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. 23, 1877

GEORGE A. HANSON, EDITOR.

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

WHY?

It was fully understood, a few weeks ago, that a Convention of the Democrats of Kent county would be called, immediately after the election, to consult upon the best mode of harmonizing, organizing, compacting and advancing the interests of the party. It was acknowledged that the present mode of management was not in accordance with the generally received and time honored usages of the party, and was the fruitful cause of much unnecessary discontent; and it was also conceded that the evils complained of ought to be remedied and every honorable means used to remove every source of disaffection in our ranks. The election is now over, and the time for calling such a Convention is slipping away, without any effort being made for the good of the party. Why? Is our party in Kent, so strong that we can afford to let it drift and drift, without rudder or sail, until the next election? The ballots cast on the 6th of November reveal to us, that, the mere nomination of a party will not now ensure the vote of its members, unless the nominations are made in such a manner as will secure the respect and concurrence of the voters, and that the people will no longer be led, by the nose, by self constituted file leaders. The occupation of the political fugleman is gone. The people have, in every State, at the recent elections, shown their contempt for old party-hacks and refused to sustain corrupt or unworthy nominations. The Ides of November 1877, will be long remembered as the dawn of an attempt to reform the party by its own members, within itself. In Maryland, in the counties where the old leaders and tidewaiters were unmindful of the wants of the people and did not heed their warning voice, the result has been disastrous to the Ichabods and the Democratic party has suffered more or less from disorganization.

The same fate, which lately befell the Democrary of Caroline county, will be ours two years hence, unless some practical and speedy means are inaugurated to harmonize the party in Kent county. If the reasonable expectation of the people is now thwarted by the men who have the power to lead or mislead, they must not hereafter expect a long suffering people to heed their appeals for support or countenance at the next election. We speak for the good of the party and in the interest of the whole party. During the last campaign no paper exerted itself more than the *Transcript* to promote the harmony and success of Democracy in Kent. We raised our warning voice then, before the battle, as we do now, to avert calamity during the next two years. Will it be heeded? Let us have a free untramelled Convention with a charter as free as the wind to discuss, deliberate and decide upon the measures most needed to secure the perfect harmony of the party. No Democrat who has the good of his party at heart will refuse to hail with joy such a patriotic assemblage or to acknowldge allegiance to its behests. Timid "masterly inactivity" will ruin our party and cover with contempt and confusion the aiders and abettors of any policy which fosters, by inattention and indifference to the wishes of the people, dissension in the ranks of Democracy. Will the call for the Convention be smothered? Why!!

Public School Association.

Last Friday morning the Public School Association, of Kent county, held a regular meeting in Chestertown, open to the public. We were surprised that so few of the patrons of the schools or of the public, generally, were drawn to hear the proceedings of a body of ladies and gentlemen, engaged in the noble vocation of preparing our children for the duties and responsibilities of life. To us, it was a solemn and a deeply interesting occasion. The time is passed when the school-master is looked upon as a mere unthinking and irresponsible drudge. The possibilities which may and do attend the proper performance of his duties are now fully realized and acknowledged. His calling, if duly weighed, ranks him among the learned professions. His vast opportunities for doing good or evil invest him with a responsibility to his God and his country, second only to the awful obligations of the Pulpit. Happy are the children and fortunate are the communities who possess teachers worthy of the name.

In the forenoon a very important question was discussed, viz., "Geography, [illegible] tical value, etc." The discussion developed an astonishing diversity of views as to the value of a knowledge of Geography, and the proper mode of teaching that science. We know that Geography is not a popular branch with all teachers, for very few of them are thoroughly drilled in that sound broad foundation and rudiment of all true education and culture; but we were entirely unprepared for the dwarfed and narrow views expressed by some of the teachers, who seemed to be ignorant of, or to ignore the fact, that long before a child is able to comprehend the principles of Arithmetic, it can easily take in the size, shape and position of a country, on a map, and also remember its name. Some of the teachers thought that Geography was unimportant and worthy of very little attention, and one was inclined to class it among the "hifalutin" ornaments of a meretricious curriculum. Some years ago our rudimentary schools fell into disrepute because the cardinal elements of scholarship, Reading, Writing, Geography and Arithmetic were neglected, and the "hifalutin" branches of Astronomy, Physiology and Philosophy were substituted—shining marks of pretty colored and high sounding ignorance. Cui bono is the touchstone of all systems of education in these days. It would be besotted ignorance to neglect Geography, the corner-stone of every day intelligence in an age in which the steam engine, telegraph and telephone have annihilated the barriers of space and made remote nations our speaking neighbors. Without a knowledge of it, the ordinary articles in our newspapers cannot be understood and any attempt at reading history, understandingly, is a waste of time. In the primary schools, a solid foundation for a comprehensive fabric of knowledge should be laid, and no study is more efficacious than Geography, in cultivating the memory and storing the youthful mind and imagination, with useful facts, which will be a source of daily and hourly pleasure and profit, in every walk and condition of life.

We regret that Mr. T. M. Pinkind did not move the appointment of a committee to ascertain the earliest possible time that Geography could be taught to pupils, with advantage. The motion he made (see the proceedings in the local column) is very narrow in scope and contracted in idea. The patrons of the schools will never be contented with any system of education which shelves Geography to the wall, or treats it as one of slight or secondary importance. They would like their children to know that there are many other cities, in the world, as large as Chestertown and one or two places that are, by an exact measurement, almost as near to Heaven as Kent county. They would also like the teachers of their children to know that they prefer the solid education which has been approved by the wisdom of all ages to any new fangled ideas about what are hifalutin and useful studies. The "ologies," the "ics" and the "doxies" will take care of themselves at the proper time but are out of place in the public schools. Reading, Geography, Writing and Arithmetic are the branches which should be taught, unremittingly, to our children, from first to last.

It is not necessary to give a synopsis of the discussion of the question. Many of the speeches were very discursive, some of them scarcely touched the points at issue, and very few rose to the dignity of the question. They were all extempore in style and idea. We would have gladly listened to and expected, at a public meeting, carefully prepared discourses.

Miss A. E. Leaverton, in a quiet, dignified and graceful manner, gave utterance to her views. Her remarks were very thoughtful and practical and admirably expressed. She evidently understands and loves the duties of a teacher and fully appreciates the responsibilities of her profession. Miss Indiana M. Comegys manifested, also, the same high and intelligent appreciation of her theme. The remarks of Mr. Edwin P. Janvier were well worthy of the consideration of teachers, and displayed much thought and that proper estimate of Geography which is shared by all intelligent gentlemen. He was seconded by Rev. S. C. Roberts, who discussed the subject from the same elevated plain of thought. The exercises of the morning were concluded by an address from Mr. Jos. Peterson, on "Imagination." We would like to obtain a copy of it, for publication.

TEMPERANCE.

The Baltimore dailies are alive with the proceedings of enthusiastic temperance meetings, in favor of sustaining the Sunday Law and advocating Local Option. A strong effort will be made to secure the favorable action of the next Legislature and defeat the schemes of the Whiskey Ring who are said to have raised $50.000 to debauch the Legislature.

"*Our Cause*," a Baltimore weekly, Andrew J. Brown, Editor, says:

It is proposed to fight them. To do so an organ is needed. It is therefore proposed to establish a penny Temperance paper, with a stock capital of at least $10,000 in shares of $10 each. The first $1,000 was subscribed yesterday in one day. Any who may desire to aid such a glorious cause, can do so by addressing this office. Those who desire law and order, decency and sobriety to prevail, should subscribe. Those who would encourage, Rum, Riot and Ruin are not expected to do so. A public meeting will be called in a day or two, when our leading citizens will doubtless complete the organization and make up the necessary fund. Remember, friends, that not an hour should be lost. The enemy is at work. We also must be active."

Thursday next is Thanksgiving day.

THINGS TO BE DONE.

Among the subjects which will demand the attention of the Legislature at its next session in January will be the local option law, the militia reorganization, the condition of the reformatories and public charities, the extension of the limits of the city of Baltimore and the laws for the better protection of sheep against destruction by dogs. Hardly any one of these is or ought to be a party question, and we trust that they will not be approached in a partisan spirit. As to the local option law, it is not a thing to be decided on sentimental or theoretical considerations. It is no longer an experiment. It has been tried with varied results in several parts of the country, and it is rather by an inquiry into its practical working elsewhere than by arguments that the subject should be discussed. The true mode would be to obtain full reports upon its workings where it has been successful and where it fails to work well, and where it has been tried and abandoned, and why.—*Balt. Gazette.*

In an addition to the "things to be done," mentioned by the *Gazette*, we hope that the next Legislature will take into consideration the educational wants of the State. The Constitution of Maryland, article VIII, sec. I, commands that "The General Assembly, at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, shall by law establish throughout the State a thorough and efficient system of Free Public Schools; and shall provide by taxation, or otherwise, for their maintenace."

This clause of the Constitution plainly calls for the establishment of Public Schools to be Free in every sense of the word; the supply of books, stationery, etc., as well as furnishing teachers, to be paid for by taxation or otherwise. We consider it obligatory upon the Legislature to fulfill this requirement. In order to carry out this constitutional mandate, we suggest, to the Legislature, the introduction of the Bell-Punch Register into all drinking saloons, and that the revenue arising therefrom be set aside as an educational fund to be applied to the purchase of books, slates, stationery, etc., for the free use of the pupils of our Public Schools. Let us have schools as free as the air we breathe. The Punch has worked wonders wherever tried.

A REVIVAL OF BUSINESS.

Money Article Philadelphia Ledgre.

The movement of money indicates the first step towards a general revival of business. The rates of usance for the past month have been strengthening at all the large Atlantic cities, resulting ostensibly from a demand of currency to move the cotton and hog crops, but really from increased confidence in the future of business. We are now at the period of the year when the great crops of wheat, oats, cotton and corn are on the move, and will probably now continue until the close of the year. The banks now hold only about three per cent. more in legal tenders than at the same period in 1873. This is partially reinforced by the greater resources of the interior banks now than then. At Chicago the receipts of currency are already heavy, though the general discount business of the banks cannot be described as active.

There is some improvement over the condition of affairs a few weeks ago, but transactions are not quite as lively as they probably may be towards the end of the month. The mercantile and manufacturing establishments are receiving liberal orders for their goods, but their present receipts are not enough to relieve them of the necessity of applying to the banks for accommodations. The prospect of a very low condition of legal tender reserves in the city banks is possible. The outflow of currency to the interior this year commenced with a larger volume than usual, and within the last few weeks the amount of legal tenders in bank has fallen six and a half millions of dollars, or about three millions beyond the average decrease within the same weeks of the last six years.

A TALE OF THREE LOVERS.

A ROMANTIC STORY.

On Tuesday of last week, 6th inst., Alfred Raughley and bride came up on the Md. and Del. R. R. and stopped at Clayton until the afternoon train north. They were on their wedding tour. They were married the night previous at the village of Whiteleysburg, on the State line, in South Murderkill. There is a little history connected with this marriage that gives it quite a romantic tinge It is as follows: The bride is, or was Miss Mattie Wix, daughter of Wm. Wix, of Greensboro, and formerly a constable in that town. She is popular, pretty and very greatly admired. It seems that for sometime she had been struggling with three lovers, a Mr. Conner, (our informant thinks that's the name) merchant at Federalsburg, Rev. A. C. Berryman, a Southern Methodist minister at Newtown, in Somerset county, and Alfred Raughley, a young man of Greensboro. Our informant states that each suitor was accepted by her, but finding out that such was the case they met in conference at the young lady's house and begged of her to make a choice then and there who she would have. Finally, there being no other way out of the question, she came to a decision and gave her hand to the minister. That settled the matter, it was supposed, and the gentlemen parted in seeming good friendship, which they had agreed to do. As they separated the minister said to Mr. Raughley that he "hoped it wouldn't kill him." This was not many nights before the marriage.—Rev. Mr. Berryman went home with the full understanding that he was to be married to her on Wednesday night, the 7th. He according arrived at Felton on on Tuesday afternoon, the 6th, with all arrangements made and a minister engaged to officiate. His party was to drive across to Greensboro, ten miles, that evening, but alas! before starting on the trip he learned that his affianced had married Raughley the night before.—Raughley wrote him a letter informing him of the fact and telling him that he "hoped it wouldn't kill him." And it hasn't, so far, but the conduct of the fickel fair one must have "racked his frame" terribly. He returned home the day he was to have been married, as scarce of wives as ever he was in his life.

It seems that after the lover's conference and agreement Miss Wix went to spend Sunday in the country, between Greensboro and Felton. Whilst there Mr. Raughley had another interview with her, all to himself, no other lover being near to molest or make them afraid, and she decided to accept him, regardless of the previous contract, and accordingly, on Monday evening, instead of going home as was the programms, she slipped out a back door of the visitor's house and into Mr. Raughley's carriage, and through a heavy rain storm they drove to Whiteleysburg where they were married, on their arrival, by the Rev. Mr. Dill, we believe. They took the train, as before stated, on Tuesday morning, at Greensboro, and remained in Philadelphia until Saturday—until the affair had blown over some.

Mr. Raughley is a farmer of fair prospects. His bride is said to be an heiress, her grand-mother having bequeathed to her the sum of $12.000. The latest report relative to her conquest is that she had seven lovers instead of three, and if this inheritance rumor is true the love rumor may be true also.—*Smyrna Times.*

ANTIETAM NATIONAL CEMETERY—situated at Sharpsburg, in this county, is now being handsomely improved. Marble headstones have been placed to each grave, numbering between three and four thousand in all, and the name of the dead soldier in each grave, wherever known, is on the stone. Above the unknown dead, of whom there are a great number, there is one stone to each coffin In each coffin four or five soldiers were buried, whose names were unknown. An engineer and five or six laborers are now engaged in grading the mounds and beautifying and improving generally this already handsome spot.

Many of our readers will remember seeing at the Philadelphia Exhibition, last year, a collossal granite statue of a U. S. soldier with musket, cap and full uniform, including the overcoat. It stood between the Main Building and the Art Gallery, the most conspicuous spot on the grounds.

The Government proposes to place this magnificent work in the Antietam Cemetery, and are waiting, we are told, to get the Maryland Legislature to cede the Cemetery to the General Government, before placing the statue there. The situation of this Cemetery is one of great natural beauty, and the view from the tower of the keeper's lodge is of unsurpassed loveliness. Standing on the top of this tower, which is itself on a high hill, you can view a large part of the battle field of Antietam, the whole of the beautiful basin or amphitheatre in the middle of which the village of Sharpsburg is situated and also have a fine view of the not far distant mountains. One great trouble which the keepers of the Cemetery have had is the difficulty of getting tree or shrubbery to grow. In grading the grounds, in the first instance, a great part of the soil was taken off; when this difficulty is overcome and the grounds are filled with trees and bushes, the appearance will be very much improved.

In the middle of the Cemetery there used to be a huge limestone rock, upon which General Robert E. Lee was said to have stood, during the battle of Antietam, surrounded by his staff, directing the operations of his army A large part of this great rock was literally carried away, chopped off, by visitors, for mementoes. The stone was widely known as "Lee's Rock" and attracted a great deal of attention. The trustees of the Cemetery have quarried up and removed the balance, and had it deeply buried out of sight.—*Hagerstown Mail.*

THE ROMANCE OF PROGRESS.

It is a most curious and interesting speculation that some of the British journals have recently entered into regarding the future of England; and, while it may seem somewhat fanciful at present, it possesses all the more interest for all civilized peoples because it touches nearly upon the solution of the problem of the welfare of the whole human race, and the lifting of the burdens of over population and excessive production which are now afflicting great nations on either side of the Atlantic. Persons who are not habitual readers of the London periodicals are perhaps unaware that some of the most thoughtful and influential of them have of late been seriously looking forward toward the time when, to use the language of the *Spectator*, England will be only "an agricultural country, inhabited by six millions of sleepy tillers of the soil." The argument is that within the next two centuries England will have exhausted its cheap fuel, and as this is its great advantage in manufacturing, manufactures, the principal means of accumulating wealth, will have departed. As the *Spectator* says: "The factories will close one by one, the iron and coal mines will be shut up like the tin mines of Cornwall, the fires in the forges will be blow out, the ships will be laid up to rot, the railways will be limited to a few great arteries, rentals and prices will all sink, and the population, after one attempt to live on the realized wealth, which will then be enormous, will rapidly disperse to distant lands." Whether in the dispersion Englishmen will go abroad as peaceful emigrants in modern fashion, or whether the Berserkar streaks in their blood will dispose them to cross the seas and debark upon foreign strands as armed conquerors, is a point that affords much opportunity for musing in the minds of the London writers; but we have seen no endeavor to controvert the essential proposition that the island must in the near future be depopulated by a movement of its people to other climes in search of that existence which will be no longer possible to them at home.

This line of thought is applicable to all the overcrowded regions of the earth. It has direct reference to the condition of those districts of the United States in which a multitude of men and women are vainly seeking for profitable employment, or partially or entirely subsisting on public or private charity. It is not doubtful that the resources of the world are more than sufficient to amply sustain all its population if that population were evenly distributed, and the appliances of civilization brought to bear to develop on an adequate scale universal trade, commerce, manufactures and agriculture; but we have at this day the overwhelming bulk of the most progressive and enlightened people inhabiting a comparatively small fraction of the surface of the globe and gradually wearing out its capacities for production, whilst vast lands rich in fertile soil and mineral wealth are waiting for the influx of capital, energy and industry. A familiar illustration of the fact may be seen in our own country, where, east of the Mississippi and north of the Potomac, there are more hands offering than there is work for them to do, and yet in the South and West there are grand openings for settlement and labor. It seems, indeed, as if the great thing needful for the advancement and prosperity of humanity is a rejustment of the populations—an exodus from the old centres of wealth and enterprise to the virgin fields as yet trodden only by the pioneers of civilization and yielding but a tithe of their possible products to the business and the wants of the whole people. Livingstone's dream of opening Africa to commerce is growing nearer to its realization, and the scheme of flooding the Sahara desert with the waters of the Mediterranean has for its impetus the idea of the reclamation of the interior of that continent. The vast continent of Australia, the islands of the South Seas, the mighty expanse of South America and the interior of Asia all beckon to the hardy and vigorous soldiers of civilization to come out from the thronged regions where life is scant and pinching and wrest treasure from their fallow expanses.

In this work the Anglo-Saxon race must inevitably take the lead. Its tendency is naturally toward emigration and development. Its member will not rest content with staying at home while there are task for them to go abroad. Belgium and France are the two most densely populated countries of Europe, but their people are only to a small degree emigrants because they do not extensively share in that spirit of restlessness and ambition that impels the movement of that family which comprises the people of Great Britain, Germany and the United States. To these latter the course of event s entrusts the introduction of modern progress alike among the conservatives of China and Japan and the savages of Africa. In the fourth and fifth centuries of the Christian era there was witnessed a revolutionizing of the face of Europe by the wild hordes that came eastward from the plains of Asia and overran the land, even to the borders of the Atlantic and the Mediterranean. That was a redistribution of peoples and caused by those same exigencies of overcrowding that are now slowly tending towards the migration of men from the thickly settled countries to territory yet in the possession of the savage or semi-barbarian. But now the instrument of the conqueror is not the sword, except as it may be needed to overcome armed resistance. He goes to till the fields, to open the mines, to throw wide the doors to the treasure houses of nature and bring all lands under the sway of the trader, the mechanic and the cultivator. It is the destiny of all the other divisions of mankind to be overcome not less by the aggressive ambition of the agent of civilization than by the instrumentalities which he has within his grasp and employs to create and build up industries that, because they eating up the material on which they are founded in Christendom, require transplanting or extension to the unexhausted or untouched quarters of the earth. This is an age that studies most the prosaic side of everything, but the romance of the emigrant's work is as stirring as any that illuminates the pages of history.—*American.*

TEMPERANCE REVIVAL AMONG PRINTERS.

For several weeks a temperance revival has been in progress among the printers in Baltimore, mainly promoted by the labors of Mr. Andrew J. Bowen, editor of a temperance journal called *Our Cause*. An organization has been formed called "The Typographical Temperance Legion," of which Mr. Bowen is the President. The membership, it is stated, in five weeks has increased from seven, the original number, to seventy-seven, and promises to become still larger. Among the members are five editors, four reporters, two publishers, and a number of newspaper and job compositors. People who are engaged on newspaper work are peculiarly affected by the immoderate use of strong drink, and there is doubtless room for greater reforms in that direction. It has been decided to fit up a permanent place of meeting for the Legion, and it is understood that No. 4 South street, next door to *The American* office, has been selected as a location. There will be a room for public meetings and a reading room attached, and an effort will be made to establish a library. The locality selected being near the newspaper offices, the reading room is expected to be of great benefit to the printers connecting themselves with the association. It is said that the typos of the *Sun* office have nearly all become converts.—*American.*

For the same reason that an overworked horse, or servant, or man, becomes slower and slower in every motion, so also do the Liver and other great organs grow slow in action and work weakly. Liver Disease inevitably causes Constipation, and Constipation is the beginning of the decay of the physical system. Prevention is better than cure, and the timely use of Keller's Vegetable Life Drops will most certainly correct the wrong action of the Liver, remove Constipation and restore the run-down system to full vigor.

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

From the Sun of Wednesday.

WHEAT.—The demand for Southern Wheat is sufficient to absorb the quantity offering, and the market is steady and firm. The sales are 3000 bushels amber at 1 50a$1 52; 7000 bushels good to prime red at 1 43a$1 47, and 2000 bushels common to fair do. at 1 25a$1 35.

CORN.—Southorn Corn is in good demand and market steady. Sales 3000 bushels new white at 56a60 cents for fair to dry, and 2000 bushels yellow at 55a58 cents for fair to good.

OATS.—Oats are in moderate supply and market steady; sales 800 bushels common Western at 33 cents, and 2000 bushels good white do. at 36½a37 cents per bushel.

RYE.—Rye is quiet with sales of 300 bushels good at 65 cents per bushel.

Marriages.

BIRD—HURLOCK—Wednesday morning, the 14th inst., at St. James's M. P. Church, by Rev. J. B. Jones, assisted by Rev. J. W. Charlton, Mr. JAS. W. BIRD, of New Castle county, Del., and Miss JULIA N. HURLOCK, daughter of Abraham Hurlock, Esq., of this county.

Deaths.

PERKINS.—Departed this life about 2 o'clock on Wednesday morning, the 14th inst., Mrs. MARY PERKINS, wife of Mr. John Perkins, in the 59th year of her age.

The deceased was a woman of rare qualities and of an exemplary Christian character. She died as she lived—a true Christian. A FRIEND.

SMITH.—In Baltimore city, on Sunday night, November 18, Colonel GEORGE W. P. SMITH—in the 57th year of his age. He was a native of Georgetown, Kent county.

McKENNEY.—In Centreville, on the 18th instant, ELEANOR RIDGELY McKENNEY, wife of Wm. McKenney, and second daughter of the late Doct. Robert Goldsborough, in her 46th year.

New Advertisements.

SALT.

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

Chestertown, November 21, 1877

A CARD.

WANTED TO BUY ALL KINDS OF GRAIN. We are not buying on commission, and can pay the *highest Cash market price for it.* We have lately raised our granary beyond the reach of high tides, and we are ready to receive Grain for shipment.

Nov. 23—3t JAS. H. THOMPSON.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

GEORGE B. WESTCOTT, ET AL., TRUSTEES,

vs.

THE KENT COUNTY RAILROAD COMPANY.

In the Circuit Court for Kent County. In Equity.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN "to the creditors, holders of the first mortgage bonds and coupons of the said Kent County Rail Road Company to file their claims" before the undersigned, within two months from the 10th day of November, 1877, at which time he will proceed to state an account, distributing the proceeds among the persons entitled thereto.

EBEN F. PERKINS,

Nov. 16, 1877—4t. Special Auditor.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF Personal Property.

BY Virtue of an order from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, the undersigned, executors of John Kelly, late of Kent county, deceased, will sell at Public Sale, on

Wednesday, December 5th,

1877, at 10:30 A. M., the Stock and Farming Implements on the farm of the deceased, near Still Pond, consisting of

4 HORSES, 1 pair MULES,

ONE YOKE OF OXEN,

NEARLY FIVE YEARS OLD;

THREE COWS; OX AND HORSE CART; WAGON; and other things necessary for farming purposes.

ALSO, A LOT OF

Store Goods

will be offered, at the store room in Still Pond, from December 5th, each evening, until disposed of.

TERMS OF SALE:—Nine months credit will be given on note with good security for sums over Ten Dollars; under this amount the cash will be required.

J. HORTON KELLY,
H. T. JUMP,
Executors of John Kelly.

Nov. 16, 1877—tds.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

PERSONS in need of Clothing of the better qualities, would do well to examine our Stock before making purchases. Special attention is called to Goods of Mallahen's manufacture, made up to our own order in excellent style, and in complete suits.

THOMAS S. WICKES.

Chestertown, October 16, 1877.

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

JOHN W. MERRITT,
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 13th day of June, 1878; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 13th day of November, 1877.

EDWARD WILKINS,
Nov. 16, 1877. *Administrator.*

Come Right Along

SAVE MONEY! SAVE MONEY!

1,000 LBS. 1,000 LBS. 1,000 LBS

RAISINS

Of All Kinds, at

14c. per pound!

800 lbs. CURRANTS

at 10c. 10c. 10c. per pound!

500 lbs. WALNUTS

And PALM NUTS

Only 16c. 16c. 16c. lb.

FRESH CANDY

OUR OWN MAKE at CITY PRICES!

ORANGES, LEMONS,
CITRON, TOYS,
NOTIONS, FIGS,
DATES, &c., &c.

☞ *Fresh supply of FRUIT CAKE, Pound, Sponge, Jelly and Citron Cake.*

BREAD, PIES, RUSK, BUNS, &c., at prices truly surprising.

☞ Thankful for past favors, we invite all who are in want of the above goods for the Holidays, to give us a call and examine our large supply.

W. HUDGINS,
Cross St., Chestertown, Md.

Nov. 16, 1877—y.

1819—1878.

THE AMERICAN FARMER:

THE

Pioneer and Standard of American Farm Journals.

Especially adapted to the systems and crops of this section.

PROGRESSIVE BUT PRUDENT SCIENTIFIC BUT PRACTICAL.

Its editors have the assistance of a large number of correspondents, who are among the first men in the agricultural profession. *Subscribe now.* Numbers for the last three months of 1877 sent free to all new subscribers for 1878 received before Jan. 1.

$1.50 A YEAR. TO CLUBS OF FIVE OR MORE, ONLY $1.00.

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The American Farmer and the Chestertown Transcript will be clubbed together and sent one year for $2.50

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.

No Quinine!

Dr. Berg's German Ague Pills

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