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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, January 4, 1878.

GEORGE A. HANSON, EDITOR.

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

A Maryland Elevator for the Farmer.

By the present Elevator system the farmers of the West and those along the lines of the Rail Roads ending in Baltimore can always obtain the highest possible market prices for their grain, whereas all dwelling on the Bay-side counties, dependent upon water carriage, to the city, are forced to take any price offered for their crops. The Western farmer can deliver, unload promptly, dispose of and received his money without delay. On the contrary our farmers are practically debarred the use of the Rail Road Elevators, and the vessels which carry our grain to market are often delayed in unloading and sometimes their cargoes are sold for less than an inferior article stored in the Elevators. In addition to this, our present mode of handling grain is more costly to the farmer than that by an Elevator. It is estimated that the farmers of Kent County are now losing at the rate of 5 and 7 cents on every bushel of corn they send to Baltimore and at least 10 cents per bushel on wheat. That is to say their crops would net them that much more if they could send them to an Elevator, for sale.

We are glad that an earnest effort is about to be made to erect a Maryland Elevator, in Baltimore, for the accommodation of the farmers of Maryland who send their grain to that market, by water. An appeal will be made to the next Legislature for assistance, and we hope that it will be successful. We heartily commend the subject to the thoughtful and favorable consideration of the members from Kent. Maryland has always been wisely liberal, by the erection of Warehouses, in fostering and protecting the Tobacco planting interest of the state, and it is high time to do something for the protection of our farmers.

This is a subject of great importance to our farming interest and we propose to discuss the subject more fully at a future time. In the meantime our farmers and shippers ought to memoralize the Legisture to grant them this reasonable protection.

Chestertown and its Government.

"A Conservative Thinker" published a very sensible communication, in the last issue of the *Kent News*, advocating the abolition of our "burlesque on legitimate elections" of Town Commissioners, and proposes in lieu thereof the annual appointment of seven Commissioners (three of one party four of the other) by the Judges of the Circuit Court or by the Orphans' Court and any vacancy to be filled by the other Commissioners. This plan will secure a respected and respectable government for Chestertown, a little outside of a bailiff's ring. We hope the suggestion will be energetically pushed to a speedy consummation. The same question is agitating the minds of the people of Frederick City, Md. There it is proposed to have five Commissioners appointed every two years by the Governor. We prefer the plan of "A Conservative Thinker."

Events of 1877.

JANUARY.

2nd. Snow a foot deep. The Bay closed to navigation.

4th. Commodore Vanderbilt died.

12th. The Packard Legislature of Louisiana recognized by President Grant.

25th. The Electoral Count Bill passed the U. S. Senate and the House of Representatives the day following.

FEBRUARY.

2nd. The Electoral Commission commenced the Electoral count.

9th. The vote of Florida was given to Hayes and Wheeler, by 8 to 7.

15th. U. S. troops stationed at Petersburg, Va., to intimidate voters at an election.

16th. The vote of Louisiana given to Hayes and Wheeler, by 8 to 7.

20th. Rear Admiral Goldsborough died.

23d. The vote of Oregon given to Hayes and Wheeler, by 8 to 7.

27th. The vote of South Carolina given to Hayes and Wheeler, by 8 to 7.

27th. Hon. Daniel S. Biser died.

MARCH.

1st. The presiding officer of the U. S. Senate declared Hayes and Wheeler duly elected President and Vice President of the United States.

4th. President Hayes took the oath of office.

5th. President Hayes was inaugurated.

10th. The Cabinet of President Hayes was confirmed.

20th. Wade Hampton was declared Governor of South Carolina by Judge Reed.

APRIL.

2nd. The U. S. troops were ordered to be withdrawn from Columbia, S. C.

9th. Rev. Dr. Wm. A. Muhlenberg, the celebrated divine, author of "I would not live always," died in N. Y. city.

11th, Ross Winans died in Baltimore.

20th, Louisiana was delivered from bayonet rule.

24th. Russia declared war against Turkey and her forces crossed the Turkish border.

26th. The battle of Batoum was fought.

29th. Parson Brownlow died.

MAY.

1st. Great Britain proclaimed neutrality in the Eastern war. A battle was fought at Kars.

17th. Gen. Grant and family sailed for Europe.

25th. E. B. Tyler was appointed Postmaster of Baltimore.

JUNE.

8th. John M. McClintock was appointed U. S. Marshal for Maryland.

24th, The Russian Army crossed the Danube.

29th. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal was blockaded by boatmen striking for higher wages.

30th, Col. Edward Wilkins was suspended as Collector of Customs at Baltimore.

JULY.

3d. Prof. Nathan R. Smith, the celebrated Surgeon, died in Baltimore.

10th, The American Philological Association met in Baltimore.

16th. Rioting commenced on the B. & O. R. R.

18th. Troops were sent to Martinsburg.

20th. A riot at the armory of the 6th Regiment, in Baltimere and 11 persons were killed.

27th. The *Chestertown Transcript* issued by George A. Hanson, as Editor.

30th. Railroad travel partially resumed.

AUGUST.

1st. The Turks gained a great victory at Plevna.

19th, The two moons of Mars were discovered at the Observatory in Washington.

29th, Brigham Young died.

30th. Admiral Raphael Semmes died.

SEPTEMBER.

4th. M. Thiers died.

6th. Joseph Thompson was nominated for Mayor of Baltimore by the workingmen.

12. Rev. Father McElroy the oldest Jesuit priest in the United States died at Emmittsburg, Md.

OCTOBER.

15th. An Extra Session of Congress met.

24th. Col. George P. Kane was elected Mayor of Baltimore.

29th. Gen. N. B. Fourest died.

30th. John Welsh, of Philadelphia, nominated as Minister to England.

NOVEMBER.

6th. Local Option received a majority of 400, at the election, in Kent county.

18th. The Russians captured Kars.

24th. The U. S. Sloop of War Huron was wrecked off Kitty Hawk on the coast of North Carolina.

30th. M. C. Butler, dem. of South Carolina, and W. Pitt Kellogg, rep. of Louisiana were admitted to seats in the U. S. Senate.

DECEMBER.

7th. Gen. Benjamin Huger died at Charleston, S. C.

8th. Rev. Albert T. Bledsoe died at Alexandria, Va.

9th. Plevna, the Turkish stronghold in the Balkans, surrendered to the Russian army.

10th. Hon. J. B. Eustis, dem. of Louisiana was admitted to his seat in the U. S. Senate.

That Invisible Turkey.

It doth suffer a sea-change,
Into something rich and strange!

The wailing cry of Osman Pasha, was heard, from the Russian dungeon-stone. The silent appeal of Queen Victoria re-echoed through the sympathetic hearts of Kent county and we, Ben Wroth and us, responsively regaled ourselves, New Year's Day, upon a *Visible Turkey*.

We knew her only after death had disrobed her of her plumage and cruel fate had bound her pinions. Yet even then we learned to love her, young and so fair. We carved her tenderly and eat her (Ben got choked) without care.

Alas! no more will the poultry-yard of George Washington Hynson hear the music of her plaintive clucking and never again will that bereaved Gobbler elongate his crimson snout, or spread his captivating tail, to charm the eye of the deceased Turkey-maiden.

Now say thy prayers, thou sinful man,
And think what thou has done,
And read thy catechism well,
Thou bloody-minded one;
For if her sprite should walk by night,
It better were for thee,
That thou wert mouldering in the ground
Or bleaching in the sea.

She is gone! Toll the fire-bell, beat the big drum and bust the Christmas-gun! She is gone! Gone where the good Turkeys go! Gone where the young, the tender, the fat, the juicy and the female Turkeys go! Yes, gone where the oyster-stuffed, roasted, Turkeys go!

Post-script.—Whereas some jealous and evil-disposed person may suspect *Me* of foul play: Now, this is to proclaim to the multitudinous world, to certify to Samuel W. Whitehill, and any other double-headed Pennsylvania Dutchman, that the above deceased female was not the masculine bird, for the killing of which Thomas Hynson, ye High Sheriffe of ye Countie of Kent, arrested Ned Ky[illegible] in ye month of October, 1655.

Attest

B. B. W.

Legislature of Maryland.

The Legislature of Maryland met last Wednesday. It is supposed that Hon. Edward Lloyd, of Talbot, will be elected President of the Senate, and Hon. F. S. Hoblitzell, of Baltimore City, Speaker of the House. The most prominent candidates for U. S. Senator are Hon. George R. Dennis, Ex-Gov. James Black Groome, Col. Samuel Hambleton and Ex-Gov. P. F. Thomas. Nevertheless we have not lost all hope that Judge Joseph Wickes, Mr. James Alfred Pearce or Mr. Richard Hynson may be successful.

Literary.

HISTORY OF MARYLAND, prepared for the use of schools and academies, by William Hand Browne and J. Thomas Scharf. Baltimore: Kelly Piet & Co., 1878.

We commend, with great pleasure, this admirable, conscientious and meritorious work to our readers, and especially to the use of the schools in Kent County The style is clear, easy, flowing and natural, and the current of the narative is richly studded with serviceable daties; which furnish, if the expression may be used, notable landmarks and afford prominent headlands, upon which the mind can repose and take a distinct view of the constantly changing historical landscape. In a brief compass all the leading events of the history of the State are clearly depicted and many facts are presented, not easily to be found elsewhere.

While doing justice to the liberal sentiments and generosity of Lord Baltimore, the authors do not attempt to conceal the preponderance of Protestants in the Colony, as early as 1648, nor to deprive them of their just meed of praise for their active instrumantality in the passage of the Act concerning Religion, of April 1649, and say: "The enemies of Lord Baltimore, who wished to deprive him of his charter had laid great stress on the fact that he and his brother were Roman Catholics; and though the Protestants in the Colony were in the majority, and both the Proprietary and the Governor had carefully refrained from molesting any one for his religious belief, yet it was argued that a Catholic government was dangerous to Protestanism in Maryland. So Baltimore thought it prudent to choose a Protestant for Governor; and in 1648 he appointed William Stone to that office." p. 34

The book has several new and interesting features. One of which is two well executed maps. The first represents the State of Maryland as it is to-day, with its present contracted boundaries, and the second exhibits her full domain, under the Charter, embracing parts of Virginia and Pennsylvania and including the whole of Delaware. In the text we are reminded how severely Virginia has been punished for retaining an unwilling population, grasping and withholding territory from Maryland. The successful petti fogging and unjust litigation of William Penn is forcibly impressed upon the reader in the following paragraph: "The boundary between Maryland and Pennsylvania being still unsettled, much trouble arose in the disputed territory, where many of the settlers were attacked and driven off, and various acts of violence done on both sides. The house of a Marylander named Cresap, who had been one of the boldest, was burned, and he was carried a prisoner to Philadelphia, where as the people crowded to see him led to prison, he exclaimed, 'Why, this is the finest city in the providence of Maryland!" Philadelphia, it will be remembered, was within the territory granted by the Maryland charter." p. 58.

The volume is profusely illustrated and containts portraits, many we recognize as authentic, of Capt. John Smith, Sir George Calvert, Cecilius Calvert, Charles Calvert, Charles Carroll, Thomas Johnson, Samuel Chase, Gen. William Smallwood, Count Pulaski, Gen. Mordecai Gist, Col. John Eager Howard, Col. Otho Holland Williams, Com. Joshua Barney, Gen. Nathan Towson, Gen. William H. Winder, Gen. Samuel Smith, Hon. Reverdy Johnson, Chief-Justice Roger B. Taney and George Peabody. In addition to these and many other attractions, it contains an adequate chronological table of Maryland events, of inestimable value to the student.

We read the work, at one sitting, and were sorry when we had finished its perusal. We gladly hail it as the *avant courier* of Col. Scharf's larger History of Maryland; for which we are looking with anxious interest.

The book is gotten up in the careful and attractive mode which distinguishes the publications of Messrs. Kelly, Piet, & Co.

THE SUN ALMANAC for 1878, A. S. Abel & Co., Baltimore. From childhood we have been a regular and daily reader of the Baltimore *Sun* and we can say, without hesitation, that we regard it as one of the most useful, practical and ablest papers published in America. In enterprize it cannot be surpassed, and in the conscientious collection and wonderful condensation of news it has no equal. Its editorials are always, conservative, dignified and patriotic. This year the editor have presented to its subscribers an invaluable Almanac of forty-eight pages, which will be our hand-book and vade mecum during the year. It contains the usual astronomical information; returns of elections in 1877; list of members of Congress and the Maryland Legislature, with their political destination and post-office address; a centennial calander for ascertaining the day of the week for any given date of the present century; an accurate table of the temperature, mean barometer and direction of the wind, calculated for each day from January 1 to December 14, 1877, at the signal service station in Baltimore; a list of the State officers of Maryland; the county clerks, sheriffs, State's attorneys and registers of Wills for the several counties of the State; a Hebrew calendar; the Maryland judiciary, with terms of court in the judcial districts; a record of prominent events during the year; death record of prominent Baltimorians, and much other useful statistical information.

Free to Every Reader of This Paper.

In order to introduce the Diamond Spring Wheat in this section, I will send a small package of sample grains, with special terms to agents, and my Seed Catalogue for 1878, free of charge to every reader of this paper on receipt of a three cent stamp to pay postage.—The Diamond Wheat is the largest in the world. It grows and matures in any climate in the United States. The grains average nearly one-half inch in length. One grain produces from 25 to 35 stalks, with heads averaging from 7 to 9 inches, and each head containing about 40 grains. Address

W. S. TIPTON, SEEDMAN,
Cleaveland, Tennessee.

☞ We are requested to publish the following:

MARYLAND COMMISSION,
FISH AND FISHERIES,
Baltimore, December 28th, 1877

SIR:—During the early years of the existence of the Fish Commission, I thought it advisable to devote the means at my disposal exclusively for the introduction, propagation and distribution of the most valuable food fishes—those which enter largely into the food production of the State. But with the increased facilities which I have been able to secure from time to time, I have extended operations to those varieties which, though important furnish rather a luxury than a staple food. I distributed during the last season, a large number of Brook Trout to parties wishing them to stock either ponds or streams.

The great demand for this fish, as evinced by the number of applications made for them, has induced me this year to provide a yet larger number for distribution. I hope, during the Winter, to be able to give to *all* those wishing them, *as many* as they can with safety transport.

All citizens of the State wishing Trout to stock waters of the State, can get them, free of charge on application at Druid Hill Hatching House, on and after January 15th next. This distribution will be gratuitous; but the Fish Commission cannot either undertake to furnish vessels for transportation or meet any of the expenses or their transfer from the Hatching House to the localities for which they may be destined.

Persons making application must take to the Hatching House with them, vessels in which to remove the fish. Ordinary milk cans are very suitable; and a five gallon can will hold about as many hundred trout. The young fish should be deposited as near the head of the stream as possible, and the deposit be made after dark, if practicable—this enables them to become accustomed to the water, and find hiding hiding places during the night, when most of the larger fish do not feed.

The employee of the Commission in charge of the Hatching house will be furnished with blank receipts, on which must be stated the stream in which the fish are deposited by the person making application.

I write, giving you this information, hoping that you will inform the inhabitants of your portion of the state, that they may be able to make early application.

The fish undistributed at the time that it is necessary to feed them, will be deposited by the Commission in some public waters.

I trust, by means of this gratuitous distribution of Brook Trout, that all parts of the state will be reached, and our streams again re peopled with this attractive fish.

I am, very truly yours,
T. B. FERGUSON,
Commissioner.

THE WORLD'S GRANARY.

FLATTERING STATISTICS FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

WASHINGTON, December 25th.—The reports of the correspondents of the department of agriculture, received and now in course of preparation for immediate publication, show the enormous aggregate yield of 380,000,000 bushels of wheat for 1877, which is 50,000,000 bushels more than ever before produced. The same official authority shows that the corn product was 1,300,000,000 bushels, with correspondingly large yields of oats and potatoes. The report shows that there was never greater abundance in the land. Out of the wheat produdt it is estimated, deducting for home consumption in food and seed, that udward of 110,000,000 bushels of wheat can be spared for export. The largest export yet made in one year was 91,000,000 bushels with an average of 63,000,000 bushels. The department is also in receipt of information from wheat producing sections of Europe, from which it is ascertained that the wheat crop in Southwestern Europe, which produces the largest of the surplus, is good; in Southern Russia, amounting to 35 per cent. above the average. The crop in Northwestern and Northeastern Europe is poor. It is stated in communications from Southern Russia that if the war should stop shortly, there will be a [illegible] shipment, and shippers are ready to take advantage of the first opportunity, Great Britain offering the lowest market, which will, it is stated require about 100,000,000 bushels from the present season's yield. The American surplus will have its usual demand in English markets, with an increase subject to the contingencies of the existing struggle in Southwestern Europe being prolonged into another season. The department is also in receipt of very flattering accounts of the encouragment which the great yield of the past season is having on every class of enterprise. The average of winter wheat for this year is greater than that of last.

THE RESPECTABLE THIEVES.

The calender of defalcations, embezzlements, and breaches of trust which we print this morning is a tolerably full and accurate record of the "respectable" thieving since the panic of 1873—the thieving that goes by fancy names in the newspapers and courts of justice.

Out of this list of about three hundred and fifty bank cashiers and Presidents, business men, confidential clerks, public officers, church wardens, and other clergymen who have sold themselves to the devil, the larger part sold themselves very cheap. More than two hundred were content with sums ranging from $5,000 to $50,000; only fifty held themselves at from $100,000 to $200,000 while less than thirty secured the heavier prizes of crime. There are ten or a dozen men in the list whose combined "operations" cover more than a third of the thirty millions stolen.

It is worth nothing that the geographical distribution of dishonesty does not coincide with the geographical distribution of wealth and business. The five New England States have a total valuation nearly equal to that of the fourteen Southern States, and the ratio of dishonesty is about the same. But the four Middle States, credited by the last census with wealth about equal to that of all the Western States together, exceed the latter in the number of defaulters and embezzlers by at least one hundred per cent. It would be unsafe to assume from this that the people of New York New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware are twice as dishonest as the people of the West. Perhaps rascals are found out less promptly at the West. Perhaps their rascalities ar not so generally exposed in the newspapers. Of the five heaviest frauds in the dismal calendar, three belong to San Francisco and two to Philadelphia.

The moralists who preach that transgression usually brings its own punishment, and without waiting for a hereafter, will find little encouragement in a perusal of this list. For every transgressor who has been tried, convicted and locked up in prison, there are a dozen transgressors who have safely got away with their loot.

And this leads us to remark that all these crimes together do not equal the crime of the men who stole the Presidency.—*New. York. Sun.*

ARE THE INDIANS DYING OUT?

The Department of the Interior has published documents bearing on the interesting question, "Are the Indians dying out?" The enumeration of 1870 showed the total of their number as 383,712. The large majority of these figures, or more than 68 per cent, is based on estimates, with all their imperfections and uncertainties, and the results are regarded by the department as far from being satisfactory, and must be received with the greatest caution. It is stated that several years of study of the question of Indian civilization has led to the conclusion that the usual theory that the Indian population is destined to decline and finally disappear, as a result of contact with civilization, must be greatly modified, probably abandoned altogether. It is remarked expatriation has probably done more to retard the increase of Indian population than war, pestilence or famine—perhaps more than all combined. The history of the Cherokee removal) in 1838 is mentioned as a case in point. From the time they were gathered into camps, in May and June, 1838, till the last detachment reached the Arkansas country, which was about ten months, not less than 4,000 or 4,500 were removed by death, being on an average from thirteen to fifteen deaths in a day for the whole period, out of a population of 16,000, or one fourth of the whole number. It does not appear that this mortality was owing to neglect or bad treatment on the journey, but was probably necessarily involved in the measure itself, however faithfully executed.

☞ The citizens of Centreville, Queen Anne's county, have been victimized by a man named Wilson who, during the past summer has disposed of a number of horses and valuables at very low rates, which he professed to have purchased at Sheriffs' sales. He put up at the Arlington Hotel and conducted his sales so leisurely and conducted himself so frankly and openly that no one suspected him of unfair dealings. It now turns out that the horses and carriages were hired by Wilson, in New Jessey, from livery stable keepers and brought to Centreville and its vicinity and sold. One of these cases was that mentioned in yesterday's *American*, the purchaser being J. F. Staul, who surrendered to the claimants a horse and wagon for which he had paid Wilson $140. The horse and wagon had been hired at Mount Holly, New Jersey, about three months ago by Wilson, who represented himself as agent for a Philadelphia commission house. Several other horses and vehicles are in the possession of parties in and around Centreville, who bought them in good faith, and are now dreading the appearance of the original owners to reclaim them. No trace of Wilson can be found.

WANTED.

A position as *Housekeeper* or *Governess* to small children, by a Lady, perfectly competent. Reference given.

Address M.
Jan. 4, 1878—3t. *Chestertown, Md.*

☞ *Wealth*, position, choice of society and surroundings, every beautiful and attractive in nature and art may use its influence to produce or increased happiness, yet any lady suffering with those complaints arising from the structual difference between sexes cannot enjoy life or its pleasures while thus afflicted. Keller's Vegetable life drops, judiciously used, exert a soothing and efficacious influence.

Marriages.

BARNES—CROUCH.—Married January 2d, 1878, at the residence of Mr. James Brice, Chestertown by the Rev. J. B. Jones, Mr. JOHN W. BARNES to Miss SALLIE B. CROUCH both of Kent Co., Md.

KESSLER—ATKINSON.—Married, at the M. E. parsonage, December 26th, 1877, by the Rev. W. B. Hutchins, Mr. CHARLES KESSLER to Miss HENRIETTA ATKINSON.

New Advertisements.

1878. THE SUN, 1878.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

NATIONAL, INDPENDENT, CONSERVATIVE.

THE PAPER OF THE PEOPLE.

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In City and State matters THE SUN will spare no effort to continue to maintain its reputation for accurate and punctual reports of things of local interest relating to Politics, Business, Literature and Law. and the public occurrences of the day.

THE SUN is independent of all parties and non-sectarian; its aim is to state facts in so thoroughly impartial a way as to enable its readers to form their own judgement concerning them, and in all discussions of public questions to put

PRINCIPLES ABOVE MEN.

Reaching all classes of all shades of political opinion, and of all sects and creeds, the aim of THE SUN is to do justice to all and to be regarded as trustworthy and impartial, printing nothing in its columns that is objectionable in morals or that shall invade in any way the privacy of the family.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

the year 1878 promises to be full of incidents and events of peculiar interest. Whatever news it may bring will be given in THE SUN with the faithfulness and accuracy that have made it acceptable, not only in Maryland and adjoining States, but throughout the whole country. Of all the recurring phases of political opinion and action

OUR WASHINGTON BUREAU

will keep THE SUN promptly and fully informed, both through regular and telegraphic correspondence.

The financial columns of THE SUN will be kept abreast of the times. They will contain complete daily reports of the operations of the Stock Boards of Baltimore and New York, with such remarks as may serve to elucidrte the causes of their fluctations. Its commercial columns will give the correct prices of breadstuffs and provisions, and all the other leading commodities from day to day, not only at Baltimore but by telegraph from all the principle cities.

In all other matters also THE SUN represents the progressive spirit of the age. It is a paper for the household as well as the merchant and politician; for the poor as well as the rich; doing justice to all and a favorite with all classes.

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1878.

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In *Science*, the best articles of such thinkers and writes as *Profs. Huxley* and *Tyndalr, Richaord Proctor, B. A., Prof. Owen, Dr. W. B Carpenter, Max Muller, J. Norman Lockyer, St. Geoge Mivart, E. B. Tylor*, and others, are given.

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Each number contains a *Fine Steel Engraving*—usually a portrait—executed in the best manner.

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The publisher takes pleasure in announcing that he has made arrangements which enable him to furnish to every subscriber to the ECLECTIC (for *one dollar* in addition to the regular subscription price) a large and fine steel engraving, entitled "*Highland Pets.*"

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Kent National Bank,

CHESTERTOWN, MD., Dec. 27th 1877.

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VENDUE.

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

WEDNESDAY, 9th 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.

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