemnation of the acts of the returning boards of South Carolina and Louisiana there could not well be than is to be found in these official utterances of President Grant.—*Balto. Sun.*

☞ It has come to this, that "apprehension of a breach of the peace" by an interested party is sufficient cause for marching Federal troops into a State without the knowledge or consent of its Executive, to "remain during the election." This is what Gen. Sherman said in his report about detailing a company to Petersburg, Va. He has the effrontery to boast, too, that he committed this offence with his eyes open, and without fear of a court martial for a flagrant violation of duty. This is his language:

"I saw Gen. Hancock in person, and [illegible] inquiries as to the troops [illegible] agreed on unanimously by the board, which left it Hayes, 24,257; Tilden, 24,088. Gen. Barlow concurs in the throwing out of Archer No. 2, Friendship, Church and Cumbellton precincts, which left the vote—Tilden, 24,002: Hayes, 23,947, or a majority for Tilden of 55. He approves other small changes but says he is in doubt about the throwing out of Jersey precinct in Hamilton county with its 323 democratic and 185 republican votes. In short, Gen. Barlow concedes that Tilden was fairly entitled to the electoral vote of Florida, but being a strong partisan he makes the admission grudingly.

☞ The Baltimore Sun of Tuesday says: The harbor of Baltimore, the Patapsco river and the Chesapeake bay to Sandy Point are closed to navigation, except by the use of the icebout Maryland or strong tugs to break a channel for outward and inward bound vessels. The embargo yesterday was more complete than it has been since the early part of 1874. Four inches of snow and hail, which fell during the day, gave an arctic aspect to the river and bay, where numerous craft, under bare poles, are locked up until milder weather or relief is afforded by steam. The Susquehanna river, which has been frozen up for the past two weeks, is completely blocked, and the ice-cutting harvest has begun. All the rivers and creeks emptying into the Chesapeake bay are blockaded, and the oyster dredging grounds are sealed. The Potomac river is completely blocked and frozen from side to side, stopping navigation. The steamer George Law is frozen up in Chester river, and the Wenonah was at last advices ashore in the Rappahannock. A majority of the steam lines from Baltimore to points on the bay have suspended. The steamer Mary Washington, for the Patuxent, left Baltimore at midnight Sunday, but stuck in the ice below Seven Foot Knoll until noon Monday, when she forced her way through. The steamer Champion, for Annapolis, was obliged to return. The iceboat Maryland was on duty all day, breaking a channel, which closed almost as fast as it was made, and in relieving various vessels blockaded by the severity of the weather.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

The matter of steps to relieve the political condition of the country is beginning to attract the attention of men of all parties at the West and of business men at the East. Following the movement in Indiana of bringing popular influence to bear in securing an equitable adjustment of the differences now existing and for such proper scrutiny as will insure a fair count of the electoral vote, come indications of like movements in other Western sections for mass conventions to be held on the 8th of January to embody public sentiment on the subject, whilst in New York merchants and bankers of that city have held a preliminary meeting to discuss the situation and provide for a large meeting this week of influential citizens of both parties and who are not active politicians. Among the features of the Western movement is the call for grand mass conventions at Cincinnati and Columbus on the 8th of January, irrespective of party. The outlook in Congress is also improving, as the Senate, it is well understood, will not insist upon its right to count, through its presiding officer, the electoral vote. The House resolutions providing for a committe of both houses to agree upon a plan to count the votes has already been favorably entertained by the Senate, and will provably receive its sanction. This is in accordance with general usage up to 1865, when the disputed twenty-second joint rule was adopted, and though acted on for three presidential elections, is now discarded by the Senate.—*Balt. Sun.*

☞ Fort Sill, in the Indiana Territory, is the key of the military position for protecting Texas against the hostile incursions of some of the worst indian tribes that have heretofore murdered and robbed indiscriminately. Last year some fourteen hundred troops were stationed at this post, as a necessary precaution against the attacks of these savages. Now, however, while the same danger exists, and may be increased by sending, as is proposed, the fierce Sioux into this Territory, thus herding together the most untamed Indians, the whole force is reduced to a single company, of which not more than twenty men are said to be actually present.

The troops have been gradually withdrawn, so as not to attract public attention, and stationed in Louisiana and South Carolina to sustain Kellogg, Chamberlain, and their Returning Boards. Several companies were recently ordered to Washington to strengthen the force already gathered there.

GEN. BARLOW ON THE FLORIDA ELECTION.

Gen. Francis C. Barlow, a distinguished New York republican, who was sent to Florida by President Grant to witness the counting of the vote in that State, has written a letter explaining certain points of his recent report on that election which [illegible] quite clear. He says that [illegible] vote on the face of the returns was—Hayes, 24,257; Tilden, 24,088. Opposite petitions and deductions [illegible] agreed on unanimously by the board, which left it Hayes, 24,257; Tilden, 24,088. Gen. Barlow concurs in the throwing out of Archer No. 2, Friendship, Church and Cumbellton precincts,

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS ENEMY.

From the Living Issue (N. Y.) organ of the Prohibitionists.

The President of the United States is a puzzle to both his foes and his friends. His conduct is often astonishingly inconsistent. It has for a long time been tolerably notorious that Gen'l. Grant was neither a temperance nor a temperate man. On the last Fourth of July he was unable to participate in the great celebration at Philadelphia, and it was openly stated that drink was the cause. The Springfield Republican, on the authority of its Washington correspondence, announced, only a few days ago, that the President was much of the time greatly "agitated," and that his face was getting very "red and full." A despatch from Washington to the New York World last week stated that Mr. Hewitt and another leading Democrat had called on the President, but found him too much "excited" to confer with. Certainly much of the President's conduct can be more easily explained on the hypothesis that he is not at all times master of himself than in any other way. That circumstance gives certain bold, bad men of social habits he keeps about him an opportunity to use and control him, which they could not otherwise hope for. If there is trouble for the country growing out of the President's action, it will, without doubt, be largely due to the wine at the White House.

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

From the Sun of Wednesday.

WHEAT.—Receipts to-day 1,500 bushels Southern Wheat, 1,200 bushels Pennsylvania do., 800 bushels Western do.; 2,000 bushels Southern Corn, 106,400 bushels Western do. Stocks in Elevator 252,440 bushels Wheat, and 706,221 bushels Corn. The navigation is closed for bay craft, and the arrivals of Wheat are limited to car lots. The sales are 1500 bushels red Southern at 1 20a$1 40 for inferior to fair, and $1 50 for good, and 1200 bushels red Pennsylvania at 1 40a$1 42.

CORN.—The inquiry for Southern Corn is good, but the small offerings checks business. The sales are 2000 bushels at 52a53 cents for damp white, and 56 cents for good yellow. For Western the market was irregular, closing higher for steamer and lower for mixed, both spot and futures. The transactions include 45,000 bushels steamer at 51½a52 cents, bulk at latter; 6000 bushels old mixed spot at 59½ cents; 15,000 bushels new do. at 58 cents; 25,000 bushels new, December, at 58 cents; 20,000 bushels do. at 57½ cents; 45,000 bushels January at 58 cts. and 50,000 bushels do. at 57⅞ cent. In the afternoon there were sales of 35,000 bushels January at 57½ cents.

New Advertisements.

THE GAZETTE

1877 BALTIMORE 1877

Encouraged by the public appreciation of the effort to make a first-class independent journal, the Publisher of THE GAZETTE has perfected such arrangements as will maintain its present standing in advance of any other newspaper in Baltimore. The fearless and aggressive tone of its editorial comments will be continued, and the variety of its reading matter will be an additional attraction to the general reader. It will be INDEPENDENT IN ALL THINGS and NEUTRAL IN NOTHING, and will unsparingly denounce the wrong and commend the good, no matter what men or party may be affected by its action. Its constantly increasing corps of editorial correspondents includes able representatives at all the prominent news centres in the country, who will keep its readers fully informed of all current events. Its reliable Washington correspondence, heretofore a marked feature, will be found to be of more than ordinary interest during the present year, while the news from all parts of the world, furnished by the Associated Press, will be presented daily in a succinct and attractive form. The excellence of its local, financial, commercial, maritime and miscellaneous departments will be rigidly maintained. Particular attention will be paid to Maryland news, and that of the adjoining states. THE GAZETTE is published in a beautiful and attractive form, and no effort will be spared to keep it, in every respect, in the front rank of American journalism.

THE GAZETTE, 4 pages, 28 columns, payable in advance, $6.00 a year, $3.25 for six months, $1.75 for 3 months, or 60 cents a month, postage prepaid at this office.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE, in addition to the brightest and best features of the Daily issue, contains all the news of the week carefully collated. It is filled with domestic and foreign news, special correspondence, able and fearless editorial comments, and interesting literary selections. It is prepared with a special view to make it a healthful, vigorous, elevating and instructive family newspaper, and embraces every department found in a first-class weekly journal. It is one of the best and cheapest newspapers in the country.

Terms, in advance, ONE DOLLAR a year, postage prepaid at this office. No subscriptions received for a shorter time.

Address, THE GAZETTE,
Dec. 22—3t. Baltimore, Maryland.

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, Drawers all kinds, and Cardigan Jackets.

Deaths.

DUGAN.—In Chestertown, on the 9th inst., DANIEL DUGAN—aged about 67 years.

HYNSON.—At his residence on Langford's Bay, on the 10th inst., JOHN C. HYNSON—aged about 70 years.

KENNARD.—Near this place, Nov. 10, JAMES T. KENNARD, son of the late Albert Kennard—in his 18th year.

New Advertisements.

MUSIC! MUSIC! MUSIC!

ALBRECHT & CO'S. PIANOS AND GEO. A. PRINCE & CO'S. ORGANS.

THE undersigned will exhibit during the Holidays, at the Vorhell House.

A PRINCE & CO'S. ORGAN,
LATEST STYLE.

It is claimed that no other house has a similar record as regards durability and finish combined with all practical modern improvements.

No *fictitious* discounts offered.

PROF. THEODORE ASCHERFELD.
*Chestertown, Dec. 22, 1876—3t**

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

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

DEBORAH TREW,
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 19th day of July, 1877; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 19th day of December, 1876.

BARTUS TREW,
Dec. 22, 1876. *Executor.*

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.

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,
Dec. 15, 1876. *Cashier.*

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.

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,
Dec. 15, 1876. *Secretary.*

CALL AT THE NEW STORE of S. Merritt & Co. and get your Gloves, Neck Ties and Scarfs, Paper and Linen Collars, and Cuffs; Linen Cambrick Handkerchiefs, &c., where you will find a great variety and very cheap.

Nov. 10, 1876.

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,
Dec 8—6t New York City, N. Y.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

ESTATE of Amelia O. Wright, dec'd.

On application, ordered, that M. deK. Smith, Administrator of Amelia O. Wright, deceased, give notice by advertisement that a dividend on the personal estate of said deceased will be made in this Court on TUESDAY, the 2d day of JANUARY, 1877.

Test; WILLIAM STEVENS,
Register of Wills.

☞ All creditors of Amelia O. Wright, deceased, are hereby notified and requested to file their claims, properly authenticated, with the Register of Wills, on or before TUESDAY, the 2d day of January, 1877, or they will otherwise be excluded from the dividend in the Personal Estate.

M. deK. SMITH,
Dec. 8, 1876—4t. *Administrator.*

Notice to Creditors.

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

FREDUS VANSANT,
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 5th day of June, 1877; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under our hands this 5th day of December, 1876.

JOSHUA VANSANT,
WILLIAM VANSANT,
Dec. 8, 1876. *Administrators.*

Borden's Condensed Milk (Eagle Brand) for sale by [illegible] & BRO.

©Maryland State Archives msa_sc3326_scm8204-0225