The Transcript,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Friday Morning, April 6, 1877.

Only One Dollar a Year, in advance.

THE LETTER OF GOV. HAMPTON TO THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The following is the letter of Gov Hampton to the President, written last week:

Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C., March 31, 1877.—To the President—Sir: The result of the conference to which you did me the honor to invite me has been to leave on my mind the conviction that you sincerely desire to see a peaceful and just settlement of the questions which are distracting our people and injuring so seriously the material interests of our State, and I trust that you are equally convinced of my earnest wish to aid in accomplishing this happy end. As I may not have the pleasure of seeing you again on this subject, it may be proper to put before you in the fullest and most definite form the assurances given to you verbally. I repeat, therefore, that if the federal troops are withdrawn from the State House there shall be on my part, or that of any friends, no resort to violence to assert our claims, but that we shall look for their maintenance solely to such remedies as the constitution and laws of the State provide. I shall use all my authority to repress the use or the exhibition of force in the settlement of all disputed questions, and this authority shall be exercised in such a manner that the peace shall be preserved. We only desire the establishment in our State of a government which will secure to every citizen, the lowest as well as the highest, black as well as white, full and equal protection in the enjoyment of all his rights under the constitution of the United States.

No one can be more deeply impressed than myself with the imperative necessity of establishing cordial relations between all classes and both races in south Carolina, for it is only by these means that the true and enduring welfare of the State can be secured with the recognition of the perfect equality of every citizen before the law with a just and impartial administration of the laws; with a practical, secure exercise of the right of suffrage, with a system of public education which will open the avenues of knowledge to all classes, we may hope to see our State soon take the position to which she is entitled. It was the patriotic hope to aid in the accomplishment of these high aims that called me from my retirement to become a candidate for the office of Governor of South Carolina. It was through the confidence of the people of that State that I would honestly and faithfully carry out all these purposes that I was elected their chief magistrate, and I feel profoundly that peace can be surely preserved there and prosperity restored by assuring our people that the right of "local self-government" so prominently brought forward in your inaugural, and so favorably received by the whole country, is to be promptly carried out as the rule of your administration. I anticipate the ready fulfillment of the just and reasonable hopes inspired by the announcement of the policy you have unfolded. A policy which found a responsible echo in every patriotic heart as indicating a purpose to administer the government in the true spirit of the constitution.

In conclusion, permit me to assure you that I feel the strongest confidence that the wise and patriotic policy announced in your inaugural will, as soon as it takes shape in action, produce such fruits that the whole country will enjoy the blessings of peace, prosperity and harmony. Thanking you, sir, for the courtesy you have extended to me, and, with my good wishes, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WADE HAMPTON,
Governor of South Carolina.

POINTS OF THE PROTEST.

WHY THE TROOPS SHOULD NOT BE WITHDRAWN AND THE CONSEQUENCES.

Washington, April 2.—The following is the substance of Gov. Chamberlain's last letter to the President, dated Washington, March 31. After reviewing the circumstances under which he invoked the assistance of the United States troops, he says: My first objection is that the withdrawal of these forces from the state house would be a withdrawal of the support and aid against domestic violence by the government of the United States, to which the state and the state government, which I represent, is entitled under the constitution and laws of the United States. My next objection to the withdrawal of the United States forces from the state house is that such withdrawal at the present time pending the decision of the question as to the validity of one or the other of the two governments, will be a practical decision in favor of my opponent. By this I mean that my opponent is at this moment fully prepared in point of physical strength to overthrow the government which I represent.

After elaborating these points, he concludes as follows: To restate the results which will follow the withdrawal of the troops from the state house, I say, first, it will remove the protection absolutely necessary to enable the republicans to assert and enforce their claim to the government of the state; second, it will enable the democrats to remove all effective opposition to the illegal military forces under the control of my opponent; third, it will place all the agencies for maintaining the present lawful government of the state in the practical possession of the democrats through the admission it will require; fourth, it will lead to the quick consummation of a political outrage against which I have felt and now feel it to be my solemn duty to struggle and protest so long as the faintest hope of success can be seen.

☞The Roman Catholics have commenced the erection of a cathedral in Brooklyn, N. Y., to cost two millions of dollars.

THE RESTORATION OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

As the result of a cabinet meeting at Washington Monday the Secretary of War was directed to issue an order removing the troops from the State House at Columbia, South Carolina. This order it is believed will be transmitted to Gen. Ruger, the officer in command, by the end of the week. It practically settles the governorship of the State in favor of Gov. Hampton, and is in accord with the vote as cast, and with public sentiment in regard to Hampton's claim to hold the office to which he had been rightfully elected. Gov. Hampton leaves Washington for Columbia after sending a letter to President Hayes expressive of his profound conviction of the sincere desire on the part of the latter to effect a pacification on the entire country, and proposing to co-operate with him more heartily. The cordiality with which Gov. Hampton was received at Washington, not only by the President, but by the members of the cabinet, was due alike to the manly way in which he had conducted himself throughout the whole of the controversy for the governorship, and the power and influence he had shown himself capable of exercising in repressing popular excitement and maintaining order under circumstances provocative of outbreaks and singularly trying even to one of his own calm and equable temper. Conceding nothing, but simply standing on his right, he has obtained all he asked in the removal of the federal troops from the State House of Columbia. They were the only remaining obstacle to the complete assertion of his authority and the only support to Chamberlain's pretensions. If President Hayes has moved slowly in this matter, it is but doing him strict justice to say that he has thus far confirmed to a significant degree the pledges of his immediate friends, and given reason to expect that in due time he will pursue a similar course in respect to Louisiana. What have been the special motives for the delay which has occurred may not be too closely inquired into at this moment, but those who once questioned the President's firmness seem now to regard it as no longer doubtful that the troops will be withdrawn from the support of Packard in New Orleans as they are now, and at once, to be withdrawn from any further support of Chamberlain at Columbia, and that President Hayes will carry out in the fullest sense and in an honorable spirit of conciliation the policy he foreshadowed in his inaugural address. In doing this he may fail to please the extreme radical wing of his own political party, but he will be more than compensated by the hearty approval of all those who consider the welfare of the country infinitely greater importance than the selfish aggrandizement of political adventurers.—*Balto. Sun.*

☞Mr. Evarts tries to sail on a pretty even keel among the breakers at Washington. He keeps on the best of terms with all the rivals and factions, and has principles admirably adapted to every side. In his memorable note to Chamberlain, which was a sort of postscript to Stanley Matthews's manifesto, he addressed him affectionately as "Dear Governor;" and if he had been writing to Hampton, we dare say the term of familiarity would not have been less marked.

By way of illustrating his impartiality, he breakfasted Chamberlain the morning the carpet-bagger reached Washington, and dined Hampton on the evening of his arrival; and what is remarkable, both of them came away convinced that Evarts was the peculiar advocate and earnest friend of each. This may be called successful diplomacy, according to Talleyrand's notion of that art, or science, or profession. But like all things human there must be an end to it, and when the question which interests both is settled, one or the other must wake up to a—well, a delusion.—*N. Y. Sun.*

☞When Congress meets Hayes' troubles begin. His Louisiana commission can hardly have done the work outlined for it before Congress meets in special session, and until the Louisiana question is settled Hayes will stand a very poor chance of getting any appropriations of money from the House. At that session moreover, the radicals will have consolidated their forces, and will be prepared to take the man of vacillating good intentions in hand. At the last session, through the sickness or absence of some of their number, they were in a minority, and could do nothing. Meanwhile, Hayes has lost the prestige which his hold stroke in the composite formation of his cabinet secured, and has shown his weakness. The real fight will come at the next session of Congress, at what between Hayes' trickery and evasive policy toward the southern states and his abandonment of the tenets of Grantism, he will find himself in that proverbial place of discomfort between the devil and the deep sea.—*Balto. Gazette.*

MILITARY CHANGE.

It is stated that the States of Louisiana, Alabama and Mississippi are to be transferred from the present military division of the Missouri, under Gen. Sheridan, to the division of the Atlantis, under Gen. Hancock. This will give the Southern people a commander whom they have always liked, and allow Gen. Sheridan time enough to get to closer quarters with the Indians than he has hitherto had leisure for.

☞The rumor of *quo warranto* proceedings instituted by Mr. Tilden to test the title of Mr. Hayes to the presidency are set at rest by the statement of Mr. Merrick, the counsel of Mr. Tilden before the Electoral Commission, who says that he has received no instructions nor papers looking to any such proceedings, and he further says that if any such were contemplated he would be sure to hear of them. Mr. Hayes can sleep in peace.

☞An old Maine neighbor of Packard says he was a violent copperhead at the beginning of the war.

THE SIMPLICITY OF HAMPTON'S GOVERNMENT.

A Columbia (S. C.) correspondent of the New York Tribune gives an attractive picture of the simplicity of the Hampton government in that State. The offices of that government occupy the second floor of a small two-story brick building. A printed sign of white clapboard nailed on the panels of one door reads: "Lieutenant-Governor, Comptroller General and Attorney General," and on another a like tablet has the inscription: "Governor—Walk in." This door led into a sort of ante-room, beyond which was a small clerk's room, and still further on a smaller room, scarce six feet by nine in size, where the Governor works. The whole stock of furniture in all would not fetch $25 at auction. The Hampton Legislature not having a quorum in the Senate passed no tax bill, but adopted a resolution requesting the people to pay to such persons as the Governor might appoint a sum equal to one-fourth of their last year's taxes, and promising that such taxes should be credited them when the regular tax levy was made. Gov'r. Hampton thought he would not need so much money, and asked by proclamation for only ten per cent. of last year's tax. The people responded almost with unanimity. Up to the 2d of this month he had obtained from these voluntary payments $120,-141. He has now a balance on hand of nearly $80,000, after paying all demands except county officers' salaries and the school fund. His Legislature cost only $12,000. Republican Legislatures have cost about $200,000 annually. The Tribune, commenting on his correspondent's letter, says:

"A model Governor at last. The State government of South Carolina, that which Wade Hampton heads and which the President now virtually recognizes, is conducted, as an interesting letter on another page from Columbia shows, with the assistance of one clerk. The Legislature cost about one-fifteenth of the usual amount, and out of $120,000 received as taxes the Governor has $80,000 on hand. If Gov. Hampton should lose his present situation, there are States up North here that would like to employ him."

"Sweet are the uses of adversity." It is to be hoped that no other State will be taught them by such bitter discipline as has forced them upon South Carolina, although it cannot be denied that, even in prosperity, her government, when in the hands of her own people, was economically administered.

A TRIBUNE DISCOVERY.

In an article on the carpet-bag exodus the New York Tribune has made a discovery which has been apparent to all but violent partisans for many years. It says:

"The fact is that the Republican party has been running a political poorhouse quite too long. The one fatal defect of its policy since the war has been that it gave opportunity for adventurers, who were utterly without standing or consideration in any Northern community, and who, if not propped up by United States bayonets, could not have been elected to any office by colored men of the South, to fasten themselves upon the party and the country as the representative Republicans of reconstructed States."

Had the Tribune held to this view years ago it might have done the country a service. As it is, the very excesses of the carpet-bag governments in the South have at length proved their downfall. The people throughout the country have voted their extinction.

REPUBLICAN SENTIMENT.

BETTER ANOTHER CIVIL WAR THAN YIELD TO WADE HAMPTON.

From the Philadelphia Press.

If such baseness as that of Wade Hampton is to be tolerated, we would rather welcome another war to maintain the supremacy of the Government over the South and the system which would turn those States into obedient Territories.—The time has come for a declared policy, and President Hayes is the man to declare it. When everything is offered to men like Wade Hampton and the Butcher Butler, whose hands are red with the blood of our people, and when they reject the proffers of a generous Government, let that Government, in its new Administration, failing to secure protection to the Republican people of South Carolina take the case into its own hands, and assert itself by all the powers of the Constitution of the United States.

☞Governor Hampton has given Mr. Hayes his written pledge that he will not assert his rights except "through legal methods and peaceful instrumentality." In plain English, he will not allow his militia to run the Chamberlain government out of the state house, as they could easily do in a moment's time, but will appeal to the courts. A statute passed by the republican Legislature in 1868 provides for the summary eviction of any person intruding himself into a public office by a warrant issued by a circuit judge and under this statute the remains of carpet-bag rule can easily be gotten rid of. Indeed, it is hardly probably that Chamberlain will make any effort to retain the custody of the state house after the withdrawal of the troops.

☞Murphy, the temperance evangelist, now laboring in Philadelphia, said to a reporter the other day, "I shall remain here until you see this city conquered by moral suasion." Brother Murphy has our warmest sympathy, but when we remember that the village on the Delaware has one tavern to every twenty-five male adults, we cannot conceal our anxiety lest only the evangelist and the reporter will survive to tell the story.

WHOM DID THE PEOPLE ELECT?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I have made the statement that Tilden and Hendricks had a majority of the electors chosen in November last, and on the 6th of December following they, holding certificates properly signed by the Executives of the several States, met, and a majority voted for Tilden and Hendricks. This has been disputed by Republicans, and they have agreed to leave it to you to decide. The question is *not* how it was decided by the commission, but *who* received a *majority* of electoral votes. N. P. WHITTEMORE.

Nashua, N. H., March 30.

The facts are simply these: Tilden and Hendricks had 184 votes that were not questioned, and Hayes and Wheeler had 166 that were not questioned. Three States were in dispute, namely, South Carolina, Florida, and Louisiana, casting in the aggregate 19 electoral votes; and in each of these three States two sets of electors met and voted. In South Carolina the evidence shows that the majority of the people had voted for the Hayes electors, but in Florida and Louisiana there is no doubt whatever that a majority of the people voted for the Tilden electors. In Louisiana this majority was about 8,000; yet in that State the Republican Returning Board, proceeding upon no evidence at all, or upon forged evidence, changed these returns so as to give the Hayes electors an apparent majority. The same thing was done in Florida, though the real majority there was smaller, and the change did not involve the alteration of such large figures. The action of the Returning Board in each State was nothing but a fraud; but as the Governors of these States at the time were Republicans, they gave their certificates of election to the Hayes electors, in accordance with the declaration of the Returning Boards. The Tilden electors, however, met on the proper day and cast their votes, but they had not the certificates of the Governors.

Our correspondent will thus see that each party might claim a majority of the electoral votes, and that the Republican claim was supported by the Governors' certificates, while in these two States the Democratic electors had not the benefit of these certificates. They were, however, elected by the people, and the Republican electors were not; and thus Tilden and Hendricks were really the successful candidates, while, through fraud, Hayes and Wheeler got the offices.—*New York Sun.*

TWEED'S REPENTANCE.

In a letter to Mr. Charles O'Conor, the famous "Boss" surrenders at discretion, offers to give up all the property that remains to him, and to make such disclosures as may be required. He has fought as long as he could, he says, to shield others, as well as himself, and that whilst personally he was willing to have made restitution and reparation long ago he was prevented from so doing by their counsels and his entanglement with their interests. He pleads that he is now old broken in health and spirits, and is willing to make any sacrifice to escape an imprisonment that is wearing out his life. He reminds Mr. O'Conor that as the avowed objects he had in view are the vindication of principle and the purification of the public service, he is prepared to respond in any manner that will promote these ends, but he appeals to him to keep from publicity an revelations that may be made to him affecting others. The end of it all is that Tweed's release has been provisionally agreed upon, and he looks forward for his future to the realization of certain plans in connection with railroad work in Spain.

THE LESSON TO PACKARD.

Referring to the moral effect on Louisiana of the withdrawal of the troops from the South Carolina State House, the New York Herald says:

"Packard ought to learn something from the experience of Chamberlain. The President's deliberate slowness, by which they were both so much encouraged, will prove to be as frail a reliance in the other case as in the one which has been decided. Packard, who is intelligent and shrewd, will now see where he stands. He can no longer expect to be sustained by Federal troops. He has lived too long in Louisiana and understands the State too well to believe that his government can stand a week after the troops are withdrawn. The period occupied by the President's committee will afford him time for cool reflection. A sense of the utter hopelessness of his case will probably lead him to submit to the inevitable."

The New York Times concedes that the destruction of carpet-bagism in South Carolina must be followed by its death also in Louisiana.

In regard to the end of the South Carolina imbroglio the New York Tribune says: "Gov. Wade Hampton returns to Columbia one of the most important men in the United States. The future of the whole South may be said to depend in a great measure upon him."

PAUL MORPHY INSANE.—Paul Morphy, the famous chess player is in a New Orleans asylum, hopelessly insane. About a year ago he began to lose his mental control, and some of his friends believed that his malady originated in the strain upon his mind in playing many and difficult games of chess. He was educated for the law, and his family and friends greatly objected to his taking up chess-playing as a business. Just before the war he became suddenly and thoroughly disgusted with chess—so much prejudiced against it that he has since never played. He has subsequently led an idle, morose life.

☞A resident of Silver City, Nevada, has a beard four feet long.

LIQUOR LICENSE CASE IN HARFORD COUNTY.

A case of some importance under the liquor license law has just been tried in Harford county. An act of the General Assembly approved April 8, 1876, repealed the liquor license law of 1874 in so far as it related to Harford county, and re-enacted another in lieu of it, the third section of which declares that no license to sell spirituous or fermented liquors or lager beer in Harford county shall be granted to any applicant until said applicant, in addition to the customary license of thirty dollars, shall also pay an additional sum of thirty dollars to the clerk of the Circuit Court for the county, to be turned over by the said clerk to the county commissioners for county uses. One George Stevenson applied to the court for a writ of mandamus to compel the clerk to refund him the additional amount paid by him for a license to sell liquor, one of the grounds taken by his counsel being that such laws must apply equally to all parts of the State. In filing his decision dismissing the petition for the writ the judge held, first, that the provisions of section 3 of the act of 1876, chapter 302, were not, as contended, simply with a view to realize revenue, but that the act is an exercise of the police power of the State; second, that such laws need not of necessity apply equally to every part of the State, the Legislature, having power to prohibit the sale of fermented or spirituous liquors in any part thereof; third, that the power to prohibit clearly includes the power to impose any restraints short of prohibition. The decision in this case is important as declaring the power of the State in similar cases to impose restrictions on the sale of liquors either as affecting counties or parts of counties, or otherwise.

☞There appear to be some drawbacks to the entire success of the telephone. The experimental trial at Philadelphia and New York, Monday evening, demonstrated, among other things, the following facts: First, the music is audible only at the receiving end of the circuit. The audience at Steinway hall heard the air of "Home, Sweet Home" very distinctly, but the spectators who saw Prof. Boscovitz playing the piano at the Western Union office, in Philadelphia, heard nothing but the successive thuds of the keys. Second, the telephone admits only of the transmission of distinct notes; it is not capable of reproducing a harmony, or combination of sounds. So far as the music itself is concerned, a child thumming some well-known air with one hand would afford quite as much entertainment. It follows from these facts that the telephone, although a marvel of invention, is still little more than a scientific toy, to be admired, like Maelzel's chess player, but of no present practical use. The principle which it involves, however, is one of immense importance, and may yet be so developed as to supercede the telegraph sign manual with the human voice.

LAEGE EASTER OFFERING.

The congregation of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, Baltimore, made an Easter offering of $20,800 on Sunday—$13,000 to be devoted to extinguishing a ground rent, and the remainder for the payment of church indebtedness created in the parish and for its mission work. The largest single contributor was Mrs. James Hooper, $6,500. Others who contributed liberally included Mr. Wm. H. Perot and Mr. George Reinecker. The offering at the Easter Sunday morning service amounted to $556, which as usual will be devoted to the Wise scholarship to educate a student from the parish at the Theological Seminary near Alexandria. The church and ground, which altogether cost $140,000, is now the property of the congregation, free of debt. Previous Easter offerings of Christ Church congregation were notably large, at one time reaching $60,000, and three years ago $21,300. Rev. Wilbur F. Watkins, rector, formally announced the entire extinguishment of church indebtedness.—*Baltimore Sun.*

☞The Packard sham government is growing more and more shaky day by day, and the Nicholls government gains in strength in the same proportion. The desertions from the Packard Legislature to Nicholls go on rapidly. Three more were sworn into the Nicholls House two days ago, and others follow every day.—The Nicholls House is now within a few of a quorum of members returned by the returning board, and their is one over a quorum of returning-board senators. It looks very probable that there will be a quorum in both branches by the time the commission gets to New Orleans, and that the moral effect of the South Carolina decision will draw away other of Packard's people. Packard with all probability soon find himself in the identical position that Chamberlain occupied a few weeks ago, and with the further disadvantage that the satisfaction universally felt in the North at the dislodgement of Chamberlain has paved the way to his retirement also. But Packard is a bold man, and may yet bull-dose Mr. Hayes.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

☞The Boston Herald commenting upon the fact that a man in England was fine and imprisoned for cursing the Queen observes: "If in the United States to curse the head of the government had been considered a crime punishable by fine and imprisonment, the last year Grant's administration would have seen all the prisons in the country filled to overflowing." Yes, and if the fines could have been collected, they would have paid off the national debt.

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

From the Sun of Wednesday.

WHEAT.—Receipts to-day 650 bushels of Southern Wheat, 2800 bushels Pennsylvania do., —— bushels Western do.; 15,000 bushels Southern Corn, 75,600 bushels Western do.; 2150 bushels Oats. Stocks in Elevators 69,190 bushels Wheat and 695,054 bushels Corn. Wheat continues firm under a constant demand from millers and a small supply suitable to their wants. Sales of 650 bushels red and white Maryland in lots at 1 67a$1 77 for fair to good, and 2400 bushels red Pennsylvania at $1 70.

CORN.—Southern Corn is dull and a trifle lower, a considerable lot of yellow having been held over. The transactions were 13,000 bushels steamer at 52 cents; 2000 bushels do. at 52½ cents; 1200 bushels yellow at 53 cents; 6000 bushels mixed spot at 53 cents; 6000 bushels April at 53 cents; 20,000 bushels do. at 52½ cents, and 5000 bushels June at 54 cents. The afternoon market was quiet and steady. A sale is reported of 10,000 bushels mixed, in Gardner's Elevator, at 52½ cents; 53 cents was bid for April and 53½ cents for May.

OATS.—Oats are dull, with a limited demand for small lots only; sales 1000 bushels Maryland at 43a45 cents.

RYE.—Rye is quiet and steady at 72a75 cents per bushel, no sales.

Marriages.

USILTON—SPARKLIN.—At the residence of Mr. Edw Biddle, near Uriville, on Thursday, March 29th, by Rev. Wm. H. Hutchin, JOHN W. USILTON to MARY E. SPARKLIN—all of this county.

JUSTIS—YOUNG.—Jan'y. 17th, in Ascension Church, Baltimore, by Rev. J. W. Chesley, F. D. JUSTIS of Kent co., to Miss EVA YOUNG—of St. Mary's county, Md.

Deaths.

BENNETT.—In Chestertown, on Friday morning, March 30th, GEORGE H., infant son of George H. and Florida Bennett—aged 4 months and 14 days.

PARSONS.—At his residence near Fairlee, March 25, of typhoid-pneumonia, THOMAS PARSONS—aged 64 years and 10 months.

TAYMAN.—In Baltimore, on the 27th of March, Dr. THOMAS N. TAYMAN, of this county, in his 64th year.

SCOTT.—Suddenly, on March 21st, at the residence of his son-in-law, John M. Rodney, near Galena, WILLIAM SCOTT—aged 71 years.

BOYER.—In Baltimore, on March 25, THOMAS H., in the 25th year of his age—son of the late Thomas H. Boyer.

New Advertisements.

SHERIFF'S LICENSE NOTICE.

Notice to Merchants, Traders and others.

ALL PERSONS AND BODIES CORPORATE or politic in Kent county, who are or shall be, exercising or pursuing any business, or shall be doing any act or thing, or shall be in the occupation of any house or place for any purpose for which a License is made necessary by the Laws of Maryland, are HEREBY WARNED TO OBTAIN A LICENSE OR RENEW THE SAME ON OR BEFORE THE

First day of May, 1877,

under the penalties prescribed by said laws for the infraction thereof.

Those interested are notified of the following requirements of the License Laws:

LIQUOR LICENSE.

ALL APPLICATIONS for Liquor License must be made to the Grand Jury at the April Term of the Circuit Court for Kent county, which begins on the third Monday (16th day) of that month, and recommended by that body to the Clerk of the Circuit Court before License can be obtained.

TRADERS' LICENSE.

The amount to be paid by Traders for a License—the amount of stock at the principal season of sale to be given under oath—is as follows: If the applicant's stock in trade does not exceed $1,000 — $12 60
Over $1,000 and not over $1,500 — 15 60
" 1,500 " 2,500 — 18 60
" 2,500 " 4,000 — 22 60
" 4,000 " 6,000 — 30 60
" 6,000 " 8,000 — 40 60
" 8,000 " 10,000 — 50 60

The applicant must either make oath, as heretofore, before the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county where he is engaged in business, of the amount of goods kept on hand at their principal season of sale, or the oath may be administered by a Justice of the Peace when the person wanting license applies through an agent. If the oath be administered before a Justice of the Peace out of the county in which the application is made, there must be attached the certificate of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county in which the Justice resides.

Persons may sell salt to cure fish in March, April and May without license.

Venders of Cakes and venders of Beer and Cider, who are makers of such beer and cider (Lager Beer excepted) are not required to take out License.

ORDINARIES AND TAVERN KEEPERS.

The Licenses to Ordinaries and Tavern Keepers to sell spirituous or fermented liquors or lager beer in quantities less than a pint, at any one time, are as follows:

The said applicant, after being recommended by the Grand Jury as above stated, is to make oath before the Clerk as to the rate of rent or annual value of the house at or in which the business to be authorized by the license may be done, or intended to be done.

If the rental or annual value is not
Over $100 — $25 00
" 100 and not over $200 — 40 60
" 200 " 300 — 55 60
" 300 " 400 — 60 60
" 400 " 500 — 70 60
" 500 " 750 — 90 60
" 750 " 1000 — 100 60

RETAILERS OF SPIRITUOUS OR FERMENTED LIQUORS OR LAGER BEER.

The amount of License to be paid by retailers of spirituous and fermented liquors or lager beer, are as follows:

If the value of the stock in trade be $500 or less — $18 60
Over $500 — 35 60
From $1,000 to $2,000 — 50 60
" 2,000 to 4,000 — 75 60
" 4,000 to 6,000 — 100 60

OYSTER AND EATING HOUSES.

The License to be paid by the keepers of Oyster and Eating Houses is $50.60 through-out the State.

VENDERS OF MILLINERY.

Females vending Millinery and other small articles, whose stock is not over $500, to pay a license of $6; but if over that amount, they are required to pay the same license as other persons—oath to be made as to the amount of stock at the principal season of the year.

BILLIARD TABLES.

A license may be granted to any person who may apply for permission to keep a billiard table, for which license there shall be paid the sum of $50.50, and for every additional table $25.50.

HAWKERS AND PEDDLERS.

Hawkers and Peddlers must renew their license on or before the first of May, as other traders. The rates are as follows in the county:

To travel on foot — $41 00
With one horse and wagon — 51 00
With two horses and wagon — 71 00

FOR THE WHOLE SHORE:

To travel on foot — $61 00
With one horse and wagon — 101 00
With two horses and wagon — 151 00

No such license shall be granted to any hawker or peddler in the name or style of a partnership, or company, and but one person shall trade under any such license. A violation of the law subjects the offender to a find of not less than fifty dollars, nor more than a hundred dollars, recoverable before a Justice of the Peace.

BROKERS.

Any person who shall make it their business to deal in any manner on his own account, or for others, in the purchase and sale of stocks, bills, notes, banknotes, or other obligation, shall be deemed and taken to be a broker. The rates are as follows:

Exchange Broker — $100 00
Stock Broker — 75 60
Bill Broker — 50 60

LIGENSE TO OWNERS OF KEEPERS OF JACKS OR STALLIONS.

The owners or keepers of every Stallion or Jack shall, before being permitted to stand or station such animal, pay to the Clerk of the Circuit Court of some one of the counties to this State, she highest sum which he intends to ask or receive for the season of one mare; and the receipt of said Clerk, with the seal of his court attached thereto for said sum, shall be the license for stationing such Stallion or Jack for one year from the date thereof; provided that in no case shall the sum directed to be paid for said license be less than ten dollars; and every Stallion or Jack upon which the said tax is paid shall be exempt from all other State tax. Any owner or keeper stationing or standing any Stallion or Jack without a license shall forfeit and pay twice the sum authorized and required to be paid in the last preceding section, one-half to the State and the other half to the informers.

PHILIP MEDDERS, Sheriff
April 6, 1877.—1m. of Kent Co.

Ran Away.

JOSEPH DIXON, an indentured Negro apprentice, aged 14 years, absconded from the subscriber on or about the first of March last.

All persons are hereby forewarned from harboring or employing him under penalty of the law.

LUTHER HANDY.
April 6, 1877—3t.

NURSERY STOCK AT LOW PRICES, to REDUCE.

THE undersigned offers for sale a large assortment of ORNAMENTAL and SHADE TREES, of good size and fine varieties, at low prices, in order to reduce stock.

☞Orders addressed to me at Hanesville, Kent county, will receive prompt attention.

R. G. NICHOLSON.
April 6, 1877—4t.

PUBLIC SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

THE REGULAR MEETING of this Association for Kent County will be held at the School room in Chestertown,

ON MONDAY,

April 16th, at 10; A. M.

QUESTIONS:

How to Teach Reading.
The Teaching of Mental Arithmetic.
ESSAYIST—Miss M. A. Downes.

Mr. J. C. PIGEON, of Washington College, will deliver the address.

E. F. PERKINS, Pres.
March 30, 1877—tm.

Public School EXHIBITION.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL AT GALENA, will give an Exhibition, for the benefit of the School, in the TOWN HALL, on

FRIDAY, APRIL 6th.,

at 7.30 o'clock P. M.

An opportunity is now given to the people to show how *freely* is the interest they take in their home school.

PROGRAMME—Reading, Dialogues, Music, &c.

Admission, - - - - Adults, 25 cents.
March 30, 1877.—2w.

SHOES.

JUST RECEIVED, a new lot of Men's, Boys', Ladies', Misses and Children's Shoes, which we are selling very cheap.

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

Trusses, Abdominal Supporters, Shoulder Braces and Suspensary Bandages, for sale by STAM & BRO.

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