The Transcript,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Friday Morning, Aug. 17, 1877

Only One Dollar a Year, in advance

GEORGE A. HANSON, EDITOR.

☞ See List of the Committee of Safety and Observation of Kent, during the Revolution, on first page.

☞ An original poem, "On The Bridge—Our River," will be published next week. It was received too late for this number. All contributions intended for our first page should be delivered on Thursday to secure an early publication.

THE NEXT COUNTY CONVENTION.

We are glad to be able to say, that every Democrat with whom we have conversed, approved, strongly, of our suggestion, of calling a Mass Convention, instead of the old plan. And we are more than gratified that some of our readers have sent us communications expressing their views, in answer to our invitation. The temper of our people is such, that if no change, to secure the utmost fairness, is made, an independent ticket will be run. This is a weak device of the enemy to break up our party. The Republicans it is said will support such a ticket, and after the election *permit* the independents to come back to our ranks, after disgracing themselves by desertion on the eve of battle. We ourselves do know that at least one prominent Democrat in Chestertown was called on to serve upon an independent ticket. Being an old Democrat, he indignantly rejected the offer.

In regard to the authors of the communications, I know them personally and can safely say they fairly represent not only the bone and sinew of the party, but also the brains, intellect and respectability of this town and county. The style and temper of two of the communications we do not approve—there is a little bitterness in them, and as they do not seek and never sought an office we do not know their motive. We invited the views of our readers, and hope to receive many more communications upon this important subject. A communication on the opposite side of the question will not be excluded from these columns.

THE TRAMPS.

For many years the countries of the old world have been afflicted with these pests to society, but no one ever dreamed, that in such a broad and new land as ours, that the nuisance would appear in this country until we found it at our doors, in our kitchens, often intruding into our breakfast rooms and disturbing with filth and profanity the family meal. The American tramp is a new institution, the out-cropping of the Republican party and a Yankee invention, fabricated in Massachusetts and other New England States. When our late unfortunate war broke out, some of the New England States so loved their sons that they would not expose them to the hazards of grim-visaged war and imported into this country a number of European professional tramps who understood the business. These were capable teachers, but until the hard times came they found few followers. New England also gave us trades-unions and the tyrannical rule which prohibited a natural and not over abundant supply of native labor. The good old plan of apprenticeships was forbidden by the unions. A son could not learn the trade of his father under peril of death. This was done to keep up wages. The boys who should have learned trades grew up in idleness, became roughs and finally were graduated by Europeans as tramps. But did this unnatural rule of the unions keep up wages? On the contrary it lowered them and made American labor less respectable, for in the absence of the system of apprenticeships, the great manufacturers were obliged to import skilled laborers from abroad, who often surpassed in workmanship the American. When, therefore, in these griping times, business became slack, the less skillful American was discharged and the foreign laborer retained. And now there are three million of white men, in the United States, out of employment. How many have become tramps it is impossible to say. It is reported that fifty thousand are in Iowa. Our State is overrun with them. One can scarcely pick up a paper without reading accounts of their impudence and threats to defenceless women, their burglaries and crimes. It is to be hoped that the next Legislature will be a practical and business one, and that some summary process may be provided for relieving our State from this yearly increasing evil. If the County Commissioners were authorized to put them at hard work it might possibly relieve us—but the re-establishment of "ye ancient whipping post" would work wonders.

☞ The Baltimore *American* says, that "the Democratic party has been growing in all the New England States. We need only glance at the returns of the late Presidential election to see the large gains that have been made since 1868."

TEMPERANCE.—A great temperance revival is going on in Cecil county. More than two hundred have signed the pledge of total abstinence.

☞ A correspondent of the Charleston (S. C.) *News and Courier*, who has been traveling in the West, calls attention in that paper to the "good clothes" worn by the colored waiters and servants at the hotels where he has been staying. They were, he says, so much better than his own that he was compelled to excuse his inferiority in this respect on the fictitious plea that he had left his best clothes at home.

☞ It is rumored in Baltimore that John W. Garrett will resign in October, the Presidency of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and that his successor will be Wm. Keyser, now second Vice President.

☞ Mr. Samuel J. Tilden is living very quietly, during his sojourn in England. He rarely accepts an invitation.

CREDIT OF BALTIMORE.—The five million five per cent. water loan of Baltimore city was taken up in one day. The Finance Commissioners who accomplished this remarkable negotiation are Mayor Latrobe, Enoch Pratt and James Hodges. Mr. Hodges, an eminent merchant of Baltimore, is a native of this county.

☞ Samuel Sprigg Belt, cashier of the Franklin Bank, of Baltimore, was lately killed by a gun-shot wound. It is thought that his death was his own act.

GREETING OF THE PRESS.

From the Centreville Observer.

The Chestertown *Transcript* has been purchased by Col. Geo. A. Hanson, from Mr. E. F. Perkins, who has conducted it since its establishment in 1862. It will continue to advocate democratic principles. The numbers under the new management show evidences of improvement.

VIRGINIA.

There is but one political party in Virginia, to wit: the Democratic party. The struggle for office ends with the nominating convention. The candidate who secures a majority of the delegates may consider himself elected, and the subsequent voting is rather a formal ratification of the work of the convention than a political contest. We do not think that this condition of affairs can continue for many years, but for the present the antipathy to the Republican party entertained by the average Virginian is stronger than the forces which ordinarily may be relied upon to divide the citizens of a free State into separate political organizations which contend with each other for supremacy in the government.

The contest for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Virginia has been in progress for more than a year. Gen. Wm. Mahone was the first man who came to the front, and it was some time before his opponents were able to settle down on a man whom they supposed would be able to defeat him. The opposition finally determined to put forward Col. John M. Daniel, of Lynchburg, as the distinctively anti-Mahone candidate. There were half a-dozen other candidates of more or less prominence, but the battle was really between these two. Col. F. M. W. Holliday, of Winchester, was put forward as the candidate most acceptable to the Democrats of the Valley, but there was no expectation that he would be nominated, unless either Mahone or Daniel, after a futile ballot, should withdraw and transfer to him such of his delegations as he could control. The very contingency which Col. Holliday's friends hoped for actually occurred, and that gentleman will be the next Governor of Virginia—Mahone, after demonstrating that he could beat any other candidate single-handed, concluded that it would be best not to permit them all to unite against him; so, on the seventh ballot his name was withdrawn and the great body of his supporters forthwith went, over to Holliday. When the next ballot was taken Holliday received 852 votes and Daniel 508. Mahone was not nominated, but he had the satisfaction of seeing Daniel disastrously defeated.

Col. Holliday is a comparatively young man (being about 45 years of age) and has no reputation outside of Virginia.—The best that can be said of him is that he stands well at home. He was born at Winchester and has always resided there. During the war he commanded a regiment in the famous "Stonewall Brigade," and lost an arm at the battle of Cedar Mountain. We do not know that he has ever occupied any prominent public position, except that towards the close of the war he was elected to the Confederate Congress. During the late Presidential campaign Col. Holliday was one of the Tilden Electors for Virginia. He is regarded as an able lawyer, and from his recent letter on the Virginia debt, extracts from which were published in The American, we take him to be an honest man.

The chief plank in the platform subsequently adopted by the Convention recognizes the obligation of the public debt and the necessity of keeping inviolate the public faith and credit. But as the financial difficulties of the State seem to be constantly on the increase, the aid of the Legislature is invoked so that some honorable means may be adopted to adjust all claims upon the Commonwealth in a manner which will not increase taxation and at the same time do equal justice to all classes of creditors.—*Baltimore American.*

THE NARROWS AGAIN.—Another attempt was made by the Oliys to make the passage through Kent Island Narrows, but it was by no means successful. She got through, but had to be pulled through by a tug boat, as there was not water enough in the old channel to float her.—Until the work now in progress is completed, no further attempt will be made to run through. What is required to make the passage way passable is probably another appropriation.—*St. Michaels Comet.*

Political Correspondence.

CHESTERTOWN, Aug. 13, 1877.

Mr. Editor:—God bless you! I read with astonishing pleasure your editorial in the *Transcript* in regard to the next Convention; your views are shared by many. Let us have a Mass Convention by all means and then every working man can vote his sentiments, without the dictation of ring masters. There is no use in our attending primary meetings, to elect committee-men to a convention, for when we go there we soon find out that everything has been cut and dried beforehand, that is to say, a list of all the officers and appointees have been prepared, perhaps a week before, by ring masters, and we are compelled to vote at the dictation of ring masters, for if we dare to reject the revolting dose, we would be looked upon as disturbers of the meeting, and silenced at once. For many years the bone and sinew of the Democratic party has not had any thing to do with the nominations. I know many Democrats who will be no longer led by the nose by gambling politicians, or vote their nominations. Disband the party in Kent or let its bone and sinew, the workers and voters, choose its candidates, for Mr. Editor, I tell you, in dead earnest, that the people will not be led to the shambles of political deception and roguery any longer. It is said that the slate has been made out, for all the nominations, months ago, and we the people will be called on, in packed primary meetings, to send committees, now agreed upon, to ratify this monstrous insult to every Democrat in Kent. Bringing the people of the county together, in Mass Convention, will certainly tend to harmonise the party, for it will enable them to nominate their own choice, and if that is fairly done, no one can complain. If the names, on that abominable slate, are of good and true men, they will not object to stand the test of a popular nomination. If they are not, let us break the slate, and we can make a bran new one, and a great deal better one than was ever manufactured in a lawyer's office. You know, as well as I do, that, when you lived over here, some of the old Democrats would not submit to the dictation of the hoodlums and refused to vote; since then the number of stayers at home on election day has increased. If there is not a Mass Convention called, look out for squalls; give us fair play or no play at all. Loud as are the complaints in town, they are still louder in the country, for the people in the districts are very indignant because they have been sometimes commanded from Chestertown to send certain named committeemen to conventions held in Chestertown. I hope the world will turn round for the sake of Kent county, and let the slaters slide off to ——, or any other place outside of creation.

AN OLD DEMOCRAT.

COL. HANSON—*Dear Sir:* In the *Transcript* of last week, reference is made, by you, to the mode of making nominations in Kent county, and the great dissatisfaction arising therefrom. It may be said, that, the ambitious man, he who from year to year is seeking office, is subject to uneasiness and dissatisfaction; and this may be true; but it is evident, that the discontent now existing, is not confined to the office-seeker, but prevails to a very large extent amongst that class of our citizens who desire no office, who are earnest supporters of the principles of the party, and who seek its preservation and perpetuity. This matter has, heretofore, engaged the attention of the party, and to avoid the evils complained of, and believed by many to exist, different plans have been proposed, but no definite action taken. The plan suggested by you in your paper referred to, does seem to be feasible; and if any one has a better plan let us have it.

I am sir, pleased that you have called the attention of the party to this matter, urging immediate action, and hope, that, in the wisdom of the party some plan may be adopted that will restore harmony and confidence.

PROBATOR.

MILLINGTON, Aug. 13, 1877.

Col. Geo. A. Hanson, editor of Transcript—Sir: You have hit the nail on the head, square, with the sledge hammer of Democracy. We need a change in the manner of nominating candidates for offices, county and State, and if the present bogus plan is not done away with at once, an independent ticket will certainly be put in the field, our party become demoralized and eventually be ruined. A Mass Convention of the people will, I think, as you say, harmonize the party and cure many an old sore. At any rate, the voters of the party will be able to choose their own candidates and the wire-pullers will be "sot back," for every Democrat will feel the responsibility of his duty, to his party, instead of forgetting his manhood and allowing a clique in Chestertown to compel him to vote unwillingly for a forced and obnoxious candidate—*obnoxious because forced.* Our party in Kent stands upon tottering legs. Why? Is it not because the mode of making nominations has become a stench in the nostrils, and a reproach to the manhood of every true Democrat who loves his party, its principles and interest, more than office or the low intrigues of a demagogue? That's what's the matter! The Democracy ought to rise in its majesty and forever crush out of its ranks the vampires who for the sake of obtaining influence, power or office have sucked almost the last life drop of its blood. I cannot believe that the State Central Committee will fail to heed the feelings and wants of the party, to which you have given so timely a voice. I am fully justified in saying that we the people will not stand this Egyptian bondage any longer. Down with all cliques! Let us have peace!

OLD HICKORY.

N. B.—You are almost a stranger here, I assure you that what I have said is the almost universal sentiment of the Democracy. If we can have a Mass Convention we will turn their pockets inside out. Any change will better our condition.

O. H.

MR. EDITOR:—That the Democratic party of Kent is carried in the pockets of two or three individuals is a fact too palpable for refutation; indeed, its many voters have borne this shameful stigma with a forbearance which is remarkable, when we consider the element of which the grand old Democratic party of Kent is made: borne it until the time has come when they feel that they must and shall be heard. The idea of two or three individuals assuming the responsibility of dictating, to a mass of people, who shall be their candidates is an absurdity truly ridiculous, and ought no longer to be tolerated. Your suggestion to the State Central Committee to call a Mass Convention of the Democratic voters of Kent, and invite all to participate, not only meets with the hearty approval of every honest Democrat, but will be the means of subduing all disaffection which the arrogance of two or three men, who style themselves "party leaders," has engendered.

A DEMOCRAT.

MR EDITOR:—I saw your editorial, in last Friday's *Transcript*, in regard to nominations, and must say that I agree with you, in the sentiments you advanced, for then if the voters failed to embrace the opportunity of voting for the candidates of their choice, they could not say that the slate was arranged beforehand by politicians of the county, and if they did not get their choice, it would not be for want of having the fair opportunity of trying, and I believe more persons, as a general thing would turn out, at a Mass Meeting than would attend district meetings, for there are some, I have no doubt, reason thus: What is the use of my voting in a district meeting when the committees are packed, and I would not be able to get my man after all, so I will take no part and let the matter slide. Mr. Editor, there ought to be some change in our mode of nominations, for already there are mutterings, in some of the districts, from the fact that as yet there has been no nominations up to the thirteenth of August hardly spoken of, nor no time in prospective spoken of. The people, thinking that the slate is already arranged, and when the day of nomination arrives they march to the polls and vote for those already on the tickets, without their being consulted in regard to the candidates relative to their fitness. I have heard it threatened if they do not have fair play that they will have an independent ticket, thereby giving the Republicans a chance, if they nominate, to run in a candidate. Being forewarned it is said is being forearmed: so let's confer together and still the billows of dissatisfaction of the good old Democratic party of Kent county, who, if she is allowed to work right, will be successful.

A DEMOCRAT OF ONE OF THE DISTRICTS OF KENT COUNTY.

FAIR PLAY.

SCORE ONE OF PENNSYLVANIA JOURNALISM.

The Pottsville Chronicle says: When the first little fracas occurred in Virginia, in which, by the way, there was no general engagement between the military and the mob, some of the Republican papers had a good deal to say about the "inbred lawlessness of the Southern character," and when the conflict occurred in the streets of Baltimore we heard a great deal about "the revival of the rebellion" and "the discontented and turbulent South." But we haven't heard near so much of this sort of talk since Republican Pittsburg and Republican Chicago, and Republican Harrisburg joined the insurrection against law and order. In fact it is announced from Washington, on the authority of the administration, that while the entire North was convulsed with excitement, and violence ran riot through every northern community, and our northern governors were appealing helplessly for aid from the general government to suppress the revolt, the South was calm and undisturbed—the travel on her railways was unobstructed, and her people by the thousands tendered their services to the government, under the ablest leaders of the southern army, to restore the reign of law and order.

☞ Ex-Governor Groome has been appointed receiver of the Maryland & Delaware Railroad. The road will soon be sold to satisfy the mortgage creditors, the necessary legal orders having been obtained.

PRUDENCE.—There is no doubt that prudence pays, especially in matters of health; as in business it saves money so in disease it saves strength and time by the prompt application of preventive measures, which, in removing the cause, necessarily carry away the effect with it. There is a numerous class of diseases that can only be appropriately and effectually treated by external applications, and for such diseases Keller's Roman Liniment is pre-eminently the best remedy, as its wonderfully penetrating, anodyne, cleansing and healing properties recommend it to professional and popular confidence.

It has been decided to open the permanent exhibition at Philada. on Sundays.

A TEMPERENCE LECTURER FROM THE BENCH.

The Grand Jury at Philadelphia recently made their presentment, and among other things of municipal concern called the attention of the Court to the fact that a "large proportion of the bills acted upon by them, had been caused by intoxicating liquors, and to the increase of bar-rooms, sample-rooms and grog-shops, and the easy manner in which license can be obtained."

Judge Pierce in receiving the presentment, made some remarks, which were not only pertinent but in their condensation of fact and strong presentation of the growth of the means and evil influences of intemperance, justifying his expression of wonder that the community is so supine in its efforts to relieve itself of the great evil. Perhaps some of his statements may be slightly exaggerated, but in the main they are frightfully true. He said;

"The number of licensed taverns in Philadelphia are 5,000, unlicensed taverns about 2,000. This gives one tavern to every one hundred inhabitants, or tavern to every fifty of the adult inhabitants of the city. As these taverns are principally resorted to by men, this gives one tavern to every twenty-five inhabitants of Philadelphia. Let us look at the fruits of this traffic. The arrests reported by the Mayor for 1876 were for intoxication, 19,053; for intoxication and disorderly conduct, 5,448; selling liquor without a license, 2; selling liquor on Sunday, 8; total, 24,511, or more than one half of the whole number of arrests for all causes, which were 44,919, or 4,408 more than the arrests for all other causes whatever. The number of arrests for the sale of liquor without licence, as reported by the Mayor, does not exhibit the whole number of arrests for this cause as by law, it is made the duty of the constables to return to court the number of licensed and unlicensed houses, and bills of indictments are then sent in by the District Attorney against the keepers of the unlicensed houses, who are required to come in and give bail. The Mayor, therefore, is not specially charged with this duty. About three hundred bills have been tried against the keepers of unlicensed houses during the present year.

"To look at the fruits of the traffic, at least one-half of the police force of the city are employed day and night, say 600 patrolmen, at a cost of $500,000; half of the expenses of the county prison, $50,000; the House of Correction, $326,000; half of the expenses of the Almshouse, $250,000; other incidental expenses, such as proportion of pay of the police magistrates, jurors, Court officers, District Attorney's office, &c., $74,000. Total, $1,300,500. This is a moderate estimate of what this traffic in liquor costs the city of Philadelphia in cash. Besides the direct expense to the city as a municipality, the cost of those who frequent and patronize these taverns is simply enormous. It is a moderate estimate that these seven thousand do an average business of three thousand dollars a year each, which gives us the enormous sum of twenty-one millions of dollars: and this worse than useless outlay of money is largely borne by the working classes. Is it a wonder that when hard times come there is so much suffering among that class of our citizens whose hard earnings are thus diverted from the savings institutions to indulgences which are destructive to both health and happiness? But this deplorable traffic comes freighted to us with greater burdens than those which affect material wealth. It brings in its train the broken health and squandered fortunes of thousands, the sighs and broken hearts of mothers, wives, sisters and children; ruined characters and desolated homes, widows and orphans, whose bitter tears are doubly bitter when they remember the cause of their desolation. Is it not a wonder, then, that as citizens having regard to our material interests; as men having a sympathy with our fellow-men, and as Christians having regard to the highest moral interests of our fellow-beings, we are so supine in our efforts to relieve us of this great evil."

A delegation of temperance men of the District of Columbia called on the President, and protested against the appointment of a prominent business man as a member of the Police Board, on the ground that "he is engaged in a business which embraces the sale of liquors."

Appointment Postponed.

NOTICE

To Parents, Guardians and Others.

BALTIMORE FEMALE COLLEGE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—that the Orphans' Court of Kent co. have postponed the above appointment to *Tuesday, August 28, 1877,* and on that day will 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 the 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 county.
August 17, 1877—2w.

Pure Cider Vinegar,

GUARANTEED GENUINE,

On hand and for sale by

T. S. WICKE

September 5, 1876.

Deaths.

BRYAN.—At his residence near I. U. Church, of erysipelas, on Saturday last, MR. THOMAS BRYAN, aged about 35 years.

TAYLOR.—Very suddenly, at his residence near Millington, on the 23d of July, Mr. THOMAS TAYLOR—aged 59.

BENTON.—In Piney Neck, Kent Co., August 1, EDW. M. BENTON, son of Darius and Mary E. Benton—aged 14 months.

New Advertisements.

A CARD. THE undersigned expects to be absent during next week.

J. T. TWILLEY, D. D. S.

August 17, 1877—*

NOTICE.

THE Board of County Commissioners for Kent county, will meet at their office, on *TUESDAY NEXT,* the 21st inst., for the transaction of official business. By order.

T. W. RUSSELL,
Sec. Co. Commrs. for Kent Co.

Notice to Creditors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,—That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letters of Administration on the personal estate in Kent county, Maryland, of

DAVID A. BENJAMIN,
late of Kent county, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 14th day of March, 1878; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 13th day of August, 1877.

HANNAH A. BENJAMIN,
August 17, 1877. *Administratrix.*

REGISTRATION NOTICE.

To the VOTERS of KENT COUNTY

THE UNDERSIGNED, REGISTERS OF VOTERS for Kent County, hereby give notice, that for the purpose of discharging the duties devolving upon them as such under the Act of the General Assembly passed at January Session, 1876, chapter 249, they will sit for the CORRECTION of the lists of REGISTERED VOTERS, on

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday,

The 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th days of September, from 9 o'clock A. M., to 6 o'clock P. M.,

AT THE FOLLOWING NAMED PLACES:

For the FIRST Election District:

AT GALENA.

For the SECOND Election District:

AT KENNEDYVILLE.

For the THIRD Election District:

AT A. L. VANNORT'S STORE, AT HANESVILLE.

For the FOURTH Election District:

AT E. T. WILLIS'S JEWELRY STORE, IN CHESTERTOWN.

For the FIFTH Election District:

AT B. B. ADKINSON'S STORE, AT EDESVILLE.

The attention of those interested is called to the following provisions of the Act of 1876:

The fifth section provides that the officers of Registration shall, before striking from said list of qualified voters and from said books of registration the name of any registered person, diligently inquire and accurately ascertain that said registered person does not possess, or before the election next ensuing will not possess, the requisite qualifications to entitle him to be registered as a qualified voter in such precinct or election district, or that such person is disqualified under the provisions of the second and third Sections of the first Article of the Constitution; and if it shall appear that said registered person does not possess or will not possess said qualifications, and that he is so disqualified, then said officer shall strike the name of such person from said list of qualified voters and said books of registration, but if it shall appear otherwise then such officer shall not strike the name of such person from said books of registration and from said list of qualified voters; and before registering as a qualified voter any person who has applied to said Officers of Registration to be registered as a qualified voter, said officer shall diligently inquire and accurately ascertain that such person possesses or will possess before the election next ensuing the requisite qualifications to entitle him to be registered as a qualified voter, and that he is not disqualified under the provisions of the second and third sections of the first Article of the Constitution; and if it shall appear that said person so applying possesses or will possess before said day of election said qualifications, and is not so disqualified, then said officers of registration shall register the name of such person as a qualified voter; but they shall not register the name of any person who does not or will not possess said qualifications or is so disqualified; and when any person applying, as aforesaid, for registration within this State, the officer of registration to whom such application is made, before registering such person shall demand and receive from him a certificate of his previous legal registration, and such certificate of previous registration shall be cancelled by the officer who shall register such person anew.

The thirteenth section provides that no person shall be entitled to be or remain registered in any precinct or election district, unless he shall have been a resident of the State for one year, and of the city of Baltimore, or the county in which registration is claimed, for six months next preceding the next ensuing election, at which such registration would be evidence of the right of the person so registered to vote; and in case any county or city shall be so divided as to form portions of different electoral districts for the election of representatives in Congress, delegates or other officers, then to entitle a person to be or remain registered in any particular section or part of such county or city, he must have been a resident of that part or section of the electoral district in which he claims to be or is registered for six months next preceding the next election, at which such registration would be evidence of the right of the person so registered to vote; and the residence necessary to entitle any person to be or remain so registered, shall be an actual bona fide residence within the precinct or district within which such person may claim to reside and to be registered, and such actual bona fide residence shall be established upon the oath or affirmation of competent evidence to the satisfaction of the register to whom the application is made, and to the satisfaction of the judge or judges to whom any appeal is made under the provisions of this Act; and the neglect or refusal of any person deeming himself aggrieved by the refusal of any officer of registration to register his name, or by the striking off of his name from the list of qualified voters, to appeal by petition from such action, as provided for in this act, shall be deemed and taken to be conclusive evidence that the said person was rightfully refused registration, or that the name of such person was rightfully stricken from the list of qualified voters of such precinct or election district.

The law further provides, that whilst discharging the duties imposed by the several sections of this act, said officers of registration shall have and exercise the powers of a Justice of the Peace for the preservation of order around the place of registration, and may compel the presence of witnesses for the purpose of obtaining any information necessary to an intelligent discharge of the duties of their office, they shall have power to issue summonses, attachments and commitments, to any constable or sheriff, who shall serve such process as if issued by a Judge of a Court or a Justice of the Peace;

☞ *Voters desiring to be transferred* from one district to another, or from one county to another, can only be transferred on certificate from the officer of registration where last registered.

JAMES P. MASON,
Register of Voters for First Dist.
L. A. PENNINGTON,
Register of Voters for Second Dist.
THOS. H. KENNARD,
Register of Voters for Third Dist.
EDW. T. WILLIS,
Register of Voters for Fourth Dist.
SAM'L G. FISHER,
Register of Voters for Fifth Dist.
Aug. 17, 1877—td.

NOTICE.

Colin F. Stam,

HAS NOW IN STOCK, FOR THE

PICKLING AND Preserving SEASON,

A FINE LOT OF

SPICES,

To which he calls the attention of the Ladies.

Spices,
Cloves,
Ginger,
Allspice,
Mace,
Cinnamon,
Nutmegs, and
Pepper,
Red and Black.

Mustard Seed
WHITE AND BLACK;

Celery Seed,
Turmeric,
GREEN GINGER,
AND
Colman's Genuine Mustard.

Pure Lucca CREAM OLIVE OIL,

Canning Wax,

RUBBERS AND CORKS
FOR FRUIT JARS.

☞ These articles are especially adapted to the present season; they have been selected carefully, and are offered at very low prices. Call and examine.

COLIN F. STAM.
Chestertown, August 17, 1877.

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