The Transcript,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Friday Morning, Jan. 5, 1877.

Only One Dollar a Year, in advance.

For Locals, see Third Page.

THE YEAR WHICH IS ENDED.

The year 1876 will be memorable as the first centenary of the great American republic, and also as a year of momentous political complications which threatened the stability of the republic and tested the integrity and patriotism of the people. For the first time in our history we are threatened with a conflict between the citizens of the country and the servants they have intrusted with the administration of their affairs; and we enter upon the second century of the republic with this grave conflict undecided.—The year has been darkened by the impeachment of a Cabinet Minister for bribery, by universal business reverses, by an Administration of low moral tone and reckless partisanship, and by fraud and trickery in canvassing the votes at our national election. At the same time the Centennial Exposition has exhibited the exhaustless resources of our national domain, and the industry, skill, and inventiveness of the people. It was a splendid demonstration of the material growth of a nation which contrasted its bare century of existence with the thousand years of the peoples who competed with it in the exhibition of the products of skill.

Our neighboring republic of Mexico teaches us the lesson, and affords us the warning that no government is stable and no national prosperity safe, unless the law is kept supreme over individual ambitions and partisan intrigues. President Lerdo, who was about to enter on his second term of office, after due election, has been driven from his capital by the revolutionary chieftain Diaz: and Iglesias Lerdo's contestant for the place, now opposes the usurpation of the soldier who has proclaimed himself dictator over the ten millions of Mexicans.

To the north of us, the Dominion of Canada prospers under a democratic representative government, in all essential respects independent of the control of the British throne. Canada is still, in population, less than one-tenth the size of the United States, but it bears the evidences of growth in material strength and moral power.

In South America the only really successful and prosperous States are Brazil and Chili. Both have stable governments, and are growing in population, wealth, and internal improvements. Dom Pedro II. is a monarch of singular disinterestedness and zeal, and his spirit animates the administration of the empire, which extends a large hospitality to foreign immigration. The contest is continued between the Emperor and the Roman Catholic clergy as to whether the Papal decrees shall be communicated to the people through the State or the Bishops, but it is not provocative of serious trouble. Brazil is a well-ordered and healthy State, and its eleven millions of inhabitants constitute the backbone of the South American population. Chili has maintained peace, and is growing in riches and resources. The Argentine Republic is still suffering from the consequences of a sudden and an undue increase of the currency.

Europe is agitated by the fears of a war between Russia and Turkey. England suffers commercially and financially by reason of the incertitude of Continental politics, but, though vigorously assailed by the opposition, the Government of Lord Beaconsfield maintains itself. The year has witnessed no very marked political changes in that kingdom. Its chief event, perhaps more significant in its appeal to the imagination than in its practical consequences, has been the assumption by Queen Victoria of the title of Empress of India. To-day, at Delhi and throughout India, she is to be proclaimed the imperial mistress of the ancient people who already enjoyed a proud civilization, had enriched their country with enduring monuments of art, had a highly developed religion, and had letters and sciences when her ancestors were rude barbarians, incapable of an abstract thought. The gorgeous ceremonies of this first of January at Delhi will make the day memorable, and the Oriental imagination of the English statesman, who conceived the idea of adding to his sovereign's royal dinity the glamour of an imperial title, must be satisfied.

In France the year has seen the further entrenchment of the republic in the confidense of the nation. It has become the symbol of conservatism, and, with Gambetta listening to the counsels of moderation and decrying extreme opinions and politics, it seems firmly seated. The elasticity of France in its recovery from a disastrous and humiliating war has been one of the most wonderful events of modern history. It is due to the energy, industry, thrift, and ingenuity of the people, and a masterly management of the problems of national finance. We rejoice at the prosperity of the French republic and the nation which has been the teacher of the world in matters of human rights and social emancipation—the fertile and much-tried land whence ideas were obtained which nourished the purpose of the founders of this republic.

Germany has got an easily reaped the [illegible] of victory as France has [illegible] of adversity. The great [illegible] from her conquered [illegible] rather a source of [illegible] prosperity, by [illegible] population, and di[illegible] enterprise from se[illegible] Germany has consol[illegible] political entity, and [illegible] among European

Though Russia has the most centralized and most imperial of governments, yet Russian society is active with the yeast of political and social radicalism, which will one day exhibit its ferments more conspicuously. Italy grows more and more consolidated as a kingdom, the Liberal party maintaining its supremacy in the Parliament. Austria watches with keen interest the movements of Russia near her borders, and will jealously resist any encroachments on her neighbor's part which seem to threaten Austrian welfare. Turkey proposes radical reforms—a responsible Government and House of Representatives, the equality of all before the law and a juster administration—but whether she can carry out such measures remains in doubt, and Russia still menaces the integrity of the empire. Spain is, for the time, quite at home, so far as concerns revolutionary movements. Carlism is smothered, at least temporarily, and radical republican demonstrations have been crushed. The Cuban war for independence still sorely taxes the kingdom, but the national pride of Spain is enlisted in the struggle, and it yet goes on, though hopeless. Denmark is in possession of the radicals, who worry the King and make his crown a mere bauble. Sweden and Denmark, Belgium, Switzerland and Portugal present little in their year's history which calls for comment.

In Asia the barriers to foreign intercourse have been further broken down during the year. China has again sent out diplomatic representatives to the Western nations. Japan is making rapid advances toward an imitation of Western civilization. We must wait to see whether the happiness of the people will be increased by the change.

Africa has been disturbed by the war of the Egyptian Khedive with Abyssinia, which has so far been utterly fruitless and disastrous to the invader. The purchase by England of the control of the Suez Canal is the great event. Stanley has kept up his explorations and his warfare on the blacks, but has sent us no information of any account. The slave trade dies slowly, but it his received further blows during the year.

In Australia the people are preparing for a world's fair, and are exhibiting the fruits of great energy and enterprise.

Looking the world over, we find it begins the new year with better promise for the welfare of men than it began the last. We have less than a quarter of the nineteenth century left. May those who live to see the twentieth century take part in a still better era for the happiness of man. We have learned during this one that the form of government alone does not necessarily give freedom or take from it, and that the greatest problems of social order and emancipation remain to be solved. There is plenty of work left to be done by our descendants, and so it will be until the time when some future Schliemann digs up the obscure relics of our buried civilization.—*N. Y. Sun.*

INDEPENDENT TESTIMONY.

Because the republican John I. Davenport, the federal supervisor in chief of elections in New York, felt himself compelled to testify before the House committee, sitting in that city, that he knew of no frauds there at the last presidential election, and which testimony United States District Attorney Bliss confirms, the New York Times is greatly dissatisfied with him, though profiting heretofore by his extreme officiousness. Because the republican General Barlow who went down to Florida at the invitation of President Grant to witness the count of the vote by the canvassing board, has since expressed his belief that Mr. Tilden, on a fair count, would have received the electoral vote of that State, he has got himself into bad odor with the radical wing of his party. And now, because David Dudley Fields, another republican, has protested against the trickery of the returning boards of the three disputed States, he too is subjected to the sneers of men with whom he has heretofore been in political accord, and to the depreciatory comments of the thick and thin newspapers who support them. Mr. Field has now added to his previous offenses by an article on "corruption in politics," which he has written for the International Review. Almost every paragraph of it, while striking at the prevalence of political corruption in national State and municipal affairs, is either directly or indirectly an arraignment of the party in power. "We pay," he says, "for thirty thousand soldiers and a hundred thousand civil officers more than twice as much as any European country pays for the like number." The debt of the Federal Union "is more than two thousand millions of dollars; of thirty-nine States three hundred and eighty-two millions, eight States paying neither principal nor interest." Counties, cities and townships are overwhelmed with debt. "All these various governments take from our people in taxes more than any government in Christendom takes from its people." The federal offices, "which it is the function of the President to fill, are farmed out to Senators and Representatives in Congress." We make a depreciated paper money legal tender, "and prices sway back and forth like the swing of a weaver's shuttle."—We see monopolies granted to corporations and individuals; gifts of public lands: subsidies bestowed from the public treasury; flagrant breaches of trust, and venality and corruption everywhere. "The root of the evil," Mr. Field remarks, "is the perversion of the power and patronage of the government to private ends." The welfare of the people is subordinated to the interests of party, and the functions of government strained and misapplied to perpetuate the rule of [illegible] party. "The civil service [illegible] choice of the man to be commissioned turning not upon the fact that he is the fittest, "but that he is the best person to do the party work. We had almost said," adds Mr. Field, 'the dirty work.'"

The conclusions he reaches are that the following maxims "are fundamental and indispensable for the good government of this country," viz:

"First. That no grant or subsidy of any kind should hereafter be conceded to any private coropration or enterprise, no matter what may be the advantage promised or expected.

"Second. That no legislation or other act of government should be permitted which has for its object the pecuniary profit of any class or person.

"Third. That no office should be created or suffered to exist which is not necessary to the public service.

"Fourth. That in an appointment to office by any servant of the people the fittest person to exercise it should be selected, without regard to party or personal relations.

"Fifth. That in the class of administrative office no person should be appointed who has not passed successfully through a competitive examination; and

"Sixth. That when once appointed such officer, if his duties are not political, should hold his place during good behavior."

Nearly all that Mr. Field has said of the existing corruption in politics has been said before by the independent press But by bringing together his points, elucidating them with running comments, and enforcing them with strong and cogent arguments, he has done a good and timely service, for which the New York Tribune—in its new devotion to bad party supremacy—not only does not thank him, but tries to turn his arguments into ridicule and to disparage his motives—all which is impotent at this day in the face of the baldest facts.

"A FEW THINGS ALREADY SETTLED."

The New York Tribune of yesterday contains an elaborate review of the situation from its Washington correspondent, Mr. Z. L. White, in which it gives a summary of the points already settled and to be settled in the presidential contest. It is especially noted as a fortunate circumstance that the counting of the electoral vote does not take place until after Congress has been in session two and a-half months. On the second Monday in December members were hot with excitement, many with vague notions of the constitution, law and precedent, and each with some plan of his own to settle the controversy. Three weeks of discussion has shown how impracticable was the most of these plans. The course of events we may here observe, has been more or less in keeping with the status of The Sun in holding to the necessity for unpartisan deliberation or any hasty action that might impair the judicial character of Congress in so vital an emergency.—Mr. White's statements and conclusions are summed up as follows:

"The President of the Senate will not, of his own motion, assume the responsibility of deciding in regard to the validity of the returns—and, if the attempt be made to instruct him to do so, the proposition will be voted down by the republican Senators. The votes will not be counted by the President of the Senate, because all the well established precedents are against any such action. The Senate is governed by precedents much more than the other house. The next House will not elect the President. No President can be chosen by the House of Representatives unless it is done before the 4th of March. The vote of no State will be rejected without the concurrence of both Houses. The genuine officials returns of the three contested Southern States may be received as prima facie evidence of how the votes of these States ought to be counted, but they will not be considered as final proof. No question of either law or fact will be submitted to the Supreme Court for its decision. The Electoral vote of Oregon will be one short—neither Cronin's nor Watts's vote will be allowed to be counted. The House of Representatives will do nothing that is revolutionary or even impolitic. The constitution will not be violated."

The New York Herald also gives an interesting collation of facts in regard to precedents in the counting of electoral votes, and concludes from a long array of data that the fact is shown that the two houses of Congress have never surrendered their right to "examine" the electoral vote, and that the President of the Senate has never exercised or claimed the power to determine the validity of a State's vote; and further, that in no case has the vote of a State been counted where either house objected.

HON. BENJ. HILL'S POSITION.

The Hon. B. H. Hill, of Georgia, has written to a friend in that State a letter in answer to many flying rumors that are current in Georgia in respect to his political fidelity, and in vindication of his course during the present session of Congress. He asserts that he has acted with his party both in caucus and in the House: that those who say he has lost faith in the election of Mr. Tilden, or that he and other Southern men are willing to make some arrangement with Mr. Hayes state what is not true. All that he has said and done in caucus, he declares, has met with the warmest approval of his party associates, and all the stories circulated to the contrary, and casting a doubt on his good faith, "are simply manufactured by sensational hirelings for republican use and benefit." In conclusion he says:

"The political situation was never so critical as now. Our constitutional system is on a magazine of power, and ten thousand fools, and some that are not fools, are striking matches all around it. None but cool men and patriots who love country more than office can avert the most horrible civil war that ever disfigured and destroyed liberty and humanity. [illegible] there was never less ex[illegible] for the history of the [illegible]

THE PROPOSED INTER-OCEAN CANAL.

The special commission appointed by the President to consider the subject of communication by canal between the Atlantic and Pacific, across or near the isthmus connecting North and South America, have reported, as some time ago foreshadowed, in favor of the Nicaraguan route. The length of this route is 181½ miles, of which on the Atlantic slope 63 miles are by slack water navigation, and 45½ by canal; the summit level comprising 56½ miles by Lake Nicaragua, and the Pacific slope 16½ miles by canal. The total cost is estimated at "at least $100,000,000," to which it may be safe to add, we might venture to say, some $50,000,000 more. The State Department has already been in communication with the leading commercial and maritime nations of Europe, inviting their attention to the satisfactory character of these surveys. These governments have transmitted replies, expressing themselves favorable to an early commencement of the enterprise. They are also understood to be in favor of making the work international in its character by an equal participation of the great commercial powers in its construction, and the maintenance for it of an inviolate neutrality. The President is about to submit these replies in a special message to Congress, in which he will also urge that the United States takes steps necessary to beginning the work at once. Whether in the present state of the national finances the federal treasury can sustain any considerable drain, even for so important a work, will remain for Congress to decide. It would seem that the United States has done her proper share for the present in obtaining for the benefit of the world the elaborate surveys, the results of which have been made known. The real work, it is well suggested, to be done well must be done by private capital and enterprise, thus at once escaping the scandal of becoming a huge government job, and of costing two or three times as much as it should, with the addition of being but an indifferent job at last.

☞ The letter of Gen. Francis C. Barlow, which was published a few days since, showing that the majority of the votes of the State of Florida were for Tilden, and not for Hayes, has had a considerable effect, especially upon the minds of those Republicans who do not wish to become parties to a great political fraud. This class of men desire the election of their candidate, of course, but they are not willing that it should be brought about by cheating; and Gen. Barlow's opinion has much influence upon their judgment. He was present in Florida during the whole canvass of the votes by the Returning Board, and was the advocate of Gov. Stearns before the Supreme Court when the Governor proposed to canvass the votes himself, and the Supreme Court were inquiring into his power to do so. For these reasons the views of the General have a greater weight with Republicans than the statements of those representatives of the Democratic party who were present at the same proceedings. Very naturally, the Republican conspirators are much dissatisfied with him. They do not want any such witnesses to expose the true character of their transactions. —*New York Sun.*

ROBBERY AT MASSEY'S X ROADS.

From the Dover Delawarean.

EDITOR DELAWAREAN:—On Tuesday night last the slaughter-house of Henry Muslin, of this place, was broken into by two citizens of African descent, and robbed of near four hundred pounds of beef and pork. The thieves were not intimidated in the least. Some of our citizens gave chase early next morning and tracked the roughs to their homes, recovered nearly all the meat and captured one of them named James Brown, who at once told them who the other one was. They went to his house but he was not there. Brown was brought to Massey's and handed over to Constable Smith. The same party then started in pursuit of the other, John Jourden, whom they came up with in Delaware, in the house of a colored friend, who refused them admittance. Being within three miles of Townsend, they at once sent a person there to procure the aid of the law, which was promptly furnished them. The two colored gentlemen are now boarding with Sheriff Meadows, at Chestertown. J.

RIOT AT GALENA.

EDITOR DELAWAREAN: On Tuesday, 26th Dec., in Galena, Kent county, there occurred quite an exciting incident, and one well calculated to arouse the worst passions of man. Two negroes, brothers, attacked a white man in broad daylight. The negroes had been drinking with a view to nerve themselves for the meditated work. Becoming sufficiently under the influence of whiskey they proceeded to carry out their nefarious plans. Armed with razors, the negroe's weapon, but keeping them concealed, they attacked the white man in one of the stores of the place and were using him roughly when some of the white residents interfered, taking an active part in the fight. In the melee the white man received a severe wound, his finger having been bitten off. One of the negroes received a wound which will probably result in his death. They are hunting the other like bloodhounds, he having escaped in consequence of the confusion which ensued. The best thinking men in Galena condemn it as being entirely the fault of the negroes. They are notorious, and of a family noted for their depredations on the farmers of the community. White men should go armed. The negroes are working out their own destruction by the counsel of their infamous colleagues. RESIDENT.

COUNTING THE BALLOTS.

A MEMORIAL FROM NEW YORK MERCHANTS, BANKERS AND OTHERS TO CONGRESS.

NEW YORK, December 27.—The committee appointed at the meeting of merchants, bankers and others, held a week ago at the residence of Hon. William E. Dodge, have prepared the following memorial to be forwarded to the parties indicated in the address:

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives, in Congress assembled:—Your memorialists, representing a large proportion of financial and commercial interests in the city of New York, beg leave most respectfully to express their great satisfaction at the action of your honorable bodies in appointing committees of conference to consider the proper mode of counting ballots for President and Vice President of the United States. They hail the action as an indication that the two houses of Congress are desirous of settling this complicated question in a spirit of moderation and conciliation, and they beg leave to represent that in acting thus your honorable bodies have the cordial sympathy of the great mass of American people irrespective of party. Your memorialists most respectfully, but most earnestly, pray that all mere party considerations may be thrown aside, and that in this crisis in the history of the United States the pure and unselfish patriotism which inspired the founders of the Republic may guide your legislative action, and that you may thus relieve the country from present uncertainty and apprehension by a prompt determination of the mode in which the pending momentous issue shall be decided; and your memorialists will ever pray.

Brown, Bros. & Co.,
Drexel, Morgan & Co.,
Phelps, Dodge & Co.,
Roosevelt & Son,
Robert B. Minturn,
Cyrus W. Field,
Morris K. Jessup,
Peter Cooper,
Josiah Macy & Sons,
J. J. Astor,
August Belmont & Co.,
Moses Taylor,
Grinnell, Minturn, & Co.,
H. B. Claflin & Co.,
D. Appleton & Co.,
And many others.

☞ Local Matters will be found on [illegible] page.

Marriages.

HURLOCK—CRAWFORD—At the residence of the bride's father, near Clayton, Del., on Thursday morning, Dec. 28th, by Rev. E. W. Gaylord, of Georgetown, Miss M. LOUISA CRAWFORD to Mr. J. EDWIN HURLOCK, of Chesterville, Kent county, Md.

LYBOLD—MOFFITT.—On Thursday evening, Dec. 28th, by the same, at the residence of Mr. George Lybold, in Galena, Miss EMILY K. MOFFITT, to Mr. CONRAD LYBOLD—both of Kent.

SCOFIELD—BIGGS.—In Georgetown, on Tuesday evening, December 19th, by the same, Miss RACHAL F. BIGGS to Mr. ANDREW J. SCOFIELD, of Fredericktown, Cecil county.

CRAYTON—COLEMAN.—On the 16th of Dec., at the M. P. Parsonage, near Edesville, by Rev. C. McF. Thompson, WM. H. CRAYTON to ANNIE E. COLEMAN.

URIE—JOINER.—Dec. 17th, at the M. P. Parsonage, by the same, WILLIAM URIE to LIZZIE J. JOINER.

RODNEY—BEAVER.—December 20, at the M. P. Parsonage, by the same, EDWARD W. RODNEY to Mrs. HENRIETTA BEAVER.

BECK—COLEMAN.—On December 24, at the M. E. Parsonage, near Rees' Corner, by Rev. T. B. Killiam, JOHN E. BECK to JULIA A. COLEMAN.

GODWIN—LEAVERTON.—Dec'r. 27, by the same, W. S. GODWIN to MARY E. LEAVERTON.

Deaths.

BARNES.—In Baltimore, on December 28, HESTER A. BARNES, aged 75 years.

New Advertisements.

SCHOOL BOARD MEETING.

THE Board of County School Commissioners will meet at their office in Chestertown, on TUESDAY, JANUARY 9th, 1877.

By order of the President.

E. F. PERKINS, *Sec'y.*

January 5, 1877.

Notice to Creditors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.—That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letters of Administration c. t. a. on the personal estate in Kent county, Maryland, of

ANNA W. COMEGYS,
ate 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 31st day of July, 1877; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 2d day of January, 1877.

N. W. COMEGYS,
Jan. 5, 1877. *Administrator.*

NEW YEAR'S GIFT.

NOW I have borne the burden in the heat of the day, stood the storm when the mercury ran low. The New Year has come, and but two men have settled their accounts with me. I have no threats to make, but in love and good will to all, I ask you, "Please settle to the first of the New Year, that I may straighten my books."

From your friend,

JAMES BRIGE.

Jan. 1, 1877—3t.

THE FIFTH DISTRICT TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION will meet at Edesville, January 20th, at 10, A. M.

SOPHIE A. TAGGART, Sec'y.

January 5, 1877.

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 column; 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 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.

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts. Used and recommended by city hotels. For Sale by STAM & BRO.

Window Glass, all sizes, cut to any size. For Sale by STAM & BRO.

Perfumery, Toilet Soap, Nail Brushes, English Tooth Brushes, Hair Brushes Combs, &c. For sale at STAM & BRO.

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 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 26th day of July, 1877; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 29th day of December, 1876.

SAMUEL J. VICKERS,
Dec. 29, 1876. *Administrator.*

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 fro[m] the Orphans' Court of Kent county, [le]ters Testamentary on the pers[onal] estate in Kent county, Maryland, of

DEBORAH TREW,
late of Kent county, deceased.

All persons having claims against [the] deceased, are hereby warned to e[xhibit] the same, with the vouchers ther[eof] the subscriber, on or before the 1[st] of July, 1877; otherwise they [may] excluded by law from all benefit [of] estate. Given under my hand [this] day of December, 1876.

BARTUS TI[LDEN]

Dec. 22, 1876.

THE GAZETT[E]

1877 BALTIMORE

Encouraged by the public[ation] of the effort to make a first-c[lass] ent journal, the Publisher [of] ETTE has perfected such a [plan] will maintain its present [high] vance of any other newspaper [in] The fearless and aggressive [tone] editorial comments will be continu[ed] the variety of its reading matter [will] additional attraction to the gener[al] It will be INDEPENDENT IN A[LL] and NEUTRAL IN NOTHING, [but] sparingly denounce the wron[g] mend the good, no matter [what] party may be affected by its [action] constantly increasing corps [of] correspondents includes able [re]p[or]t[ers] ives at all the prominent news centr[es] be country, who will keep its readers f[ully] informed of all current events. Its re[gu]l[ar] ble Washington correspondence, here[after] fore a marked feature, will be found [also] 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 CHRISTMA[S] GOODS Can be supplie[d] AT CITY PRICES, AT

HUDGINS'S BAKER[Y]

WE have just received from the c[ity] large lot of Fresh Goods, such as

RAISINS, CURRA[NTS]
CITRON, ORANG[ES]
LEMONS, NUTS,
CANDIES, DATES,

TOYS IN ABUNDAN[CE]

JELLIES, PICKLES,
SYRUPS, CHOW-CHO[W]

which we intend to sell at such [prices] that you will wonder "How w[e] All who have been waiting [for] times to get married, have now [no] an excuse, as we are prepared [to] Wedding Cakes for one dollar [and] wards; and, if requested, will f[ur]n[ish] bashful young men with a wife, [at] extra charge.

Try our Cough Ca[ndy] which is not recommended to m[ake] grow on the heads of old W[ido]ws Bachelors, but is a sure re[lief] Coughs, Colds, and Hoarsen[ess] 5 cents a stick.

Mince Meat 14 cents p[er] DELICIOUS MINCE PI[E] 5 cents—large enough for [a] family.

W. HU[DGINS]
Cross Stree[t]
Chestertown, Dec. 15, 1876.

VE[NETIAN] NOTES For sale at