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.

Chapman & Lambert.

Let every farmer, in the county, read the advertisement, in to-day's paper, of this responsible and well established firm and embrace the first opportunity to visit and inspect the establishment. "A stitch in time saves nine."

Too Late.

The communication of "A Democrat of the First District," came too late for publication in this issue. The question involved is settled, and unless specially requested, it will not be published in our next.

Stabbing Affray.

Last Saturday night Samuel Whitehill and Ezekiel Stanley had a violent altercation at Hall's hotel, during which Stanley drew a knife and cut Whitehill in the face and shoulder. The wounds were dressed by Dr. W. F. Hines.

Incendiarism.

The school house, under the charge of Mr. J. Alfred Greenwood, in Quaker Neck, was set on fire, by some person unknown, last Sunday night. Two colored men discovered the fire before much damage was done and extinguished the flames.

Religious.

Last Sunday morning Rev. Samuel Smith preached an able sermon in the Methodist Protestant Church, of this town. Our readers will remember with pleasure Mr. Smith as the talented young man who was graduated with high honors by Washington College in 1875. Our best wishes go with him, and all his friends predict, for him, success and usefulness, in his most honorable vocation.

Snakes—A True Snake Story.

About two months ago. Mr. Daniel P. Cox presented Mr. John McClosky, the efficient clerk of C. F. Stam, Esq., with five snake eggs. Mr. McClosky immediately "set on them," that is to say, put them in a glass jar containing sand and placed them in the sun. The incubation proceeded in regular form and in due time Mr. McClosky became the foster mother of five little snakes. Where is Barnum?

Orphans' Court.

Present, Judges Nicholson, Shallcross and Willson.

Letters of Administration on the personal estate of James H. Smith, were granted unto Thomas W. Eliason, Jr. S. F. Smith and H. M. Thomas were appointed to appraise the said estate—and the usual notice to creditors was ordered.

J. H. Kelley, and H. T. Jump, executors of John Kelley, returned an additional inventory of personal estate of said deceased.

H. A. Benjamin, admr'x. of David A. Benjamin, returned an additional inventory of personal estate of said deceased.

C. J. Scott, admr. C. T. A. of A. M. Gooding, returned an inventory of the personal estate of said deceased, and received an order for the sale thereof.

The bond of C. J. Scott, new guardian to J. Walter Sutton, was filed and approved.

C. H. Baker, executor of W. T. Baker and acting guardian to A. L. Baker and S. J. Baker, returned his seventh administration account; also, his guardian accounts for the year 1870.

C. H. Baker, acting guardian to the minor children of S. C. Van Horn, deceased, returned his second guardian accounts.

Mary L. Rasin, guardian to Thomas Lusby, returned her guardian account for the year 1876.

Wm. W. Stephens, admr. of T. H. Stephens, returned his first and final administration account and dividend (re stated.)

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.

MOST people will bear, with a relative degree of patience, many of the pains and sufferings of the body; but we do not know of any one who can quietly and patiently suffer with that most execrable torture—Headache. Yet thousands of persons throughout the land suffer all the distress and discomfort that Headache inevitably induces because they have not heard of or do not use that sovereign remedy for every species of headache—Keller's Vegetable Life Drops.

DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

New York was Monday last visited with a most calamitous fire, involving the destruction of property roughly estimated at five hundred thousand dollars, and a loss of life the extent of which will perhaps only be known as the poor remnants of humanity are dug from the ruins. The fire commenced in an eight story building, occupied as the piano factory of J. P. Hale on West Thirty-fifth street.—This building has been an unfortunate one. When originally built, six years ago, the walls fell and killed a number of persons. There were 24 men employed on the upper floor, and about 150 in the entire building, and though the building was furnished with fire escape ladders at either end, they seem to have been nearly useless in saving life. Several threw themselves from the upper stories to be crushed to death on the rocky ground below. The loss of life is estimated at from twenty to one hundred. So rapid was the progress of the fire that the entire building was enveloped in flames within fifteen minutes after the fire was discovered, and as many as fourteen men were hanging at the upper windows in the attempt to escape when the walls began falling. Eighteen or twenty wounded men were taken to the hospital. The heat was so intense that a steam fire engine had to be abandoned in the street, and was ruined by the fire. The fire spread to three other factories and a school house, which, together with about forty tenement houses and a large number of shanties and stables, were completely destroyed. At least 350 families were rendered homeless and most of their household goods consumed. The fire originated from a workman heating some varnish on a stove, which took fire while his back was turned for a moment. The blaze instantly communicated to the combustible materials scattered around, and the man had to run to escape with his life, giving the alarm as he did so.—The fire spread to the upper floor through the open hatchway, the blinding smoke causing suffocation to many before the flames reached them. It is thought there were about two hundred workmen employed in the building.

DESPERATE ENCOUNTER WITH TRAMPS.

From the West Chester Republican.

And now they go armed, in companies of a dozen or more, ready and anxious for a disturbance. On Monday a party of twenty, all tramps, congregated at Graybill's woods, about two miles from Lancaster. They went to a number of dwellings near by and demanded food and money. When they were refused the latter they became very insolent, and threatened to burn dwellings. As they got much worse toward night, word was sent to Lancaster for officers. Three policemen, aided by several citizens armed with guns, started out. Meanwhile the tramps had procured a demijohn of whiskey, and were regaling themselves royally. When the posse of police came in sight the tramps showed no sign of retreating, but, as the officers drew near, opened fire upon them with revolvers. The fire was returned, and in the space of a few minutes thirty or forty shots were exchanged. No one was injured, but two bullets passed through one young man's hat. Only five of the tramps were ultimately arrested.

A SINGULAR MURDER.

The Galveston News contains an account of a singular murder at Dallas on the 16th inst. The victim, Louis Bernel was an inoffensive German, employed as dishwasher at the Lamar hotel. Complaining of being unwell he left the hotel, going to his tent in the northern suburbs of the city. While engaged about his kitchen stove he was shot from ambush with a rifle, the ball striking him in the left breast and killing him instantly. D. E. Chambers, a quack doctor occupying a tent a short distance from Bernel's, was arrested, and on examination before Justice McLure confessed the crime in the following voluntary statement: "I have no malice toward the deceased. I shot him deliberately and killed him because I felt compelled to do so by the spirit of God. I believe that without the shedding of blood there is no remission of sins, and therefore I shed the blood of the deceased. I brought my guns down to the gunsmith's this morning to him. He refused to buy, and wouldn't let me leave them in his store. I took them back to my tent, and, seeing the deceased at his tent, the spirit of the Lord told me that this was my last chance. I took my gun, and stepping out, I shot the man down, with no malice in my heart toward him, but only to work out my own soul's salvation. I did it only for the Lord Jesus Christ and the holy gospel.

D. E. CHAMBERS."

TURKISH TITLES.

Sultan: The sovereign of the Turkish empire; the recognized organ of all executive power in the State. His headquarters are at Constantinople.

Sublime Porte: The official name of the Government, so called from the gate of the Sultan's palace.

Grand Vizer: The chief minister of the Turkish empire.

Divan: The Turkish council of State—the "Cabinet."

Grand Mufti: Chief interpreter of the Mohammedan law, and the head of the "Wise Men"—jurists, theologians, and literati—who assemble for consultation on his ordor. He is mostly styled the Chief of the Faithful. A writer says the fetwa or decree from him would summon around the standard of the Prophet all the fanatical hordes of Islam to fight to the death against the "infidels, in the firm belief that death on the battle-field is a passport to paridise."

Pasha: Governors, viceroys, commanders, civil and military rulers of provinces.

Deys: About the same as pasha:

Shiek: The name given the heads of Arabian tribes or clans. It means elder, or eldest in dignity and authority.

Osmandi: Turkish official.

Islem: The religion of Mohammed.

Islams: Mohammedans themselves.

Mussulman: A follower of Moham med.

Ottoman Empire: Another name for the Turkish empire, and derives its name from Osman, its founder.

Osmanli: The Turks proper.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

The oft-quoted proverb that tells us to "speak nothing but good of the dead," is, to our thinking, most immortl. If we are to speak well of a man whose life has been a tissue of crime, because he is dead, then one of the supports of virtue is withdrawn. It is a false and washy piece of sentimentalism to refuse to draw the true lesson of a man's life, because that life is closed. On the contrary, it is our duty to use every noble life as a stimulus and example; every wicked one as a warning The life of Brigham Young has been one of imposture, deceit, selfish greed, tyranny, lust and crime, and it is, indeed, a public misfortune that he should have died calmly in his bed, leaving the outraged law unavenged, his ill-gotten wealth and power unimpaired, and even his prophetic impostures and saintship unexposed. Every instance of successful villainy persisted in to the last, and dying rich, honored and worshipped by the world, or any considerable portion of it, furnishes inducement for others to enter upon such lives. Boss Tweed lying in prison is a health-giving spectacle; Louis Napoleon dying in exile is a warning against usurpation; Brigham Young, dying rich, honored, full of years, and worshipped as a saint, is as bad a lesson as well could be. That he had vast abilities none can deny. He not only had practical worldly wisdom, the craft of money-getting and the low cunning of the impostor, but he had a large sagacity, foresight and prudence, an immense hold upon the minds and affections of his people. He used all these rare qualities, to establish over the people of his faith and government, the most benumbing despotism that the world has seen for centuries. It is upon him that the moral responsibility of the Mountain-Meadows massacre rests. Bishop Lee, who was shot, was more immediately concerned in the execution of the hideous butchery; but Brigham Young knew of it, and protected the murderers after the crime: not only protected them from punishment by law, but he retained them as bishops of his church. He ought to have been tried by the laws of the United States for murder. He was worse than an accessory before and after the fact. It was he who made the crime possible. He had inspired the fierce, narrow and bloody fanaticism which led the Mormon butchers in the name of religion to strew the meadows with slaughtered men and women. When Bashi-Bazouks do this, it seems the wild and brutal ferocity of half-civilized men and a half-civilized creed; but Brigham Young's people were Europeans and Americans; it is impossible to believe that he was deluded by his own pretensions as a prophet or saint. He was a rank impostor, selfish, grasping, tyrannizing over the souls and bodies of his victims, degrading their minds with his superstition, their consciences with his crimes, their bodies with his lusts. The great tragedy of the death of Brigham Young is the void it will leave in the lives of those who believed in him. Doubtless they mourn him now as a loss irreparable. To them, perhaps, he seemed divine, holy, the representative of God on earth.—His powerful hand alone has held the Mormon colony together in the midst of the dangers and difficulties that surrounded it. Now they are doomed to see it tumble into wreck and dissolution. The young man, Brigham Young's son, who is to succeed him, cannot wield the sceptre that his father has laid down. The tide of the nineteenth century will soon sweep away the structure of church and state that Brigham Young had reared upon the sand; and the great Mormon Temple at Salt Lake will soon be a record of a faith as dead as that of the Sphinx, the Memnon or the Parthenon. But the time must come sooner than that when those who believed in Brigham Young will look back and wonder at their own blindless and folly; they will see him as he was, no longer a prophet and saint, surrounded by a holy radiance and purity, but a cruel, grasping, bloody, lustful tyrant, who made their lives delusions that he might feed fat his own pampered personality. Better, perhaps, the fate of those who died in their faith than those who live to see through its cheap and vulgar imposture.—*Gazette.*

TRYING HAYES'S TITLE IN THE COURTS.

Congress meets in something less than seven weeks, and its duties will be numerous and very weighty.

The bill which organized the Electoral Commission contains a clause providing that the decision of that body, whether in favor of Hayes or Tilden, should not in any way invalidate or diminish the right of the defeated party to carry the case before the judicial tribunals of the country. An opinion prevails, however, among able lawyers—although a dissenting view is sometimes expressed—that this clause of the bill is practically inoperative, for the reason that there is no method provided in the law by which the rights of the person who was counted out by the Electoral Commission can be asserted and carried into effect. Meanwhile evidence accumulates showing not only the facts of the frauds in Florida and Louisiana, through which Mr. Hayes occupies his present position, but also their particulars, details, and methods, so that even the most zealous Republicans, who until now have clung to a shadowy belief that Mr. Hayes might really have been elected, are becoming convinced that the truth is not so, and that Mr. Tilden is the only man who now has any right to be the President of the United States

This being the case, it becomes preeminently the duty of Congress to pass a law defining the manner in which this question may be brought before the proper tribunals, so that the evidence may judicially be taken and an authoritative decision be rendered in accordance with truth and justice.

It has hitherto been objected to such a proceeding that, as a large proportion of the Supreme Court of the United States were members of the Electoral Commission, and in that capacity have already prejudged the question, it will be useless to bring the matter before them again.—To this we answer that this affords no good reason against enacting the necessary law. Besides, they were in the tribunal as politicians, and they acted under the pressure of strong party excitement, the facts being little known to the public, and men's views of them being colored by their party predilections. All that is past. Knowledge has succeeded to doubt; Hayes has been tried, and found wanting; and calm reflection has taken the place of party passion. It is not possible that even a prejudiced court could stand up in the face of the revelations that have been made and that are yet to be made, and maintain the decision of the Electoral Commission. Justice may now be looked for, and it is the duty of Congress to provide the means of obtaining it.

Very likely Mr. Hayes would veto such a bill, but a majority of two-thirds in each House would overrule the veto. Truth is mighty, and must finally prevail.—*N. Y. Sun.*

ADMIRAL SEMMES.

DEATH OF THE MAN WHO RAN UP A BILL OF COSTS FOR ENGLAND.

Admiral Semmes died at 10 minutes past 7 o'clock yesterday at Point Clear, Ala.

Raphael Semmes was born in Charles county, Maryland, in 1810, of Irish and Scotch parantage. He entered the United States navy as a midshipman April 1, 1826, and was promoted lieutenant July 9, 1867. He served in the blockade of Vera Cruz, and as volunteer aid to General Worth in the Mexican war. He removed with his family to Alabama in 1841, and settled on the Perdido, removing in a few years to Mobile. When the late war broke out he was stationed in Washington as a member of the ligthhouse board, being then a commander in the navy. On February 15, 1861, he resigned his commission, which was at once accepted, and on the following day he left for Montgomery. He was sent North to purchase arms, and succeeded in shipping south large quantities of powder. On returning to Montgomery he was placed at the head of the lighthouse bureau On April 21st he assumed command of the confederate steamer Sumter, with which he ran the blockade of Pass a l'Outre on June 30, and was on the high seas with orders to injure the commerce of the United States. On July 3 Commander Semmes captured his first prize, "The Golden Rocket," off the West coast of Cuba, and succeeded in taking seven prizes in two days. The Sumter cruised six months, during which she captured seventeen ships. Her career was terminated at Gibraltar, where Commander Semmes was compelled to leave and sell her, because the dealers refused to supply him with coal. On August 20, 1862 he assumed the command of the steamer "290" or the Alabama, at Terceira, which was armed with eight guns and manned with a crew of sixty men.

After a wonderful career of two years, during which the Alabama did great damage to the commercial marine of the United States, the steamer was sunk in an action with the United States steamer Kearsarge, off Cherbourg, June 19, 1864. Commander Semmes was rescued from drowning, together with a number of his men, by a steam yacht, the "Deerhound," owned by John Lancaster, of Lancashire, England. Commander Semmes returned to the South, and on reaching Richmond, he was appointed a rear admiral and assignud to the command of the James-river squadron. On the evacuation of Richmond, he destroyed the fleet and escaped, with his men, to Danville, Va., where his command was organized as a brigade of artillery. He reported to General Joseph E. Johnston, at Greensboro', and he was paroled on May 1, 1865, returning to his home in Mobile. On December 15, 1865, he was arrested at his residence and sent to Washington. He was kept a close prisoner for nearly four months, when he was released by order of President Johnson. He returned to Mobile and shortly after made a lecturing tour through the South. His audiences were generally disappointed, as usterd of a lecturer on his adventures it was confined to a discussion of scientific subjects in connection with navigation. In 1869 he published in this city "Memoirs of Service Afloat During the War Between the States," which, though published in excellent style, had but limited sale and entailed a loss upon the author. He was also the author of a work entitled "Service Afloat and Ashore During the Mexican War." Admiral Semmes was a fine-looking man of medium size. While a strict disciplinarian, he was pleasant and agreeable with his officers, and was popular with his men. He was a naval officer of great ability and courage.

WASTE OF POWER.

It has been calculated by Dr. C. W. Siemens that the Niagara Falls does as much work as 266,000,000 tons of coal could do in a year at the rate of four pounds per horse-power consumption of fuel in an hour. Dr. Siemens objects to so much force being wasted, and his proposition is that the water might be made to drive an electrical machine at the falls, the current from which would traverse a copper rod. He has calculated that a rod three inches in diameter would transmit 1,000 horse-power as far as thirty miles, and that at the end the electricity could be used to produce motion or light, the quantity of electricity being sufficient for about 250-000 candle-power.—*Monetary Gazette.*

THE REMARKABLE CASE OF MRS. SMITH.

From the Syringfield Republican.

The case of Mrs. Angeline Smith of Marlboro, who was so nearly murdered by her nephew with an axe in 1874, is exciting interest among medical men. Her skull was cut open to the brain in three places, but she has gradually improved until now she is in vigorous health, although the wounds have never healed.—The brain is exposed so that its pulsations can be watched; pieces of bone, shattered by the axe, are still working out, and supporation, which has always been supposed to be an inevitable cause of death, goes on constantly.

A MIXED FAMILY.

New York Sun.

Harry Somers, who presides over the destinies of the cafe Germania, Fifth avenue, has a pet cat, which on Saturday morning brought into the world a little family consisting of four kittens and one puppy. The kittens are all black and white, and the dog is jet black with white feet. One of the kittens presents many of the facial characteristics of the dog, and the puppy, although a dog to all intents and purposes so far as can be premised from his present inchoate condition, has the claws of a cat.—The mother cat is very fond of her progeny, but pays special attention to the pup and to the kitten that looks like a pup, and is exceedingly anxious when either of these are removed from her sight.

"The strikes" have broken out afresh in a new quarter. At a laundry in Newark, N. J., where thirty-five women were employed in ironing shirts, four men were taken into some kind of service in another part of the building. The indignant women, on learning the fact, struck unanimously, and demanded as the condition of their returning to the ironing boards that the men should be demissed. They were dismissed, the women returned to their work, and order once more reigns in Warsaw.

Notice to Creditors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letters of Administration C. T. A. on the personal estate in Kent county, Md., of

ARAMINTA M. GOODING,
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 21st day of March, 1878; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 21st day of August, 1877.

CORNELIUS J. SCOTT,
Aug. 24, 1877. *Administrator.*

To the Farmers

OF

Kent and Queen Anne's Counties!

HINES & CO.,

ARE still selling *Lister's Standard Phosphate* which has given such entire satisfaction for the last three years. They are able to furnish certificates from the leading farmers of both Counties. And are selling it entirely on its own merits, feeling assured, if fully tes'ed with any other leading Fertilizers, that it will give full satisfaction.

Call at their office and get a circular.

HINES & CO.

Next door to Kent National Bank.

Aug. 10, 1877—3m.

OLD KENT:

The Eastern Shore of Maryland.

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

GEORGE A. HANSON, M. A.,
Corresponding Member of the Maryland Historical Society, &c.

SCALE OF PRICES:

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

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

7,000 BUSHELS

OF THE

Best Oyster Shell Lime,

On the Steamboat Wharf at Chestertown

PUT up in 500 and 1000 bushel piles: for sale, by the quantity, or in small lots for building purposes. Now is the time for farmers to buy, as they have more time to haul it than in the spring

WIDLIAM PERKINS.

Dec. 3, 1875—tf.

1115 Wm. T. Hopkins,

1115 Chestnut Street and 133 North Eighth

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 Undergarmens 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

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 qualification sto 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 processes 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.

Washington College,

CHESTERTOWN, Md.

Founded 1782.

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For Circulars address

WM. J. RIVERS,
Aug. 10, 1877. Principal.

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