The Transcript,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Friday Morning, Dec. 29, 1876.

Only One Dollar a Year, in advance.

The Political Situation.

At the time of this writing there appears to be an entire absence of political news of moment. The Christmas festivities have allayed the political fever, and a refreshing quiet prevails for the first time since the Presidential election.

Mr. Grant has had another talk with the representatives of the press: this time in what appears a lucid interval, and gives indications that he will scarcely attempt to seat his successor without a legal declaration of his election. This, at least, seems to be one view of the situation. For ourselves, we think Mr. Grant's past, warrants us in believing that he will dare do anything that he believes the republican party will sustain him in doing. The powers of the President, during Mr. Grant's two terms, have advanced so rapidly, that eight years more of the same progress will place the election of president by the people among the things of the past. The decision of the Florida courts, commanding a re-count of the vote in that State, must have an important bearing upon the Presidential issue. If Florida is shown to have voted for Tilden, as will be, the moral effect upon the masses who are not politicians, will be such that the republican leaders will not undertake to declare Mr. Hayes President, through a quibble.

From a careful consideration of the best information it seems probable now, that the election will be thrown into the House of Representatives, resulting, of course, in Mr. Tilden's election. The Senate will elect the Vice-President, most probably Mr. Wheeler. This will be a sort of legal compromise in its effects.

We think we see the dawn of the South Carolina solution. The republicans make an offer of compromise, thereby indicating a weakening. The determined action of the tax payers not to recognize the Chamberlain government will eventually solve the problem. General Hampton will soon be the only recognized governor of the State.

[*From Harper's Weekly (Rep.) Dec. 23.*]

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

The duties of the President of the Senate in the ceremony of counting the electoral votes are very clearly defined in the Constitution, and they can not be enlarged beyond the constitutional grant. It has been said that he may decide what certificates to open and what to reject.—By what authority would he undertake to decide? Certainly by none granted by the Constitution. It is said that the Senate might previously instruct him how to decide. By what authority? The only constitutional duty of the Senate is to be present with the House, that the certificates may be opened before them.—Then if a question between two certificates arises, the two Houses, as we said elsewhere, must of necessity decide which is the one duly authorized by the State. The House may agree in what manner they will consider the question. But the President of the Senate, as such, has no more constitutional authority to decide it than the Speaker of the House. At the counting of the votes, the Senate has no constitutional power which the House does not share. It is nowhere implied in the Constitution that either House has power to do anything but witness the opening and counting, and of necessity, as we said, to determine, upon constitutional principles, which of two certificates be received as valid.

It is not even provided that the President of the Senate shall announce the result. But that is a mere form which affects nothing. The person who shall have received the greatest number of votes, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, shall be President, whether any announcement of that fact be made or not made. One of the direst stories of the Washington mill is that Senator Sherman is to have declared President of the Senate, no regular declaration of a [illegible] made," he will be acting Pre[illegible] will "take notice to prevent [illegible] declaration either *of* Hayes [illegible] The President of the Senate [illegible] to do with it. If the votes [illegible] so many for Hayes so many [illegible] anybody who is in the public [illegible] simple addition will [illegible] President, whether the President [illegible] Senate speaks or holds his [illegible] a matter of mere [illegible]cy, he has [illegible] been the presiding officer upon [illegible] and announce the vote. [illegible] official position [illegible] the Senate [illegible] an open [illegible] ever, no [illegible] usual [illegible] he presides [illegible] and by the [illegible]

The place [illegible] and counting [illegible] in the Constitution [illegible] resentatives, [illegible] convenient hall for [illegible] generally, but not [illegible] proper place, however [illegible] chamber; for it is the Senate whose the Constitution appoints to receive and open the certificates, and the chamber of the body of which he is the official head is obviously the place in which he should preferably act. Hence the place is prescribed, and the duty is imposed upon the President of the Senate, he may unquestionably appoint the place and invite the attendance of both Houses. These are details which have been settled without difficulty hitherto, and which should raise no question now. Indeed, nothing but a custom which is not uniform can be urged in favor of the hall of the House of Representatives. The propriety of the case clearly designates the Senate-chamber as the place for counting the vote.

The action of both Houses will be narrowly watched every moment until the final proceedings, and whatever looks like a straining of power of the exercise of questionable authority will be injurious to the side that attempts it. Sensible people, and they are really the majority this time, wish to see no departure from the acknowledged forms or law. The question is not one of party, but of institutions. The paramount duty of the two Houses is to agree in advance upon some rule to govern their action when the votes are counted.

THE VOTE OF FLORIDA—EFFECT OF THE SUPREME COURT DECISION.

The following is the decision of the Supreme Court of Florida sustaining the demurrer of Drew, the democratic candidate for Governor, to the answer of the canvassing board:

"The view that the board of State canvassers have power strictly judicial, such as involved in the determination of the legality of a particular vote or election cannot be sustained. The Court here gives the constitutional and statutory provisions in regard to the division of powers in the State which provide that all of the acts which the board can do under the statute must be based upon the returns, and while in some cases the officers may, like all ministerial officers of similar character, exclude what purports to be a return for irregularity, still everything they are authorized to do is limited to what is sanctioned by authentic and true returns before them. Their final act and determination must be such as appears from and is shown by the returns from the several counties to be correct. They have no general power to issue subpœnas, to summon parties, to compel the attendance of witnesses, to grant a trial by jury, or to do any act but determine and declare who has been elected as shown by the returns. They are authorized to enter no judgement, and their power is limited by express words of statute, which gives "being" to the signing of certificates containing the whole number of votes given for each person for each office, and therein declaring the result as shown by the returns. This certificate, thus signed, is not a judicial judgement, and the determination and declaration which they make is not a judicial declaration. That is, a determination of a rejection, after notice according to the general law of the land as to the right parties, but is a declaration of a conclusion limited and restricted by the letter of statute. Such limited declaration and determination by a board of State canvasser has been declared by a large majority of the courts to be a ministerial function, power and duty as distinct from a judicial power and jurisdiction. Indeed, with the exception of the court of Louisiana and perhaps another State, no judicial sanction can be found for the view that these officers are judicial in their character, or that they have any discretion, either executive, legislative or judicial, which is not bound and fixed by the returns before them. The duty to count the returns has been enforced by mandamus so repeatedly in the courts of the several States of the Union that the power of the courts in this respect has long since ceased to be an open question. We must therefore decide that the general nature of the power given by the statute is ministerial, and that to the extent that any strictly and purely judicial power is granted such power cannot exist after a minute inquiry as to the powers of the board under the statute.—The court determined as to their action in certain counties. In Jackson county the board has rejected 557 of votes cast on the ground of irregularity and fraud in the conduct of the election. As to the counties of Hernando, Orange and Leon a number of votes had been deducted from the entire votes cast in these counties because they were illegally cast, and the vote was deducted in Jefferson, because it was fraudulently cast. The board must count these returns, as they admit them in their pleadings to be returns within the meaning of the statute. In Clay county the board had added 35 votes as having been improperly rejected by the county canvassing board, and six votes were deducted because cast by non-residents. This action of the board was repudiated. The canvassing board must count the returns in toto. They cannot alter the face, and can only reject when the returns in itself is false, fraudulent or irregular. The court concludes under the pleadings and the constitution and the statute, as applied by their own judgment, is that the demurrer must be sustained. The peremptory writ must be awarded.

HAYES AND HIS GENERALS.

A MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICAN ON THE FRAUDS OF HIS PARTY IN THE SOUTH.

WASHINGTON, December 24.

Hon. Clement H. Hill, former first assistant attorney general under Grant, now residing in Boston, spent last week in this city on professional business before the Supreme Court of the United States. In conversation a few evenings since he [illegible] views at length, and spoke emphatically upon the present political situation [illegible] very unsparing in his [illegible] carpet-bag returning boards [illegible] and South [illegible] the North [illegible] proper place, however [illegible] chamber; for it is the Senate whose the Constitution appoints to receive and open the certificates, and the chamber of the body of which he is the official head is obviously the place in which he should preferably act. Hence the place is prescribed, and the duty is imposed upon the President of the Senate, he may unquestionably appoint the place and invite the attendance of both Houses. These are details which have been settled without difficulty hitherto, and which should raise no question now. Indeed, nothing but a custom which is not uniform can be urged in favor of the hall of the House of Representatives. The propriety of the case clearly designates the Senate-chamber as the place for counting the vote.

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been done under the circumstances, and had earnestly supported Mr. Hayes, but that he had no doubt whatever that Mr. Hayes had been defeated on the 7th of November last. He further said that he believed that a large majority of the best Republicans in the State of Massachusetts believed as he did, and condemned the attempt to defy the will of the majority by counting in Mr. Hayes. He gave it as his opinion that in the event of Hayes being counted in, the very worst element in the Republican party would control the administration, because if he accepted the office at their hands he would be compelled of necessity to rely upon them and their backers for support. He thought that there was no truth whatever in the statement that Hayes would make Mr. Bristow a member of his cabinet, and said that he thought Cameron, Chandler and Morrill would continue in office and possibly Taft; also that Fish, Robeson and Tyner would go out. He said that the good men of all parties in Massachusetts were awaiting events with great earnestness, and when the opportunity was fairly presented for them to speak he had no doubt they would be heard from in the interest of justice and peace.

WHY THE SOUTHERN NEGROES HAVE BECOME DEMOCRATS.

Ten years ago, when the reconstruction of the Southern States was at white heat, a Republican Senator who voted against his will and judgment in favor of unqualified universal suffrage for the negro, foretold that it would come to no good for his party. "This," said he, "is only putting off the final reckoning. We give the negroes the ballot, and for a while they will vote with us, but they are sure at last to go with their employers and masters. There is no power which can make those States Republican for fifteen years.

The prophecy is realized in two-thirds of the time. A period of ten years has sufficed to convert the last of the negro States from the Republican to the Democratic party.

This is due to the enormous and unforeseen political crimes which have hastened the downfall of Republican power and prestige in every part of the country. When the great belt of controlling States, which lie between Narragansett Bay and the Mississippi, turn against the Republicans, we must expect to see such a change everywhere else. But in the South and among the negro voters, we must expect to see it consummated more powerfully and more radically than elsewhere; and the fact has outrun the expectation.

There are peculiar and overwhelming reasons why the great mass of negro citizens should now be Democrats. Their employers, the white men who owned them before the rebellion, and who hire them now, are Democrats; and there is no class of laborers who are influenced by the employers for whom they work so much as negro laborers. Knowing nothing of politics for themselves, their natural impulse is to vote as the better educated and more experienced men vote, by whom they are employed and paid; and when these are men to whom they have been attached from their childhood, this impulse is almost irresistible. Since the war they have been prevented from following it by peculiar causes, such as the distrust which grew up during the rebellion and the influence of secret societies formed among the blacks after the war ended; but those causes have now ceased to operate, and the normal tendencies of the negro mind have reasserted themselves.

The failure of the Freedman's Savings Bank has probably done more than any other single event to cut the negroes loose from their ties to the Republican cause, and to send the majority of them in a mass over to the camp of the opposite party. That bank was one of the most shameful swindles of the decade, and the Republicans alone were responsible for its disastrous downfall. In that failure, millions of money belonging to the negroes of all the Southern States were stolen from them by Republican leaders, acting under the direct patronage of Grant's Administration; and never were the poor and helpless plundered by the great and powerful with more revolting contempt for every principle of honesty and every rule of decent business conduct. If such fraud had not turned the blacks against its actors, they would indeed have proved themselves idiots, unworthy of any part of the political power which had been bestowed upon them. In taking vengeance on the robbers at the ballot box, as they have now done, they have simply justified those who gave them the power, by showing that on occasion they know how to use it to protect the public interests and their own.

Moreover, the negro is naturally a conservator, and among the blacks we find a considerable number of thrifty, shrewd men who have a talent for acquiring property. Such men are seen in every Southern community, and there are many instances of negroes who since the war have gained considerable possessions, and who have thus become most influential among their own race. All such men are of necessity opposed to the Republicans, and to the reckless methods of public plundering which they have inaugurated in Louisiana, South Carolina, and Florida. [illegible] to every Southern State where they have not been checked. A negro property owner is even more conservative than a white man to public extravagance [illegible] taxation, because he sees [illegible] his newly acquired property [illegible] equally be wiped [illegible]

These are some of the reasons why the more intelligent negro voters of the South have now so generally voted for the Democratic candidates that every Southern State really went Democratic in the November election. The change was to be expected in the nature of things, and if, in any State, it should now be defeated by false counting, it will hereafter make itself felt too powerfully to be changed by any Canvassing Board. The Republican party has deserved destruction in the South more than elsewhere; and justice it will certainly get.—*New York Sun.*

STOCKING CHESTER RIVER WITH SALMON.—Major T. B. Ferguson of the Maryland Fish Commission, sent down last week to Millington per Queen Anne's and Kent railroad, 25,000 young California Salmon to be turned loose into the head waters of Chester river. The young fish were in large tanks filled with fresh water, and in charge of Wm. Hamlin, Esq., of Baltimore. It is said to be one of the peculiarities of this species of fish to periodically return to the head of the stream in which they are turned loose. They will attain full growth in two or three years. Mr. Hamlin gave Thomas H. Goldsborough, Esq., mail agent on the train two or three hundred of these young Salmon, which he turned loose in the upper mill pond, near this town.—*Centreville Observer.*

NOT SATISFIED.—The New York Times is not at all pleased with the fact that Mr. John J. Davenport, the Federal supervisor of elections and an earnest Republican, testified before the House investigating committee that the late election in New York city was perfectly fair. It declares that Davenport's statement "was skillfully adapted for the Democratic market, and its value will no doubt obtain proper recognition." Nothing but bloody shirt testimony suits the Times.

☞ New York was on skates on Christmas day. Fully one hundred and fifty thousand persons visited Central Park, of whom one hundred thousand or more were skaters, in addition to which fifteen thousand sleighs entered the park. All the public and private ponds were also covered with merry skaters. The day was perfect for skating.

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

From the Sun of Wednesday.

WHEAT.—Receipts to-day 1,600 bushels Southern Wheat, 2,000 bushels Pennsylvania do., 3,200 bushels Western do.; 500 bushels Southern Corn, 83,200 bushels Western do.: 700 bushels Oats, and ——bushels Rye. Stocks in Elevators 255,240 bushels Wheat, and 775,171 bushels Corn. The supply of Wheat continues small, and the market is very firm, with a good demand both for milling and for export. The sales are 1600 bushels good red Southern at 1 45a$1 50; 1300 bushels red Pennsylvania at 1 44a$1 45, and 400 bushels amber Western on track at $1 42. No. 2 red Western in Elevator is wanted at $1 40.

CORN.—There are no receipts of Southern Corn, and the market is nominal at 56a58 cents for dry samples. For Western the market was active at advanced prices, say 1c per bushel, but at the close the feeling was easier, and for January delivery the figure was 1a1c below the highest point. The transactions amounted to over a quarter of a million bushels as follows; 20,000 bushels steamer at 52a53 cents; 3000 bushels No 2 white at 58½a59 cents; 1600 bushels old mixed spot at 60½ cents; 7000 bushels new do. at 59½a59¾ cents: 33,000 bushels new do. at 60 cents: 75,000 bushels January at 59½ cents; 40,000 bushels at 59⅞ cents: 20,000 bushels at 59¾ cents: 25,000 bushels at 59½ cents, and 5000 bushels February at 59¾ cents. In the afternoon there were sales of 10,000 bushels new, December, at 60 cents; 35,000 bushels do., January, at 59¾ cents: 10,000 bushels do. at 59½ cents, and 10,000 bushels do., February, at 59¾ cents, the market closing firm.

OATS.—There was little inquiry for Oats, and the only sale reported was a small lot white Southern at 40 cents per bushel.

RYE.—Rye is quiet and steady at 70a73 cents per bushel.

For the Transcript.

The Fifth District Teachers' Association met at Edesville, Dec. 16th.

Miss Comegys moved that the article in the Constitution pertaining to the appointment of an Essayist for each meeting be stricken out, as she thought that it served to keep the members from attending the meetings. The motion was carried. The questions for discussion were:

1st. Whether or not it is best for children to prepare their lessons at home?

2d. What part and how much of the science of Language do teachers teach without a book?

The teachers present expressed their views upon each question.

The following questions were decided upon for discussion at the next meeting:

1st. How to teach spelling.

2d. How to teach the Geography of the third and fourth grades.

The Association adjourned to meet at Edesville the third Saturday in January.

SOPHIE A. TA[illegible]

KENT NATIONAL BANK.

CHESTERTOWN, Md., Dec. 16, 1876.

A[illegible] for Five Directors of this [illegible] to serve for the ensuing [illegible] held at the Banking house, [illegible]DAY, Jan. 9th, 1877.

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

Dec. 16, 1876.

LOCAL NEWS.

Orphans' Court.

Present Judges Nicholson and Willson.

The last Will and Testament of Anna W. Comegys was admitted to probate.

On application, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of John C. Hynson, were granted unto Samuel J. Wickes, who filed his bond with S. A. J. Wickes and B. F. Sappington as sureties in the penalty of twenty-five hundred dollars. D. Jones and V. Burgess were appointed to appraise the personal and real estate of said deceased; and the usual notice to creditors was ordered.

Bartus Trew, executor of Deborah Trew, returned an inventory of the personal estate of said deceased, and received an order for the sale thereof.

On application, ordered that the administrators of Fredus Vansant, be allowed for certain property appraised in the estate of said deceased, and claimed by Wm. Vansant.

Chester River

Continues blocked with ice about three or four inches thick. The skating has not been good, but numbers daily get the most enjoyment they can by sledding.

Broken Open.

The "Transcript" door has been twice broken open since we have occupied our present office, the last time on Saturday night last. The object of the party or parties does not appear to be plunder, as we have missed nothing—and as we have no fire in the office on Saturday nights will thank him to desist in the future.

Sleighing.

This seasonable amusement has continued with unabated vigor during the week, and should the sleet remain upon the ground much longer, we fear that spring plowing will be backened by the condition of the horses. Some few who participate in this sport seem to forget that horses are not machines.

Railroad Consolidation.

The Bombay Hook Railroad again comes to the front, says the Smyrna Times. Col. Bingham, Gould's agent, has been down, with Mr. Gerker, lessee of the Kent County road, and the object of the visit is understood to be to perfect arrangements for the consolidation of the New Jersey Southern, Vineland, Bombay Hook and Kent County under one management and operate the line next summer to New York. So we are told by one who knows the drift of the matter.

The Public School Exhibition,

In Chestertown, on the 22d inst., was well attended despite the unfavorable weather. The programme was admirably arranged and selected, consisting of a fair proportion of readings, dialogues, tableaux, music and plays. The tableaux, "Fates," "Faith, Hope and Charity," and the crowning scène in "The Muses," were excellent and enjoyed in silent admiration by the audience. "The Ghost Story," "The Old Woman in the Shoe," and "Hagar and Ishmael," owing to some defect in the arrangement of the lights, could not be seen, at least by the lower half of the audience. "Red Riding Hood, an Operetta," was well performed, Fairy Queen and Wolf playing most admirably.

"Who would be a boy again?" was well read, and the dialogue by four little girls, was not among the small things of the evening.

A considerable part of the audience were much annoyed by a few who had the bad taste, to endeavor, after each performance, to make all the noise possible, by stamping on the benches. Ex-police Simpson was at the door, but seemed deaf to all sorts of noises. We don't know, though, that he was expected to preserve order. As soon as the Principal became aware of it, it was suppressed.

We hope a sufficient amount was realized to justify the time and trouble in getting up the entertainment.

We have been unable to learn whether the stormy weather prevented the other school entertainments.

Removals.

Monday next, the first of January, 1877, will be general moving day in Chestertown, when quite a number of our citizens will change their places of abode, as will be seen from the following list, which we think is accurate. There are some others, no doubt, of which we have not been informed.

S L Raleigh removes to the house corner of High and Kent streets, and David Ford goes to the house vacated by Raleigh; Gilbert Wood comes from the country to the house vacated by S Crouch, who takes the house vacated by Bradley Thompson, and Thompson goes to Mrs. Lawrence's house. W C A Thompson removes to the house vacated by J M Vandyke, who goes to the store occupied by Vandyke Bros.; A P Carroll goes to the house vacated by W C A Thompson. J W Parks takes the dwelling vacated by A P Carroll. Wm Dugan takes the house vacated by W A Parks; J W Dayer goes to the house vacated by David Ford. Geo Cannon and Jeff Joiner take the house vacated by J W Dayer. Mr. Hubbard removes from Seaford, Del., to the house vacated by Dr. J A Perkins, who goes to [illegible] vacated by W W Parks. Sam'l Fisher takes the house vacated by Mitton Baker, the latter going to the house recently occupied by him. Chas Lake goes to the house vacated by G B Kraft, who removes to Urieville. R H Gardiner comes from the country and takes the house vacated by S Fisher. T W Russell goes to the house recently purchased by him, and Mrs. Warren, its late owner, discontinues housekeeping. S W Raleigh goes to the house just erected by him, and Henry Thompson takes the vacated house. Mrs. J W Skirven comes from the country and takes the house of the late J K Willis; ex-sheriff Wheatley comes from the country and takes the house vacated by T W Russell. Hepbron Blackiston comes from the country and takes the W F Massey house. Miss Lizzie Voss goes to the Simms house, and J H Simpers goes to the house vacated by her; W W Copper takes the house vacated by Mrs. Stanley, who goes to the house vacated by John Hall; Hall removes to Massey's. Mrs. A A Usilton removes to the house vacated by A Howard; John Wood takes the house vacated by Mrs. Usilton. J W Hines goes back to his old residence, and J R Gray comes from the country to the house vacated by him. W Kirby takes the house vacated by Mr. Crew, who removes to the country; Mrs. Smart takes the house vacated by Kirby. C H Baker removes from the W F Massey house to his new residence.

OUR readers who are fond of poetry, have the opportunity to read something in this week's issue worth reading. See "The Flood of Years," on first page.

A Time-Honored Specific.—The long and successful career of Dr. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL, as contrasted with the speedy collapse of nostrums devoid of efficacy which have from time to time been puffed into a brief notoriety during the twenty odd years that this celebrated medicine has been sold, affords a proof that the American public *continues* to repose its confidence in deserving articles only. The PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL has long been recognized as the leading specific for Consumption, Cronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Asthma Diptheria, and all other diseases of the breathing organs. It is, moreover, a certain, speedy, and safe botanic remedy for Dyspepsia, Liver Disorders, Scrofulous Affections, Urinary Troubles, Gravel, Dropsy, Debility, Constipation, and Female Complaints. Constantly accumulating evidence of an unimpeachable character establishes the facts that it not only entirely exticates the diseases to which it is adapted, but also that its action is remarkably prompt and thorough. The crucial test of experience has demonstrated its reliability in every particular. Sold by all druggists.

Principal Depot, No. 916 Filbert St. Philadelphia.

Marriages.

MEEKS—DUFLON.—At the residence of Jas. D. Bard, 45 West 35th street, N. Y., on Thursday, Dec. 21, by Rev. Dr. Taylor, HOWARD MEEKS, of this county, and MARY FOSTER DUFLON, of Norwick, Conn.

SIMS—CRANOR.—At the Parsonage of the M. E. Church, Chestertown, by Rev. Wm. H. Hutchin, Dec. 26, 1876, ISAAC W. SIMS to Miss HATTIE A. CRANOR.

BURGESS—DURDING.—At Wesley Chapel M. P. Church, on Nov. 22d, by the Rev. C. McF. Thompson, SAMUEL BURGESS to Miss ELLA N. DURDING, both of this county.

DESHANE—DYRE.—On December 19, by Rev. E. G. Irwin, ALFRED T. DESHANE to Miss ANNIE W. DYRE—both of this county.

RASIN—PENNINGTON.—On Dec'r. 21st, at Still Pond M. E. Church, by Rev. W. B. Gregg, WM. W. RASIN to Miss CADDIE PENNINGTON—all of Kent county.

Deaths.

JONES.—At the residence of his parents on Swan Creek, of consumption, ALBERT, son of Richard Jones, Esq., aged 21 years.

HART.—On Monday evening, at his residence near St. Paul's, GARRETT M. HART, aged about 67 years.

COMEGYS.—At the residence of her son, N. W Comegys, Esq., on the 19th inst., Mrs. ANNA W. COMEGYS—in her 76th year.

HURTT.—At his residence in Millington, on Dec. 9th, JAMES H. HURTT, Sr., of Pneumonia, in his 62d year.

PRICE.—Suddenly, at Still Pond, on Dec. 20, Capt. ANDREW PRICE, aged about 60 years.

New Advertisements.

Kent National Bank,

CHESTERTOWN, Md., Dec. 28, 1876.

A Semi-annual Dividend of eight per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, was this day declared, payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 1st, 1877.

W. N. E. WICKES, Cashier.

A CARD.

THE Donation Party at our house, the Parsonage of the Methodist Episcopal Church, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 20th, was a genuine and delightful surprise. To the dear friends who so kindly manifested their regard by presents, or presence, or both, and also to those who could send good wishes only, I tender, for my wife and myself, warmest thanks.

WM. H. HUTCHIN.

Dec. 29, 1876.

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

JOHN C. HYNSON,

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 28th day of July, 1877; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 28th day of December, 1876.

SAMUEL J. WICKES,

Dec. 29, 1876. *Administrator.*

MUSIC! MUSIC! MUSIC!

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

THE undersigned will exhibit during the Holidays, at the Verbell House, A PRINCE & CO'S. ORGAN,

LATEST STYLE.

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

No fictitious discounts offered.

PROF. THEODORE ASCHERFELD.

Chestertown, Dec. 22, 1876—3t

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.

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.*

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 DAILY 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—6t. Baltimore, Maryland.

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 [illegible]'l family.

W. HUDGINS,

CROSS STREET BAKERY.

Chestertown, Dec. 16, 1876.

VENDUE NOTES For sale at this office

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