TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION;

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM, *if paid in advance* If not paid *strictly in advance*, ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS will be invariably charged.

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, Sept 7, 1877

GEORGE A. HANSON, EDITOR.

NOTICE
OF DEMOCRATIC
Conservative Primary Meetings.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONSERVATIVE voters of Kent County are requested to assemble at the usual place of meeting in the respective Election Districts, on

SATURDAY, Sept. 15th, 1877,

at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of selecting Five Delegates from their respective districts, who shall meet in County Convention at the Court House in Chestertown, on

Tuesday, the 18th day of Sept. 1877,

at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of nominating two candidates for the House of Delegates of Maryland from Kent County; five candidates for County Commissioners, one candidate for Sheriff, and one candidate for County Surveyor, to be voted for at the ensuing election. Also, to appoint three delegates to represent Kent County in the State Convention to be held in Baltimore, on the 27th day of September, to nominate a candidate for the office of Comptroller of the Treasury of Maryland.

JAMES A. PEARCE,
RICH. C JOHNSON,
R. W. JONES.

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

In our editorial of the 10th of August we suggested a change in the mode of making nominations, because the great majority of the people desire some or any other feasible plan, than the present, which will secure a free expression of their sentiments and choice. That much dissatisfaction exists in the party no one who has any regard to truth or his own reputation will deny. We were in hopes that some one of our correspondents would suggest a remedy which would command the assent of the party and commend itself to the wisdom of the resident members of the State Central Committee. We were wedded to no particular plan but greatly desired to aid in presenting one which would unite and harmonize the party. The vis inertiæ of custom and the power behind the throne have combined to defeat any attempt at reform within the party, for the present; but the time will surely come, and, soon, too, when the people will rise in their majesty and avenge the abridgment of their rights. The ball is set in motion and will keep rolling along.

In the meantime it is our bounden duty to attend the Primary Meetings and to see that the best men are sent to our Nominating Convention, and after the nominations are made to exert every honorable means to secure their fair election.

In concluding our remarks upon this subject, we desire to express our grateful thanks for the many letters and tokens we have received commending the course of the *Transcript*. While we shall never conceal or fail to express our sentiments, upon any subject involving the good of our party, for fear of giving offence, still we shall ever feel gratified by the approbation of good and true men who love their country more than party, and their party more than selfish aggrandizement.

THE 15th of September is the day appointed for holding Primary Meetings, in the several Districts, to select delegates to the County Nominating Convention. At no other place have the people an opportunity to express their sentiments and choice of the candidates for whom they will be expected to vote. Sometimes these primaries are managed by a few designing politicians, contrary to the will of the people, and delegates are appointed who nominate candidates, disgraceful to the party and distasteful to a large majority of the people. In this instance we hope that there will be a full turn out of the best men of the party who will send to the Convention delegations, in every sense, worthy of them and of the cause they represent. The success of our party, this fall, will measurably depend upon the action of the Primary Meetings, for they are the head of the fountains of political preferment, and if polluted by fraud or trickery the whole stream will be impure.

OUR COUNTY CONVENTION.

On the 18th day of September, 1877, will be held in Chestertown a Convention for the nomination of candidates for two Representatives in the House of Delegates, five County Commissioners, Sheriff, and County Surveyor for Kent county. It is to be expected that the Convention will pay due regard to the present condition of the Democratic party in Kent, and that its action will be such as will insure unanimity and remove every cause or reason for complaint in our own ranks. To do this, when the Convention assembles, let every member cast aside all merely personal and selfish considerations and vote, only, for such candidates as are capable and honest and who will perform their duties, fully, as officers and representatives of the whole county, and not as tools of a single party. Minorities have rights which ought to be respected, and mere partizan nominations, regardless of personal qualifications, are injurious, and ought no longer to be tolerated. There are enough, and to spare, of Democrats, whose life long devotion to their party deserves our regard, fully capable to hold our offices, without picking up hackneyed office-seekers and loading our ticket with a weight that the party is now scarcely able to bear. A good ticket will command the respect of the whole county and excite a just and generous enthusiasm in our ranks. A poor ticket will cast a wet blanket upon the hopes of our party, and a bad ticket may, and deservedly too, cause our defeat. We have no doubt that good men will be nominated for Sheriff and County Commissioners, for their duties come so near to every citizen that necessity, and our own interests, compel, as it were, good nominations, from a Convention composed of sensible men. Nevertheless, the incoming board of County Commissioners ought to be composed of gentlemen of more than ordinary business qualifications. The subjects of a new jail and almshouse, their organization, equipment and management, will come before it. It should be composed of men who, not only, are thoroughly conversant with the affairs and needs of the county, but who will dare to do their duty to the people, without fear or favor, —bold enough to levy, unhesitatingly, taxation for what is necessary for our honor or welfare—and also possessed of sufficient moral courage to say NO to persons who importune them for public expenditures, solely, to benefit themselves or to enhance the value of their property.

Some of our Conventions have acted, apparently, upon the principle, that any person, however incapable, is fit to be sent to the Legislature, provided that he can answer to his name when called and draw his pay with regularity and precision. Can good Legislators be made of such stuff? Our Legislators are law makers, and the ordinary exercise of their functions requires the highest degree of intelligence, capacity and judgment. Kent county was once noted for its culture and the ability of its representatives. Is it too late to restore its ancient fame? If so, it is certainly not too late to win the respect of our sister counties in the Legislature. We, therefore, urge upon the Convention the absolute necessity of nominating two of our best and ablest men for the Legislature. Great and intricate questions of political economy will arise for discussion and decision, affecting the welfare of our State. The whole subject of the relation of labor and capital will be presented, and the public charities of the State will open a wide field for intelligent examination. Such being the case, it will be folly to send our second rate men to Annapolis to cope with the first minds of Maryland. The lowest possible qualification, for a Legislator, is that he be able to draw up in good English, a Resolution, Bill or Law, if the interests of his constituents should require, and also be able to comprehend the tenor of every law and measure which, necessarily, he will be called upon to vote. It has been the shame of Kent to send, too often, to the Legislature, Delegates who were so ignorant that they had to call upon members from other counties to draft papers and perform duties they were sent to execute for us—and as a sort of payment for these services, felt under obligation to vote, nolens volens, for measures advocated by those who did their work. Let us send no more dummies to Annapolis.

We do not know even the names of the candidates which will be presented to the Convention, and have written for the good of the party and not in the interest of any aspirant for office.

A CENTRAL COMMITTEE FOR KENT COUNTY.

Several years ago the County Convention resolved unanimously that there should be a Central (or Executive) Committee for this county, and provided for its appointment. For some unknown reason the mandate of the Convention was disregarded and since then, resident members of the State Central Committee have assumed, without any authority, the right to call primary meetings and County Conventions and otherwise to control our local politics. We do not know the origin of this anomalous custom, but it was not always so in Kent. The State Central Committee has no jurisdiction over the local affairs of a county. Its duty is to provide for the nomination and election of State officers, and therein its jurisdiction begins and ceases. If the State Committee, acting as a whole in a full meeting, cannot call primaries and conventions for the management of local and county affairs, how can three or more of its members justify themselves in assuming such a power? We are assured that the members of the State Central Committee, for this county, are fully impressed with this view, and that at our next Convention a move will be made for the appointment of a Central Committee for Kent county. If such a committee is properly appointed and organized, it will insure the success of our ticket in the fall campaign. Every school district in each Election District should be represented in this committee. By giving ten members to each of the five Districts, a full and fair representation of every neighborhood would be secured, and the actions of the committee would be viewed with respect all over the county. It will be the duty of the committee to conduct and provide ways and means for the coming campaign, to see that the full vote of the party is brought out, to call all local meetings of the party until the next County Convention, which will appoint a new committee for the ensuing two years.

We recall the following, which have local Central Committees: Baltimore city, and the counties of Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Washington, Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Queen Anne's and Wicomico. There are also many others, whose names escape us at present. It is sufficient to say that a local Central Committee is the only authority, generally known to the Democratic party, for the management of local and county politics.

BRIGHAM YOUNG, the Mormon Prophet, of Utah, is dead. For thirty-three years he has been the head and front of Mormonism, the spiritual fountain from which emanated its heresies, blasphemies and social institutions. He was its leader in peace and war, the despotic instigator of all its crimes and the promotor of all its progress and prosperity. Reared in ignorance, but possessing great natural abilities and an iron will, which nothing could daunt, he was a fit leader of a community in which ignorance, fanaticism and contempt for civil law prevailed. The history of Mormonism will furnish as unique and interesting a page in history as that of the Anabaptists who, during their brief sway in Europe practiced polygamy.

WHILE citizens of Maryland are preparing to go West to break the virgin soil of a new country and endure the hardships of life in a wilderness, a society has been formed at Indianapolis, Ind., for the purpose of removing to Mississippi. The organization is composed chiefly of mechanics. The members expect to purchase land, upon reasonable terms, and be able to secure comfortable homes, in a soft and genial climate, and escape the hardships of Western life.

TEN thousand fools and fanatics assembled, 30th August, 1877, at Ossawatomie, Kansas, to witness the dedication of a monument to the memory of that murderer and horse-thief, old John Brown.

"Rev. Mr. Adair, a brother-in-law of John Brown, offered prayer. Resolutions were passed requesting the Legislature of the State of Kansas to make an appropriation to procure a statue of John Brown in bronze or marble, to be placed in the national hall of statuary in the capitol at Washington, as a gift to the nation, and asserting that it is the duty of the Kansas State Historical Society to take measures at the earliest practical moment to collect and put upon record the personal recollections of the associates of John Brown respecting his career in Kansas."

We shall not object to the people of Kansas placing on record, for the instruction of their children and the warning of others, a full history of the villanies of John Brown and his comrades in crime; but to place his statue in the capitol, at Washington, would be an insult to Virginia and a reproach to the virtue and civilization of this age and century.

GEN. GRANT, last Saturday, was made a Burgess of Edingburg, Scotland, and presented with the freedom of the city. He made a great speech, and said: "I feel that it is a great compliment to me and to my country." Gen'l. Grant, it will be borne in mind, esteemed it as a personal sacrifice to be President of the United States and a compliment to his country.

SITTING BULL has come back to the United States. If he gets caught by the redoubtable and ever pursuing Howard, somebody will catch a Tartar.

Political Correspondence.

GALENA, Sept. 5, 1877,

Mr. Editor—Sir: On the morning of the 31st ultimo I was astonished at the demand your paper (the *Transcript*) was in, as everybody wanted to see it. And why? Because the people here wanted to read what others had to say on the mode of making the nominations, with other valuable information. Being a patron of the paper, I was glad to see that our people here were taking an interest in such a valuable journal as yours is. Not being a politician, but always a Democrat, I would be glad to hear of some mode settled upon by competent authority, and not in the interest of any clique or ring; for I fear if the nominations are made this time without due regard to the non-office-holding portion of the party, the consequences will rest with those in power. We want our best men as Legislators, this time. There are laws that ought to be amended, among which is the law giving our county a right to a free scholarship in St. John's College; for I presume the spirit, if not the letter of the law, intended that the deserving poor should benefit by the State's charity. We want retrenchment in all departments; as the cry you hear from all, be he farmer, mechanic or merchant, is that the taxes are too high. And what is the cause? There must be a leak some where.

I have heard several gentlemen named from this district, prominent among whom are Mr. Robert S. Griffith, Colonel George W. Spencer and Mr. Stephen Boyer—either of them would make a worthy Legislator. I think if the nominations are made fairly and the people be allowed to take part and not be *bluffed* off as here. fore, in a very few appointing the committees to the County Convention, the people will acquiesce; if not, I fear the consequences. That portion of the district (Sassafras) has peculiar claims in putting before the people an able man, and also in not having had a member of the Legislature for a long number of years. Let us have peace. Q.

LOCUST GROVE, Sept. 5, 1877.

Col. George A. Hanson: The letter from Locust Grove, dated Aug. 20th, which was sent to Messrs. Plummer & Usilton for publication, was positively refused a place in their columns by them, and I find, in the last issue of the *Kent News*, an article from them in which they say they had several reasons for not publishing the letter. We are perfectly aware of that fact, but they fail entirely to give a satisfactory explanation for their action in refusing to publish it.—They allege one reason is, that, the communication is full of contradictions. That is no reason at all, and is also entirely false, and I do not believe that any one who read it will construe its meaning as those intelligent gentlemen have done. Suppose there had been contradictions in it, were they in any way responsible for it? We think not. Why did they not publish it and let the people judge of its character? Do they assume to be the Solomons of Kent, intellectually qualified to judge for the whole people? They may, in their own estimation, be remarkably intelligent; but the people have a perfect and just right to credit them with all and no more than they are entitled to. If the writer of that article was willing to submit it to the people for their scrutiny and judgement, what need had Messrs. P. & U. to be so considerate? We are told, and are forced to believe, that an open confession is good for the soul; but in many cases is very damaging to the body; and in this particular case, had Messrs P. & U. confessed frankly and honestly the reason for refusing to publish that letter, they no doubt would have been spiritually benefited, but in their judgement it would not have been so good for their bodies and finances. We did not expect Messrs. P. & U. would publish the letter, when we sent it, hence the reason why they were requested to have it left at the *Transcript* office for publication. We were aware it would come in direct conflict with their interests, for they have always been considered the tools of the combination, and justly so, too. There could be no better evidence of the position they occupy, politically, than their refusal to publish that letter. Birds of a feather flock together, so let them alone, they are joined to their idols. We will not trouble them any more with communications of any character. Colonel, you will please give this letter a place in your next issue; and I hope you and all the readers of the *Transcript* will make due allowance for my incompetency in letter writing, for I make no pretentions to any superior intellectual qualifications, but please give to Messrs. P. & U. for their superior intellect all the credit they claim, or in your judgement that you may think the are entitled to. ADVOCATE.

LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If Subscribers wish their papers discontinued, publishers may continue to send them until charges are paid.

3. If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office or place to which they are sent, they are held responsible until they settle their bills, and give due notice to discontinue.

4. If Subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher, they are held responsible. Notice should always be given of the removal.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take a newspaper from the office, or removing, or leaving it uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

6. Advertisers contracting for a certain time, who desire to have their advertisement discontinued before the expiration of the contract, cannot claim to settle *pro rata*, but are liable for the whole amount, or must pay regular rates for the time and space occupied, if it be less than the contract price.

EVERYDAY LIFE OF TWEED.

QUIETLY WORKING TO SECURE HIS RELEASE FROM PRISON.

"Boss" Tweed, of late, has held frequent interviews with John D. Townsend at Ludlow Street Jail, and from all that can be learned concerning these conferences it would seem that another determined effort will soon be made to secure the release of the distinguished prisoner.—Mr. Townsend is very reticent in all that relates to the subject, and professes to be ignorant of any new movement affecting his client. Inquires made of Mr. Peckman and Corporation Counsel Whitney elicited nothing of a definate nature as to the progress of Mr. Tweed's case.

In addition to the visits of his counsel, Tweed is daily called upon by his son and other relatives, and is in the best of health at present. He usually rises early, and after partaking of a hearty breakfast peruses the morning papers. These once laid aside he smokes, chats with new callers, or when alone takes an airing in the courtyard.

He is severe on all reporters, and has directed the attendants not to permit any of them to approach him under any circumstances, perfidy of O'Carolan O'Bryan Bryant evidently having prejudiced the old man against the entire fraternity.

COL. HANSON: I notice in the columns of your interesting paper, of the 31st of August, that "It is proposed to place a monument in Loudon Park, Baltimore, in memory of the Maryland Union soldiers," and your suggestion that the ladies of Baltimore and Chestertown exert themselves in behalf of the Confederate dead. I trust our ladies may act upon this suggestion and at once proceed by contributions, tableaux, festivals, lectures, &c., to raise funds for this noble object. Enough surely can be raised to erect a monument to the memory of those noble sons of Kent who fell in the "Confederate service." The name of KENNARD, who fell at Manassas; BLACKISTON, who fell gallantly charging the enemy, at Bunker's Hill, Virginia; SPENCER, the young boy soldier, who fell charging the enemy at Greenland Gap, Va.; GEMMILL, who died at the head of his command, whilst gallantly charging the enemy, at or near Winchester, Va.; KELLEY, who died in the service there, and a host of others, should never be forgotten by those who love justice and honor the brave.

Virginia would, I am sure, long ago have erected some monument to the memory of "Maryland's dead," who fell on her soil in defence of her (and our) rights, but her people are too poor. It is with difficulty, from poverty alone, her people can suitably honor the memory of her illustrious sons, Lee and Stonewall Jackson. Let the ladies of Chestertown and the county generally, form a society, and invite Gov'r. Hampton, Jefferson Davis, Gen. Early and Fitz Lee to address them, this fall. They will, I am sure, do so, and a large sum may in this way be realized: and they will ever receive the thanks of an EX-CONFEDERATE.

☞ The death of Alvin Adams, the founder of Adams Express, is announced. He was born in Woodstock, Vermont, in 1804, his parents being poor.—He removed to Boston with his wife in 1835 and started a retail business, but lost all by a sudden fluctuation in the market. In 1840 he opened an express office in connection with P. B. Burke, whom he had induced to join in the venture. All the local and suburban business was done on foot, and the success of the new firm was so limited that Mr. Burke retired disgusted at the end of six months. The entire express business in Boston at the time Mr. Adams began was transacted by Herndon & Co., and the former seized the opportunity offered by their absorption in foreign operations to open an office in New York and to otherwise push his fortunes. His energy and affability began to tell, and his business rapidly increased until agencies were established throughout the country. In 1854 Mr. Adams retired from business the possessor of great wealth, and purchased an estate in Watertown, which he improved to the highest degree of elegance, and upon which he erected an Italian villa in keeping with the grounds.—In his collection, which is said to be one of the finest in the country, is the 'Greek Slave' of Powers. The later years of Mr. Adams' life have been spent in this luxuriant retreat. He was a very enthusiastic Spiritualist. His eldest son is the manager of the Boston branch of the Company, of which the father remained a stockholder until his death.

BELLIGERENT RIGHTS OF CUBA TO BE RECOGNIZED.

N. Y. Letter to Phila. Ledger.

The New York delegation in Congress are understood to be a unit now for extending to the Cuban insurgents belligerant rights, and I have reason to know that one of the first movements there, after the organization of the House, will be the calling up of strong resolutions to that effect. The South, it is believed, will come over to their support. Mr. Cox, it will be remembered, took the lead in this matter in the last Congress, but the non-success which attended his efforts will induce him to stay in the background, in order to give his colleagues a chance to see if they can do better. Strong hopes are entertained of the sympathy and co-operation of Mr. Evarts If these can be secured, the President, it is believed, will square his policy with it. At all events, that is the way the friends of free Cuba are talking to-day, and the address, which they sent to the morning papers, appears to have been drawn up under the same inspiration.

☞ Easton, Md., is agitated over what a correspondent terms 'the horrible nuisance (sic) of hiching horses with carriages attached on the whole line of Washington street." It is a horrible thing, indeed, that "the whole line of Washington street should be marred in such a shocking manner by hitching horses; and then too, *with carriages attached*. The corresdondent calls upon the people of Easton to "look to their rights," and denounces the whole affair "as a horrible outrage." We are waiting anxiously for the latest phases of the situation.

THE CONFLICT.—The most prominent characteristic of life is its uncertainty; the conflict between the life and death principle begins with birth and terminates with a victory for death; yet every one sincerely desires the issue to be as far removed as possible, and when threatened with disease employs such aids and measures for its removal as the common experience of mankind has proven valuable and reliable. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, and many other diseases, dangerous in their tendency, readily yield to treatment with Keller's Roman Liniment, everywhere acknowledged as the best external application in the world.

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

From the Sun of Wednesday.

WHEAT.—Southern Wheat is comparatively scarce, and the market is firm, millers paying top prices for choice samples with more freedom. The sales were 3500 bushels choice and fancy amber at 1 50a$1 52; 4000 bushels good to prime red at 1 42a$1 48; 2000 bushels inferior to tough at 1 30a$1 40, and 500 bushels very common at 1 20a$1 25. Also, 400 bushels good red Pennsylvania, each at $1 43 and $1 45.

CORN.—Southern Corn quiet, with small offerings; sales only 1500 bushels white at 59a62 cents, bulk at 59 cents, and 600 bushels yellow at 60 cents. The market for Western was dull, opened higher and closed easy. Sales 2400 bushels mixed spot at 58 cents.

OATS.—Oats are fairly active and steady. Sales of 1000 bushels inferior and stained at 27a32 cents; 1200 bushels good Southern at 33a34 cents.

RYE.—Rye is dull, with a moderate quantity offering: sales of 250 bushels prime at 60 cents per bushel.

Marriages.

TYLER—RIVERS—On Tuesday morning, Sept'r. 4th, in St. Paul's Church, Chestertown, by Rev. S. C. Roberts, Mr. FRANK K. TYLER, of Baltimore, to Miss JULIA M. RIVERS, oldest daughter of Prof. William J. Rivers, of Washington College, Chestertown. Baltimore papers please copy.

Deaths.

VANDYKE.—In Chestertown, on Saturday, Angust 31st, of Typhoid, Mrs. OLIVIA C., wife of Jas. M. Vandyke —aged 44 years, 4 months.

ROSEBERRY.—On the 29th of August, 1877, MINIE PRICE, infant daughter of Dr. Benjamin S. and Maria E. Roseberry—aged 2 months and 1 day.

OBITUARY.

JAMES H. SMITH.

Mr. Smith was rather a peculiar man, but those who knew him well, were his best friends and greatest admirers. He was brave, truthful and sincere in all his actions, and lived and died in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was a good citizen, a successful merchant and much respected in this community.

B. B. W.

New Advertisements.

ATTENTION, FARMERS!

Go to Chapman & Lambert's

And get a new Bickford & Huffman Fertilizer Attachment put on your old Drill.

All Repairing done, and all New Parts and Pieces kept on hand, such as Points, Tubes, Brus es and Zinc Bottoms; all kinds of wheels: Gum Spouts; new Funhels; new leather put on old Funnels.

☞ We make the best *CAST STEEL HOE* (which we guarantee) for cutting off corn. Call and see them. Also, call and see our New *IRON FRAME CLIMAX CULTIVATOR*, for putting corn ground in order for wheat. We guarantee it not to choke in corn-stubbs or grass.

CHAPMAN & LAMBERT.
Sept. 7, 1877—tf.

Notice to Creditors.

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

JAMES H. SMITH,
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 4th day of April, 1878; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 4th day of September, 1877.

THOMAS W. ELIASON, JR.,
Sept. 7, 1877. *Administrator.*

Fall Calicoes,

BLEACHED & UNBLEACHED MUSLINS, AND CANTON FLANNEL, at low prices.

J. H. SIMPERS & BRO.

MEN'S Undershirts. White Fine Shirts, and Work Shirts—at prices that can't be beat.

J. H. SIMPERS & BRO.

LADIES' and Childrens' Vests, Striped Hose, Shawls and Skirts, Ladies' Silk Handkerchiefs, and Corsets, at low prices.

J. H. SIMPERS & BRO.

OUR MEN'S BOOTS, at $2.50, can't be beat at the price.

J. H. SIMPERS & BRO.

HAMBURG EDGINGS—very cheap.

J. H. SIMPERS & BRO.

SHOES.

Large stock of Ladies', Misses', and Childrens' Shoes, for fall wear, at prices as low as can be found.

J. H. SIMPERS & BRO.
Sept. 7, 1877

FAIR! FAIR! FAIR!

THE CATHOLICS of Chestertown and vicinity propose holding a Fair, in the TOWN HALL,

Commencing SEPT'R. 10th, and closing SEPT. 18th, inclusive.

Among the many valuable articles to be disposed of in Chances are:

A HANDSOME NEW TOP BUGGY,
A BEAUTIFUL AFGHAN,
A SEWING MACHINE,
GOLD CROSS,
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
SILVER WARE, ETC.

ADMISSION.....10 cts.
Aug. 24, 1877—3t.

Subscribe for THE TRANSCRIPT.

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Circuit Court for Kent County, in Equity, the undersigned will offer at Public Sale,

ON TUESDAY,

The 25th day of September,

1877, at the Voshell House in Chestertown, at 3 o'clock P. M.,

All that part of a Tract of Land, NOW SET IN PEACH TREES,

situate on the public road leading from the Trappe to Fairlee, in Kent county, adjoining the lands of J. E. Ringgold, and

Containing 40 Acres of Land,

MORE OR LESS;

and formerly a part of the Home Farm of the late W. T. Baker, dec'd.

This Lot of Land is finely located in a good neighborhood. The soil is of the best quality, highly improved, and very desirable for any one wanting a small place.

THE TERMS OF SALE

As prescribed by the Decree, are:—One fourth of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale, or in sixty days thereafter, at the option of the Trustee: the balance in five equal installments, in six, twelve, eighteen, twenty-four and 30 months from the day of sale, to be secured by the bond of the purchaser. The credit payments to bear interest from the day of sale.

C. H. BAKER, Trustee.
Aug. 31, 1877—tds.

LOST, On "Baker's Woods" Camp Ground, on Sunday evening, August 26th, A CANE, with Rev. John Ruth's name on a band around it. The finder will please leave it at the office of the *Transcript*, in Chestertown, and oblige, J. H. R.
Aug. 31, 1877.

Copes'
SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME;

Turner's
SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME;

Waring's
SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

For sale by
TURNER BROS.,
Aug. 31, 1877 BETTERTON.

NOTICE.

Colin F. Stam,

HAS NOW IN STOCK, FOR THE

PICKLING AND Preserving SEASON,

A FINE LOT OF

SPICES,

To which he calls the attention of the Ladies.

Spices,
Cloves,
Ginger,
Allspice,
Mace,
Cinnamon,
Nutmegs, and
Pepper,
Red and Black.

Mustard Seed
WHITE AND BLACK;

Celery Seed,
Turmeric,
GREEN GINGER,
AND
Colman's Genuine Mustard.

Pure Lucca CREAM OLIVE OIL,

Canning Wax,

RUBBERS AND CORKS
FOR FRUIT JARS.

☞ These articles are especially adapted to the present season; they have been selected carefully, and are offered at very low prices. Call and examine.

COLIN F. STAM.
Chestertown, August 17, 1877.

SHOES.

JUST RECEIVED, a new lot of Men's, Boys', Ladies', Misses and Children's Shoes, which we are selling very cheap.

J. H. SIMPERS & BRO.
March 9, 1877.

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