TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

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ADVERTISEMENTS

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The Transcript,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Friday Morning, Nov. 30, 1877

GEORGE A. HANSON, EDITOR.

☞ All contributions, intended for our first page, must be delivered on or before Thursday, to secure an early publication.

GEOGRAPHY.

We commend to our teachers in the Public Schools, the following paragraphs taken from the Baltimore *Gazette*:

At a meeting of the School Board on Tuesday night, 20th Nov., in Baltimore, Mr. Plaskett offered a resolution to have American history and geography reviewed at least once a month in the City college and female high schools, and supported his motion with the following remarks:

"I hope this resolution will pass the board without a dissenting voice. If there is one class more than another in a community which should have correct notions of right and wrong, and who should act from a sense of duty and should possess the moral courage to do what is right, it seems to me it ought to be those connected with the education of youth. American history in every department ought to be thoroughly taught to the youth, so that whether at home or abroad it may be a chart to guide them in every department of life, rendering them not only useful in all situations in which they may be placed, but of vast benefit to the community in which they live. In fact, it is to this end, and to accomplish this purpose, that the tax payers of Baltimore so liberally and so willingly contribute to our schools. It is to acquaint this great army of public school children with the practical studies incident to the daily business demands of life. To train them for usefulness is our duty: let us be equal to the task by rising above the little jealousies which seem to have crept almost unawares into the minds of some of our educators, and which display themselves in the belief that it is lowering the dignity of a college or a high school to stop and review the studies of the grammar school."

The resolution was referred to the appropriate committee, and will probably come up for action at the next meeting of the board.

Commenting upon the resolution the *Gazette* editorially, says

"The resolution which Mr. Plaskitt introduced in the school board on Tuesday evening to make American history and geography the subject of weekly review in the City college and female high schools ought to be adopted without hesitation. There is nothing so common, and at the same time mortifying, as the ignorance of graduates in these two branches of popular learning, and while a student who has been well grounded in them in the under schools should not, of course, be obliged to take them up as a regular study in the higher classes, it is of importance that he should not be allowed to lose sight of them altogether. It is perhaps unavoidable that the scholar should be able to get only a smattering of knowledge on some of the subjects taught in the public schools, but there is no reason why such essentials as American history and geography should not be thoroughly acquired, if the school board will rank them with the highest studies in the course, and make them the subject of weekly review to the end of the curriculum."—*Gazette*, 22*nd inst.* 1877.

VINDEX.

We cheerfully give place, in our columns, to the communication, of VINDEX, in reply to our strictures, upon the proceedings of the Public School Association of Kent county; and we do it, with the greater pleasure, because we know that the author is a gentleman of intelligence and feels as much interest as we do in the proper education of our youth. We thank him for saying, truly, that our "remarks were kindly intended."

The question discussed was, "*Geography, how much should be taught. Its practical value, etc.*" The first section of the question related entirely to the school room—how much should be taught in the public schools. In that connection, we said, that, "some of the teachers thought that Geography was unimportant and worthy of very little attention." We reiterate, in more pointed terms, that some of the teachers expressed the opinion that the study of Geography was unimportant, and worthy of very little attention or expenditure of time in our public schools. VINDEX says that the gentleman who used the unfortunate word "hifalutin," "placed so high an estimate upon his [illegible] that he compared it with Webster's Unabridged as a work for constant reference." Now, just there, we disagree with this gentleman, for he thought so highly of Geography, in the abstract, that he undervalued the importance of the amount of knowledge of it which can and ought to be acquired at school, and, beyond a mere smattering, was in favor of relegating the full and practical acquisition of it, from the school room to the private library of the parents of the pupils. We agree with him that in every house there ought to be maps or an atlas, within easy reach of every member of the family, and that there should also be a good dictionary; and we go further and think that every house ought to be provided with Webster's Unabridged, an Encyclopedia of Geography, ancient and modern, Shakspeare, Butler's Analogy and the Holy Bible; but, unfortunately, "Webster's Unabridged" and a good atlas are beyond the means of most of the parents of the children, who attend our schools. All the useful knowledge of Geography, that a majority of the pupils will ever acquire, is obtained in our public schools. When they leave them, they go, for the most part, to the anvil, the workbench and the plough, and their intellectual capital is limited to the amount of pabulum dealt out to them by their teachers. To the working classes, a thorough rudimentary education in Spelling, Reading, Geography, Writing, Arithmetic and Grammar, is of the first and last importance. If well grounded in these branches, they will have a sure and broad foundation to build a solid superstructure, of knowledge, upon, and be prepared to become intelligent and useful citizens. Without such a preparation the dictionary and atlas would be "hifalutin" and useless furniture to a house. Such books are only used, habitually, by the educated; they are blunt tools to the unskillful, and are avoided with respectful awe by the illiterate. To a youth who intends to go to college, after finishing his course, at the public schools, a thorough knowledge of Geography is indispensable to his intelligent progress, for the whole college curriculum is based upon the presumption that the student has already obtained a competent knowledge of that science, as well as of the other primary branches of education which we have named. When, therefore, a young man, after four or more years of hard study of the Latin and Greek classics and the higher Mathematics, returns with the degree of B. A., and is found wanting in Geography, does not know, even, how to bound his native State, to spell the word balance and cannot tell the part of speech of the verb "if," let not the college be censured, but lay the blame where it belongs, viz., to the schools where the primary elements of education are professed to be taught. We are glad to see that this low and vicious depreciation, or want of appreciation, of the study of Geography, in the school-room, is attracting the attention of the public, in Baltimore, and hope the reforms instituted, there, will be felt in Kent.

We cannot agree with VINDEX in his lofty admiration of the present unimproveable "school system" or that "our legislature will do well to let it severely alone for some years to come." Why *for some years to come?* Why not, if so "admirable," let it be a joy forever?

We do not accept the "ipse dixit" of VINDEX, that, "Mr. Pinkind's motion was neither narrow in scope or contracted in idea," and refuse to be promoted to the dunce's stool, for a presumed ignorance of the "school law" We cannot be thrust aside with such patronizing chaff. We put away that sort of thing long ago, with our dread of the school-master's awful frown, and, now, respectfully decline to plead guilty to VINDEX'S covert charge of ignorance and stupidity. To his "doubt whether any one but a teacher, under the system, would be likely, thoroughly to appreciate the motion," we simply say, that, the answer is obvious to every one who heard the latter part of the morning's discussion, but as a pertinent reply would necessarily be personal, we prefer to forbear, rather than appear to be discourteous. We will not be drawn into a discussion of the letter of the law, that is the business of our law-makers; but do protest against any system, of its practical execution, whereby, or wherein, Geography, or a thorough, continuous and systematic study of it, is neglected or even undervalued.

VINDEX misunderstood what we meant by the phrase "carefully prepared discourses" and his criticism is, verbally, just. The idea we intended to convey, was that we expected, at a public meeting, to hear carefully *considered* expressions of views, and were surprised to find any difference of opinion as to the importance of the study of Geography in our public schools. As to the mode of teaching it, we knew that no two persons agreed, in all particulars. We did not expect "ornate" and "scientific addresses," but were disappointed at not hearing "concise and practical" views, from a greater number of teachers.

It was cruel to say that we ought not to expect "finished speeches from a body of men and women who are valued by their patrons to the extent of four or five hundred dollars per annum." Is VINDEX sarcastic, sick or on his dignity? Does he defiantly and sullenly plant himself upon the platform—"Poor pay, poor teach?" We hope not! We have always regarded the diminutive remuneration of our teachers as one of the many disgraceful relics of barbarism which still lingers about and in our school houses.

Many years ago the people in some of our States acted upon the principle that there could be no better investment of public funds than the establishment and support of a thorough system of education; [illegible] that no expenditure can return a surer profit and more lasting benefit. Where, fifty years ago, the assessable wealth could be counted by hundreds of thousands, it is now reckoned by millions. Where the fields once mocked the labor of ignorant tillage, the lands now yield a generous reward to intelligent husbandry and the waste places blossom as the rose.

The pride of a nation is its fertile plains, its majestic, snow-capped mountains, its fruitful valleys, the broad expanse of its rivers and the awful grandeur of its sounding cataracts—*God's* free gifts—its fleets and naval armaments, its huge merchantmen in every sea, its impregnable fortresses, its railways and telegraphs, its vast and busy factories, its great cities, teeming with restless humanity, adorned with marble palaces, towering monuments, lofty temples, enriched with the sculptor's art and every cunning work of the hand of man; but its greatness and glory consist in the piety, intelligence, honesty, thrift, genius and sobriety of its people, in its schools and seminaries of learning, the fame of its sages, statesmen, authors and orators, its hospitals for the afflicted, its noble unnumbered charities, its care for the poor, and in its institutions, or efforts, of whatever kind or degree, which elevate man above his natural level and place him, face to face, nearer to his GOD.

The Monumental City.

We call the attention of our readers to a book lately presented to us, by a fellow-citizen,—"The Monumental City,"—by George W. Howard. It is a review, as its title indicates, of the past, and present resources of Baltimore; and evinces a spirit of enterprise, which we have long deplored, as lacking, in the central city of our State. Mr. Howard deprecates the short-sighted policy hitherto displayed by Baltimore, toward the Eastern Shore—and advocates a livelier interest in our doings over here, and an earnest effort to regain to Baltimore, the wealth which has been so largely diverted into other channels. Our prosperity is largely connected with that of Baltimore, and that of Baltimore with us. Together, we stand or fall; and unless we are ready to accede to the proposition that we shall be merged into Delaware, we should cultivate close and kindly relations with our chief city, the metropolis of Maryland. Many of the Western States have a department, the special province of which, is to make known both in our own county and abroad, the inducements they can offer to men of capital and skill to settle among them. Why should we of the Eastern Shore not do the same? By the circulation of such a book, as this, which might contain a brief account of the advantages offered by each county, to immigrants, we might draw to us, what we so much need—capital and skill. Wealth would then once more flow in upon our sore-pressed people.

Mr. Howard has been connected with the trade of Baltimore, for many years; and speaks as one sure of his ground. We would like to see the book extensively circulated, both in the interest of trade, to promote that kindly feeling, which all sections of a State should entertain toward each other, and to foster and encourage that honorable State pride which is the fountain of patriotic and public spirited enterprise.

One Cent a Day.

Economy is the order of the hour, and every expenditure, however small, is expected to give a return in full value.—Every family requires one good, reliable family newspaper. If such an article can be procured for less than one cent for each working day of the year, we are not aware of it. *A Family Newspaper* should contain a carefully-prepared summary of all the news of the day, both *Religious* and *Secular*; and if arranged so that the two departments may be separated and read by two individuals at the same time, so much the better. *The Family Newspaper* should have attractive reading and information for the various members of a household. Some portion of the paper should be devoted, every week, to religious and moral improvement, to current, secular news, to agriculture, commerce, markets, finance, to general literature, &c., with a special department for the young. Above all, the *Family Newspaper* should be perfectly *pure*, and free from any contaminating influences in its reading matter or in its advertisements. Too much attention cannot be paid to this feature, when the press is flooding the country with so much that is vile and pernicious. To crown all, the *Family Newspaper* should be untrammelled by any affiliation with sect or party, and should be free to give all the good news from and about all the world. If such a *Family Newspaper* can be had for *one cent a day*, it should be taken by every family in the land.

Such a *Family Newspaper*, in every respect, we find in the NEW YORK OBSERVER, now commencing its fifty-sixth volume. Progressive, comprehensive, sound, reliable, pure, it is just what is needed in your household. Send $3.15 for a year, to THE NEW YORK OBSERVER, 37 Park Row, New York. Sample copies are sent free.

☞ Last Thursday, when the grand jury of Montgomery county asked to be discharged for the term, the court instructed them to return to their room and inquire through whose neglect the county jail still remains in a dangerous and terrible condition, notwithstanding frequent reports of grand juries as to the matter. It is probable that the county commissioners will be indicted for neglect of their duty in the premises.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Mr. Editor:—As a member of the Public School Association of Kent county, I beg the privilege of a short reply to your editorial remarks in the last issue of the *Transcript*. While taking issue with you as to the "style, scope and dignity" of the discussions on Geography, I am nevertheless glad that your article appeared, as it will call general attention to the work of the teachers and eventuate in profit to the schools. But drawing such different conclusions from the discussions as you seem to have done I feel unwilling that our citizens shall believe that any teacher in the Public Schools of Kent advanced the idea "that Geography was unimportant and worthy of very little attention." Nor was there any attempt made to class it among the "hifalutin ornaments of a meretricious curriculum." The gentleman who made use of the unfortunate word hifalutin, and thereby destroyed the solemnity of the occasion, placed so high an estimate upon his Geography that he compared it with Webster's Unabridged as a work for constant reference through life. He did not, as we understood him, underrate a knowledge of the science but compared it with the other elementary branches, reading, writing, arithmetic and grammar. In other words, he argued that too much time might be spent in memorizing pages of unimportant bays, gulfs, islands, capes, rivers, rivulets and towns, when there is so much else to be accomplished.

There is no disposition with our public school teachers to "shelve geography," but there is a very growing idea that the best way to teach the English language is not by memorizing columns of the dictionary, though "approved by the wisdom of all ages," or to teach Geography by cramming girls and boys with all the contents of the text books.

The Public School curriculum is prescribed by law, and is the result of years of study on the part of some of the best educators of our State. Indeed, it is the most striking and valuable feature in the admirable school system which our legislators will do well to let severely alone for some years to come.

These Associations are a part of this general system and are intended to aid the teachers in their daily work in the school room, and they do; and while the general public is invited and warmly welcomed, the meetings are not intended for the public entertainment or primarily for non-professional instruction.

So far from the discussions being conducted in carefully prepared discourses, this style is discountenanced, and the members urged to present their views in a concise and practical manner, leaving the ornate and carefully prepared papers for the orator and essayist of the occasion. Any other plan would shut out the great body of the teachers who have not the time and are not expected to be competent to deliver scientific addresses. Mr. Editor, you were not warranted in expecting finished speeches from a body of men and women who are valued by their patrons to the extent of four or five hundred dollars per annum. Nor are the best talkers necessarily the best teachers. There are young ladies and gentlemen among the number you met on last Friday, who "are worthy the name of teachers," and yet cannot give public expression to the simplest of their every day duties.

Mr. Pinkind's motion was neither narrow in scope nor contracted in idea, and your criticism indicates a want of familiarity with the school law, if, indeed, you are aware of that particular feature which gave rise to the motion. I doubt whether any one but a teacher under the system would be likely, thoroughly, to appreciate the motion.

You seem to express surprise at the diversity of opinions as to the best method of imparting instruction. This known difference of ideas is the very basis of the Association. If there was *one* known, proper and stereotyped method, the necessity for conference would cease to exist.

Mr. Editor, speaking for my associates, we thank you for your interest in the cause and know that your remarks were kindly intended, yet like some of us who debated you digressed from the description of the earth's surface to the Heavens, and were unnecessarily "solemn" for the occasion. VINDEX.

CHESTERTOWN, Nov. 26, 1877.

Mr. Editor:—In your editorial last week, about the School Association, I notice that you omitted to mention the name of Mr. S. W. Comegys. His speech was a very thoughtful one and I listened to his remarks with great pleasure; for he seemed fully to appreciate the value and importance of the study of Geography. With the exception of this omission I fully agree with you in every sentiment you expressed. JUSTICE.

☞ We got to the meeting, of the Association, after Mr. Comegys had concluded his remarks and did not hear what he said. We regret the omission, but, under the circumstances, it was unavoidable. This our only excuse, we plead in equity and think it ought to satify *Justice*.—ED.

LOSS OF THE HURON.

Special Dispatch to the Gazette.

WASHINGTON, November 25, 1877.—The loss of the sloop-of-war Huron off the Hatteras coast, Saturday, 24th inst., will, on investigation, be found owing to mistakes in the construction of the vessel, and the false sense of honor which requires a commander to sail on a dangerous sea in the face of storm signals. The naval officers here admit that the vessel was not seaworthy, and contend that Admiral Trenchard was wrong in ordering her to leave Hampton roads in such weather The Huron was an iron vessel worked over from the Alliance, and both these names date back for thirty years in our navy. These repairs were completed last August at the Portsmouth navy-yard, and the sloop then was rated as follows: Cost $307,024 *54*; four guns, speed 10¼, 450 tonnage, weight 995 tons. After careful inspection Mr. Mead wrote, as found in the report compiled at that time under Constructor Hanscom; "New ship; boilers dangerous; flimsily built; little speed." In the last report of the Secretary of the Navy, under the head of new vessels added to the navy since 1869, are mentioned ten ships, and in the descriptive paragraphs alluding thereto occurs the following: "Huron, third rate, built of iron, with full steam power, in commission, and of good report." The report of Mr. Mead, made in August, 1876, thus conflicts with the whitewash statement prepared in the following November and incoporated in Secretary Robeson's last report. This was one of the famous "seven-contract" vessels exposed by the Whitthorne committee, and naval men are unanimous in stating they never looked upon the Huron or any other of these vessels as seaworthy. What has been done to her since is mere patchwork to remedy and cover up her constitutional defects. It seems she had compound engines, which carried a pressure of sixty pounds to the inch (much above the average), oscillating cylinders and costly machinery throughout. The machinery was too powerful for the hull.

The last cruise of the ill-starred sloop, according to the naval records, was as follows: She was at Port Royal on December 4, 1876, and on March 18 of the present year proceeded on a cruise to the north coast of South America, touching at several points, and was off Venezuela for some time. On June 15 she arrived at Aspinwall, and afterward visited Key West, whence she returned to Washington, and lay here in the navy-yard during the riots. On August 11 she sailed for Hampton roads, and on the 15th of the same month ran to New York. When she left Fortress Monroe on Friday morning she was *en route* for the West Indies on duty connected with longitude and general cruising.

While at Norfolk she was placed in the dock and fitted with a new propeller, and this fatal effort to double Hatteras in a violent storm was the trial trip with this new piece of machinery. Until fuller details of all the circumstances in the case are known, it cannot be judged who was responsible for the mistake, but naval officers agree in declaring it hazardous to venture out in rough weather with a new propeller, unless it has been thoroughly tested as to smooth working qualities. This precaution seems to have been neglected in the case of the Huron and this omission may partially explain why the machinery became unmanageable, and left the vessel at the mercy of the elements.

There seems to have been neglected in the matter of leaving at the last port a list of the officers and crew on the Huron. No such list was left at Norfolk. The last roll of the Huron's crew was made up in September last, and may be in the main nearly correct. But it will probably take several days to get a full list of persons lost. The storm which prevailed is described as scarcely equaled in furious violence. The swamping to-day of one of the wrecking vessels containing nine persons goes far toward convincing the authorities here that those persons who escaped with their lives did so by the performance of miracles. Commander George P. Ryan, who commanded the Huron, is certainly lost. That will be sad news to convey to his family in Boston, who have not yet recovered from the grief occasioned by the loss of two of Commander Ryan's children about a year ago while his wife was lying at the point of death. Mrs. Ryan did not know of the death of her children for some time after the funeral, although they died in the house where she was at the same time lying sick.

THE OFFICERS AND CREW.

NAMES OF THOSE ON BOARD THE ILL-FATED VESSEL—THE SAVED.

WASHINGTON, November 24.—The observer at Kitty Hawk reports, at 11.35 A. M., to the chief signal officer as follows: The United States man-of-war steamer Huron struck two miles north of No. 7 station at 1.30 A. M.; foremast and maintopmast gone. The steamer is a total wreck. Assistance needed immediately. The sea is breaking over her, and several have been already washed ashore drowned. Number on board 135. No cargo.

WASHINGTON, November 24.—The Navy Department supplies the following list of the officers and crew:

The Huron was under command of Commander George P. Ryan, and her list of officers in addition thereto, as far as known at the department, was as follows:

Lieutenants S. A. Simons and L. G. Palmer.

Masters Wm. P. Conway, H. R. Tyler and W. S. French.

Ensigns Lucien Young and F. W. Donner.

Surgeon G. S. Culbreth.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Carey N. Saunders.

Chief Engineer E. M. Olson, assistant Engineer H. G. Denig, Cadet Engineers, E. T. Warburton and E. M. Loomis.

Captain's Clerk J. DeL Galvin.

Draughtsman Jno. J. Evans.

Surgeon George S. Culbreth was born and appointed from Delaware. He entered the service April 27, 1866, and was promoted to the full rank of Surgeon Dec. 31, 1876.

A medicine like a man, is judged by the good it accomplishes. The widespread testimony as to the efficacy of Keller's Vegetable Life Drops, and its continuous use wherever introduced constitute a reason sufficiently strong for the indorsement of so valuable a preparation: since no inferior compound, however well managed, could meet with the remotest degree of favor compared with that with which the Life Drops were received.

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

From the Sun of Wednesday.

WHEAT.—Southern Wheat was in good demand and firm, particularly for choice lots, some sales of which were made at an advance. The transactions were 500 bushels ordinary to good red at 1 30a$1 38; 1000 bushels prime Fultz at $1 43; 1200 bushels choice do. at 1 46a$1 48; 2500 bushels prime long-berried amber at $1 50; 2500 bushels prime do. at 1 53a$1 55.

CORN.—Southern Corn was in fair demand and firm, with prime dry parcels higher. Sales of 500 bushels damp white at 50a55 cents; 2500 bushels white in fair order at 58 cents; 1500 bushels prime dry do. at 60a62 cents; 700 bushels dry do. at 62a64½ cents.

Deaths.

HADAWAY.—In Baltimore, on 24th of November, of diptheria, LEONARD, aged 5 years, 3 months and 23 days, the youngest son of William H. and Louisa Hadaway.

New Advertisements.

BUFFALO ROBES! BUFFALO ROBES!!
For sale very cheap, at
J. K. ALDRIDGE'S.
Nov. 30, 1877

SAUSAGE CUTTERS! SAUSAGE STUFFERS!!
LARD CANS AND CULENDERS,
at reduced prices, by
J. K. ALDRIDGE.
Nov. 30, 1877

Guns, Guns,
SINGLE AND DOUBLE;
SHOT POUCHES, POWDER FLASKS,
GAME BAGS,
Shot, by the pound and Bag,
CAPS, WADDING, &c.
Call and examine our
Single Breech Loading Guns,
REVOLVERS, PISTOLS, METALIC CARTRIDGES, CARTRIDGE CASES, &c.—at
J. K. ALDRIDGE'S.
Nov. 30, 1877

Notice to Creditors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.—That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letters Testamentary on the personal estate in Kent county, Maryland, of

WILLIAM B. WILMER,
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 27th day of June, 1878; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 27th day of November, 1877.

MARY A. WILMER,
Nov. 5, 1877. *Executrix.*

SALT.

A LARGE LOT just received, and for sale by the Sack, *at close City rates.* By
T. S. WICKES.
Chestertown, November 21, 1877

A CARD.

WANTED TO BUY ALL KINDS OF GRAIN. We are not buying on commission, and can pay the *highest Cash market price for it.* We have lately raised our granary beyond the reach of high tides, and we are ready to receive Grain for shipment.
Nov. 23—3t JAS. H. THOMPSON.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF Personal Property.

BY Virtue of an order from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, the undersigned, executors of John Kelly, late of Kent county, deceased, will sell at Public Sale, on

Wednesday, December 5th,

1877, at 10:30 A. M., the Stock and Farming implements on the farm of the deceased, near Still Pond, consisting of

4 HORSES,
1 pair MULES,
ONE YOKE OF OXEN,
NEARLY FIVE YEARS OLD;
THREE COWS; OX AND HORSE CART; WAGON; and other things necessary for farming purposes.

ALSO, A LOT OF

Store Goods

will be offered, at the store room in Still Pond, from December 5th, each evening, until disposed of.

TERMS OF SALE:—Nine months credit will be given on note with good security for sums over Ten Dollars; under this amount the cash will be required.

J. HORTON KELLY,
H. T. JUMP,
Executors of John Kelly.
Nov. 16, 1877—tds.

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 W. MERRITT,
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 13th day of June, 1878; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 13th day of November, 1877.

EDWARD WILKINS,
Nov. 16, 1877. *Administrator.*

Come Right Along

SAVE MONEY! SAVE MONEY!

1,000 LBS. 1,000 LBS. 1,000 LBS

RAISINS
Of All Kinds, at
14c. per pound!

300 lbs. CURRANTS
at 10c. 10c. 10c. per pound!

500 lbs. WALNUTS
And PALM NUTS
Only 16c. 16c. 16c. lb.

FRESH CANDY
OUR OWN MAKE at CITY PRICES!
ORANGES, LEMONS,
CITRON, TOYS,
NOTIONS, FIGS,
DATES, &c., &c.

☞ *Fresh supply of FRUIT CAKE, Pound, Sponge, Jelly and Citron Cake.*

BREAD, PIES, RUSK, BUNS, &c., at prices truly surprising.

☞ Thankful for past favors, we invite all who are in want of the above goods for the Holidays, to give us a call and examine our large supply.

W. HUDGINS.
Cross St., Chestertown, Md.
Nov. 16, 1877—y.

1819—1878.

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Especially adapted to the systems and crops of this section.
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Its editors have the assistance of a large number of correspondents, who are among the first men in the agricultural profession. *Subscribe now.* Numbers for the last three months of 1877 sent free to all new subscribers for 1878 received before Jan. 1.

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The American Farmer and the Chestertown Transcript will be clubbed together and sent one year for $2.50

Mrs. C. R. Fiddis
HAS NOW IN STORE
A Full Line of Millinery,
HANDSOME NECK WEAR;
Ladies', Misses and Childrens' Hosiery; CORSETS, white and colored; handsome robeing; Merino Vests, for ladies and children, from the largest to the smallest size; ladies and gents Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs; Alapacca; some Domestic goods; Victoria Lawn; Cambric; Nansook; Hamburg Edging; and a variety of *NOTIONS* that are always in demand. Sold very reasonable for cash by C. R. FIDDIS,
Directly opposite the new M. E. Church,
November 2, 1877—3t.

No Quinine!
No Mercury!
Dr. Berg's German Ague Pills

Are strictly Vegetable, being entirely free from Quinine, Mercury and all other deleterious substances. They have been tested for years in private practice, and have never been known to fail to cure Fever and Ague in its worst stages. Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Headache; Foul Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Neuralgia, Liver Complaint, Nervous Debility and all diseases arising from a change of climate and impurity of the blood, greatly benefitted by their use. All I ask is a trial of these valuable Pills, and they will convince the most skeptical of their merits. Ask your Druggist for them and if he has them not, inclose 50 cents by mail to us, and they will be sent free of charge, by next mail, with full directions for use. Address,
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