The Chestertown Transcript

Only ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

LOCAL NEWS.

☞ TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

I have arranged with Mr. Perkins to fill all unexpired contracts for subscriptions to the TRANSCRIPT which have been *paid to him*. He will collect all unpaid subscriptions to and including July 20, 1877. From that date subscriptions are payable to me; and I earnestly request all subscribers to pay their subscriptions before the expiration of September, and thereby avail themselves of the lowest rate which is payable in advance, viz: $1.00. After October the 1st., all subscriptions, not paid for at the time of subscribing, will invariably be $1.50. GEO. A. HANSON.

TO ADVERTISERS.

All persons who advertise in the *Transcript* to the amount of fifteen dollars and pay cash for the same will receive the *Transcript*, for one year, free of charge.

An Excursion,

Of Sunday School pupils and teachers from Easton, visited Chestertown Thursday the 16th instant. They came on the *Samuel J. Pentz*, and immediately proceeded to our new and beautiful Methodist Episcopal Church edifice, where they were welcomed by our talented townsman, H. W. Vickers, Esq., in a neat and graceful speech, to which Mr. J. Frank Turner, Clerk of Talbot county, replied in a befitting manner and touchingly alluded to the memory of the many great men Chestertown had given to the world, alas, now deceased.

A Witless and Malicious Joke.

The local, headed VISITORS, in our last issue, turns out to be a lie. We do not know who concocted this falsehood and we hope we will never know. There was no wit in telling a falsehood to the worthy gentleman who assisted us in collecting items of local news. Should such a deception be repeated, we will hunt up the author or authors and publish his or their names in this paper.

Dr. Chancellor,

Of Baltimore, is a great humanitarian; he is in favor of furnishing the inmates of jails and almshouses with books, flowers and music. The colored band that was in town last Friday night must have imbibed his notion, for it gave a free concert to the tramps.

Our Jail.

Dr. Chancellor reports that Kent county Jail "is so insecure as to require the use of chains in order to prevent the escape of prisoners. The cells are dirty and full of vermin."

Fair.

The Fair held at Reese's Corner in the interest of the Roman Catholics of the lower portion of this county last week closed Friday night and was a success, netting the handsome sum of two hundred dollars. The managers return their thanks to the public.

Hail Storm.

Last Tuesday afternoon a terrible storm of wind, rain and hail passed over Chestertown and its vicinity. The duration of the storm was about thirty minutes. The hail-stones were uncommonly large. One of them brought into this office, ten minutes after it had ceased raining measured four and a half inches in circumference. It was the severest hail-storm since 1851. There was much damage done in town to window panes and we are told that the hot houses of the two florists were greatly injured.

Land Sale next Tuesday.

Jas. A. Pearce, Esq., as trustee, will sell, at Public Sale, at the Voshell House porch, in Chestertown, on Tuesday next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., a small but desirable farm. See adv. in another column.

The Methodist Protestant Camp,

At Baker's woods, near this town, commenced yesterday afternoon. A large number of the tents are two story, and the circle presents a nice appearance.

Robbery by Tramps.

Last Wednesday, four tramps caught a citizen of our county a napping and deliberately went through him. They took his hat, coat and shoes, and outraged his person in the most indecent and beastial manner. We hope that our authorities will take such measures for our protection that a tramp will never again be seen parading his filth in our streets. If this is not done we will soon hear of rape, rapine and murder. Three of the miscreants, who committed the outrage, are lodged in our jail—a paradise for a tramp. The other scamp, who it appears got the shoes, for his share of the booty, escaped arrest. Incarceration in a jail is no punishment to a tramp, and a costly one to taxpayers. A good sound whipping is the only effectual remedy. The re-establishment of the whipping post is advocated by advanced humanitarians all over the Union. Mr. Bergh strongly approves of it. Let us ask the Legislature to give us one here!

A Shame to Maryland.

If one tenth part of what Dr. Chancellor reports be true our county jails and almshouses are a reproach and a disgrace to the humanity and civilization of the age in which we live. In many the sexes are unconfined and as unconstrained as the lowest class of animals. A cell, in the almshouse of Washington county, was found in which nudity, filth and stench beggars description. The report sends a thrill of horror through the State, and we hope that here in Kent and throughout every county the people will demand a reformation of existing criminal carelessness and inhumanity towards the poor and afflicted ones who are supported (?) by our charities. If not this foul blot will disgrace us in the eyes of our sister States. We hope that the Commissioners of Kent county will take immediate action in the premises. Let a thorough examination be made, and if the charges are found to be false, deny the foul reproach. On the other hand, if Dr. Chancellor's report is correct, let us hang our heads in shame until a reformation is effected and a new, proper jail and almshouse are built in accordance with the requirements of security, decency and humanity.

Orphans' Court.

Present, Judges Nicholson, Shallcross and Willson.

The last Will and Testament of Araminta M. Gooding was admitted to probate. Letters of administration C.T.A. on the personal estate of Araminta M. Gooding, were granted unto Cornelius J. Scott. J. P. Ireland and F. H. Taylor were appointed to appraise the said estate —and the usual notice to creditors was ordered.

Letters of administration on the personal estate of Alfred Jervis, were granted unto John Z. Clark and F. H. Boulden. G. R. Parrott and Thomas Rasin, Jr., were appointed to appraise the said estate—and the usual notice to creditors was ordered.

Hannah A. Benjamin, admr'x. of David A. Benjamin, returned an inventory of the personal estate of said deceased, and received an order for the sale thereof.

C. H. Baker, admr. of Jas. H. Parsons, returned his final admr. account.

C. H. Baker, guardian to Emma F. and Mary E. Parks, returned his guardian accounts for 1876.

James H. Baker, acting guardian to Andrew Brown, (colored) returned his first and final guardian account.

The release of Andrew Brown to Jas. H. Baker, was filed.

C. J. Scott was appointed new guardian to J. Walter Sutton.

R. C. Smyth and George S. Diehl, executors of Richard Smyth, received an order to sell certain real and leasehold estate of said deceased.

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

Principal Depot, No. 916 Filbert St. Philadelphia.

One of the world's greatest scientists claimed and argued that it was the design of Providence that man should live to 100 years of age; and that earlier death indicated the extravagant use of vital force. Be that as it may, there is a large proportion of sickness and death due to neglect of preventive measures. Common regard for health should suggest prudential treatment of one's body, and the remedy meeting more exigencies than any other that we know of is Keller's Vegetable Life Drops.

☞ The London World, after speaking of Lord Dufferin as the most active and popular Governor that Canada has had for several years, says that if the people of the Dominion should choose to turn it into an elective monarchy, "Earl Dufferin would be unanimously chosen their first King."

☞ When the Republicans of Ohio are dissatisfied with the leaders of their party, or do not approve the policy of a Republican Administration, their habit is to stay at home and let the elections go into default, until a change is effected. The representation in Congress was thus transferred from one side to the other in 1874, when the tidal wave swept over the country, and the people rose up in their might to rebuke the corruption at Washington.

☞ A young man in Omaha has developed a novel idea of enjoyment. Baldwin, the Irish giant, was visiting there a few years ago and the young man said that nothing would give him greater pleasure than to have the pugilist hit him, though not with all his force, full in the chest. The giant obligingly complied and the young man was laid on the floor. The result is that a hard lump has appeared on the surface of the bruise, and has grown to such a size as to cause intense pain and to necessitate a surgical operation. We are not informed as to the exact amount of enjoyment which the young man derived from the affair.

CARPET-BAG RULE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The investigation which is now going on in South Carolina, and is intended not only to expose the thieves who pillaged the treasury of the State during the period of carpet-bag rule, but to make those who are able to do so disgorge their ill-gotten gains, has created a panic among the Ring chiefs and Republican leaders who controlled the legislation and the Government of the State. Many have fled beyond the reach of process, thus virtually confessing their guilt. Others who went off in disguise have been found and carried back. A noble band of these patriots is gathered at Washington, to avoid giving testimony and to escape the consequences of evidence given by others.—Patterson is at the head of this crowd, seeking protection under the wing of the Fraudulent Administration.

There is hardly a doubt but conclusive proofs will be furnished to establish the complicity of Scott, Chamberlain, and others of even better repute, in the issue of bonds, jobbery in railroads, venal legislation, and a variety of rascally transactions. The revelations of Moses, who was an integral part of this organized robbery, who was in the confidence of all the parties implicated, and who was discreet enough to preserve a mass of original papers showing their guilt, are astounding, and, when published, must make a stir.

It is undoubtedly true that a number of Democrats who shouted themselves hoarse over carpet-bag misrule, and could hardly find language strong enough to denounce it, participated in this plunder, and, under the rose, were in the confidence of the very men against whom they fulminated such reproaches. For this class there ought to be no mercy, though an effort will be made by their friends to break down the whole investigation in order to save them from its consequences. Gov. Hampton is said to favor this course, and powerful influences have been brought to bear from other quarters to stifle the exposures.

The commission which is charged with this duty, however, does not seem to be inclined to any favoritism or leniency.—Thus far, the work has been prosecuted vigorously and honestly, with no sign of a desire to make discrimination among the rogues, whether native or alien. When the history of the carpet-baggers is read by the light of these developments, the country will for the first time have a perfect idea of the atrocities perpetuated to maintain Republican ascendancy in the reconstructed States, and of the barefaced robbery of a suffering people, to support the authors, abettors, and actors in the iniquity.

Members of Congress shared in the spoils, as they did in the Credit Mobilier; and when the whole truth comes out, it will be found that some of the most conspicuous of the extremists had their price, and always took care to exact the last dime. They thought the laborer worthy his hire, and found means to get the very highest wages for sustaining "the cause."—*New York Sun.*

PUNISHING THE RIOTERS.

The work of punishing the men who took part in the recent riots is going on, but none too fast. We greatly fear that through timidity, a fear of awakening fresh hostility on the part of the rioters, or from the want of a full appreciation of the magnitude of the crime committed, the authorities will be too slow and too lenient in meting out punishment. It would be a great calamity to the cause of justice, and it would be laying up a store of peril for the future, if the courts do not hold at least the leaders in these proceedings to a strict account.

We are glad to see that the work has been begun in Indiana. In the cases of the railroad rioters in the United States Court at Indianapolis Judge Drummond has sentenced 15 of them to three months' imprisonment each. In delivering his decision the judge said:

"These defendants, under the belief that wrong had been done them by the railroad officials, entered into a combination to right these wrongs, real or imaginary, by stopping the trains, by interfering with the business of the country. That this was a great wrong will appear when we apply such a principle to any of the business relations of life. Suppose that the employees of the various departments of business in this city should think that their employers did not pay them adequate wages, and they should combine together, go round and require all parties thus employed to cease their employment, to shut up all the business places of this city, and put a stop to all departments of business; to the stores, to the manufactories, to every thing of that kind. Would that be right? Suppose that in seed time the farmers' hands throughout a large section of this State should come to the conclusion that the farmers did not pay them wages enough, and should combine together and go around to the various farms and require the hands to strike and prevent in this way the planting of the seed? Suppose that during harvest they should do the same thing—go around among farmers and require all hands to strike, and prevent the farmers from harvesting their grain, corn, or products of the soil? Would that be right? And yet that is the same thing, or would be the same thing in principle, that these railroad employees have done in this case, and throughout the country, within the last two weeks. It is not in this way that any of the relations of right or any of the different classes of the community can have their wrongs righted. The courts are open.

"If I understand the object of these various strikes, it is to compel the railroad officials by force, namely, by suspending the operations of the trains, to pay them those prices that they thought they were entitled to receive. If there is anything that is an axiom and truth universally admitted to be correct, it is this: that we cannot by law fix the price of labor, or of a bushel of wheat, or a barrel of flour, or of a piece of domestics, or of a horse, or of anything else. These are things that are to be regulated by the supply and demand, by the wants of the community. Just so it is with labor."—*New York Observer.*

☞ In Massachusetts, where tramps abound, detectives, who have been employed to circulate among and learn their character and habits, state that they have become convinced from their observations that the great body of the tramps are professional thieves. Occasionally one travels by himself, but they generally form into groups for a few days or longer under the direction of a chief, and have their duties assigned to them, who are to beg to-day and who to-morrow, and what places are to be broken into. It is suspected the tramps have a general headquarters for the stolen property among the hills in the western part of Massachusetts.

☞ While we are talking about the potato-bug, we may as well mention the fact that gas-tar has been tried as an "exterminator" with great success. Mr. J. Clarence Mobley, the Superintendent of the Westminister gas works, informed us some weeks since that he took a couple of quarts of gas-tar and diluting the same with nearly a half barrel of water, applied the mixture to the potato plants with an ordinary watering can. The bugs soon disappeared, and the potato patch has been free from them since.—Gas-tar is very cheap, and wherever the bugs are troublesome its virtues as an exterminator ought to be tested.

THE MORAL OF BENNINGTON.

While it is easy to see the practical lesson derived from the victory of Bennington in the Revolutionary war, inasmuch as it is prepared the way for the ensuing victory at Saratoga, which destroyed a splendid British army and determined France to send re-enforcements to the aid of the colonists, it taught another moral which a hundred years afterwards is of equal practical value. It illustrated the value of a citizen soldiery, a home force of farmers and woodchoppers, over standing armies. A preposterous idea seems to have got abroad among our people that standing armies are irresistible. The battle of Bennington was one of the many proofs in the Revolutionary war that this is an absurdity. The greatest battle of the last war with England, that of New Orleans, was won by militia over the flower of English regulars. The civil war in the United States was fought principally by volunteer forces on both sides. In the late riots New York and New Jersey showed that they were able to take care of themselves without the intervention of federal troops. Now, as ever, the trust of the nation is not in a large standing army, but in the intelligence, patriotism and courage of the people.—*Baltimore Sun.*

☞ The famine in India, to which allusion was lately made in the Queen's speech as of extreme severity, is spoken of as a matter scarcely less serious than the war on the Danube. This is the eighteenth famine since the beginning of British rule in India, and its coincidence in time with the war in the East is of ominous significance. Vast multitudes of people have already died, and the land is traversed by famished-looking men and women. An area of 138,911 square miles and a population of 26,897,971 souls are put in peril by the famine now existing. This is more than three times the area and more than twice the population threatened by the famines of 1873-4. Already the outcome of the Indian treasury exceeds the income, and the strain on the Indian finances bids fair, therefore, to be unparalleled severity. The English government has adopted the most approved methods of meeting such emergencies. Tanks have been erected and canals dug for purposes of irrigation, and railroads are built for the transfer of food from more favored to less favored territory. It is said that at this moment one and one-quarter million of acres in India are irrigated by means of the Punah canals and the tanks connected therewith, while the railroads and telegraph wires have multiplied apace. At the same time the present and prospective dimensions of the famine in India will require extraordinary provision by the Indian government, and perhaps regular annual provision hereafter. The strain on the Indian finances is such as, unless relieved, to put in peril the very existence of English sway in India.

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.

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.

1115 Wm. T. Hopkins, 133

1115 Chestnut Street and 133 North Eighth Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Corsets, Corsets, Corsets!

40,000 PAIRS OF CORSETS,
EVERY DESIRABLE QUALITY AND PRICE, FROM 50c. TO $10 PER PAIR. ALL GREATLY REDUCED IN PRICES.

R. WERLY'S Double-Bone Corsets, at 2 19, 2 25 and $2 50 Reduced from 3 00 and $3 25.
FRENCH WOVEN CORSETS, from 68c to $5 40.
HAND-MADE CORSETS, from 50c to $10 00.
THOMPSON'S GLOVE-FITTING CORSETS, at 85c, 1 08, 1 25, 2.25, 3 00 and $4.
THE "COOLEY" CORK CORSET, at one dollar and upwards.
MRS. MOODY'S Patent Self-Adjusting Abdominal Corsets, all qualities, at prices just reduced, at 2 38, 3 25 and $4 75. Beware of lower-priced and greatly inferior goods being sold as the best Moody Corset. Nursing Corsets at 1 85 and $2 38.
MAD. FOY'S Corset Skirt-Supporters much below former prices. One dollar and upwards.
DR. WARNER'S Health Corsets, quality greatly improved and prices reduced to 1 35 and $1 60.
FRENCH HAND-MADE Coutilla Corsets, from 1 50 to $5 00; all greatly reduced in prices.
CORSET CLASPS at 5c, 8c, 10c, 13c, 20c, 25c, 30c, and 45c per pair. LADIES FORMS at 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c, 50c, &c.
WE HAVE EIGHT styles of one dollar Corsets, including Woven and Hand-made, the best Corsets at the prices EVER SHOWN in the *American Market.*
UNDERGARMENTS, LADIES' and CHILDREN'S MUSLIN SKIRTS, Night Dresses, Chemises, Drawers, Toilet Sacques, Corset Covers, Aprons, &c., all greatly reduced in prices. Our Undergarments are unequalled in quality, variety or cheapness by any other establishment in Philadelphia, and special discounts of 5 and 10 per cent. for cash. Call and see them.
HOOP SKIRTS AND NEW TRAIL BUSTLES.—We call special attention to our new styles of "Champion" Combination, Princess, and all other desirable styles of Hoop Skirts, from 45c to $2 00. Our own make and Eastern makes, —also to our complete lines of Panier Bustles, in every desirable style, 25c to $4 25 Aqualities improved and prices greatly reduced.
We are at all times prepared to show complete assortments of the above specialties, from the finest to the lowest grades, at PRICES that will ALWAYS be found AS LOW or LOWER than any others. Purchasers can save time and money by examining our goods before purchasing elsewhere. Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Terms Cash and One Price only at each store. Wholesale and Retail.

1115 Chestnut and 133 North Eighth Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

1115 WM. T. HOPKINS. 133

June 15, 1877—4m

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

JOHN FRAZIER AND OTHERS,
vs.
EBEN W. FRAZIER AND OTHERS.

IN THE ORHHANS' COURT FOR KENT COUNTY, MARYDAND, AUGUST 7, 1877.

THE object of the Bill in the above entitled case is to procure a Decree for the sale of certain Real Estate, with the improvements thereon, particularly described in the proceedings hereunder.

The Bill states that Caroline Frazier, late of Kent county, deceased, was, in her life-time, possessed in fee simple of a certain farm or plantation with improvements thereon, and containing about one hundred acres of land, it being the same property which was devised to her by John Frazier, by will dated December 4, 1866, and now on file and of record in the Office of the Register of Wills for Kent county, aforesaid, and also that tract known as the "Mill Lot" containing about fifty (50) acres of land; and thirty acres of woodland in the forest; and being so possessed, the said Caroline Frazier departed this life intestate on or about the 14th day of April 1876, leaving the following heirs-at-law: John Frazier of Baltimore City in the State of Maryland, Ellie M. Scowdrick, wife of James H. Scowdrick, of the State of Delaware; Araminta M. Griffith, wife of Irving G. Griffith, of Cecil county, in the State of Maryland; Eben W. Frazier, of the State of New York; Franklin B. Frazier and Mary Caroline Frazier, of the State of Delaware, and Eddie Estelle Frazier of Kent county, Maryland. That all the parties herein named, are adults over the age of twenty-one years, except Eddie Estelle Frazier, who is an infant under the age of twenty-one years. That the lands and premises mentioned above are still unsold and undivided: That the said Real Estate is not susceptible of partition among the parties aforesaid without loss and injury to the said minor and to all the parties concerned, and that it will be to the interest of all the said parties that the same should be sold and the proceeds distributed among the parties in proportion to their respective interest.

And the petitioners pray that the writ Subpoena may be granted against the said Eddie Estelle Frazier, commanding her to appear in this Court at some certain day to be named therein, to answer the premises and abide by and perform such order or Decree as may be passed therein;—also an "Order of Publication" giving notice to Ellie M. Scowdrick and James H. Scowdrick, her husband, and Franklin B. Frazier and Mary Caroline Frazier of the State of Delaware, and Eben W. Frazier of the State of New York, of the substance and object of this petition and warning them to appear in this Court in person or by solicitor, on or before a certain day, to answer the premises and show cause if any they have, why an order ought not to pass as prayed.

It is thereupon adjudged and ordered that the complainants, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper printed in Kent county, once in each of four successive weeks before the tenth day of September next, give notice to the said absent Defendants of the object and substance of this Bill and warn them to appear in this Court in person or by Solicitor, on or before the eleventh day of December next, to answer the premises, and show cause, if any they have, why a Decree ought not to pass as prayed.

ROBERT NICHOLSON,
THOS. J. SHALLCROSS,
R. B. WILSON,
Judges of the Orphans' Court for Kent County, Maryland.

A True Copy—Test:
WILLIAM STEVENS,
Register of Wills.

Aug. 10, 1877—5t

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.

W. W. PARKS & SONS

MOST RESPECTFULLY call the attention of buyers to the fact that during the month of August, their entire stock of

DRESS GOODS,

Cassimiers, Matting and Hats,

of all kinds will be offered at a

Discount of Ten Per Cent. for CASH!

We would also call the attention of consumers generally to the fact that we intend offering our entire stock, in order to reduce it as much as possible during this month, at the closest prices.

We would further call their attention to the following articles which we will guarantee to sell as low as the lowest:

COFFEE, FLOUR,
SUGAR, LARD,
TEA, BACON,
SOAPS, &c., SALT,
SYRUPS, &c,. FISH.

N. B.—Our prices of Tobacco range thus:

50, 60, 65, 75, 100 and 150, our 75 cent can't be beat.

Our prices of *Syrups* range from 40 to 60. Our prices of *Teas* from 60 cents to $1.25.

We are to handle the Porcelain Lined Mason and other Fruit Jars, which we propose selling as low as the very lowest.

We handle C. H. Gambrill & Co's. Flour, at an advance of 50 cents per barrel over his price list to jobers.

Respectfully,
W. W. PARKS & SONS.

August 10, 1877—tf.

HAMBURG EDGINGS, LADIES Striped and White Hosiery—very cheap.

J. H. SIMPERS & BRO.