The Transcript,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Friday Morning, Jan. 12, 1877

Only One Dollar a Year, in advance.

For Locals, see Third Page.

SENATOR MORTON.

We have heretofore given very significant extracts from Senator Morton's speech at the last session of Congress in support of his bill on the subject of counting the electoral votes. In the speech he pointed out the broad and statesmanlike way of settling such a dispute as has now arisen. Here are some additional expressions from the convincing speech referred to:

"I do not accept the suggestion that the Vice-President of the United States has anything more to do in the business of counting the vote for President and Vice-President than that specific duty which is prescribed for and enjoined upon him by the constitution. That duty is, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, to open the certificates. There being no other duty assigned to him, I infer, naturally, that he is to do nothing more."

Again, in explaining his bill, he thus explicitly meets the contingency of a contested return:

"The effect of this section is to determine which set of electoral returns is to be counted, and if the two Houses do not agree neither set is to be counted, and, again, the vote goes out. The State has no vote, because, unless there is some tribunal to settle which vote shall be counted, you cannot count both, and, therefore, you cannot count either. You must have some tribunal to settle that difficulty; and what tribunal is safer than the two Houses of Congress?"

The question now is whether Senator Morton will stand by himself. It would seem incredible that he should not, though there would be no question about it but for the fidility with which it is charged that he has before sacrificed consistency for the sake of personal and political advantage. If this be so, it is not surprising that there should be some natural curiosity to see how Morton will answer Morton. A public man engaged in the process of self-mystification is incomprehensible to simple-minded outsiders, but it is edifying to all who do not wish him well, whether personal rivals or political antagonists. We hope better things of Mr. Morton, however.

MR. WHEELER WHEELS.

The Hon. Wm. A. Wheeler, the republican candidate for Vice-President of the United States, has been ventilating his opinions as to the result of the presidential election. Mr. Wheeler first acquired notoriety by the compromise which he proposed as a settlement of the frauds of the [illegible] returning board in 1874, and which conservatives reluctantly accepted in the interest of peace, and in the hope that by preventing then they would be prevented [illegible] similar frauds in the future. Mr. Wheeler, who signed the report of the investigating committee which [illegible] in fitting terms the rascality of the returning board at that time, is [illegible] at the supposition that he [illegible] regarded the members of that board as other than honest gentlemen, who had simply "misapplied the law."

Among other expressions of that committee were the following: "We are constrained to declare that the action of the returning board, on the whole, was arbitrary, unjust and illegal, and that this action alone prevented the return by the board of a majority of conservative members of the lower house." The same language at least can now be rightly applied to the same returning board, who have furnished even much [illegible] justification for it by their action in the late election. But as these men have now pronounced him in[illegible] and Gov. Hendricks out, Mr. Wheeler entertains "the highest opinion of them," and is convinced that they only acted justly in throwing out nine thousand democratic votes to enable them to give certificates to the Hayes and Wheeler electors. He is convinced, he says, that he was fairly elected, and that Louisiana was, or ought to have been, which amounts to the same thing, carried by the republicans by a large majority. In any event he stands by the returns; believes that Congress has no right to go behind the certificates, that is, the rascalities; is seriously inclined to think that the President of the Senate ought to open and count them, as well as to decide between [illegible] of certificates which is valid. [illegible] Mr. Wheeler is only an ordinary [illegible] would perhaps be unreasonable to expect him to take a different view from that which he does take. His Vermont speech at the opening of the campaign showed that he was not of the stamina[illegible] heroic action—that is, for anything [illegible] partisan requirements; there [illegible] and he was disposed to preserve between the sections were [illegible] Wheeler is evidently, in this [illegible] "how not to do it" man, and [illegible] seem from the beginning he [illegible] the men whose acts he [illegible] ed that they have entirely [illegible] by giving the electoral vote [illegible] to Hayes and Wheeler. He [illegible] wrong in such an act as that [illegible] more firm.

DETERMINED ACTION OF SOUTH CAROLINA TAXPAYERS.

COLUMBIA, S. C., January [illegible]—A meeting of the taxpayers of this [illegible] was held to-day. There was a [illegible] tendance, and resolutions were [illegible] unanimously adopted to recognize Hampton, Mackey, Simpson as Lieutenant Governor, and only such county officers as [illegible] appointed by them, and cheerfully [illegible] for each of last year's [illegible] approaching tax to [illegible] This action [illegible]

VANDERBILT'S FORTUNE.

New York Tribune.

"It is an invariable rule," says an official of the tax office, whose long experience in the position which he now holds has made him an authority on all matters of real and personal property in this city, "that common report exaggerates the fortunes of every rich man, even when the actual possessions are enormous.—Mr. Stewart, for instance, was popularly supposed to be worth from $50,000,000 to $60,000,000 but $25,000,000 would have been nearer the real mark. Mr. Astor was put down at the time of his death as the possessor of fully $75,000,000, and now they are talking of the commodore as a hundred times a millionaire. Mr. Vanderbilt's enterprizes were rapidly profitable, so that in less time comparatively than either of the others he accumulated a larger fortune; but instead of being worth $100,000,000 it will be found that $60,000,000 is above the actual amount—that is if the truth is ever know outside of his family. It is known that instead of dying intestate, as some have supposed he would, for the very purpose of concealing the facts as to his wealth, he has left behind a will very carefully drawn. But this will tell nothing of the actual value of the greatest part of his possessions—the consolidated railroads—which you may be certain he has left intact in the hands of his son "Billy." There will no doubt be ample bequests to his numerous other children and his wife, and these may be named in the will, but they will serve only to indicate what his estate foots up. Last year the tax commissioners assessed him on only $200,000—I think it was something less than that—of real estate, and $3,000,000 of personal property. The last was not so much as it should have been. His lawyers took no steps to have it reduced, as they certainly would have done if it had been too large. But further than these figures the tax commissioners' books can tell nothing."

When, five months ago, Commodore Vanderbilt first became satisfied that his bed of pain was to be a death-bed, he immediately set about making his preparations with the utmost coolness and precision. Day after day he consulted with his lawyers, signing his name where it was needed, and exhibiting marvelous clearness of mind, shrewdness and foresight when engaged upon tangled questions. A new and final last will and testament was drawn up and attested, the contents of which are not yet made public, but which, it is understood, is one of the most perfect instruments of the kind ever made. One of Commodore Vanderbilt's lawyers expressed the confident opinion that publicity would prove the commodore's affairs to be in the most admirable condition. He was not conversant with the whole of them, but he felt certain that the system which has ruled those with which he was acquainted was carried out through them all.

A REMINISCENCE OF STONEWALL JACKSON.

In a recently published letter the Hon. Charles James Faulkner furnishes the following incident in the life of Gen Stonewall Jackson: "At the age of 16 years Thomas J. Jackson was a constable of the county of Lewis, Va., with his uncle Cummings Jackson as his security. The first execution that came into his hands was against a widow living some twelve miles from the court-house. Jackson summoned a man named Charlie Post to accompany him and to assist him in driving away the cattle which he proposed to levy upon. When he arrived there he found that the old woman had but one cow, the principal means of her support. So soon as he learned this he turned to his companion and said: "Charlie, I will not levy this execution on that poor woman's cow; as poor as I am I would rather work night and day and pay the debt myself." Upon that he left there and stated the facts to his uncle, his security in his official bond. He listened to his narrative and then said: "Tom, I see you were never born to be a constable, my boy; resign your office at once and I will pay the execution." Mr. Faulkner says also: "I remember upon one occasion I received a telegram of the extreme illness of a daughter in Appomattox county, and communicating a message from her that she wished to make some request of me in person before she died. I took the telegram to Gen. Jackson and asked him for a leave of absence for a few days. He read it, and I observed a tear trickling down his cheek, and after pausing for a few moments he said: "Colonel I shall not refuse your request, for there is nothing now requiring your presence absolutely at headquarters; but I will announce to you the rule that governs my conduct. When I entered the army I gave myself up to my country, and however I might deplore my separation from those I love, especially under the circumstances mentioned in this telegram, yet I would not feel myself at liberty to leave my post here. I have left all that are dear to me in the hands of my country and of my God."

EIGHTH OF JANUARY CELEBRATION.

The anniversary of the battle of New Orleans [illegible] was celebrated in various [illegible] conventions of conservative [illegible] demand a fair and [illegible] count of the presidential vote. In [illegible] city, however, [illegible] responsible by the democratic [illegible] executive committee [illegible] ty to authorize [illegible] tion, the following [illegible]

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

Washington yesterday speeches were made by various distinguished gentlemen, among them Hon. Henry M. Watterson, but recently elected to Congress from Louisville, Ky. He declared that the electoral vote would be counted as it has always been counted heretofore; that all the appliances of peace would be resorted to as a means of settling the questions at issue, but that civil liberty could not be wrested from the people under any circumstances; that "they would not submit to usurpation, and if a leader were needed another Jackson would be found." Such words as these will shock Senator Sherman as if a shell had exploded in close proximity to his person. On Thursday last, during the discussion of Mr. Wright's bill, Mr. Sherman wandered off into a complaint that public meetings were to be held in his own State yesterday to consider the presidential question, or, as he styled it, "to appeal to popular prejudices." He feared that dreadful consequences might arise from such discussions in advance of any efforts made by Congress to decide the points at issue, and appealed to the press of the country to put a stop to all such inflammatory proceedings, forgetting that among the first of constitutional rights is the right of the people to assemble quietly to discuss matters of public concern. And now, right in the shadow of the capital, a meeting has been held and a speech made in which the speaker declared that the electoral vote must be counted according to custom and precedent, and that the people would not submit to usurpation.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

QUARTERLY DISTRIBUTION OF THE PUBLIC-SCHOOL FUND TO THE VARIOUS COUNTIES.

Special Correspondence to the Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, January 6.—the comptroller has made the following quartely distributions to public schools in the several counties of the state and city of Baltimore:

Counties.	White Schools.	Colored Schools.
Allegany county	$3,932 96	$148 06
Anne Arundel	3,100 53	1,669 58
Baltimore city	32,211 35	4,528 95
Balto. county,	9,369 45	1,074 51
Calvert	1,377 21	856 23
Caroline	1,616 61	554 75
Carroll	3,795 73	285 90
Cecil	3,397 99	532,32
Charles	2,359 70	1,436 91
Dorchester	3,014 57	1,125 27
Frederick	6,557 70	994 23
Garrett	1,368 54	
Harford	3,321 63	721 98
Howard	1,989 08	479 08
Kent	2,478 03	1,086 49
Montgomery	2,753 68	1,023 74
Prince George's	2,970 08	1,412 58
Queen Anne's	2,322 00	976 46
St. Mary's	2,155 70	1,125 27
Somerset	2,740 58	1,092 49
Talbot	2,150 09	915 26
Washington	4,774 07	369,80
Wicomico	2,484 87	699 47
Worcester	2,401 55	881 67
Total.	$104,653 10	$24,000 00

It will be seen that only $24,000 has been distributed to colored schools at this quarter, instead of $25,000 as heretofore. The act of 1876 granting $2,000 per annum to the colored normal school provides that this sum shall be paid out of the annual appropriation of $100,000 to colored schools. No deduction on this account having been made at the October distribution, $1,000 is now deducted.—The remaining two quarterly distributions to colored schools, to be made during the school year ending June, 1877, will be $24,500 each. The white state normal school receives quarterly $2,625, being at the rate of $10,500 per annum. The comptroller has authorized the respective school boards to draw for the amounts to which they are entitled on and after the 15th instant.

THE WILL OF THE LATE COMMODORE VANDERBILT.

NEW YORK, January 8.—At noon, today, the will of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt was read in the presence of his family. Wm. H. Vanderbilt, Augustus Schell and counsel proceeded to the surrogates office and filled the will. The Commodore leaves all his property to his son, Wm. H. Vanderbilt, who is to pay the following bequests: Five hundred thousand dollars to each of his daughters; to Cornelius Vanderbilt, his son, the interest on two hundred thousand dollars; to his wife, two hundred and fifty thousand in addition to the five hundred thousand settled on her at marriage, together with his mansion, furniture, plate, horses &c. In addition he leaves one million dollars to be divided among a list of names, including fifty thousand to Jacob H. Vanderbilt, his brother; twenty thousand to Rev. Chas. F. Deems, and from twenty thousand to fifty thousand shares of Harlem and Central railroad shares to each of his grandsons. The executors are Wm. H. Vanderbilt, Cornelius J. Vanderbilt and Sam. Barton, who are to serve without pay.

[Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.]

THE SOUTH CAROLINA SITUATION—HOW CHAMBERLAIN VIEWS HIS POSITION—SPIRIT OF THE TAXPAYERS.

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 8.—The Sun correspondent sought an interview with Governor Chamberlain to-day to ascertain how he proposes to meet the vigorous steps Gov. Hampton's supporters are taking to assume control of the revenue of the State. I found Chamberlain placid as usual and disposed to speak without reserve concerning his anomalous position. In reply to my inquiries he said the embarrassment caused by the refusal of the people to pay taxes to his [illegible] would fall chiefly upon those [illegible] dependent upon the payment of [illegible] [illegible] suspending [illegible] would be realized [illegible] advanced by persons [illegible] ultimate triumph. [illegible] being collected, [illegible] to them [illegible] constituted an [illegible] it, and [illegible] to [illegible] the people [illegible]

RAILROAD-MILEAGE OF THE WORLD.

The *Moniteur Industriel Belge* sums up the railway-mileage of the world as follows:

In Europe, the British isles have 16,354 miles; France, 14,190; Belgium, 1,049; Switzerland, 1,018; Germany, 12,075; Denmark, 538; Sweden, 2,261; Norway, 275; Russia, 12,075; Austria, 1,604; Hungary, 3,986; Roumania, 515; Turkey, 650; Greece, 7; Italy, 4,675; Spain, 3,243; Portugal, 527—total 81,816.

In Asia, Turkey has 295 miles; Caucasus, 186, British Indies, 6,371; Ceylon, 51; Java, 166; Japan 17—total for Asia, 6,996.

Australia has 1,396 and New Zealand 151, making, for Oceanica, 1,547.

In Africa, Egypt has constructed 1,107; Algeria, 319; Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 66; Mauritius, 66—total for Africa, 1,588 miles.

In North America the United States has 79,988 miles; Canada, 4,002; Mexico, 333; Cuba, 334; Jamaica, 26; Costa Rica, 42; Honduras, 52—total for North America, 84,817.

In South America, Columbia has 50 miles; Bolivia 28; Venezuela, 8; Brazil, 780; Paraguay, 43; Uruguay, 358; Argentine Republic, 1,367; Chili, 753; Peru, 994—total for South America, 4,378.

Grand total for the world, 181,151.

QUEEN ANNE'S ITEMS.

From the Observer.

APPOINTED.—Wm. Carmichael, Esq., has been appointed School Commissioner of Queen Anne's county, vice Hon. R. B. Carmichael resigned.

THE ASSESSMENT.—The assessment of this county is completed and aggregates $6,687,212, being $1,667,979 less than the old assessment, which was $8,355,191. The assessment by districts is as follows:

Dixon's District	$ 1,142,412
Church Hill do.	1,368,591
Centreville do.	1,401,761
Kent Island do.	895,423
Queenstown do.	1,157,834
Ruthsburg do.	618,464

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—St. Tammany Lodge No. 25 of Odd Fellows on Wednesday night last elected the following officers for the ensuing six months: John T. Hand, Noble Grand; John E. Harman, Vice Grand; Geo. S. Palmer, Secretary; James B. Palmer, Treasurer; James W. Thompson, Representative to the Grand Lodge; John B. Brown, A. H. Wright, and Edwin H. Brown, Trustees, and Rev. Wm. E. Thompson, Chaplain. This lodge is now in a thriving condition, having just built itself a new hall, and a town hall.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.—Jas. Wooters, Esq., Clerk of the Circuit Court for this county, issued during the past year 167 marriage licenses—103 to white persons and 64 to colored persons. Of this number 24 were issued during the month of December—10 white and 14 colored, showing that after all December is the month for connubial bliss—doubtless because of the low range of the thermometer.

THE NEW FEMALE SCHOOL.—The new female public school in this town was opened last Wednesday by Miss Mary C. Bowland, teacher. The new school house not having been completed, a room in the town hall building was used for the purpose. It is supposed that the school house will be ready for use in another week or two. The school promises to be well patronized.

Wm. Henry Legg, Esq., late editor of the Denton Journal, has removed to his farm on Kent Island, where he will recreate and enjoy life. What a change from the wear and tear of journalism.

REMARKABLE WINTERS.

INTERESTING METEOROLOGICAL REMINISCENCES DATING SEVERAL CENTURIES BACK.

New London Telegraph.

Now is the time to trot out paragraphs about remarkable winters, winters that have distinguished themselves by being colder or warmer than the law allows. No well-regulated newspaper will neglect this duty. Referring back to our books, we find that in 1172 the temperature was so high that leaves came out on the trees in January, and birds hatched their broods in February. In 1289 the weather was equally mild, and the maidens of Cologne wore wreaths of violet and cornflowers at Christmas and Twelfth-day. In 1421 the trees flowered in the month of March, and the vines in the month of April. Cherries ripened in the same month of April. Peaches appeared in May, and little boys commenced to fall out of apple trees a little later. In 1572 the trees were covered with leaves in January, and the birds hatched their young in February, as in 1172. In 1586 the same thing was repeated, and it is added that the best corn was in ear at Easter. To the best of our memory there was in France neither snow nor frost throughout the winters of 1538, 1607, 1609, 1617 and 1659. Finally, in 1662, even in the north of Germany, the stoves were not lighted, trees flowered in February, and out-door bouquets were showered on the newspaper offices without number. It seems but as yesterday. Coming to later dates, the winters of 1846-47, when it thundered at Paris on the 28th of January, and that of 1866, the year of the inundation of the Seine, may be mentioned as very mild.

☞ The disuse of quicksilver mirrors must be regarded as a great sanitary advantage. Ordinarily, mirrors have been coated with tin foil amalgamated with mercury; this mercury gradually evaporates into the atmosphere of the room, and must be received in infinitesimal quantities into the system, and not without injury—at least, it is known that the workmen who are engaged in the manufactures of such mirrors, suffer severely from the effects of the mercury. In coating mirrors with pure silver, the metallic [illegible] is first precipitated upon them—a coat of 1-[illegible] being sufficient. [illegible] to them precipitated on the [illegible] it, and [illegible] to [illegible] above the paper

☞ The *New York Observer* calls attention to free communications to obtain money, &c., also notices of respect and affection, in the following:

"The idea, on our side of the water, is, that a religious newspaper is a free omnibus, run by private enterprise for the special services of those who want to reach the money-giving public.

Therefore, to correct this popular error, we intimate in the most delicate manner possible that all requests, appeals, notices, communications, etc., designed to obtain money, will be inserted at the regular advertised rates.

The same intimation is extended to all friends who wish resolutions and testimonials published, and notices of respect and affection, such as are often adopted on the retirement of ministers. It is very easy to write and pass them: those who adopt them can certainly pay for their publication, if they sincerely wish them printed. It is no part of our duty to pay for these testimonials, yet we are often asked to do so, and some are offended because we do not see it our privilege also."

A VICTORY FOR MR. TILDEN.

In the Superior Court of New York on Wednesday the suit of H. W. Boody against Wm. B. Ogden, Samuel J. Tilden and others was dismissed, the plaintiff's counsel failing to appear, with an extra allowance of $1,500 to defendant's counsel. The suit grew out of an alleged pooling operation to buy up a controlling interest in the Chicago and Galena Union Railroad Company, in order to consolidate it with the Chicago and Northwestern Company, and it is charged that under a mistake of the profits the plaintiff overpaid Mr. Tilden $22,000. Mr. Tilden made answer that he never was in the pool, did not agree with Boody to take any shares in the pool, and there never was any partnership or contract between them; that whatever shares he took were purchased from Wm. B. Ogden, and paid for. This is one of the cases used by the New York Times as a campaign document during the recent canvass, but now that the election is over and it can no longer be used to the injury of Mr. Tilden it is permitted to go off the docket. But as a campaign canard it was not a success, and to a very great extent failed of its purpose.

ANOTHER QUESTION FOR THE FLORIDA SUPREME COURT.—By the change in the State administration in Florida the returning board on Tuesday went out of existence. By very singular manipulations of the returns they counted the Democratic State candidates in, but gave the electoral vote to Hayes. This done they passed out of official existence. The question is now raised whether the Supreme Court of the State has the right to order the Democratic State officers who have, under the law of Florida, the present and new returning board, to reexamine the electoral vote. On this point lawyers there are uncertain. The question is a very interesting one, and may become of importance.

☞ The Baltimore American, a few days ago, asserted that Mr. David Dudley Field was and had always been a Democrat. The New York Sun of Monday says, on the contrary, that;

"In Mr. Field's election a remarkable compliment has been paid to him. His political relations were rather with the Republican party, and he voted for Mr. Hayes and not for Mr. Tilden on the 7th of November; yet such was the respect felt for him as a legal gladiator, that he was invited to become a representative of the Democracy of this city, and was elected without any considerable opposition."

The Washington correspondent of the Sun bids the people to look out for a sensation. Senator Blaine is going to speak on the electoral question, and he is going to speak on the right side—"unless he receives the amplest pledges of good behavior from Mr. Hayes. And even then it is very doubtful whether Blaine will not prefer to do right. Not for the sake of being right, by any means. I would not offend the gentleman from Maine by any such imputation. Henry Clay would rather be right than be President; Blaine would rather be President than right."—*Baltimore Bulletin.*

ANOTHER CONSCIENTIOUS REPUBLICAN.—Mr. Levi Kellum was the Republican nominee for Justice of the Peace in the parish of East Baton Rouge, Louisiana, at the late election, but was defeated by his Democratic opponent. The returning board, however, counted in the Republican candidate, and Gov. Kellogg forthwith issued him a commission. This commission, however, Mr. Kellum has returned to Kellogg, accompanied by a manly letter in which he declares that he "cannot accept the office conferred by the returning board alone, for no fair man can for a moment doubt that at the election held here on the 7th of November last, characterized as it was by fairness, peaceableness and lack of intimidation, my opponent received a large majority of the votes cast."

SENATOR NYE AND SECRETARY STANTON.

From the Virginia City (Nev.) Enterprise.

Nye went to Secretary Stanton once to make a petition for some dead soldier's orphans. It was in the darkest days of the war. Stanton said:

"I have not time, Mr. Nye, to see to what you want."

"Suppose you take time, Mr. Secretary," said Nye.

"You are unreasonable, Mr. Nye, in pressing such a thing at this time," said Stanton.

"Permit me to say that *you* are the unreasonable man," answerrd Nye.

"If you were not a United States Senator I should say you were very impertinent," said Stanton, haughtily.

"If you were not a great Secretary of War I should be tempted to say you are making a damned fool of yourself," replied the old Gray Eagle, with his eyes blazing.

Stanton looked at him a moment, and then softening, said:

"Maybe I am, Jim—who knows—come inside and tell me all about it."

"Now, Ned, my boy, you are growing sensible," said Nye, and the business was quickly arranged.

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

From the Sun of Wednesday.

WHEAT.—Receipts to-day 600 bushels Southern Wheat, 2800 bushels Pennsylvania do., —— bushels Western do.; 800 bushels Southern Corn, 62,400 bushels Western do.; —— bushels Oats, and 200 bushels Rye. Stocks in Elevators 240,760 bushels Wheat, and 1,109,532 bushels Corn. The limited supply of Wheat checks trade, and the market is quiet though very firm. The sales were 600 bushels inferior to good red Southern at 1 43a$1 55, and 2400 bushels red Pennsylvania at 1 50a$1 58.

CORN.—The few lots of Southern Corn offering sold at 55 cents for damp white and 59@60 cents for prime yellow. For Western the market was steady and fairly active. The sale amounted to 130,000 bushels, as follows: 10,000 bushels steamer at 51a52 cents; 25,000 bushels new mixed spot at 58 cents; 5000 bushels old do. at 58½ cents; 55,000 bushels January at 58½ cents; 20,000 bushels February at 59 cents and 10,000 bushels March at 59½ cents.

OATS.—The market for Oats is steady. There are no new arrivals, and we note sales from store of 200 bushels prime Southern at 40 cents, and 3000 bushels bright Western at 38½ cents.

RYE.—A lot of 200 bushels Rye sold from the car at 72 cents, and we note prime generally held at 75 cents per bushel.

Marriages.

RODGERS—JOHNSTON.—Decr. 27th, 1876, in Philadelphia, by the Rev. Dr. Townsend, WILLIAM RODGERS, of Galena, Kent county, Md., to Mrs. JOSEPHINE JOHNSTON, of Winchester, Tennessee.

TRACY—OVEREND.—In Worton, on the 2d inst., by Rev. J. B. Jones, JAS. P. TRACY, of San Francisco, Cal., to Miss REBECCA C. OVEREND, of Kent.

TAYLOR—WILSON.—Near Edesville, Dec. 6, by Rev. George Leary, ALEXANDER TAYLOR to Miss AMANDA WILSON—both of this county.

NEWCOMB—REED.—On the 27th, by the same, at his residence, near Edesville, JOHN F. NEWCOMB to Miss MATILDA REED—both of this county.

BATES—STARR.—Dec. 26, by Rev. Dr. L. W. Bates, at Green street M. P. Church, Baltimore, EDW'D. B. BATES, of the Baltimore Bar, and Miss EMMA P., daughter of the late Wm. M. Starr.

GEMUNDT—BRATTON.—On Sept'r. 26, 1876, by Rev. Samuel V. Leech, CHAS. L. GEMUNDT to JOSIE BRATTON—both of Baltimore city.

Deaths.

WILKINS.—On Thursday morning last after a short illness, of pneumonia, Mrs. OLIVIA, consort of Col. Edward Wilkins, of this county.

New Advertisements.

PHRENOLOGY AND MUSIC.

PROF. THEODORE ASCHERFELD has made arrangements to Lecture on Phrenology, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY nights, Jan'y. 17th and 18th, at the Town Hall in Chestertown.

Admission 25 cts.; children half-price. Doors open at 7 o'clock.

For particulars see posters. [Jan 12

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

MARY E. NICHOLSON,
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 9th day of August, 1877; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 9th day of January, 1877.

JOHN P. NICHOLSON,
Jan. 12, 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 BRICE.

Jan. 1, 1877—3t.

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.*

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 26th day of December, 1876.

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

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