TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, but *if paid in advance*, ONE AND A HALF DOLLARS.

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, Nov. 2, 1877.

GEORGE A. HANSON, EDITOR.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY:
THOMAS J. KEATING,
Of Queen Anne's Co.

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.

☞ The result of the next election is of vast importance to the people of Maryland and of the whole country. Of course the candidates of the Democratic Party will be elected and this reasonable expectation may induce members of the party to remain at home and abstain from voting. We hope that such instances, of dereliction of duty, will be rare in Kent and that our people will perform their whole duty. A simple majority one or the other party must obtain. We want something more, a full vote that will clearly manifest to the world the fact that a vast majority of the people of this county and of the State are determined to stamp out fraud and corruption and are firm in their desire to win, by all honorable means, reform and retrenchment. Let every Democrat visit the polls early and deposit an unscratched and pure ballot.

☞ Do you want fair, honest and capable representatives in the Legislature? Vote for George W. Spencer and George H. Thompson!

☞ Do you want faithful and tried County Commissioners? Vote for James R. Jones, George W. Davis, William V. Lucas, Thomas P. Dixon and T. Romie Strong!

☞ Do you desire a prompt and exact Sheriff? Vote for Charles H. Davis!

☞ Do you desire a Surveyor who understands his business and can divide 'twixt a hair and South-West side? Vote for H. H. Gresham!

☞ Do you want an accomplished and honest financier to manage the Comptroller's office? Then vote, like honest men, for Thomas J. Keating!

☞ Although a full vote was not polled at the recent election, of the 24th inst., in Baltimore, the Democratic candidates were elected by handsome majorities. The vote cast was 51,091, and was divided as follows, viz: to Col. Kane 33,188; to Mr. Thompson, the Workingman, 17,367; and to Mr. Warfield, the Reformer, 536.

☞ The campaign of the Mayoralty election, in Baltimore, has demonstrated the want of principle and utter unfitness of the so-called leaders of the Republican party in Baltimore, and shown conclusively that, in the absence of any patriotic motive, they are willing to bargain away and sell themselves to any organization of men, of whatever character, in order to obtain a few paltry offices and the influence of patronage. It has not been long since they inveigled his Fraudulency into the appointment of Mr. Thomas and promised him, without giving security, to electrify the State by the election of Mr. Warfield as a Reform candidate. No sooner did they obtain control of the Custom House than they commenced a dishonorable intrigue against Mr. Warfield, and succeeded in discouraging his friends and sapping his strength. Having broken faith with him, because they could not use him as their tool, they imagined, that, in the communistic organization, headed by the blacksmith, Thompson, they saw the rising sun of a party upon whose shoulders they might ride into power. Never were [illegible] Class organizations, [illegible] are not popular in

Anti-Catholic, and the Know-Nothing parties all show how futile it is to attempt to build up a party in this country upon one idea, and especially so when that one idea is proscription and persecution of a vast body of our citizens. The leaders of the Republican party knew, full well, that the Workingmen constitute not more than one fifth of the voting population of the United States, consequently a weak and powerless minority, and, yet, to obtain the use of that trifling vote, they corruptly abandoned their own principles, patted "Joe Thompson" on the head, flattered the worst passions of his ignorant or misled followers, and unblushingly advocated his election and boldly defended his communistic views.

The working men of Baltimore, outside of the Republican party, were true to their early teachings, in the Democratic party, saw the Republican snare, detected the communistic poison, and stood firmly by their time honored principles.

In 1875 the Republicans got up the Reform dodge and for a time some Democrats believed in their honesty and were temporarily deceived. This last dodge, Workingman's, was such a weak device that it deceived only the would-be deceivers. What will be the next move of the electricians it is impossible to say. They have effectually killed the party in Maryland and if their subtle magnetic wires fail to wake the dead they will have a funeral, minus pall bearers.

Here, in Kent county, the hand and foot struggle still, but as soon as the stimulating aliment from the Baltimore Custom House is withheld the last spark of life will disappear. We will drop a tear upon its grave, for the Republican party, of Kent county, has preserved its faith to the last, refused corrupt combinations and set an example to Thomas, Fulton, *et id omne genus.*

☞ Remember, Democrats, that all who do not vote with us are against us. Let no lukewarmness or personal feelings come between you and the full performance of your bounden duty next Tuesday. We are voting for principles, not men. The time to consider men is before the conventions nominate and select the standard bearers. If you do not like the bearers, it is a small matter. Look at the standard and follow it, for your country's good. Your party is your Captain and you must not refuse to obey your Captain's order because your fellows have selected flag-carriers distasteful to you. Rally to the polls like men, and vote, a clean ticket, like patriots, good citizens and Democrats.

THANKSGIVING.—President Hayes has appointed Thursday, the 29th of November, 1877, to be observed as a day of National Thanksgiving and Prayer.

TEMPERANCE.

We are informed that both political parties have determined to give the people a fair and open opportunity to express their sentiments upon the vexed question of Local Option. Upon all tickets will be printed the words "For Local Option" and "Against Local Option." If the voter desires Local Option he must strike out the words "Against Local Option," and *vice versa*. The question being divested of all partizan bearing and the vote, only, intended to test the moral sense of the community and to enable our legislators to know the views of their constituents, we hope that every voter in Kent county will examine his ticket, carefully, and cast his vote, conscientiously, upon the subject.

☞ Let every Democratic voter look out for fraudulent tickets and beware of swapping. Every inducement will be offered to him by the Republicans to substitute the names of their candidates for Comptroller and Sheriff for our nominees, Thomas J. Keating and Charles H. Davis. Be not deceived, but cast your vote solid for the regular candidates of your party.

It would be a great triumph to the Republicans and a sore mortification to us, if they could, by hocus pocus, or any other political legerdemain, induce Democrats to abstain from voting, at all, or to vote for their candidates and secure a majority for Comptroller and Sheriff. However small the majority, it would be heralded all over the State as proof positive that the majority of our people are Republicans, or what is worse, sympathizers—sympathizers with wrong, sympathizers with fraud and corruption in high places, sympathizers, against conviction, with bitter, vindictive, and unscrupulous enemies. Deliver us from such a charge! Save us from being named among the lowest classes of debased manhood and the worst specimens of political time-servers and professional corruptionists.

Let those who have, hitherto, for a brief period, stood aloof from the nominees of their party, do their duty to their party next Tuesday; yes, do their duty, *whether willingly or unwillingly*. If your house is in flames and your family and neighbors in danger, would you, because you disliked the captain of the fire-brigade, fold your arms, forbid the engine to play and command the firemen to go home?

It is idle to profess to be Democrats, without corresponding works. It is silly to call yourselves old and true and life-long members of the party and refuse to sustain it now, when a fraudulent Administration is using, North, South, East and West, all the blandishments of power to sap the strength of our glorious constitutional [illegible] Tell us, after the election, how [illegible] and we will tell you whether [illegible]

only votes for self. We would not give a fig for the political consistency and principle of a man who only votes when, how and for whom, his personal bias dictates. We, ourselves, never voted a ticket of our own choosing, or one that was altogether suited to our palate, but never refused to vote the ticket of the Democratic party, and for the simple reason that we regard principles and respect the feelings of men who bear the brunt and fatigue of a campaign.

No intelligent Democrat, in Kent county, can give a sensible reason for refusing to vote for the present ticket, unless he has changed his political principles and desires the success of the Republican party, That is what is the matter! By your fruits, by your votes, you will be made known to others, if not to yourselves. We will say no more, for a Democrat who will refuse to vote the full ticket, at this emergency, is beyond reason and the reach of argument. He is joined to his idols, let him alone, alone, to enjoy the reflection, that knowing his duty, to his party and his country, he was yet so weak and jaundiced as to dare to refuse to perform it.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN SPEAKS.

THE BRAND OF FRAUD RENEWED

A CRIME THAT WILL NEVER BE CONDONED—NOTHING CAN AVERT THE MORAL RETRIBUTION THAT IS IMPENDING.

Views of the Rightful President.

NEW YORK, October 28.—The Young Men's democratic club serenaded Mr. Tilden last night at his residence in Grammercy park. After holding a reception in his parlors, at which a large number of ladies and many members of the Manhattan club and other gentlemen were present, Mr. Tilden, in response to great cheering, appeared upon his door-steps and made a speech to the immense assemblage out doors. After a brief reference to his foreign trip he spoke of the promise of commercial activity arising out of our abundant crops and the foreign demand for them. In this connection he said:

"Let us remember that commercial exchanges must have some element of mutuality. Whoever obstructs the means of payment, obstructs also the facilities of sale. We must relax our barbarous revenue system so as not unnecessarily to retard the natural processes of trade. We must no longer legislate against the wants of humanity and the beneficence of God.'

He then referred to the pending state election in New York, and gave a hearty endorsement to the democratic ticket.—The remainder of his speech was as follows:

THE PRESIDENTIAL THEFT.

The election, although for state officers has relations to national politics to which I know you will expect me to allude.—The condemnation by the people of the greatest political crime in our history, by which the result of the presidential election of 1876 was set aside and reversed, is general and overwhelming.

A Voice. We know you got robbed.

Mr. Tilden (excitedly)—I did not get robbed. The people got robbed. [Cheers] I had before me on one side a course of laborious services in which health and even life might be periled, and on the other a period of relaxation and ease.—But to the people it was a robbery of the dearest rights of American citizens.—[Applause and cries of "That's so!" "That's so!" from the crowd.]

"Her sister states," continued Mr. Tilden, "might afford to have the voice of New York frittered away or its expression deferred. It could not change history; it could not alter the universal judgement of the civilized world; it could not avert the moral retribution that is impending. But New York herself cannot afford to have her voice unheard. The Declaration of Independence, the bill of rights and the state constitution all contain assertions of the right of the people to govern themselves and to change their rulers at will. These declarations had ceased to have any meaning to the American mind. They seemed to be truisms which there was nobody to dispute. The contests known to us were contests between different portions of our people. To comprehend the significance of these declarations, it is necessary to carry ourselves back to the examples of human experience in view of which our ancestors acted. They had seen the governmental machine and a small governmental class, sometimes with the aid of the army, able to rule arbitrarily over millions of unorganized isolated atoms of human society. In forming the government of the United States they endeavored to take every precaution against the recurrence of such evils in this country. They kept down the standing army to a nominal amount. They intended to limit the functions of the federal government so as to prevent the growth, to dangerous dimensions, of an office-holding class and of corrupt influences. They preserved the state governments as a counterpoise to act as centres of opinion and as organized means of resistance to revolutionary usurpation by the federal government.—Jefferson, the leader of liberal opinion, in his first inaugural recognized this theory. Hamilton, the representative of the extreme conservative sentiment, in the Federalist, expounded it with elaborate arguments. Madison, the father of the constitution, enforced these conclusions.

THE RETURNING BOARDS.

A Voice. How about the returning boards?

Mr. Tilden. There were no returning boards in those days. The people elected their own President, and there were no Louisiana and Florida returning boards to rob them of their rights. The increase of power in the federal government during the last twenty years, the creation of a vast office-holding class, with its numerous dependents, and the growth of the means of corrupt influence, have well nigh destroyed the balance of our complex system. It was my judgement in 1876 that public opinion, demanding a change of administration, [illegible] to embrace two-thirds of the people at the beginning of the canvass, in order to cast a majority of votes at the election. If this tendency is not arrested its inevitable result will be the practical destruction of our system. Let the federal government grasp power over the great corporations of our country and acquire the means of addressing their interests and their fears; let it take jurisdiction of riots, which it is the duty of the state to suppress; let it find pretexts for increasing the army, and soon those in possession of the government will have a power with which no opposition can successfully compete. [Applause.] The experience of France under the Third Napoleon shows that, with elective forms and universal suffrage, despotism can be established and maintained. In the canvass of 1876 the federal government embarked in the contest with unscrupulous activity. A member of the cabinet was the head of a partisan committee. Agents stood in the doors of the pay offices to exact contributions from official subordinates. The whole officeholding class were made to exhaust their power. Even the army, for the first time, to the disgust of the soldiers and many of the officers, was moved about the country as an electioneering instrument. All this was done under the eyes of the beneficiary of it, who was making the air vocal with professions of civil-service reform, to be begun after he had himself exhausted all the immoral advantages of civil-service abuses. Public opinion in some states was overborne by corrupt influences and by fraud. But so strong was the desire for reform that the democratic candidates received 4,300,000 suffrages. This was a majority of the popular vote of about 300,000, and of 1,250,000 of the white citizens. It was a vote 700,000 larger than General Grant received in 1872, and 1,300,000 larger than he received in 1868.

A CRIME THAT WILL NEVER BE CONDONED.

For all that, the rightfully elected candidates of the Democratic party were counted out and a great fraud triumphed, which the American people have not condoned, and will never condone. [Prolonged applause and cheers.] Yes, the crime will never be condoned, and it never should be. I do not denounce the fraud as affecting my personal interests, but because it sapped the very foundations of free governments. [Loud cheers.] I swear in the presence of you all, and I call upon you to bear witness to the oath, to watch, during the remainder of my life, over the rights of the citizens of our country with a jealous care. Such a usurpation must never occur again, and I call upon you to unite with me in the defense of our sacred and precious inheritance. The government of the people must not be suffered to become only an empty name. [Loud applause.] The step from an extreme degree of corrupt abuses in the elections to a subversion of the elective system itself is natural. No sooner was the election over than the whole power of the office-holding class, led by a cabinet minister, was exerted to procure, and did procure, from the state canvassers of two states illegal and fraudulent certificates, which were made a pretext for a false count of the electoral votes. To enable these officers to exercise the immoral courage necessary to the parts assigned to them, and to relieve them from the timidity which God has implanted in the human bosom as a limit to criminal audacity, detachments of the army were sent to afford them shelter — The expedients by which the voters of the electors chosen by the people of these two states were rejected, and the voters of the electors having the illegal and fraudulent certificates were counted, and the menace of usurpation by the president of the Senate of dictorial power over all the questions in controversy, and the menace of the enforcement of his pretended authority by the army and navy, the terrorism of the business classes and the kindred measures by which the false count was consummated, are known.

A FATAL PRECEDENT.

The result is the establishment of a precedent destructive of our whole elective system. [Applause.] The temptation of those in possession of the government to perpetuate their own power by similar methods will always exist, and if the example shall be sanctioned by success the succession of government in this country will come to be determined by fraud or force, as it has been in almost every other country; and the experience will be produced here which has led to the general adoption of the hereditary system in order to avoid confusion and civil war. The magnitude of a political crime must be measured by its natural and necessary consequences. Our great republic has been the only example in the world of a regular and orderly transfer of governmental succession by the elective system. To destroy the habit of traditionary respect for the will of the people, as declared through the electoral forms, and to exhibit our institutions as a failure, is the greatest possible wrong to our own country. It is also a blow to the hopes of patriots struggling to establish self-government in other countries. It is a greater crime against mankind than the usurpation of December 2, 1851, depicted by the illustrious pen of Victor Hugo. The American people will not condone it under any pretext or for any purpose. [Cheers.] Young men! in the order of nature, we who have guarded the sacred traditions of our free government will soon leave that work to you. Within the life of most who hear me our republic will embrace a hundred millions of people. Whether its institutions shall be preserved in substance and in spirit as well as in barren forms, and will continue to be a blessing to the toiling millions here and a good example to mankind, now everywhere seeking a larger share in the management of their own affairs, will depend on you. Will you accomplish that duty and mark these wrong-doers of 1876 with the indignation of a betrayed, wronged and sacrificed people? [A voice. "You bet we will," Laughter.] I have no personal feeling, but thinking how surely that example will be followed if condoned, I can do no better than to stand among you and do battle for the maintenance of free government. I avail myself of the occasion to thank you, and to thank all in our state and country who have accorded to me their support, not personal to myself, but for the cause I have represented, and which has embraced the largest and holiest interests of humanity. [Continued applause.]

☞ The speech of Ex-Gov. Tilden, at New York, Saturday night, to the Young Men's Democratic Club, presents a concise and striking review of the late presidential contest. The peculiar circumstances under which the government maintained its extraordinary attitude and enabled the office-holding class to defy as well, as to defraud the will of the people are criticised with severe and caustic force. The result of the great fraud, "led by a cabinet minister," says Mr. Tilden, "is the establishment of a precedent destructive of our whole elective system. The temptation to those in possession of the government to perpetuate their own power by similar methods will always exist, and if the example shall be sanction by success the succession of government in this country will come to be determined by fraud or force, as it has been in almost every other country; and the experience will be reproduced here which has led to the general adoption of the hereditary system in order to avoid confusion and civil war. The magnitude of a political crime must be measured by its natural and necessary consequences. Our great republic has been the only example in the world of a regular and orderly transfer of governmental succession by the elective system. To destroy the habit of traditionary respect for the wil of the people, as declared through the electoral forms, and to exhibit our institutions as a failure, is the greatest possible wrong to our own country. It is also a heavy blow to the hopes of patriots struggling to establish self-government in other countries." It is to be hoped, however, that the lessons of wisdom which have come out of the past wrongs of the people will not be lost. The very sense of wrong inflicted by evil men will never permit an intelligent people to relax their vigilance or forget their principles. —*Baltimore Sun.*

A REMARKABLE SNAKE STORY.

HOW TWO CHILDREN WERE 'CHARMED' BY A MONSTER REPTILE.

Special Correspondence of the Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, October 29.—A remarkable story of "snake charming" has been brought to light here. Mr. Luke Brewer lives near the dock in this city, and is the father of a little girl and boy aged respectfully nine and six years. He discovered on Saturday last that his children had been in the habit of playing with a water-snake three and a half feet in length. It appears that the reptile had made its land home underneath the kitchen flooring of Mr. Brewer's dwelling, and came thence through an orifice in the ground just outside the house. The little girl on the day above mentioned informed her father that they had a pretty pet just like an eel that came out of a hole in the ground, and played with them and the kittens. He asked the child to show him where it was, but was told that it would not come out while he was there. He left for a few minutes, and while returning was met by his daughter, who said she had called her pet, and it was now playing with her brother. The frightened father hastened to the yard, and was almost paralyzed with fear on discovering his little boy caressing the snake's head. He ordered the little fellow away. The child reluctantly complied by stepping back, whereupon the father seized a club, when the reptile commenced to make for its den. The boy then moved toward it calling it endearing names, and was about to pick it up when Mr. Brewer dispatched it, against the earnest and tearful entreaties of the infatuated children. The boy, a robust, hearty little fellow, refused to be comforted, abstaining from food the rest of the day, and begging to be allowed to bring the dead serpent into the house.—Mr. Brewer thinks that the children had been amusing themselves all the summer with their strange pet. The tail of the snake for a distance of three inches from the end bore evidence that two kittens which were in the house, had also been participants in the sport.

THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

LETTER FROM WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

BOSTON, October 29.—In a letter to Judge Pitman, the Prohibition candidate for Governor, Wm. Lloyd Garrison referring to President Hayes' policy, says: "Without impugning the motives of the President, nay, according to him the best intentions, I regard his policy as a flagrant betrayal of the trust so confidingly committed to his hands, as in violation of his pledges to see full protection secured to all classes at the South, without regard to complexion or distinctions, and as fraught with incalculable mischief; rejoicing as it does, the hearts, strengthening the hands, and facilitating the plans of the Southern conspirators against law and order, liberty and equal rights. It indicates a childish credulity, a blindness of vision, and imbecility of judgement, equally surprising and deplorable, and the Republican party cannot sanction it without impeaching its entire course from the opening of the rebellion to the close of President Grant's Administration. The Democratic party justly claims it as ist own, and is jubilant accordingly. It is a cause for the deepest humiliation that the Republican party in Massachusetts at its State Convention at Worcester went back upon its unqualified approval to the shameful surrender to the demands of those whose feet run evil and who make haste to shed innocent blood."

MANDAMUS CASE.

The Maryland *Republican* says there is a very large amount of money (between four and five hundred thousand dollars) now in the treasury of the State, as shown by the Comptroller's report, and credited to the school fund, and which, it is claimed by the school boards of the several counties of the State, should be apportioned among them, according to law, thereby affording relief to many needing districts, and enabling shools which are now closed to be opened. This is a very important and vital question to the public schools of the State, and will be argued and disposed of during the coming term of the Circuit Court, upon mandamus proceeding, requiring the Comptroller to show cause why such an apportionment as already referred to has not been made, and why the money now in the treasury and credited to the school fund has not been distributed between the several counties of the State. Judge Wm. H. Tuck and S. Thomas McCullough will conduct the cases in behalf of the school boards.—*Prince Georgian.*

HOGARTH.—Hogarth's line of beauty was the curve, which in all material structure breaks monotony of effect and pleases the eye. Compared with the grandest monuments of architecture man's frame is supremely beautiful; but when the "human form divine" is all contorted and angular with Rheumatism and other painful diseases of similar nature, admiration is lost in pity for the sufferer. All afflicted with such terribly painful complaints as Rheumatism, Sciatica, etc., should use Keller's Roman Liniment, and be relieved and cured.

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

From the Sun of Wednesday.

WHEAT.—The market for Southern Wheat is dull, and except for very choice samples prices are irregular and easier. The sales are 400 bushels fancy amber at $1 52; 200 bushels prime to choice white at 1 45a$1 50; 5000 bushels amber at $1 50: 4000 bushels good to prime Fultz at 1 42a$1 45; 2400 bushels fair red at 1 38a$1 40, and 2000 bushels common to fair do. at 1 20a$1 35. Also, 400 bushels red Pennsylvania at $1 40. For Western the market was dull, and prices easier.

CORN.—Southern Corn continues dull, and for white prices are lower. The sales are 1200 bushels white at 60a61 cts. and 400 bushels yellow at 62 cents.

OATS.—Oats are in fair demand and steady. Sales 100 bushels inferior Southern at 30 cents; 600 bushels good do. at 36 cents, and 3000 bushels white Western at 33a34 cents.

RYE.—Rye is dull, with a small offering. Only sale 100 bushels inferior at 63 cents per bushel.

Marriages.

GREY—CLINTON.—In Philadelphia, on the 17th of October, by Rev. J. C. Hughes, Mr. J. T. Grey, of Clarion county, Pa., to Miss MAUD S. CLINTON, of Kent county, Md.

Deaths.

DUGAN.—In Chestertown, on the 13th of October, 1877, CHARLES W., infant son of William D. and the late Susan A. Dugan—aged 5 monts and 1 week.

An infant, pure and very fair,
Sleeps in its Heavenly father's care.

CREW.—On Sunday, Oct. 21st, at his residence in Worton, after a very brief illness of Dropsy, SAMUEL C. CREW—aged 20 years, 9 months, and 21 days.

New Advertisements.

Orphans' Court Notice.

THE Orphans' Court of Kent County will meet again on *Tuesday, November* 13, 1877, having, last Tuesday, adjourned to that day.

WM. STEVENS,
Nov. 2, 1877 Reg. Wills.

Mrs. C. R. Fiddis

HAS NOW IN STORE

A Full Line of Millinery,

HANDSOME NECK WEAR;

Ladies', Misses and Childrens' Hosiery; CORSETS, white and colored; handsome robeing; Merino Vests, for ladies and children, from the largest to the smallest size; ladies and gents Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs; Alapacca; some Domestic goods; Victoria Lawn; Cambric; Nansook; Hamburg Edging; and a variety of *NOTIONS* that are always in demand. Sold very reasonable for cash by

C. R. FIDDIS,
Directly opposite the new M. E. Church.
November 2, 1877—3t.

Notice to Creditors.

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

JOHN KENNEDY,

late of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 30th day of June, 1878; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate.

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

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

NAILS! NAILS!! by the keg. Very cheap.

J. K. ALDRIDGE.

Subscribe for THE TRANSCRIPT.

FOR RENT,



FOR the year 1878, a House now occupied by F. G. Earckson, on Queen street.

Apply to
SUSAN R. ANDERSON.
Oct. 26, 1877—3t.

ORDER NISI.

JAMES GORE, JR.,
vs.
ALFRED WHITE, AND OTHERS.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR KENT COUNTY. IN EQUITY.
October 24, 1877.

ORDERED, That the sale of the Real Estate mentioned in the proceedings in the above cause, made and reported by Charles H. Baker, Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the Twenty-seventh day of December next,—Provided a copy of this Order be inserted in some newspaper printed in Kent county, once in each of three successive weeks before the Twenty-seventh day of November next.

The Report states the amount of sales to be $450.00.

D. C. BLACKISTON, Clerk.
True copy—Test:
D. C. BLACKISTON, Clerk.
October 26, 1877—4t

PUMP! PUMPS!! PUMPS!!!

S. GORMON & BRO.,

Successors to the late E. Carty,

PRACTICAL PUMP MAKERS.

ALL orders will receive proper attention, Having increased facilities we are enable to do all work in our line at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

Leathers, Boxes and all extras kept constantly on hand, or made to short order.

We are also prepared to furnish *Cucumber Pumps* as cheap as any firm on this shore. Your orders solicited.

S GORMAN & BRO.
Oct. 26, 1877—tf.

SKIN DISEASES. CURE GUARANTEED. If you have any *SKIN DISEASE* consult DR. VAN DYKE, in person or by letter. (advice free.)
Office 1510 MOUNT VERNON STREET, PHILADELPHIA. Oct 26—1y

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician retired from active practice, having had placed in his hands by an East Indian missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitas, Ca arrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for General Debility and all nervous complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. The recipe will be sent free of charge, to all who desire it, with full directions for preparing and successfully using. Address with stamp naming this paper, Dr. J. C. STONE, 44 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
October 26, 1877—1y

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

JOSEPH CISCOE, (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 16th day of May, 1878; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 16th day of October, 1877.

JOSEPH CISCOE,
Oct. 19, 1877 *Administrator.*

ONE CENT REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 10th inst., a Negro apprentice, named Samuel Wright, 19 or 20 years old. All persons are hereby forewarned from harboring or employing said boy. The above reward will be paid for his return to me,

A. HURLOCK.
Hill Top, Oct. 19, 1877—3t.

THE CONFEDERATE SOLDIER'S RETURN, OR THE LOST CAUSE.—A magnificent picture, beautiful in design and artistic in execution. It represents a Confederate soldier after the war returning to his home, which he finds ruined by shot and shell, looking lonely and desolate. In front of the ruined cottage, telling a sad tale of the miseries of war, are two graves with rude crosses, on one of which a friendly hand has hung a garland. The graves are overhung by a weeping willow, in the shadow of which stands the returned soldier with bowed head, as if thinking of the past. To the right the calm river and rising moon indicate peace and rest. The stars seen through the trees represent the Southern Cross, draped over the graves, an emblem of the Confederate flag as well as a harbinger of brighter days to come. The flood of glorious moonlight streaming through the trees and reflecting on the peaceful river adds to the sentiment and beauty of the scene and its surroundings. No description of this gem of art will do it justice—it must be seen. It is a picture that will touch every Southern heart and should find a place in every southern home. It is 14 x 16 inches in size, on heavy plate paper. One copy will be sent by mail, in a paste-board roller, to any address, post-paid, on receipt of 25 cents; three copies for 60 cents; or six for $1, in currency or postage stamps. Agents wanted everywhere, to sell this and and a variety of other popular cheap pictures. No money required until they are sold. No trouble to sell them. Send stamp for our catalogue and terms. Address, A CREGER & CO. Publisher,
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