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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 [illegible] for each subsequent insertion.

One square, three months, three dol[illegible] six months, five dollars: one yea[illegible] dollars.

Fractions of a square will [illegible] a square.

Yearly and so[illegible] must be paid [illegible]

Ad[illegible] number [illegible]d, will be [illegible] until ordered

The Transcript,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Friday Morning, Dec. 28, 1877

GEORGE A. HANSON, EDITOR.

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

Remember the Printer.

This is the season for generosity to the needy and of justice to the deserving. Since we took charge of the *Transcript* our cash expenditures, to furnish the paper to our readers, have been large and exhaustive, while our receipts have been too small to meet the current expenses of the Office. Now we are driven to the wall, the point of editorial starvation. We cannot, honestly, continue the system of all work and no pay, with justice to ourselves or to others, and therefore entreat our friends to come forward and pay their bills, for work, advertising and subscription. By so doing they will confer a boon upon us and be able to enjoy, with a clear conscience and a light heart, what we now wish them, with many blessings,—a merry Christmas and a happy New Year.

New Year's Gift.

If you desire your absent friend to think of you, affectionately, once a week for a whole year, send to him or to her a copy of the *Transcript*. Now is the time to subscribe!

The Tramp Convention.

The Terrible Tramp Convention was in session Thursday and Friday of last week. *Parturiunt montes, nascitur ridiculous mus.* The proceedings will be found elsewhere. With the exception o[illegible] the practical suggestions of Judge Robert Gilmor, Jas. Alfred Pearce, Harrison W. Vickers and Col L. Victor Baughman, the discussions were of a cloudland, utopian character, befitting the conclave of a Sentimental Mutual Admiration Prisoners' Aid Tramp Defending Association. Away with such silly nonsense, bewailing with crocodile tears the cruelty of depriving tramps, vagabonds and criminals of eloquent sermons, choice books, music, moonlight, love and flowers. The Bible tells us that the way of the transgressor is hard; but these advanced humanitarians, advanced to the verge of madness, would have us strew with roses the bed of the Tramp and soothe with balmy sleep the slumbers of the depraved. Let us make vagabondage, at least, uncomfortable, undesirable and a mortification to the flesh

Going West.

We are pained to chronicle the fact that Mr. D. J. Blackiston, a member of the Chestertown Bar, has disposed of his effects and will, early in January, remove from this place, and his native county, to the West Despite Mr. Blackiston's retiring disposition and reserved domestic habits, he has many warm personal friends in the community, who will regret his departure and ever continue to pray for him a long, happy, useful and honored life. He goes to Salt Springs, Arkansas, where, it is understood, lucrative employments await him. We heartily wish him his full meed of success and prosperity.

The Invisible Turkey.

No one has sent us a Turkey for New Year's dinner. Have our friends in the country forgotten us. We would like to write the epitaph of a fine Turkey—for the sake of Osman Pasha, Queen Victoria, Ben W[illegible] and ourselves. Kind friends! [illegible] no time!!!

nated with xx burners, as if he wanted every body to see his large and fresh stock. "Thou art proud [illegible] Alonzo." Just one peep at the window of M[illegible] Melvin's pretty [illegible] we will [illegible] in wonder [illegible]. We retired to Stam's, hoping to find relief for our dazed senses, but got tangled among his beautiful books and lost our way amid fancy fixings. The sturdy Agricultural implements and useful wares of [illegible] Co., next attracted our attention. It looked like real solid earthly business here. We next dropped into the magnificent room of W. W. Parks & Sons. There were too many customers standing along the counters for us to see all that we desired; but we guessed that if the Queen of Sheba had have been on our arm we would have guarded our pocket-book. "Lead us not into temptation." The store of J. K. Aldridge was fairly bristling with hardware of every kind. The display of stoves was truly prodigious.—They stood like the iron clad sentries of old, in long dismal array, and made us feel queer as we passed by the silent black procession, for not one had a spark of life in it. Many a happy home they will warm. Mr. Aldridge cannot help being an enterprising man, and is of course deservedly successful. Save us, at midnight, from the remembrance of those ghastly stoves and their sightless eyes. Entering the beautiful Dry-Goods Bazaar of J. H. Sappers & Bro., we were delighted with the endless variety of beautiful things, things to wear and things to eat, things for the head and things for the feet. Something for everybody. At Wash. Hudgins' we had a treat. The first thing he presented was an "apple of the earth," but it looked so raw and dusty and smelled so much like an *American* Irish Potato that we rejected it, and soon found ourselves swimming in orange juice and luxuriating under the sweet influences of the seductive citron, shady fig and balmy date. We had a sweet time there. At the Jewelry Store of E. T. Willis, while looking over his beautiful articles of silver and gold, we endeavored to carry on a conversation with the polite master; but his many clocks kept up such a timely racket that we left him alone, at his desk, in his ticking glory. The door of Thos. S. Wickes' store was standing hospitably open and brushing the dust from the soles of our shoes, we entered his cleanly and well kept establishment. Here we felt at home in the presence of an old fashioned (youthful in years) sternly honest, frank, reliable and strictly honest Eastern Shore merchant. Everything was in perfect order, goods all perfectly arranged, convenient to see and to handle and as tidy and as bright as a bandbox. It is no wonder that he stands so high in commercial circles, at home and abroad. These rambles, and pleasant sight-seeing agreeably occupied the whole of one December evening s[illegible] among the most reliable merchants of Chestertown, who are already familiar to the readers of their advertisements, in the *Transcript*. We recall their names for the sake of old times and hope we will all become better acquainted with each other.

In addition to the above, Chestertown is amply supplied with the learned professions, well known and reliable merchants, skillful mechanics, ample church accommodations, good schools and every accessory to make the town a comfortable and pleasant place of residence.

LAWYERS.

Hon. George Vickers, R. Hynson, E. F. Perkins, Chas. H. Baker, Jas. A. Pearce, H. W. Vickers, C. Tylden Westcott and Messrs. Hines & Smith.

PHYSICIANS.

Doctors Meeteer, Perkins, Holton, Houston and Whaland.

MERCHANTS.

Messrs. N. G. Westcott, John Bordley, J. M. Vandyke, Thos. W. Wickes (druggist), Thos. S. Bordley, John Bell, S. F. Smith, Thos Ellis, J. Burton Burchinal, A. I. Dugan, Charles Rolph, W. C. A. Thompson, James B. Sappington, James S. Bradley, James Wood, T. B. Elliott, Wm. M. Lawrence and T. W. Eliason, Jr.

AUCTIONEERS.

John W. Carroll, U. A. C. Garrett.

BARBER.

Robert M. Wolford.

BLACKSMITHS.

James W. Lambert, Daniel P. Cox.

BRICKLAYERS.

Jas. W. Coleman, Isaac Coleman.

BUTCHERS.

Richard S. Usilton, James Brice.

CABINET MAKER AND UNDERTAKER.

E. C. Reiche.

CARPENTERS.

W. S. Carroll, R. K. Pippin.

CARRIAGE MAKER AND TRIMMER.

George E. Lambert, John Greenwood.

COAL YARD.

Dr. J. T. Twilley (an accomplished Dentist).

FLORIST AND GARDNERS.

Wm. Kirby, F. Humbert.

HARNESS MAKERS.

A. F. Howard, Wm. W. Copper.

LIBERY STABLES.

Samuel V. Parson, J. W. Rasin.

MACHINE SHOP.

Chapman & Lambert.

MARBLE WORKS.

[illegible] W. Register deserves the credit of [illegible]ing a much needed want in Ches[illegible] At his yard and in the public [illegible]metteries all over the county [illegible] beautiful specimens of his [illegible]ks in Italian and Rutland [illegible]ate, finish and lettering [illegible] and monuments are un[illegible] made in the city.

[illegible] PAINTERS.

[illegible]ools, public and pri[illegible]shing condition. The [illegible] by Miss Josephine Re[illegible]er under the charge of [illegible] Peterson, Principal.

We have four well attended and amply supported Churches, viz: Protestant Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Protestant and an African Meeting House.

MASONRY, A. F. A. M., has a firm foothold, and the Odd Fellows and other beneficiary associations flourish.

A trip to Baltimore in the elegant steamer, is always rendered as delightful as a pleasure jaunt by the attentive and obliging courtesies of the Captain and Officers of the B. S. Ford.

Our merchants and farmers, in obtaining supplies and disposing of their crops, are well accommodated by the fast sailing Schooners, Hiram Brown and Tread Haven, owned and commanded by Capt. Jas. H. Thompson, and his sons.

THE TERRIBLE "TRAMPS."

A STATE CONVENTION IN BALTIMORE TO CONSIDER THE MATTER—SPEECH OF HON MONTGOMERY BRAIR, JUDGE GILMORE, JAMES ALFRED PEARCE, R. CHANCELLOR AND OTHERS.

A State Convention called by the Prisoners' Aid Society met last Thursday, 20th. inst., at Raine's Hall to consider various matters looking to the suppression of tramps and vagrants. The Convention was called to order by Mr. G. S. Griffith, of Baltimore, and on his motion Hon. Montgomery Blair was called to the chair and Mr. G. S. Griffith, Jr., made Secretary.

There were about one hundred gentlemen present, including the following accredited gentlemen from Kent.

R. T. Turner, James Alfred Pearce, G. W. T. Perkins, H. W. Vickers, D. Jones, G. S. Deihl and Robert S. Turner.

QUESTIONS DISCUSSED.

The following were the subjects proposed for discussion by the Convention:

TRAMP QUESTION—The origin and underlying causes of tramps and vagrants. How far is society responsible for this class? What remedies will most effectually remove the evil? Should the State adopt some legislation, uniform in its action, to suppress the tramp nuisance, and what should be the character of said legislation?

JAIL SYSTEM—What are the proper kinds of buildings for jails to secure suitable classification and good sanitary regulations? What discipline should be exercised, looking to the repression of crime and the reformation of the prisoners? Is religious culture an agency necessary to this end? Will it interfere with the just punishment of law?

[illegible] construction of a county almshouse, to afford ample room for the separation of the sexes, and of the same from the insane, insuring good sanitary regulations? Is employment conductive to the moral and physical improvement of paupers, and what kind of work should they be put to? What should be the general duties of the superintendents? What agencies should be employed for the moral and religious advancement of the inmates? What reforms can be introduced into our present system of almsgiving?"

The following were elected permanent officers: President, Hon. Montgomery Blair; Vice Presidents, Hon. Robert Gilmor, and G. S. Griffith, Baltimore; John Merryman, Baltimore county; J. Reifsnider, Frederick county; G. W. T. Perkins, Kent county; Charles Abert, Montgomery county; Benjamin M. Crawford, Cecil county; Joseph Newcomer, Washington. Secretaries, G. S. Griffith, Jr., and Harrison W. Vickers.

Letters were received from Judge Irvin, of Princess Anne; Hon. Charles J. M. Gwinn, Attorney General of the State, and Hon. Judge Brown, of the Criminal Court, approving of the subjects of the Convention.

A committee, of which Dr. John Morris was chairman, was appointed to prepare business for the Convention.

SPEECH OF MONTGOMERY BLAIR.

Hon. Montgomery Blair on taking the chair addressed the Convention at some length.

REMARKS OF JUDGE GILMOR.

Judge Robert Gilmor, of the Circuit Court of Baltimore city, was the next speaker. He said: We must consider the shortest and best way to cast this pernicious evil from our doors and beyond the limits of the State, and in doing this we must guard against any other rigor. While we invoke legislative action, we must secure the co-operation of private enterprise. We have to deal with a subject which presents many new features. We have amongst us a class of people capable of a vast amount of mischief, a source of perpetual alarm, and it is of the highest importance that effective measures be taken to suppress it. The worst species is the ruffian who, when opportunity offers, will commit murder, outrage defenceless women, burn barns, wreck trains and indulge in other outrageous and criminal deeds, restrained only by the strong arm of the law or a weapon in the hands of another.

In the case of such there is no time for delay nor for idle talk. A remedy must be had at once. The Legislature of the State and municipal bodies must go to work at once and grasp the gigantic evil, and good men must lend their aid. Continuing, Judge Gilmor said:

"I think we at first need not take the trouble of closely defining the numerous varities of the tribe of paupers and vagrants whom we recognize under the name of tramps. Their subsequent disposition is another thing. We shall, in the first place, be compelled to regard them all as constituting, broadly and primarily, but one body, and then there must be allotted a treatment adapted to their peculiar differences; but, [illegible] events, at the outset, [illegible] imperative [illegible] will be helpful, for the purpose of ultimately deciding upon their grades, to employ some closer means of discrimination and investigation into their past habits and conduct. All of us are aware that our Constitution contains very full and strong guarantees of personal freedom, and coercive laws and restraints require that these should be kept steadily in view; they have, doubtless, many times been lost sight of. For this reason, in many instances, the courts have had to pronounce certain legislative enactments to be unwarrantable. But no serious apprehension need be felt on this score. A retrospect of several classes of cases will show this. A great clamor was raised and keen opposition was encountered when the adoption in certain States, Maryland among them, which introduced into their penal code many new features and declared practices which only lately had made their appearance, to be offences. It was contended that they were restrictive of privileges guaranteed by the Constitution. And the lottery laws creating and making punishable the offence of being common thieves, the law establishing powers of the Board of Police, the act [illegible] Institute of Refuge; the local option law, besides others that might easily be mentioned, all had to pass through the ordeal of obstinate litigation befor they were acquiesced in. But they have all stood the test of the strictest judicial scrutiny; and the result of their enforcement has vindicated their excellence and the value of exerting what we know as the police power of the State.

By the light of those familiar decisions to which I have just referred, we may steer clear of legal difficulties and obtain most salutary results in a new law such as we now wish, besides which we have examples in the legislatures of other States from which we may borrow.

REMARKS OF MR. PEARCE.

Mr James Alfred Pearce, of Kent county, followed Judge Gilmor. He said that a too severely practical position could not be taken by the Convention, the object of which he understood to be to recommend some action by the Legislature of the State for the suppression of tramps. The call for the Convention relates to both tramps and vagrants, between which there is an obvious difference. The word vagrant is almost as old as the language itself, but the word tramp is more modern, and had its origin in England. It carries with it the idea of an army marching with banners. In this country it often means an army clad in rags, and sometimes attended with riot and disorder. While these tramps are peaceable it would be difficult for the law to reach them. In the rural districts, especially on the Eastern Shore, they disappear in winter, but in summer the evil is beyond description. The small towns of the State are taxed to their utmost capacity to feed them and to provide a police force to watch them. It had been asserted by some that the people ought not to feed them, but there were occasions when it was impossible to avoid doing so. The difficulty in dealing with the subject by law will be an attempt to define the word "tramp." He reverted to the Pennsylvania law, and discussed a clause in it requiring the tramp to give an account of himself.

There is no crime, the speaker said, in being ragged, and the king's highway is as much the property of the subject as of the king himself. He believed the tramp should be suppressed by the severest laws, but a law that violates any constitutional right is sure to be turned down. It is, therefore, important that no such rights should be violated in any law that may be devised. If you can show that a man is chargeable upon a community you can deal with him, and any law you may make will have to be left, in its enforcement, to the judgment and discretion of the officers and courts. The question of expense is one of importance, while the people of the State are clamoring for relief, yet if a law is passed that will increase the rate of taxation they will cry out against it, and would rather bear the tramp nuisance than pay the increased taxes. Additional police officers and additional expense must be provided in the counties. Now, what are the tramps to do after you arrest them? On the Eastern Shore they have no reformatories, and they would have to be put to work on roads or in almshouses.

If you put them to work on roads with picks and shovels in their hands, you virtually arm them, and no road overseer would stay with them fifteen minutes, and it would take a large force to guard them unless you put a ball and chain upon their legs, which he, the speaker, was not ready for. He was in favor of a law that would take up every tramp and put him to work, and if this could not be done it might be possible to drive him from the State. He believed the tramps thoroughly enjoyed their summer in the country. He counted at one time fifty-nine tramps, including one woman, who enjoyed themselves a whole day under the shade of a clump of trees in his town, and the only way they could get rid of them was to raise money and send them off.

DR. CHANCELLOR'S REMARKS.

Dr. Charles W. Chancellor was introduced, and read an exhaustive paper on the subject of "Idleness as an underlying cause of pauperism; antiquity of vagrants and tramps; classification of tramps, and proposed remedies for the evil."

AFTERNOON SESSION.

A session was held in the afternoon. Mr. Lawrence, of Howard, submitted a paper from Brighton Grange.

The paper read by Mr. Lawrence suggested [illegible] that would compel tramps to work [illegible] and to make use of the House [illegible]tion, and there compel them to work. Opposition, however, was feared from the mechanics in the city. Mr. Lawrence said the Grangers extended the right hand of fellowship to the Convention.

THE "NATIONALS"—GREENBACKS.

Mr. Jessie Gilmore, from a committee of an organization called the "Nationals," read from a pamphlet to show that the cause of the evil of tramps was a want of greenbacks, and in order to remedy this evil, proposed to recommend the issue of more paper money.

A GENERAL DISCUSSION.

There was a general discussion of the subject. Mr. H. W. Vickers, of Kent county, said if tramps are to be put to work on the public roads there should be a law to punish men for selling them liquor, for they give much less trouble when they are sober. If they are to be incarcerated they should be kept from liquor. He differed from Mr. Blair that the Administration of the National Government was the cause of the evil and created the tramps. We have a change in the Administration, and the country still filled with tramps. The most of the tramps will not work and never intend work. They have no hesitation in putting that they will not work if forced to do so. If we could be forced that it is better for them to work themselves than to be employed put them labor. He thought it be highways and in workshops or upon [illegible] compel them to labor.

MR. FRANCIS MILLER,

of Montgomery county, suggested some [illegible] tramps to labor on the public [illegible] all portions of county, and of securing them at work. Mr. Joseph Merrefield thought employment upon the public roads was the [illegible] ployment for tramps, but spoke [illegible] Pearce in difficulty suggested by [illegible]ments. Mr. [illegible] arming them with [illegible]monizing them. Merrefield approved [illegible] upon unsettled land.

Rev. Mr. Cross closed the discussion.—and others cursed the evil of tramps en[illegible] Mr. Cross in [illegible]key, and said the only way [illegible]tirely to w[illegible] was to suppress the grog shops.

☞ Conuention adjourned to 8 P. M

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Charles Abert, of Montgomery county, presided at the evening session. Mr. Henry C. Adams, a Fellow of the Johns Hopkins Univertity, read a paper on "Tramps." He considered the evil an outgrowth of the late war, and advocated a district workhouse system as the best mode to suppress it. The paper was discussed by Dr. J. E. Snodgrass, Rev. J. B. Shontz, Mr. R. Harris Archer of Harford, Richard T. Turner, H. W. Vickers, Joseph Merrefield, E. Otis Hinkley, Wm. Daniel, James A. Pearce and others.

G. S. Griffith, J., advised the county delegates to keep their young men at home, and not send them to the cities to seek clerkships and afterwards become tramps.

Mr. Lawrence submitted a resolution suggesting that a law be passed to suppress low drinking places, as the surest remedy for the evil of tramps.

It was announced that at the session to-day Mr. G. S. Griffith would read a paper on the prison system, and Rev. George Muller, of Bristol, England, would delived an address.

The Convention adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning.

SECOND DAY.

Dr. John Morris, from the business committee, submitted a resolution to be submitted to the Legislature asking that the statutory criminal law of the state be revised, amended and recnacted in condensed form in language so plain and definite as to be easily understood; adopted. Colonel L. Victor Baughman, of Frederick, made an address urging the convention to take some practical steps for the suppression of tramps—Dr. E. Lloyd Howard moved that a special committee be appointed to present to the convention the features of a bill to be presented to the Legislature at its approaching session for the suppression of tramps. Adopted, and Charles Abert, R. M. Johnson, H. W. Vickers, Wm. H. Farquhar and Dr. E. Lloyd Howard were appointed the committee. Judge Gilmor made an address upon the points he thought ought to be engrafted in the proposed bill. At 2 P. M. the convention took a recess until 3:30 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On reassembling Dr. E. Lloyd Howard, from the special committee, submitted the following relative to the proposed tramp act:

WHEREAS, The several towns and counties of this state are infested with vagabonds and tramps, to the detriment of honest labor, to the burden of the tax payers and the endangering of the lives and property of the citizen:

Resolved, That the president of this convention shall appoint a committee of seven, whose duty it shall be to memorialize the Legislature to enact such laws as may be deemed best for the suppression of vagrancy.

Resolved, That the committee so appointed shall use all proper means toward securing the desired legislation, such as conferring with others who may aid them in drafting proper enactments and visiting and consulting with such committees as may be appointed by the Legislature to consider the subjects involved, and inviting the cooperation of all who may be interested.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this convention the proposed legislation should embrace the following features:

First. Every tramp and vagabond shall be liable to arrest and imprisonment for a specified time at labor.

Second. That such labor may be required to be performed upon the county roads, or other public works, at the option of the county commissioners of the several counties.

Third. That the House of Correction should be completed and opened for the reception of tramps at the earliest day practicable; that the lodging and incarceration of tramps and vagabonds in jails and almshouses shall, as far as practicable, be discontinued, and in necessary district workhouses shall be established to cooperate with the House of Correction in relieving the jails and almhouses of the maintenance of able bodied paupers.

Fourth. The imprison[illegible] rather than punishment.

Fifth. The sale [illegible] that the resolutions as amend[illegible] adopted.

Montgomery Blair, president, [illegible] the following committee, pro[illegible] for by the resolutions; Judge Robert Gilmor, Judge William George Brown, G. S. Griffith, Jr., James Alfred Pearce, Francis Miller, John Merryman and E. Otis Hinkley.

On motion of Joseph Merrefield, a committee was appointed on jails and almshouses, viz: Joseph Merrefield, Dr. Chas. W. Chancello Dr. John Morris, C. L. Wheslays, Charles Abbot and R. T. Turner.

G. S. Grif[illegible] offered a resolution that the Legislature be requested to pass a law for holding more frequent terms of county courts; adopted. At 6 P. M. the convention took a recess until 8 P. M.

EVENING SESSION

On motion of Joseph Merrefield H. W. Vickers was added to the committee on legislation. Joseph Merrefield offered a resolution that the committee be instructed present the tramp act to the Legislature by February 1. Adopted. G. S. Griffith offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that all public executions are demoralizing in the extreme, and this convention urge upon its legislative committee to urge a modification of the law on this subject.

Adopted.

After congratulatory speeches on the success of the convention by G. S. Griffith, Joseph Merrefield, H. W. Vickers and others, at 10.15 P. M., the convention adjourned *sine die*.

New Advertisements.

To Loan,

ON REAL ESTATE, $1000.
Apply to E. F. PERKINS, Att'y.
Dec. 28, 1877—3t.

Kent National Bank,

CHESTERTOWN, MD., Dec. 27th 1877.

THE President and Directors of this Bank have this day, declared a Semi-annual dividend of eight per cent. payable to the stockholders on and after January 1st, 1878

W. N. E. WICKES, Cashier.
Dec. 28, 1877—1t.

☞ USE DR. VAN DYKE'S SULPHUR SOAP.—Cures and prevents chapping the hands and face, and beautifies the complexion!

☞ USE ROSE OF CASHMERE HAIR TONIC. Sold by Druggists.—
Dec. 28, 1877. Price 50 cents.

VENEUE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court for Kent County, the undersigned as Executrix of the late William B. Wilmer, will sell at Public Sale on,

WEDNESDAY, 11th day of January,

1878, on the "Brook's Farm" in Morgan's Creek Neck, now occupied by Hyson Dill, as tenant, the following personal property:

4 HEAD OF HORSES,
4 COWS 2 CALVES,
20 Head of SHEEP,
1 DOUBLE CARRIAGE and HARNESS,
ONE SMALL 4 WHEEL CARRIAGE AND HARNESS, 1 DEABORN AND HARNESS, 1 SLEIGH, 1 CORN SHELLER, 2 PEACH CULLERS, ONE FAN, and other articles.

The Sale will be opened at 10½ o'clock A. M., when the terms will be published.

M. A. WILMER, *Executrix* of W. B. Wilmer, dec'd.
Dec. 28, 1877—tds.

Orphans' Court Notice.

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

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

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

Estate of Fredus Vansant, deceased.

On application, ordered that Joshua Vansant and William Vansant, Administrators of Fredus 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.

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, Cashier.
Dec. 21, 1877.

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.

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, Sec'y.
Dec. 21, 1877—3t.

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, Clerk.
Dec. 21, 1877.

For sale at MING'S

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

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Notice to Creditors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letters of Administration, C. T. A., on the personal estate in Kent county, Md., of

JOHN KENNEDY,

late of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, 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 30th day of June, 1878; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate.

Given under our hands this 30th day of October, 1877.

MARGARET S. KENNEDY,
EDWIN MOORE,
JACOB HIGHLEY,
Nov. 2, 1877. *Administrators.*

MANHOOD: How Lost, How Restor[illegible]

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