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The Kent News.

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THE OLD FLAG.

God bless the Flag! the dear old Flag!
Whose gallant folds are flying
In triumph and in glory, still
Each traitor band defying.

Amid the smoke and cannon's roar;
Amid the dead and dying;
The eagle cry of victory
From lip to lip is flying.

Yes! o'er the field all wet with gore,
Where thousands sleep together;
Its glorious stars are shining on,
And will shine on forever.

A million hands are raised to strike;
A million hearts are glowing
With love for that dear honored Flag,
Which o'er our homes is flowing.

God bless our Flag! our dear old Flag!
We'll strike it—NEVER, NEVER;
May God watch o'er its stripes and stars
Forever, and forever.

OUT AT ELBOWS.

It is very sad to watch the gradual falling into out at-elbowism of things new and bright and lovely; the gradual decay and disintegration of what once looked as granite, and as durable as the everlasting hills. For things, as well as people, get out at elbows; and time wears holes in feelings as well as in velvet and corduroy. Love and hope and happiness and aspiration all go threadbare, and fall into rents as the months pass on and winter frosts wither up and blight the last of the summer flowers. In the youth and heyday of our life our moral elbows are covered an inch thick with generous padding; and we scout as sacriligious the idea that we shall ever go ragged, whatever happens to our neighbors. Impossible that we burning fiery hot with poetry and zeal, should ever calm down into prose and vulgar fractions—that our philanthropic designs for regenerating mankind should subside into trading on our neighbor's necessities—that our poetic flights into the regions of the beautiful and true should end in the Icarian sea of the useful and the expedient. Look at the wedding coat, and the wedding gown, too, for the matter of that. Bright, new, glossy, stainless, intact, do they not look as if fashioned for a lifetime? as if their brightness could never fade? their gloss be never rubbed away? their wholeness never broken? and yet what is the truth of that wedding wardrobe? In many cases an out-at-elbowism before the year is fulfilled; in some before the wedding feast is cold; in almost all before life is ended; in only a gracious few, so few that we can all count upon our fingers the rare examples known to us, the seams kept close and the nap unrubbed to the last, and the gloss and the beauty and the wholeness, the same in the end as was in the beginning. Only a few gracious instances of the preservation of the wedding garment, known to any of us; but scores of those in which there are thread-bare places, and jagged holes, and elbows all abroad, and premature dilapidation, and bitter repentance for the special pattern accepted—others so much more suited, may be rejected!—and enduring irritation with the "fit." Enduring indeed, of time to the life's end. And when elbows once get adrift, from the padding, and close stitching of the wedding garment, I doubt if any amount of darning and fine drawing can recover them before they get swathed for everlasting in the shroud.—*Dickens' All the Year Round.*

TROUBLE FROM WITHIN.

The passionate, ill-natured man lives always in stormy weather, even though it be the quiet of dew-fall round him—always wronged, always hurt, always complaining of some enemy. He has no conception that his enemy is in his own bosom—in the sourness, the ungoverned irritability, the habitual ill-nature of his own bad spirit and character. I speak not here of some single burst of passion, into which a man of amiable temper may, for once, be betrayed; but I speak more especially of the angry characters—always brewing in some tempest of violated feeling. They have a great many enemies, they are unaccountably ill-treated, and cannot understand why it is. They have no suspicion that they see and suffer bad things; because they are bad, that being ill-natured is about the same thing as receiving ill-treatment, and that all the enemies they suffer from are snugly closeted in their own devilish temper.

The same is true of fretful persons—men and women that wear away fast and die, because they have worried life completely out. Nothing goes right; husband, or wife, or child, or customer, or sermon. They are pricked and stung at every motion they make, and wonder why it is that others are permitted to float along so peacefully, and they never suffered to have a moment of peace in their lives! And the very simple reason is that life is a field of nettles to them, because their fretful, worrying tempers are always pricking out through the tender skin of their uneasiness. Why, if they were set down in Paradise, carrying their bad mind with them, they would fret at the good angels, and the climate, and the colors even of the roses.—*Dr. Bushnell.*

BE POLITE.—Study the graces; not the graces of the dancing master, of bowing and scraping; nor of the foppish etiquette of a Chesterfield, but the benevolence, the graces of the true heart, whatever things are true, honest, just, pure, lovely, and of good report. The true secret of politeness is to please; to make happy—flowing from goodness of heart—a fountain of love.

The Internal Revenue Law.

The amended revenue law, passed at the late session of Congress, went into effect April 1st, except as it relates to licenses. An exchange gives the following as the leading changes made by the amended law:

By this act, the tax on all manufactures and other articles mentioned in section 94 of the act of June 30, 1864, together with such additional articles as are named in the amendatory act itself, is increased 20 per cent.—except as to coal illuminating oil, refined, and naptha, benzine and benzole, wood screws, paper of all descriptions, printed books, magazines, pamphlets, reviews and similar publications, cotton, manufactured tobacco, snuff, cigars, cigarettes and cheroots. All cigars sold after April 1st will be subject to $10 tax per thousand, without regard to quality. After April 1st also all substitute brokers will be required to pay a tax of $10 on every man actually mustered into military service. The act defines a substitute broker to be any person who shall furnish or offer to furnish for pay, fee or reward, volunteers, representative recruits, or substitutes for men drafted or liable to be drafted.

The amendatory act provides that all incomes under $5,000 shall pay a tax of five per cent. on the excess over $600, and all incomes over $5,000 a tax of ten per cent. on the excess beyond that amount. This applies to the incomes of 1864. All dividends derived from banks and other corporations, and interest received on bonds of corporations, are required to be included in the return, and a deduction will be made from the whole amount of tax ascertained to be due on the aggregate return, of the amount of tax withheld by said corporations, (which was on all dividends paid prior to July last, three per cent. and all dividends after that time, five per cent.) Income derived from interest on notes, bonds, and other securities of the United States, and all premiums on gold and coupons, are also included. All returns must be made under oath. The income of husband and wife and minor children must all be included in one return. Only one deduction of six hundred dollars can be made from the aggregate incomes of all the members of any family, composed of parents and minor children, or husband and wife. The National income tax paid within the year is also a proper deduction.

This act, it will be seen from the above hints, will be far more searching than the previous law, and will tend to bring out a much larger revenue.

FEES OF CONSTABLES.

An act of the late General Assembly of Maryland changed the fees of constables, making them uniform throughout the State. The act took effect from the date of its passage, and expires by limitation on the 1st day of April, 1867, when it will become null and void. The legal fees of constables are now as follows:

"The several constables of this State shall be entitled to demand and receive the following fees, to wit: for serving State warrant and return, seventy-five cents; for serving search warrant, seventy-five cents; for serving summons in civil suits and return, forty-five cents; for serving summons for witness and return, each witness twenty cents; for serving scieri facias, and return, forty cents; for levying fieri facias and return, twenty cents; for delivering a person committed over to the jailor, seventy-five cents per mile for every mile he may have to travel, and the actual necessary traveling expenses of each prisoner; for summoning jury on inquest, each juror fifteen cents; for levying attachment for contempt, seventy-five cents; for serving writ of replevin and return, forty-five cents; for serving warrant for distraint, twenty-five cents; for summoning and swearing appraisers on distress for rent, and in replevin, each appraiser, twenty-five cents; for serving an attachment in the hands of each garnishee, fifty cents; for killing dog found killing sheep, to be paid for by the owner of the dog, four dollars; for poundage fees on any distraint, replevin, attachment or fieri facias, eight per cent. on the first twenty-five dollars, and three per cent. on the residue; but if the defendant shall supersede the judgment on which the execution or attachment shall have issued, within four days after the same shall have been levied or served, the constable shall only be entitled to receive one-half of said poundage fees; for arresting any person charged with a misdemeanor for entering any enclosure and destroying property therein, in the limits of the city of Baltimore, or within four miles thereof, one dollar.

"The County Commissioners in the several counties, and the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, shall levy on the assessable property of their respective counties or the said city, the amount of fees that the constables of the several counties or the said city are entitled to receive for executing criminal business; provided that nothing contained in this section shall exempt any criminal from paying the cost of his arrest, if he shall be of sufficient ability to do so."

THE best way to cook a potato is to bake or roast it in an oven; when done, crack the skins open and allow them to dry out for a few minutes before placing them on the table.

Success of the 7-30 Loan.

Our readers will notice that subscriptions to the popular 7-30 Loan are still continued in the most liberal manner.—To the Old World the success of these Peoples' Loans is one of the wonders of a Republic. The Government does not seek to borrow in foreign markets; it offers no premiums to bankers, but appeals directly to the people, and with what success is sufficiently shown by the fact that during *forty-three days* they subscribed and paid the cash down for *one hundred and sixty-one million dollars* of the 7-30 Loan.—There can be no stronger evidence of public confidence in Government securities. While nearly all other stocks have gone down from twenty to fifty, and even a greater per cent. within a few weeks, all forms of U. S. bonds and stocks have remained firm except the slight fluctuations that are incident to all rapid changes in the money market. Our readers will remember that the subscribers to the 7-30 Loan receive semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum in currency, and at the end of three years from June 15th, 1865, they will have the option of receiving payment in full, or converting their notes into a 5-20 six per cent. gold interest bond.—The late great decline in the premium on gold makes these notes more desirable than ever as an investment, and it should not be forgotten that their exemption from state or municipal taxation adds largely to their value. There is no interruption in the receipt of subscriptions or the delivery of the notes. All banks, bankers, and others acting as Loan Agents, will pay subscribers the interest in advance from the day of subscription until June 15th.

INCOME TAX.—"*Rental Value.*"—There is a common but erroneous impression prevalent regarding the right under the excise law for owners of houses to deduct the "rental value," which it seems proper to correct, in order to avoid mistakes in making income returns. The language of the law on this point is as follows:

"The amount paid by any person for the rent of the homestead used or occupied by himself or his family, and the rental value of any homestead used or occupied by any persons, or by his family, in his own right or the right of his wife, shall not be included and assessed as part of the income of such person."

This means simply that the owner of a house in which he resides is not to return the "rental value" of such house as part of his income. The "rental value" of such houses has not been so returned in the past two years. If it should now be deducted, according to a common impression, when the "rental value" is not returned as part of the income, it would make two deductions, when the law contemplates but one; and all such returns would have to be amended. We have these facts from an official source.—*Boston Journal.*

EASTERN SHORE OF MARYLAND.—A correspondent from Oxford, Talbot county, Md., informs us that Mr. Appleton, of Boston, a grandson of the late Daniel Webster, has recently bought a large farm in that vicinity, with the intention of dividing it into smaller farms for persons of moderate means. Also, that Mr. Edward Lloyd has recently sold $30,000 worth of timber from his great estate on the Wye river. The Lloyd estate has been held by the family of that name for two centuries—the first emigrant, Colonel Philemon Lloyd, having died in 1583, after a residence of about twenty years at Wye, the present seat of the family.—*National Intelligencer.*

THE press, type, files and material of the Charleston Mercury establishment were burned at Columbia, having reached that point in charge of the pressman, on their way to a locality out of reach of the Yankees, when Gen. Sherman entered the place. The car in which they were stored is said to have also contained the private and official correspondence of Hon. R. B. Rhett, from the commencement of the war, with a large amount of money, notes, bonds and other valuable papers, all of which were destroyed.

THE importation of criminals to this country is becoming intolerable. Another lot has just arrived at New York from London. It is stated that this exportation of British criminals is the work of the London Prison Aid Society, and has been going on steadily for many years past. Occasionally squads of them are detected on their arrival and sent back, but the majority come in unknown, and go to swell the mass of crime and pauperism in our great cities. It should be stopped.

THINGS TO FORGET.—Do not allow your thoughts to dwell upon the injuries you have received, or the provoking words that have been spoken to you. If you would be happy, learn the art of selecting injuries, and allow them to grow out of your mind.

MEN'S lives should be like the days, more beautiful in the evening; or like the seasons, aglow with promise, and the autumn rich with golden sheaves; where good works and deeds have ripened on the field.

SPRING FASHIONS!

New Millinery & Fancy Goods.

MRS. L. J. DAVIS,

RESPECTFULLY announces to her friends and the public, that she has just opened a large and varied assortment of FASHIONABLE SPRING MILLINERY and FANCY GOODS, such as

Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons, Flowers,

&c., &c., which will be sold at reasonable prices. The Ladies are invited to call and examine. Store at the old staud, High Street.

April 8, 1865—3t.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.

Mrs. Martha Biscoe,

WOULD respectfully inform the Ladies that she has just returned from the city with a well selected stock of

Millinery and Fancy Goods,

and having engaged the services of a Young Lady from the city, is now prepared to make and repair BONNETS in the latest styles. Her Store is in Queen Street, next door to the old Bakery, and she invites the Ladies to call and examine her goods, as she is determined to sell as low as possible. She is also prepared to do Bleaching and Pressing.

Chestertown, April 8, 1865—6m.

Opening of Spring Millinery,

AND FANCY GOODS!

Mrs. C. R. Fiddis,

MARKET SPACE, REAR OF METH. E. CHURCH, CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

HAS received a large stock of STRAW BONNETS and HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,

Millinery, Fancy Goods and Notions,

bought at the low gold prices, and for sale at a small profit. Constant additions received to stock. TRIMMING and Millinery Work done of every description promptly.

April 8, 1865—3t.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Circuit Court for Kent county, and to me directed, at the suit of Geo. Vickers, administrator of John E. Cacey, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of John W. Osborn, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of the said John W. Osborn, of, in and to the following property, to wit:

ALL THAT

HOTEL PROPERTY,

situated in the town of Millington, Kent county, Md., and occupied by Michael Smith, consisting of a two-story BRICK HOUSE, with all the Out-Buildings and improvements, and Lot, fronting 70 feet by 170, back 102 by 162 feet—the back line adjoins the land of Noah K. Johnson; the other division line adjoins the land of Mallalieu & Brother, formerly the property of Thomas McLaughlin.

And I hereby give notice, that on **Saturday, the 15th day of April, 1865,** at the Court House Door, in Chestertown, at half-past eleven o'clock, A. M., I will sell the said property so seized and taken in execution to the highest bidder for cash, to pay and satisfy the said debt, interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

SAMUEL W. CALEB, Sheriff.

Sheriffs' Office, Chestertown, March 25, 1865. } ts.

Great Bargains, Bargains.

A. W. SPARKS will on this Saturday morning commence

CLOSING OUT

his entire stock of Seasonable Goods at COST, and many things greatly below what they were bought for by him. Call and see.

March 25, 1865.

FOR SALE:

THAT desirable and well-built House, corner Club Lane and Calvert street, in Chestertown, with Garden, Carpenter Shop, Wood-house, &c., now occupied by I. Frank.

If not sold before, it will be offered at Public Sale on TUESDAY, the 18th day of April, 1865, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the Voshell House.

Terms Cash. I. FRANK.

Chestertown, April 1, 1865—3t.

STRAYED.

STRAYED from the subscriber, near Locust Grove, on the 24th of March, a BLACK MARE COLT, two years old. A liberal reward will be paid for her return, or placed where the subscriber can get her. CHAS. T. HYRONS.

Locust Grove, April 1, 1855—3t.

School Notice.

A SINGLE MAN is desirous of a situation as Teacher in a Primary or other School. The English branches can be taught, and the Latin if desired by the Trustees or patrons.—Address through Post Office in Chestertown.

Apr. 1. 1865—3t. M. J.

For Rent.

A SHOP AND LOT in the village of Warwick, Cecil county. A lot of DRUGS on hand will also be disposed of.

For terms apply to L. A. PEACOCK,

apl—3t.* Warwick, Md.

Strayed or Stolen

FROM the subscriber, on the 23d of March last, a RED BUFFALO COW—the hair rubbed off the top of the neck by wearing a yoke. A reward of Five Dollars will be paid for her return to the undersigned at Goose Hill.

apl—3t.* JOSEPH RILEY.

Glazing and Painting.

THE subscriber is now prepared to fill all orders for Glazing in Chestertown and vicinity. Glass and Putty furnished when desired.

He will also do Plain Painting.

Orders left at Mr. J. L. Stam's or Mr. Simon Wickes' Drug Stores will be promptly attended to. W. SKINNER STAM

April 1, 1865—3t.

BOYS' HATS, the prettiest you ever laid your eyes on, by I. FRANK.

VERY NEAT BOYS' SUITS, at moderate prices, by I. FRANK.

NOTICE

To MERCHANTS, TRADERS,

And Others.

ALL PERSONS AND BODIES, corporate or politic, in Kent county, who are or shall be doing any act or thing, or shall be in the occupation of any house or place for any purpose for which a License is made necessary by the laws of Maryland, are hereby warned to obtain a License or renew the same on or before the

FIRST DAY of MAY, ENSUING,

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

Those interested are notified of the following requirements of the License Laws passed by the General Assembly of Maryland.

The rates required for Traders' Licenses are as follows:

If the amount of goods on hand at the principal season of sale, or expected to be kept on hand, does not exceed one thousand dollars, the price of License is - - - $12 50

If over	$1,000	and not over	$1,500	15 50
"	1,500	" "	2,500	18 50
"	2,500	" "	4,000	22 50
"	4,000	" "	6,000	30 00
"	6,000	" "	8,000	40 50
"	8,000	" "	10,000	50 50
"	10,000	" "	15,000	65 50
"	15,000	" "	20,000	80 50
"	20,000	" "	30,000	100 50
"	30,000	" "	40,000	125 50
"	40,000			150 50

The applicant must either make oath, as heretofore, before the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county where he is engaged in business, of the amount of goods kept on hand at the principal season of sale, or the oath may be administered by a Justice of the Peace when the person wanting the License applies thro' an agent. If the latter course be adopted, the following form will be deemed a sufficient compliance with the act:

Kent County, To Wit:

On this —— day of ——— 1865, before the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace of the State of Maryland in and for said county, personally appeared ——— and declared that he intends to apply for a trader's license, under the laws of the State, to the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Kent county, and made oath that the amount of the stock of goods generally kept on hand by him (or by the concern in which he is engaged, in case it is a partnership) at the principal season of sale, (or if the applicant has not previously engaged in such trade, that the amount of the stock of goods which he expects to keep, &c.) does not (or will not) exceed $

Sworn before ———

Justice of the Peace.

If the oath be administered by a Justice of the Peace out of the county in which the application is made there must be attached the certificate of the Clerk of the county in which the Justice resides.

The rates of license of females vending millinery, &c., whose stock at any season of the year does not or will not exceed $500, is $6 50. If their stock does or shall exceed $500, the rates are the same as those of Traders' License, and the same form of application must be observed.

The law requires all persons proposing to sell spirituous or fermented Liquors, or Lager Beer in quantities not less than a pint, to apply to the Clerk of the Circuit Court in person, or in making the oath before a Magistrate as above, state that he desires a license to sell spirituous or fermented liquors, as the case may be, and the amount of Stock in trade, in same manner as those applying for Traders' License. If the amount of stock does not or shall not exceed - - - $500 the rate is $18 50

If over	500	and not over	1000	35 50
"	1000	" "	2000	50 50
"	2000	" "	4000	75 50
"	4000	" "	6000	100 50
"	6000	" "	10000	120 50
"	10000	" "	20000	140 50
"	20000	" "	30000	150 50

Persons applying for Ordinary Licenses, in which spirituous or fermented Liquors or Lager Beer is sold in quantities less than a pint, must make application to the Clerk of the Circuit Court in the County in which they reside, and must also be recommended by two respectable freeholders of the immediate vicinity of the applicant, which may be made in the following form:

To the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Kent County:—We, the undersigned, freeholders of Kent county, living in the immediate vicinity of ——— ———, who is about to apply to you for a license to keep an ordinary at ———, in said county, do hereby recommend him as a suitable person to obtain the license.

——— ———

——— ———, 1865.

The applicant must then make oath to the Clerk to the following effect: that he has bona fide, and without intending to evade the requirements and the Acts of Assembly of this State, regulating the issues of Licenses to ordinary keepers and traders, provided and expects to maintain six good beds with sufficient clothing therefor, and three rooms more than sufficient for the private use of said applicant, and stabling and provender for five horses at least.

In addition he shall also make oath to the Clerk of the rate of rent or annual value of the house or place at or in which the business to be authorized by the license may be done or intended to be done. If the said rent or annual value does not exceed $100 the rate is $25 50

If over	$100	and not over	200	40 50
"	200	" "	300	50 50
"	300	" "	400	60 50
"	400	" "	500	75 50
"	500	" "	750	90 50
"	750	" "	1000	100 50
"	1000	" "	2000	150 50

Any person proposing to keep an oyster house, &c., or any place other than an ordinary, for the sale of spirituous or fermented Liquors, or lager-beer in quantities less than a pint, shall apply to the Clerk of the Circuit Court for the county where he resides and must be recommended by two respectable freeholders of his immediate vicinity as a suitable person to keep such a house. The License in all cases is $50 00.

The oath required to be made by applicants for Traders' License, and License to sell spirituous liquor in quantities not less than a pint, may be made before a Justice of the Peace and forwarded to and filed with the Clerk of the Circuit Court, to whom all applications for License must be made.

Any person, or company of stage players, ventriloquists, slight of hand performers, rope dancers, tumblers, and wire dancers, shall, previously to exhibiting or performing for a reward in any county in this State, pay to the Clerk of the Circuit Court for such county thirty dollars for one year, or one dollar for each exhibition, at his or their option.

Every person or company of circus riders or equestrian performers, who shall exhibit for a reward in any county in this State, shall pay to the Clerk of the Circuit Court for such county, the sum of thirty dollars for a license therefor for one year.

Every person or company who shall exhibit for a reward any animal or animals, or natural or artificial curiosities of any kind, (except models of useful inventions,) shall pay to the said Clerk the sum of fifteen dollars for a License therefor for one year.

Each license shall contain a list of the personal performers, or animals, or other articles or things to be exhibited.

The owner or keeper of every stallion or jack shall, before being permitted to stand or station such animal, pay to the Clerk of the Circuit Court of some one of the counties in this State the highest sum which he intends to ask or receive for the season of one mare; and the receipt of the said clerk, with the seal of his court attached thereto for said sum, shall be the license for stationing or standing such stallion or jack for one year from the date thereof; Provided, that in no case shall the sum directed to be paid by this section for such license be less than ten dollars; and that every stallion or jack upon which the said tax is paid, shall be exempt from all other State tax.

Any owner or keeper stationing or standing any stallion or jack without a license, shall forfeit and pay twice the sum authorized and required to be paid in the last preceding section, one-half to the State and the other half to the informer.

S. W. CALEB,
Sheriff of Kent County

LAWS

Passed by the General Assembly of Maryland, at the regular session commencing January, 1862, relating to Licenses.

AN ACT to amend the twenty-first and twenty-second sections of the fifty-sixth Article of the Code of Public General Laws, relating to the Licenses of Hawkers and Pedlars.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the twenty-first and the twenty-second sections of the fifty-sixth article of the Code of Public General Laws, relating to the licenses of hawkers and pedlars, be and the same are hereby repealed, and the following sections enacted in lieu thereof:

"Twenty-one." For every such license, not to extend beyond the county in which the same may be issued, there shall be paid the following rates, to wit: For every license to travel on foot, the sum of forty dollars; to travel with a horse or other beast of burden, and wagon or other vehicle, the sum of fifty dollars; with two horses or other beasts of burden, and wagon or other vehicle, the sum of seventy dollars. For every such license to extend over the whole Eastern Shore or the whole Western Shore, there shall be paid the following rates, to wit: for every license to travel on foot, the sum of sixty dollars; to travel with a horse or other beast of burden, and wagon or other vehicle, the sum of one hundred dollars; with two horses or other beasts of burden and wagon or other vehicle, the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars.

"Twenty-two." No such license shall be granted to any other than a white person or to any hawker or pedlar in the name or style of partnership or company, and but one person shall act under any such license.

Sec. 2 And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect on the day of its passage.

AN ACT to amend the fifty-sixth article of the Code of Public General Laws, relating to Licenses, by adding thereto the following section, relating to partnerships taking out Licenses.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the following section be and the same is hereby added to the fifty-sixth article of the Code of Public General Laws, to follow the second section thereof:

Any license may be obtained by partnerships or firms, as well as by individuals; but in all cases, the names of all the partners of any firm shall be set forth in full in the license, and no license shall protect any person pretending to act under the same, unless it is named therein, or is entitled as a representative, or assignee under the provisions hereinafter contained in this article, and the clerk issuing the license shall enter upon the record of license, the full names of all the members of a copartnership to which such license is issued.

Section 2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect on the 30th day of April next.

AN ACT to amend the seventieth section of the fifty-sixth Article of the Code of Public General Laws, relating to License for Ordinaries.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the seventieth section of the fifty-sixth article of the Code of Public General Laws, relating to License for Ordinaries, be and the same is hereby repealed, and the following enacted in lieu thereof:

If any person or body politic shall propose to open or keep an Ordinary, he shall apply to the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county in which said applicant may reside, or if he resides in the city of Baltimore, to the Court of Common Pleas, for a license therefor, under which license spirituous or fermented liquors or lager beer, may be bartered or sold in quantities less than a pint.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect on the 30th day of April next.

AN ACT to amend the forty-second section, relating to the granting of Licenses to Traders, of Article fifty-six of the Code of Public General Laws.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the forty-second section of Article fifty-six of the Code of Public General Laws relating to the granting of Licenses to Traders, be and the same is hereby repealed, and the following enacted as a substitute therefor:

Sec. 42. When any person, body or politic, or corporate, shall propose to sell or barter anything mentioned in the preceding section, except spirituous or fermented liquors, he shall apply to the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county in which he may reside, or if he resides in the city of Baltimore to the Court of Common Pleas, for a license therefor; but no license to trade or to sell spirituous or fermented Liquors shall be issued by any Clerk of a Court to a feme-covert, or to any person under the age of twenty-one, without the special order of the Judge of the court; but no Judge shall give such special order to issue license to sell spirituous or fermented liquors, unless upon the recommendation of at least ten respectable free holders, resident of the ward or district wherein the place of sale may be, and whenever any license shall be issued to a feme-covert, or minor, the said feme-covert, or minor, shall be responsible for all contracts made in the prosecution of their business under such license, and shall be liable to be sued therefor in any court of this State; and the said feme-covert may be sued, or indicted and prosecuted in case of a violation by her of the license laws of this State, or in case she should keep a disorderly house, as if she were a feme sole; and, if judgment be obtained against her on any contract, execution shall or may issue in the ordinary way to affect her separate estate, provided however, that such responsibility shall in no manner affect or impair the responsibility of the husband, or parent under the existing laws; and that this Act shall take effect on the Thirtieth of April next.

The foregoing are truly taken and copied from the laws received from the Comptroller.

JESSE K. HINES,
apr1-tm1 Clerk Circuit Court Kent Co.