The Transcript,

CHESTERTOWN, MD,

Friday Morning, June 1, 1877

Only One Dollar a Year, in advance.

MORTON'S LETTER.

WHAT THE NEWSPAPERS SAY ABOUT IT—NOBODY THOROUGHLY PLEASED.

He thinks it prudent, and perhaps necessary as well, to raise, so early as this, the warning cry of a "solid South" and of "southern domination." His fierce and almost ferocious denunciation of the Southern whites, and his dolorous and, we must add, absurd prophecies that unless there is a "solid North" the southern leaders will some day repeal the constitutional amendments, extort pay for their slaves and pay the rebel war debt, are really a confession that Mr. Morton sees his own party going to pieces and seeks to hold them together by a danger signal. There is something of the unreasonable and unreasoning haste of a panic in all this tirade of his. We are far from doubting the political shrewdness of Mr. Morton; he can see further into a millstone than most men; but in this case it is very clear that his wish is father to his thought; a "solid South" is necessary to his purpose; he needs that bugaboo to frighten the North with, and if he begins so early to exhibit it we may reasonably suspect that it is because its exhibition is in his opinion necessary to keep his party together.—*New York Herald.*

Senator Morton belongs to that wing of the Republican party which habitually regards the conservative resistance to the "carpet-bag administration" as the violence of an "armed minority," and the reorganization of the Louisiana and South Carolina Legislatures as the triumph of an actual, aggressive rebellion won by firearms and bloodshed. We believe this to be a rhetorical exaggeration, misleading and dangerous. We do not admit that the violence which has prevailed in certain parts of the South has amounted to insurrection; we hold that the Packard and Chamberlain governments fell, not in consequence of attacks from without, but because they never had strength enough to stand alone; and we look upon the efforts of the national government to keep them on their feet as a great misfortune for the country and a foreordained failure.—*New York Tribune.*

No public man of the present day has changed what he is pleased to call his "views" on nearly every subject under the sun more frequently or with less regard to the most palpable dictates of a decent consistency than has Mr. Oliver P. Morton, and this letter is chiefly to be distinguished from most of his other utterances because it is, on the face of it, a carefully studied attempt to place himself in such a position that he can take one side or the other, as may suit his interests or convenievce, in the coming contest between President Hayes and the corrupt and corrupting elements of the Republican party, which are marshaling under the leadership of Mr. Blaine.—*Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.*

Assuming that the opposing forces were as Mr. Morton depicts them, the struggle will arise again some day, with the Republican party weakened by a surrender which should not have been made until the true character of the contest was fairly before the country. All things considered, then, we cannot join in the plaudits which Mr. Morton's defense of the President is said to have called forth at Washington. It reopens a controversy which we would gladly have regarded as closed. Its admissions are most damaging to those in whose behalf they are made, and its apology will hurt none so seriously as the President himself.—*New York Times.*

This essay is singularly adroit. Declining to appear in open revolt, refusing to assist Blaine in scuttling the piratical craft in which they have so long and successfully sailed, he seeks to weaken confidence in the command on one side while he bullies the commander on the other. He appeals to the deadly sectional prejudices and passions that once drove us at each other's throats, and after twelve years of uninterrupted legislation of hate, that he is pleased to call reconstruction, he demands of the North a continuation of the war that common sense teaches us can end only in a bloody chaos.—*Washington Capitol.*

THE WAR NEWS.

Great anxiety is reported to be prevailing among the European population of Constantinople, who appear to have grave apprehensions that if the Turkish armies shall experience fresh disasters during the state of siege there will be collisions between the people and the troops, in which event their position will be one of "very great danger." That such disasters will happen they seem to regard as entirely certain, arguing that the two converging lines which the Russians are now enabled to march by upon Erzeroum must force Mukhtar Pasha either to give battle to a vastly superior force or to capitulate. There is no confirmation whatever of the Turkish account of the recapture of Ardahan. The news from the line of the Danube is comparatively unimportant. It is stated that upon his arrival the Czar will take command of the combined Russian and Romanian armies in person. The correspondents of both the London Times and the News at Bucharest repeat the statements that rumors of peace are in circulation. A writer from the same point to the Telegraph makes a similar report, and adds that it is believed that Russia now, more than ever, desires a speedy solution of the present complica-

There is a report from New Orleans Packard is going lecturing under management. Lecture No. 1 at the White House.

A LETTER FROM GEN. BUTLER—HE INDULGES IN A BRIEF SARCASM.

Gen, B. F. Butler has written a letter to Marshal Pitkin, of Louisiana, regarding the President's regret for the latter's resignation, in which he indulges in a little sarcasm in regard to the civil service reform policy of the administration. He thinks Marshal Pitkin does not make "sufficient allowance for political necessities and entanglements, by which good men are compelled to do that which they would rather not do," and then states he is informed that it is an open secret in Washington that Col. Jack Wharton, Pitkin's competitor, aided Mr. MacVeagh one of the commissioners at New Orleans, very largely in getting a portion of the members of the republican Legislature to desert from Packard and go over to Nicholls, some of whom were, it is reported, paid as much as $2,000. He says it is also rumored in Washington that Col. Wharton, being the instrument selected by Mr. MacVeagh to do this piece of business, had his promise of being made a marshal if he successfully accomplished it. Gen. Butler argues that Wharton having performed his side of the bargain the administration should be allowed to carry out their side, and hence advises Pitkin not to throw any impediment (by refusing to resign) "in the way of the President's fulfilling all the bargains which his subordinates made, as necessary steps in inaugurating his Southern policy, which is to be of so great and incalculable advantage, not only to the party, but also to the country." Gen. Butler closes with the following advice to Pitkin: When you find that the President, in obedience to the call of his country and the public exigency for its pacification, deems it necessary to sacrifice you, and take away your office and give it to one who wore the gray when you stood in the blue, you ought not to kick and squirm any more than Isaac did when he lay upon the altar under the knife of his father, Abraham."

Hon. Wayne MacVeagh has written to Butler, contradicting many of his statements, particularly with regard to the use of money, and declaring that he awaits with confidence and pride the judgement of the American people on the labors of the late commission in Louisiana.

Special dispatch to Balt. Sun.

HON. WAYNE MACVEAGH'S REPLY TO GEN. BUTLER.

A STINGING RETORT UPON THE HERO OF NEW ORLEANS.

Philadelphia, May 29.—The following is the text of the letter addressed by Hon. Wayne MacVeagh to Gen. B. F. Butler in reply to the latter's letter to Marshal Pitkin, of New Orleans, published in the New York Times:

"PHILADELPHIA, May 29, 1877.—Sir: I have just read your letter in the New York Times. Your informant happens to have told the exact opposite of the truth in every statement respecting me. Col. Wharton did not aid me at New Orleans, but was one of the adherents of the Packard government to the end. He did not manage or transact any kind of business for me. He did not receive any promise from me in respect to any office. I have not asked the President to appoint the marshal. So much for that portion of your letter. Where I am known I do not need to deny the silly story about the use of money, or to declare it to be, as you know it to be, a base and cowardly falsehood. For those who do not know me perhaps I ought to add that, apart from any repugnance on my part to the crime, there were two practical difficulties in the way of my committing it. I had no money of my own to spare, and it is only a military commandant of New Orleans in time of war who can safely appropriate any considerable quantity of the property of others to his own use.

"The fact is that the enemies of reconciliation in Louisiana waste their time in trying to discover or invent some kind of bargain with which at once to account for its success and to discredit it. Strange as it may seem to some of them, the political results are still attainable in this country by straightforward and honest methods, and the country will judge the result we secured by its fruits in comparison with the fruits of the opposite party, comparing the four years to come of honest and lawful government with the eight years just ended in hatred, intimidation, outrage, corruption, anarchy and murder.

"Therefore from the bitterness of good men misguided and of bad men disappointed, I appeal to the generous judgment of the American people, and I await their decision upon the subject of our labors in Louisiana, not with misgivings or excuses, but with confidence and pride.

Yours, truly,

WAYNE MACVEAGH."

RECONSTRUCTED FLORIDA.—Mr. E. V. Smalley, of the New York Tribune, is now in Florida, and has interviewed Gov. Drew of that State, who is represented as saying: "Florida is getting on very well under the new order of things. Close economy is being introduced in all branches of the government. We shall save this year $30,000 in our court expenses, $25,000 in the cost of running the penitentiary, and a very large gross sum in county expenses. All classes are satisfied that the change of administration has been productive of good." The Governor added that the people were convinced that the education of the blacks is essential to the welfare of the State, and declared that the fund for education will be applied with [illegible] ability for the benefit of the

GEN. BUTLER GOING WEST.

PURCHASING LARGE LANDED ESTATES IN COLORADO TO ENGAGE IN CATTLE RAISING

WASHINGTON, May 27.—It is stated here that Gen. Ben Butler is about to go West and grow up with the country.—Forney's Sunday Chronicle vouches for the following:

It is authoritatively stated that Gen. Butler has purchased the magnificent landed estate of Col. Craig in Colorado, containing 73,000 acres, and that as soon as he can arrange some of his private business he intends to settle upon it and engage extensively in cattle raising, the land being some of the finest in the country for grazing purposes. Of course this will not interfere with his Congressional duties, or render him any less unfit to serve his present constituents, but if rumor be correct it will pave the way for higher honors in the new home he purposes to build among the people of Colorado. The fact is, New England is politically worn out, or rather the appreciation of its people, and in consequence her limits are getting very narrow and contracted. What Butler wants is room and fresh air, and Colorado is just the place to find these two essentials to human happiness. The chances of politics are seventy-five per cent. better than in Massachusetts, and this is a weighty consideration to a man who hates criticism and newspaper men as the devil does Christianity. The healthy recreation of cattle raising is another inducement, and will go a great way toward tempering the humor of the old man for new honors that are sure to welcome such as he. Two years' residence in Colorado destroys all the identity of a carpet-bagger, and entitles a man to all the privileges and rights of the manor born. Gen. Butler is yet a young man, and thrown into a new country, with money enough to become a large land owner, coupled with his extraordinary ability and preserverance, there is no telling the effect of the transformation his presence will produce, both in the substantial wealth and politics of the State. The people would soon see this and be quick to recognize it by conferring upon him the highest honors in their gift. We therefore predict that Gen. Butler will be one of the next new United States Senators from Colorado, and the moment he is the State will become one of the most prominent in the Union.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The special commission appointed to investigate the condition of the New York custom-house, with a view to ascertaining what reduction, if any, might be made of the force employed, and how the general efficiency of the service might at the same time be improved, have made a partial report full of suggestions of civil service reform, which only need to be adopted and followed up in practice to accomplish the objects desired. With reference to the number of employees, stated to aggregate 1,038, exclusive of the appraiser's department, the commission say that a reduction of twenty per cent might be made without detriment to the service. The same is probably true of nearly every custom-house and public office in the country. The commission recommend that certain specified offices should be abolished, chiefly deputy collectorships and acting deputies, and with respect to the general reduction recommended advise that a careful comparison be instituted, with a view to retaining the most valuable officers. Should some of the departments be consolidated, and any simplification of the general system be effected, it is hinted that even more than twenty per cent. of the present force might be advantageously spared. The hours of labor, the commission recommenced, instead of beginning nominally at nine, actually at ten, should begin actually at the former hour, and, except where longer hours of service are necessary or required by law, should extend until 4 P. M.

The commission state, as a result of the testimony before them, that nearly all appointments are made from political considerations and as the reward of party services, and without reference to personal fitness or qualifications. In reference to such a system of making appointments they use strong language; they pronounce the manner of appointment to be unsound in principle, dangerous in practice, demoralizing in its influence on all connected with the customs service, and calculated to encourage and perpetuate official ignorance and corruption," preverting the powers of government to personal and party ends, burdening the country with debt, and prostrating the trade and industry of the nation. No improvement is declared to be possible until the customs service is made independent of politics.

☞Two of the Turkish monitors on the Danube have been destroyed by the Russians. A fortnight ago one of them, which is reported to have been one of the largest on the river, was blown up by a shell from a Russian mortar on the bank, which chanced to go down the funnel into the engine room and powder magazine, and all the crew but one man were killed. On Friday last another Turkish monitor, reported to have been of the largest size, was blown up by the explosion under her side of two torpedoes which were placed there by the Russian gunboat officers.—Both these explosions took place near Ibrail. The fleet of monitors and gunboats in the Danube are locked up, and unable to get out. They cannot pass the Russian land batteries and torpedoes at Ibrail and Galatz, and the Russians are anxious to destroy or sieze them, so as to prevent their interfering with the army's passage of the Danube.

☞For a good, steady believer, commend us to the Providence Journal, which declares that "there is no question of Mr. Blaine's loyalty to the republican administration of Mr. Hayes, we are [illegible] the Journal's confi-

A WOMAN MURDERED NEAR ANNAPOLIS.

HER HUSBAND COMMITTED TO JAIL—A WOMAN SAID TO BE AT THE BOTTOM OF THE CASE.

Special correspondence Balto. Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, May 29th.—The shocking murder of Mrs. Sarah Norfolk has caused a thrill of horror throughout this community. A realization of the enormity of the crime culminated this morning, when it was ascertained that her husband, Henry Norfolk, had been apprehended and lodged in our county jail, sufficient evidence having been brought before the coroner's inquest to justify his arrest as the supposed brutal murderer of his innocent wife. He is about five feet nine inches in height, medium build, dark complexion and hair, rough, coarse and cold features, and bears himself with the utmost stolidity. Additional particulars point with almost unerring finger to Norfolk as the cold-blooded murderer. He had been repairing a fence, and about noon on Saturday returned home and inquired for his wife, and asked Mr. James H. Stallings and his wife to go up the meadow road toward the tobacco bed, while he himself skirted the woods. Mr. Stallings found the body face downward, with her head resting on her arm. The basket of salad had wilted, indicating that it had been gathered at an early hour. They immediately reported to Norfolk, but he appeared unwilling to repair to the scene. When finally he confronted the horrible spectacle of his murdered wife, with her head battered to a shapeless mass, he betrayed not the least emotion. An inquest was immediately begun. Norfolk could only give a satisfactory account for about an hour of his time from leaving his home at 7 to his return at noon. He said he had been cutting poles to mend a fence, which occupied about forty-five minutes; admitted that he cut the polls with the ax which is now in posession of Sheriff Nutwell, and the tracings of the gaps in the poles cut and the club with which the unfortunate woman was battered to death correspond exactly.

On Friday, the day previous to the murder, while Mr. Stallings and Norfolk were at the tobacco bed, where the body was found, the prisoner asked Mr. Stallings would he take care of his young babe if his wife should die, and then said, "We are here alone; if I should kill you do you think any one would ever find out that I did it?" It is said that the prisoner's mother remarked about three months ago that she thought her son was going crazy. At the funeral he appeared perfectly callous, and did not go into the church until reminded of the impropriety of his conduct. Spots like blood were discovered upon his shoes and pants, and they have been sent to Professor Aikin for analysis. During the investigation Norfolk asked the officers to arrest two negroes who had been working in a field about one hundred and fifty yards from the clearing, but there were no circumstances to indicate that they were guilty. The tobacco bed was in the middle of a large clearing, and dry leaves were lying thickly on the ground. It is evident that the doomed woman could have heard any one approaching from any direction. Had another than her husband approached her with a club she would doubtless have cried out and attracted the attention of those working near. The plea of insanity may form a feature in the forthcoming trial, but it is darkly rumored in the neighborhood of the atrocious crime that there is a woman at the bottom of the tragedy.

ARMS AND LEGS.

HOW THEY ARE SUPPLIED TO OUR CRIPPLED SOLDIERS.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The surgeon general of the army has recently issued a circular announcing that "every officer or enlisted or hired man who has lost a limb or use of a limb in the military or naval service of the United States, is entitled to receive once every five years an artificial limb or apparatus, or commutation therefor. The period of five years is reckoned from the filing of the first application after June 17, 1870. The commutation allowed in case of amputation of a leg is $75; in all other places $50.—Commutation can be allowed only in cases of loss of limb or loss of use of limb, that is arm or leg, but not for other injuries. Necessary transportation by the most usual and direct routes will be furnished to those desiring it, for the purpose of having artificial limbs fitted, but will not be furnished except for this purpose. Commutation for transportation is not allowed. Reference is then made to the laws authorizing the issue of artificial limbs, and the circular further states that orders for limbs will be given upon any manufacturer selected, who shall have filed a bond in the sum of $5,000, with two sureties, to furnish good and satisfactory limbs without extra charge to the soldier, and make good for five years all defects of material or workmanship without additional charge.

During the past year 14 arms, 519 legs and 12 pieces of apparatus were furnished to disabled persons, while 893 persons drew commutation for an artificial arm, 11 for a hand, 1,510 for a leg, 60 for a foot and 876 for various pieces of apparatus. Twenty-three dealers in artificial limbs have filled the bonds required to enable them to furnish such limbs. Six of these are in New York city, 1 in Buffalo, 6 in Philadelphia, 1 in Springfield, Mass., 3 in Boston, 1 in Concord, N. H., 1 in Cincinnati, 1 in Indianapolis, 1 in Chicago, 1 in Washington and 1 in Pittsburg.

The New Haven Palladium regards Morton's letter as an endorsement of the Southern policy, and declares that it will now be useless for any Republican to oppose it. Mr. Blaine will have to take the Palladium in hand.

THE POLES AND THE CZAR.

The Constantinople Central Committee of Polish emigrants has issued the following appeal:

To our brothers dispersed in banishment over the whole world:

The foe of our land for centuries, who has dismembered it and wasted it with fire and sword, who deprived us of our property, nationality, freedom, religion, and even our mother tongue, presumes, under the hypocritical mask of a champion of the Christians, to unfold his war standard, and to send his savage hordes against Turkey, our ally in the time of our independence, and our magnanimous protor in the time of our exile—against Turkey, who alone of all the powers has refused to the present day to recognize the partition of Poland. Shall we remain unconcerned spectators in this struggle between despotism and constitutional institutions, the very despotism which destroyed our constitution of the 3d of May, which would have reinvigorated Poland? No, our place is on the side of Turkey, and all friends of freedom and intelligence will be with us. To arms! then, to arms! which his Majesty the Sultan has so magnanimously placed at our disposal. All Europe looks on at this struggle—that same Europe which has allowed itself to be entrapped through deceitful promises and the intrigues of Muscovite policy. Let us show it that we are still alive; let us show it that we are able to do something. The thunder of cannon already reaches our ears. Let us not lose a minute. Let us rend the chains which fetter our White Eagle. The wild hordes of Czardom will not stand before our united force, and we shall erect our colors at the mouths of the Vistula and the Memel, the mouths of the Dnieper and the Dniester. Europe will recover its equilibrium lost a hundred years ago, and will owe it to us. To arms! then, brothers, and again to arms!

THE LOUISIANA "OUTRAGE"

Assuming, without warrant of fact, that the recent murder of James Laws, in Louisiana, was a political one, the New York Times seeks to give the affair a turn unfavorable to Governor Nicholls's administration. The New York Herald, on the contrary, treats the matter with reason when it says:

"A colored man named James Laws has been shot in East Feliciana, greatly to the evident delight of Mr. Packard, who, the New York Republican reports, has sent an account of the case 'to General Butler for campaign use.' We were in hopes that the killing of negroes 'for campaign use' had come to an end; and we do not, in fact, believe that the case of poor Laws will be worth a cent for political purposes. The country has got a little tired of the 'campaign use' of the black man, and it has not forgotten the notorious Eliza Pinkston fraud, nor the hundreds of other and similar frauds by which its sympathies were worked upon in a shameless way by men like Packard. Governor Nicholls will, we have no doubt see that justice is done upon the murderers of Laws. If he does he will do a great deal more than Packard and Kellogg ever did in Louisiana; for under Kellogg's rule the negro was slain entirely for, 'campaign purposes.' Some of the republican statesmen are spoiling for a good old-fashioned negro massacre in some Southern State, and their impatience because the killing does not come off is very dismal. Might it not be well for Mr. Packard to write a letter appealing to the Southern whites to delay no longer, and expressing his opinion that unless some negroes are speedily killed there will be no 'campaign' to use them in?"

☞Governor Hampton is for the conciliation and education of the negro, which he considers better for all than oppression and intimidation. Carpet-baggers, take notice.

☞It is claimed that some French students have found on the island of Milo the lost arms and mirror of the Venus of Milo, now in the Louvre.

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

From the Sun of Wednesday.

WHEAT.—Receipts to-day 435 bushels of Southern Wheat, 800 bushels Pennsylvania do., —— bushels Western do.; 14,000 bushels Southern Corn, 132,800 bushels Western do.; 1400 bushels Oats, and 350 bushels Rye. Stocks in Elevators 8,941 bushels Wheat, and 900,060 bushels Corn. The market for Wheat is a shade firmer, with offerings barely sufficient to permit quotations. The sales were 235 bushels good red Maryland at $1 70; 200 bushels inferior do. at $1 60, and 400 prime red Pennsylvania at $1 73.

CORN.—Southern Corn is in good demand, and the market is steady and firm, with sales of 11,000 bushels white and 3000 bushels yellow both at 60 cents. The sales reported were 1200 bushels steamer at 56¼ cents; 20,000 bushels mixed spot at 59½ cents: 75,000 bushels June at 59½ cents; 5000 bushels do. at 59⅝ cents; 15,000 bushels do. at 60 cents; 20,000 bushels July at 61 cents; 10,000 bushels do. each at 61¼ and 61⅜ cents; 45,000 bushels do. at 61½ cents, and 15,000 bushels do. at 62 cents. The afternoon market was active and unsettled, declining 1 cent from the highest point, and closing firm, with a recovery of ⅛ cent. The sales reported were in the following order: 10,000 bushels June at 60 cents; 5000 bushels do. at 59⅝ cents; 20,000 bushels do. at 61¼ cents; 40,000 bushels do. at 61½ cents; 15,000 bushels do. at 61⅜ cents, and 5000 bushels do. at 61⅞ cents.

OATS.—Oats are in good demand and market steady; sales of 2000 bushels Southern at 43a47 cents for inferior to good, and 700 bushels prime Pennsylvania at 48 cents.

RYE.—Rye is more steady, with sal of 350 bushels at 80 cents per bushel.

Marriages.

RAMBO—HALEY.—At the house of William T. Roeder, near Kennedyville, on Wednsday, May 23d, by the Rev. E. W. Gaylord, Mr. CHARLES WESLEY RAMBO to Miss MARGARET HALEY—both of Kennedyville.

STEINER—LETMATE.—On Monday, May 28th, by Rev. J. B. Jones, GEO. STEINER to ELIZABETH LETMATE.

KRALL—FORD.—In Philadelphia, on May 17th, by Rev. B. H. Hunt, Mr. GEORGE B. KRALL of Pennsylvania, to Miss VIRMADELLA B. FORD, of this county.

Deaths.

LATHERMAN.—Died Friday, May 25th, AMANDA E., daughter of Samuel and Sophroney Latherman, aged 2 months and 8 days.

Suffer little children to come unto me,
And forbid them not,
For of such is the kingdom of heaven.

New Advertisements.

Examiners' Notice.

THE undersigned Examiners, appointed by the County Commissioners for Kent county to examine and determine whether the public convenience requires that the public road in Swan Town Bottom, on the road leading from Galena to Sassafras, in the First Election District of Kent county,

SHOULD BE WIDENED,

hereby give notice to all persons interested, that they will meet at the said Bottom, on

MONDAY,

The 2d day of July next,

AT TEN O'CLOCK, A. M.,

to discharge the duties imposed upon them by virtue of said appointment and commission.

ROBERT S. GRIFFITH,
DAVID STEWART,
BENJ. F. H. CAULK,
June 1, 1877—tdm. Examiners.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.

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

Wednesday and Thursday afternoons,
June 6th and 7th.

SUPPER EACH AFTERNOON.

REFRESHMENTS of all kinds.
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 Stave 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.*

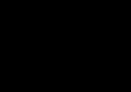
BASKETS, BASKETS.

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.

Chester River Steamboat Company.





On and after Monday, April 30,

The Steamer GEORGE LAW

will leave CHESTERTOWN for Baltimore, every *Monday, Wednesday, and Friday*, at 7 A. M., Rolph's 7¼, Booker's 7¾, Quaker Neck 8, Grey's Inn 8½, Queenstown town 9¼, Kent Island 10¼, arriving in Baltimore 12¾ P. M.

On and after Tuesday, May 1st, will leave Baltimore every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 10 A. M., making the above stops.

☞Freights taken at reduced rates.

H. A. ALBERT, Sec'y.
April 27, 1877.

STEAM ENGINES & THRESHERS For Sale.

THE subscribers offer at Private Sale two Woodtable & Moore *STEAM ENGINES AND TWO RUSSEL THRESHERS*, in good working order. The engines are five and six horse-power respectively.

Also, a *FAN CORN SHELLER*, to run by steamer.

These machines will be sold very low and parties are invited to examine them

PERRY CHAMBERS,
JAMES CHAMBERS,
April 27, 1877—tf. *Chestertown.*

THE PENNOCK CORN SHELLER.

WE h[illegible] on hand the largest stock of [illegible] ever offered in Ches[illegible] purchased from [illegible] can offer su[illegible]re offering t[illegible]y can be [illegible]d exam-

& CO.

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, Gents' 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, $10.00 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 of all kinds.

CASSIMERE OVERSHIRTS,
Chivot, Percal, from 59c up.

White Linen Shirts a Specialty!

MADE TO ORDER
And FITS GUARANTEED.

Linen and Paper Collars, Cuffs, &c.

HOSIERY—Brown, Bl'k'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 price 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.
March 9, 1877.

CLIMAX SHIRT,

MADE of *Wamsutta Muslin* and Linen—only $1.00.

J. H. SIMPERS & [illegible]

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