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...News.

...Y .....JAN. 28, 1882.

CHANGES IN THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

The President on Thursday appointed Colonel Edwin H. Webster, of Harford county, Collector of Customs at the port of Baltimore, in place of Hon. John L. Thomas, and Dr. Wilmer, of Charles county, Naval Officer, in place of Wm. Corkran. A. Stirling, of Baltimore, was reappointed U. S. District Attorney, and J. M. McClintock, of the same city, U. S. Marshal.

GUITEAU CONVICTED!

After a trial lasting over ten weeks, the case of Charles J. Guiteau, indicted for the murder of James A. Garfield, President of the United States, on the 2d day of July last, came to a close in Washington on Wednesday, the jury returning a verdict of "Guilty as indicted." The announcement was greeted with enthusiastic demonstrations of applause in the court-room. The result was a surprise to the assassin and his counsel, who believed that the jury would disagree. The jury were ready with their verdict in ten minutes after retiring, but were not called into the court-room for forty minutes, owing to the absence of Judge Cox. Judge Porter, after a three days' speech, finished his argument for the prosecution at about 3 P. M., after having been subjected to frequent abuse by the prisoner, who at times was wrought into a frenzy of passion by Judge Porter's scathing denunciation of the crime and its author. The delivery of Judge Cox's charge occupied an hour and a quarter. It was in almost every particular, adverse to the prisoner. The latter denounced the verdict of the jury as an outrage, and his counsel will, doubtless, take the case to the court in banc. The verdict is hailed with satisfaction throughout the country.

THE National Board of Health has declared small pox epidemic in the United States. Compulsory vaccination will be resorted to, to destroy the pest. Small pox not only destroys life, but it paralyses all branches of business wherever it make its appearance.

MR. J. A. EMERSON, of Arkansas, formerly a clerk in the Treasury, testifies before the Senate committee on the expenditure of the contingent fund of the Treasury that Secretary Sherman sent him down South in 1880 to lop off the heads of every federal official who would not support Sherman in the Chicago convention, and to promise offices to everybody who would.

A BILL was introduced into the House of Representatives on Monday to provide for the appointment of all officers except members of the Cabinet by a commission of three—two to be selected by the President and a third by the head of the department to which the business of the appointee appertains. The author of this measure intends to relieve the Executive of the pressure to which he is subjected by office-seekers.

HON. CLARKSON N. POTTER died at his residence in New York on Monday morning, in the 57th year of his age. He was one of the ablest and most distinguished men of that State. He was a lawyer, and not only a shining light in his profession, but in politics was recognized as a leader and an ornament to the civil service of his country without distinction of party. He was Democratic in his political associations and principles, and always carried his district in congressional elections by such overwhelming majorities that party lines were broken in the honor of having such a representative.

A PLEA FOR JUSTICE.

Among the many recommendations of the Governor in his annual message is one to prohibit the publication of the laws in the newspapers. The animus of such a recommendation must have its source in the effort to make fashionable a spirit of hostility to the press as absurd as it is suicidal. The proneness of certain would-be reformers to put newspaper publishers outside of the pale of honorable labor, and to withhold from them proper compensation for their work, can neither be justified in policy or logic. As well might the carpenter be charged with the receipt of a subsidy for work he has done, and be accused of corrupt motive in every recognition of favor at the hands of his employer, as that the newspaper should be denounced for receiving a fair compensation for work done. Nor is it more wise or politic to so frame legislation as to reduce the mechanic's work to the minimum, than it is to legislate with primary purpose to cripple the press. If work is needed which it is proper for the press to do, it should be done and fair compensation be allowed. Nor should the question of its doing, or omission to be done, be affected in the slightest by the fact that to do it increases the business of the paper. Would any legislator or Governor be found with hardihood enough to say that an important public work should not be done, because the doing of it would add to the business and resultant profit of the architect or artisan whose privilege and duty it would be to do it? On the contrary, does not public policy rather encourage the doing of that which, all things else being equal, will aid private enterprise and develop legitimate business? What possible objection, then, can there be to the publication of the laws in that their publication would add to the business and increase the revenues of the newspapers, that does not apply to every work of public importance? "The work should be done in the interests of the many," say would-be reformers, "but then it will especially benefit a few. It will encourage some particular trade or profession whose business it may be to do it,—therefore don't." Such is the folly of a position like this that its simple statement exposes it, yet there are men whose demagogue instincts unconsciously so subvert their judgments that they fail to see it. Is not the newspaper, even the county newspaper, a public benefit and a public necessity, even though it be a private possession? Are not banks and stores and factories and mechanics' shops, though conceded public benefits and necessities, private possessions, and their business private business? It needs little effort to show that, important as each and all are to a community, and the fosterers of its enterprise and progress, no one of them is more directly the architect of a community's future than the newspaper. Indeed the visitor to any community, county or State, looks to the condition of its newspapers as a surer index of its prosperity than are its banks, its stores, its factories or its workshops. A prosperous newspaper indexes unerringly a prosperous people and *vice versa*. And more, a prosperous newspaper directs, encourages and insures prosperity in a community. How blind, then, the folly that would seek to cripple the local paper in the pretended interest of the people! The business man who finds it important to his business to have a loan of capital, does not reject it because it would encourage banking. All he inquires is, first, does he need it; and second, is the bank's demand of compensation reasonable. Having need of merchandize he does not refuse to get it because the purchase will afford a profit to the merchant. His need of implements is not rejected because of apprehension that the factory's business will be promoted; nor does he hesitate to employ a mechanic for fear that the mechanic will prosper through his agency. Yet, when it comes to the newspaper, how fashionable it is to take a difficult view. The newspaper is private property to be discriminated against, but public property to be enjoyed—and *plucked*. No man ever dreams what a fine art "bumming" is till he becomes familiar with a newspaper office. Gratuitous puffs, dead-head subscriptions and unpaid advertising bills are the least of the newspaper man's tribulations. His neighbors filch from him, his friends sponge on him and his foes browbeat him; and to crown all, the public officers, *whom he has made*, find it ambition's summit to manifest ingratitude.

So much for the newspaper's side of the case. For the public who are interested in knowing the laws whose infringement ignorance does not excuse, there is another side. It surely is their right to demand that legislators shall not repeat the role of the tyrant, who posted his laws purposely out of eye reach so that innocent offenders might come to grief. People who are to obey the laws that are made have a right to the best means of being informed of their purport, nor should they be put off with the excuse that to give them necessary information in the proper way will benefit the newspapers.—*Cecil Democ't.*

THERE is a bill before Congress, which will doubtless pass, to retire Justice Hunt, of the U. S. Supreme Court, on full pay. Judge Blatchford, of New York, is spoken of as Judge Hunt's successor, but he is most too good a man to receive the appointment from a Republican administration. Secretary Folger is also named in connection with the judgeship.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

Both Houses adjourned over from Friday of last week till Tuesday.

In the Senate a message was received from the House authorizing a joint committee to prepare necessary legislation for carrying out the object of Mr. Enoch Pratt to establish a free public library in Baltimore and to properly express the public appreciation of so noble and munificent a gift. The committee named on behalf of the House is Messrs. Banks, Handy and Rusk.

On motion of Mr. Lloyd, the rules were suspended and the bill providing for a redivision of the city of Baltimore into election precincts, wards and legislative districts was read a third time and passed by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. President, Bishop, Bians, Bond, Brattan, Cooper, Getty, Gill, Hepbron, Lloyd, Mearns, Parsons, Vanderford, Warfield and Wells—15.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Brace, Clark, Farrow, Lancaster, Magruder, Moore and Steiner—8.

The bill was then sent to the House of Delegates.

On motion of Mr. Gill, the registration bill was put upon its second reading.

Mr. Steiner offered an amendment to the first section, providing that the registers should be of opposing political parties and be able to read and write the English language.

Mr. Brace (rep.) said he was constrained to admit that this bill was very fair in its provisions and, with some exceptions, was as good a bill as he thought could be prepared. He complimented its framers, but he thought all registration was a hindrance to fair elections.

The amendment was lost by a strict party vote of 15 to 8.

Mr. Brace offered an amendment providing for two registers of opposing political parties.

Mr. Gill opposed the amendment, saying that the act of Congress making a like provision in the appointment of supervisors of elections did not insure fairness, and no such enactments ever would work satisfactorily.

Mr. Brace urged its adoption, since such legislation had been adopted in reference to the judges of election, and was more necessary in reference to registers. The amendment was lost —15 to 8.

The bill was then read up to the 7th section without objection, but when that section was reached Mr. Brace moved to amend by striking out the provision for stating on the registry the "color" of the voter; he declared it an unnecessary and improper discrimination. Mr. Lloyd opposed the amendment, contending that the statement of "color" was absolutely necessary to proper identification. The amendmet was lost, 14 to 7. Mr. Brace then offered to amend by inserting the voter's height, color of hair, &c.; lost, 13 to 7.

Mr. Moore offered an amendment to place on the registry list, under the head of "residence," the street and number of the house. The democrats opposed this on the ground that many of the houses in Baltimore were not numbered, and so Mr. Steiner moved an amendment to the amendment to add "or other accurate designation," but withdrew it upon a suggestion from the President that the words "if any" be incorporated in Mr. Moore's amendment. The amendment was adopted by 20 to 1, Mr. Getty voting in the negative.

Mr. Brattan offered an amendment, which was adopted, requiring the Governor to send to every register a printed copy of this registry law.

Mr. Gill offered an amendment requiring the registers to sit in May and not in July, since in the latter month the voters were out of Baltimore city, and in many instances out of the State. As this required some other material changes in this section, its consideration was deferred until tomorrow.

Mr. Brattan offered an amendment to section 10, to have the registers sit in the counties 22 days instead of 7—5 days in July, 5 days in August, 10 days in September, and 2 days in October. He favored giving more time to this new registration, and they could begin in July in the counties, though it might be necessary to begin in May in the city of Baltimore. Pending consideration of this several motions to adjourn were voted down.

A motion of Mr. Bians to offer a message to the House of Delegates, providing for a conference committee on the subject of printing, was carried, but every effort was made by Mr. Gill to prevent his offering the message by motions to adjourn, for a call of the Senate, &c., but it was finally read, and the members of the committee named, as follows: Senators Hepbron, Vanderford, Cooper, Wells and Lancaster, being the Senate committee on printing. Senator Brattan's amendment was then again taken up, but pending its consideration the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Delegates the Speaker called attention to the fact that Mr. M. Y. Kidd had been elected assistant journal clerk in violation of a standing rule of the House requiring a two-thirds vote to suspend, which had not been done. The proceedings were expunged from the journal.

Mr. Charles E. Fendall was sworn in as a member from Baltimore county in place of Mr. Burton, deceased.

Mr. Johnson proposed that the joint committee contract to do the printing of the session for $25,000, and Mr. Gittings proposed $30,000 as the lowest for which the work could be done, while Mr. Morris proposed a joint committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the printing. An effort was made to delay the matter further, which was warmly opposed by Mr. Gittings, Mr. Veazy and others. Mr. Handy advocated the proposition for a committee of conference, which was finally agreed to—yeas 53, nays 26. The speaker appointed on the part of the House, Messrs. Morris, Hulme, Young, Hardy and McAleer.

Mr. Bond offered an order, which was adopted, directing the committee on elections to proceed at once with the investigation of the contested election cases from Anne Arundel county, with power to send for persons and papers, and upon giving notice to the sitting members and the contestants to take testimany.

The order directing the ways and means committee to investigate the fiscal affairs of the State was adopted. Mr. Johnson said the comptroller and the treasurer had both asked for this investigation. The testimony will be reported to the House.

Wednesday was mainly taken up in the discussion of the new registration bill. Senator Hepbron presented a memorial from citizens of Kent county, asking legislation in reference to shad-fishing in waters of that county; and also obtained leave to introduce a bill to repeal and re-enact with amendments section 4, chapter 190, of acts of 1880, in reference to fisheries at head of Chesapeake Bay.

THE MURRAY-TYLER CASE REMANDED.—On Thursday of last week Judge Irving delivered the opinion of the Court of Appeals in the case of Erastus B. Tyler, late postmaster of Baltimore, vs. Mary A. Murray. The appellee sued the appellant in the Court of Common Pleas, Baltimore, for assault and battery, alleging that the "defendant on divers days and times assaulted and beat the plaintiff, whereby she was greatly damaged." The judgment being for Miss Murray, the defendant appealed to the Court of Appeals. The defendant pleaded that he was a resident of Baltimore county, and the court below allowed the jury to decide this question, and assess damages also. The Court of Appeals says: "The jury should have been restricted to the single inquiry touching residence. If it did result in two jary different phases of it, which could not be tried together. No inconvenience but delay could result from it. As to the question what constitutes a residence, that must be decided upon the particular language of the statute. What may be a business residence will not fill the statute requirements of a domicile. It is clear that the court below erred in ruling that a business residence was sufficient to gratify the requirements of the statute applicable to the bringing of this suit. A residence proper should have been proved. The questions concerning the assault, its measures and character, the court does not think necessary to decide until the question of jurisdiction is settled, and reverses the judgment of the court below and remands the case, and orders a new trial in accordance with the opinion."

AN Englishman who had recently visited this country astonished his London friends when in a speech he told them that he had been in a Presbyterian church which cost $750,000. The one he referred to was the stately structure of Fifth avenue where the multitude throng to hear the Rev. Dr. Hall. There are no such costly Presbyterian churches in England.

A CRY FOR MORE OYSTERS.—At the same time that the more thoughtful and observant are uttering protests against the extinction, by wholesale dredging, of the oysters of the Chesapeake and its tributaries, there comes a cry from England, says the Baltimore Sun, for more American oysters. The New York Herald quotes from a private business circular which has found its way into the office of that paper. The circular in question is a piteous appeal to be furnished with more oysters, on the ground that the supply in the English market falls below the demand. The trader in question states that nearly twenty-eight million American bivalves were eaten in England between the middle of October and the opening day of the new year. Between March and May will be the season for planting, and when the demand on this account is supplied it is estimated that not less than fifty millions of our oysters will have either been devoured or naturalized in Great Britain. This exhibit only makes it more apparent that the oyster beds of the Chesapeake and its tributaries—the chief source of supply of the most succulent bivalves—must be protected from depletion, if an industry promising such large proportions and valuable returns is to be fostered. There is food in this English circular for the contemplation of the thoughtful members of the Maryland and Virginia Legislatures.

PEACHES.—About this time the peach growers are looking about to form some idea of the outlook for a crop of peaches the coming year. Some report that the severe weather of last winter had only the effect of destroying the crop for the one year, while others contend that the trees in many instances were killed outright or to such an extent that the sap will never again rise in them.

AT a meeting of the Temperance Alliance of Queen Anne's county, Monday last, a resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of committees of three in each school district, whose duty it shall be to collect funds, distribute temperance literature, secure the attendance of voters at the polls, and to devise whatever other plans they may think effectual for a successful temperance campaign.

THE Cecil Democrat, one of our most highly esteemed exchanges, has donned a new dress. The Democrat is a good paper, and richly deserves the large measure of success which it has attained.

SHARES of stock of the Centreville National Bank, par value $100, were sold last week at $129 per share. The bank is only a little over five years old.

THE bill introduced in the United States Senate some time ago for the benefit of Mrs. Mary Lincoln, widow of the late Abraham Lincoln, was called up in that body on Tuesday and passed without debate. It appropriates $15,000 for Mrs. Lincoln's immediate relief, and increases her present pension of $3,000 to $5,000 per annum. The bill will doubtless promptly pass the House and receive the president's signature. Mrs. Lincoln is an invalid in a private hospital in New York, and requires the best medical attention and good nursing. It was represented that her only means was her pension, and that this was insufficient to defray her expenses.

A NEW IRON PROPELLER—*Steamboat for the Chester River Line of Steamers.*—We have before noticed the fact that the Chester River Steamboat Company propose soon to put a new propeller on the line. The Baltimore Commercial has this to say of it:

The commercial circles of Baltimore will recognize the pleasing intelligence of this new enterprise which more closely connects our city with the Eastern Shore. The Chester River Steamboat Company has experienced the want of greater facilities to meet the demands of the growing agricultural interests that border the Chester river and the regions adjacent thereto.

With a sincere desire to afford their patrons a full and rapid transit to market, they have concluded to build and have running by June next the magnificent iron steamer (whose name is not known until given to the waters) with splendid equipments, to meet the wants of the increasing shipments of those whom the George Law and B. S. Ford cannot now fully accommodate. A more comprehensive idea of this steamer will be found in the following description: Length on the keel, 140 feet; 26 feet beam; depth to base line, 8 feet 6 inches, with a capacity to carry in the hold 10,000 bushels of grain, or 8,000 boxes of peaches on main deck. The boat is built as a specialty for this trade, is intended for a freight and passenger boat, with staterooms. She will draw when loaded 7 feet of water.

Those who read our paper during the celebration in honor of the 150th anniversary of this city, will remember how we premised the tremendous future of the Eastern Shore. We were not drawing on imagination nor dealing in conjecture. We based our data on the fact that the lands of the Peninsula are garden lands, are peculiarly adapted to feed the American cities. And we may be pardoned for the prediction, neither the Chester River Steamboat Company nor the inhabitants of the Eastern Shore form an adequate conception of the future which awaits them. We offer these hints, not so much to the people of the Peninsula, as to our distant readers, who are now casting wistful eyes in that direction. To summarize advantages, we say visit the Shore and know its advantages for yourself. It is needless to add our city holds the bee line to the West. The peach growers of the Peninsula will naturally send their fruit here. Their own interest will be their best counsellor, and we need not comment on that subject.

In closing our remarks we may be allowed to say that the Chester River Steamboat Company feel the commercial welfare of the citizens of the counties furrowed by the Chester river, and the neighborhoods contiguous thereto, are in common with their own. And the enterprise which has induced the contemplated outlay will be fully appreciated by all who are alike mutually concerned in the general prosperity of the company, laboring for the promotion of the common interests of the entire community.

ABANDONING POSTERS.—The Madison Square Theatre, the most successful play-house in New York, has no faith in large posters and billboards. It does all of its advertising through the legitimate channel of the newspapers, and has reaped a rich pecuniary harvest from the seed sown in this way. Commenting on this the Boston Sunday Courier says: "Advertising on the walls belongs to an age when newspapers were few, and should be discontinued with other useless fashions which have had their day. It may do to herald the approach of a circus with flaming pictures, but the unsensational drama needs no such flashy pictorial display."

IMPORTATIONS OF POTATOES.—Importations of English, Irish and Scotch potatoes continue on quite a large scale at New York. Saturday 3,000 sacks were received. The consignees say the Irish product is worth $2 50 per sack here, while the cost on the other side is about 84 shillings per ton. The freight is 20 shillings per ton, and the duty 15 cents a bushel. A leading dealer says that but for these contributions from our foreign relations the price in this market would now be at a very extravagant figure, owing to the partial failure of the crop. Scotch potatoes are preferred for shipping to the South, as they are less liable to decay, and are brought to this country in good condition.

MR. EPHRAM DILL, residing near Templeville, in the upper part of Queen Anne's county, was seriously and possibly fatally wounded Saturday, the 14th inst., by Levi Scott, of Kent county, Del. The altercation originated about rent alleged to be due Dill by Scott.

Mr. Benjamin Lankford and wife, of Somerset county, celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of their marriage, having been united in matrimony on the 24th of January, 1822. Mr. Lankford is in his 85th year, and his wife is ten years younger, having married when she was fifteen years old.

A CHALLENGE.—The New York Tribune says editorially: "If the stalwarts are eager to know what the people of this State think of them, let them try to run Conkling for Governor, and they will find out." This reads like a square challenge and the beginning of fresh trouble.

ELKTON boasts of educated animals, among them a horse that will do anything his master commands; a dog ditto, and a cat that can open doors and windows.

EASTON has recently been entertained by a balky mule, who, refusing to go, was pulled thro' the streets by three other mules, with his feet planted out, serving as a mud plow.

AN Elkton lady has a pearl button with a diamond in the centre, which is claimed to have been worn on the coat of Napoleon Bonaparte.

REDHEAD ducks, brought from Trappe, are quite plentiful in Easton. The sell at $1 a pair.

GUITEAU accidentally stumbled into telling the truth when he said that it was a good jury.

THOS. H. COLLISON, of Denton, died suddenly of heart disease Friday night of last week.

AN interesting revival of religion is in progress in the M. E. Church at Centreville.

CHESTERTOWN.—The streets of Chestertown are to be shelled. This is an improvement long needed, long talked of and long promised, but no practical steps looking to its accomplishment have before been taken. Our present Town Commissioners, being men of sound practical sense and enlarged ideas of municipal needs and capabilities, have gone about the work in the right way. First, they have employed Major W. R. Hutton, a civil engineer, of Baltimore, who has visited and inspected the town, and when he gets the levels he is to formulate a plan for the systematic drainage and grading of the streets, and this plan will govern the board in all future work upon the streets. The grading now to be done, preparatory to the shelling of the main streets, will be under the supervision of Engineer Sudler, of the United States Coast Survey. Twenty thousand bushels of shells have already been purchased and are being put upon streets most in need of repair. These shell cost $18 per 1,000 bushels delivered at the wharf. It will take some time and cost money, of course, to get a hard shell bed for our streets, but no one will ever regret the expenditure, either the citizens of the town or visitors from the country, who know anything of the depth of our *mud* in the spring and fall, or the volume of dust in summer. The commissioners have *started* right, and we hope nothing will prevent the full consummation of the great improvement.

THE COLD SNAP the first part of the week was the severest of the winter. Our thermometer fell as low as 9° and others we have heard of in town reached down to zero! Creeks and ponds were frozen over and many persons gathered ice of good quality, two to three inches in thickness. The freeze, however, was of such short duration that the large dealers secured but little. Chester river was frozen over and navigation effectually stopped. The steamer "Ford" reached here on Tuesday breaking ice about two inches thick, but declined to remain during the night, and dropped down to Quaker Neck; on Thursday she missed her trips altogether, remaining at her wharf in Baltimore. She will doubtless be here to-day, as the river is clear of ice.

THE SMALL-POX plague, in nearly all the cities, is awakening people in country towns to the importance of precaution. No case has occurred in Chestertown, or in Kent county, but our people should at once avail of vaccination as an effectual bar against its introduction. No man, woman or child, should think of visiting Baltimore, Philadelphia, Wilmington, or any other place where the disease prevails, without first being vaccinated. This much is due the community. Regrets will be vain after the scourge has been introduced by carelessness or thoughtlessness. The Philadelphia board of health on account of the serious form the small-pox has assumed in that city, are considering the expediency of providing measures for compulsory vaccination. We suggest whether it would not be wisdom for our county authorities to provide measures for compulsory vaccination in cases of travelers above mentioned.

LARCENY.—The meat-house of H. W. Carville, Esq., who lives a short distance from this town, on the Fairlee road, was entered last Saturday night and nearly a hogshead of shoulders and middlings, all of the heads and jowls except three, one can of lard and all the sausage except about five pounds, stolen therefrom. An entrance was effected by boring and removing the wood over the bolt of the lock in the mortised post. The thief or thieves took along a dearborn, the tracks of which were plainly seen, to remove the booty.

Mr. William Ford has recently had three hogs and eleven ducks stolen from him, and Mr. Josias Ringgold, Jr., three wagon loads of corn. Numerous cases of poultry stealing are reported in Chestertown and various parts of the county.

BROKE JAIL.—Two colored prisoners, named Henry M. Rasin and Robert Allen, confined in the jail at this place on the charge of robbing the store of Mr. Thos. H. Horsey, of Galena, broke out on Wednesday night by sawing off their leg irons and the iron bars of a window. They lowered themselves to the ground by means of blankets tied together and fastened to the window. Neither of them had been captured up to noon yesterday. Two other prisoners were confined in the same room, but did not attempt to escape.

A PETITION has lately been circulated in Chestertown, and has signers from all over the county asking for a more protective game law for Kent county. There is also a design, we understand, on the part of the getters up of the petition of organizing a game association, for the purpose of importing birds and seeing that game is properly protected.

A VAGRANT.—George W. Vance, a colored man who has been loafing about Chestertown for some time, was arrested on Tuesday and taken before Esquire Wheatley, who committed him to jail preparatory to transferring him to the House of Correction.

PERSONAL.—We learn that Dr. Meeteer has entirely regained his health, but that he is detained in Baltimore on account of the sickness of his daughter, who is down with a severe attack of diptheria.

Dr. Samuel Beck, Clerk of the Circuit Court, who has been confined to his house with a gathering in his left ear, is out again.

MR. THOMAS MASSEY, residing on the road between Chestertown and Worton Station, killed two hogs last week that weighed respectively 659 and 561 pounds. Lively porkers!—who in the county has killed heavier?

PROF. S. T. FORD, of Wilmington, will give select readings at the Court House on Wednesday evening next, and on the following evening at Bond Chapel. Prof. Orem will be present on both occasions and intersperse the exercises with choice music.

AT the annual meeting of the Chester River Steamboat Company held last Wednesday, Geo. Warfield, president; Dr. S. E. Ford, secretary; ex-Mayor F. C. Latrobe, treasurer; Wm. Taylor and Frank Wright, directors, were all re-elected.

THE protracted meeting at the M. P. Church has been in progress during the week, but has been somewhat interfered with by the bad weather. The meetings have been very interesting, and several penitents have been forward.

ORPHANS' COURT, Tuesday, Jan. 24.—Present, Judges Nicholson and Willson.

Samuel T. Gardner was appointed guardian to his son, Samuel T. B. Gardner, who filed his bond in the sum of $4,000.

James T. Lamb, adm'r of James Lamb, returned his first and final administration account.

Samuel F. Cooper, adm'r c. t. a. of James L. Bowers, returned the inventory and appraisement of the personal estate of said deceased.

John M. Holmes, guardian to Lillian Holmes, returned his guardian account for the years 1880 and 1881.

James W. Bird, executor of Abraham Hurlock, returned the inventory and appraisement of said deceased.

Miss Ida Moore was appointed to the vacant scholarship, of Kent county, in the Baltimore Female College.

GREAT BARGAINS.—The special attention of all in want of Clothing is called to the advertisement of the Star Clothing House, on third page. Read it carefully.

A NEW STORE is about to be opened opposite the Post Office in Chestertown.

A GERMAN was given by Miss Eva Murray, daughter of Pay Director J. D. Murray, of the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, last week, in honor of her guests, the Misses Robinson, of Queen Anne's, daughters of Chief Judge Robinson.

DR. R. M. PRICE and Mr. J. O. Rasin, two enterprising citizens of Centreville, propose visiting Kentucky next week for the purpose of purchasing a drove of mules, and also a lot of Kentucky mares, which they will dispose of to farmers of that and adjoining counties.

WM. E. DYOTT, a popular young salesman in the store of Joel Gutman & Co., Baltimore, was married recently to Miss Nettie Stubblefield. Mr. D. is a son of Mr. G. M. Dyott, late Clerk of Queen Anne's county.

A HOP AT THE ARMORY.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—If there is in this community any melancholic old hunks, always oppressed with the idea that "life is not worth living," he should have gone to the "Armory" on Tuesday evening last and witnessed the bright picture there presented. He would have gone home with his dyspepsia cured and his heart full of good will to everybody. The occasion was a hop given by the young gentlemen of Chestertown to their fair friends, and they may well feel gratified at the result of their efforts to make the affair one of unalloyed enjoyment, it being the unanimous verdict that it was one of the most delightful things of the kind known to the town. In giving you a description of the animated scene I cannot hope to say anything new; all that ground has been so thoroughly gone over before, but the scene itself was one that is always new and always renewing, a jet of the true fountain of youth effectually driving away dull care, and bringing back the light of youth and happiness to eyes that have become wearied and dull with much toilsome grubbing in the field of life. Of course the ladies were most charming—that goes without saying. When are our Chestertown ladies not so? Their grace and loveliness are known far and wide, but this time they surpassed themselves; yet, while I am their ardent champion, candor compels the admission that some of the fair guests from abroad pushed them very close. I wish I could give you my impressions of each lady present, but mine is not "the pen of a ready writer," and the stock of adjectives in the English language is too small, so I had better just give you the names of some of them. You know them and will therefore acquit me of any exaggeration.

Brides, of course, take precedence, and Chestertown's latest bride was there as pretty and attractive as ever, while the groom's customary good humor was intensified and his face fairly beamed. Our friend, Mr. W. S. Walker, and his estimable wife, had under their charge their two lovely daughters, whose equals for beauty are not easily found; Mr. and Mrs. W. N. E. Wickes, behind none in their enjoyment of the affair, were accompanied by their daughter, who, always charming, was fair to look upon, and very far from being the least attractive to the numerous beaux. As for Lewin, their gallant son, he was on the topmost pinnacle of bliss.—Dr. and Mrs. Beck had every reason to feel proud as their eyes followed the graceful movements of their rosebud daughter, Miss Mollie, who was smashing hearts right and left. The Misses Wethered were there, of course; we couldn't get along at a dance without their sweet and happy faces, and some of the young men think they can't get along without them under any circumstances; with them were their friends, Misses Bechtel, of Penna., and Pratt, of Del., who have become prime favorites since their advent here and who, if they had accepted all their invitations to dance, would be there dancing yet.—Then there was our bright, sparkling, everything that is nice little friend, Miss Emma Sparks; Misses Ethie Crisfield, Chestertown's pet whom we have no idea of giving up, Addie Kennard, as usual the personification of grace, and her noseless lovely cousin, Miss Jones, of Balto. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Foard, with Miss Robinson, the latter's sister, a very bright and welcome addition to the company. A very sweet girl and deservedly quite a belle, was Miss Green, of Del., who accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Richard J. Foard. Many masculine heads were turned by Miss May Price, and the Misses Hackett. Among the others present were Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Wickes, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Blackiston, Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Joel Slaughter, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. B. Westcott, Jr., the Misses Hynson, Wickes, Pearce, Lulie Westcott, Carvill, Crane, Eunice Gemmill, Helen Rasin, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. L. Hines, Dr. and Mrs. Frank Hines, Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Wickes, Mrs. Dr. W. Houston, all bent upon being happy, and all succeeding. Among the gentlemen were Messrs. Josias Ringgold, Jr., (though as a matter of strict truth I should have named him as among the ladies, since like a man of taste, he was always among them,) Rasin, of Galena, Watkins, of Del., Massey, Crane, Twiford, Janvier, Cochran, Chase, Slay, C. W. Kennard, J. Peterson, C. C. Brown, Hackett, Wickes, Harper, Gilpin, Stephens, Burgess, and a host of others.

I regret that I cannot give your lady readers a description of the toilets worn, but I have no wife to tell me the names of things; I can therefore only mention them as they appeared to me, stunning.

The indefatigable Walter Beck, always on hand for a dance and indispensable on such occasions, assisted by Drs. Gilpin, Hines and Cooper as floor managers were here, there and everywhere, with the tact of Talleyrand and the strategy of Napoleon, arranging sets and putting all hands into good humor, while Messrs. R. J. Foard, Wallis and Brooks with the courtesy and grace of manner so characteristic of each, received the guests and made all feel at home at once. But Messrs. Editors my garrulity is carrying me too far, and while this is to me a fascinating scene, I am afraid that you will not care to give up your entire paper to it, I will therefore add that after the orthodox "wee sma' hours" had been merged in those of somewhat larger growth, we reluctantly sought our homes, I for one heartily hoping that I may often look upon its like again.

Truly your friend, BOB.

Chestertown, Jan. 26, 1882.

THOSE ROADS.

Editors Kent News:—It would seem as if the subject of road-making would interest everybody. All have to travel over roads to a greater or less extent, and be subject, in a proportionate degree, to inconveniences and delays occasioned by bad ones. If any citizen can travel the public roads of Kent county, as they average at present, and not give vent to an audible or mental protest, he certainly has much restraining grace. Of course, no one expects our roads to be in the condition of a Nicholson pavement at this season of the year; yet, on the contrary, is there any sound reason for their being in the condition they are? We say emphatically, No! One is not flying in the face of Providence in asserting this. The good Lord sent the weather, but He certainly had no hand in making our roads. Indeed, we fear He didn't endow some of the road makers with more than half a grain of that best of gifts —good common sense.

What is the philosophy of road making? Does it consist in clawing a mass of rubbish, red clay, soft mud and the like materials into the centre of the road, with the hope and expectation that they would solidify them in time? Any fool, it might seem, would know better; but scores of such—real numb-skulls—pretend to repair roads in just such a way. And we poor patient tax-payers luxuriate (?) ourselves all winter long wallowing through such messes! Verily, we Marylanders are a meek and patient set of people. Do we not appropriate enough money almost to macadamize our roads? This fund, backed up with some common sense, would afford us in the main good highways in the place of the many patent quag-mires that we now have. It might well be said of road makers as has been said of poets, "They are born, not made."

Theorists can well talk and blockheads fool away their time and *our* money over roads; but where mainly lies the secret of good road building? Why just here—*secure a good foundation.* How? By ploughing up from the very bottom and turnpiking more. Not always practicable, says some one. Why? Is the soil leechy, or worse—indefinable? Break it up, we say. No better course can be pursued even then. Break it up, and by the very law of gravity, assisted by the spring and summer rains, the heaviest parts will seek the bottom and become the foundation. No road will settle firmly with a mass of loose slushy dirt dumped upon a hard road bed. Loosen all up from the bottom and it will "pack" uniformly and satisfactorily before the winter sets in.

It is presumed in the above, of course, that all road making ceases before July, or August, at the farthest. Turnpiking is not practiced enough in our country road-making. A well rounded road bed will, to a great extent, shed its own water, instead of absorbing it. The best made road "Observer" ever saw, and the one needing the least repairs, was made some nine years since as above described, and stands good and solid to-day. Let our county commissioners inject more brain work into their subordinates, and we shall not be compelled to worry through such "sloughs of despond" as has been our wont, but will have roads that we may well be proud of.

Galena, Jan. 25. OBSERVER.

WE clip the following from the Denton Journal: A new swindle upon unsuspecting farmers has been brought to light, and this is the way the scheme is operated. Swindler No 1. calls upon a farmer with a patent wagon tongue, and informs him that having made a big thing out of it, he is on his way home, with only this county to sell. He tells the farmer he can have it for $250, and if he wants it he can write to him. In a few days patent right man No. 2 comes along. He has heard that the farmer has the right of the county for the patent wagon tongue, and as he made a big thing of it in Nebraska, he wants to buy the right of the county and offers the farmer $400, and pays $10 to bind the bargain. The farmer writes to No. 1 and sends him his note for $250. He never hears from either of the men again, but his note comes up for collection in a neighboring town, and Mr. Farmer is out $240.

EVER since Crisfield has been in existence it has had to depend upon the clouds for fresh water, or haul it in barrels from a distance, or get it from the tank of an engine. The absence of fresh water has been a source of great annoyance to the citizens, and many attempts have been made to get it by settling artesian wells, but without success, until a few days ago, when Mr. G. A. Maddox, of Fairmount, met with the good fortune to secure fresh and excellent water.

A smooth complexion can be had by every lady who will use Parker's Ginger Tonic. Regulating the internal organs and purifying the blood it quickly removes pimples and gives a healthy bloom to the cheek. See Notice.

MARRIED:

ON the 26th instant, at Shrewsbury Prot. Epis. Church, by Rev. John Martin, THOS. J. MANN to Miss MARY B. WILMER, both of this county.

On the 19th instant, by the Rev. Geo. Leary, at his residence near Edesville, SAMUEL C. LECOMPT and Miss HELEN KENDALL, both of this county.

At the home of the bride's parents, in Wilmington, Del., Jan. 18, by Rev. W. H. Hutchin, HIRAM BROWN, of this county, to Miss MARY HAZZARD, of Wilmington, Del., formerly of this county.

On the 11th instant, at the M. E. Parsonage in Chestertown, by the Rev. T. H. Haynes, EDWARD H. ALCOTT to GRACE WILLING, both of this town.

On the 25th instant, at the M. E. Parsonage in Chestertown, by the Rev. T. H. Haynes, WESLEY CANNON, of Queen Anne's county, to MARY E. SHRIVER, of this county. [Centreville papers please copy.]

At Ruthsburg M. P. Church, Jan. 18th, 1882, by Rev. F. T. Tagg, assisted by Rev. R. L. Lewis, GEORGE TARR, of Queen Anne's county, to Miss LIZZIE DOWNES, of Chestertown.

DIED:

On the 5th instant, at the residence of B. I. Taylor, near St. Paul's Church, Miss ANNIE ROCHESTER, in the 87th year of her age.

NOTICE.—Services will be held at St. Paul's, Sunday, Dec. 29, at 3 P. M, and at the same hour every other Sunday thereafter until further notice, conducted by REV. S. C. ROBERTS. jan28-3t.

NOTICE.—All persons interested in I. U. Parish are requested to meet at the Church on THURSDAY NEXT, February 2, at 11 A. M. Business of importance demands the attendance of all. By request of the REGISTER. Jan. 28—1t

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby forewarned against Fox Hunting or trespassing upon my lands, near Galena. The law will be enforced. GEO. W. SPENCER. Jan. 21, 1882—3t.

WANTED—*A WHEELWRIGHT* to work by the week. Good wages and steady employment. Apply to F. P. ROE, Jan. 21—3t* Chesterville, Kent co., Md.

FAIR AND FESTIVAL!

The Ladies of GALENA will hold a Fair and Festival in HORSEY'S HALL, on the 1st, 2d and 3d of February. A good SUPPER and Refreshments will be provided. Proceeds for the benefit of St. Andrew's Chapel. j21-2t.

SELECT READINGS.

PROF. S. T. FORD, of Wilmington, will give an evening of SELECT READING in the COURT HOUSE, on the evening of Wednesday, February 1st. Also, on Thursday evening, Feb. 2, in lecture room of Bond M. E. Church. Tickets 25c. Doors will open at 6.30. Exercises will commence at 7.

PROF. P. C. OREM will be present and intersperse the readings with excellent music. Jan. 21—2t.

PUBLIC SALE.

The undersigned, by virtue of a