TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

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ADVERTISEMENTS

Of Ten Lines Brevier (or its equivalent in space) or less, will be inserted three times for One Dollar: Twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion.

One square, three months, three dollars; six months, five dollars: one year, eight dollars.

Fractions of a square will be charged as a square.

Yearly and semi-annual advertisements must be paid quarterly.

Advertisements not stating the number of times they are to be published, will be continued and charged for until ordered to be discontinued.

The Transcript,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Friday Morning, Dec. 21, 1877

GEORGE A. HANSON, Editor.

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

Now is the Time to Subscribe.

The Old Year is passing away with loitering steps and a New will soon spring into vigorous life. It is well to be prepared to watch the coming current events, to know what your neighbors are doing and let them know that you are alive and active in your business. You can accomplish all this and much more by promptly subscribing to the Transcript and judiciously advertising in its columns. Send in your names at once!

Temperance.

Among the good people of Kent county will shortly be vigorously circulated, for signatures, the following Petition:

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Delegates of Maryland:

We citizens and legal voters of Kent county, Maryland, respectfully petition your honorable bodies, to enact a Law, submitting, at an early day, the question of Local Option to the people of this county and enabling the legal voters of the several Election Districts, of the county, to decide, for themselves, whether Liquor shall or shall not be sold in their said Election Districts.

Though an unanimous concurrence is not expected, it is not believed that any formidable, or organized, opposition will show its head in this county. In several parts of the State, many years ago, the sale of spirituous liquors was prohibited by Acts of Assembly, in order to protect certain neighborhoods. This was done at the request and petition of the citizens dwelling in the respective neighborhoods. The right, therefore, of a community to prohibit the liquor traffic, within its own bounds, cannot, at this late day, be questioned. The questions considered, by our people, will be the morality and necessity of the traffic, its tendency to create wealth or poverty, to promote the cause of virtue or foster vice, to build up seminaries of learning and piety or to magnify our poor-houses and enlarge our jails and penitentiaries, to make men peaceable and of one mind, together, in an house, or to encourage fights, black-eyes and bloody-noses, to lead our young men through the ways of godliness or else to toll them along the paths to Hell, to encourage thrift, industry, honesty and sobriety or dissipation, recklessness and vagabondage, to raise man to his highest intellectual and religious level or to harden his moral sensibilities and deaden every fibre of his heaven born brain.

These considerations will be submitted, at an early date, to the people of Kent county, and no one will be able to shirk the responsibility of taking one side or the other on the question of Local Option. We understand that no attempt at personal intimidation, denunciation or ostracism will be tolerated, and that every individual will be left free and undisturbed to act according to his own conscience. Whether he acts rightly, every person must settle for himself, in the court of his own heart and in the presence of his God.

Christmas is Coming.

Next Tuesday will be the gladest and merriest day of all the year, to many of our readers. To the young, we trust that it will be full of intense and innocent enjoyment of all that a kind Providence has bestowed upon them; may they be not only a joy in themselves but also the cause of rejoicing unto others who are less blessed! To the middle aged and those who are walking down the vale of life, the day will be full of sober reflections, of mingled joy and sorrow, for though they will recall with emotions of exquisite pleasure the happy Christmas week of childhood's thoughtless holiday, ere the stain of sin had marred the purity of their souls and fondly linger over the reminiscences of their young manhood and perhaps be now rejoicing over the untold blessings of wife and children, even grandchildren, and be comforted and warmed by full garners and plenteous store; still after all, this life is full of sorrows, all its own, and as we take a retrospect of the past, we will see many an empty chair, the absence of many a face once dear to our hearts, and in spite of surrounding jollity and mirth our thoughts will visit the lonely grave and be reminded of the vanity of life, and happy will we be if the thoughts thus evoked will make us turn again, with soothing comfort, to the Babe at Bethlehem and, in imagination, hear the "angels shout the glad tidings" to a fallen mankind.

History of Maryland, by Messrs. Wm. Hand Browne and J. Thos. Scharf. Kelly, Piet & Co., Publishers, Baltimore.

We have received some of the specimen pages of this book, and if they are fair samples the volume will be very acceptable to a large class of readers. It is handsomely illustrated and is very creditable to the publishers. The few disconnected leaves sent to us do not convey an opportunity to form a satisfactory view of it, We wish the authors and publishers success. We are greatly in want of a first-class, truthful and honest History of Maryland.

"While most of the Northern States blazon their histories far and wide, and every school-boy is taught their annals, there is no reason why Marylanders, with a history equally illustrious and instructive, should be ignorant of the worthy deeds of their ancestors. The pilgrims of Maryland, who brought Christianity to the wilderness, and first made religious freedom the law of the land, are as worthy of remembrance as the Pilgrims of Plymouth Rock. The tea-burning at Annapolis, done openly in the face of day, by men who scorned to shirk the responsibility of their acts, is as deserving of record as the "Boston tea-party" and the "men disguised as Indians." In fact there is no State which has a history more exemplary, and justifying more pride in its citizens, than old Maryland."

TAMING WILD GEESE.

The old saying may be true that "a wild goose never laid a tame egg." But something in the taming line may be done with the goslin out of the wild egg. One specimen result is given here, showing both the force of training and domestic habit and the curious power of instinct. The St. Louis Republican relates the story on the authority of Mr. W. R. Smith, a farmer near Morley, Scott county, Mo:

"About a year ago, Mr. Smith captured two young wild geese, and raised them with the balance of his domestic goslings. The wild ones became quite tame and took kindly to the changes of civilized life. They adapted their habits to the ordinary delights of the barnyard and swam in the pond with the tame geese, without showing a disposition to go on a wild goose chase. At length, about the 4th of November, the weather began to change, and after being domesticated some eight months, the wild fellows prompted by an instinct to seek a more sunny clime on the approach of winter, spread their wings to the breeze and started on a migratory tour, flying southward. Their departure was natural and to be expected. After a absence of two month, early in January, great was Mr. Smith's surprise to find on getting up one morning, that the two wild geese had returned to their old haunts on his farm. They not only returned, but eleven more wild geese came with them as visitors, which they piloted safely from some souther bayou. The new-comers made themselves at home, and were fed and fondled by the children. They came up to the mill at feeding time to get their rations, and gabble all together, and put on all the airs of civilized geese who have had a good moral training."

It will perhaps interest some of our readers to be reminded that Capt James Hodges, one of the Revolutionary worthies of Kent county, many years ago, captured a disabled wild goose, upon his estate, Liberty Hall, and kept it in a domestic condition for several months. One day, after having fully recovered, it took wing and flew away. When the wild geese commenced to visit Kent again, it returned to Liberty Lane, where it had been so kindly treated, and brought with it its whole brood of young ones and remained with them there as long as they lived, occupying the poultry house.

THE PHANTOM OF A DUEL.

The difficulty between Senators Conkling and Gordon is fortunately happily adjusted. It is fortunate that it took place in executive session, and that the friends of both parties were able to remove the misunderstanding that led to objectionable remarks on both side. But beyond doubt there is a deplorable scandal in the mere suspition that a duel was pending. Public sentiment, even in the South where the duel longest survived, is against disputes by wager of battle. Even the tragedies that sometimes follow upon hostile meetings and demands of "satisfaction" do not rescue them from the flavor of comedy. The world that exclaims with horror over bloodshed in a duel, is ready to sneer at the courage of both parties when a duel is settled or arranged. "Pistols and coffee" is the popular phrase for a meeting settled on the ground.

But it cannot be denied that the quarrel between Senators Conkling and Gordon was conducted according to the formulae and punctilio of the duel. Senator Gordon made remarks in the course of his speech at which Senator Conkling took personal offense. Mr. Conkling replied by saying that the statements were "untrue." and emphasized this by reiteration and pointing of the finger, which amounted almost to giving the lie direct. Mr. Gordon quivering with anger, says that this must be "settled elsewhere." Mr. Conkling replies, "At your pleasure."—Now all this means a duel, or it means nothing. We have no reason for thinking that either party sent a challenge, or even seriously entertained an idea of doing so; but yet the manner in which they had conducted their quarrel leads up to the verge of a hostile meeting. We do not mean to apportion the blame between the two Senators; and we rejoice that the good counsels of their friends have prevailed and that the business badly begun is happily ended. But we believe that we utter the sentiments of all that portion of the Americans whose opinions are worthy of respect, that the duel must not only be banished from the chamber—and for that matter from every place else—but that even the phraseology that heretofore logically led to the duel should be also banished. The cant about that kind of "personal honor" that finds its protection in a pistol; the talk about "settling" disputes "in another place," and "at your pleasure," ought not to be used unless it is recognized that they are to be followed out to their logical conclusions. It is worse than a mere offense against good taste.—*Gazette.*

ONLY A RIOT.

The renewal of hostilities between the state troops and the Mexicans in El Paso county, Texas, will inevitably increase the uneasy feeling which has been lately manifested touching our relations with the Mexican republic, and will undoubtly raise the hopes of the filibusters who wish nothing so much as that this incipient conflict may ripen into open war. It appears from the latest advices that a band of greasers from the other side of the Rio Grande, assisted by a mob of Mexican-born citizens of El Paso county, surrounded a small detachment of state militia, and that a regular battle was fought, during which several of the Texas rangers and one private citizen were killed. On the strength of this information Governor Hubbard telegraphed to Washington asking the aid of United States troops to suppress the outbreak, representing at the same time that the state of popular feeling in El Paso county made it impossible to summon a sheriff's posse. In response to this request the Secretary of War on Saturday ordered the United States forces in Texas to be disposed so as to protect "the life and property of American citizens" whenever necessary.—Such is the situation at this writing, and although it is not by any means a pleasant one, there is yet no reason for anticipating war in good earnest. It is true that a Mexican force has invaded our territory and committed an overt act of war, but the attacking party seems to have been composed simply of the lawless elements which infest both sides of the border, and are equally defiant of Mexican and United States authority.—The cause of the collision was purely local also. For the last six months, indeed, El Paso county has been repeatedly the scene of riotous outbreaks between the Texan and Mexican residents, and this last encounter is only the natural sequel to these previous disturbances.

It is plain, therefore, that there is no real justification in these facts for a war with Mexica, and there will be none unless the wild talk of the filibusters is allowed to prevail over sober common sense. Mr. Hayes will, therefore, do well to act with extreme caution.—*Gazette.*

THE MEXICAN TROUBLES.

FIGHTING BETWEEN STATE TROOPS AND MEXICANS—GOVERNOR HUBBARD CALLS FOR UNITED STATES TROOPS.

Associated Press Dispatch.

Galveston, Tex., Dec. 15.—Special dispatches to the News report that the El Paso troubles have broken out anew, and fighting between State troops and Mexicans has been going on for two days.

The following dispatch has been received by the Governor from the Sheriff of El Paso county:

There was fighting all day yesterday, at San Elizario, between State troops and Mexicans from both sides of the river.

(Signed.) Charles Kerber.

The Governor sent the following dispatch to President Hayes: I am officially informed that citizens of Mexico, in connection with citizens of El Paso county, Texas, of Mexican birth, were fighting all day yesterday in Texas, with a detachment of State troops, who were aiding our civil authorities. The Mexican force being too strong to be repelled by Texas troops, and it being impossible to raise a civil posse from the citizens, who are nearly all of Mexican blood and sympathy, and having no reinforcements within several hundred miles, I ask the aid of such United States troops as may be nearest to the scene of action, to repel this invasion of our territory. I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

(Signed) R. B. Hubbard,
Governor of Texas.

TAKE YOUR COUNTY PAPER.

The Waverly Magazine, one of the soundest and most popular periodicals published in the United States, thus discourses on county papers: "Do the city papers say anything in regard to our own county? Nothing. Do they contain notices of your schools, meetings, churches, improvements, and hundreds of other local matters of interest which your own paper publishes without pay? Not an item. Do they ever say a word calculated to draw attention to your county and aid in its progress and enterprise? Not a line. And there are men who take such contracted views of this matter that unless they are getting as many square inches of reading matter in their own paper, they think they are not getting the worth of their money. It reminds us of a man who took the largest pair of boots because the price was the same as the pair much smaller that fitted him.

THE FISH.

It is apparent to all that legislation must be had for the protection of fish, else our waters will soon be depleted of these useful and delicious esculents. In what that legislation shall consist would perhaps be better left to the mature judgment of the legislature, those whose duty calls them to deliberate for the promotion of the interests of the State. Where formerly a hundred fish were caught now there is scarcely ten, and where formerly every family could have its barrel of shad now only a few are permitted to enjoy the luxury. This scarcity has grown out of the destruction, not only of the fish themselves, but of the spawn, by which means thousands of fish are uselessly destroyed. Fish on their way to the head waters to spawn are captured and killed, and with them thousands of eggs are destroyed. Some legislation is necessary to put a stop to this wholesale destruction. Either men should not be allowed to retain such fish when caught or the law ought to permit fishing only on certain days of the week. Some papers urge the necessity of prohibiting altogether fishing with seines and nets for several years. This would indeed give the fish an opportunity to replenish the stock, but man would be suffering in the meantime. Let us have no such severe legislation as that, but let us rather have a law placed upon our statute books which will indicate certain days upon which fishing may be lawful, and prohibit the use of nets and drag seines on any other days. Some such law seems to be necessary, and should be enacted without delay, otherwise we may soon find some fine fish not only a scarce article of food, but a very expensive one.—*Centreville Observer.*

DEATH OF DR. NINIAN PINKNEY.

Dr. Ninian Pinkney died on Saturday at his residence, near Easton, after a brief illness, of inflamation of the stomach. He was widely known and held in high esteem throughout the state. He was a surgeon in the United States navy, which service he entered on March 26, 1834. After thirty-one years of active service he was retired in 1865, under the act of 1861, with the rank of medical director and relative rank of commodore. He was a prominent member of the Medical society of the United States, and a few years ago he was sent as a representative of the association to England. He possessed much eloquence as an orator and elegance as a writer on scientific and educational topics. Dr Pinkney was a brother of Bishop Pinkney, a nephew of the great William Pinkney, a cousin of Hon. Wm. Pinkney Whyte and a brother-in-law of Colonel Samuel Hambleton, of Talbot. Since his retirement from the navy Dr. Pinkney has taken an active interest in politics and rendered good service to the Democratic party upon the hustings. He leaves a wife and one daughter.

INTERESTING HISTORICAL PAPER.

"Maryland's Influence in Founding a National Commonwealth, or the History of the Accession of Public Lands by the Old Confederation," is the title of a paper read recently before the Maryland Historical Society by Herbert B. Adams, Ph. D. fellow in history of Johns Hopkins University. In this paper Mr. Adams has entered a field of research that has scarcely been touched by Maryland historians, and certainly never before by any one so fully developed. It sounds strange in these days to hear of Maryland's influence in founding the republic, and yet those who follow Mr. Adams in his researches into the processes by which the enormous body of outlying public laud were acquired, and the immense domain of Virginia and other colonial dependencies turned over to the federal government for occupation and settlement, will find that at the crisis of the fortunes of "the old thirteen" the influence of Maryland was almost paramount in adjusting the differences in regard to a matter of so much moment.—An interesting appendix is also furnished giving a history of Washington's speculations is Western lands and town lots, the price at which those lands were held even at that early day, and of his spirited efforts to provide for easier communication with the Ohio river by means of the James and Kanawha rivers, and by a canal to Cumberland "to connect by portage with Ohio waters:" means, he writes in 1770 to Thomas Johnson, who subsequently became the first State Governor of Maryland, "as a means of becoming the channel of conveyance of the extensive and valuable trade of a rising empire." The exalted opinion that Washington had of the future of this country six years before the Declaration of Independence could hardly have been more strongly demonstrated. The paper is very handsomely printed by John Murphy.

LATEST ABOUT THE KEELY MOTOR.

From the New York Sun.

A gentleman connected with a well known banking firm in this city, and one of the largest stockholders in the Keely motor company, having returned from Philadelphia, where he had been to investigate the progress made by the inventor, said: "The stockholders held a meeting in Philadelphia, and resolved to make nothing public in regard to this invention. From time to time we go and see how things are getting along, and are shown marvelous results; but there is always something lacking which prevents a public presentation of the invention—something to be done. The conclusion we have come to is this: Either this is the greatest invention the world ever saw, or Keely is the most clever and gigantic humbug ever known. We shall wait and see."

GRANT GROWING FAT.

Washington, Dec. 11.—A gentleman who has just arrived from Europe, and who very frequently met General Grant there, reports that Grant has grown very fat since he has been abroad. In a conversation with him in Paris, several weeks ago, Grant said: "I have not had a moment's rest before for twenty-five years, and I stood in need of it very much. Furthermore, my medical advisers told me that rest was absolutely necessary." In referring to his growing stout, he said: "Since I sailed from New York, I have increased in weight over 35 pounds." A couple of days ago I saw a photograph of Grant taken in Paris about a month since. It fully corroborates the statement that he is growing stouter. It shows another thing, that his face is broader or more swelled-looking than ever. According to the photograph, Grant has allowed his beard to grow longer than he usually wore it while in the army or while President.—*Hartford Times.*

CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

A correspondent of the *Southern Plantation* writes as follows about the power of a well-known plant: "I have discovered a remedy for pulmonary consumption. It has cured a number of cases after they had commenced bleeding at the lungs, and the hectic flush was already on the cheek. After trying this remedy to my own satisfaction, I have thought that philanthropy required that I should let it be known to the world. It is the common mullen, steeped strong and sweetened with sugar, and drank freely. The herb should be gathered before the end of July, if convenient. Young or old plants are good dried in the shade and kept in clean paper bags. The medicine must be continued from three to six months, according to the stage of the disease. It is very good for the blood vessels, and strengthens and builds up the system, instead of taking away strength. It makes good blood and takes away inflammation from the lungs. It is the wish of the writer that every periodical should publish this remedy for the benefit of the human family. Lay this up, and keep in the house ready for use."

☞ The following singular advertisement appeared in one of our Western exchanges:

Wanted, a man—to elope with my wife. Must be a man of courage, and strong as an ox. He must be one with a healthy constitution, and be able to do with little sleep. A sailor would suit best—one that's been accustomed to big blows. My wife has many good points for a man who could appreciate them. I cannot. She can talk faster than lightning can travel, and louder than a railroad whistle can scream. She doesn't care much for the amenities, but is very powerful on the ascerbities of life. She would make a good assistant in a vinegar factory, she's so sour, and would be a noble companion for a man living in a country where there are plenty of bears, she's so powerful in huggin. To any man who feels like enticing my wife to elope with him, I will pay $50 and the expense of the elopement Should my blessing be considered of any consequence, I'll throw it in. For further particulars, apply to

HENRY JIEKS.

☞ A remarkable presentiment was placed on record, on the trial, in August last, of Arthur H. Fletcher, executive officer of the Huron. He was placed under arrest for abandoning the Huron when she was at Port Royal, and his plea on trial was that he had told the officers of the ship, before leaving, of a presentiment, a dread, a horror of finishing the cruise on that ship. He had a feeling that she would be wrecked. This was laughed at as a plea. After trying in vain to get transferred from the Huron he deserted her and suffered court martial. The records of the trial, on file at the Navy Department, show that this presentiment was written down months before it was realized.

MARRYING A LUNATIC.

[*Special Dispatch to the Globe-Democrat.*]

Napoleon, Ohio, Dec. 14.

Quite an interesting *habeas corpus* case has been up before the Court of Common Pleas for the past two days. It seems that one Spangler had procured a marriage from the Probate Court to marry Miss Jennie McHenry, aged nineteen, daughter of Dr. McHenry, of this place, who had been adjudged a lunatic, and at that time was under the charge of a guardian. The parties were married and went to Defiance. In the meantime the father of the bride procured a writ of *habeas corpus*, armed with which the sheriff proceeded to Defiance, and upon their nuptial night took the bride and groom from bed and brought them back to Napoleon. After hearing the testimony in the case Judge Owen declared the bride a lunatic and the marriage a nullity, and remanded the girl back to her guardian. The judge was over an hour in giving his decision of the case, which is admitted to be one of unusual importance, and fraught with grave responsibilities.

WHY SHE WANTED TO MARRY HIM.

A minister in Wheeling, West Virginia went to bed early last Wednesday evening, and about 9:30 was called by his wife and told that he was wanted below by a loving couple who were anxious to be mated. He donned his clothing and went down, and he found a woman of perhaps thirty-five or forty years of age, and a stripling of twenty. The expectant bridegroom was at a loss how to proceed with a business which was new to him. But not so with the woman. Seeing that her lover was hopelessly entangled, she spoke up promptly thus: "Mr. Preacher, as I'm the oldest, I expect I'd better do the talking. You see, Charley, here, has a stepmother, and she don't use him right at all. Now, I'm a widow, and I want to take Charley home with me to-night and take care of him. Not that I want a husband, because, if I did, I'd get some one nearer my own age; but I just thought I would try and take care of Charley. So we'd like to be married right away." The minister asked her if the necessary license had been obtained, and upon receiving a reply in the negative stated that it would be impossible for him to marry them without that very useful document.

The Pope's Health Improving.—*Rome*, December 17.—The Pope continues to improve. Some of the cardinals desire to remove the conclave to Trent.

Intimate reciprocal relations exist between health and a normal state of the Liver. When the Liver works properly the eyes are bright, the complexion brilliant, the step elastic, thought clear and sparkling, digestion perfect—in a word perfect physical and mental excellence belongs to the individual. This is just what Keller's Vegetable Life Drops will insure to any one suffering with Liver disease, as it thoroughly cleanses this organ without producing any irritation, and stimulates it to healthy action.

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

From the Sun of Wednesday.

Wheat.—Southern Wheat was in light receipt. The sales are 1000 bushels good red at 1 25a$1 30; 2500 bushels primes to choice Fultz at $1 35, $1 38a$1 40; 2500 bushels prime mixed Fultz and long berried amber at 1 42a$1 43, and 1200 bushels prime long-berried amber at $1 45.

Southern Corn 1a2c lower for white, and for yellow prices were only barely maintained. The sales were 6000 bushels white, about steamer grade, 52a53 cents; 9000 bushels prime dry do., for up-town delivery, at 53½a54 cents; 4000 bushels do. at 55a56 cents; 21,000 bushels do., to grade No. 1 at the Elevator, at 58 cents; 2000 bushels steamer yellow at 53½ cents: 3500 bushels prime dry do. at 57 cents, and 5000 bushels do. to inspect, yellow or mixed, at 58a59 cents.

Marriages.

WIGGINS—CREW.—Married, December 19th, 1877, at the M. P. parsonage, Chestertown, by the Rev. J. B. Jones, Mr. Thomas H. Wiggins and Miss Sallie A. Crew—all of Kent Co., Md.

Deaths.

PALMER.—In Chestertown, Dec. 15th, suddenly, of hemorhage, Mrs. Martha T., beloved wife of Wm. H. Palmer, in the 55th year of her age.

"She sweetly sleeps in Jesus."

J. W. P.

New Advertisements.

Orphans' Court Notice.

THE ORPHANS' COURT of Kent county, on Tuesday last adjourned over until Tuesday, January 8, 1878.

WM. STEVENS,
Dec. 21, 1877. Register.

NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of the MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF KENT COUNTY, will be held at the Court House, in Chestertown, on *MONDAY, JANUARY the 7th*, 1878, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

N. G. WESTCOTT,
Dec. 21, 1877—3t. Sec'y.

KENT NATIONAL BANK,
Chestertown, Md.,
Dec. 19th, 1877.

An election for five Directors of this Bank, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, *TUESDAY, 8th JANUARY*, 1878.

W. N. E. WICKES,
Dec. 21, 1877. Cashier.

For sale at MING'S

A LAMP CHIMNEY

THAT CANNOT BE BROKEN BY HEAT: IT IS PERFECTLY FIRE PROOF!

☞ Come and be convinced. Bring your Lamps to MING'S, and get a chimney that will last, and save time and money.

CHIMNEY, WICK and BURNER, ONLY 40 CENTS.

Dec. 21, 1877—tf.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

Estate of Fredus Vansant, deceased.

On application, ordered that Joshua Vansant and William Vansant, Administrators of Joshua Vansant, deceased, give notice by advertisement that a dividend on the Personal Estate of said deceased will be made in this Court on Tuesday, the 15th day of January, 1878.

Test: WILLIAM STEVENS,
Register of Wills.

N. B.—All creditors of Fredus Vansant are hereby notified and requested to file their claims, properly authenticated, with the Register of Wills, on or before TUESDAY, the 15th day of January, 1878, or they will otherwise be excluded from the dividend in the Personal Estate.

JOSHUA VANSANT,
WILLIAM VANSANT,
Dec. 21, 1877—4t. Administrators.

County Commissioners' Notice.

THE COLLECTORS OF TAXES for the several Election Districts of Kent county, are hereby respectfully notified, that the Board of County Commissioners will meet at their office, on

TUESDAY, 8th of JANUARY, 1878,

and that unless all arrearages of levies to meet Rail Road Bonds and interest (prior to the levy of 1876) are settled on that day, legal process will be instituted at the next (January) Term of the Circuit Court, to enforce payment thereof.

By order of Board of Commissioners.

T. W. RUSSELL,
Dec. 21. 1877. Clerk.

Public School Exhibition.

THE pupils of School No. 2, 4th Election District, will give an Entertainment at

BOND CHAPEL, QUAKER NECK,

consisting of

DECLAMATIONS,
DIALOGUES,
TABLEAUX, &c., &c.

On Thursday and Friday (20 & 21) *evening.*

Doors open at 6½ P. M.

Admittance 25 cts. Children under 12 years half price.

The public are invited.

J. A. GREENWOOD, *Teacher.*

December 14, 1877.

New Advertisements.

Christmas!

A MERRY GREETING TO ALL.

C. F. Stam

BEGS AN EXAMINATION OF HIS CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, suitable for young and old.

FANCY ARTICLES.

Bohemia Vases; Toilet Sets, beautifully decorated with gold and silver flowers; Boquet Holders; Card Receivers; Cigar Cases; Japanese Work Boxes; Writing Desks; Cabas; Ladies' Companions; Satchels; Pocket Books; Albums; Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils—the finest display ever seen in Chestertown.

BOOKS, BOOKS, BOOKS.

THE GEMS OF AMERICAN AND ENGLISH LITERATURE AND FICTION.

Scott, Bulwer, Dickens, Moore, Byron, Bobby Burns, Tennyson, Longfellow and the venerable but majestic Bryant.

JUVENILE BOOKS.

Chatterbox, Wide Awake, Peep Show, Little Boy Blue, Robinson Crusoe, Arabian Nights, Santa Claus, Camptown Races, Mulligan Guards, and Mother Goose's Rhymes, Chimes and Jingles.

RELIGIOUS.

Hymnals, Prayer Books, Bibles, Methodist Hymn Books, Gospel Hymns, Moody & Sankey, Changed Cross, and Shadow of the Rock.

Games, Games, Games.

Parcheesi, Checkers, Chess, Picture Puzzles, Acrobat Shows, Ambuscade and Toy Soldiers, and others too numerous to mention.

Stationery, Stationery.

The largest and most complete stock in town, embracing all the Novelties of the season.

FOOLSCAP, LETTER AND NOTE PAPERS,
By the Quire and Ream.
ENVELOPES,
By the Pack and Thousand.

☞ An examination of our stock will repay you.

Respectfully,
COLIN F. STAM.

Dec. 21, 1877.

New York Weekly Herald.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

The circulation of this popular newspaper has more than trebled during the past year. It contains all the leading news contained in the Daily Herald, and is arranged in handy departments,

THE FOREIGN NEWS

embraces special dispatches from all quarters of the globe, together with unbiassed, faithful and graphic pictures of the great War in Europe. Under the head of

AMERICAN NEWS

are given the Telegraphic Despatches of the week from all parts of the Union. This feature alone makes

THE WEEKLY HERALD

the most valuable newspaper in the world, as it is the cheapest.

Every week is given a faithful report of

POLITICAL NEWS,

embracing complete and comprehensive despatches from Washington, including full reports of the speeches of eminent politicians on the questions of the hour.

THE FARM DEPARTMENT

of the Weekly Herald gives the latest as well as the most practical suggestions and discoveries relating to the duties of the farmer, hints for raising Cattle, Poultry, Grains, Trees, Vegetables, &c., &c., with suggestions for keeping buildings and farming utensils in repair. This is supplemented by a well edited department, widely copied, under the head of

THE HOME,

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