ranscript,

ESTERTOWN, MD.

day Morning, June 15, 1877

Only One Dollar a Year, in advance.

FAREWELL TO HENDRICKS.

THE DEPARTURE OF GOV'R. HENDRICKS FOR EUROPE—RECEPTION BY THE MANHATTAN CLUB—MR. TILDEN ON THE LATE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION—A STINGING COMMENTARY AND A HOPEFUL OUTLOOK.

New York, June 12th.—The reception given to ex-Gov'r. Hendricks to-night by the Manhattan Club was the occasion for a large gathering of the best known Democrats of the city. Among them were David Dudley Field, Augustus Schell, Jno. McKean, Benjamin Wood, A. S. Sullivan, George W. McClellan, of the "Old Guard;" Chief Justice Curtis, Wm. C. Whitney, John N. Whiting, Emanuel B. Hart, Oswald Ottendorfer, Judge Lawrence, Chief Justice Daly, Simon Stern, Lawrence Turner and Gen. Pryor. Mr. A. J. Vanderpoel introduced Gov. Tilden, who was received with warm applause.

Gov. Tilden made a brief speech. After alluding to the departure of Gov'r. Hendricks to-morrow with the best wishes for a prosperous voyage and safe return he said:

"Everybody knows that after the recent election the men who were elected by the people President and Vice-President of the United States were 'counted out,' and men who were not elected were 'counted in' and seated. I disclaim any thought of the personal wrong involved in this transaction. Not by any act or word of mine shall that be dwarfed or degraded into a personal grievance which is in truth the greatest wrong that has stained our national annals. To every man of the four and a quarter millions who were defrauded of the fruits of their elective franchise it is as great a wrong as it is to me. And no less to every man of the minority will the ultimate consequences extend.

"Evils in government grow by success and by impunity. They do not arrest their own progress. They can never be limited except by external forces. If the men in possession of the government can in one instance maintain themselves in power against an adverse decision at the election such an example will be imitated. Temptation exists always. Devices to give the color of law, and false pretenses on which to found fraudulent decisions, will not be wanting. The wrong will grow into a practice if once condoned.

"In the world's history changes in the succession of governments have usually been the result of fraud or force. It has been our faith and our pride that we had established a mode of peaceful change to be worked out by the agency of the ballot-box. The question now is whether an elective system in its substance as well as its form is to be maintained. This is the question of questions. Until it is finally settled there can be no politics founded on an inferior question of administrative policy. It involves the fundamental right of the people. It involves the elective principle. It involves the whole system of popular government.

"The people must signally condemn the great wrong which has been done to them. They must strip the example of everything that can attract imitators. They must refuse a prosperous immunity to crime. This is not all. The people will not be able to trust the authors or beneficiaries of the wrong to devise remedies. But when those who condemn wrong shall have the power they must devise a measure which shall render a repetition of the wrong forever impossible. If my voice could reach throughout our country and be heard in its remotest hamlets, I would say, 'Be of good cheer, the republic will live. The institutions of our fathers are not to expire in shame. The sovereignty of the people shall be rescued from this peril and re-established.'"

"Successful wrong never appears so triumphant as on the very eve of its fall. Seven years ago a corrupt dynasty culminated in its power over the million of people who live in the city of New York. It had conquered or bribed or flattered and won almost everybody into acquiescence. It appeared to be invincible. A year or two later its members were in the penitentiaries or in exile. History abounds in similar examples. We must believe in the right and in the future. A great and noble nation will not sever its political from its moral life."

☞ The consumption of coffee in this country has nearly doubled in ten years. In 1866 we imported 181,500,000 pounds, costing us twenty and a half millions of dollars. In 1876 we imported 339,800,000 pounds, at a cost of nearly fifty-seven millions of dollars. In the same period the imports of tea have increased from 43,000,000 to 63,000,000 pounds. It thus appears that we consume per capita about one and one-third pounds of tea and eight pounds of coffee every year.

☞ It has become understood in diplomatic circles that England is negotiating with Turkey for the purchase of the island of Crete. By this Turkey will acquire a large sum for war purposes, and England will acquire another important maritime position in the Mediterranean. Engineers and scientists are now exploring the island, with the view of reporting to an English company upon its mines and other resources. This company will aid in the purchase by paying the British Government a large sum for land and rights.

MEASUREMENT OF TIME.

A question has been lately addressed to the Baltimore Sun as to the ancient mode of the measurement of time. It says: "Water clocks have been in use in the East for about two thousand years. These have been gradually improved to this present period. The substitution of a weight for the water to turn the wheel is supposed to have been the work of the Saracens, though it may have been introduced some time before, for Archimedes had discovered the advantage of weight in the turing of small machines some centuries earlier. The clepsydra, supposed to have been used among the Chaldeans, was employed extensively by the Greeks and Romans. This instrument measured time by the gradual flow of water through a small orifice. It is still used in China, and anciently had in some instances a musical attachment, by which attention was called to the hour as by the stroke of a bell in our clocks. They were introduced in Rome about 158 B. C. Eighteen years later they were improved by the addition of a toothed wheel and index driven by the water which flowed from the bottom of the jar. Then came the substitution of the weight, as has been already mentioned.

At a very early period men began to divide the day into several portions, and soon the night also. Three divisions were at first of about three or four hours each, but after a time the division of night and day into twelve hours each was found to be more convenient, and then there came the necessity for means of measuring each of these divisions of time. The first in use was the dial, the use of which was learned by the Greeks from the Chaldeans. This instrument shows the hours of the day by the shadow of a gnomon or style cast by the sun on the graduated arc.—The object in the construction of a dial is to find the sun's distance from the meridian by means of the shadow. This being known the hour is also known. It is true that the shadow can never be so well defined that its limits can be ascertained with astronomical precision. Practically the error may not be of great account. It is believed that the style or pin of the sun dial, which by its shadow indicates the hour of the day, was probably the first astronomical instrument, and it appears to have been in much use among the Egyptians, the Chinese, and even the Peruvians.

It is not necessary to trace the history of the clock from the time of the subtitution of a weight for water to turn the toothed wheel. Various difficulties in the construction were afterwards rectified.—The ingenuity of our own countrymen has been exercised in bringing the clock to its present state of perfection. The clock, as has been justly said, was the mother of the watch. When it was made in 1477, by Peter Hele, a clockmaker of Nuremburg, it was called his "animated egg," and was considered one of the wonders of the world. The production of this "pocket clock" cost a year's labor; was about the size and shape of a goose egg; varied nearly an hour a day from the true time, and the price was equal to about $1,500 in gold of to-day. It is needless to trace its improvements from that period to the present, but, as in the clock, so in the watch, the American makes are now competing successfully with all others in the markets of the world. Chronometers are watches adjusted to the variations of temperature, and many of American make have proved as accurate as any timepieces ever made.

GOVERNOR HENDRICKS.

It was the highest compliment that could be paid to a public man when democratic delegations from all parts of the State of Indiana assembled on Friday last at Indianapolis to bid farewell to ex-Governor Hendricks on the occasion of his departure for a three months sojourn in Europe. He left that city the same evening for New York, and to-night will be entertained there by the Manhattan Club. On Wednesday he will leave that port on the Scythia, of the Cunard line, bound for Liverpool. The good wishes not only of the people of Indiana, but of those of the country generally, will go with him. At Indianapolis, before leaving, Mr. Hendricks received his friends in Masonic Hall, where speeches complimentary to him were made by Governor Williams, Senator McDonald, Congressmen and ex-Congressmen Voorhees, Holman and Goodman, and others. To these Mr. Hendricks replied. Toward the close of his address he said:

"As I make my journey, as I turn my back for a short time upon my home and fellow-citizens and expect to look upon the institutions that govern other people than those with whom I have always been associated, it is a pleasing reflection that I leave behind me the good feeling of the men who know me. And, indeed, as a man stands upon the summit of the hill of life and looks behind and downward somewhat, there is not much else to contemplate with pleasure. He cannot carry much of the goods of this world with him, but as he goes onward toward the close of life the richest thing that he can carry with him and down to the very verge of the grave is the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens."

Of the sincere respect and esteem which Mr. Hendricks takes with him abroad he may well be proud. Going there simply as a private citizen, partly for his health and party on a tour of observation, to see, as Chancellor Oxenstiern told his son, "with how little wisdom the world is governed," it is not probable that he will be the recipient of many public honors. He may not be welcomed by municipal deputations, or dine with princes and statesmen, or be presented with the freedom of a great city in a gold box, or even be invested with the honorary degree of D. C. L. by an ancient university, but we doubt whether his tour will be any the less enjoyable.—He need not regret such ceremonial observances so long as he has that which he told his Indianapolis friends he cherishes as the richest thing a man can carry with him down to the very verge of the grave—"the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens."—*Balto. Sun.*

WONDERS WILL NEVER CEASE.

AN INVENTION THAT WILL TELEGRAPH A NEWSPAPER PAGE IN FIFTEEN MINUTES.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—A patent has just been granted to Loring Pickering, one of the editors and proprietors of the Evening Bulletin and Morning Call (newspapers of San Francisco,) for a method of rapid telegraphing of *fac similes* of stereotyped plates. It is claimed that by this process an entire page of a newspaper can be transmitted by telegraph in from fifteen to thirty minutes, delivering the copy directly from the instrument in such a form that it can be handed immediately to the printers. In other words, the copy will be a substantial reproduction of the original, except that it may be given in a larger sized letter if desired. The stereotype plate requires no preparation for the purpose of telegraphic transmission other than the filling of all its depressions or spaces between the faces of the letters with a non-conducting substance, which may be quickly applied, the faces of the type being left clean by means of an equally simple process. The plate thus prepared is placed upon a cylinder arranged to revolve rapidly so as to present each successive letter to fingers attached to a traveling frame gradually advances by the operation of a screw and thus each and every line is successively presented to the fingers or magnetic points already mentioned. Necessarily the circuit is open when the points are passing over the non-conducting surface, but as often an metal type presents itself to said fingers the circuit is closed and the corresponding magnetic points or pens at the receiving station make the record there in the same letter as the original, delineated in a series of fine lines, either upon chemically prepared or ordinary paper, fixed upon a corresponding cylinder at said receiving station.

CONSULTATION OF PEACH GROWERS.

REDUCTION OF FREIGHTS TO THE EASTERN MARKETS WANTED.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL., June 8.—At the second meeting of the peach growers to-day the question of carrying cars for the present season was extensively discussed by growers from the peach districts of Delaware and Maryland and the railroad officials. A committee recently appointed to interview President Hinckley, of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, reported that he had made a proposition to reduce the rates of freight seven dollars a car to Jersey City and Boston, and twenty-five per cent. to all Western points if they would abolish the present system of chartering cars. Should the present system be abandoned the return of empty baskets would be stopped, unless growers consented to pay two cents per baskets from Jersey City, or four cents for every five hundred miles. After the reading of the proposition of Hinckley, Governor Cochran moved that it be unanimously rejected. It was said that enough baskets could not be manufactured to ship the fruit. A basket could be furnished at five cents strong enough for one shipment, which could be sold with the fruit. The proposition was rejected after a discussion of three hours, and the committee was continued, with instructions to seek further reductions and other propositions more beneficial.

DR. GRANT.

The university of Oxford is about to confer upon General Grant the degree of Doctor of Laws. It will not hurt Grant half so much as it will the university of Oxford; for it certainly tends to bring academic degrees into contempt and ridicule to see them conferred in this absurd way. There is probably no subject upon which Grant, all uncultured as he is, is so profoundly ignorant as of law. While he was President he sent a message to Congress in reference to the salary of the President "as fixed by the constitution," a blunder so ludicrous that it set the country into multitudinous laughter. After seven years' service as President he did not know enough about our constitution to know that his own salary is not one of its provisions. Not only is he ignorant of law, but he despises it, and has always beaten it down with the brutal insolence of the soldier. He even packed the Supreme Court to reverse the legal-tender decision; he upheld by force the lawless act of Durell, knowing it to be lawless, and he trampled down law and legislature with his troops in Louisiana. He pardoned every whiskey thief that the law convicted, and kept around his person branded breakers of the laws of common honesty as well as of his country's statutes. This is the person who is to be made Doctor of Laws. What educational opportunity did he ever improve? He passed at the foot of his class at West Point; he was put out of the army for drunkenness; he became a tanner. Out of that calling he came when the war broke out, and he rose by the force of soldiery ability, courage and good luck to be the leader of the armies. But he knows no more law now than he did when he was soaking hides in a tan-yard. The honors paid to him as a soldier are all well enough; but the attempt to make him a Doctor of Laws only cheapens the academic honors of Oxford and leaves Grant in his original dense and hopeless ignorance.—*Gazette.*

MOSLEMS AND GIAOURS IN LINE.

A Constantinople correspondent of the London Times predicts a fusion of races of the Turkish empire, and the voluntary enlistment of Christians in the service of the Porte. He says that the report of early victories inflamed the enthusiasm of the Mussulman population. Thousands of adventurers are enlisting eager followers in the districts of Asia Minor, while hordes of Kurds, Circassians and Tartars are said to be under arms, ready to supply such swarms of cavalry as will soon outnumber the forces of the invader. The Christians themselves have, in a great measure, caught the fire of this patriotism. Their dread and hatred of the Russians, real or assumed, appear to have all at once effaced from their minds the recollection of their ancient and recent grievances. If the government is bent on admitting non-Mussulmans into military service, and ordering a conscription which shall equally fall upon all Ottoman subjects, without distinction of race and creed, the correspondent is confident that it cannot choose for its purpose a better opportunity than the present. Such a measure would not only be a natural corollary of that principle of absolute equality which was proclaimed by the Constitution, but it would remove the barrier which four centuries of injustice have raised between the conquering and the conquered peoples and lay the basis of that national existence which alone can prevent the Russians from ultimately gaining possession of Constantinople.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[*Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.*]

ALABAMIANS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—To-day a delegation of Alabama republicans, personal friends of Senator Spencer, called at the white house and had an interview of nearly an hour's duration with the President. The President conversed very freely with the gentlemen, and the views which he expressed in regard to Southern affairs are of peculiar interest at this time. The majority of the delegation were composed of men who settled in the South immediately after the war, and several of them invested large sums of money in business ventures in Alabama.

WHAT THE PRESIDENT SAID.

The President said that it was not true that he intended to remove all of the present federal officials in Alabama; that if it was to be done now he might act differently in some of the removals he had already made, and that in the future he would make no removals in that State without good cause. The President said that he was not in habit of using the term "carpet-baggers," that he did not propose to use it now, but he would say that it would not be a part of his policy to appoint to office or to retain in office Northern men who went to the South simply for the purpose of obtaining place. It was, however, his earnest desire to promote inter-communication between the different sections of the Union, and when Northern men settled in the South with the sincere purpose of identifying themselves with its material interests he should consider that they had the same rights of citizenship as pertained to the native born inhabitants, and in the distribution of his patronage, all other things being equal, the claims of the former would receive the same consideration as the claims of the latter. He remarked as an instance of what he did not think to be right that under the last administration a man was appointed to a responsible and lucrative office outside of Alabama and credited to that State, when he had never been six weeks in it altogether. He also alluded to the case of a gentleman who had left Ohio in 1872 and gone to New York for the sole purpose of being elected a member of Congress from that State. In regard to Senator Spencer the President said that it was very natural that Mr. Spencer had exercised his influence to put into office all of his own personal friends, just as other Senators had done, but he (the President) thought that such a course as this was calculated to lead to dissatisfaction, and put such Senator's friends in the minority. He would be glad to have the assistance of Senators in making his appointments, but the views of other representative men must also have consideration. He had determined, also, that where the republican party was divided in any State he would not allow either wing to control the appointments, but he would always endeavor so far as possible to reconcile the conflicting views and interests of both sides. The views of the President gave entire satisfaction to the delegation, and the gentlemen assured him that as representatives of the republican party of the State they fully concurred in the propriety of his views, and those of them who held federal offices would support his administration regardless of any effect his action might have on them personally.

THE EASTERN WAR RESULTS.

The London Telegraph maintains that whatever may be the relation which the military movements in Europe are ultimately intended to bear to movements elsewhere the Russian army must yet across the Danube. A war which has originated in the wrongs of the Bulgarians cannot end without something being done to improve the condition of the Bulgarians. The most intelligent authorities believe that the war will not end in Europe without one great battle, except in the improbable event of so complete a Turkish defeat in Asia as to prompt the Sultan to sue for peace without waiting to see the result of the operations on the Danube. Asia is the end that Russia has in view, though it is not necessarily the theatre on which she means to attain her end. One point alleged for the belief that any rewards which Russia intends to take for herself will be in Asia rather than in Europe is the extreme improbability that she has entered upon the war without a full understanding with Germany as to what she may do and what she may not do.—The Telegraph has all along held the opinion that the failure of the English government to prevent the war from breaking out was due to their persistent misconception of Russian policy in respect of the war. Lord Derby, who seems to have discovered at last that the true policy of England is peace, entirely mistook at first the motives which impelled Russia towards war, and, consequently, the means which would be effective in averting war. It was obvious from the day of the Czar's Moscow speech that war was certain unless Turkey could be induced to concede real reforms in the government of the Christian provinces. The attitude that Germany would occupy in the event of a Russian victory must have been the first problem to suggest itself to the mind of the Czar. In fact there can be little doubt that Russia has settled every step of the war in Europe with Germany, which is known to have clearly-defined interests in the ultimate settlement of the Eastern question, and she would at once bind Russia down not to attempt anything which can injure those interests. Among the first points agreed upon would be how near the Russian troops may approach Constantinople, and what is to be done with the territory occupied in their progress southward. It is not to be supposed however that while in Europe Germay would not permit annexation to be effected at her expense, she would object to annexation in Asia, which can only damage England. As regards any advance of Russia in Asia, Germany is and must remain altogether indifferent.

☞ A disastrous collision occurred Tusday morning on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad at a point a short distance east of the junction of the Metropolitan Branch and the Main Stem, where there is a curve, near a place called the Calico Rock. An excursion train of thirteen coaches from Frederick City, Md., bound to Washington city, with excursionists for Mount Vernon, having on board over six hundred passengers, collided with the Winchester accommodation train due in Baltimore at 10.50 A. M. the two engines were wrecked, some of the forward cars were telescoped, and the track was for a time blockaded. Four persons were killed outright, one died in a few hours afterwards, and eighteen or twenty were wounded. The killed and wounded were all on the excursion train, except one lady on the Winchester train, one of whose shoulders was injured. This occurrence created intense excitement in Frederick, Baltimore, Winchester and Washington, until detailed information was received showing the actual extent of the injury in individuals. The disaster causes much gloom and distress in Frederick, where the sufferers mostly belonged. The whole excursion, which had started out joyously, though behind the appointed time, had to be abandoned.—The accident seems to be attributed, in the vicinity of its scene, to culpability in connection with the excursion train, but as it has yet to be inquired into it is proper to withhold judgement in the premises at present.

MOODY AND SANKEY.

THE GREAT REVIVALISTS TO VISIT BALTIMORE IN SEPTEMBER—PREPARING THEIR QUARTERS.

Under the auspices of the Young Men's christian association, Messrs. Moody and Sankey, the world-renowned evangelists, will begin a revival in Baltimore on or about the first of September. The new building that is to be erected on the corner of John and Charles streets, near the Union depot, by the Maryland horticultural society for the annual exhibition of that association and the National American pomological society, will be used by the great revivalists. The structure is to be fitted up by the Young Men's christian association, and will seat from seven to eight thousand people. The services will continue four weeks, and if successful may be prolonged. At the close of their engagement here Moody and Sankey will hold a series of revival meetings in Boston. The managers of the Young Men's christian association feel assured that the coming services in this city will be largely attended and productive of much good.

TROUBLE WITH EXCURSIONISTS.

A difficulty occured on Monday last, at St. Michaels, between parties living in the town and excursionists from Baltimore by steamer. The steamer Theo. Weems, with Chosen Friends Lodge, No. 21, Knights of Pythias, and the steamer Columbia, with Centennial Lodge, Independent Order of Mechanics, both made excursions from Baltimore to St. Michaels. The statement of the affair is that the Weems arrived at St. Michaels first and the Columbia shortly after. Passengers by the Columbia were transferred across the Weems to the wharf. A party of men from town, where the local option prohibitory liquor law is in force, went on board the Columbia and procured liquor and beer. Some of them became involved in a fracas with excursionists on the Weems, after which they were forced from the boat to the shore by the committee of arrangements. Fighting began on shore. Oyster shells and other missiles were used in the melee. One man seized Justice Sparks, of St. Michaels, by his immense whiskers, but he managed to loosen the man's grasp. The man struck Justice a second time, when it is alleged Mr. Sparks drew a pistol and attempted to shoot the aggressor, but was prevented by John Charles, of Baltimore, who seized the weapon and prevented the shooting. Mr. Charles in his efforts to prevent bloodshed was knocked down and received bruises about the head. The Weems committee of arrangements awarded credit to Mr. Charles for his action as a peacemaker.

During the disturbance at the wharf the ladies and children were much alarmed on both steamers, and did considerable screaming. A man was knocked overboard from the Weems, but he was rescued. The disturbance occurred shortly before 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and the steamers left for Baltimore at 5, the hour for starting. The committee of arrangements of the Weems charge that the trouble was due to the sale of liquor on both boats. It is stated that the authorities of the town will hereafter prevent the landing of excursions if liquor is sold on the steamer.—*Sun, of Tuesday.*

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

From the Sun of Wednesday.

WHEAT.—Receipts to-day —— bushels of Southern Wheat, 500 bushels Pennsylvania do., —— bushels Western do.; 9,000 bushels Southern Corn, 46,000 bushels Western do.; 2560 bushels Rye. Stocks in Elevators 2,274 bushels Wheat, 1,014,201 bushels Corn. The only sale of Wheat reported is 6000 bushels prime Pennsylvania red from store at $1 90, to an out-of-town miller. The arrivals continue very light, and the market quiet and unchanged.

CORN.—Southern Corn is in good demand for home use and for coastwise shipment. The sales embrace 5000 bushels prime white and 2000 bushels prime yellow at 60 cents: 1000 bushels blue-eyed yellow at 58 cents. For Western the market was unsettled and weak, closing on 'Change at 1c decline from the last figures on yesterday. The transactions were 2000 bushels rejected at 52 cents; 2400 bushels steamer at 55½ cents; 2000 bushels mixed spot at 59 cents; 5000 bushels do. at 59½ cents: 5600 bushels do at 58¾ cents; 10,000 bushels July at 60¾ cents; 25,000 bushels do. at 60 cents; 10,000 bushels last half July at 61½ cents; 10,000 bushels August at 62 cents; 5000 bushels do. at 61¾ cents, and 25,000 bushels do. at 61¼ cents. In the afternoon the market went off still further, and closed dull and heavy. The sales reported were 5000 bushels mixed spot at 58¼ cents; 55,000 bushels July from 59¾ to 59¾ cts., 10,000 last half July at 59¼ cents and 25,000 bushels August at 61 cents per bushel.

Marriages.

COHEE—HYNSON.—On May 15th, in Worton, by Rev. W. H. Hutchin, ARTEMUS COHEE and MISS ANNIE J. HYNSON—both of this county.

EMORY—TILGHMAN.—On the 5th inst., in Centreville, by Rev. James A. Mitchell, at St. Paul's P. E. Church, EDWARD B. EMORY to Miss HENRIETTA TILGHMAN, eldest daughter of the late Col. Lloyd Tilghman.

Deaths.

DUGAN.—In Chestertown, on Saturday morning, June 9th, very suddenly, Mrs. SUSAN A. DUGAN, daughter of Mr. G. W. Parks—in her 21st year.

New Advertisements.

HO FOR HARVEST!

C. F. STAM has just received a large stock of Lubricating Oils.

Engine No. 1, West Virginia, Whale, Lard and Castor.

Special attention is called to Castor Oil, it is of the finest grade, perfectly free from grit and possesses better Lubricating properties than any other Oil in the market.

June 15, 1877.

Ice Cream.

THE undersigned is supplying the best Ice Cream to Picnics, Festivals and Excursions.

☞ All over 5 gallons $1.25 per gallon. CASH on delivery.

WM. PERKINS,
Rising Sun Saloon,
June 15—tf Chestertown, Md.

To Builders.

THE Board of County School Commissioners will receive proposals until FRIDAY, JULY 6th, for rebuilding the School House at Fancy, with an additional vestibule 18x7 feet, and one foot to the ceiling. Every thing to be new except the frame.

E. F. PERKINS, Sec.
June 15, 1877—3t (N)

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

A. COATES
vs.
WILLIAM T. SMITH AND REBECCA, HIS WIFE.

ON THE EQUITY SIDE OF THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR KENT COUNTY.
JUNE 15, 1877.

Sale of real estate by Geo. Vickers, Trustee.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Circuit Court for Kent County, in Equity, the creditors of the late William T. Smith are notified to file their claims, duly proved, before the undersigned as Special Auditor, within two months from the 15th of June, 1877.

E. F. PERKINS,
Special Auditor.
June 15, 1877—4t.

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

WILLIAM H. LECOMPTE,
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 12th day of January, 1878; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 12th day of June, 1877.

SAMUEL C. LECOMPTE,
June 15, 1877. *Administrator.*

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

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

WHITE WASH BRUSHES, ALL SIZES, selling at low prices.

J. H. SIMPERS & BRO.
March 9, 1877.

New Advertisements.

St. Paul's Church FESTIVAL.

BY Request of a Committee of the "Musical Socials" of Madison Avenue Church, Baltimore, the Ladies of ST. PAUL'S have determined to hold their Festival

IN THE GROVE
At Tolchester Beach Wharf,
ON FRIDAY, 22d JUNE.

Ample provision has been made to serve

SUPPER,
CONSISTING OF
FISH, OYSTERS, CRABS, &c., &c.,

to all who may be present. Price of Supper 50 cents.

REFRESHMENTS
at all times during the evening, at fair prices.

☞ The fine new steamer SARAH K. TAGGART, Capt. Crosby, will arrive at the wharf at 5 P. M. with some 250 of the Church Socials, accompanied by a fine City Band of Music on board, remaining during the evening.

The public are invited to attend.

By order of COMMITTEE.
June 15, 1877.

Trustee's Sale
OF TOWN PROPERTY
In Galena.

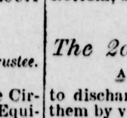
BY VIRTUE of a Decree of the Circuit Court for Kent County as a Court of Equity, passed in a cause in said Court wherein Alfred S. Hurlock and others were complainants and Abraham Laing and Olivia V. Laing were defendants, the undersigned will offer at Public Sale, on

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.

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.

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.

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.

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

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