## TERMS OF SUBCRIPTION;

ONE DOLLAR PE 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.

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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, 28 1877

GEORGE A. HANSON, EDITOR.


## *DEMOCRATIC TICKET.*

FOR THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES:
GEORGE W. SPENCER,
GEORGE H. THOMPSON.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS:
JAMES R. JONES,
GEORGE W. DAVIS,
WILLIAM V. LUCAS,
THOMAS P. DIXON,
T. ROMIE STRONG.

FOR SHERIFF:
CHARLES H. DAVIS.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR:
H. H. GRESHAM.

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

### *OUR COUNTY TICKET.*

There has rarely assembled in Chestertown a more sensible body of men than met on the 18th inst., in the Democratic County Convention. This appears to be the almost universal verdict of the party and is justified by the ticket which it nominated for our suffrages.

FOR THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES:
GEORGE W. SPENCER,
GEORGE H. THOMPSON.

The political record of COL. SPENCER, from the time he left the Whig and united with the Democratic party, is too well known to need a word from us. That he received the votes of the five districts is a sufficient endorsement to satisfy all good Democrats, at this time, of his worthiness and of their duty to support him.

MR. THOMPSON, an old line Democrat, is a new man in politics. Where he is known, he is noted for his sterling integrity, affable manners and great personal popularity. Without an enemy in the world, with hosts of ardent friends, he will run fairly with the ticket, if he does not lead it, which is probable.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS:
JAMES R. JONES,
GEORGE W. DAVIS,
WILLIAM V. LUCAS,
THOMAS P. DIXON,
T. ROMIE STRONG.

These are all, we are informed, old line Democrats, but what is more to the purpose, they are gentlemen of probity, well versed in county affairs, and thoroughly understand the duties of the position. They were unanimously nominated and, of course, will receive the full and unhesitating vote of the party.

FOR SHERIFF:
CHARLES H. DAVIS.

MR. DAVIS is well and favorably known to the most of our citizens as an honest and upright man. Since the close of the war, he has been an active and hard-working Democrat. He has held the offices of Collector and Constable, good preparatory schools for the Sheriffalty. In both positions, he displayed ability, integrity, efficiency and promptness. He is the right man for the place. So thought the Convention, and nominated him unanimously. He will receive the hearty support of all true Democrats.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR:
H. H. GRESHAM.

This gentleman has had much experience as a surveyor. His merits are well known and will be rewarded at the ballot box.

### *COMMON OR FREE SCHOOLS.*

The Common or Free School system of Maryland is exciting much interest throughout the State among our thoughtful citizens. That some better and more effective provision should be made for the education of our youth is conceded by all. In the city of Baltimore the question has assumed shape, and is ably discussed by the leading papers. Heretofore, upon the payment of one dollar per quarter, each pupil was furnished, under proper restrictions, with all the necessary books, and if unable to pay the tax, free permits were granted to the poor. It was thought that such a liberal system would secure the attendance of all the children of the city. It is now proposed to place all children, the rich and poor alike, upon an equal footing, and to make no charge, at all, for tuition or the use of books. We hope that this reform will be made at an early day. We who live in the country look to our great cities for examples in the ways and means of doing good to our fellows.

In Kent county there are many children debarred from attending school because their parents are unable to furnish them with the necessary books, and they are forced by our present system to grow up in ignorance, and the temptations of idle or uninstructed childhood prepare them for a life of vice, which often leads to crime. The support of our criminals in jails or penitentiaries is the just tax and punishment which a State pays for neglecting the education of her children. The State of Maryland has paid more for the maintenance of her criminals than it would cost to have given them a free education at her common schools.

We have said that many children in Kent are prevented from going to school because their parents are unable to purchase books—but this is not the worst of it, some are kept in ignorance because their parents are unwilling to go to the expense of buying books, for the reason that some or all the books will only be be used for a short time and then, when scarcely soiled, are to be thrown away for others. They say this is too great a tax for their slender means. We all know how trying it must be to a child to be deprived of some or any books which his class is using; but we have heard of instances. Can there be no remedy for such evils? We believe that if our School Board would adopt the present Baltimore plan, that is charge each pupil a reasonable tax and furnish all necessary books much good would result therefrom, without any increase of expense; providing also that pupils, in lieu of the tax, may furnish their own books. The pupil would of course be required to return the books in a good condition, so that they could be used and used again. Some books would pass through many hands before becoming useless. We invite the views of the friends of education.

### *THE UNKINDEST CUT OF ALL.*

Such is the caption of an article in the last *Kent News*, wherein it displays its spleen and petty jealousy, because the Republicans of Kent county requested the publication of their resolutions in the *Transcript* to the exclusion of the *News*. We will tell the *News* why the *Transcript* was thus complimented and the *News* left out in the cold. The Republicans of Kent are consistent and they respect a consistent paper, which has always held fast to its faith. Is the *News* answered, or shall we describe a weather-cock? "To whom"!!!

☞ We are informed that at the Republican Convention, held in Chestertown on the 11th inst., the following resolution was offered and lost by a tie vote:

That, we are under no *obligations* to the colored members of our party. We uplifted them when down-trodden, because we believed it to be right, and the same hand that helped them then, is ever ready to protect *every* human being in his "rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

☞ Gen. George B. McClellan was nominated, on the 19th inst., for Governor, by the Democratic Convention of New Jersey. The nomination was made, by acclamation, under extraordinary circumstances. Hardly any of the members, nearly a thousand in number, knew that his name would be brought before them, but no sooner was it mentioned than it swept everything before it, and the friends of Stockton and Abbott were carried along in the stream of almost universal enthusiasm.

☞ Massachusetts has smoothed her wrinkled brow of hatred to the South, and torn down the bloody shirt. It does not pay! Her Convention, on the 19th inst., adopted a platform eulogizing the Southern policy of Hayes and nominated, Gov. Alexander H. Rice, for Governor. It was, under the circumstances, the falling to pieces of the Republican party, in the Bay State, a good nomination. Gov'r. Rice is a respectable man, but he cannot prevail against the "winning ways" of Ex-Gov. Gaston, the Democratic nominee.

THE PENINSULA AGRICULTURAL AND POMOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION will hold their Annual Fair, at Middletown, Del., Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of next week. The Fair promises to be unusually attractive, and we have no doubt many of our citizens will enjoy a visit to it. Such Associations deserve all the patronage a liberal public can bestow.

### HAYES IN THE SOUTH.

The journey of Mr. Hayes through the South, unlike the previous excursions of the same personage displays one feature of extraordinary suggestiveness and importance. We refer to a fact that among the throngs that have surrounded him and cheered him, not one prominent Republican has been seen. The representatives of the party which bore Mr. Hayes to the White House have all been conspicuous by their absence. Only Democrats and ex-Confederates have awaited him, and cheered him.

The reason of this is plain. Since Mr. Hayes has come into power he has steadily turned his back upon the Republican party, repudiating its ancient ideas, pushing aside its leading men in the Southern States, and seeking for friendship and support in the ranks of the Democracy alone. Hence the spectacle to which we have referred. Hence the plaudits of Democrats and the sullen absence of Republicans. His own party stand aloof from him because they feel that he has destroyed them. The other party crowd around him because they know that he has done precisely what they require, and done it more thoroughly and with less question or hesitation than Mr. Tilden would have brought to the task.

What is the final fate of a high officia who abandons his own party and goes over to its enemies? What became of John Tyler? What became of Andrew Johnson? They were much larger men than Mr. Hayes, with ampler powers of mind and greater force of character. Yet destruction overtook them.

The traitor is always hated by the party he betrays, and always despised by the party he serves. Mr. Hayes can form no exception to the rule. Going into the White House by fraud, he will come out of it in universal contempt and detestation.—*N. Y. Sun.*

### A STEAMER BURNED.

THE CYRUS P. SMITH TOTALLY DESTROYED OFF THE SEVEN-FOOT KNOLL

The steamer Cyrus P. Smith was burned to the water's edge Wednesday night, the 19th inst., when between Bodkin bar and the Seven-foot Knoll. William Rolph, second pilot on the John S. Ide, states that when off Beacon light he saw a bright blaze burst up with a suddenness and brilliancy, which looked as if the fire underneath was burning with a great deal of force. This was about 9.30 P. M., and when the Ide approached it was found to be the burning steamer, which had by that time been run toward the shore into about 12 feet of water.

The steamer Mystic, Captain Tyler, which was with the Smith soon after she took fire, found the crew all safe in the steamer's two boats. A portion of the crew went to the lighthouse, but the captain and other officers with one man stayed by her all night in a boat One of the crew said the fire broke out to the forward of the boiler, but did not know how it originated. The Smith ran on the West and Seven rivers, and was coming up with fruit and produce. Nothing was saved. She had no passengers. The vessel was owned by Captain Edward Brown, whose son commanded her. The Smith was an old boat and valued at about $6,000.

Henry Myers, the engineer, tells a thrilling story of the terrible danger which for a while threatened the life of every one on board. He says he was busy attending to his duties as engineer when a little after 9 P. M. Dennis Camphor, the fireman, called to him in an excited tone: "The boat is on fire. Be quick." They were then about two miles south of the Seven-foot knoll. The captain, mate, two deck hands and a chambermaid, the only other persons on board, had gone to bed, but were soon aroused by the shouts of himself and Camphor.

The flames, when first seen, were in the fire-room and an attempt was made to extinguish them by using the donkey engine. As soon as the door of the room was opened, however, so as to admit the stream of water the draught produced only increased the fury of the flames, which rushed out, the long tongues driving every one back. All realized at once that there was now no hope of saving the steamer, and Captain Brown, the commander, ordered the life-boats to be lowered immediately. This was not done one moment too soon. The fire which seemed to have been smoldering for some time was now burning with a heat and fierceness which defied control. The flames were begining to burst up through the deck as the crew hastily departed, and in a very short time after it was first discovered the entire upper work of the steamer was consumed. The bright glare could be seen for miles down the bay, while immediately around the steamer the heat was intense. The scene is described by an eye-witness to have been picturesquely thrilling; the dark waters of the river gleaming here and there with the red light of the fire; the glowing, cracking timbers of the steamer seemingly quivering in the heat, with the black outlines of the walking-beam and smoke-stack towering grimly above the fiery element.

Captain Brown thinks the fire was probably caused by sparks from the front connection doors falling upon the bumper-boards. No certain cause can, however, be assigned, as it had made great headway when discovered. As stated in The Gazette, the steamers Mystic and John S. Ide ran up to the burning boat and found the crew all safe in the two life-boats, which had been promptly lowered. The deck hand and chambermaid went to the Luff-point lighthouse, but the officers of the Smith stayed by her all night. About 11.30 P. M. the walking-beam fell with a crash, the fire by this time having consumed the thick inside timbers, and was slowly eating its way into the hull. Shortly after 1 o'clock the boiler and engine broke through the bottom of the hull, the sides of which rose high in the air, met for an instant, then sunk out of sight in four fathoms of water and darkness again settled down upon the scene. The Smith had on board about 500 crates of fruit from the Seven and West rivers Nothing whatever was saved, the officers and crew only escaping with what clothes they had on.

She was built at Keyport, New Jersey, in 1852, and during the war was engaged in the government service as a transport towboat between Norfolk and Fortress Monroe. She was partially burned in 1864. In 1870 she was purchased by Captain Edward Brown and L. B. F. T. Roberts, her present owners, by whom she was valued at $10,000. She was insured for $2,000 each in the Faneuil-hall insurance company, of Boston; the Guaranty, of New York city, and the Northern, of Watertown, New York. The insurance companies will probably raise the machiney.—*Gazette.*

ILLNESS OF SENATOR DENNIS.—Hon. George R. Dennis, U. S. Senator from Maryland, is reported very sick at his residence in Somerset county. He has been ill for several days, and at one time his condition was said to be dangerous. He is now somewhat better.

THE PEACH KING.—Col. Ed. Wilkins, of Kent county, may perhaps be termed the peach King of the world. Riverside, his estate, contains one hundred and twenty-five thousand peach trees. His pear orchard contains fifteen thousand trees, of choice varieties.—*Denton Union.*

### ONE VIEW OF THE TRAMP QUESTION.

The following extract from Dr. Holland's "Nicholas Minturn" (Scribner for April) contains the experience of many a New Yorker. It is Glezen who speaks:

"When I came to the city," he said, "I was full of a sort of chicken hearted benevolence. A woman or a child could not extend a hand to me on the street, without taking out of my pocket whatever I might happen to have there. I comforted myself over the loss of many a good cigar, with the thought that I had helped somebody to bread, when I only helped them to beer, and did my share toward making them worse and more incurable beggars than they were before. They soon found me out in my office, where they managed, by the most ingenious lying to cheat me out of my hard-earned dollars. I became at last sore with my sense of imposition, and sore with my sacrifices, and I've not recovered yet. I can look a beggar in the face now without winking, and when a dead beat presents himself in my office, I have only to glance at my boot and point to the door, and he understands me, and retires without a word."

"But you can't afford to become distrustful and hard-hearted like that, you know," said Nicholas in a tone of expostulation. "A man can't afford to shut himself up like that, and look upon every needy fellow as a scamp."

"You can't afford it perhaps; I can; and there, by the way, lies the trouble in the case. Rich people, surrounded with their comforts, try to make themselves more comfortable in their minds by sharing a portion of their wealth with the poor. Their dinners taste better after having fed a beggar. Their nice clothes feel better after they have given an old garment to a dead-beat, who straightway pawns it for rum. Society cannot afford to have the vice of pauperism nourished for the small compensation of gratifying the belevolent impulses of the rich. Does pauperism grow less with their giving? Is it not becoming, with benevolent effort, a great, overshadowing curse? Pauperism grows by what it feeds on, and it feeds on the benevolence of the rich, and on benevolence which, like some of our Christianity, is fashionable."

### WRANGLING WORKINGMEN.

When the "workingmen" get into conventions they get into rows just like other politicians, except that they show less tact and judgement in reconciling cliques and factions. So long as the workingmen were holding meetings and denouncing "hell-born capital," all was harmonious. But when they got to the details of business they began to disagree. The most utterly hopeless break-up of a convention that the press has been called upon to record for some years past was that which took place at the Rechabite hall on Wednesday evening. That there were rude manners and noisy demonstrations of approval and disapproval, were things which are to be found too often in conventions to call for remark; but what was especially notable was that there were no principles of any kind under discussion. It was nothing but a coarse scramble for office in which the Workingman's party, while yet in its infancy, showed all the vices of old, corrupt, republican ring conventions. The remarks of the prominent men of the convention painted its portrait. Mr. Croker said that the convention acted more like a mob than like civilized beings. The president said "he did not wish to be reported in the papers as chairman for a lot of ruffians." A voice cried out derisively from the assembly, "You are through," meaning thereby to insult the president, but really corroborating his statement that he was the chairman of a lot of ruffians. Now we are not to be understood as endorsing this improper and unparliamentary language. No one regrets more than we that a set of men like those of Rechabite hall can in any way put themselves forward as the representatives of the honest and respectable mechanics and laborers of Maryland. Nobody regrets more than we that such men should represent "the rights" of any class of our citizens. And yet we cannot deny that a party whose principles are so vague and contradictory as those of the politico-labor party must expect to pass through just such scenes before its death. The workingman is deluding himself with phrases when he talks about "his rights," as though any "rights" were withheld from him. He has already just exactly all the rights that lawyers, or merchants, or bankers have. He can contract for his own labor upon what terms he pleases, and work or not work He is as free as a sovereign, and may come to be President. He ought not to ask for more, and is very apt to talk nonsense when he does ask for more. It is the consciousness of this on his part that makes him irritable, disorganizing and violent. He does not hope to prevail by reasonableness, but by the force of numbers. But he finds that without reasonableness there can be no unity of plan, community of ideas or harmony of action. There is not enough of salt in the movement to keep it from spoiling. Such scenes as those at the Rechabite hall indicate that the party has no present purpose beyond a squabble for office. There is not that subordination of self to a great idea that is always to be found where ideas and earnestness exist. The party already is smitten with fatal disease, it is beginning to decay before it is dead.'—*Gazette.*

### DARING HORSE THEFT IN FREDERICK COUNTY.

RENCONTRE BETWEEN THE THIEF AND A GENTLEMAN—TWO SHOTS FIRED—THE HORSE RECOVERED.

We have just receive the particulars of a daring attempt at horse-stealing in Frederick county, in which it is alleged the pistol was freely used and a gentleman narrowly escaped with his life. Last night, it seems, a thief entered the stables of Dr. Dorsey Watters, at New Market, Frederick county, and made off with a valuable horse.

He was, however, met on the outskirts of the town by Mr. Tilghman Watters, son of Dr. Watters, who was returning home on horseback. Mr. Watters recognized his father's horse, and ordered the thief to "stand and deliver," but the latter, not proposing to relinquish his purpose without a struggle, drew a revolver and fired at Mr. Watters twice, one ball striking the latter's hat, and the other missing its mark.

The two men were within a few feet of each other when the firing occurred.—After the firing the raider put whip to his horse, hotly pursued by Mr. Watters. The pursuer, knowing the thief to be better mounted than himself, cut across fields and headed him off, and succeeded in compelling him to leap from the horse's back and take to the woods

Mr. Watters then secured the horse and carried him home, where he arrived considerably jaded after his exciting adventure. The thief made his escape.—Our informant stated that nothing is known as to the identity of the thief, but the authorities are scouring the country to-day in search of him. The affair caused great excitement in the surrounding country and is generally discussed to-day. Mr. Watters was not injured by the bullet which grazed his head.

### DESERVING DEATH.

THE CONVICTION OF HAWKINS FOR A DIABOLICAL OUTRAGE--HIS SENTENCE DEFERRED—EXCITEMENT OVER THE TRIAL AT ELLICOTT CITY—A CRIME FOR WHICH HANGING IS THE PROPER PENALTY.

On Monday last, James Rosebury Hawkins, colored, charged with an outrage upon Ida Schaeffer, near the Relay House, on the 23d of last April, was tried in the Circuit Court of Howard county, Ellicott City, Chief Judge Oliver Miller presiding. Mr. Ensor, counsel for the prisoner, waived a jury trial and the trial was before the Court. Attorney Wootten appeared for the prosecution.

The first witness for the State was Ida Schaeffer, who testified that she was thirteen years of age, and had lived with her uncle, Mr. Ringling, about four years; had known Hawkins about one year; he was living last April with Mr. Miller; the school she attended last April was one-half mile from her residence; there were but two houses between her house and the school; one of these houses was that of Hawkins; left home for school at 8.30 o'clock in the morning, and came out of school at 4 P. M., on the day of the outrage; she met the prisoner, and after a few words of conversation he turned suddenly upon her from behind and threw her to the ground; he then dragged her into a thicket, and when she recovered she found that she was strapped and that she had been outraged; she attempted to resist and cried out, when the prisoner spit tobacco juice in her eyes and mouth.

On cross examination the witness stated to Mr. Ensor that she had spoken to the prisoner and asked him the time of day on the previous Thursday, and that on the day of the outrage, she had asked him about the cows, because she was afraid of cows. The witness then told the spot where she had been tied to a tree.

Mr. Ringling, uncle of Ida, testified to her age and to the time she had lived with him—four years; she had attended school for sometime, and the road from his house to the school was only a footpath; had known the prisoner for a number of years; prisoner and his father worked a piece of land belonging to W. D. Miller; on the day of the outrage Ida was late from school, and being uneasy, he started out to look for her, and her coming home with her face bloody, she told him what had occurred.

Mrs. Ringling described the appearance of Ida when she returned home, and corroborated the testimony of her husband.

Dr. Arthur Williams testified as to the nature of the injuries received by the girl, and Wm. T. Randall testified that he had known the prisoner since his boyhood; described the road leading to the school house, and corroborated the testimony of Ida. The State here closed their case.

John W. Hawkins, father of the prisoner, was the first witness called for the defense, who testified that the strap shown did not belong to his harness, and that he had never seen it before.

Joseph Garrett, colored, was the next witness, who gave similar testimony to that of Hawkins.

Sarah Penn, colored, testified that she was plowing in the field.

Sarah Hawkins, colored, mother of the prisoner, was sworn, but did not give any important testimony.

The prisoner was then sworn, and testified that he was plowing and planting on the day in question; that he saw Ida when she was going to school in the morning, but did not know her name until he heard it called in the squire's office on the evening of his arrest; did not see Ida on that afternoon; Ida had on two or three occasions asked him the time of the day.

William H. Hawkins, a boy and brother of the prisoner, testified that he was leading the horse with which his brother was plowing, and that his brother did not leave the field at any time during the afternoon. The witness contradicted himself several times during his examination.

Samuel Brooks, colored, testified that he was at Hawkins' house during the afternoon of the outrage, from three o'clock to the time of his arrest, and had assisted Hawkins in plowing. He was away only twenty minutes, and heard Hawkins during that time driving up the horses.

After some rebutting testimony and a recall of Ida, Mr. J. F. C. Talbot of Towsontown, who assisted the prosecution, delivered his argument, and was followed by Mr. Ensor. The latter took the ground that Ida was mistaken in her identification of the prisoner, and claimed that all colored persons so closely resembled one another that identification was a difficult matter. At 2 P. M. Mr. Ensor closed his argument, and State's Attorney Wootten made the closing speech.

Judge Miller, after reviewing the testimony, commented upon the diabolical outrage that had been committed, and said that the ingenuity of able counsel had failed to raise the least doubt as to the guilt of the prisoner in the mind of the court, and the prisoner was guilty as charged in the indictment. Sentence would be pronounced at some future time. During the trial the court room was crowded and some excitement prevailed.

"Keep the head cool, the feet warm, and the bowels open," this was substantially the metod of the treatment of disease by one of the world's greatest physicians, Boerhaave, whose reputation was unparalleled. It was grandly successful, because he faithfully pursued nature's methods. Keller's Vegetable Life Drops are compounded on this principle; by their purgative and alterative properties they cleanse the system, purify the blood, and equalize the circulation, subdue nervousness and prevent the suppression and retention of nature's waste.

### BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

*From the Sun of Wednesday.*

WHEAT.—The demand for Southern Wheat is slow, and the market is dull at a decline of full 5 cents per bushel. The sales reported were 1000 bushels amber at $1 55: 6000 bushels prime red and amber at 1 50a$1 53; 2000 bushels fair to good red at 1 40a$1 45, and 2000 bushels common to fair at 1 25a$1 36.

CORN.—Southern Corn is dull and heavy, with small offerings. Sales of 1000 bushels prime white at 68 cents, and 500 bushels do. yellow at 60 cents; small lots sold at 70 cents for white, and 63 cents for yellow. The market for Western was dull and lower, with very little inquiry, and sales of only 12,000 bushels mixed spot at 57½ cents.

OATS.—Oats are firm and steady; sale 1500 bushels new white Western at 37 cents, and 100 bushels Southern at 34 cents.

RYE.—Rye is in good demand and steady; sales of 400 bushels good at 66 cents, and 100 bushels prime at 68 cents per bushel.


*New Advertisements.*

**Bickford & Huffman Drills.**

GO TO *HINES & CO'S.* For a Bickford & Huffman Dril. They are furnishing them 10 per cent. less than last year.
Sept. 28—tf. HINES & CO.

**A GREEN-GROCER'S STALL!**

AT THE

**MARKET HOUSE.**

THE undersigned has just fitted up, at the Market House, a suitable Stall, (where he can be found at all hours of the day,) for the sale of

**MEATS, VEGETABLES, &c.**

He will always keep a good supply of prime BACON, in the shape of

**HAMS, SHOULDERS AND MIDDLINGS.**

ALSO,

**Broiling and Chip Beef;**

GREEN, SMOKED AND BOLOGNA SAUSAGE;

**Butter, Lard, Cheese, Salt Fish, &c.**

In the vegetable line will always be found *POTATOES*, Sweet and Irish; Cabbage, Turnips, and in fact every thing in that line that is grown in this region, fresh and of good quality.

By devoting his entire attention to the business; buying for cash, and consequently at the lowest prices; selling at *bottom* figures, and always doing his best to please, he feels confident of being able to give satisfaction, and therefore respectfully asks the patronage of the public generally.

Stall open on Saturday nights.

ALBERT I. DUGAN.
Sept. 28, 1877.

**Fodder Yarn, Fodder Yarn.**

FOR SALE by the coil, half coil and pound, at reduced prices—by
Sept 28 J. K. ALDRIDGE.

**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.

**GARDEN VASES, STATUARY,**

PEDESTALS, Chimney Flues, Chimney Tops, Drain and Sewer Pipe—furnished at city prices.
Stpt 28 J. K. ALDRIDGE.

**For Sale, at MING'S!**

**FRESH SAGE,**
**Powder and Shot, Gun Caps,**
**JACKSON'S BEST BUSHEL BASKET,**
**Pure Cider Vinegar.**
Sept. 28, 1877—tf.

**To Loan,**

ON GOOD SECURITY, $900.
Apply to E. F. PERKINS,
Sept. 14, 1877—3t. *Att'y.*


## Examiners' Notice.

THE undersigned, Examiners appointed by the County Commissioners for Kent County, to examine and determine whether the public convenience requires that the public road, beginning at the public road that divides A. R Parks and Sol. Wright's lands, at the corner of Sol. Wright's land, and running from thence to Buck Neck Wharf,

SHOULD BE WIDENED:

Hereby give notice to all persons interested, that they will meet at Hanesville,

*On Friday, the 26th of October next,*

at 10 o'clock, A. M., to discharge the duties imposed upon them by virtue of said appointment and commission.

WILLIAM T. HEPBRON,
WILLIAM A. TAYLOR,
JOHN BRICE,
Sept. 21, 1877—tdm. Examiners.


**BOOTS and HOES at Low Prices!**

*Men's Winter Boots,*
*Boys' Winter Boots,*
*Youth's Winter Boots*

Ladies' and Misses' Peb. Button Shoes,
" " " Sewed Morocco do.
Child's Goat Button Shoes,
Child's grain Tip. Shoes,
Gents', Ladies', Misses' and Childs' Rubber Over Shoes,

☞ We have just received a large stock of the above goods, which we offer at the *Lowest Prices.*

J. H. SIMPERS & BRO.,
Sept. 21, 1877. *Chestertown, Md*

WE HAVE A COMPLETE STOCK of

**LUMBER,**

Consisting of Dimention Stuff 6x6, 4x6, 3x8, 3x7, 3x5, 3x4 and 2x4 in length from 32 to 8, (other sizes in *White or yellow Pine cut to order.*)

White Pine Siding, 4-4 Rabitted Siding, 4-4 Yellow Pine Flooring—Sap and Heart, Cypress Shingles—No. 1, No. 2, and Sap. Shingling, Lath and Sheating. 8-4, 6-4, 4-4 Picked White Pine. (Doors, Sash, Frames and Blinds to order.)

*WHITE PINE FENCING AND PICKETS,*

NOW IN THE YARD.

For sale by

**TURNER BROS.,**

Sept. 21, 1877 BETTERTON.

*New Advertisements.*

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free.
H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.

MOTHERS WHO DOSE THEIR DARLINGS with drastic purgatives incur a fearful responsibility. The gentle, moderate, (yet effective), laxative, alterative, and anti-bilious operation of *Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient* peculiarly adapts it to the disorders of children.

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