Transcript;

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Friday Morning, May 25, 1877

Only One Dollar a Year, in advance.

YOUNG GENTLEMEN IN SEARCH OF EMPLOYMENT.

The following is as applicable to this locality as any other:

In all the large cities, in every village throughout the Northern and Eastern States, there is not, nor has there been for two years past, any trade, profession, or business that is not overcrowded.—When we see men willing and able to work for almost any wages, vainly roaming from place to place in search of occupation, we cannot but condemn a certain class of young men here in New York who, without means themselves are willing to live upon their relatives, and would rather take the last penny from their mothers or sisters than gain an honest livelihood by means which they deem derogatory to their dignity. These young gentlemen dress well, wear *boutonnieres*—a simple violet or a modest rosebud—smoke good cigars, and may be seen, almost any fine day in Broadway or in Fifth avenue earnestly engaged in "looking out for a place."

The sooner such creatures are driven to work by absolute want, the better will it be, for themselves, their families, and the country. They are drones in the hive. We consider any able-bodied American who deliberately levies contributions on the scanty pittance of a sister or a mother, a miserable apology for a man under any circumstances; but when he does it to maintain himself in semi-luxurious idleness, the case is a thousand times worse.

It is no longer a question, even with the most industrious and worthy of our young men, how they may best achieve fortune, but how they may earn a living. There are ten applicants for each situation which offers. We have now on hand a large supply of bankers, brokers, merchants' clerks, accountants, doctors, clergymen, lawyers, and tradespeople, than is necessary to transact the business of this community. Every occupation of this kind is overdone. When, however, vacancies occur, as will constantly happen in a great city like New York, even if things are at their worst, the extremely well-dressed young gentleman with a rose in his *boutonniere*, who has carefully qualified himself for hard work by two years of assiduous idleness, is scarcely likely to be the successful candidate.

Sooner or later these young gentlemen in search of employment will exhaust the patience and means of those who assist or support them. When that moment arrives, we suggest that they abandon New York and turn their attention to the only occupation which is not overdone—farming. Let them go West, and assist in revival of national prosperity by working with their hands to develop our resources. To this it must finally come. They will be driven from the city to the country, and in the picturesque language of the West, the issue of "Root hog or die" will be squarely placed before them.

For those not afraid of hard work, plenty to do may be found in the petroleum region, where great activity at present prevails. Turn aside from one of the beautiful valleys of Pennsylvania, into a ravine where you make your road as you go. In the midst of the primeval forest, where six months ago only the hunter found his way, you will see a tall derrick erected, and a shanty alongside containing an office and a few account books. Some round wooden tanks are grouped irregularly about it, into which the iron tubes rising up through the derrick pours its stream of oil. The ground is trodden into deep oily mire; the teamsters crowd up to convey away the filled barrels: two or three contented-looking men are checking them as they go. These men left Philadelphia a year ago in search of employment. At first they worked at $1.50 a day. Active, intelligent, persevering, and industrious, they were soon enabled, partly on credit, partly for cash, but chiefly by the labor of their own hands, to put down a well which yields them twenty barrels a day, and is now paid for. They wear neither violets nor roses at their *boutonnieres*, and are dressed in clothes that would almost do for shaving glasses, so polished and shiny are they with oil. These gentlemen have found employment. Let some of our young New Yorkers imitate their example.

The papers which come to us from the West and the South have constant and standing advertisements for money and men to be employed in various agricultural, manufacturing, mining, and commercial undertakings. At a time when capital is a drug in our market and profitable investments were never so scarce, when complaints as to a surplus of skilled and unskilled labor are heard in all our great centres of population at the North and the East, it behooves our capitalists, and more especially our "young gentlemen in search of employment," to be at some pains to ascertain where capital can be advantageously used, and where labor is surely wanted. We believe there is urgent demand in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Texas for certain classes of skilled labor, both for agricultural pursuits and in all the various industries, trades, and occupations requiring a degree of intelligence, education, experience tact, and energy hardly yet to be expected from the average colored man of those States. In Texas, cattle raising promises sure and steady returns. In Louisiana, sugar and rice lands can be bought for a song. Now that the Southern States have self-government, and troubles between opposing races are no longer operative, the South offers a broader and more profitable field for the advantageous employment of intelligent labor than any other portion of the country. We recommend a serious examination of this subject to those young gentlemen hereabout who really want occupation and are willing to work.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Shoe buses are numerous this season

HOW CAN IT BE SUCCESSFUL?

Governor Young of Ohio has been to Washington to see Mr. Hayes. He says the Ohio Republicans are genarally in favor of Hayes's so-called Southern policy, "if it is a success." This, opinion, if it be an opinion, is likewise very frequently expressed in the weaker sort of Republican newspapers in different parts of the country. They say they are going to wait and see if it is a success; and if it is a success, then they will love it.

But how can this policy be successful in any manner that can be agreeable or satisfactory to Republicans from principle? In the first place it puts the Democratic party in control of every State Government in the Southern States.—Since Hayes has let Chamberlain and Packard slide, there is no longer a single Republican Governor South of Mason and Dixon's line. Even the Returning Boards are henceforth to be Democratic, and the cheating in elections in those States will be Democratic also.

Is there any earnest Republican who can look calmly at such a prospect, and call the policy which brings about Democratic supremacy, and makes it unchangeable, a successful Republican policy?

The negroes of the South were freed from slavery by the Republican party and endowed with the elective franchise as the means of producing and maintaining in the Southern States a sure majority of Republican voters. Ever since the war this has been the chief idea of the party, the predominant object of Republican legislation and administration. Now Mr. Hayes abandons the negro, renounces every effort to keep him as a Republican voter, and the consequence is plain and certain. The black man will come to be a Republican, and will vote with his employer, with the man who hires him and pays him wages. With this change the negro disappears as an important element in national politics, and remains only as an inferior and generally a corrupting element in local elections. His vote will be bought and paid for by rival candidates, and beyond this he will have no political value and no political significance whatever.

Now, how is it possible that a policy which makes all the Southern States Democratic, and which abandons the negro to his fate, can ever be successful so as to satisfy the old Republican party, which made the negro a free man and a voter, and which has done so much and sacrificed so much for the purpose of maintaining Republican State Government, in some, at least, of the Southern States?

We are bound, however, to testify that the real Republicans of the country do not propose to wait for the full and final outcome of this policy before they make up their minds whether it pleases them or not.—*N. Y. Sun.*

A CURIOUS SCENE.

HOW A CHILD, SIX YEARS OLD, DEFENDED HER MOTHER.

An incident decidedly out of the ordinary run occurred at the Southern Police Station yesterday morning. Shortly after 10 o'clock a colored man entered the station and made application to Justice Kreis for a "writ of separation" from his wife. Justice Kreis informed him that he had never heard of such a "writ," and asked him what was the matter. The reply was that she was "all the time fighting and abusing him," and he wanted to leave her. The Justice then asked him if the woman was his wife, when he replied, stoutly, "No, sir." At this point a young voice was heard saying, in a positive voice, "Jus'sis, she's his la-a-wful wife." The "jus'sis" looked around for the source of the remark, and at last peered over the top of his desk, where he discerned a diminitive colored girl of perhaps six summers standing near the man. The latter, on hearing the voice, started in confusion, and muttering some unintelligible sounds, slunk out of the room, leaving the little one mistress of the situation.

On being question the girl told the following story: She said her name was Sadie Smith, and that she was the daughter of the man, whose name was Samuel Smith, residing at No. 47 McGunby's alley; that he had left their home this morning, saying he was going to get a warrant against her mother. When asked what she had come to the station for, Sadie replied very sedately, "I came as a witness; papa's wrong and mamma's right."

It appears that the child had actually followed her father all the way to the station-house, keeping out of his sight, and had arrived just in time to deny the slander against her mother. Sadie remained on guard at the station for half an hour after her father left, and then being satisfied that he had given up his project, with a polite bow left the station and started home.—*Baltimore Bulletin of the 19th.*

A GOOD RESOLVE.

From the N. Y. Graphic, May 21.

President Hayes has determined that hereafter he will not accept of private hospitalities while he holds his present office. Whether his experience while in this city led him to reflect on the impropriety of the Chief Magistrate of a great nation becoming the guest of a private citizen or not, according to our correspondent he now realizes the importance of maintaining the dignity of his great office, and means that no one shall establish a claim of any sort on him for personal favors received Nor will he place himself in a position to be influenced by individuals who have vast pecuniary interests depending on the action of the Government. There is no doubt that President Grant's Administration was seriously embarrassed by his habits of accepting courtesies from private persons; and even though he did not mean to be influenced by personal considerations, his enemies were swift to suspect that his judgment was warped by his personal friendships. The country will certainly rejoice to know that President Hayes will keep scrupulously clear from all personal entanglements which can possibly influence his conduct. And scarcely less gratifying is the intelligence that Secretary Evarts will plead no more cases in court while he holds his present responsible office, whose duties are sufficiently exacting to employ his entire time. Public sentiment will heartily sustain him in this course, and appreciate any pecuniary sacrifice he may make for the public service.

A NEW SEARCH FOR CHARLEY ROSS

HIS BANKRUPTED FATHER PERHAPS TO RECOVER THE $60,000 THAT HE HAS SPENT.

From the Springfield Republican.

The negotiations between P. T. Barnum and Christian K. Ross, the father of the kidnapped Charley, by which the former is to offer $10,000 for the return of the child, and the latter to promise not to attempt any prosecution of those bringing him back were finished in this city yesterday. Mr. Barnum's original proposition was that he should offer the reward, and, if the boy was secured, some arrangement should be made for exhibiting him, by which Mr. Ross should have a large share of the profits, and thus, perhaps, restore his estate of $60,000 which he has spent in the search. Mr. Ross made no answer at that time, but returned to Philadelphia to consult with his wife and her brothers, who are wealthy, and met Mr. Barnum in the Haynes House yesterday to accept the offer, with the condition that, if the boy is found, it shall be discretionary with the family either to reimburse Mr. Barnum or arrange for the child's exhibition. The railroads and telegraph companies have given Mr. Ross the free use of their facilities, but he has nevertheless spent all his means, and is practically bankrupt.—The family cling to the hope that the child is not dead, and base it largely on the ascertained fact that he was living at the time the abductors were killed on Long Island, five months after he was stolen.

Mr. Barnum has published the following:

I will pay $10,000 in cash for the delivery to me alive of the kidnapped child Charley Ross, or for information that will lead to his recovery. I most solemnly and sacredly pledge my word of honor and my reputation as an upright business man not to attempt for myself to discover the identity of the persons negotiating with me in this matter not to convey to any other person any hints or clews by which any accusation, or even suspicion, shall be directed against them. The parents of the child unite with me in this pledge and agree if their darling child is by this means restored to them, to abandon all attempts to punish any person connected with his abduction or concealment; they agree never to appear against such parties, and with myself will use every endeavor to shield them from exposure.—For the last three years these parents have suffered more than death, and, now that Mosher and Douglass, the real abductors, are dead, it is hoped that the persons who have the child in custody will be willing to accept this reward and immunity. The reward shall be paid in current money as soon as the child is identified by its parents. As an additional security to the persons bringing him, a reasonable time shall elapse between his delivery and the public announcement of the fact, that the parties delivering him shall have every opportunity to avoid discovery.

P. T. BARNUM, Bridgeport, Conn.

BEAUREGARD ON THE WAR—HOW HE WOULD CONDUCT OPERATIONS AGAINST RUSSIA.

The Louisville (Ky.) Commercial says it has just come to light that in 1866 the newly inducted Charles of Hohenzollern, the sovereign prince of Roumania, tendered to Gen. P. G. T. Beauregard, then living in Paris, the command of his armies, with the rank of field marshal, a complete outfit and $100,000 a year pay.—Gen. Beauregard was to be at liberty to select his own staff and certain other officers; and to designate their rank. It was promised that the army should be kept at a minimum of 100,000 men. The general, however, declined the offer and returned to New Orleans, where he now is. He has written a letter to Col. Blanton Duncan, of Louisville, under date of May 10, in which he refers to this offer and expresses his warm sympathy with the Turks, "because they are the weaker party and are defending their homes and firesides." As to the pretext of war—"the protection of the Christians"—he says: "It reminds me of the complaint of the wolf drinking at the same spring with the lamb." General Beauregard adds:

"Turkey offers magnificent lines of defense—the Danube and the Balkan Mountains. With two or three hundred thousand Confederate troops I would guarantee to hold them against any number of Russians. If I were in command there I would fortify those lines well, and with my iron-clad gunboats I would prevent the construction of any bridges across the Danube. I would send General Forrest with twenty-five or thirty thousand cavalry to destroy all the depots of supplies, railroads and bridges from the Danube to Middle Russia, thence to some port of the Black Sea, where I would transport his command to some other favorable point, say in the rear of the Russian forces operating in Asia, south of the Black Sea. Forrest would be provided with camels to transport his light field artillery, baggage and light pontoon trains. He would have also a full supply of carrier-pigeons to keep me posted as to his movements. My fleet in the Black Sea would keep it free of the enemy's ships. I would destroy their supplies at Odessa and any other ports on the Black Sea. In other words, I would bring starvation to my assistance. How long do you think Russia could stand such a defensive war? Moreover, I am confident that the other powers of Europe will never allow Russia to get any nearer to Constantinople than the Balkan Mountains, if even she gets there. *Voila mon plan de campagne.*

"But I am a man of peace, now that Louisiana is free."

CHAMBERLAIN ON SOUTH CAROLINA.

The New York Herald publishes an interesting interview which one of its reporters has had with ex-Gov. Chamberlain, of South Carolina, who has taken up his residence in New York. The Ex-Governor candidly confesses that he found all his efforts at reform blocked by the Republican politicians; that he could not find in his own party men fit to appoint to important offices, and that the white Republican politicians of the State were on the whole worse than the blacks. He speaks respectfully of Gen. Hampton, and says he believes he will endeavor to make a good and honest government, so far as its financial and practical departments are concerned. Mr. Chamberlain says he looked upon the ignorance and inexperience of the masses of the Republican party in South Carolina as one of the inherent and great difficulties in the political problem. He was under the political necessity of making appointments to offices from a party which, as a rule, was not able to furnish competent officers to support the government. The difficulty, he says, was that a majority of those who undertook to lead the Republican party in South Carolina made a profession of politics, and lived accordingly. Upon the subject of the resources of South Carolina Mr. Chamberlain says he has never entertained a doubt. Her resources he speaks of as almost indescribable, and her facilities for production and manufacture absolutely unsurpassed. He looks upon her as "Massachusetts, Alabama and Iowa rolled into one." He expresses kind and respectful feelings for the colored people, though he thinks they are too ready to be led by designing and unprincipled men. The ex-Governor acknowledges that during two years he had received a generous support from the intelligent Democrats in the State, and it is evident that they deserted him only when he was prevented by his political associates from carrying out reforms. In connection with Mr. Chamberlain's favorable prediction of Gov'r. Hampton's financial efforts, it is gratifying to note that the influence of Gov. Hampton has been sufficient to prevail upon the lower house of the South Carolina Legislature to appropriate the sum necessary to pay the January and July interest due the creditors of the State. It is said that the Senate is certain to pass the House bill, and a committee of gentlemen of high character will also be appointed to investigate and report on the State's obligations. A gratifying evidence of harmony and good feeling appears in the unanimous election of Mr. McIvor, an eminent lawyer, to be judge of the Supreme Court, every Republican and Democrat, white men and black, voting for him. Let the opponents of the President's Southern policy observe the fruits thereof.

ENGLISH HYPOCRISY.

The Tablet goes rough-shod for John Bull on account of the position proposed to be taken by him in the Eeastern war. The editor says:

"His ideas of morality, as far as he recognizes the word at all, are simply geographical. They are bounded, not by the precepts of the Gospel, but by the degrees of latitude and longitude. Now, as in the days of Moore, 'a rebel at Cork is a patriot at Madid.' England impudently appropriated Gibraltar, though she threatened war when France subdued Algeria. She stole Malta by a violation of the national faith, while she was forming a coalition against Napoleon for insisting that Frenchmen were the best judges of how they should be governed. But in few instances has English inconsistency been more glaringly exhibited than at the present moment, when she denounces, with the vehemence of indignation, the policy of Russia for kicking against the Turkish barriers, in order to find a seaboard necessary to her existence as a commercial power, while British soldiers are 'annexing,' to use a diplomatic phrase, the Republic of Transvaal, in Southern Africa. It is wrong on the part of Russia to drill into subserviency, when she cannot govern themselves or anybody else, the Mohammedan barbarians of Asia Minor, and right on the part of the English to forcibly subdue, without any other cause than that of loot and plunder, the industrious, plodding, and civilized Dutch Boers of Southern Africa."

☞General Beauregard has written a letter expressing his sympathy for the Turks in the present war, and saying:

"Turkey offers magnificent lines of defence—the Danube and the Balkan Mountains. With two hundred thousand or three hundred thousand Confederate troops I would guaranty to hold them against any number of Russians. If I were in command there I would fortify those lines well, and with my iron-clad gunboats I would prevent the construction of any bridge across the Danube. I would send General Forrest with 25,000 or 30,000 cavalry to destroy all the depots of supplies, railroads and bridges from the Danube to middle Russia, thence to some port of the Black Sea, where I would transport his command to some other favorable point, say in the rear of the Russian forces operating in Asia, south of the Black Sea. Forrest would be provided with camels to transport his light neld artillery, baggage and light pontoon trains. He would have also a full supply of carrier pigeons to keep me posted as to his movements. My fleet in the Black Sea would keep it free of the enemy's ships. I would destroy their supplies at Odessa and any other ports on the Black Sea. In other words I would bring starvation to my assistance."

LET US HAVE FISH.

The St. Michaels Comet says: "Game has been pretty well hunted to the death in our section of country. The old way of gunning for wild ducks by blind-baiting and for wild geese by surprising them from the shore on their feeding grounds gave way to the more profitable decoy shooting, and it in turn gave place to the still more murderous sink-box and float shooting. The consequence is that a ten ton sloop with a crew of half a dozen men with floats and decoys cannot now get as much game in a day as one man could twenty-five or thirty years ago with a cedar brush blind, a half bushel of corn and a flint-and-palm musket. However, as the disappearance of feathered game is a matter that concerns sportsmen more particularly, we of the bone and sinew, whose interest in game is in proportion to the food it supplies us, need not worry about it. But when it is apparent that our fish are becoming extinct the seriousness of such a matter at once arrests attention. Listen to the wail of the Choptank fishermen this spring. "We have not paid for the twine in our nets;" "the fishing season has ruined us."—Witness the wonderful disappearance of trout, sheepshead, rock and croakers in our waters. Fish are becoming scarcer and scarcer every recurring season. The first named fish, so abundant years ago, are now about extinct, the others are becoming so, and it is a mathematical certainty that unless relief is obtained in a very short time the alewives will have undisputed possession of our waters with never a voracious taylor to molest or make them afraid, nor a solitary roller to devour a shoal-of them for his morning meal."

A writer in the Easton Gazette, evidently a man who has a practical knowledge of the matter, and one who can write as well as fish, puts this matter before the public in a strong light. He sees a fish famine just a little way off. He concludes that unless some legislative action is taken fish will soon be beyond the reach of the poor man, and can be eaten only by those able now to eat canvas backs and diamond backs. This writer states that between Potter's Landing and Medford's wharf, on the Choptank, there were this spring 117 float seine barges, besides the haul seines, set nets and weirs. Below Medford's wharf there were continuous lines of stakes almost obstructing navigation, and making an impassable barrier to the fish. Below Clora's Point there were over six hundred net stakes, besides several huge twine weirs. How was it possible for fish to get to their spawning grounds? Fish, spawn and all were taken and devoured. The strong fish that managed to escape all these toils and get into the creeks and estuaries find awaiting them thence haul seines and other parapharnalia of destruction.

Indeed, thoughtful men are beginning to be alarmed lest the great Chesapeake become fishless and oysterless soon. All the fine spun theories in the world about dredging cultivating and improving oysters, backed up by the argument that oysters are now so unprofitably cheap because they are too plentiful, will not prevent the extinction of the oyster in time if the consumption is greater than the reproduction.

REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

The Freeman's Journal, discussing the question of the reduction of the army, proposes to strike at the fountain head and do away with what the editor considers useless high officers. We quote:

"The United States Constitution says: 'The President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States.' That shows that there is a very costly waste of public funds in keeping up another 'General of the Army' with his very expensive staff of ornamental officers. 'General of the United States Army' is an unconstitutional office! Abolish it and its costly retinue, and General Tecumseh Sherman's proposed savings, by cheating meritorious non-commissioned officers out of their legitimate constructive pay, will be a trifle alongside of the other saving! Then there is that other office of Lieutenant-General. The office is not impossible to the United States Constitution, as Tecumseh Sherman's is. But we find it out of place. It belonged to the times when half a million of men from the North were on foot, fighting a skirmish line of the South, of brave men contending for the principles of local self-government that our grandfathers separated from Great Britain to maintain."

WHAT A WOMAN DID WITH HER PEN.

From the Boston Transcript.

In a recent letter to the Baltimore American Jennie June wrote a plaintive true story of what a woman did. I have one to match it. Two or three years ago an aged mother gave her daughter several thousand dollars to invest for her in safe and productive securities. By the advice of a friend in wall street the daughter was led to purchase certain West Virginia railway bonds. This proved to be a fatal mistake, for in a few months the stocks became worthless and the little fortune was lost! As soon as the daughter received the news she determined by her own exertions to replace every cent of her mother's money, and never let the dear old lady know that it had been lost. She did this with her pen, working early and late, denying herself, scouring city and country for information. And she accomplished the task just as Harriet Martineau forced success from the most adverse circumstances. That woman was "Jennie June" Croly herself.

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

From the Sun of Wednesday.

WHEAT.—Receipts to-day 500 bushels of Southern Wheat, 400 bushels Pennsylvania do., —— bushels Western do.; 18,000 bushels Southern Corn. 116,800 bushels Western do.; 310 bushels Oats, and 330 bushels Rye. Stocks in Elevators 10,922 bushels Wheat and 679,641 bushels Corn. The market for wheat is quiet and steady, millers taking the small parcels offering with a moderate caution. The sales are 100 bushels red Maryland at $1 75; 400 bushels good do. at $1 87; 400 bushels prime Pennsylvania at $1 90.

CORN.—Southern Corn was about steady, with a fair demand, and holders disposed to withdraw their samples rather than accept a decline. Sales of 8000 bushels prime white at 64 cents: 1000 bushels inferior to fair do. in lots at 60a63 cents; 3000 bushels prime yellow at 65 cents; 4000 bushels do. at 64 cents, and 2000 bushels good do. at 63½ cents. The transactions on 'Change were 3400 bushels steamer at 58 cents; 800 bushels yellow at 64 cents; 400 bushels No. 1 white at 63 cents; 10,000 bushels mixed spot at 64½ cents; 15,000 bushels do. at 64½ cents; 800 bushels do. at 64 cents; 90,000 bushels June at 65 cents; 30,000 bushels July at 66½ cents; 5000 bushels do. at 66½ cents, and 15,000 bushels do at 66½ cents. At the close June was offered freely at 64½ cents. In the afternoon the market was dull and weak, closing at a further decline. The sales reported were 25,000 bushels mixed at 64½ cents; 50,000 bushels June each at 64½ and 64½ cents; 20,000 bushels do. at 64½ cents, and 50,000 bushels July at 66 cents, closing at the lowest prices made.

OATS.—Oats are quiet and steady, with a fair supply. The sales are 200 bushels fancy Maryland at 50 cents; 800 bushels Virginia at 47 cents, and 800 bushels white Western at 43 cents.

RYE.—Rye is dull and heavy; a lot of 350 bushels prime sold yesterday afternoon at 83 cents, and to-day 75 cents per bushel was bid for good.

Marriages.

HAMBLETON.—EDWARDS.—Near Edesville, May 9th, by the Rev. George Leary, Mr. JOHN L. HAMBLETON to Miss EMILY D. EDWARDS—all of Kent county.

New Advertisements.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.

THE LADIES OF ST. JAMES' M. P. Church will hold a STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL (D. V.) on the Church Green,

Thursday and Friday afternoons,
June 7th and 8th.

SUPPER EACH AFTERNOON.
REFRESHMENTS of all kinds.
May 25, 1877.

LECTURE AT CRUMPTON.

REV. GEORGE BRISTOR will Lecture in the Methodist Episcopal Church at Crumpton, on

Tuesday evening, May 29th.

Proceeds for benefit of the Parsonage.
ADMISSION 25 cents.
May 25, 1877.

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY.

WE have entered into Partnership with W. S. CULP for the

MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF

Peach Baskets

DURING THE COMING SEASON,

and expect to make as good Staves Baskets as are to be found, and offer them as cheap as any one.

TURNER BROTHERS.
May 25, 1877—tf.

Notice to Creditors.

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

HENRIETTA E. WILLSON,
ate 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 22d day of December, 1877; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 22d day of May, 1877.

JAMES B. WILLSON,
May 25, 1877. *Executor.*

ESTRAYS.

KENT COUNTY, SCT:

I hereby certify that Dr. Frederick Worrell, of Kent county, appeared before me the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the said county, this 15th day of May, 1877, and made oath on the Holy Evangely of Almighty God, that there is as estrays, THREE HEAD OF HORNED COWS, one black and white and two red, no marks, trespassing upon his enclosures.

Given under my hand.
J. E. THOMAS, J. P.

The owner of the above described Cattle is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, or they will be disposed of according to law.

FREDERICK WORRELL.
May 18, 1877—3t.

BASKETS, BASKETS.

W. F. WROTH, STILL POND, *Kent county, Md.*, dealer in

PEACH BASKETS

of every variety, is prepared to furnish farmers and the trade at the very lowest market rates. [April 27—6w.

WHITE WASH BRUSHES, ALL SIZES, selling at low prices.
J. H. SIMPERS & BRO.
March 9, 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

T. N. TAYMAN,
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 15th day of December, 1877; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of May, 1877.

GEORGE W. JACOBY.
May 18, 1877. *Administrator.*

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

FREDERICK WALLA,
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 15th day of December, 1877; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 15th day of May, 1877.

C. H. BAKER,
May 18, 1877. *Administrator*

THE

VOSHELL HOUSE

In Chestertown,

HAS again come into the possession and management of the undersigned, who will take pleasure in contributing to the comfort and convenience of those who may patronize the House. Especial attention will be given to all, whether permanent Boarders or transient Customers.

The subscriber has had varied and extensive experience in country and city, in conducting a Hotel, which will enable him to secure the approval of every one who may give him a call. The Bedding and Chambers will be specially attended to, and the Table will be equally so. Good order will at all times be preserved, and the Parlors will be kept open for the accommodation of guests.

There is probably no better conveniences for Horses and Carriages on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. The public are invited to make him a call.

JOHN C. VOSHELL.
May 11, 1877—tf.

1877. 1877.

Spring and Summer

LATEST STYLES
LATEST STYLES
AND LOWEST PRICES
AND LOWEST PRICES
IN

CLOTHING!

AND

Furnishing Goods,

AT THE
NEW STORE
NEW STORE
OF

S. MERRITT & CO.

Next door to J. K. Aldridge's.

We have just opened the LARGEST and CHEAPEST line of Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats & Caps, EVER BEFORE EXHIBITED IN CHESTERTOWN!

Our stock comprises every variety of style and quality.

BLACK CLOTH SUITS, from $15, up.
WORSTED SUITS, $10, up.
AND CASSIMERE SUITS.
PLAIN, PLAID AND STRIPED
Chivot Suits, from $6 up.
All Well Made and NOBBY STYLES!
Alpacca and Worsted Coats, $1 50 up.
White Vests, $1 00 up;

SUMMER LINENS,
In Coats, Pants and Vests.

Furnishing Goods!
Summer Merino Undershirts, 25 cts up.
Gauze Undershirts " "
Drawers " "
CASSIMERE OVERSHIRTS,
Chivot, Percal, from 50c up.

White Linen Shirts a Specialty!
MADE TO ORDER
And FITS GUARANTEED.
Linen and Paper Collars, Cuffs, &c.

HOSIERY—Brown, Bleach'd and Fancy Socks or Half-Hose, and *solid* colors.

HATS AND CAPS
in great variety, embracing the latest Fashionable Styles and colors.
Large stock STRAW HATS in great variety and at low prices.

Large Line of Samples
for Custom work, and fits guaranteed.

☞All we ask is an examination of our Goods and Prices, and we can convince you the low prices, and good quality of our stock. We do not misrepresent.

Our stock is very large, purchased in Philadelphia and Baltimore at close figures, and we are sure of our ability to please.

REMEMBER THE PLACE:
S. MERRITT & CO.,
New Store, next to J. K. Aldridge's.
May 11, 1877.

HAMBURG EDGINGS, LADIES' Striped and White Hosiery—very cheap.
J. H. SIMPERS & BRO.
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CLIMAX SHIRT,
MADE of Wamsutta Muslin and Linen—only $1.00.
J. H. SIMPERS & BRO.