The Transcript,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Friday Morning, Jan. 19, 1877

Only One Dollar a Year, in advance.

For Locals, see Third Page.

THE COUNTING OF THE VOTES FOR PRESIDENT.

It is known that the committee of Congress on the subject of devising a plan for the count of the electoral vote in February next, had determined to compile a history of all the previous presidential counts, with data from the debates, &c., throwing light on the subject. But meantime here comes to us from the publishers, D. Appleton & Co., of New York, a volume containing a complete official record of the proceedings of Congress at the counting of the electoral votes in all the elections of President and Vice-President of the United States, together with all Congressional debates insident thereto, or to proposed legislation upon that subject — The publishers have also an analytical introduction to this most appropriate work for the times.

The New York Post, a republican journal, after having looked into this volume, fully admits the force of its line of facts. The Post says;

We must frankly say that we do not how anybody can read and impartially sider the mass of evidence which this pilation furnishes without being irresibly impelled to the conclusion that it belongs to the two houses of Congress alone to count the votes for President, and that the President of the Senate has nothing to do with it save to open the certificates by which the votes are authenticated.

In the first place—and this is the difficulty which those who hold that the president of the Senate may count the votes have to encounter on the very threshold of the controversy—the constitution does not confer that power upon him. It directs that he "shall open all the certificates" that authenticate the votes, and that "then the votes shall be counted." It may, with perfect cogency, be argued that the constitution is one of the most solemn of written instruments; that it confers no more authority than it actually expresses; that in this provision the act which the president of the Senate is authorized to perform is simply ministerial, making no exercise of judgement, and that to extend this authority to counting the votes, which would require him to decide which votes should be counted and which rejected, would be contrary to every rule of fair interpretation; and, in fact, scarcely less absurd than to claim that, because a deed of warranty expressly conveys the land to a certain shed, it also conveys the adjacent contiguous mansion not mentioned in the deed.

suppose the true construction of rt of the constitution to be in any ambiguous, we naturally inquire truction has been put upon it in and whether that practice has g usage acquired the force of ooking at the history of the dif- lections of President we find that first election of President—and President General Washington—the President of the Senate did, in fact, open the certificates and count the votes. But that election was one in which the votes were all for Gen. Washington—there was direction to be exercised in counting or rejecting them; the counting was a simple formality, an arithmetical computation, which might just as well have been done by any competent clerk—any ready reckoner called in for that purpose—as by the President of the Senate. But this was never done again. At the all elections ever since the two houses have exercised the authority which the constitution did not confer upon the President of the Senate, and have not only witnessed the counting, but counted the votes.

For more than eighty years—through more than two generations of the human race—the two houses of Congress have claimed and exercised this authority, and during all that time the President of the Senate has made no attempt to vindicate to himself that office, which he should have done if fairly entitled to it. From one presidential term to another, from 1796 to 1865 the two houses of Congress appointed a joint committee at each election "to ascertain and report a mode of examining the votes for President and Vice-Pres In 1865 the two houses joined ing a permanent standing rule in to counting the votes, called "the -second joint rule," in which the mode of examining and verifying the returns of votes given by the electoral colleges tates was more precisely laid d r that rule the votes for P Vice-President were counte o houses until after the seco of Gen. Grant, in 1873, when rule was repealed.

In the m cannot be said that the claim ed in simply ought to discuss ary is best to vigorou ident Pro- those are Illinois, Oregon, Brooks, Beebe, Powell of M Hoffman, Powell and other Just for the the election there Besides questi two houses be absurdity to exam for President and Vice-President of the United States.

There is therefore no the two houses but to proceed as t have hitherto done in exercising the stitutional power of counting the votes, the party which seeks to depart from it and substitute the decisions of the presiding officer of the Senate for those of Congress ventures on a dangerous, not to say fatal experiment. In the verification of the returns there will doubtless arise questions on which the Senate and the House of Representatives will disagree. The difficult and delicate task which the committee of the two houses now have to perform is to hit upon some method of settling these questions in such a manner as to secure the acquiescence of the people.

SENATOR ROBERTSON GIVES THE PRESIDENT AN INSIDE VIEW OF SOUTH CAROLINA—JUDGE CARPENTER AND THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

WASHINGTON, January 15.—Senator Robertson, of South Carolina, has just had an interesting interview with the President on the subject of the affairs of that State. He said to the President that while he was satisfied of the election of the Hayes electors in South Carolina, he was none the less satisfied of the election of Hampton as Governor. He told the President that he knew of his own personal observation that the negroes had voted the democratic ticket in large numbers. In his own city of Columbia he saw hundreds of negroes voluntarily taking part in the democratic meetings and marching in the democratic processions. In reference to the matter of intimidation he said that he could personally testify that there had been a great deal of intimidation by republican negroes toward those of their own race who had shown indications of democratic proclivities. He also brought to the attention of the President the statement of the colored legislator, Hamilton, that 3,000 illegal republican votes had been polled in Beaufort county, at which the President seemed to be somewhat surprised. He said that the returning board of South Carolina would have thrown out other counties beside Edgefield and Laurens had it been necessary in order to enable them to figure up a majority for Chamberlain, and that there would have been just as much justification in throwing out other counties as the two named. In Abbeville and Barnwell counties, for instance, there was also a large democratic colored vote which was no more untrammelled than the colored vote of Edgefield and Laurens. The President listened with interest and attention to the statements of Senator Robertson, a native of the State, and one who was a consistent Union man during the whole war, and a zealous republican since. The President was careful, however, to obtain from the probable course between the two governments. He expressed great admiration personally for the attainments and abilities of Governor Chamberlain, but made no personal reference to Gen. Hampton. He said he had received no direct advices from either side in South Carolina for some days. Senator Robertson in conclusion told him that he was entirely convinced that under no circumstances could the people of South Carolina be compelled to yield any obedience to the Chamberlain government or contribute anything to its support

THE DUEL SENSATION.

The most diligent inquiry at the best sources of information regarding the May-Bennett duel, fails to elicit any further information regarding that affair, other than that contained in the report published in the Gazette on Wednesday last, which is pronounced by the May party to be a correct accout of what took place at the meeting at Marydel. The many rumors regarding Fred May having been wounded are absolutely unfounded, and are authoritatively contradicted. Mr. Fred May was not touched by the ball from Mr. Bennett's pistol, and he stated before leaving this city that he was of the opinion that the ball did not come within ten feet of him. The fact that he was unhurt can be stated without fear of contradiction. The story that he was wounded and lying concealed at the hunting-lodge of Mr. Brown, at Marydel point, and the other story that he was staying at Wm. Gilmor's hunting-place, at Summerfield, are both unfounded. Together with Dr. Fred May, of Baltimore, and Dr. Charles Tilghman, he has left for parts unknown, in order to avoid arrest. Since the real facts have been ascertained beyond the shadow of a doubt at the Maryland club, the interest in the duel is dying out, and the ordinary topics of social life have again renewed their sway, after having been temporarily banished from the club by the more important sensation of the duel. The rumor that Dr. Pancoast, of Philadelphia, had visited Fred May and taken off his arm, which was extensively published and telegraphed through the country, is explained by the fact that on Tuesday last he visited Snow Hill, Worcester county, to see young Ryan. The arm of this gentleman had been injured while out ducking on Fenwick's island not long since. Dr. Pancoast removed the arm from the socket.

A telegram from Wilmington, dated 13th inst., states: Secretary of State Grubb announces that Governor Cochran has not sent a requisition to Albany for the bodies of May and Bennett, nor will he do so, as investigation develops the fact that the duel took place in Maryland.

A telegram from New York, of the same date, says: The Herald news watch, upon which, it appears, James Gordon Bennett has been secreted for the past two or three days, proceeded down the bay this afternoon and lay off Sandy Hook in the track of outward-bound steamers. On the approach of the steamship City of Richmond, hence for Liverpool, she ran alongside and transferred Mr. Bennet to her deck.

The New York World of yesterday says without reserve that Mr. Bennett and Mr. Robbins were the two gentlemen who boarded the City of Richmond from the Dauntless yacht. Mr. Bennett's wife came down in the same steamer, having left for Europe as "Miss E. B. Condon." [illegible] Thiers has been [illegible] change made [illegible] the eve of [illegible] May and [illegible] provisions in his [illegible] wife's family, is [illegible] The plan is said [illegible] his newspaper shall [illegible] joint-stock company [illegible] sale to go to Miss Bennett. Attorney Phelps is [illegible]

UNCLE SAMUEL.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE—OLDEN TIMES AND NEW—PORTENTOUS WARNINGS.

It will be remembered that in the days of old the discontented and rebellious came in a clamorous murmur to Samuel, demanding, as he was old, that he should make them "a king to judge them like all the other nations." But the thing displeased Samuel when they said, "Give us a king to judge us." And Samuel prayed unto the Lord, and the Lord said unto Samuel, "Hearken unto the voice of the people in all that they say unto thee, for they have not rejected thee, but they have rejected me, that I should not reign over them." Nevertheless, he says unto Samuel, "Hearken unto their voice, howbeit, protest solemnly unto them, and show them the manner of the king that shall reign over them." And Samuel told them that this should be the manner of the king that should rule over them: "He will take," says he, "your sons and appoint them for himself, for his chariots, and to be his horsemen, and some shall run before his chariots, and he will appoint him captains over thousands, and captains over fifties, and will set them to sow his ground and reap his harvest, and to make his instruments of war, and his instruments of his chariots; and he will take your daughters to be confectioners, and to be cooks, and to be bakers, and he will take your fields and your olive yards, even the best of them, and give them to his servants; and he will take the tenth of your seed and of your vineyards and give them to his officers and his servants; and he will take the tenth of your menservants and your maid-servants, and and your goodliest young men, and your asses, and put them to his work; and he will take the tenth of your sheep, and ye shall be his servants, and ye shall cry out in that day because of your king which ye shall have chosen. And the Lord will not hear you in that day." So that the day came when all the people cried unto Samuel to save them from the consequences of their folly. Our advice is that we profit by this experience of the conspirators and rebels of other days and rest content with our "Uncle Samuel," or we may have occasion to repent in sack cloth and ashes when an usurper is fastened upon us and our cry will be unheeded.—*Richmond Whig.*

THE GREAT CONSPIRACY.

We now know exactly what General Grant meant when he said some time ago that "We would have peace if we had to fight for it." That is just precisely what he wants. Civil discord is his thought by day and dream by night. A peaceful solution of the presidential question would utterly destroy his ambitious hopes, and consign him to merited obscurity. Against such a consummation he and his pensioned satellites are steadily setting their faces. At a time when the true and honest men of all parties are counseling moderation and calmness; when the whole country is startled and appalled at the commission of the greatest crime on record; a legislature known to be controlled by his wily Minister of War proposes to put the state of Pennsylvania upon a war footing, and insolently flings a cowardly menace in the face of the peace-loving citizens of the republic. That this wanton assault upon the peace of the nation was inspired directly by Grant and Cameron there is not the slightest doubt. As the great conspiracy nears the hour of its completion the guilty wretches engaged in this daring crime against the rights and liberties of a free people become bolder and more defiant in their insolence. They have never hesitated or wavered in their wicked purpose to count Hayes in by fraud and inaugurate him by force, and they will unhesitatingly do this in the full and positive knowledge they possess that Tilden was fairly and honestly elected. The action of Grant yesterday is recognizing the spurious Packard government is only one step further in the infamous game he is playing, and the only reason of its being so long delayed is the hope that the time and manner of doing it, after a shameless and hollow pretense of neutrality, will provoke such open hostility as may justify him in carrying out his darling project to "cry havoc and let slip the dogs of war."

It is doubtful if history presents, on all its blistered pages, a name that has clustered around it more cruelty, craft and meanness than that of Grant. Utterly insensible to the cries which spring from the hearts of the suffering masses, he has permitted every appeal of reason and common sense to fall upon his ear like waves upon the rock, only to be thrown off without leaving the slightest impress of their presence. Surrounded by his miserable henchmen he has been deaf to every call to duty that has been sounded in his presence by a perishing people. In his name the right of suffrage has been destroyed, and the ballot-box has been surrounded by bristling bayonets to prevent a free and fair expression of the people's will. After an election was held, and the popular voice had decided by an overwhelming majority against republican rule, he aided and abetted a great conspiracy to defraud the people of their choice and change the known and positive result by fraud and force. But in the midst of the general gloom and darkness which surround the [illegible] day, it is a joy to know and [illegible] that on the 4th of [illegible] like Lucifer, "never to hope again." In after years, hated and despised by those who were once ready to love and honor it the name of God will be mentioned with bated breath and bring the blush of shame to generations yet unborn.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

THE PRESIDENT AND THE LOUISIANA RETURNING BOARD.

All the favorable surmises that have been indulged in regard to President Grant's abstaining from interference in the affairs of Louisiana have come to naught. If he had stood aloof the question of the rightful Governorship and Legislature of Louisiana would soon have settled itself. The Packard government was crumbling away. This process of disintegration has shocked the President that without waiting, as it was his duty to do, for the return of the Congressional committees he has determined to put a stop to it. Yesterday he notified Gen'l. Augur that he could wait no longer for the committee reports; that it was not proper for him (Grant) to sit quietly by and see the State government taken possession of by Nicholls, and "by illegal means." General Augur is further informed that the newly appointed judges of the Nicholls' Supreme Court are only a parcel of lawyers who might as well have been convened by any other "citizen" as by Nicholls, and have therefore no title to recognition—though a parcel of thieves, perhaps, have. Finally, Gen. Augur is instructed that if there should arise a necessity for recognizing either claimant to the governorship "it must be Mr. Packard." Thus President Grant undertakes to rule Louisiana by a decree, as if it were a satrapy, when he finds the exigency of party demands it. He had accorded interviews with him, at which he gave the impression that it was his purpose to observe neutrality between Packard and Nicholls. But it is evident that that was with the hope that "the party which the President represents" would be able to take care of itself until at least the Congressional committees could report, when he would have the opportunity to rely upon that of his own party, which is expected to sustain the rascally returning board's performances.

The effect of the President's order in New Orleans reaches us simultaneously with the publication of the order itself. Packard, who had barricaded himself in the State House, suddenly springs to the front, and knowing that he has the federal troops at his back, launches a proclamation against Nicholls, the judges and officials appointed by him, and the White League. He declares that some are assuming official functions illegally; that others are in rebellion against the State, and he commands all of them to abandon their pretensions and disperse. Packard has thus promptly taken the initial step to bring about the "necessity" which, according to the order of President Grant, would warrant Gen. Augur's recognition of Packard as the lawful Governor of Louisiana. The recognition necessarily assumes the validity of the returns for State officers as certified by the returning board, and if those certificates are valid and worthy to be sustained, so also are the certificates given to the Hayes electors. To this complexion, it was the purpose of the party managers, it should come at last, and it looks as if President Grant had been induced to take the present arbitrary step not from any special regard for Packard, but to save, if possible, the electoral vote of Louisiana for Hayes.

Yet the Nicholls government occupies now as heretofore a neutral position on this point, and Gov'r. Nicholls yesterday took the trouble to telegraph the President that he need have no apprehension that there would be any recount of the electoral vote under the mandate of his Supreme Court. The decision touching that vote, said Gov'r. Nicholls, must be made by Congress. To what—if any—extent this will reassure the President remains to be seen.—*Balt Sun of Tuesday.*

THE OHIO DEMOCRACY.

WILL OF THE PEOPLE MUST BE SUSTAINED AT ALL HAZARDS.

COLUMBIA, January 8.—The democratic convention met to-day. General Durlein Ward was chosen president. Resolutions were passed declaring that while clear in the conviction that Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks have not only received a large majority of the popular vote, but a majority of the electoral vote, and are therefore elected President and Vice-President, we yet declare that any decision made by the Senate and House of Representatives will be cheerfully acquiesced in by the whole people, and that any attempt to inaugurate a President simply upon the proclamation of the president of the Senate will be an act of usurpation that will be resisted by the people to the last extremity, even should that extremity be an appeal to arms; that the conspirators desire to foment strife and incite civil war to withdraw the public mind from their own evil design to frustrate the sovereign will of the people, as expressed through the ballot-box on the 7th of November last; that we denounce the action of President Grant in following the example of military chieftains of Mexico, in interfering by armed force in elections; that the inauguration as President of a candidate rejected by the people and counted in by fraud, is revolution, and if acquiesced in will be fatal to republican government; that the national democratic committee be requested to call a national democratic convention to meet at Washington city February 12, 1877.

DELAWARE SENATORSHIP.—Hon. Eli Saulsbury was, on Monday night last, unanimously renominated for the next United States Senatorship.

DEALING WITH RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Jr., whose long connection with the railroad system of Massachusetts and his intimate acquaintance with railroad subjects generally entitle him to be heard, has written an open letter to Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, in regard to railroad accidents. Mr. Adams calls attention to the fact that there is every year an average of 1,100 railroad accidents, by which 1,000 persons are injured and 250 lives are lost. In Great Britain last year—carrying on their railroads at least twice as many travelers as we did on ours—they reported but seventeen passengers killed. He suggests that Congress take this matter in hand and thus prevent, as far as may be, the recurrence of such horrible accidents as that at Ashtabula. He does not propose that there shall be any interference with the State laws or State authorities. He says:

"All that is necessary is that provision should be made in connection with the Department of the Interior for a bureau of railroad statistics. It should include two officers, the one an accountant and statistician, the other a railroad expert and engineer. The first should collect and put in shape for reference the vast amount of information connected with the interior commerce of the country, which is now practically inaccessible. The last should make a study of all railroad accidents, and himself specially investigate those which present unusual features, or the cause of which is difficult of ascertainment. The public would then know what the railroad companies are now under the strongest inducement to keep to themselves. * * * An official report stating with unpleasant precision the conclusion that 'this disaster would not have occurred had the train been equipped' with some well known appliance—this conclusion exercises a wonderfully quickening influence on every railroad official who reads it."

The letter is a timely one, and there can be no doubt, if this suggestion were adopted in the limited form in which he puts it, the salutary effect of such reports would soon be felt.

AMERICAN BEEF IN ENGLAND.—The exportation of fresh meat from the United States to England has greatly increased. The Liverpool correspondent of the London News says that six hundred tons are now received weekly at Liverpool and dispatched to the West-end markets of London, and also largely to Birmingham, where the price of meat has fallen two pence or four cents per pound at retail. American beef retails in London at from 14 to 16 cents, while the price of native beef has been from 20 to 25 cents. A joint of the American meat has been sent to Queen Victoria, who is said to have written an autograph letter of satisfaction to the American shipper. The Prince of Wales, the Lord Mayor of London, and other dignitaries who have examined the meat, pronounce it equal to the English. The New York parties say that the profit is small, but it can afford to be on their large transactions. Fresh pork and mutton, which are put in to utilize the space, pay scarcely any profit. It is said, however, that the Allan line is taking over live sheep from Canada in considerable numbers.

THE PRESIDENT AND LOUISIANA.

The New York Tribune, referring to the refusal of President Grant to order the further interference at present of the military in Louisiana affairs, expresses the opinion that "Governor Kellogg must feel that times have changed, indeed, when his telegraphic drafts on the President for recognition and assistance, and the inevitable etceteras usually so promptly honored, are returned protested." The Tribune adds that "with the large majority of the property holders paying taxes to Governor Nicholls, and the United States troops refusing to do more than keep the peace for Governor Packard as for everybody else, the odds would seem to be all on one side," or in other words, on the side for once of the people as represented by Governor Nicholls, whom they had elected by a large majority that the returning board attempted to overthrow. The Tribune fails to tell what must be the feelings of the managers for Gov. Hayes as they contemplate the downfall of the radical State government which connived at the fraudulent counting in of the republican presidential electors.

THE TAX POLICY IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—A feature of the meetings now being held in the various counties of South Carolina to indorse the Hampton government and refuse the payment of taxes to the Chamberlain usurpation is the participation in the proceedings of large numbers of colored men, including many who voted the Republican ticket at the November election. At the Orangeburg meeting, Dannally, colored Democrat, and Byas, colored Republican, made speeches, declaring that Hampton was the choice of the people, and to him, and him only, would the taxes be paid. A letter was also read from Mr. Reedish, a colored member who had deserted the bogus House, indorsing the Hampton government. Chamberlain's tax-gatherer's will evidently have up-hill work when they sally forth.

☞ A gentleman who visited the scene of the reported duel at Marydel says that he measured the distance between the duelists at the time of the firing, and found that it was forty feet. He made the measurement with a foot rule. Forty feet is not a very bloodthirsty distance.—*Balt. Gazette.*

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

From the Sun of Wednesday.

WHEAT.—Receipts to-day 1,800 bushels Southern Wheat, 1,200 bushels Pennsylvania do., 1,6000 bushels Western do.; 1,200 bushels Southern Corn, 68,000 bush Western do.; 2,300 bushels Oats, and 750 bushels Rye. Stocks in Elevators 242,455 bushels Wheat, and 1,090,838 bushels Corn. The offerings of Wheat continue small, and the market is quiet, without any quotable change. The sales are 1000 bushels good red Maryland in store at $1 55; 1800 bushels fair to prime do. at 1 50a$1 60; 2400 bushels good red Pennslyvania at 1 53a$1 55, and 1600 bushels prime do. at 1 56a$1 58.

CORN.—Southern Corn is in rather better demand, and prime parcels bring a slight advance. The sales are 600 bushels white at 58 cents, anc 1000 bushels yellow at 58½a59 cents. For Western the market was active and unsettled, closing slightly easier. The tranactions amounted to 250,000 bushels as follows: 8000 bushels steamer at 52¾ cents; 800 bushels old mixed spot at 59½ cents; 5000 bushels do. at 59¾ cents; 2000 bushels new do. at 59½ cents; 20,000 bushels do. at 59⅜ cents; 20.000 bushels January at 59½ cents; 35,000 bushels February at 60¼ cents; 60,000 bushels do. at 60½ cts. 5000 bushels last half February at 60½ cts 55,000 bushels March at 61⅜ cents; 5000 bushels do. at 61¼ cents, and 35,000 bushels April at 61⅜ cents. In the afternoon the market was rather weaker, sales making of 30,000 bushels February at 60⅜ cts and 10,000 bushels do. at 60 cents.

OATS.—Oats are more active and firmer The sales were 7500 bushels Pennsylvania at 38a40 cents, part in store, and 800 bushels choice white Western at 42 cts.

RYE.—Rye is quiet, the only sale reported being 500 bushels good at 70a70½ cents, and we quote prime at 72a73 cents per bushel.

Marriages.

BAILEY—HOPPER.—At Ruthsburg M. P. Church, on the 11th inst., by Rev. F. T. Little, NEHEMIAH BAILEY, Jr., and Miss GUSSIE HOPPER, daughter of D. C. Hopper, Esq.—all of Queen Anne's county.

HUDSON—JONES.—Dec. 19th, in Centreville, by Rev. J. D. Kinzer, WALTER K. HUDSON, of Kent county, to Miss EUNITY A. JONES, of Queen Anne's.

BURTON—SMITH.—At the M. E. Parsonage, Still Pond, Jan. 3d, by Rev. W. B. Gregg, JOHN F. BURTON to Miss KATE M. SMITH—all of Kent.

Deaths.

SCHWATKA.—In Chesterville, on the 29th of December, 1876, RACHEL R., wife of Andrew C. Schwatka—aged 23 years and 23 days.

Centreville papers please copy.

WALKER.—In Quaker Neck, Dec. 27, of pneumonia, JOHN F., youngest son of Isaac Walker—aged 30 years.

New Advertisements.



Prof. Theodore Ascherfeld

will continue, at the Voshell House, during the present and coming week, the exhibition of superior Pianos and Organs. Those who desire a first-class instrument should embrace this opportunity. [Jan 19

TEACHERS' COUNTY ASSOCIATION.

THIS ASSOCIATION will meet at the School Room in Chestertown,

ON MONDAY,

February the 5th, 1877,

at 10 o'clock, A. M.

QUESTIONS:

1—The Teaching of Writing.

2—The Grammar of the third and fourth Grades.

ESSAYIST—Miss Mary Hurlock.

Mr. Henry Tonkin will deliver the Address.

E. F. PERKINS, Pres.

Jan. 19, 1877.—3t.

FOR SALE, Or Exchange For Town Property,



A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE residence on the Chesapeake Bay at BETTERTON, the great place of Fishing Resort.

There are 20 Acres of Land

and a quarter of a mile of Sandy Beach, and water salty enough in Summer for healthy Bathing.

With slight addition of buildings many boarders may be taken.

JOSEPH TURNER,
Still Pond P. O., Md.

Jan. 19, 1877—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

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.

New Advertisements.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE KENT NATIONAL BANK Of Chestertown,

At Chestertown, in the State of Maryland, at close of Business, Dec. 22d, 1876.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and Discounts,	108,590.76
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	50,000.00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages,	28,845.00
Due from Reserve Agent,	35,871.91
Due from other National Banks,	103,766.61
Due from State Banks and Bankers	6.09
Banking House,	2,250.00
Expenses and Taxes paid	2,493.01
Checks and cash items,	281.05
Bills of National Banks,	4,092.00
Fractional currency, including Nickels,	140.84
Specie	1,438.75
Legal Tender Notes,	20,600.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer,	2,250.0
Total,	$359,469.62

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in,	50,000.00
Surplus fund,	10,000.00
Undivided Profits,	16,149.11
National Bank Notes Outstanding,	45,000.00
Individual deposits,	233,250.98
Due to other National Banks,	4,934.68
Due to State Banks and bankers,	134.85
Total,	$359,469.62

State of Maryland, County of Kent, ss.

I, WM. N. E. WICKES, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

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

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 12th day of January, 1877.

J. W. HINES,
Notary Public.

Correct—attest:
G. B. WESTCOTT,
T. B. HYNSON,
N. G. WESTCOTT,
Directors.

Jan. 19, 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 24 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.*

THE GAZETTE

1877 BALTIMORE 1877

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