The Transcript.

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Friday Morning, January 25, 1878

GEORGE A. HANSON, Editor.

A History of Kent County, Maryland.

We propose to commence, at an early day, the publication, in the *Transcript*, of our History of Kent County from its first settlement to the present day. The publication will be delayed until our subscription list for the present year has been well made up, to enable all persons, who take any interest or pride in such matters, to avail themselves of the opportunity to secure all the numbers.

Again we invite our friends to write us communications concerning the history and traditions of men and things in their immediate neighborhoods. If each person, possessing such lore, will contribute his or her quota, a valuable fund of interesting and curious information will soon be accumulated.

U. S. Senate.

On the 18th inst., Hon. James Black Groome was duly elected, by the Legislature of Maryland United States Senator to represent the State, for six years, from the 4th of March 1879. The final vote of the Legislature in joint convention was

	Sen.	Del.	Total
James B. Groome	15	58	73
Lewis H. Steiner	4	13	17
James A. Gray	1	0	1
John M. Robinson	2	0	2
	22	71	93

As long as the members from Kent had any reasonable hope of success, they cast their votes for Hon. Joseph A. Wickes or Mr. James A. Pearce, but at length yielded to the wishes of a majority of the people of Maryland and supported Mr. Groome, as the second choice of our people, he being one of our ablest men and a representative man of the Eastern Shore. The following sketch of Gov. Groome presents the leading events of his life:

Governor Groome is a man of high and irreproachable private and public character. As a citizen he is genial, courteous and enterprising. As a lawyer he is considered able and profound, and as a politician, honest, outspoken and independent. His manners are blunt and hearty but never rude or unrefined. His father, Colonel John C. Groome, was a lawyer of high commanding intellect, and by a lucrative practice in Maryland amassed a large fortune. He also figured conspicuously in the politics of the State.

James B. Groome was born in Cecil county, Maryland, on the 4th of April, 1838, and will therefore be forty-one years of age when he becomes United States Senator. On the maternal side he is the grandson of Dr. John Groome, and on the maternal side the grandson of the Hon. James R. Black, of Delaware, for whom he was named.

Governor Groome was educated at "Tenner School," Hartsville, Pennsylvania, but about the time he was prepared to enter college he was compelled to abandon his studies for some years on account of a defect in his eyes. Finally recovering he entered his father's office as a student of law, and in the spring of 1861 he was admitted to the bar of Maryland.—His practice has, from the beginning, been lucrative, and according to his taste confined to some degree to office business and the chancery practice.

In politics Mr. Groome has always been a democrat, and in the early days of the late war, when there was a Republican majority of nearly 2,000 in his county, took an active part with other prominent Democrats in Cecil, in keeping up the Democratic organization in the county. The result was that the Republican majority in Cecil gradually decreased, until the fall of 1866, when the party was beaten in the county.

In the ensuing spring Mr. Groome was elected a delegate from Cecil county to the convention to frame a new constitution. He took a prominent part in that convention and made several speeches, which were pronounced "exhaustive and masterly."

His speech upon the subject of the usury laws was pronounced an able and masterly effort by the entire press of the State. From 1867 to 1871 he was actively engaged in the practice of his profession. In the fall of the latter year he was nominated for the House of Delegates and elected by a large majority. The Legislature had been in session but two weeks when, on the ballot for United States Senator, Mr. Groome was, very unexpectedly to himself, placed in nomination. His vote increased, until on the seventh ballot, but three of the ten nominees were ahead of him, although he persisted in assuring his supporters that he did not wish to be considered a candidate. After an acknowledgement of the high compliment before the joint convention he insisted upon withdrawing his name, saying, "I prefer the certain and speedy success of any prominent democrat of Eastern Maryland to the possibility of an individual triumph." He took an active part in the debates of the House and was a defatigable worker on the judiciary committee. Prominent in his work here was his effort of the bill to increase the salaries of the judges of the Court of Appeals, because of its unconstitutional feature, and an indirect reflection on the disinterestedness of any judge voting the increased pay.

Though opposed to the nomination of Horace Greeley for the presidency, he nevertheless supported the action of the Baltimore convention, and was placed on the electoral ticket. Mr. Groome was re-elected to the Legislature of 1874, receiving the highest vote save one ever given to a democrat in his county. He was made chairman of the judiciary committee, and was a member of the ways and means and election committees, in all of which he did good service. The Legislature having elected Gov. Wm. Pinkney Whyte to the position of United States Senator, Mr. Groome was called to fill out the unexpired term, receiving 62 out of the 70 votes cast in the democratic caucus, and the whole democratic vote in the joint convention. He was inaugurated March 4, 1874, and his administration of the high office commended itself to men of all parties throughout the State. He was to have been a candidate for nomination before the convention that nominated Hon. John Lee Carroll.

Politically Mr. Groome has always been a zealous and consistent democrat. He fully identified himself with that party at the outbreak of the rebellion, was active in keeping up and maintaining its organization through all its defeats until in the fall of 1866 it again secured a majority in Cecil county. He will enter upon the discharge of his senatorial duties at the regular session of Congress in December, 1879, unless there should be an executive session of the Senate called, in which event he would be entitled to appear and be sworn in at any time subsequent to the 3d of March, 1879, the date of the expiration of the term of Dr. Dennis, the present incumbent.

A Revised Maryland Code.

For several years past the necessity of a revised code of the laws of Maryland has been manifest to the Bench, the Bar and the business men of our State. Already the Code of 1860 has become obsolete in many particulars and with its illogical arrangement is a snare to the unlearned.

We are glad that Messrs. Lewis Mayer, Louis C. Fischer and E. J. D. Cross have submitted to the Legislature their "Plan and Specimen of a Revised Code" and hope that it will be adopted. The proposed code will be logically arranged, carefully indexed and each section will be illustrated by marginal references to the Decisions of the Court of Appeals. While it is the duty of every one to know the Law, it is also the duty of the Law-makers to place the Law within the easy reach of every citizen. This can be accomplished by the adoption of this Revised Code. Too much credit cannot be awarded to the abovenamed gentlemen for their vast labor and untiring patience.

Literary.

The Eclectic Magazine, February 1878. This number of this able Magazine is a treasure of literary gems, containing The Moral and Social Aspect of Health, A Guide to English Literature, A Recent Visit to Montenegro and its Capital, The ninety years Agony of France, The Weaknesses of Great Men and many other articles of interest and merit. It is published by E. R. Pelton, 25 Bond Street, New York for $5.00 a year. We will club the *Eclectic* with the *Transcript* for $5.50 cash. Now is the time to subscribe.

A Genealogical History of the Family of Montgomery, including the Montgomery Pedigree, compiled by Thomas Harrison Montgomery, Philadelphia: Printed for Private circulation 1863. We have received a copy of this valuable work from the author. It is a complete history of the Montgomery Family from the time of the ancestor Roger de Montgomerie, who according to William, the monk of Jumieges, was "count of Montgomerie before the coming of Rollo" in 912. This is one of the many books, compiled by filial hands, which hereafter, when our country grows older, will be highly valued by the minute historiographer. Very few Maryland names are mentioned.

For the Transcript.

ST. PAUL'S CHRISTMAS DRESSING

Is still left upon her walls, and I wish Col. that you could call down and see it, so as to give your readers some idea of Our Dear Old Mother's appearance upon this Festival of the Church. Not being an expert, I can give you but little idea of how the dressing is arranged. But it is done mostly from Evergreens culled from the clippings of the shrubbery about the grounds, where here and there it will throw out too far from its proper proportion. The dressing is hung mostly in wreaths and festoons about the walls, and there drooping over the high arches of the windows, and then gracefully falling along the walls to be now and then caught up by a hoop also dressed in green, gives the whole a pleasing effect. This effect is heightened, it may be, by the bold arch standing out, above the chancel rail, and also wreathed in evergreen, with beautifully dressed hanging baskets, swinging down at proper distances so as to break the otherwise monotonous appearance of a simple wreath of green. And then the chancel furniture properly draped, and in all its design it is so properly suited for dressing. On and back unto and about the beautiful stained glass windows, which seems to the whole congregation as though it were "In Memoriam" of its designer, the oft lamented Pastor, Andrew Sutton. The whole effect is one combined effect and all toward the beautiful, it may be a fancy of ours, but often whilst we look at St. Paul's in her christmas dress do we wonder if she is not peculiarly adapted for such dressing. Beautiful! Beautiful!! Beautiful!!! we hear on all sides and therefore beautiful it must be in truth, If there be any fault, (and what is without fault in this world), in the design it is in the absence of all lettering. If the eye amid all this dressing could but be relieved by a few striking sentences, what an improvement would their reading make upon our brain. St. Paul's is generally too light with its white marked walls, and this green shading all about it, gives a tone of darkness that is grand and *awful* in its truest sense.

We have heard it remarked that if the Old Church should happen to burn down there would be a much handsomer one in its stead. It might be so to some, who would do away with all things that are not fresh or of their own design. But its very age adds a beauty and a grandeur to its walls that nothing else can give.—What architect, designer or painter's brush could give the sanctified and hallowed feeling to its appearance that the delicate "ivy" close as it clings to its black old bricks worn and hardened by the point of time. There may be in some future time another church but there can never be another St. Paul's to any of the descendants of the good old families of Maryland, who boast of their descent from the Old Colonial days. As the church boasts of her power to trace her teachings back to the Apostles on the shores of Galilee, so does our Parish boast that we can trace our origin away back into early days of our Colonial History. To the time when Maryland our native home was the first to give religious freedom to all alike, in the worship of God, as their conscience dictated to them. So in these times the founders of "St. Paul's Parish on yonder side of Chester" were men who made their mark in their day and generation, as advocates of religious freedom and thus dedicated their mite to the worship of God in the old county of Kent and St. Paul's is therefore the Elder Sister if not the Mother of all the churches around about us.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH!

How many of the good and great amongst our ancestors, have worshipped under her roof? About whose name and intermingled with whose history, are woven such hallowed associations of those who have gone before. (In the language of the lamented "story" "*they were, but are not,*") as must cause a thrill to run through the veins of many a one in the distant paths of the earth. There's hardly a section of our county, but has sons and daughters who have sent here to these old musty records for information regarding births, marriages or burials of their family. And does not this add dignity to the old place. And are we not therefore justly proud of her Venerableness.

ST. PAUL'S CITY OF THE DEAD.

How many of our ancestors lie there! And how many of our families have there folded their arms to rest, awaiting "the last trump." How silent are its inhabitants! And yet how eloquent in their silence. How does this want of stir, appeal to their descendants as did the slave to "*Scipio*" whilst rolling along in his Triumphal Car. "*Remember thou art mortal.*" Yea, fellow mortals, look upon her whitened sepulchres, all about us, and remember that her walls were erected by our ancestors for not the crown, but our benefit. That her members then looked away beyond the day and hour in which they lived. Nay, even beyond their own generation. And they felt that they were building not only for time, but for eternity. Remember that through good report and evil, too, her doors were kept open by your fathers, and the key handed down to you as an heritage which you should be proud to sustain. Remember that all the beauties about her grounds, were put there by the hard work and indomitable energy of men who allowed no difficulties to deter, no obstacles to overcome them, in their efforts to leave behind them a proper burial place for their children and their children's children for generations to come.

As an example of how this grand old place is appreciated by persons afar off from us, the following extract from a reply of the Rev. John C. Eccleston, of "Stapleton, Staten Island," in answer to a request that he would deliver a lecture for the benefit of St. Paul's church, will show.

"It will afford me much pleasure to lecture for the benefit of St. Paul's church as I have a strong affection for the place, the grave of my blessed father being there. I should be glad "In Memoriam" to make a contribution of the lecture "*Westminster Abbey*" which is beautifully illustrated with some 50 views 12x15 feet large, by means of Ox 7 Hydrostereopticon." He has been delivering this lecture with great success in New York, and other places, and now, from his affection for St. Paul's, the place of his fathers, he proposes to make a memorial donation of this lecture, less the travelling expenses to and from New York. This while showing his great love for our old church will also give our people such an opportunity to learn of a still older and grander church and burial place, such as they may never again have brought to them in their lives. Thus literally fulfilling the injunction:

"To do good, and to distribute, forget not; for with such sacrifices God is well pleased." Heb. xiii. 16.

ONE OF HER CHILDREN.

☞The citizens of Newtown, Worcester county, Maryland, are thinking of petitioning the Legislature to re aptize that places as Pocomoke City. Doubtless they are of the opinion that their town has reached that age which renders its present name inappropriate.

OUR ANNAPOLIS LETTER.

Annapolis, 21st January, 1878.

DEAR COLONEL:—Since my last, many events of interest have transpired, and I have passed a busy time looking around upon men and things. The great scrub race for Senator has at last been decided in favor of James Black Groome. Though it was known, from the beginning, that only two candidates were in the field, a number of gentlemen permitted their names to be thrust forward for the purpose of being immortalized, on the Journal, by the cheapest known road to fame, a complimentary vote. The leaders suffered the little birds to sing for awhile, but at last got tired of the farce, and many of them left last Thursday afternoon, perfectly satisfied with the use they had made of sugar-coated pills of blarney, and well pleased at the result. I am more than ever convinced that the old Roman described a politician correctly as "a man who fears God and serves the devil." It is astonishing how these wire-pullers can deceive the people and lead the Legislature by the nose.

But every hing is out of gear, now,
Such pushing and struggle, care and dread;
Of God on high we have no fear, now,
And down below the devil's dead.

Our present admirable public school law is in great danger of being destroyed by those who ought to be its friends. The first fatal blow, aimed at it, was dealt by the Judiciary of Maryland. Some judges have an overestimate of their personal importance and are as touchy as a girl, just entering society. These great-minded dignitaries, sworn to administer the laws of the land, refused to appoint the county school commissioners and thus threw obstacles in the way of our educational system. Well, all history shows that the race of judicial owls is not yet dead. In many of the counties here is, among the ignorant classes, a deep rooted objection to defraying the expenses of the Teachers' Institutes. A little sober reflection and the course of time would cure this folly, if the people were left alone and allowed to form their own estimate of the good they receive.

Professor M. A. Newell is, strange to say, the world's canker-worm of the school system, and is playing the role of a lightning-bug, in what he considers the benighted regions outside of the city of Baltimore. We all admit that Baltimore is a great city, the largest in the state; but we do not believe that it possesses all of the civilization of Maryland, or that no where else can be found competent examiners or capable school commissioners. The professor can see fog down the street and up the street but can see no fog in front of his Normal School. There everything is as it ought to be. Why not! Is it not lighted by his luminous caudal extremity? The experienced professor is a great financier and is troubled because he does not think that the people get the worth of their money. Now this very original idea has been expressed time over again by everybody who has given a thought to the subject; not because the Law is defective but for the reason that it has not been faithfully executed. Such shortcomings of the system are to be traced rather to defects of administration than to errors in the laws." The view of the case, presented by the professor, suggests the necessity of reorganizing the State Board of Education and of course he ought to be the first one to go out. But this is not the plan of the disinterested Professor, though, by his own showing he is incompetent. Oh, no!

The learned Professor turns his batteries against the Examiners, in the counties and slurs at their inefficiency and incompetency. It is not necessary to tell the people that their Examiners are unlearned men and appoint teachers who scarcely know the trivium and the quadrivium, and it is also unseemly and unkind to tell how some of the examiners are briefless barristers, some clergymen without congregations, some agriculturists without farms, some doctors without practice and some tertium quids. These hints may be very polite, in a pedagogical sense, and tend vastly to promote the tremendous reputation of the excellently well learned Professor and elevate the State Normal School above the Universities of Europe, in popular estimation. It may do more—hoist the Professor by his own petard; but nevertheless, great as would be the latter blessing, it stabs to the heart the system of popular education in the state, with a back-hand blow from one who ought to be its friend. 'Tis an ungrateful beast that sneers at other cattle feeding at the same crib, Mr. Mulo, we apologize!

It is well established that our admirable school system is working smoothly in the counties. The boards of School Commissioners, are composed of first class gentlemen, who discharge their duties faithfully and well, without fear or favor. The Examiners are in every instance men of character, reputation and position, and can afford to curl the lip of honest scorn at the attack made upon their vocation. The country teachers, hard worked and poorly paid, are of the best obtainable material. The worst, perhaps the best, that can be said of them, is, they are not all Newells.

The first fruit of Mr. Newell's unwisdom is the introduction by the Israelite, Isidor Raynor, of a bill to confer the appointment of school commissioners upon the Governor and make the position a political one. Such a change will of course be destructive of everything like education and the alarmed Professor protests—but he should remember that he has emptied his hat-full of bricks and that the Jew has a right to cast a stone as well as any other man. The worst blow, because the most plausible, comes from the Republican, Dr. Lewis H. Steiner, who proposes to make the commissioners elective by the people. For both of these mischievous suggestions the imprudent egotism of the celebrated Professor is responsible. Well may the friends of education cry out, "save us from our professed friends." We will let this mauvais sujet alone for the present.

A very stringent law against bribery has been introduced, and as the members of this session are regarded as honest men, it is believed that it will become a law. There was a time when such a proposition would have been considered personal.

Speaking of such things reminds me that the law-maker from the land of water-melons and sweet-potatoes, has got the tramp very usefully on his brain. He proposes to utilize the vermint and make him dig a canal, connecting the waters of the Potomac with the Patapsco. This is a brilliant scheme and if practically successful will cover him, as doth a blanket, all over with glory.

This same statesman endeavored to eclipse Blair's notority by proposing to abolish the State Board of Health. He did not want the stench of jails and poor-houses to come between the wind and his dignity. He was not complimentary to Dr. Chancellor. Senator Lancaster, of Charles county, defended the board and contended that the Doctor was a public benefactor. Bannon blew himself up and wazed big. At last the scientific Steiner punctured the profundity of his penny worth of pompous palaver and moved a reference of the subject to the committee on Retrenchment; the chairman of which is Senator Lancaster, the friend of Dr. Chancellor. Now, Bannon is a Democrat and Lancaster a Republican. The reference was carried. I wish I was a perfect painter and could pro(tray) the passionate posture of the ponderous and portly, puzzled Paddy as he puffed at the result.—Excuse alliteration, but By St. Patrick and the hole in my coat, Michey is a phunny man.

The authorities are improving the grounds of the Normal Academy, beautifying the yard planting trees, some pretty large ones. The street you and I used to visit so often, where the beautiful Miss R——s used to live, you would hardly know. It, too, is changed. The party at Rear-Admiral Rodgers' was small but delightful. Your old friend, —— was there. He talked much of you, Frederick, Cambridge and New Orleans. Did you get his letter? He vows he will never speak to you again unless you send him Old Kent.

CORDE.

PROFESSOR SUMNER'S PREDICTION.

I make bold to say that if silver is now remonetized we shall never resume specie payments, either in gold or in silver; that this generation now upon the stage never will see the end of it, and that this country never in our time will return to the old-fashioned prosperity. I say that if we give up to this delusion we shall find that we can never reclaim our position among the nations of the earth—the position that our fathers had won for us, the position to which our ambition, our resources, and our National energy and enterprise points us. Therefore, I think that this moment, in view of all the circumstances that must be apprehended from a remonetization of silver, the country is in more danger than it ever has been before. In the war, the questions at stake were those that appealed easily to the sympathies and the sentiments of the masses of the people. This question calls for sacrifices. In the good time people said, do not now put a stop to the time of prosperity in order to get back to specie payments. When will the right time come? When will the time come when it will be easy? When will the time come when it will operate itself? Never. There is only one time for an action that demands a sacrifice of a man, and that time is now—whenever it is.

METHODIST CHURCH STATISTICS

A Methodist Almanac for the year 1878 contains the following statistics, showing the condition of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1877: Bishops, 11; annual conferences, 88; local preachers, 12,583; lay members in full connection, 1,473,106; lay members in probation 1,673,287; death of members during the year, 19,724; baptism of children, 56,292; baptism of adults, 76,540; total baptisms for the year, 132,832; church edifices, 16,099; value of church edifices, $70,133,673; parsonages, 5,334; value of parsonages, $9,165,047; total value of churches and parsonages, $79,298,720; Sunday schools, 19,775; Sunday school officers and teachers, 216,274; Sunday school scholars, 1,460,233; total teachers and scholars, 1,708,507. The whole amount of contributions to benevolent objects, during the past four years has been as follows: In 1874, $1,892,673.74, in 1875 $1,052,710.36; in 1876, $915,757.34; in 1877 $918,545.12. The total amount of money raised for all purposes in the conference year, 1876-77, has been $16,597,850.

DEATH RATE IN VARIOUS OCCUPATIONS.

Nobody doubts that the occupation of an individual has much to do with his general health, and with his chances of death; rate is lowest with scientists and professional men—not physicians; then follow Protestant clergymen, engineers, farmers and laborers; next carpenters, machinists; and workers in iron; then come schoolmasters, tobacconists, physicians, and finally the clergy of the Roman Catholic church, among whom the mortality is much greater than among the Protestant clergy and the other professions named. Next we have druggists and butchers, then miners and glass manufacturers, plumbers and coppersmiths, railway employes and dock laborers, and last of all carmen, cabmen, horse-keepers, and inn-keepers, among whom the mortality is greatest, and much more than double that of the first mentioned occupation.

The deduction which may be drawn from these facts are very instructive and practically useful; they prove that the quiet pursuits of science tend to prolong life as well as out door labor, provided it is not on railways or among shipping horses; that to work in iron is more wholesome than to work in lead or copper, as might be expected, while the confined labor of a schoolmaster is as injurious as the state of celebacy of the Roman Catholic priest; lastly, the inn-keepers, being most exposed to the temptation of intemperance, have the least chance of a long life, as well as those with whom they habitually company.—*Manufacturer and Builder.*

BOTTOM FACTS.—A solid understanding of measures and men is no more essential to substantial progress than is a solid *understanding* for the body necessary for its material progress. It is more a shame than a pity to perceive people of elegant physique sliding and shaking along instead of walking as they should, because their inattention to the health of their feet has permitted the growth of corns and bunions, which are ugly disfigurements and sources of tortures. Keller's Roman Liniment always removes them painlessly and effectually.

Deaths.

SMITH.—At his late residence near Swan Creek, on the 16th inst., HYNSON SMITH, in the 74th year of his age.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letters of Administration c. t. a. on the personal estate in Kent county, Md., of

HETTY SWIFT, (colored)
late of Kent county, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 22nd day of July, 1878; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 22d day of January, 1878.

CHARLES H. BAKER,
Jan. 25, 1878 *Administrator.*

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; Statuettes; Pocket Books; Albums; Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils—the finest display ever seen in Chestertown.

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BY

GEORGE A. HANSON, A. M.

THE GEMS OF AMERICAN AND ENGLISH LITERATURE AND FICTION.

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

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Chatterbox, Wide Awake, Peep Show, Little Boy Blue, Robinson Crusoe, Arabian Nights, San a 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.

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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.

OLD KENT:
The Eastern Shore of Maryland.

NOTES illustrative of the most ancient Records of Kent county, Maryland, and of the Parishes of St. Paul's, Shrewsbury and I. U., and Genealogical Histories of old and distinguished families of Maryland, and their connections by marriage, &c., with an Introduction, by

GEORGE A. HANSON, M. A.,
Corresponding Member of the Maryland Historical Society, &c.

SCALE OF PRICES:

Octavo—Paper, uncut		$ 4.00
" Fine Cloth		4.50
" Sheep		5.00
" Half Turkey		5.50
Quarto—Centennial Edition (limited) half Turkey		20.00
" Cloth, do.		15.00

For sale at the *Chestertown Transcript* Office, and at John P. Des Forges, Publisher, Baltimore, Md. July 27

Ayer's
Cherry Pectoral

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

The reputation it has attained, in consequence of the marvellous cures it has produced during the last half century, is a sufficient assurance to the public that it will continue to realize the happiest results that can be desired. In almost every section of country there are persons, publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs, by its use. All who have tried it acknowledge its superiority; and where its virtues are known, no one hesitates as to what medicine to employ to relieve the distress and suffering peculiar to pulmonary affections. CHERRY PECTORAL always affords instant relief, and performs rapid cures of the milder varieties of bronchial disorder, as well as the more formidable diseases of the lungs.

As a safeguard to children, amid the distressing diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of Childhood, it is invaluable; for, by its timely use, multitudes are rescued and restored to health.

This medicine gains friends at every trial, as the cures it is constantly producing are too remarkable to be forgotten. No family should be without it, and those who have once used it never will.

Eminent Physicians throughout the country prescribe it, and Clergymen often recommend it from their knowledge of its effects.

PREPARED BY
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Jan. 25, 1878—y.

A LECTURE
TO YOUNG MEN.
Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price six cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhœa, induced by Self-Abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous, Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations; bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

☞*This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.*

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

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

Stoves, Stoves, Stoves.

CALL and examine the large assortment and new styles of Stoves, which are selling lower than ever before in Chestertown.

Sept 28 J. K. ALDRIDGE.

Chester River Steamboat Company.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after *Monday, September 17, 1877*,
THE NEW IRON STEAMER

B. S. FORD

WILL leave CHESTERTOWN for Baltimore, every *Monday, Wednesday* and *Friday*, at 8½ A. M.; Rolph's, 8¾; Booker's, 9; Quaker Neck, 9:15, Queenstown, 10; Kent Island, 10:30.

Returning, leaves Baltimore every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 10 A. M., making the above stops.

Freights received daily, and at moderate rates.

Fare, $1.25. Fare to Baltimore, and return next day, $2.00.

H. A. ALBERT, See'y.
Sept. 14, 1877.

SALT.

A LARGE LOT just received, and for sale by the Sack, *at close City rates.* By

T. S. WICKES.
Chestertown, November 21, 1877

ALONZO MING
Has removed to Main street,
Opposite Kent National Bank,

For Sale,
CRANBERRIES,
APPLES,
BUCKWHEAT,
SWEET CIDER,
HOMINY,
CHEESE,
POWDER, SHOT,
OATS, CORN, POTATOES.
Dec. 14, 1877—tf.

Pure Cider Vinegar,
GUARANTEED GENUINE,
On hand and for sale by
T. S. W[illegible]
September 5, 1876.

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