The Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Friday Morning, July 27, 1877

Only One Dollar a Year, in advance.

☞ The TRANSCRIPT has passed into the hands of Col. George A. Hanson, and we should be content with the simple announcement, but the custom of the press seems to call for something more in parting with the readers of the paper.

We issued the first number of the TRANSCRIPT, Saturday, May 20th, 1862, and the last, July 20, 1877,—fifteen years and two months. During the whole of that period we have been its sole editor, and are responsible for its influence, whether good or evil. In our conduct of the paper we have striven to observe a proper independence of party, sect and individual; not hesitating to express our own opinions. In doing so we have, doubtless, sometimes displeased, but we have never intentionally wounded the feelings of any.

The TRANSCRIPT in our hands has not been as successful as we wished, but we attribute it to our own short-comings; we have never given it our undivided attention. The day has passed on the Eastern Shore of Maryland when one can merchandise, farm, law or preach, and at the same time properly publish a county paper. The weekly editions of the city press, which the publishers can supply at almost a nominal sum, have reduced the country papers to a reflex of their locality, to render them interesting and acceptable. The collection and arranging of local news is not only expensive but requires a vast amount of time. Indeed, our experience has convinced us that he who undertakes to publish a paper on the Eastern Shore of Maryland would act wisely to give his careful, undivided and energetic attention to the work, and all the money he can command.

Col. Hanson is enthusiastically interested in Kent county and her people, and has the time and ability to make the TRANSCRIPT what it ought to be, a welcome visitor at every fireside in the county. He will complete all unexpired contracts for subscription and advertising. To our friends we return heartfelt thanks, and to our readers we say with deep regret, farewell.

EBEN F. PERKINS.

CARD.

After the modest valedictory of the former editor I deem it only necessary to say that the TRANSCRIPT, as heretofore, will advocate the principles of the grand old Democratic party.

It will not be the organ of any clique or ring.

I will endeavor to make it a good family paper and a faithful transcript of the history of Kent county.

GEORGE A. HANSON.

THE NEW SOUTH.

That far-seeing Radical leaders are keenly alive to the dangers of the Radical party which is threatened by the restored Democracy under the auspices of a New South, is fully apparent. Mr. Blaine, probably the ablest of forenost Rupublicans, confesses the helplessness of Radicalism and seeks to prolong itz life by appealing to sectionalism to minister to its needs. Even a careless reader of our history cannot fail to be struck with the fact that the South has always exerted a potent influence upon our national life.—Within its borders was first raised the protest of freedom. The bold utterances of the youthful Bacon, the thunder tones of Henry, the grand resolution of Richard Henry Lee, embodied by the genius of Jefferson in the splendid state-paper (that grand old Declaration) which became our *Magna Charta*.—these all show that the Southern heart beat high and warm with the same hopes that filled the breasts of the brave old Barons, the Hampdens and Sidneys and the other patriots of old England. Every child is familiar with the part played by the South in the Revolution. There is no need to call the long roll of honor which numbered the bravest and best of the patriot sons of the five Southern colonies. It was at the suggestion of Maryland that the great Convention was called, which gave us the plan for realizing the Union which we now enjoy. It was by a lofty sacrifice of interests on the part of the South that that plan was rendered feasible. It was under the splendid administration of the Virginian, Washington, that the Government was put in working order. It was by the force of Southern sentiment and mainly by the power of Southern valor that the noble stand was made against British exactions in the struggle of 1812. When the pall of sectionalism hung over the nation and the life of our country hung upon a thread, the sovereign remedy of compromise, the offering of Southern devotion, brought the crisis happily to an end. Thus it has ever been when the voice of Southern counsel could prove of avail. The principles put forth in the inaugural address of the illustrious Jefferson became the creed of the Democratic party. That party commanded the allegiance of the South, and for sixty years with slight interruptions, it ruled the nation, guided its councils, built up its fame, devoted its resources, perfected its modes of action and placed it in the foremost rank of civilized peoples. The stoutest champions and most eloquent defenders of republican institutions were found in the men who approached most nearly to the European nobility. Possessed of the elements that make up the aristocratic character, they nevertheless adhered to republican simplicity. The same fell passions which urged on the people of France to the awful reign of blood and death and terror, likewise brought about the same results in our country. The moving spring of the aggressors in either case was communism, which, taking its rise in a hatred of those possessed of wealth and station, leaped the bounds of years and sought to gain by revolution that which could be permanently secured only by the most careful legislation and patriotic self-denial. The crisis came and passed. The South, trodden under the iron hoof of the spoiler, lay for years at the mercy of a pliant soldiery, and suffered the most exquisite tortures inflicted by the direst scourges of historic times, the carpet bag free soldiers, the "bummers" so to speak, of triumphant Radicalism. But the moral grandeur of Southern endurance touched the heart of Radical selfishness. One by one the chains have been broken, step by step the South has recovered; and now, in the full pride of restored manhood, her people stand ready to assume the noble task once more allotted them to perform. In the late absorbing crisis, when law and reason were powerless, when faction raised its voice, when anarchy and revolution hovered over the council chambers of the nation, the South stifled her glowing hopes for the time, stood true to the teachings of her patriot dead, and suffered fraud to triumph, in the belief that law would once more prevail when the eyes of the people should be fully opened to the enormity of the crime perpetrated by their chosen agents. The faith is strengthened by the glad cries of approval that come up from our people, and she looks forward to 1880 as a new era in the history of our country. In that history the South will play a noble part. She now has an opportunity which contains within itself the seeds of future victories. Her destiny opens before her. The instrument which Radicalism invented to crush her is now a powerful engine by which she may exert her power. Negro suffrage was the author of her political slavery, but it is now the willing agent of deliverance. How shall she achieve her future glory? In the same way as she did her past, by an alliance with the grand old party which saw the rise of the nation, watched over its infancy, guided its manhood, and which, sustained by the strength and patriotism of a new and enfranchised South, will continue to guide it while wisdom and virtue, prudence and forethought, learning and patriotism find place in the national halls. The records of English history demonstrate the truth that every reform that has been gained, every concession made, every privilege exacted, have been turned over for their preservation to their opponents. Thus it is here, the results of the war are safe in the hands of the South, the secret of her power is found in the maintenance of the agencies designed to crush her. Let her be true to her mission. Let her be firm in her alliance with the Democracy of the North. Let her be deaf to the voice of the tempter. Let her resist the dread agency of disintegration. Let the New South be true to the party of Jefferson, and a new America will rise up, and, pointing to restored constitutional government,—to a happy and contented people,—to a Union restored and to a purified nation, will cry out in heartfelt gratitude,—"Thy nobleness has made me blessed."

Cecil Democrat.

PREJUDICE EATING ITS OWN WORDS.

It is rarely the case that we have such a strong example of bitter prejudice made to sit in humiliation as is afforded us by the Pittsburg Leader, That journal, representative of the Republican opinions of western Pennsylvania, in an article commenting upon the first outbreak of the rrilroad strike at Martinsburg, took occasion to remind its readers that they managed these things differently in Pittsburg, and, indeed, everywhere else northward of Mason and Dixon's line. It needed but the mere proclamation of Governor Hendricks of Indiana, says the Leader, a few months ago, "to quell a very similar disturbance on the Vincennes railroad." And our sagacious contemporary goes on to say that:—

"The explanation of the matter, however, is doubtless this: The *people* of West Virginia, who constitute the militia of the State, sympathize with the strikers, and cannot, therefore, be relied on to put them down. And the explanation of this fact seems to be that Southern people have not such a respect for law and order as Northern people, and as is seen in thousands of other instances, are more apt to be led off by their emotions and sympathies into an attitude of opposition to the authorities than the people who make up the communities through which the Pennsylvania and other Northern railroads run."

We have, of course, no disposition in the world to gloat over the present terrible misfortunes of Pittsburg, but it seems as if the comparison between Northern and Southern respect for law and order fails most signally when we see the effects of a very similar disturbance" in Pittsburg, where, in spite of the character of the communities through which the Pennsylvania road runs, in spite of the governor's proclamations and the whole military force of the State, riot and massacre, plunder and arson, have run rampant. It would be unmanly not to resent the blind recklessness of these comparisons and the almost felon disposition which makes haste to overlook the total disorganization of our labor system, brought about by bad legislation, to which Pennsylvania examples have contributed far more than their quota in order to seek in distant, foredone, sectional and political prejudices the causes of troubles which lie right at the doors of Northern workshops and in the offices of Northern railways. We do not propose to go into the intricate causes and history of the present strikes, but beyond a doubt one active cause which has led to the repeated reduction of wages of railroad hands is the relentless competition forced upon those roads by the fact of the destruction of all other sources of profit and the concentration of enterprise and business energies upon the transportation of Western products to the seaboard. At the root of all these matters lurks the prosetective tariff, which has, by degrees, dried up the sources of profit in our numerous and varied industries until one by one they have become stagnant and unproductive, and there only remains the railroads and the middle men to fight for more than their share of what is not enough for all. Our foreign commerce and foreign shipping were thrown away to build up our manufacturing interests, into which, in turn, capital and labor rushed and surged like a strong sea until we had over-production, undue competition and destruction of profits there also, as likewise in coal mining and in coal transportation. Since 1868 the trunk lines have been competing so savagely for the only remaining profitable industry that their business also has been reduced below the chance of paying expenses except by taxing the hands to do it. Thus the whole vicious circle of bad legislation, the whole hot-house system of improper interference with industry by Government at all points has exacted its penalties from labor. This by no means justifies obstructive strikes, but it explains the reductions of wages which have led to them, and it sets a seal of the most emphatic condemnation upon the interference theory of Government.—*Baltimore Bulletin*

THE LESSON OF THE STRIKE.

The strike is extending like wildfire in every direction, and is taking on the aspect of a general war between labor and capital. It has gone beyond the mere question of wages between railroad corporations and their agents, and affects by sympathy the relations of employer and employee in all other departments. While the strikers and their sympathizers are breaking the law, destroying and burning, there is nothing to do but for society to put forth its force and crush disorder by the strong arm. That this will be done, there is no question. The law preserving powers enormously overbalance the law-defying powers. Society is safe now because it is aware of its dangers. It is a fundamental principle of the laws of trade that labor, like raw material, or even capital itself, is regulated by demand and supply. There can be no doubt that capital has the abstract right to hire labor as cheaply as it can. To buy as cheap and sell as high as possible is what each one of the strikers does, as well as his employer. It is the universal law of business, and must be maintained at all hazards. What we have to say, therefore, is not as to the question of the right, but of the expediency. And so, conceding the right of employer to cut down wages to the starvation point, the question still remains: Is it wise for him to do so? As a mere matter of dollars and cents does it pay? The events of the past week make it very doubtful. The naked question of expediency is reduced to this: Is it cheaper to pay an employee such wage as will make him a loyal and devoted servant of the company, or to cut him down to the point of desperation and then hire a soldier to keep him in order? This is what it amounts to. Men rendered desperate by extreme poverty; by the haughty refusal of even to listen to their complaints or protests; subject to be discharged at a turn of the stock market, after giving their best years to a laborious and dangerous service; treated as though they were mere machines—such policy cannot make the operatives loyal and faithful servants. They become restless and dissatisfied; they feel that they have no interest in the welfare of the company, although they ceaselessly peril life and limb in its service. Nevertheless, capital continues to entrust its vast property to their keeping. While paying handsome dividends to the shareholders, they cut down the pay of those who have charge of their property to the point of despair. Now when the trains, the depots and workshops are in charge of men hopeless and suffering, military force or police force is required to keep them in order. So far as the strikers have refused work or persuaded others not to work, they have acted within their lawful rights. They did wrong only when they sought to prevent others from working. Yet experience has shown that desperate men are prone to commit this wrong, and it must be taken therefore as one of the elements in the business circulation, like the allowance for friction in machinery. Now we believe that it is cheaper to pay the agent of a corporation such a living salary as will identify his interests with those of the company, and make him a defender of its property, than to hire a soldier to keep him in subjection. Each soldier costs the United States, or the taxpayers, about $800 per year; and a hundred thousand soldiers would be needed if military force was to be depended on to protect all the lines of railroad. This would at last only be doing badly, and by brute force, and at great costs what might be done cheaply by a fairer understanding between labor and capital. The railroad presidents of great trunk lines will meet in conference in a day or two. They ought to meet without delay. They are men of great sagacity and large experience, and the country looks to them for a solution of these difficulties that will insure the preservation of order.—*Gazette.*

A TALK WITH MR. TILDEN.

HIS OPINIONS ON CURRENT TOPICS.

New York World.

Mr. Tilden is looking remarkably well, and declares himself to be very much improved in health by his sojourn at this pleasant resort. He said to me that his trip has no connection whatever with any business enterprise or railroad scheme, as has been announced without authority in some of the papers.

As to the events which have happened since the Presidential election and the numerous wild rumors circulated in reference to his political intentions, Mr. Tilden talked very freely. In regard to the Electoral Commission he said that he had never had any real confidence in the arbitration of a question where there was so much at stake by a body of that kind. The settlement, he said, involved not only the Presidency, but all the patronage and power of the Federal Administration, together with all the schemes, plans and jobs connected with it.

The Republican party and the men who had managed it in the past were too anxious to retain the Administration to yield any point in an arbitration. The result of the Electoral Commission, therefore, was what might have been expected, considering the power and influence brought to bear upon the political majority of that body as finally constituted.

He furthermore never liked the scheme as a matter of principle, believing that the true direction of a Democratic appeal was not away from 369 representatives of the people towards fifteen individuals, and still less from fifteen individuals towards one to be selected necessarily with a large element of chance, not to say of trick and device. He thought there should rather have been an appeal from the 369 representatives to the 8,000,000 of voters through a new election.

He was distrustful of the secrecy, celerity and improvidence with which the arrangement was carried through and ushered into being. But the opposition appealed to the hopes of the business classes, which were anxious above all things for a settlement of almost any kind, at almost any price, and as it was presented by the unanimous report of the joint committee, it became the representative, and the only representative, of the public desire for peace.

The events which are now attracting so much public attention in New Orleans and the disclosures which, perhaps, may follow, Mr. Tilden seemed to consider only as the logical outcome of the revolutionary acts of last fall and winter. "In a government like ours," he said, "such fraudulent practices as were reported from New Orleans last November sooner or later must come to the light, and the guilty parties with their practices must be known. It was so with the ring frauds in New York; it has been the case to a certain extent in Washington, and a like result will follow in New Orleans.

THE LOUISIANA RETURNING BOARD.

NOTE FROM JUDGE WHITACRE.

The St. Louis Republican publishes a note from Judge Whitacre, of the New Orleans Criminal Court, in which he says:

"Numerous baseless surmises and unfounded assertions appearing in the press concerning the origin of and motives prompting the prosecution of the Louisiana Returning Board prompt me to make this statement. The charges made against this board are everywhere known. The law of Louisiana provides penalties for the altering, falsifying or forging of public records, and for the issuance and publication of certified copies, &c., of such altered, forged or falsified records. It also fixes a punishment for perjury. The grand jury of New Orleans, assisted by the district attorney, investigated these notorious charges, and came to the conclusion that there was ground for prosecution. Their oaths, the statutes and their consciences in this matter, as in all others before them, should have been, and I have no doubt were, their only guides as to their path of duty. As presiding officer of the Superior Criminal Court of New Orleans I have no disposition to express an opinion as to the correctness of their conclusions, but I can say, personally, that nothing of political intrigue or manœuvre was mixed up with the matter, and that no political ring, clique or party had any influence whatever upon the action of the grand inquest or of the prosecuting officers of the State or of the courts. Neither Messrs, Packard, Pitkin, Blaine, Conkling, nor any other politician, Democrat or Republican, originated, suggested, instigated, or assisted in it, and it was not the result of any design against Gov. Nicholls. The grand jury was composed of Democrats and Republicans—whites and persons of color—and I believe they were unanimous in the opinion that the subject should be investigated. The returning officers will have a fair trial by an impartial jury, with every opportunity to establish their defense."

CAUTION AND MODERATION.

In all the eventful history of this country there has been no such trying time as the present. Vast interests are at the mercy of law breakers. By the embargo of force laid upon all the great lines of transportation, domestic commerce is throttled and held at a standstill. Every branch of trade must suffer, every man must bear his share of the tribulation.—None can escape. Even the women and children, helpless, innocent spectators of all that is transpiring, must drink of the bitter cup of sorrow. The honest workingmen who depends upon his day's living and his family's, must see the very bread withheld from him because the lawless element has put a blight on business and will not let him earn it. The well-to-do must accept smaller revenues, if, indeed, they do not find themselves suddenly cut off from all income, and the poor must trust to Providence to sustain life. We are common sufferers from a calamity which falls heavily upon all.—Our common woes ought to draw closer and knit tighter the common bond of sympathy and confidence and work. Each man must vie with his neighbor in softening the asperities bred of the passions and excitement of the hour, each must forgive and forget. Such scenes as those at Pittsburg yesterday and in our own city must not be allowed to rankle in our hearts. This is no time to sup on the poison of passion. If wrong has been done and life needlessly sacrifised, the civil law will be avenged, when these times of conflict and unrest have passed away. They will pass, and we can the sooner and most surely dispel them by striving to restore good feeling and avoiding those provocations against which recent bitter and dear bought experience has warned us. We know now the dreadful possibilities of thoughtlessness and indiscretion, and surely we have the manhood to profit by such costly experience. Once we have restored complete order, we shall be in proper mood to dispose of the vital questions which have so sadly disturbed our country during the past few days.—Caution and moderation are the watchwords for the time.—*Gazette of Tuesday.*

OUR LABOR SYSTEM.

Movements have been on foot, we understand, (says the Marlborough Gazette) for some time past both in Anne Arundel and Calvert Counties, looking to a change in the present labor system and the disproportion between the price of labor and that received for agricultural products.—A meeting took place at Chaneysville, Calvert County, recently, and, after a preamble, setting forth their reasons for this action, adopted the following resolutions, which we copy from the last number of the Calvert Journal:

Resolved, That in making our contracts with hirelings for the year 1878, we will not exceed the amount of seventy-five dollars and board of self for No 1 men hands, and fifty-five dollars for No, 2. From twenty-five to forty dollars for minor boys, according to their age and capacities. For day hands, for general farm work, thirty-seven cents, and for house-women a sum not exceeding three dollars per month.

Resolved, That as landlords and tenants we will not encourage idleness by renting houses to parties who do not hire, and have no special trade or employment nor permit the harboring of the unemployed in the houses occupied by our hired hands.

Resolved, That each hand who faithfully fulfils his obligation, at the end of the time of his contract can demand of his employer a certificate setting forth his qualifications and his grade as No. 1 or No. 2 hand.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves not to depart from the spirit of these resolutions, and to abide by them as far as in our power lies, and we recommend and advise the farmers, landlords and tenants, in the other districts of the county, to meet at once and adopt similar measures of necessity.

QUEEN ANNE'S ITEMS.

From the Centreville Observer.

RAPE.—William Bruister, a Baltimore ship carpenter, engaged in building a vessel for Capt. R. T. Larrimore, in Piney Neck, was arrested on Friday and lodged in jail on the charge of committing a rape on the person of Mrs. Peter King, who resides with her husband on Capt Larrimore's farm in Piney Neck. The alleged rape is said to have been committed some two or three weeks ago, but information of it was not given to the officers until last Friday. The lady is said to have been unhurt, and the whole affair was so quietly managed that persons residing in the immediate neighborhood were not aware of the alleged outrage until the writ was issued and the person taken into custody.

A writ was at the same time issued for the arrest of a German named Nick Volst charged with attempting to commit a rape on the same lady, but as yet he has eluded the officers, and has probably left for parts unknown.

FIRE.—The stable of Mr. W. F. Bailey near Ruthsburg was consumed by fire on Thursday night last. Mr. Bailey had about fifty bushels of raked wheat in the loft at the time and a number of small articles His loss will amount to about $500, upon which there is no insurance. It was clearly the work of an incendiary, and is the second time he has been burnt out in a few years.

LIGHTNING.—The lightning last week killed two shoats for Mr. W. F. Baily; burned a shock of wheat for Mr. Charles M. Jump, and struck a tree in the yard of Mr. McRandall Warner. Mr. Warner was but a few feet from the tree when it was struck. He was going out to drive up his sheep at the time and was considerably shocked by the fluid.

NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH.—We understand that the congregation of St. Peter's have entered into a contract with a builder for the erection of new Catholic Church on the site of the present church, near Queenstown. The new building is to be eresent chaped, and is to be much larger than the present building.

☞ It is generally known, that Rev. Mr. Bradley, a Methodist minister of Caroline county, has been trying for several years to perfect a new motive power on his own invention, which he calls a "Promethor." By the generation of a new kind of gas he expects to make a machine something bigger than a wash boiler propel an ocean steamer to Europe.—He has finally completed one of his machines, in Philadelphia, and it was tested last week. The Enquirer says: "On Wednesday, the engine that is finished, but does not work smoothly yet, owing to some mechanical defects, was run in the presence of a number of gentlemen interested in the patent, and *they* are thoroughly satisfied that the inventor has claimed no results that he cannot readily secure. The engine was run at the pressure of 1,200 rounds.

LOCAL NEWS.

Discontinued.

The steamer B. S. FORD, (as will be seen by advertisement elsewhere in to-day's paper), has left off the Grey's Inn Creek route. We are informed that the business had so fallen off since the starting of a new line from the bay shore, that the revenue derived from Grey's Inn wharf was not even sufficient to pay for the coal consumed in going in and out of the creek. The boat now arrives in Baltimore about 11:30 A. M., thus allowing excursion passengers at least three hours in the city. On the return she reaches Chestertown about 7:30 P. M.

Peaches.

Growers have been shipping Beatrice and Hale's in large quantities this week, both by rail and river. The FORD was delayed almost two hours, last Wednesday, in consequence of the large quantities to be taken on board at the various landings. As usual, the fruit is not first class, decay setting in before fully ripening. The market is dull, and growers are getting small returns.

The Excursion

By the Methodist Sunday Schools of Chestertown, to Cape May, last Wednesday, was, we learn, a very enjoyable affair. The party arrived at their destination about noon, and started on the return trip about 4 P. M., giving ample time for bathing and sight-seeing. A little after 10 o'clock at night the cars reached the depot at this place. The excursion was fairly patronized, and free from accident or unpleasant occurrence.

Fire from Phosphorus.

Last Wednesday night, about eight o'clock, a colored girl employed as a domestic in the family of Mr. Earickson, residing on Queen street in this town, took a tin box from a mantle piece, (where it had been for some time) and threw it on the floor of the summer kitchen. The box contained phosphorus, which Mr. Earickson had been using in the preparation of rat poison, and as soon as the top was off combustion took place, and the floor caught fire. Mr. Frisby Anderson, next door, succeeded after great difficulty in extinguishing the flames and saving the building. Mr. Earickson and family were away from home at the time. The damage will amount to about fifty dollars.

The Military Spirit,

Which for some years past has been dormant in Chestertown, is rapidly reviving under the stimulating effects of the unparalleled excitement pervading the entire country on account of the bloodshed and destruction of property by lawless crowds of desperate men, within the past few days. We learn that a gentleman who has heretofore been prominent in military affairs in this community, received a telegram, Tuesday, from the proper State authorities, requesting him to organize a company here. One, if not two, good companies could—and we think should—be organized as soon as possible. A large number of our citizens favor the movement, and it will doubtless take tangible shape in a few days.

Orphans' Court.

Present, Judges Nicholson, Shallcross and Willson.

The last Will and Testament of John Kelley was admitted to probate.

Letters of Administration on the personal estate of Perry Waters, colored, were granted unto Thomas E. Norris, who filed his bond in the penalty of three hundred dollars. H. T. Jump and J. H. Kelley were appointed to appraise said estate.

T. E. Norris, admr. of Perry Watters, returned an inventory of the personal estate of said deceased.

C. H. Baker, admr. of John T. Bramble, returned an inventory of the personal estate of said deceased, and received an order for the sale thereof.

A Time-Honored Specific.—The long and successful career of Dr. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL, as contrasted with the speedy collapse of nostrums devoid of efficacy which have from time to time been puffed into a brief notoriety during the twenty odd years that this celebrated medicine has been sold, affords a proof that the American public *continues* to repose its confidence in deserving articles only. The PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL has long been recognized as the leading specific for Consumption, Cronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Asthma Diptheria, and all other diseases of the breathing organs. It is, moreover, a certain, speedy, and safe botanic remedy for Dyspepsia, Liver Disorders, Scrofulous Affections, Urinary Troubles, Gravel, Dropsy, Debility, Constipation, and Female Complaints. Constantly accumulating evidence of an unimpeachable character establishes the facts that it not only entirely exticates the diseases to which it is adapted, but also that its action is remarkably prompt and thorough. The crucial test of experience has demonstrated its reliability in every particular. Sold by all druggists.

Principal Depot, No. 916 Filbert St. Philadelphia.

July 18, 1877.

Mr. Editor—Dear Sir: The taxpayers of the third district would like to see itemized the Sixteen Hundred Dollars "to pay road accounts, and to keep roads and bridges in repair," which we see in the expenses of the county, as published in your paper.

TAX PAYER.

Chestertown, July 15, 1877

Editor of the Transcript—Dear Sir: It has afforded me great pleasure in seeing how pleasantly the Voshell House of your town is conducted under the management of Col. John C. Voshell, its new landlord, who is ever ready to accommodate his numerous guests, besides transient boarders. Several permanent boarders and one gentleman and his wife have taken board within its walls to share the rich riand that are provided by Col. Voshell and his good lady; indeed, everything presents an air of comfort and ease. For the truth of this call and see.

DAILY OBSERVER AND PATRON.

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

From the Sun of Wednesday.

WHEAT.—The offerings of Southern Wheat were less liberal, and the market was strong at an advance of 2@3 cents per bushel, shippers finding it more difficult to fill their orders. The sales were 1200 bushels good red Pennsylvania at 1 55@1 57; 5500 bushels prime red and amber Southern at 1 58@1 62; 7000 bushels fair to good red at 1 52@1 57, and 2500 bushels common to fair do. at 1 40@1 50. For Western options the market was strong and higher, the advantage being mainly in the near deliveries. The sales on 'Change were 7000 bushels No. 2 Winter red for July delivery at $1 55; 5000 bushels August at $1 45@1 46, and 15,000 bushels Sept'r. at $1 43. After 'Change the market was easier, owing to a decline at Chicago. The sales were 18000 bushels August at $1 45; 10,000 bushels do. at $1 44½; 20,000 bushels September at $143; and 15,000 do. at $1 42, closing at the lower figures.

CORN.—Southern Corn was in demand, and sold at an advance of 1@2 cents per bushel, as follows: 600 bushels of prime white and 2000 bushels do. yellow at 70 cents. Of Western the offerings were light, and the market excited, irregular and higher, closing rather more quiet. The sales were 400 bushels mixed spot each at 64½ and 64½ cents.

Marriages.

LLOYED—GREENWOOD.—In Philadelphia on the 4th inst., by Rev. J. L Huges, Mr. CHARLES G. LLOYED of Salem, New Jersey, to Miss EMMA J. GREENWOOD, formerly of Chestertown, Md.

WILLSON—GARDNER.—In Baltimore, on the 12th., by Rev. Father Guistiniani, FRANCIS T. WILLSON, of Kent county, Md., to Miss AUGUSTA GARDNER, of Baltimore, Md.,

KENNARD—VANSANT.—On the 24th ult., at Still Pond, by Rev. E. B. Newman, Mr. J. T. KENNARD to Miss ADDIE E VANSANT, both of Kent county, Md.

Deaths.

BOYER.—In Sassafras, Kent county, on the 7th instant, WILLIE BOYER, youngest son of Joseph and Mary E. Dulanie, aged 3 months and 12 days.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

STRAYED from the subscriber about the *twenty-third day of June last*, a

SMALL RED COW.

When she left she was giving milk. She is a Horned Cow, about ten years old.

Any one informing me of her whereabouts, will be liberally rewarded by the owner,

JOHN W. RASIN.

July 27, 1877—3t. *Chestertown.*

FAIR! FAIR!

THE Catholic ladies of the lower portion of the county intend holding a Fair at *Reese's Corner* on the

14th, 15th, 16th and 17th of AUGUST,

Proceeds to be applied to the erection of a chapel in that district.

Admission - - - - - - - 10 cents.

July 27, 1877—2t.

Established in 1840.

MOUNT HOPE NURSERIES,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.,

MESSRS. ELLWANGER & BARRY.

PLEASE take notice that we are canvassing your county for the sale of *PEAR and APPLE TREES.* We refer to the following parties that have bought of the above named firm for the past 10 years: Robert S. Emory, David C. Blackiston, James P. DeCorse, John N. Dodd, William Ford, Thomas Baker.

GEORGE F. SHUGARS,

July 27, 1877—3w. Gen. Agent.

Can be found at the Voshell House.

OLD KENT:

The Eastern Shore of Maryland:

NOTES illustrative of the most ancient Records of Kent county, Maryland, and of the Parishes of St. Paul's, Shrewsbury and I. U., and Genealogical Histories of old and distinguished families of Maryland, and their connections by marriage, &c., with an Introduction, by

GEORGE A. HANSON, M. A.,

Corresponding Member of the Maryland Historical Society, &c.

SCALE OF PRICES:

Octavo—Paper, uncut - - - - - $ 4.00
" Fine Cloth - - - - - 4.50
" Sheep - - - - - - 5.00
" Half Turkey - - - - 5.50
Quarto—Centennial edition (limited) half Turkey - - - 20.00
" Cloth, do. - - - - - 15.00

For sale at the *Chestertown Transcript* Office, and at John P. Des Forges, Publisher, Baltimore, Md. July 27

HALL'S HOTEL

Chestertown, Md.

THE undersigned, thankful for past patronage, and being more fully prepared than ever before to accommodate the traveling community, would ask their attention to his extensive alterations and improvements; where he has been established for the last 12 years.

They will find here new and comfortable chambers, and a table supplied with the best the market will afford; while the Stabling is roomy and well ventilated.

It may be added, that this is the only regularly licensed Hotel in the town, and that he is confident that he will be able to supply the wants of all.

JOHN HALL.

P. S.—My BAR is supplied with various kinds of Liquors, and a polite barkeeper, who will, with pleasure, attend to the wants of all customers.

July 27, 1877—3m.

©Maryland State Archives msa_sc3326_scm8204-0360