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The Kent News.

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For the Kent News.

WHAT IS MAN?

[From an unpublished work: "Theology for the Million," by Rev. J. WALKER MACBETH, late principal of Middletown and Millington Academies.]

The second grandest question we can ask,
Is, 'What is Man?'—Death; Immortality;
Remorse; the joys that in God's sunlight bask;
The power of hate; the calm, adoring eye;
The smile of resignation; the deep sigh
That marks the broken heart; the demon-gloom
Of battle fields where mangled thousands lie;
The peace of home; the uprising from the tomb;—
What strange extremes, O Man, meet in thy varied doom.

Proud Infidelity, 'tis *that* degrades,
Bounding our hope by graves. "When brows grow wan,
Where thought late sat serene, in death's dark shades,
The worm is conqueror; the victim, man;
Plaything of storm and chance—his sphere, a span."
Nay! Jesus warns us we are fallen kings;
He gives the Inward God, by whom we can
Win back the Eden calm, the Angel-wings,
Till from death-glooms and crime Shekinah beauty springs.

Whoe'er despises Man, the Christ doth not.
He saw thy vast sublimity, O spark
Of God! It was not scorn that brought
Jesus to Calvary. O haste, embark
Thy matchless fortunes in this heavenward ark.
Thou'rt awful, and intense, akin to God.
Misery and grandeur joined, thy tragic form.
O darken'd Palace where once star-lights glow'd;
Snakes coil, where erst Heaven's King had his select abode.

If Man but ruined hut, would God uprear
The paltry walls at such unmeasured cost?
It is a Star on fire draws Godhead's tear!
O tragedy of tragedies! Flame-tost
A soul that nought can quench. Amid the lost
Cain, wandering, longs to die, but cannot die.
Hell's legion's strive to win thee; heaven's host!
O Man, personified Eternity,
Let Jesus lift thee up, higher and still more high.

THE PLAGUE.—Western Europe is just now experiencing uneasiness and alarm concerning the progress of the plague, which, having commenced in Siberia, is now moving westward through European Russia, and is committing frightful ravages. A medical commission has been sent from Germany to St. Petersburg to investigate the matter. France has already ordered that all vessels from Russia shall go into quarantine, and England is about to adopt the same course. It is generally believed that this fearful disease is transmissible in goods, merchandise, and especially in clothing. It last visited England in 1665, and France in 1720. The plague is a contagious fever characterized by an eruption of carbuncles, which soon assume a gangrenous form. About eight days is the usual duration of the disease, though it frequently proves fatal in a day. Those having control of the sanitary regulations in our large cities cannot act too speedily in taking measures of prevention.

The Liverpool Post has the following description of the disease:

In many respects this epidemic resembles the celebrated plague of Athens, which decimated Attica in the second and third years of the Peloponnesian war.—Like it, the epidemic belongs to the class of eruptive typhoid disorders. The person seized immediately despairs of recovery; he loses memory and hope together. Like it, too, the Siberian fever is accompanied generally by a hoarse cough and violent retching, and the victim seldom servives beyond the ninth day. There is some difficulty in obtaining a reliable account of the disease, for the Russian officials, never very communicative, have endeavored to conceal the existence of the disease. But it has touched one or two towns in Austria and Prussia, and rages at St. Petersburg. The deaths in the latter city are acknowledged to amount to eighty or one hundred per day, but it is suspected they are five times as numerous. The disease is said to have assumed a mitigated form in Germany, but very great alarm prevails throughout the continent. Men hoped that with the Asiatic cholera the last great scourge of the human race had passed away, but they suddenly find themselves confronting a pestilence which advances as rapidly as a prairie conflagration, floating on the rivers and borne on the air.

MAXIMS ON MONEY.—The art of living easily as to money, is to pitch your scale of living one degree below your means. Comfort and enjoyment depends more upon easiness in the detail of expenditure than upon one degree's difference in the scale. Guard against false associations of pleasure with expenditure—the notion that because pleasure can be purchased with money, therefore money cannot be spent without enjoyment. What a thing costs a man is no true measure of what it is worth to him; and yet how often is his appreciation governed by no other standard, as if there were a pleasure in expenditure *per se*. Let yourself feel a want before you provide against it. You are more assured that it is real want; and it is worth while to feel it a little, in order to feel the relief from it. When you are undecided as to which of two courses you would pursue, choose the cheapest. This rule will not only save money, but also a good deal of trifling indecision. Too much leisure leads to expense; because when a man is in want of objects, it occurs to him that they are to be had for money, and he invents expenditures in order to pass the time.—*Taylor's notes from Life.*

Biographical Sketch of Mr. Lincoln.

Mr. Lincoln was our sixteenth President, and was taken off in the 56th year of his age. He was born on the 12th February, 1809, in that part of Hardin county, Kentucky, now included in Larne.—Both his grandfather and father were, however, natives of Virginia, their ancestors having originally emigrated from Berks county, Pa., to Rockingham, Virginia. They were farmers, and Mr. Lincoln's father having removed to Indiana in 1816, the son there engaged with him at hard labor, going to school at intervals. In 1830 the family removed to Illinois, where, in Macon county, Abraham Lincoln helped to rear the roof that sheltered them and fence the lands from which they derived sustenance. He also, for wages, engaged in boat building and trading to New Orleans. On the breaking out of the Blackhawk war in 1832, he was elected captain of a volunteer company. His first appearance in a political character was in the following year, when he was nominated as a Whig candidate for the Legislature, but was defeated. Having been made postmaster at New Salem, he improved his opportunity for studying law, and also surveying, in which latter he engaged as a deputy for Sangamon county for a time. In 1836 he was admitted to the practice of law, but had in the meantime been chosen to the Legislature, in which he served by re-election till 1840. It was in 1837 that he settled in Springfield, and thence rose rapidly in his profession. He was several times a candidate for Presidential elector, and in 1844 canvassed the State in behalf of Henry Clay. In 1847 he came to Congress from the central district of Illinois, and as a Representative opposed the annexation of Texas, and though inimical to the war with Mexico, voted for the loan bill to enable the Government to defray its expenses. He favored the prohibition of slavery in the newly acquired territory, and at one time offered to the House a scheme for abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia by compensating owners, provided a majority of the citizens should vote for the acceptance of the proposed act. In 1849 he was a candidate for the United States Senate, but the Legislature being democratic, Gen. Shields was chosen. It was not till the repeal of the Missouri compromise that Mr. Lincoln again appeared in public, when he entered earnestly into the canvass which was to decide the choice of a United States Senator in the place of General Shields, and the result was the triumph of the republicans, and the election of Judge Trumbull. In June, 1858, the Republican State Convention nominated Mr. Lincoln as a candidate for United States Senator, in opposition to Mr. Douglas. The two candidates canvassed the State together, and the great issues so ably discussed between them, with the result that ensued, are well known.

It was on May 16th, 1860, that the Republican Convention met at Chicago, which subsequently, on the 18th, after three ballotings, nominated Mr. Lincoln for President, he received 354 votes out of 465—only 233 being necessary to a choice. In the election which ensued, although the popular majority was not in Mr. Lincoln's favor, in the electoral college he received 180 votes, an axcess of 57 over the combined votes of his three rivals. As soon as the result of the election was known various movements indicated the Southern purpose of resistance. With the progress and results of these movements and Mr. Lincoln's acts and course since his inauguration, on the 4th of March, 1861, in view of them and the revolution they created, and the general administration of the government, under the new and trying circumstances of civil war, the public mind is entirely familiar. Therefore a particular recital is not necessary at this time.

On the 15th of April, 1865, Abraham Lincoln, he whose marked history and character, developed under the ægis of our republican institutions, is thus briefly noted, passed from earth, in a manner most untoward, and mourned by a whole people.

EGGS FOR SETTING.—The following may be of service to those who would have a chicken for every egg they set. Take eggs not more than three or four days old, and have a candle or lamp, hold the egg in one hand with the broad end upwards close to the candle; place the edge of the other hand on the top of the egg, and you will immediately see the incubation end. Some people can tell a pullet from a rooster. The mark for a rooster is crosswise, and a pullet lengthwise. Another way is to place your tongue on the large end of the egg, and you will find a strong heat if fresh and good, and the less heat if old and doubtful. Eggs put by for hatching should never be put in a damp cellar, as the dampness destroys this heat.

BEST TIME TO PAINT HOUSES.—Experiments have indicated that paint on surfaces exposed to the sun, will be much more durable if applied in autumn or spring, than if put on during hot weather. In cold weather it dries slowly, forms a hard glossy coat, though like glass, while if warm weather, the oil strikes into the wood, leaving the paint so dry that it is rapidly beaten off by rains.

PUTTY is made by mixing "whiting" with linseed oil, to the consistence of dough. Farmer should keep a supply.

Letter from John Minor Botts.

Several months ago the position of U. S. Senator for the State of "West Virginia" was tendered to the Hon. John M. Botts. We subjoin a prophetic extract from his letter declining the position:

"I am aware that my counsels for the past three years have been spurned and derided, and my person even threatened with violence by many who once looked with a more charitable and friendly eye upon my suggestions and advice. I have reason to think this hallucination is passing off, and is being rapidly dissipated by the terrible ordeal to which the fortunes of the South have been subjected, and it may be—at least I am not without hope—that at a future day I may, in some way, stand as a link between the North and the South, by which the chain that once bound them together may again connect them; and *to this complexion it must come at last;* for neither passion nor prejudice, nor suffering nor want, nor hunger nor pride, nor strife, can endure forever; and the time *must come* when men will look at things as they are, and no longer close their eyes at bright midday and swear the sun does not shine, because they desire to shut out the light.

"For these and many other reasons not necessary to enumerate here, I must beg to be excused for respectfully declining the high position to which it is proposed to elevate me.

Very respectfully, your ob't ser'vt,
JOHN M. BOTTS."

THE PREDICTION OF NOSTRADAMUS.—Most of our readers will recollect that at the commencement of the present civil war the following prediction of Nostradamus, which, it is said, can be found in the second volume of his "Centuries," was generally published in the papers:

"About that time (1861) a preat quarrel and controversy will arise in a country beyond the seas (America) and many poor devils will be hung, and many poor wretches will be killed by a punishment other than a cord. Upon my faith you may believe me, the war will not cease for four years, at which none should be surprised or astonished, for there will be no want of hatred and obstinacy in it. At the end of that time, prostrate and almost ruined, the people will re-embrace each other in great joy and love."

Nostradamus was a French physician, philosopher and prophet, born in 1533, who, after meeting with great success in the first named capacity, turned his attention to astrology, and in 1555 published his "Centuries," a work of predictions.—In 1558 he foretold the remarkable death of Henry I., which took place at a tournament in the spring of 1559, and is said also to have predicted the death of Charles I., of England, Louis XVI., and the elevation of Napoleon to the empire of France.

We are not among those who are disposed to place much reliance upon the soothsaying of pretended prophets, but as this ancient divinator appears to have been right so far in his prognostications as regards our civil war, we hope his reputation will not be damaged by any failure in the fulfilment of the latter portion of his prophecy.

Go to Church.

There is no one thing which helps to establish a man's character and standing in society, more than steady attendance at church, and a proper regard for the first day of the week. Every head of a family should go to church as an example of parents who have loved them and watched over their best interests. Lounging in streets and bar rooms on the Sabbath is abominable and deserves severe censure, because it lays the foundation of habits which ruin both body and soul. Many a young man can date the commencement of his dissipation which made him a burden to himself and friends, and an object of pity in the sight of his enemies, to his Sunday debauchery. Idleness is the mother of drunkenness—the Sabbath is generally an idle day, therefore if it were not properly kept, it were better struck out of existence.

Go to church!—If you are a young man just entered upon business, it will establish your credit! What capitalist would not sooner entrust a new beginner who, instead of dissipating his time, his character and his money in dissolute company, attended to business on business days and on Sabbath appeared in the house of God. Go to church with a contrite heart, and bending a knee at the throne of your Maker, pour out a sincere thank offering for the mercies of the past week.

A FIRST RATE JOKE took place lately in court room. A woman was testifying in behalf of her son, and swore "that he had worked on a farm ever since he was born."

The lawyer, who cross examined her then said,—

"You assert that your son has worked on a farm ever since he was born?"

"I do."

"What did he do the first year?"

"*He milked!*"

The lawyer evaporated.

A culprit being asked what he had to say why sentence of death should not be recorded against him, replied:—

"He had nothing to say, as too much had been said about it already."

EXECUTORS' SALE.

BY virtue of a power and authority conferred by the last Will and Testament of the late Samuel E. Baker, dec'd, the undersigned will expose to Public Sale, on

MONDAY, the 1st day of May, 1865,

at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the "Vosbell House," or Hotel kept by Mr. Samuel V. Farson, in Chestertown, and in the porch of said House, ALL THAT

LOT OF LAND,

lying on Cannon and Princess Street, in Chestertown, known on the plot of said Town as Lot No. 9, consisting of the

Two-Story Old Dwelling,
THE NEW DWELLING,

and Premises, occupied by Mr. Charles Estes,

The Smith Shop, Cartwright Shop,
FOUNDRY, &c.

The property will be offered to suit purchasers. The location is a fine stand for business. Mr. Jurney will shew the Dwelling occupied by him to any one who may call to examine it, and Mr. Estes will shew the House he occupies. The Dwellings are commodious, with Meat House, &c. Also, a

House and Lot

at Harrisburgh, in Kent county about a mile and a half from Chestertown, adjoining the Farm of Mr. Henry W. Carvill, containing about three-quarters of an Acre. The Improvements are a FRAME DWELLING, Kitchen and Stable, &c. The tenant, Mr. Henry H. Simms, will shew the property to whoever may wish to examine it.

THE TERMS OF SALE ARE:—One-fourth in sixty days from the day of sale, the residue in six and twelve months from the day of sale, with interest from the day of sale, and to be secured by the Bond of the purchaser with approved security.

Plots will be exhibited at the sale, showing the respective parts to be sold.

The Creditors of the late Samuel E. Baker are requested to file their claims, duly proved, in the Register's Office, within four months from the sale.

GEORGE VICKERS,
MARY ANN BAKER,
Executors of Samuel E. Baker, dec'd.
Chestertown, April 8, 1865—ts.

NEW SPRING MILLINERY.

MRS. SARAH PEARCE,

HAS just returned from the city with a large and beautiful assortment of SPRING MILLINERY and FANCY GOODS, embracing BONNETS, HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, &c., which were selected with great care, and will be sold at the very lowest rates. The Ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine. Store on Main St., next door below the residence of Mr. John T. Dodd. April 15, 1865—3t.

Millinery and Fancy Goods.

MISS G. LUTTS takes this method of thanking the Ladies of Still Pond and neighborhood, for the very liberal patronage bestowed during the past two seasons, and very respectfully invites them to call and examine the NEW GOODS just received, which she is prepared to sell at the lowest cash prices. Particular attention paid to BLEACHING and PRESSING.

Still Pond, April 15, 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.

STANDARD KEEPER'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been re-appointed STANDARD KEEPER for Kent County, hereby gives notice to

MERCHANTS, SHOP-KEEPERS, and all others interested,

that he will, by order of the County Commissioners, attend at the following places, on the days named, for the purpose of inspecting and adjusting all BEAMS AND SCALES,

Weights and Measures

used or intended to be used in this County, viz:

MONDAY, May 1st—at Chesterville, Crumpton, Millington, Massey's X Roads and Head Sassafras.

TUESDAY, 2nd—at Galena, Georgetown, Locust Grove, Harmony, Kennedyville and Still Pond.

WEDNESDAY, 3rd—at Chestertown.

THURSDAY, 4th—Worton Heights, Bell Air, and Rees' Corner.

FRIDAY, 5th—Forktown, Rock Hall and Quaker Neck.

The small Stores and Shops at unnamed places, in various parts of the County, will be attended to at convenience in passing from one more prominent point to another.

RICHARD S. USILTON,
ap15-3t. Standard Keeper.

FOR SALE,

THE NEW *DWELLING HOUSE*, on Main Street, in Chestertown, occupied by the undersigned. The situation is very desirable. For terms, &c., apply to SAMUEL FRAZIER.

April 15, 1865—3t.

Horses for Sale.

A FINE LOT of BROOD MARES, DRIVIG HORSES and WORK HORSES for sale. Call and see them at my Stables, opposite the jail.

Apr. 15, 1865—3t. D. A. BENJAMIN.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned are heseby notified, if they do not come forward and settle by the FIRST OF MAY next, they will find their accounts and notes in an officer's hands for collection according to law, without exceptions.

apr15-3t. LAMBERT & HARBOURD.

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 Marylard, 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.