The Transcript,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Friday Morning, June 8, 1877

Only One Dollar a Year, in advance.

THE TORPEDO AND IRON-CLADS IN WARFARE.

The successful efforts by Russians to destroy Turkish monitors by torpedoes indicate that this latter agency is likely to become formidable in naval combats. The Whitehead torpedo, with which the Russians are supplied, is a cigar-shaped projectile twelve feet long, shot from a cylinder under water and propelled by an interior machinery of compressed air. It is a Austrian-English invention, and an Austrian manufacture. It reflects credit on the sagacify of our own naval service that the torpedo has of late years been made an object of study and practice. It is true that the experience of our late civil war had illustrated its efficiency in harbor defense, but the lesson might have been taught in vain. It is obvious now that with a good system of torpedoes and capable officers our commercial ports can be protected from all the iron-clads in the world. This is a most important fact, for it will enable us to dispense with a large navy, especially the costly iron-clads of modern date, which, it appears, generally sink to the bottom when coming into contact with a torpedo. The war in the East may solve the problem which has so long been experimented upon in Europe of the most effective methods of naval warfare. It is beginning to be clear that the best use of an iron-clad is for harbor defence, and no doubt, in conjunction with torpedoes and forts, they can make any harbor well nigh impregnable. But when iron-clads are used for aggressive purposes the torpedo seems to be as deadly an enemy to them as the sword fish is to the whale.

The use of the torpedo, or of the principle upon which it is based, is by no means of recent origin. As early as the siege of Antwerp, in 1585, an important bridge was destroyed by floating mines, which exploded against the bridge with tremendous effect. Other similar attempts, however, in the next two centuries, like the fiasco before Fort Fisher in our late war, proved to be failures. Capt. David Bushnell, of Connecticut, an engineer officer of the American revolution, has the credit of devising a submarine boat by which the first attempt to apply the torpedo to the destruction of a ship was ever made. He was more of less successful in practical trials of this idea, as was Robert Fulton, inventor of the steamboat. He revived Bushnell's idea and attempted to introduce submarine warfare in the French navy. Col. Samuel Colt, of Hartford, of revolving pistol fame, invented great improvements in torpedo warfare. He introduced electricity as the igniting agent. His experiments extended over a period of about fourteen years, the latter part of the time at the expense of the general government. In 1843 he blew up a brig under full sail on the Potomac, operating his battery at Alexandria, five miles distant, a trial which was witnessed by many members of Congress and by the President.

During the Anglo-French war with Russia in 1855 Sebastopol, Cronstadt and Sweborg were protected by torpedoes from attacks from sea. It was reserved, however, for the late civil war in the United States to demonstrate the power of the torpedo in maritime warfare. Having a long line of seacoast and no fleet worthy the name, a torpedo service was authorized by the Southern Confederacy in October, 1862, and an efficient bureau established in Richmond. Not less than seven United States iron-clads, eleven wooden war vessels and six army transports were destroyed by torpedoes, and many more vessels were more or less injured. This wholesale destruction occurred chiefly during the last two years of the war and the details of this system have formed the common basis upon which different nations have carried on their investigations for perfecting appliances in submarine warfare. The separate devices embrace stationary torpedoes or submarine mines, automatic drifting torpedoes, (mostly used on rivers;) infernal machines, (smuggled on board an enemy's vessel, and in some cases going off by clockwork arrangement;) offensive spar torpedoes, (carried at the end of an outrigger spar,) and submarine boats.

The significance of the torpedo triumph in the Danube is more serious, in a practical way, to England than to any other country. It prove in the first place that all her grand naval machinery, on which she entirely relies for the domination of the seas, and, in great measure, for her own defense from foreign invasion, may be paralized by this new and fearful implement of naval warfare. She can contend against any open enemy on the water, but these subaqueous enemies may be too much for the most practical maritime skill and prowess. It is doubtful whether the networks with which the British vessels are being supplied to prevent a torpedo from striking their hulls could resist one of these projectiles of several hundred weight and having a strong impinging force. Besides, the skill displayed by the Russians in the management of the dangerous weapons, and the nautical aptitude and enterprise in general which they have developed of late, seem to be more ominous of woe to future British supremacy on the waters than the torpedoes themselves. The Finland sailors in the Russian navy, with their peculiar maritime capabilities, have added greatly to the capabilities of that branch of the Russian service. They may be called without much exaggeration the Cossacks of the sea. At the same time if the torpedo system should be found competent to the destruction of iron-clads, England, as well as other countries would make it available for home defense and perhaps it would be the best for her in the end, as it would save the cost of an enormous navy, which she has to keep up mainly for the purpose of defending herself against foreign invasion.

Ward Beecher sides with Russia.

A CONTRAST IN SPEECH AND SPIRIT.

There could not be two more opposite sides of "the situation" than are contained in the speeches of Mr. Henry Watterson, of Louisville, Ky., at Nashville, Tenn., over the United soldiers buried in the national cemetery, and of ex-Senator and ex-Secretary Boutwell, of Mass., on a similar occasion at Barnstable. The former is a Kentuckian, editor of the leading journal of the State, who was a Confederate, and represents the great body of men in the South who accept the settlement of the war as final. The other is a New England politician, who, unlike brave men in that section, never found his patriotism strong enough to warrant him in exposing himself to any personal risks, and who, like others of that class in all parts of the country, is as ferocious in words as he was impotent in action—Mr. Watterson, aiding in decorating the graves of the Union soldiers, says that "there is no one of us, come he from the granite hills of New England or the orange groves of the Mississippi Valley, who has not an interest for himself and for his children in the preservation and perpetuation of our republican system. * * In every part of the South the starry ensign of the republic must be not only a symbol of protection, but the source and resource of popular enthusiasm. Above all, the cabin of the poor man, whatever his color, race or opinions, must be a free man's castle. In the North constitutional traditions must revive: in the South the old inspirations of the Union I declare here to-day that the South, more especially the young manhood of the South, yearns for national fellowship. It stretches out its arms to the national government beseechingly; it entreats the North not to build up a national spirit which shall in word or thought proscribe it, or those who are to come after it."

These sentiments of brotherhood and union prevail extensively through the Southern States, and have been recognized in many parts of the North on the occasion of the late decoration day. They found an eloquent exponent in Rev. Dr. Peck, of this city, on the decoration of federal graves in Baltimore, though his remarks did not seem to elicit much response from his audience. Farther North, however, where hostility to the Confederate dead is not regarded as essential to loyalty to the Union, it has been thought consistent with patriotism to strew flowers on Northern and Southern grave alike. One notable exception is Mr. Boutwell, who sees danger in permitting a "hole in the sky" to afford an escape for those who have been disloyal upon earth, and who claims in his speech that the rebellious spirit of the South survives in all its wickedness and threatens the Union with imminent danger. Mr. Boutwell, having no knowledge of jurisprudence, and contrary to the decisions of the Supreme Court, declares that now "the power of enforcing the performance of every duty of citizenship is coextensive with the jurisdiction of the republic"—meaning of course that the federal authority may override the State law in any matter that it lists. Assuming that the war has revolutionized the relations between the federal and State organizations, he advances to the position that the States have no power to regulate the exercise of the suffrage, even in conformity with the conditions of the fifteenth amendment, and that Congress is bound to inquire into the fairness of State elections, and to set them aside if it believes them to have been carried by improper means. According to Mr. Boutwell three of the State governments "have been siezed by armed men and new governments in their stead have been inaugurated in blood," and the federal power ought to hurl these usurpers from their places without ceremony.

The American people ought to be able by this time to decide between the Boutwell clamor and the prevailing sentiment of the country, which is, if we mistake not, embodied in the policy of reconciliation and mutual forgiveness and confidence of all sections.—*Balto. Sun.*

☞ The Russian army begins already to suffer, in sanitary respects, from the malaria of the Roumanian marshes, and the degree of this suffering is so great that already it is said that the health of the army demands the immediate passage of the Danube. If this should be the case already, as early as May, it may be conjectured how badly off the Russians will be in June and July, should they be detained that long on the banks of the great river. The marshes of the Danube have long enjoyed the worst sort of notority for insalubriousness. It has often been said that if the delta of the Granges had not first engendered cholera, it would have originated in the delta of the Danube.—Here is the original situs of the rinderpest and all the other cattle murrains that have spread over Western Europe. A hundred times has the Asiatic plague crep up the Danube from the Dobrudscha, and thence been disseminated over all Europe. That the Russians should detain an army of 400,000 men in this fatal locality a day longer than is necessary seems impossible, and either military preparations have been very deficient or diplomacy is very exigent. Nothing else can explain the long pause of the Grand Duke Nicholas on the left bank of the great river.

River of Ink.—The water from the mines above Cumberland is impregnated with sulphate of iron, a decomposition of sulphuret of iron in the coal, and flows into Will's creek. The creek is now very low, and but a small body of water flows down the bed. At the head of the city are located two or three extensive tanneries, and in the tanning of hides large quantities of tannic and gallic acids are poured into the stream. As soon as these acids come in contact with the sulphate of iron, the water becomes black, as is now the case in front of our city. There are millions of gallons of ink now lying in the bed of the creek, which needs but condensation and packing to make a saleable article for exportation. Here is a chance for capitalists.—*Cumberland (Md.) Allegranian.*

POLITICAL CLAP-TRAP.

There is strong reason to believe that the present Lionizing of Grant in England has been ingeniously "worked up" in his interest for the purpose of making him a candidate for President in 1880.—Let us look at the facts. General Badeau and Minister Pierreport have been very busy in his interest, and it was known before Grant sailed that he was to be received by the Queen, dined by the Prince of Wales, entertained by the Lord This, lunched by the Lord That, and driven to the races by the Lord Knows Who. Now, how was this managed? How was it all arranged? How did England ever know that Grant was coming? Manifestly it was worked up by the flunkeys, Pierrepoint and Badeau, and their assistants. Why? Let us look for an answer at the farewell banquet to Grant, which was another big piece of trap-clap. Old Zach Chandler, who was at the banquet, hiccoughed out that "whatever criticism he [Grant] may now receive, full justice will be done to him in three years." Three years from now will be the time of the nominating conventions for the campaign of 1880. General Sherman, who was hand and glove with Grant in his military outrages on law, said: "If you [Grant] want anything in the gift of your country when you return, there are thousands—yes, millions—who would give it to you for the asking." What does Grant want in the gift of his country? Only one thing. But if there were any doubt as to the significance of this "farewell banquet" which gave Grant his European "send-off" it was resolved by Simon Cameron, who said: "I believe that when he [Grant] returns to us again he will be asked to take the helm again when the ship of state is seen to be going to destruction." It is therefore quite plain that this whole thing of Grant's tour abroad has been planned and is being carried out by the old "third term" republicans whom the country has already crushed with its heel. It is a poor trick and will be transparent to the gaze of the American people. It is what they in their contemptuous phrase call "too thin." We do not believe that dining with lords and dukes, and holding audiences with sovereigns endears anybody to Americans. They like sturdy, rugged independence far better than sycophantic acceptance of the hospitalities of the nabobs. And more especially will this be the case when these hospitalities were all bestowed at the request of the American embassador for the purpose of making "political capital" at home.—Grant was a great general but a bad President; about as bad as could well be. But such as he was he was a far more striking figure in his stolid and despotic independence at home than in the antechambers of European aristocrats.—*Gazette.*

BOUTWELL UP NORTH.

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican, referring to G. S. Boutwell's expectoration of sentiment, malice and hatred on decoration day, caustically observes: "The world looks pretty dark to George S. Boutwell since he failed of re-election to [the United States] Senate." The Boston Post speaks ironically of him as having a "bilious attack." It thinks that "he must have fought so hard and received so many wounds in the late war that he refuses alike to forget and to heal," the point of which is that George is one of those patriotic canines who do not bite, but bark over the graves of those who fight and fall. Boutwell delivered his address at Barnstable, where the whalefishes of Massachusetts congregate, and the Post says that being "in the land of whalemen, he naturally thought of blubber." His speech is very much "like a whale." When Mr. Boutwell declares that the "rebellious spirit" of the South survives in all its "wickedness" he does not inform us what manner of spirit survives in himself and other warlike non-combatants in sections of the Union. The wolf accusing the sheep of muddying the stream is a type of all these ferocious attacks in the North upon the Southern people. The New York Express remarks that there is at the North just as much of the old abolition temper and hatred as there is at the South of slaveholding animosity. But why seek to revive and perpetuate old feuds and obsolete issues unless to pander to the vilest sectional prejudices for the basest and most inhuman objects?

☞ Anthracite Coal sold lower in New York last week than it ever sold before. The effect of all this will be a lessened production of coal. Several mines have already stopped in the Schuylkill region, and most of the individual operators, it is believed, will stop almost immediately. In this movement, however, it is thought the beginning of the end is coming apparent. Several of the Pennsylvania large producing and carrying companies have for the last two or three months had large fixed liabilities to meet, and in their shortened financial situations have had no other means to command the money with which to do it than through the sale of their coal, of which they had great abundance. The Philadelphia Ledger says:

"This cheap coal has found new fields, and has trenched heavily on the profits of old companies more favorably situated in their finances, thus involving all in a common fate. All the great coal depots and centres for coal distribution having comparatively small stocks on hand, higher prices, from the fact that the supply of coal on hand very soon will be short of the current demand, must soon follow. There is much reason to believe that the price of coal is now at its lowest point for this year, and the coal trade in all its dapartments at its greatest depression."

THE FLAG OF THE PROPHET.

[*Constantinople Correspondence of the New York Mercury.*]

The sacred emblem of Turkish faith will play a great role in this war. It is dark green, about two yards long and one and a half wide, and was originally a curtain in the bedchamber of Aischa, the best beloved wife of the prophet, who died in her bed. When Mohammed was on his death-bed, and about to take leave of his generals, who were about to enter upon a new campaign against the heathen, the dying prophet gave them the curtain that overhung his bed as a battle flag, so that the faithful should ever remember that they were doing battle for God and his prophet. Ever since that time, whenever the caliphs went into battle they took this flag with them, but in later years it was resolved to carry this holy relic into battle only whenever a war of religion was being waged.

In 1763 the same flag waved from the walls of Vienna, and again whenever the cause of Islam had to be defended it was unfurled to rally the faithful and encourage them to deeds of heroism. What, however, is the most important feature of this flag is the belief that any Mussulman who fights and falls under its shadows dies a martyr, for whom the portals of heaven are opened at once. From the caliphs of old this banner has been sacredly retained by the sultans of our day, in order to inspire still more zeal into their soldiers. Yesterday the unfolding of this time-honored banner took place with great pomp and ceremony by the Sultan, Abdul Hamid, in person, who handed it to the Sheik El-Islam in solemn trust. The latter was mounted on a horse literally covered with gold, and, while holding the sacred banner in his hand, he was accompanied by the Sultan, himself on horseback, with sword in hand, through the principal streets of Constantinople. Couriers and heralds preceded the two high dignitaries of State, and, pointing to the unfurled banner, loudly proclaimed to the people that the war for the faith had commenced. This morning the same relic—which the Turks regard with the same holy awe as the Israelites of old did the Ark of the Law—was sent under heavy escort to the Danube, there to lead the Turkish hosts to battle for Allah and his prophet.

TEN BROECK'S RACE AGAINST TIME.

ALL PREVIOUS RECORDS BEATEN.

As has already been announced Mr. Frank Harper's celebrated race horse, Ten Broeck, succeeded, at Louisville, Ky., on Tuesday, in his race to beat the best two-mile record. The race, as agreed with Mr. Harper, was for Ten Broeck to beat True Blue's record at two miles—3.32½—made at Saratogo, when he beat Mate for half the gate money. But as the words "best on record" had been used the pool-sellers were compelled to sell againt McWhirter's record made on Monday or sell no pools. A large number were sold, however, in nearly all of which Ten Broeck was the favorite at the odds of 2 to 1 over time. His stable companions, St. Louis and Necy Hale, were selected to assist in forcing the pace, St. Louis doing the work in the first mile and Necy Hale in the second. All being ready Ten Broeck came for the word with a running start, accompanied by St. Louis. The first quarter was run in 25½ seconds, the half in 52½ seconds, the three quarters in 1.18½, and the mile in 1.44½, St. Louis dropping out up the stretch. For the second mile Necy Hale took a start of ten lengths, but Ten Broeck caught her at the quarter pole, the mile and a quarter having been run in 2.09½. They ran lapped to the half in 2.35, where Ten Broeck left the mare, and, keeping right along, reached the mile and three-quarters in 3.01, and without a falter or a swerve came right up the stretch in good strong condition, finishing the two miles in the extraordinary time of 3.27½, which is not only the best at the distance, but the time made to the mile and three quarters and from there home was some four or five seconds better than the record. Naturally the horse was somewhat distressed on returning to the scales, but not more so than most horses after running a race. With the above two miles Ten Broek has now the best mile, 1.39½; best two miles, 3.27½; best three miles, 5.26½, and the best four miles, 7.15½, on record.

THE CHARLEY ROSS CASE.

According to the Philadelphia Times there is now a person in that city who has heretofore worked indefatigably in the Charlie Ross case, who professes to know where the boy is and what parties have him in keeping. These parties, he says, are anxious to return the lad, if they can do so with safety to themselves. They want—so runs the statement—an assurance of immunity from the Governor of Pennsylvania, and when they have this, upon payment of the reward, they promise that young Ross shall again be at home by the 1st of July next. But a letter has been published from Gov. Hartranft in which he says he has no right to grant such immunity, but the board of pardons has.

Mr. Barnum has issued a circular, in reply to various communications, repeating his offer of $10,000 reward, but saying, "I do not propose to *hunt up* Charley Ross, or to expend much, if any money in working out any person's theories." He also informs the Bridgeport Standard that "there is a misapprehension about his desire to exhibit the boy if found. At first he intended, for the sake of the parents, to undertake his exhibition, giving them the proceeds, but his chief desire was, and now is, to restore to them their darling child."

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT ELKTON.

Special Dispatch to Balt. Sun.

Elkton, Md., June 4.—What threatened to be a devastating fire broke out here this morning about one o'clock in the frame grocery room in the rear of James McKinsey's store-house, on Main street, and in a few minutes after the flames appeared the whole structure was enveloped. When the door was burst open it was already impossible to enter on account of heat and smoke, and the entire stock was consumed. The fire next seized Alexander's hardware store, adjacent, and it too was destroyed, though most of the contents were rescued in a damaged condition.

The confectionery store of Mrs. Henry was then torn down, and thus the post office and court-house were saved. The Exchange Hotel was on fire at several points, but was rescued by the exertions of the citizens.

A dead calm prevailed, otherwise the fire would have been uncontrollable, as combustible material was thick all about it. A dispatch was sent to Wilmington for assistance and three engines were manned and on the train ready to start when notice was sent that the fire was under control.

The two brick store houses were owned by H. C. Hurn, and were worth about $5,000; insured in the Cecil Company for $1,550. Mrs. Henry's store belonged to F. A. Ellis, and was worth about $800; insured in the same company for $250. Mr. Alexander's stock was insured in the Farmers' Company of Delaware for $1,400, which will probably cover his loss. Mr. McKinsey's stock was insured in the Home Insurance Company of New York for $3,000, and in a York, Pa., Company for $1,500, which will fully cover his losses. The loss on the Exchange Hotel is about $500. Mr. Simon, the proprietor, suffered heavily in damage to furniture.

The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. The fire engines never worked better, and the citizens responded cheerfully and worked with a will for about five hours before the flames were subdued.

VON MOLTKE AND THE LONDON TIMES PREDICTING THE DEFEAT OF THE TURKS.

London, June 5.—The Berlin correspondent of the Times telegraphs as follows: "It is asserted on good authority that Count von Moltke regards Russia's chances as steadily improving in consequence of the extraordinary negligence and lack of foresight of the Turks."

The Times, in its leading article, says: "So far as can be judged, the fortune of of war will be adverse to the Turks. The operations may not have the rapidity of recent wars, but the Turks are overmatched, and must succumb in the end. This catastrophe Europe will accept. No nation will go to war again to support that which cannot be supported. No real statesman will cling to a dead element in a system instead of looking for its living forces. We know that we must seek for that which is to replace the parting powers. To this we cannot too soon direct our attention."

GOVERNOR STONE'S COURSE DEFENDED.

In an editorial on the Mississippi tragedy the Philadelphia Times deprecates the criticisms visited upon Gov. Stone by inconsiderate journals because the murderers of the Kemper tragedy have not been swiftly brought to justice. It refers to the fact that Gov'r. Stone visited the scene of the tragedy at once, and asked for an early term of the court to arraign and try the murderers, which it argues is all that it is his province to do at present. The Times refers to the cases of the Molly Maguires in Pennsylvania, who have come to justice only after many years of the most cold-blooded murders, under Gov'r. Hartranft's administration. It says a special term of a court to effect an immediate trial of men accused of murder has not been held in Pennsylvania, and thinks there is no reason to believe that justice will be any more sure in asserting its majesty by any departure from the regular course of judicial proceedings in Mississippi. The Times, however, adds very properly, that the majesty of the laws, the safety and peace of his people and the honor of his State demand in no uncertain tones that the murderers shall be punished, and Gov'r. Stone cannot be indifferent to the issue without receiving the just execrations of the whole country.

How the Women Voted.—Describing an election for school trustees in Denver, Colorado, on the 17th ult., the News of that city, says: "Three hundred and twenty-three votes were cast by women, and some laughable incidents occurred during the day. The married ladies almost invariably gave their husbands' initials, and one of them wanted to vote for her husband, "who couldn't come," she said. Several ladies, in giving their names, added very earnestly that they didn't want them to "go in the papers." Only one vote was challenged—that of a young miss of eighteen, who knew she was old enough to marry, and thought she was old enough to vote."

The "Seventeen-year" Locusts are in portions of New Jersey and New York, and bring the traditional "W" on their backs, which has been considered to mean "war." Whether it is the Eastern or the railroad war is not stated. The locusts in St. Mary's county, Md., where they are now swarming in their seventeen year round, "war" only on the small twigs of trees, and are evidently not concerning themselves about any other war.

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

From the Sun of Wednesday.

Wheat.—Receipts to-day 200 bushels of Southern Wheat, —— bushels Pennsylvania do., 6200 bushels Western do.: 5,000 bushels Southern Corn, 157,000 bushels Western do.: 1500 bushels Oats, and 150 bushels Rye. Stocks in elevators 3,337 bushels Wheat, and 1,006,659 bushels Corn. There is scarcely any Wheat offering, and the market is quiet and nominally unchanged, with sales of 100 bushels red Southern each at $1 85 and $1 87. The Western received to-day is on shippers' account.

Corn.—The arrivals of Southern Corn are light, and the market is dull, with only small lots selling for local wants.—The transactions are 1000 bushels blue-eyed and fair white at 56½a58 cents; 1500 bushels good to prime do. in lots at 59a60 cents, and 300 bushels do. yellow at 60 cents. For Western the market opened dull and lower, but recovered somewhat and closed on 'Change steady, particularly for immediate delivery, for which there is a good demand for export. The sales are 8400 bushels steamer at 56½ cts, 5000 bushels mixed spot at 57½ cents; 80,000 bushels do. at 58 cents; 10,000 bushels June at 58 cents; 5000 bushels July at 59½ cents; 30,000 bushels do. at 59½ cents; 45,000 bushels do. at 59½ cents and 5000 bushels August at 61½ cents.

Marriages.

ESTES—FAIRBANKS.—On the 19th of April, 1877, at the residence of the bride's sister in Philadelphia, by Rev. S. H. Hoover, Samuel R. Estes, of Chesapeake City, Md., to Eva W. Fairbanks, of Odessa, Del.

Deaths.

IRELAND.—In Still Pond, on the 4th inst., Mr. Charles T. Ireland, at an advanced age.

LECOMPT.—Near St. Paul's Church, on the 13th instant, after a short illness of pneumonia, Mr. William H. Lecompt, aged 41 years, 10 months and 25 days.

New Advertisements.

THE FIFTH DISTRICT TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION will meet at Edesville, June 16th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

SOPHIE A. TAGGART, Secretary.
June 8, 1877.

The Seventh Annual Commencement,

OF GALENA FEMALE SEMINARY will be held in the Town Hall of Galena, on

Thursday Evening, June 14th, at 8 o'clock.

The public respectfully invited to attend.
June 8, 1877.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

THE ANNUAL INSTITUTE for the Public School Teachers of the county will be held at the School Room in Chestertown, on

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday & Friday

the 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th of June, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., Tuesday.

The public are invited.
E. F. PERKINS, Sec.
June 8, 1877.

CONCERT AND FESTIVAL! Friday and Saturday, June 15 and 16.

ON FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 15, a Concert in aid of the Methodist Protestant Church will be given at the

TOWN HALL IN GALENA.

Admission 25 cents; children 15 cents.
Festival at the close of the exercises.
Contributions thankfully accepted in aid of Festival.
June 8, 1877.

Trustee's Sale OF TOWN PROPERTY In Galena.

BY VIRTUE of a Decree of the Circuit Court for Kent County as a Court of Equity, passed in a cause in said Court wherein Alfred S. Hurlock and others were complainants and Abraham Laing and Olivia V. Laing were defendants, the undersigned will offer at Public Sale, on

THURSDAY,

The 5th day of July, 1877,

at 3 o'clock, P. M., at the Hotel of Wm. H. Pennington, in Galena, Kent co. Md.,

ALL THAT LOT OF LAND

in said Village of Galena, of which the late Thomas K. Stephens died seized.

This Lot is situated on the street or public road leading from Chestertown through Galena towards Sassafras, and adjoins the lands of John M. Armstrong, Esq.

It fronts upon said road or street 149 feet, with an average depth of 158½ feet, and is improved by a FRAME DWELLING one story and-a-half high, and containing six rooms; a smoke-house, hen-house, and a good Stable and Carriage house.

The property will be offered as a whole, and also in parcels, and sold as the highest price can be obtained.

A Plat will be exhibited at the sale.

THE TERMS prescribed by the Decree are as follows: One fourth cash on the day of sale, or in thirty days thereafter, at the option of the Trustee, and the balance in three equal instalments in one, two and three years from the day of sale: the credit payments to bear interest from the day of sale, and to be secured by the Bond of the purchaser, with security to be approved by the Trustee. The deed to be at the cost of the purchaser.

JAMES A. PEARCE, *Trustee.*
June 8, 1877—tds.

REMOVAL.

S. MERRITT & CO.

CHESTERTOWN,

HAVE removed to their NEW STORE, situated between J. B. Burchinal and J. K. Aldridge, on High St., three doors below their old stand.

Nov. 10, 1876.

New Advertisements.

SHORT HAND.

One Hundred Words Per Minute.

BY our new system of Short Hand, any person can, in *one month*, learn to write 100 words per minute. Short Hand reporters are always in demand, at good wages. Chart, containing full instructions, sent on receipt of $1. We refer to Philadelphia *Sunday Press* or *Evening Herald.* Address,

C. H. MURRAY,
30 N. Fifth street, Philadelphia.
June 8, 1877.

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.

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.*

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 8¾, Queenstown 9¾, 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.*

A CARD.



The general-freighting business conducted for many years by my father, J. F. Taylor, between Chestertown and Baltimore, has now entirely and solely passed into my hands. It shall be my constant effort aided by the long experience in the business, of my agent, Mr. W. H. PALMER, to merit a share of the public patronage.

The business is attempted under adverse circumstances, yet we trust by our constant and personal atsention to the trade to regain whatever may have been lost to the late business. The vessel has undergone such repairs as now make her in every respect suitable for the business.

Respectfully,
J. E. TAYLOR.
March 30, 1877—3m.

TO THE LADIES.

MRS. MARGARET C. USILTON wishes to inform the Ladies generally that she has returned from Philadelphia, where she has worked successfully at Dress Making the last four years, and is now carrying on the same business here. She feels confident that she will be able to please all who may give her a call. She can be found at Capt. W. Clayton's, on Queen street, nearly opposite Mr. Thomas W. Wickes' residence.

MARGARET C. USILTON.
May 11, 1877—3t.

Pure Cider Vinegar,

GUARANTEED GENUINE

On hand and for sale by

T. S. WICKES.
September 4, 1876.

MATTING, White and Check... J. H. SIMPERS &...

©Maryland State Archives msa_sc3326_scm8204-0329