The Transcript,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Friday Morning, Aug. 3, 1877

Only One Dollar a Year, in advance.

GEORGE A. HANSON, EDITOR.

GREETINGS OF THE PRESS.

[*From the Kent News.*]

The *Transcript* of yesterday announces that that paper "has passed into the hands of Col. George A Hanson." We welcome the Colonel to the editorial fraternity, and hope that our relations may be of the most agreeable character. Mr. Perkins retires after conducting the paper continuously for more than fifteen years, and has our best wishes for his future welfare and prosperity.

[*From the Baltimore Gazette.*]

The Chestertown (Md.) *Transcript* has been purchased by Mr. Geo. A Hanson, author of "Old Kent," a volume of colonial history of decided literary merit. We wish the *Transcript* all prosperity under its new management.

[*From the Centreville Observer.*]

CHANGED HANDS.—The Chestertown *Transcript* has passed into the hands of Col. George A Hanson, who will hereafter be its editor. Col. Hanson, who is the historian of Kent county, is a ready writer and a gentleman of fine culture. He will doubtless very much improve the *Transcript*.

[*From the Wilmington (Del.) Commercial.*

The Chestertown *Transcript*, a weekly paper published at Chestertown, Kent county, Md., by Eben F. Perkins, has passed into the hands of Col. George A. Hanson, who will continue its publication as a Democratic paper. It is a well established paper, about fifteen years of age, and the first number under the new management, which appeared yesterday, gives promise of a well conducted and interesting paper.

[*From the Chesapeake Chesapike.*]

AN EDITORIAL CHANGE.—The Chestertown *Transcript* has been sold by its recent proprietor, Major Eben F. Perkins, to Col. George A. Hanson. We have quite a pleasant remembrance of Major Perkins, and regret his departure from journalism. Col. Hanson will no doubt maintain the previous reputation of the paper.

WHY THE SOUTH IS AT PEACE.

TOO BUSY IN DEVELOPING ITS RESOURCES TO PERMIT ITS MEN TO STRIKE.

From the Nashville American.

We are glad to see the South kept almost entirely free from this conflict, which is destroying business in the North Deploring such occurrences anywhere, we may feel deeply gratified that we are comparatively free from disorder, crime and violence. We must suffer to some extent, but there are many reasons why the South is not in a condition to be seriously affected. The hard school through which we have passed has taught the South economy and self-reliance. That is the first great lesson, and we resisted it as long as possible. The Southern people are nearer out of debt than ever before in the history of this country. As an agricultural people, the proportion of those who produce the necessaries of life is very large. We lack an element of prosperity in lacking the laboring population of the North, but in lacking it at such a time we lack in element of temporary weakness. In prosperous periods they contribute to the well-being of society by furnishing a market. When times are hard and they are out of employment they become consumers only.—Then they are only a drain. An agricultural community can always stand panic, failure, depression, war, any misfortune better than any one of commercial and industrial population. We are selfsustaining, we can if need be almost live within ourselves, and even prosper.—Therefore, while deploring the trouble which has fallen upon our neighbors and brethern, we should also look to see if we may not reasonably hope that we may be spared any great suffering. Of course in the gush of restored fraternity we are ready to work with our brethern through the fiery furnace and pass through the valley of the shadow of death, if necessary, if we can't help it. But then we would prefer to be spared additional suffering. We have had enough of it, and if we can see our way clear to even profit out of the misfortunes which we have had nothing to do with, then we must, as a duty to ourselves, go on building up our lines of trade and our own manufactories and become self-sustaining, and even furnish our suffering brethern with supplies—at those remunerative prices which men are constrained to exalt.

Temporary stagnation, in some channels of business, we will feel in the South, but there is nothing in all this to alarm the South. If the trouble is remedied it will be by the restoration of a prosperity in which we shall share. If it goes on we will acquire new self-reliance in adjusting our own business to meet it, and become daily more self-supporting.

The laboring men should see that they do nothing to retard a prosperity which must come in the South, if we are all true to each other. It is a prosperity which they will share, and the strike and riots in the North cannot prevent it. If they will madly cut each other's throats, we are sorry. We give them out sympathy, but let us decline to engage in the business—we have other work to do. We have a great and glorious field here which will bear a good harvest for all in a very short time.

THE TRAINS IN MOTION.

We congratulate the trainmen of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad that they have "stepped down and out" from the unlawful position they have assumed.—When they claimed the right and determination to prevent the running of trains until their demands were grauted they virtually declared war against trade and commerce, and might have expected a general uprising of the whole community. From that moment they lost the public sympathy, and virtually become public enemies. A few hundred men, by thus stopping the wheels of trade, doomed many thousands of their fellow-workmen in other pursuits to enforced idleness.—That such a course could be permitted was the height of folly to suppose, and we are pleased to record the fact that when the final moment for testing their determination came they quietly stepped aside and offered no opposition to the running of the trains. The result shows that the many were governed by the few, and that a large majority of those in the strike were there unwillingly, and mere victims to the force of combination.

The strike is the most forcible illustration which has been had of the many evils that recult from trades unions, which are based upon the antagonism of labor to capital. It is the combination of capital that gives work to the laboring man, and one cannot prosper without the other receiving its full share of benefit, one cannot be depressed without the other feeling it with more or less severity. The combined capital of a railroad company is made up of the scanty means of the widow and the orphan, the deposits of the laboring man in savings banks, and the savings of the poor as well as the means of the rich—the latter being the most variable and uncertain of all the real owners of its stocks and bonds. In this country the rich man of to-day is often the poor man of to-morrow, and the rich man's children, born to an inheritance, oftener die poor than the poor man's children do—Wealth comes and goes with the capacity to take care of it when obtained, and through the frugality, industry and perseverance of the bread-winner. There was not a man engaged in this strike who could not look back to money wanted in good times by unnecessary expenditure or the gratification of appetite. We are all prone to wasteful habits, and it is only the few who look to the future and provide for the day of depression. In the accumulation of wealth "the folly of the many is the opportunity of the few." If we were all equally rich we would be a nation of drones, there would be neither producers nor workers, and civilzation would be steadily moving backward and downward in the scale of humanity.—There ought always to be a community of interest between the employer and employed, and everything that tends to or provokes antagonism ought to be carefully avoided.—*Balto. Gazette of Monday.*

THE LIBERIAN JOB.

The managers of the scheme for an "organized emigration to Liberia" showed their hand for the first time at a meeting of the colored people in Charleston, a few days ago. Since this movement was projected, suspicions as to its true motive have been excited by various indications that are well calculated to cause distrust, and to open the eyes of the poor people, who may be again victimized and plundered as they were through the Freedman's Bank.

One feature of this movement reveals its true inwardness very plainly to all practical minds. It is thus reported in the proceedings of the meeting:

"A proposition was made to form a joint stock company, with a capital of $300,000, for the purchase of steamers to be used for emigration and trading purposes. Subscription books will be opened to-morrow."

Instead of adopting the usual commercial mode of transportation for the colonists, if any can be deluded to go, and which the Colonization Society with its long experience has always practised, the movers in this scheme start out by seeking subscriections for a capital of $300,000 in a joint stock company, to purchase "steamers for emigration and trading purposes." This sum of money honestly handled would not only transport a large colony in the ordinary way, but establish it with houses, agricultural implements, and the means of living, until homes could be erected in the wilderness of Liberia.

It is evident, therefore, that emigration and the improvement of the social, moral and material condition of the negroes, are not the true motives of the project.—It is a speculation, and behind it are white men who do not dare to come to the front, that have taken lessons in the art of robbing a weak and easily duped people from the scoundrels who stole their hard earnings in the Freedman's Bank, the Barry farm, and kindred impostures, that were put forward under deceptive auspices.

With all the advantages enjoyed by the Colonization Society, the settlement of blacks from the United States in Liberia has not been successful. Other experiments on a more limited scale have proved as disastrous, as the emigration of a number of Southerners, at the close of the war, did in Brazil. In both cases they were glad to get back in rags and poverty. There is no demand for black labor in Liberia, and the fields of enterprise are limited even if the laboring emigrant was fitted to enter them.

The colored people of the South, as a race, are content and prosperous. They have equal right before the law, they are protected like other members of society, they receive good wages or shares in the production of crops, and the thrifty among them, who unfortunately are few in number, are acquiring property and laying up money. In Georgia they have put away seven or eight millions in the savings banks, and they hold much valuable real estate. It is a cruelty to disturb the happiness of this simple-minded race, and a crime for which no punishment can be too severe, to steal their savings under the disguse of promoting their interests.—*N. Y. Sun.*

☞ Milford (Del.,) is troubled with tramps.

ENGLAND IN A FIX.

The latest news from England is dismal, indeed, and makes the American render feel that the dark side of British affairs is showing itself Mr. Goldwin Smith has just written an article for the last number of the Fortnightly Review. He talks of the present condition of England politics, and makes the alarming discovery that a man can't go to Parliament any more and be a statesman unless he has a pocketful of money. "The constituencies are no longer on the outlook for young men of ability and promise, but without wealth. Such characters are thrust aside by the managers of the constituencies, just as paupers are warned away from fashionable churches or needy bachelors from the belle of the season." In other words, the politics of England is controlled by a lot of professional politicians, who mold the various constituencies to suit themselves, always taking care that some big ignorant money-bag shall be chosen who can pay them handsomely for their services and help along their private schemes. The people are practically muzzled in convention, and the successful candidate is muzzled after election so long as his public life may last. Mr. Smith appears to regret this very deeply: for after all, it is only a circumstance in the progress of governments toward perfection. We had the same trouble over on this side once, as some of the pioneers will remember.—There used to be an old chieftain in the province of Pennsylvania who went around manufacturing public opinion and handling the delegates to conventions just as though they were marionettes. He was a member of the late Republican party, and there were so many in the province who thought as he did politically, that said eminent chieftain kept himself and his friends in power for a great many years. The same state of things existed in other provinces until the government was pretty much controlled by the men who held office and pulled wires, while the people remained in the background. But a President came along one day on the back of a returning-board and issued an edict which took all these things out of the hands of the wire-pullers, and let the people run a government for themselves. Ever since then an American citizen knows when he enters a convention that he will wade into purity up to his knees. The atmosphere of morality is sometimes quite stifling Mr. Smith must not feel despondent. America can write out a perscription that will cure the politics of England at once. The old country is worth saving for her many good qualities, and we must help her out of this dilemma. Why can't William Allunde Wheeler drop that fishing-rod for a brief space and take the reins of government, while Mr. Returning-Board Hayes runs over into England and holds a caucus with the Queen.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

THE "COMMUNE" FRAUD.

When we said the other day that communism in America was nothing but wind and the fizz of gunpowder scattered harmless on the open ground, we hardly expected our words to be so soon verified as they have been. The communist fizzle at New York was even more completely absurd than we had expected. We did, indeed, look for some plausible ideas, however mistaken and illogical they might have been: we did expect some rude eloquence or energetic speaking; but from the specimens reported it all was sheer bosh and flapdoodle. It was interesting, however, to note that speeches were made in French and German as well as in the American language not to call it English. French communists and German socialists find themselves embarrassed when they get here by their very freedom Nobody is afraid of them; they can hold whatever ideas they please. There are no "tyrants," nor aristocracy, nor exactions upon labor, and the communist orator is dimly conscious that he is a fraud when he flaunts his red flag and ventilates his incendiary eloquence. The commune sympathized with the strikers. Of course. Everybody sympathizes with their sufferings; but not with their blind folly and crimes. All thinking people regret the mad acts of the strikers and their riotous brethern, because they bring heavy and inevitable punishment upon themselves and their families. But even the red-flag-flying commune did not justify Pittsburg. They even caution the workingmen not to "let loose the tiger of disorder," which showed that communism is not dangerous in this country. The only incendiary sentiment was this:

Resolved, That it is the purpose of the Workingmen's party to confiscate through the legislation, the unjustly gotten wealth of these legalized and charactered corporation thieves, that are backed by the Shylocks and money syndicates of Europe and this country.

But inasmuch as they propose to fight "through legislation," the "chartered corporation thieves" are not in danger.—There is too much good sense among the poorest working classes to accept such bosh as this as meaning anything.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

SINGULAR INFATUATION.

There is a young man in Brooklyn, named Thomas Mulvaney, said to be good looking, intelligent, and an architecural student, who is anxious to be the first person to commit suicide by jumping off the Brooklyn tower of the bridge now in course of erection. Indeed, so determined is he to accomplish his object that his relatives are obliged to keep guard over him in his own house, a brother and cousin acting alternately in watching him. Though closely watched, he is not tied or hampered in anything save his going into the street. There seems to be no fear of his committing suicide in any other form, and it is thought that if he can be kept from reaching the top of the tower until the demon that lurks in his brain is exorcised, he will be saved.—Mulvaney is a man of pleasing address and rare conversational power, and when visited by a reporter a few day ago he was sitting by a window gazing straight away at where the tower that fascinates him looms up against the sky. In reply to a question for desiring to commit suicide by means of the terrifically high tower, he said: "Ever since I was up there last fall it has been the one idea of my life—and death. I would have done it then had it not been for a friend who was with me. When I got to the ground and looked up again I was ready to curse myself for not having accomplished my purpose. I'll do it yet, but I want to be the first, and that's what makes me so angry at my folks for keeping me cooped up here. If they were not my blood relatives, and if my mother was not in the house, I would force my way out. As sure as you see that tower there, so sure will somebody anticipate me in the grand plunge if I am to be kept a prisoner.—The thought is terrible."

He is engaged to be married to a young lady of culture, who is now absent at a watering place and is not aware of his intentions. His relatives intend bringing him to a friend's house in the city, and if his absence from the sight of the tower does not cure him of the desire to commit suicide he will then be taken to a private asylum.

☞ The importance of Plevna to the Turks cannot be overestimated. The Russians before moving in force upon Roumelia must secure another pass through the Balkans. The Shipta Pass, which they now hold, is always exposed to attack from Shumla. Hence, they need one more to the right. Plevna covers the approaches to Sofia, the terminus of the Adrianople railroad. From Sofia the way is easy and the transportation good, to Constantinople. Hence, the eagerness of the Russians to capture Plevna and descend upon Sofia, and the stubbornness of the Turks in defending it. Osman Pasha is now there with the armies of Bosnia, Herzgovina and Montenegro.—The Russians, driven back from Plevna, are trying to approach the route to Sofia by way of Levatz, while the Roumanian army, crossing at Sistova, will doubtless move by the right with the intention of interposing between Widdin and Nitsch (or Nissa,) so as to invest the former fortress. The Russians (excepting the second corps under Zimmermann, which is seeking to invest Silistria) have now the great advantage of operating on interior lines, the Turks always outside of them. As the circle of operations widens, however, this Russian advantage will disappear, their forces will be scattered over too great a surface, while the Turks will have been concentrated at three or four defensive points.

THE SOUTH FOR LAW AND ORDER.

From the Richmond Enquirer, July 24.

President Hayes should show now whether or not he is the man to control the turbulent times that eventfully surround us. He should promptly show whether or not he is the President he seems. Let him act as becomes the head of this great Government, and he will quickly see that all knowledge his authority and are more than willing to yield him such support as the existing emergency demands. The Enquirer has continuously opposed his administration, but so great in our opinion is the need at this time of complete accord that we will yield him a most hearty support in all measures looking to a prompt and complete settlement of the troubles that darken our horizon. We have little fear of the trouble extending across the borders of our State, but we know that one part of the body politic cannot be thrifty while the other is torn by such terrible dissension. The need of our country at this time is complete rest, and that peaceful quiet we must and will have, "if we have to fight for it." Let the President issue his call and promptly the gray will stand shoulder to shoulder with the blue, an impenetrable bulwark against which mob violence and Communism will dash in vain. He will find that the veterans of Manassas and Gettysburg still remember that the first duty of a soldier is "implicit obedience to orders." With such men their personal prejudice will weigh as nothing against the word or command. Friends or foes must suffer alike from their bullets or bayonets if the emergency so requires. We at first gave to the strikers on the Baltimore & Ohio a warm sympathy. They have suffered greviously.—But the reparation and relief they seek can never come through sacked cities and wholesale murder. When a strike takes on the proportions of Communism then it is that the order-loving element North and South unite in a common cause, declaring that the law of the statute books and the law of humanity must and shall be respected.

THE LOSS BY STRIKES.

The loss by strike and obstruction to business for five days on the five trunk lines of railway, including destruction of the property of the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroads, is estimated at $26,250,000! The New York Journal and Commerce reaches the result in this wise: Taking as a basis the cost to the railroads resulting from the suspension of traffic, an average of $40,000 per day to each of the five makes the total of $200,000: add $50,000 as a low calculation for losses by interruption of other roads, and the total is $250,000 per day, or $1,250,000 for the five days' suspension. The losses sustained by the Pennsylvania at Pittsburg and on the line between that city and Harrisburg are calculated at $10,000,000. Half of that amount would scarcely cover the cost of property destroyed on the Baltimore and Ohio, and it is likely that $10,000,000 would approximate the losses of railroad property other than those which have been enumerated. This makes a total of $26,250,000. The losses sustained by the community at large are almost incalculable, embracing the destruction of perishable freight and live stock, the detention of passengers, the support of militia and special officers summoned to preserve the peace, inconvenience attending tardy mails, increased cost of living consequent upon the advance in prices of provisions, augmented taxation, and perhaps the bankruptcy of corporations which might otherwise have been averted.

THE EXPEDITION TO THE POLAR SEAS.

The schooner Florence, George E. Tyson, master, will sail for the Polar seas to-morrow to make preliminary arrangements for the establishment of the Howgate colony. The schooner carries no foretopmasts, and is an aft schooner with a square-sail yard athwart. Her cabin has been enlarged to a depth of nearly eleven feet, and contains six berths and two staterooms. Forward there are ten berths. The walls of her cabin are of four-inch plank and ceiled. Her stem has been replanked with ten-inch timbers, covered with two-inch planks, giving her bows a total thickness of nearly sixteen inches, sufficient to resist the blows of floating ice she will come in contact with in the Northern seas. The cooking for her crew will be done below deck just forward of her cabin. The larger part of her supplies are already on board. She with carry a supply of canned meats, pork and other food sufficient to sustain a crew a year. Orray Taft Sherman, of Providence, a graduate of Yale, and Ludwig Kumlien, of the Smithsonian Institute, will accompany the expedition, one as meteorologist and photographer, and the other as naturalist.

A LETTER WITH SOMETHING IN IT.

Unmeaning letters of declination, in about the usual number, from Mr. Hayes, members of the Cabinet, and other distinguished men, were addressed to the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements for the recent celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the State Government at Kingston. There was one letter, however, which had some meaning in it. It was full of meaning. This letter was written by Sanford E. Church, Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York. The distinguishing feature of this letter is the sentiment which the author expresses in these words:

"*A strict and rigid observance of written constitutions is indispensable to the perpetuation of Free Government.*"

These be the words of statesmanship and patriotism. They are words precious at all times; but priceless pearls at a season when so many public men have fallen from grace, so to speak, on this fundamental principle of political faith.

Had this wholesome doctrine been adhered to we should have had no Electoral Commission. The miscarriage of that flagrant departure from the Constitution renders these words of Judge Church peculiarly timely and impressive.

Any party desirous of success at the next Presidential election should adopt these words for its motto: "A strict and rigid observance of written constitutions is indispensable to the perpetuation of Free Government."—*New York Sun.*

THE COUNTRY SAFE.

Says the Easton Star: It is not true, as reported by the St. Michaels Comet, that the breakmen on the Maryland and Delaware huckleberry train have struck for higher wages. The employees get all the road earns, and they are not boobies enough to strike for the track and iron, and risk losing the good thing they have in hand. It is understood, however, that one of the very clever officials of the road is soon expected to strike for the state of matrimony. Whether he will or will not make the trip on the huckleberry train has not yet transpired.

A HARD TIMES NOTE.—A curious illustration of the effect the hard times has had on Wilmington, says the Commercial of that place, "is found in the business done in the money order department at our postoffice. In good times, when the shops here were generally busy, the postoffice received more money to be sent away than came to it, a great many men from other places having work here and sending a portion of their earnings home to their families. Now the balance is the other way, the office receiving about $100,000 annually to send away and paying out about $118,000. Some Wilmington mechanics have obtained work elsewhere, and are sending home money to their families here, while money is actually reaching here from England and Scotland, to maintain natives of those countries here, or to enable them to return to the old country. This is certainly a condition of affairs we are not likely to be proud of nor to take comfort in."

POWER.—To accomplish anything power is requisite, and especially is this true of medicine. Keller's Roman Liniment is a pain-destroyer in the most comprehensive sense of the expression, banishing every disease of a painful nature by its wonderfully penetrating and anodyne properties. Its control over complaints of an inflammatory nature or those attended with excrutiating pain is simply marvelous, and whenever employed so certainly beneficial are its effects that its use is firmly established. Sold everywhere for 50 cents a bottle.

☞ Camden (Del.) camp meeting commenced Wednesday. One hundred tents had been taken.

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

From the Sun of Wednesday.

WHEAT.—The sales are 9000 bushels prime red and amber Southern at $1 55a$1 58; 10,000 bushels good to prime red at 1 52a$1 54; 3000 bushels fair to good at 1 45a$1 50: 2000 bushels inferior to fair do. at 1 30a$1 42; 400 bushels red Pennsylvania each at $1 52, $1 53 and $1 54; 800 bushels do. at $1 53; 800 bushels at $1 53. For Western options the market was dull, and the latter deliveries were lower. The sales were 18,000 bushels No. 2 Winter red for August delivery at $1 40¼, and 5000 bushels September at $1 33¾. In the afternoon the market opened dull, but closed firmer.—The sales were 5000 bushels August at $1 40¼; 30,000 bushels September at $1 36 and 20,000 do. at $1 26¼.

CORN.—Southern Corn was not wanted in large quantities, and the market was easier with sales of 1500 bushels white at 67 cents, and 2000 bushels yellow at 65 cents, and 5000 bushels yellow in Elevator at 63¼ cents. For Western the market was dull and heavy, with a limited demand. The sales were 15,000 bushels mixed spot at 63¼ cents; 5000 bushels August at 61¼ cents. After 'Change there was rather more inquiry, and the market closed firmer. The sales reported were 3000 bushels first five days in August at 63 cents, and 5000 bushels September at 61¼ cents.

Deaths.

BETTON.—At his residence in Philadelphia, on the 23d of July, 1877, of typhoid fever, WILLIAM T. BUTTON, formerly of Kent county, Md., in the 52d year of his age.

Obituary notice next week.

BENJAMIN.—At his late residence, in Chestertown, on Wednesday, August 1st, after a painful illness, DAVID A. BENJAMIN—aged 48 years and 2 mos.

SPEAR.—July 30th, GEORGE A., infant child of George A. and Mary A. Spear, of Chestertown—aged 19 days.

CARROLL.—In Chestertown, on Friday morning, July 27th, of typhoid-pneumonia, WILLIAM A., son of Ambrose P. and Sallie A. Carroll, aged 13 years, 11 months and 8 days.

New Advertisements.

Notice to Creditors.

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

JOHN KELLEY,
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 subscribers, on or before the 1st day of March, 1878; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate.

Given under our hands this 29th day of July, 1877.

J. H. KELLEY,
H. T. JUMP,
Executors.

August 3, 1877.

Trustee's Sale
OF
A SMALL FARM
In Kent County, Maryland.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Circuit Court for Kent County, as a Court of Equity, the undersigned will offer at Public Sale, at the Voshell House, on

TUESDAY,

The 28th day of August,

at 11 o'clock, A. M.,

The Farm now owned and occupied by Mr. J. W. Shreck.

This Tract of Land
CONTAINS 70 ACRES

of land, more or less, and is located at the junction of the roads leading to Swan Creek and Eastern Neck Island, in the Fifth Election District.

About 50 acres are in tillage, and the balance in *GOOD TIMBER* and *RICH MEADOW LAND*. It is under good fencing and the soil is of excellent quality. There is

A Peach Orchard of 1,000 Trees,

of choice varieties and in full bearing.

The Dwelling AND OUT BUILDINGS are in tolerable condition, and there is good water at the door.

The location of this place makes it specially desirable to one wanting a home in a pleasant community. The neighborhood is thickly settled, and it is within a mile of Rock Hall, and of Grey's Inn. Churches, Schools, Stores, Blacksmith Shop all close at hand; also, daily Post Office, and steamer to Baltimore.

The Farm is bounded on the East by Grey's Inn Creek, and fish and oysters abound. There is ready sale in this neighborhood for small building lots which largely enhances the value of this property.

THE TERMS OF SALE prescribed by the Decree are as follows: One half cash on the day of sale, or in 30 days thereafter, at the option of the Trustee; the residue in one year from the day of sale, with interest from that date, to be secured by the purchaser's bond, with security to be approved by the Trustee.

Possession given January 1st, 1878, with privilege of seeding wheat this fall. Crops of the current year reserved from sale. Deed at cost of purchaser.

JAMES A. PEARCE.
August 3, 1877—tds. Trustee.

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.

VENDUE NOTES
For sale at this office

New Advertisements.

TAKE NOTICE!
CITIZENS OF CHESTERTOWN
And the Public Generally, that

WM. L. LAWRENCE has opened a new *FAMILY GROCERY*, comprising all articles usually kept in a Grocery Store, such as

SUGAR CURED HAMS,
BROILING BEEF,
BACON,
LARD,
SUGARS,
COFFEE,
TEAS,
MOLASSES,
SALT,

And other articles too numerous to mention, all of which will be sold

Cheap for Cash or Country Produce

as I go upon the principle of

SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK RETURNS.

I hope consumers will give me a trial. Store on High street, opposite side from the Voshell House, a little above; where I am determined to please the most fastidious. Call and see, as "seeing is believing."

Most respectfully,
WM. L. LAWRENCE.
Chestertown, August 3, 1877—3m

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.

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.

NOTICE
To Parents, Guardians and Others.

BALTIMORE FEMALE COLLEGE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That the Orphans' Court of Kent county will, on

Tuesday, August 14, 1877,

proceed to designate or elect one pupil from Kent county, to be sent to the Baltimore Female College, under the law passed by the Legislature of Maryland, and who will be "admitted to all the instructions given in the College, and to the privileges of the Normal Class, with all necessary books, without any charge whatever," except for board.

Parents and others disposed to avail themselves of this notice, are requested to make written application, stating name and age of the young lady applying.

Written testimonials of moral character and intellectual capacity will be required.

The Court will also expect some guarantee that the pupil will remain at the Institution sufficiently long to complete the usual course of study.

All applications to be filed with the Register of Wills on or before the day named.

By order of the Orphans' Court.

WILLIAM STEVENS,
Register of Wills for Kent Co.
July 20, 1877—td.

Bell & Stam,
PRODUCE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
97 Park Place,
NEW YORK.

W. E. C. BELL,
LOUIS K. STAM.
July 20, 1877—tf.