The Transcript,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Friday Morning, Jan. 26, 1877

Only One Dollar a Year, in advance.

MR. EDITOR:—We read the *Transcript* carefully and truly wish its Editor well, but there is something in it relating to the political situation of the country, we think wrong, and calculated to do harm; and this we say from a non-partisan stand-point, as we belong to no party, but vote the candidates of each whenever we judge it right to do so. The objectionable matter, however, is taken from other papers, mostly the *Baltimore Gazette*, whose language is always partisan and abusive in the highest degree. That paper sees no good outside its own party, and it is equally blind to corruptions inside its own party. The times demand a sword with two edges that will cut both ways. A year ago we indulged the hope that the *Transcript* would wield that two-edged instrument, but alas! it lapsed back. None knows better than the *Gazette* that there was enormous frauds perpetrated by its party in our last State election, and that there is concealed rottenness now, yet it has no word of rebuke. It sees the mote in General Grant's eye, but the beam in its own it will not see. It says that "Civil discord is his thought by day and dream by night." We do not believe a word of it. While we are no partisan of Gen. Grant's we do utterly refuse to believe that he is a great conspirator, plotting against the liberties of his country and seeking by craft to overthrow its laws; and we do truly think the *Transcript* does wrong in making itself the medium of scattering among the people the product of such hot, intemperate brains as now guide the *Gazette*. So far, in this Presidential dispute, the Republican press and people show a better temper and a more conservative spirit than the Democratic press and people. At least so thinks an

INDEPENDENT VOTER.

We give place to the letter of an Independent Voter, because our columns are always open to temperate opinions whether we agree with them or not. While we do not agree with the *Gazette* in thinking that "civil discord is Grant's thought by day and his dream by night," literally, neither do we assent to the assertion of Independent Voter that the language of the *Baltimore Gazette* "is always partisan and abusive in the highest degree." Neither do we agree that "the Republican press and people, show a better temper and a more conservative spirit than the Democratic press and people." The old leaven will out, and Independent Voter there spoke the sentiments of his first love. The *Baltimore Gazette* is a good paper, and when compared to such papers as the *Baltimore American* and *New York Times*, is, as Hyperion to a Satyr. The Democratic masses are temperate beyond expectation under the attempt to deprive them of their choice of a President, legally and fairly elected as they truly believe; and the fairness of the Democratic Representatives [illegible] forth the commendation of [illegible]ished a Republican Senator as Mr. [illegible]inghuysen, who, in discussing the electoral count bill on last Monday said, "With the rule of the last ten years [illegible] Republicans as precedents, the [illegible] Congress had acted with great [illegible] in joining with Republicans in [illegible] the bill."

As we said above, we cannot think the President is day and night brooding treason, but we have [illegible] that he is so blinded by partisan [illegible] that his whole military election [illegible] and since has been dictated [illegible] his intense desire to preserve [illegible]ency of his party, of which he [illegible] proclaimed himself the representative. The *Transcript* has not lapsed, but ever stands ready to condemn wrong in the Democratic party, but not on the battle-field and in face of the enemy. We believe the Republican party to be the most corrupt which has ever had an existence in this country, and that General Grant has been the most reckless occupant of the Presidential chair. Even the *Baltimore American*, on the day after the Presidential election, declared that its party deserved defeat.

A PAUPER IN LUCK.—The Wilmington (Del.) Republican says a man named William Johnson, who had been compelled through the pressure of the times to seek quarters in the New Castle county almshouse, received a letter from Ireland about a month ago stating that a relative had died and bequeathed him £7,000. A draft was enclosed for $300 as an evidence of the good things in store for him. He drew the money and in less than a month, through feasting and carriage drives, his bottom dollar was reached, when a number of his friends contributed to purchase a ticket for Liverpool, and on Friday he left for New York to take passage for Europe.

DUEL BETWEEN TWO OF THE COLORED CHIVALRY.—Two South Carolina negroes fought a duel at Fair Bluff, in the State of North Carolina, last Friday. One was a Democrat and the other a Republican. They fought about politics. Four exchanges of shots. One was wounded three times dangerously, and the other wounded in the right arm. The affair created great excitement, which was intensified by the prominence in the public mind of the recent Bennett-May affair.

THE WEALTH OF THE ROTHSCHILDS.—The combined capital of the Rothschilds is stated by Emile Burnout, the well known publicist, to have attained in the past year to the almost incalculable sum of seventeen billions of francs, or [illegible],000,000. The significance of these figures may be rudely conveyed by comparison, but there is nothing in the history of private wealth with which they can be compared.

A CURIOUS CODE.

The following comments of the New York *Observer* upon the late duel, strikes us as very good logic:

It is not to be supposed that our studies, or other pursuits, have led to any special familiarity with the ideas that obtain in the world of duelling. There is in this and some other countries a realm or region of society in which it is understood that neither the laws of God or of man are adequate to regulate the intercourse of its inhabitahts. To supplement the deficiency, they have an impalpable, unwritten law, called the CODE OF HONOR, made explicitly in contempt and defiance of human and divine law, by which they propose to regulate their conduct.

In most countries, and in some parts of our own country, gentlemen only are recognized as under this code. If one man pursues another under it, and calls him to account, it is enough for the party challenged to deny that the challenger is a gentleman, and in that case he may refuse to fight, and take the consequences, which will be probably an assault in the street. But we have had an illustration within a few days past giving rise to a vast deal of gossip and scandal, and affording a curious instance of the wonderful mystery of this remarkable code. A. charging B. with insulting conduct, waylays B. and whips him in public. Now if A. recognizes B. as a gentleman, it was his duty under the code to challenge him to fight a duel. If he so recognized him and yet waylay him, he is no gentleman himself. But after B. is beaten, he challenges A. to fight a duel, and A. meets him, and they fight as equals and gentlemen! This is the curiosity of the code: A. says that B. is no gentleman, and therefore flogs him on sight; B. being thus disgraced, challenges A., and A. by accepting admits B. to be a gentleman, and that he himself is not, for he fights a man whom he whipped because he was no gentleman. Thus A. and B. having both shown themselves to be equals, though not in the category to which they supposed themselves to belong, go out of the State, shoot at each other, and return home, rehabilitated as gentlemen in their own opinion, and in that of all other men who subscribe to that curious code of honor.

AMERICAN WATCH-MAKING.

A speech was lately made in the Primary College of La Chauxde-Fonds, Switzerland, by M. Edouard Fayre Perret, member of the international jury on watches of the exhibition at Philadelphia and one of the Swiss commissioners of the United States. Swiss watch-making has for a long time been predominant in the markets of the world. The speaker on this occasion was himself a manufacturer. He said: "For a long time America has been the principal market for our watches—our milk-can so to speak. To-day we must earnestly prepare to struggle with the Americans on the fields, where hitherto we have been the masters." A history of the watch enterprises in the United States was given, and it was declared that our late civil war, which seemed calculated to destroy them, was the cause of their prosperity. The soldiers wanted watches, and instead of sending them good ones the worst truck was sent by the Swiss. The American manufacturers went to work on a different plan and turned out a better ordinary watch than the Swiss watch. The business went on so well that to-day there are eleven watch factories in this country, so that, said the speaker, "the watch factory is a real power; there is none like it in Europe." Another reason was given to explain this growing prosperity. The American tools work so regularly that all parts of the watch may be interchanged, by a simple order or a postal card, without necessitating the forwarding of the adjoining pieces. The Americans have already commenced to send their manufactures to Europe, and are driving from the English market the Swiss and even the English watch! They sell annually in from 20,000 to 30,000 watches, and have established important branch offices at Moscow and St. Petersburg. M. Perret exclaims, "I am terrified by the danger to which our industry is exposed."—In America everything is made by machine; in Switzerland everything by hand. There are 40,000 workmen in switzerland making on an average each per annum forty watches. In the United States the average is one hundred and fifty watches. Therefore the machine produces three and a-half to four times more than the workmen. It has been asserted that the Americans do not make the entire watch, and that they are dependent upon Switzerland for several parts of the watch.—The speaker said this is a mistake, and mentioned an American company which makes the entire watch—from the first screw to the case and dial. They arrive at the regulations of the watch, so to say, without having seen it. When the watch is given to the adjuster the foreman delivers to him the corresponding hair-spring, and the watch is regulated. This statement of M. Perret created a sensation among his audience. He spoke of a watch which he took at hazard out of a heap of old watches, and handed the watch to one of the first adjusters of Switzerland, who said of its performances: I am completely overwhelmed; the result is incredible; one would not find one such watch among 50,000 of our own manufacture." This is a great tribute to the mechanical skill of our countrymen. The Swiss orator seemed almost discouraged as to the prospect, though he called upon his hearers to [illegible] from the [illegible]ligence and improve their manu[illegible]

[illegible]ached by the [illegible] of the [illegible] for the [illegible]ure of the [illegible] college and the [illegible] provisions for the [illegible]

MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA BOUNDARY COMMISSION—DECISION IN FAVOR OF MARYLAND.

The arbitrators selected to ascertain and determine the true boundary between Maryland and Virginia, have filed their award in executive department at Annapolis, with the opinion of the arbitrators and maps of the boundary line. It will be seen that the award is in favor of Maryland, and is signed by Judge Black, of Pennsylvania, and the umpire, ex-Gov. Jenkins, of Georgia, while United State Senator elect James B. Beck, of Kentucky; the other arbitrator, has filed a dissenting opinion; but this latter does not affect the result, the two States having agreed by statute to abide the concurring decision of any two of the three members of the commission. The counsel for Maryland were ex-Gov. Wm. Pinkney Whyte and Hon. Isaac D. Jones, and for Virginia Attorney General Raleigh T. Daniel and ex-Judge Wm. J. Robertson.

The decision of this long-mooted question gives to Maryland sovereignty over the whole of the Potomac river to its southern bank, except that Virginia is to have dominion over the soil to low-water mark on the south side of the river, and to such use of the river beyond the low-water mark as may facilitate full enjoyment of her riparian ownership without infringing upon navigation of the river or otherwise interfering with Maryland's proper use thereof. This status also gives Maryland all the oyster beds on the east side of Tangier sound and on the north side of Pocomoke bay. What is known as the Lovett-Davidson conventional line, from Cedar Straits to Horse Hammock, is changed in the arbitration by an irregular line running from Horse Hammock to the centre of Tangier sound, thence south to a point opposite the southern end of Watkins's Point, thence due east to the middle of Pocomoke bay.

The majority of the arbitrators affirm that the award confines Maryland, of all the disputed points, within the original limits of her charter, and the principles of law governing the decision are so clearly and soundly stated as to prove satisfactory to all impartial readers thereof. It is proper to add that the distinguished gentlemen in charge of the matter, and the counsel employed by the two States, have devoted much time and research to the difficult question submitted to them, and have delved into musty records of antiquity and carefully examined all accessible modern evidence bearing upon the subject. It is matter of congratulation to citizens of both States that this perplexing difficulty, out of which numerous collisions, personal and legal, have arisen, is now definitely and permanently settled.

The boundary line of the award from Smith's Point, in Virginia, to its terminus at the Atlantic coast, makes sundry intangible angles at places in deep water. This is notably the case at two points in the middle of Tangier sound, where angles of about 90° degrees each are made; and in Pocomoke sound and Pocomoke river there are several angles of various dimensions. It is suggested that the apex of each of these angles permanently and distinctly marked by a conspicuous buoy.

The text of the opinion of the arbitrators is exceedingly interesting historical reading, touching as it does upon many features of the early days of Maryland and Virginia.

EXTRAORDINARY SHOOTING FEAT.—The London papers record an extraordinary shooting feat performed recently by Cholmondeley Pennell. He laid long odds that he could shoot consecutively one hundred pennies tossed in the air. He selected some of the old Georgian coins, as being heavier than the modern bronze pieces, and less likely therefore to be caught by the wind. An old soldier threw each penny up three feet above his head, and as he threw Mr. Pennell fired with small shot, and hit every one of the one hundred coins. He had about half a [illegible] over, and offered to bet any of the [illegible] would hit those as well, [illegible]re than satisfied [illegible]50 of the [illegible]

THE LOUISIANA ILLEGALITY AND FRAUD.

The more the facts in relation to the organization and acts of the Louisiana returning board become known the more clearly does it appear what a transparent humbug it is and how little legality is to be attached to its canvass of the votes and its distribution of certificates of election. It has already been made manifest that by refusing to fill the vacant seat at the board with a democrat, as the law required, it lost, as a board, whatever element of legality the Legislature could give to it. In like manner it violated the law by allowing protests and affidavits of intimidation—whether bogus or otherwise—to be added to the returns after they reached New Orleans, instead of at the precinct where the intimidation was alleged to have been exefcised, and within the twenty-four hours to which the making of such protests and affidavits was limited. And now we have the strong point made that even if the law itself were as valid as the Supreme Court of the State has determined it to be, it violates the act of Congress setting apart a particular day for holding elections in all the States, as will be seen from the following concise statement in The Nation:

"A new point in the Louisiana case has been raised by Mr. R. B. Pullan, a Cincinnati layman, and it has attracted a good deal of attention from lawyers, and certainly seems to have a good deal of technical force and to be likely to cause some trouble to the gentlemen who have charged themselves with the 'solemn duty' of seeing that Mr. Hayes gets the Presidency. Mr. Pullan takes as the groundwork of his argument a history and description of the returning board furnished to the 'visiting statesmen' by the person who drafted the law making it—Judge Hugh L. Campbell, of the Third District Court of the parish of New Orleans. According to this gentleman the ballots put in the boxes are merely ballots until the returns are made up by the board. In the eye of the law the board is constructively present at all the polls, receives all the ballots, and purifies and assorts them, but they do not become *votes* until the board has passed upon them. In fact, the board casts the vote of the State and properly holds the State election. Until it has made its return there has been no election. Now, the constitution of the United States gives Congress the power of 'determining the time of choosing the electors and the day on which they shall give their votes,' and provides 'that this day shall be the same throughout the United States.' Under this clause Congress has made the first Tuesday in November the Presidential election day for all the States. But according to Judge Campbell the Louisiana election did not take place on that day, nor until the 5th of December following. The conclusion is of course plain that there was no election in Louisiana on the legal day, and therefore none on any day. Of course this point is made all the stronger by the arguments of the friends of the board. We think, however, we shall before long see the public in full concurrence with Governor Robinson of this State, that a State which has a returning board like that of Louisiana does not possess a republican form of government."

It is just such points of illegality as this, with those others involved in the violation of their own returning board law in Louisiana, that it is well should be submitted to the ordeal of the judicial scrutiny of the members of the Supreme Court who are to constitute a part of the electoral commission.

THE FLORIDA FRAUD.—In order to obtain a trifling majority for the Hayes electors it will be recollected that the Florida returning board, on the second count, threw out the true returns from Baker county, which they had recognized on the first count, and substituted a fraudulent return which was made up ten days after the election. In a letter to a friend in Richmond, Va., the Hon. Wm. Archer Cocke, late Attorney General of Florida, says so manifest was the fraud perpetrated by the canvassing board that the Republican candidate for the Legislature to whom the board gave the certificate of election in Baker county declined to accept it, and the Democratic candidate was admitted to his seat without a contest. In other words, to his credit be it said, he refuses to have anything to do with the stolen goods.

SKATING ON CHESAPEAKE BAY.—Messrs. Tayman and Hoskins of Galena, Kent county, Md., left Georgetown at 8 o'clock on Saturday, the 13th instant, skating down the bay and over to Spesutia Island, then to Pool's Island, they then skated over to the Harford side and took sleigh for Magnolia. Their first intention had been to return by the same route after spending a few days with their friends, but fearing to trust the ice they took the train. They report the bay now open.—*Cecil Democrat.*

☞Mrs. Elizabeth Oakes Smith, a lady of Northern birth, and a well-known writer, has written a letter to the New York World on the true condition of the South. She states that she found the people of that section peaceful, laborious and living on good terms with their former slaves, and the colored people of the reputable class as peaceful and laborous and confirmed in the exercise of all social and political rights; that what "riots" there have been were fomented by the carpet-baggers and their tools, playing on the fears or passions of ignorant colored men, and that the stories of violence, intimidation and abuse of Northern settlers were deliberate inventions.

SENATOR EDMUND'S POINT.

While the Chandler conspirators are still asserting and reasserting the power of the President of the Senate to count the electoral votes in face of the fact that nearly every Republican Senator is on record against it, it may be well enough to notice the keen thrust given to this fraudulent pretense by one of the ablest Republicans of the Senate. The only possible constitutional ground for this alaim, is the single sentence. "The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted." Their argument is that the power to count rationally follows the power to open, that the power to open is expressly conferred as it undoubtedly is, and that the power to count is implied from it. The powers conferred by the Constitution are of two kinds, enumerated and implied, the enumerated powers being those which are expressly conferred the implied powers being those necessary to carry into effect the enumerated powers, Senator Edmunds in his speech explaining the electoral bill, showed that "the power to open does not necessarily imply a powerto count, because it is not necessary to count in order to open." If the Constitution had given the President of the Senate the power to open the certificates would have been implied, because opening is a prerequisite to counting. It is easy to see, therefore, that the Constitution conferred upon the President of the Senate an unimportant power, which it would not have been necessary to confer at all if the Chandler theory held good that he has the right to count the votes. If the Constitution had intended to confer this power upon him, it would have done so in plain terms and said nothing of the right to open. It would be as impossible to count the votes without opening them, as it would be to eat a nut without breaking the shell.

Another thing, to which Mr. Edmunds did not call attention, throws light on the intentions of the framers of the Constitution. The sentence in question was—"The President of the Senate shall * * open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. In the latter half of the sentence its construction is entirely changed. If they meant to confer the powef to count, it would have saved them three words to say, "The President of the Senate shall open all the certificates and count the votes." There are no unnecessary words in the Constitution, and when its framers changed the construction of this sentence they meant something by it.

Another thing, the XIIth Amendment, from which these words are taken, was passed by the Eighth Congress, which continued from 1803 to 1805. At that time the Vice-Presidency was the direct road to the Presidency, and each of the Vice-Presidents had become President. Adams, Vice-President under Washington, had succeeded Washington, and Jefferson, Vice-President under Adams, had succeeded Adams. Is it likely that our fathers proposed to put it in the power of any man to count himself into the Presidency.

GREEN AN UNHEALTHY COLOR.

It is quite well understood that green wall papers and green dress fabrics are more or less dangerous to use, owing to the presence of arsenic in the coloring materials; but it appears from the experiments of M. Paul Bert, a French savant, that the danger is quite as much in the color itself as in the pigments producing it, the green rays of light having in themselves a deleterious effect upon the health of the persons exposed to them to any great extent. To demonstrate this alleged fact, says the Pall Mall Gazette, M. Bert has submitted several specimens of the sensitive plant to rays of different colors thrown upon them through stained glass, and in every case which were treated to the most brilliant green light withered and died in the shortest time. In those plants which were exposed to a red light a peculiar phenomenon was observed: the tips or spikes of the leaves prolonged themselves and grew forward in a lean and hungry fashion horizontally with the branch from which they sprang; while in a blue light the contrary effect was produced, the spikes standing out abruptly and perpendicularly from their stem. On one of these plants being enclosed in a sort of lantern, having red glass on one side and green on the other, instead of shrinking away from the poison on their right to the roseate antidote on their left, the leaves, as if by a fatal fascination, turned with one consent the other way and literally looked death in the face,

THE PRESS AND THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

The various New York city journals are rectifying their position on the electoral plan question. The classification is as follows: For the bill—Herald, (independent,) Bulletin, [independent,] Journal of Commerce, [democrat,] Evening Post, [republican,] and Express, [democrat.] Against it—Times, [republican,] Tribune, [republican,] and Commercial, [republican.] The World, [democrat] gives it only a lukewarm support. It may be added that such of the clergy as make political matters the occasional subject of their sermons took due cognizance of the event in the pulpit on Sunday. They are generally in favor of it as a measure for the maintenance of the peace, and as probably about the best thing that can be done under the circumstances. It may be added that the St. Louis Westliche[illegible], Hon. Carl Schurz paper, also warmly indorses the solution of the presidential muddle recommended by the joint congressional committee. So do all the democratic papers of St. Louis, [illegible]sh and German.

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

From the Sun of Wednesday.

WHEAT.—Receipts to-day 2,400 bushels Southern Wheat, 3,200 bushels Pennsylvania do., 2,000 bushels Western do.; 1,700 bushels Southern Corn, 100,000 bushels Western do.; 2,500 bushels Oats, and —— bushels Rye. Stocks of Elevators 246,922 bushels Wheat, and 1,171,228 bushels Corn. The demand for Wheat is only moderate, and for medium grades of which the offerings are largely composed, prices are rather lower. The sales are 1200 bushels fair to good red Southern at 1 52a$1 55; 150 bushels fair white do. at $1 50, and 400 bushels inferior red at $1 48; 3200 bushels red Pennsylvania at 1 54a$1 36, and 1600 bushels do. at 1 52a$1 53.

CORN.—Southern Corn is in better demand. The transactions were 800 bushels steamer at 54½ cents: 8000 bushels do. as 54½ cents; 400 bushels steamer at 50 cents; 5600 bushels yellow at 50½ cts. and 46,000 bushels mixed at 50 cents—all spot; 10,000 bushels February at 59¾ cts. and 10,000 bushels May at 62¼a62½ cents. In the afternoon the market was quiet and steady, the only business reported being 5600 bushels February at 59¾ cents and 5600 bushels last half February at 60 cents.

OATS.—Oats are firm and in good demand, with sales of 1500 bushels Pennsylvania at 46 cents, and 1000 bushels bright Western at 43 cents.

RYE.—Rye is firm, with a limited supply; sales of 650 bushels at 75 cents per bushels.

Marriages.

LECATES—WOOD.—On the 10th inst. at the M. P. Parsonage in Chestertown, by Rev. J. B. Jones, JEFFERSON LECATES and Miss ANNIE WOOD—both of this county.

HALL—BENNETT.—On the 11th inst. at the M. P. Parsonage, by the same, GEORGE W. HALL and Miss DEBBIE BENNETT—both of this county.

SMITH—JOHNSON.—Jan. 11, 1877, at the M. E. Parsonage in Millington, by Rev. William M. Warner, JOSEPH G. SMITH and Miss SUSAN A. JOHNSON—both of this county.

CARTER—RASIN.—At Still Pond M. E. Parsonage, Jan. 9th, by Rev. W. B. Gregg, WM. D. CARTER to Miss MARY E. RASIN—all of Kent.

CASEY—MEEKS.—January 17, by the same, at the residence of Mr. Robert Kimble, in Shrewsberry Neck, GEO. E. CASEY to Miss SALLIE E. MEEKS—all of Kent county, Md.

HOFSTETTER—STANLEY.—In Baltimore, December 12, by Rev. Mr. Maler, WILLIAM H. HOFSTETTER, of Baltimore county, to LAURA V. STANLEY, of Baltimore.

LOFLAND—WATTS.—In Fredericktown, Jan. 10, 1877, by Rev. E. W. Gaylord, THOMAS A. R. LOFLAND to Miss LAURA H. WATTS—all of Cecil co.

THOMAS—DAVIS.—On January 17th, at the residence of F. W. Neavitt, of Baltimore, by Rev. Dr. Naylor, E. H. THOMAS, of Odessa, to Miss GEORGIA DAVIS, of Smyrna.

New Advertisements.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Not on Greenland's icy mountains,
But on India's coral strands,
They make use of PRINCE'S Organs
As the best of Instruments.
Africa in sandy deserts
Does her part: Australia sends,
Will with Music's aid they worship,
For the best of Instruments.
Europe, far advanced in music,
In that land of many tongues,
They use PRINCE & Co's, Organs,
For their thousand, thousand songs.
North and South American people,
Never, never, they behind;
They can tell by *long* experience
Where good Organs you can find.
PRINCE in name, not less in merit,
PRINCE & Co's. are the kind.

Respectfully submitted by
PROF. THEODORE ASCHERFELD.

☞Continued in the *Kent News.*

Jan. 26, 1877—3t*

A GRAND CONCERT

OF

Vocal and Instrumental Music,

BY A QUARTETTE, composed of the finest musical talent of Baltimore city, will be given in

The Hall at Galena,

ON TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 6th,

And in the

Town Hall at Chestertown,

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB'Y. 7th.

Doors open 7 o'clock; Concert commences 8 o'clock. [Jan. 26, 1877.

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

ANDREW PRICE,

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 23d day of August, 1877; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 23d day of January, 1877.

WILLIAM F. STANLEY,
Jan. 26, 1877. *Administrator.*

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.

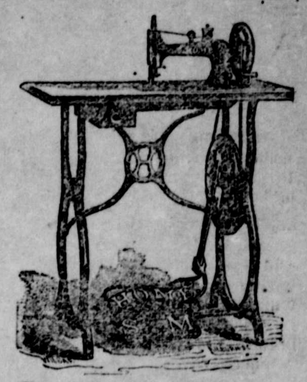
Mr. Henry Tonkin will deliver the Address.

E. F. PERKINS, Pres.
Jan. 19, 1877.—3t.

New Advertisements.

THE NEW

HOME



Sewing Machine

WAS AWARDED THE

FIRST PREMIUM!

At the Centennial Exhibition, 1876, and has always carried off the highest honors wherever exhibited.

A COMPACT, *SIMPLE*, DURABLE, Light Running and EFFICIENT "LOCK STITCH" MACHINE, ADAPTED to the WANTS of EVERYBODY. The HOME SEWING MACHINE was Perfected eight years since by the skill of the best inventive talent and Mechanical skill. It contains all the Essential Parts of a FIRST CLASS MACHINE, is SIMPLE in CONSTRUCTION, *SUPERIOR* in Strength and Beauty, contains less Working Parts and is Capable of DOING a *wider range* of Work than other Sewing Machines. It will RUN for years without COSTING ONE CENT for REPAIRS. In the Manufacture of the MACHINE the *Very Best Materials* are USED. The WEARING PARTS are HARDENED, and the Mechanism has been CONSTRUCTED with the *special view* of producing an Easy Running, DURABLE, and almost NOISELESS MACHINE, adapted EQUALLY WELL for Coarse or fine THREAD, COTTON, SILK or LINEN, SEWING from the *Lightest Muslins* to *Heaver Cloth* and LEATHER. Such Confidence is FELT in the INTRINSIC MERITS of the HOME SEWING MACHINE that every MACHINE is fully

Warranted for Five Years.

LIVE AGENTS wanted in localities where we are not represented.

Send for prices, and samples of work done on the HOME, or call at any of our offices.

JOHNSON, CLARK & Co.,

30 Union Square, New York.
664 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.
111½ Second Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
141 State Street, Chicago, Ill.
21 South 5th Street, St. Louis, Mo.
4 New Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Jan. 26, 1877.—6m.

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.

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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.*

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.*



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

New Foreign Fruits,

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