American Union.

J. H. EMERSON, Editor.

DENTON, MARYLAND:

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 13, 1880.

The "UNION" is the leading newspaper of the county. It is taken by all the leading Merchants, Professional and business men of the county. It circulates extensively among our farmers and it is the object of the publisher to make it an indispensable necessity in every household.

The Republican Convention.

We publish in another column, from the correspondence of the *Sun*, the proceedings in part of the Frederick Convention. It is difficult to reach a correct conclusion from the reports of our exchanges as they are tinged with prejudices and embittered by defeat. This is especially the case with the *American*. We have, therefore, sought additional information from reliable gentlemen who were present, and, after a careful consideration of all the circumstances, are convinced that the best interests of the party were subserved by the results of the Convention.

One thing is certain; the combination of Messrs. Matthews, Fulton and Thomas was not successful. The unfair and unjust means used to prejudice public sentiment against General Grant, and to control the Convention in the interest of other candidates, and to influence it for the gratification of selfish purposes, has received appropriate condemnation.

The gentlemen selected as delegates to Chicago stand high in the estimation of the party—certainly is this true of the delegates at large. They are well known to be able, honorable and discreet. There was great unanimity in their election. Mr. Gary received every vote in the Convention. We have the utmost confidence that the interests of the country and of the party are safe in their hands. The Convention expressed a preference for the nomination of Mr. Blaine, and the delegation, no doubt, will give due consideration to this recommendation. But it refused to instruct the delegates, and tabled a resolution against the third term by a decisive majority. They are properly left, then, to exercise a sound discretion, after a careful review of the condition of things at Chicago.

It seems to us, too, that the charge of partiality made against Mr. Henry Stockbridge is without justification. As Chairman of the State Central Committee it was his right and duty to determine what delegates were entitled to take part in the preliminary organization.—It is absurd to say that, in the cases of contesting delegations, he should have excluded both sides from seats. If such a rule were to prevail, the will of a majority would be always liable to defeat. It would only be necessary to deny the right of the regular delegation, feign a contest and thereby exclude it from participation in the organization, notwithstanding its title might be clear. Thus a sufficient number of delegates might be kept out and the convention organized by the minority.

Some one, then, must ascertain who is entitled. This duty is imposed upon the chairman of the State Central Committee. Mr. Stockbridge accepted this duty and discharged it, as we believe, carefully, conscientiously, and fearlessly. An eminent and experienced lawyer, he is able to weigh and appreciate the value of evidence. His character for integrity has never been questioned. Even his opponents, a few weeks ago, conceded his fairness and impartiality.

In addition, the committee on credentials, (the members of which were appointed by the respective delegations,) after many hours spent in patiently listening to proof and arguments of the contestants, came substantially to the same conclusion as Mr. Stockbridge. The two delegations admitted by him were admitted by the committee. The other delegations, both of which he excluded, were both admitted by the committee, and the vote divided between them. And, we are informed, that the majority in the committee was so large, that the result would not have been changed if the members of the committee, whose seats were contested, had refrained from voting.

The ruling of Mr. Stockbridge was sustained not only by the committee, but also by the Convention.

A Plea For Unity.

Since the first organization of political parties in this country to the present time, there has always, preceding a national election, been a fierce conflict regarding personal favorites for Presidential honors. A canvass of the claims of those desiring to become the ruler of a free people, and and investigation into the fitness and qualifications of the candidate are legitimate subjects of inquiry. The claims of each to popular favor should be presented by their friends in a spirt of fairness and candor. The respective claims of each should be pressed with moderation and firmness. There should be no factious spirit cultivated by which the party may be ruptured, or feelings of enmity engendered to destroy the peace of the political household. We fear that in the contest in which the Republican party is now engaged as the preliminary to the great battle which is soon to come off, have not at all times been actuated by that spirit of conciliation which is an important adjunct to party success. In many of the State conventions already held, a spirit of strife and contention has marred their deliberations, and sown the seeds of discord which have been left to rankle in the hearts of the participants who took part in the heated discussions of unprofitable subjects. Now that the skirmishing on the outlines of the political battle field is over, the officers selected and the matter of selecting a standard bearer committee to able hands, we hope to see all minor differences put aside, and the best and noblest efforts of all men everywhere, having the promotion of their country's interest at heart, entering into the canvass with a resolute determination to do their duty faithfully so that success may crown their efforts.

The old political maxim, "in union there is strength," should not be forgotten during the heated political discussions that may from time to time occur when advocating the claims of individual friends. Members of the same political faith, though differing on matters of minor importance, should never suffer their zeal to lead them into wrong, or to commit grave offenses against a political friend.

We hold that Republican principles are too sacred to be rudely thrust aside to gratify petty spite or personal ambition. Too often the high and ennobling principles of the grand old Republican party, which was born amid the smoke and fierce conflict of rebellion, baptized in blood and consecrated to civil liberty by the sacrifices of unselfish and liberty-loving patriots, has been ignored and the avarice and unholy greed of those who seek personal preferment thrust themselves to the front and bring defeat to the party when victory should be the reward of those who labor hard for success. Their toils and labors are handicapped by would-be-leaders unfit to govern themselves.

What the Republican party most needs in the present crisis is a union of sentiment upon great leading national questions which now agitates the public mind, and chief amongst these is the concentration of thought on a chosen, worthy and competent leader in the approaching campaign.

We therefore appeal to the Republicans of our State as well as to those of the whole country, for an abandment of all questions calculated to devide and disintegrate the party or to cause estrangement between friends. "Let brethern dwell together in unity." Let all personal differences be buried in the grave of past forgetfulness, and rising to the occassion, show to all men that as republicans we are united at least in our efforts to preserve the Union, and perpetuate our civil institutions to succeeding generations. The approaching crisis is fraught with grave importance; it demands deliberative judgment; self-abnegation and the purest patriotic efforts.

Maryland Republican Convention.

THE ANTI-CUSTOM HOUSE VICTORY—ONLY TWO DELEGATES SURE FOR BLAINE—THE VOTE FOR DELEGATES AT LARGE, ETC.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

FREDERICK, MD., May 7, 1880.

The calm that has followed the political storm which has prevailed here for the past few days is quite refreshing to the people of Frederick.

The convention has been a notable one, and seldom, if ever, has there been such a stubbornly contested fight for the supremacy. The defeat of the custom-house faction, who were so sanguine of success up to the time the convention convened, is regarded as a Waterloo by the successful side.

The complexion of the delegates as to preference for presidential aspirants is figured out to be as follows: For Grant—Messrs. Creswell, Weaver, West, Brown, Miller and Tome—6. For Sherman—Messrs. Gary, Harris, Hooper, Lowdes, Crane and Buhrman—6. For Blaine—Messrs. Westcott, Mallalieu, Johnson and Belt—4. It is said that Westcott and Mallalieu are strongly for Blaine all the time, and that as to Sherman and other delegates, in a contingency 14 votes for Grant may be relied upon, and that Sherman can get the 14 if it is found that he is available.

It is generally conceded that Blaine cannot count upon more than two votes from Maryland.

The spontaneous and contined outbreak of applause and shouts which followed the declaration of Mr. Creswell 'that no power on earth could put General Grant down" showed conclusively where the feeling of the body lay. So great was the enthusiasm of both delegates and outsiders that the proceedings of the convention were suspended for some minutes.

As much interest centered in the election of delegates at large to the national convention, the vote in detail for those placed in nomination is given. The candidates were James A. Gary, J. Morrison Harris, Lloyd Lowndes, Jacob Tome and Wm. H. Perkins. The vote was a follows:

Gary,	109
Lowndes,	95
Harris,	95
Tome,	78
Perkins,	46

Though Hon. John L. Thomas, collector of the port of Baltimore, arrived here Wednesday evening and remained until Thursday evening, his presence was not once noticed in the convention. He made his headquarters at the City Hotel, and was kept well informed of the proceedings. It is said he took an active part in the caucuses before the convention met. Most of those who came here in the interest of the custom-house seemed to have left before the concluding hours of the convention, or, if not, thay were very quiet, and as there was therefore no exciting element, the proceedings were generally quiet and orderly, except the little episode occasioned by the persistent efforts to be heard by Mr. R. Stockett Mathews, who claimed to be a delegate by proxy from the Third congressional district, although he had been refused a seat in the convention.

The custom-house party object to the ruling of Mr. Stockbridge in determining who should be recognized as delegates in the temporary organization, but it is asserted that Mr. Stockbridge only carried out a precedent set four years ago by Mr. Archibald Stirling, the then chairman of the State central committee, who called the convention to order which elected delegates to the national convention that nominated Mr. Hayes. Those who opposed Mr. Stockbridge, it is stated, favored Mr. Stirling's similar course four years ago. Mr. Stockbridge spent considerable time in examining the testimonials before the convention was called to order, and determined to recognize such delegates as could give *prima facie* evidence of having been regularly elected.

It is understood that the committee on credentials the county members were not altogether satisfied that the anti-custom-house or Grant delegates in the first and third legislative districts had been regularly elected, and it was then determined, on that account and as a matter of compromise, to admit both delegations in each district, each delegation to cast half the number of votes the respective districts were entitled to. As to the regularity of the election of the Grant delegates in the second legislative district, there was more unanimity, and the vote admitting them stood 18 in favor to 5 against. The vote admitting the Ditty or Grant delegates from Baltimore county, instead of the Ensor or Blaine delegates, stood 19 for and 4 against. Mr. Ditty produced before the committee affidavits to show that he was a regularly appoinsed member of the republican executive committee of Baltimore county for the first district, which had been denied by Mr. Ensor. After such evidence was shown it is stated that Mr. Ensor said he would make no further contest. The affidavits held by Mr. Ditty were numerous, but it is said that after reading two or three of them the committee said they were satisfied, and requested Mr. Ditty to stop reading them.

Americans Traveling Abroad

will find all of Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines on sale in all principal drug stores and at the London branch of the World's Dispensary, Great Russell Street Buildings. Golden Medical Discovery is a most potent alterative or blood-cleansing elixir. It dispels all humors and cures blotches, pimples, eruptions, king's evil, or scrofula, enlarged glands, swellings, internal soreness, ulcers, and virulent blood poisons that, unremoved, rot out the vital machinery. Dr. Pierce's Pellets (little sugar-coated pills) are an agreeable and most cleansing cathartic; remove offensive and acrid accumulations, thereby preventing fevers and kindred affections. World's Dispensary Medical Association, proprietors, Buffalo and London.

An important constitutional question is about to be settled by the present House of Representatives. The question is as to the exclusive right of the House to originate appropriation bills. The Senate having originated and passed two bills making appropriations for the construction of public buildings, has brought the subject squarely before the House, and it is proposed to settle the matter speedily.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May, 7, 1880.

The Committee on Ways and Means are still tinkering at the tariff, although there is little or no hope of any legislation on the subject this session. It appears as though the Committee was laboring solely to appease certain restless spirits among the great monopolists in the importing trade, who are here always endeavoring to promote their own interests. The Democrats on the Committee, it should be added, are not loth to gratify them, but they will find themselves in a minority, for even their own party will not hold together on that question.

The President surprised both parties by his veto of the immediate Deficiency bill, containing the prohibition of payment to United States Marshals. The Republicans, although almost unanimously opposed to it, though the President might sign it in order to shorten the session. The vote, however, will have little effect to extend it, for one item of it has already been passed in a separate bill, that providing for the Government Printing Office.—Other subjects included in it will be treated in the same way, except the marshal clause, and those officers will be provided for by private means if necessary, trusting to a future Congress to right the wrong.

The political news of the week is interesting. One hundred and ten delegates have been elected to the Republican National Convention.—Wisconsin divided its honors between Washburn, Blaine and Sherman, and Tennessee and Mississippi between Blaine, Sherman and Grant. In Delaware, New Jersey and New Hampshire, Mr. Blaine carried off the honors. The contest is getting so exciting that public business has to await the movements of the Conventions.

Senator Cameron is much disturbed by the bolt in the Pennsylvania Delegation. Several delegates have been here to notify him that they cannot vote as a unit for Grant, but propose to vote for Senator Blaine, and he has gone home to see what can be done in the way of compromise.

The President has not yet decided who shall be Post Master General in Place of Mr. Key. One difficulty is to find a satisfactory man who wants the place with the prospect of holding it only nine months.

The Senate yesterday passed a bill to relieve Mr. De Tress from responsibility for the loss of money stolen from the Government Printing Office a little more than a year ago. LEO.

A Young Girl's Sad Fate.

DRIVEN MAD BY DESERTION AND DISGRACE—A FALSE LOVER.

On Wednesday last a very pretty-looking young girl, dressed very neatly and giving every evidence of refinement, arrived from Philadelphia and went to a hotel on Calvert and Franklin streets. When she registered she told the clerck she wanted a nice room, as she expected some one. She looked extremely happy, and the clerk assigned her to room 3 on the first floor, Franklin street side. The young lady retired to the room, and nothing was heard from her for some time. She took supper, and then inquired if a young man had come to the hotel and asked for her. She was answered in the negative, and then said that she expected her lover, and they were to be married. She asked several common-place questions, and seemed particular anxious about the young man. The clerk offered to do anything in his power, but she said she needed no aid, as the young man would meet her soon. She retired to her room and sat at the window waiting, but no one came. The night advanced, and still the young girl sat and waited for the dilatory bride groom. The boarders in the house had retired, and the streets were deserted, but the girl waited still. It had just passed three A. M., when a scream aroused the clerk down-stairs, and before he had time to rush up-stairs, the scream was followed by a piteous cry: "Don't let him in!" then a heavy thud and the sounds of broken china. This did not end the noise, for as the clerk came to the door he heard a noise like a report of a pistol, but which proved to be the breaking of a hand mirror.

The clerk found the noise came from room No. 3, and he proceeded to open the door. This only brought forth louder and more vehement cries, and the house was soon in an uproar. Windows flew up, and looked out. They could see nothing, but heard the piercing wailing of some one who seemed in distress. The burden of the cry seemed to be, "Don't let him in," and more than once the unfortunate girl threateued to throw herself from the window. Officer Wardell was on hand promptly, as was also Officer Cole, but they could do nothing, because the door was locked, and the girl inside would allow no one to enter. No one save the girl was in the room, and those in the hallway could hear her pacing up and down, at times saying in soft tones' "Harry," and then turning and crying, "Don't let him in, or I will jump out of the window." Several persons went out on the porch to get into the room, but she would not allow them to enter. The crowd outside, which by this time was quite large for hour, could plainly see into the room. The light was burning brightly, and the young lady had evidently not gone to bed. The room was in great confusion, and the unfortunate girl herself, with hair dishevelled and dress in disorder, was pacing up and down the room in a most distracted manner. In one hend she held a photograph, and in the other she carried a small hand mirror. Now and then she would stop and glance at the photograph, then look at herself in the broken mirror. The photograph—which was that of her lover—seemed to have a soothing effect, and she would murmur softly, so as to allow those near the door and on the balcony to hear her, "Harry, my own," and other loving epitheta. The noise outside seemed to startle her, for she would scream and rush to the door and throw herself against it and cry and beseech them not to let him enter. She would then rush to the window and threaten to throw herself out. She was only prevented doing so by those on the balcony. During the excitement one of the lady boarders on the fourth floor, while at the window, became so alarmed and scared that she fainted from fright. As she was leaning out of the window at the time, she came near falling out; and this, together with the other excitement, caused no little commotion. Fortunately, this was only momentary, and restoratives were applied and she recovered. Officer Wardell at length decided to open the door of No. 3 room and try and quiet the young girl. He burst open the door and, after much difficulty, induced her to go with him. She was taken to the Middle Station House, and from thence to the City Hospital. Her friends in Philadelphia were notified and came on the next day, and she was taken to her home in that city. It appears that she was seduced by a young Baltimorean, engaged in business here under promise of marriage. On Wednesday she came on to have the ceremony performed, and he had promised to meet her; but he only deceived her, as he had done before, and the awful suspense—the anguish of having left home only to be duped again—drove her mad. She was dressed very nicely, and her face was a remarkably handsome one. The case is particularly sad.—*Baltimore American.*

Ladies Brutally Whipped.

AN OHIOAN LASHES HIS WIFE AND TWO DAUGHTERS BECAUSE ONE OF THE LATTER ENTERTAINS A BEAU.

PITTSBURG, May 10.—The horsewhipping of three ladies of good position in Steubenville, Ohio, has created a great sensation there. A young girl about 16 years of age resides there with her parents, and being handsome and gay she has many admirers among the young men. Her father does not allow her to receive gentlemen callers, but she did so on the sly nevertheless. Just before the whipping took place her parents and married sister went down the street, leaving her at home. Shortly after their departure a young man called at the house to see the girl, but had only been there a few minutes when the father returned. On finding the two in the parlor together the father flew into a passion, threatening to make short work of the young man if he did not make nimself scarce, and the caller went at once in double quick time. The father then went to his stable and, procuring a heavy horsewhip, returned to the house for the purpose of whipping the girl; but in the meantime the mother and married sister had come home and when he commenced to lash the girl the former interfered. He then turned his attention to her and cut her in a very brutal manner over the back, face and hands, each stroke making a large welt and drawing blood. Next the married daughter attempted to shield her mother, and she also received a severe flagellation, the father following her out into the street, where she ran to escape him, and whipping her there in presence of a number of spectators. He is likely to suffer for his action, for his wife and daughter, by the death of a relative, inherited some $18,000 or $20,000 a short time ago, and he has had a good time spending it ever since, but the wife now declares she will live with him no longer and intends going to Wheeling to live with her married daughter, who resides there, and was only in Steubenville on a visit.

Machine Politicians.

The fight at present going on with the machine politicians of the two political parties cannot be regarded otherwise than most disgraceful. The best men of each party are taking no stock in these petty squabbles. They are rather disgusted with such proceedings. It appeas to those who take a calm and sensible view of things that the very worst elements of both parties have hooked themselves into harness and are running the machine. In almost every convention which has been held recently, the dyspectic and quarellous politicians seem to have been a drawback to their deliberations by their presence. Peaceful measures are no part of their plans or purposes. The pervading spirit is that of personal ambition, but not a laudable ambition such as would lead to noble aims.

If the Republicans wish to be successful and carry their standard to victory they must check these wild and fiery spirits who on every occassion throw a fire-brand into the ranks, and where, were it not their presence, peace and harmony might prevail. Harmony ought to prevail in the Republican ranks, for there is now no national issues to divide or distract its councils. Amid all the discussions going on, we hear nothing of principle involved. It is alone the fight of factions seeking to control party machinery. It ought to be discouraged and discountenanced by the best men of all parties.

ONE of the questions with which the General Conference of the M. E. Church, now in session at Cincinnati, will be called to wrestle is that of admitting women to the pulpit. The same subject was recently before the New York Conference in the application of Rev. Anna Oliver for authority to become the settled minister over her Brookly church. The church authorities have a precedent in that of the Rev. John Wesley, the founder of Methodism, who licensed the Misses Bosanquet, Briggs, Perronet, Murrell, Crosby and others, who proved to be efficient workers in the ministry.

ALMOST YOUNG AGAIN.—"Ma mother was afflicted a long time with Neuralgia and a dull, heavy inactive condition of the whole system; headache, nervous prostration, and was almost helpless. No physicians or medicines did her any good. Three months ago she began to use Hop Bitters, with such good effect that she seems and feels young again, although over 70 years old. We think there is no other medicines fit to use in the family."—A lady, in Providence, R. I.

BALTIMORE MARKETS

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

FLOUR—Per Barrel—	
City Mills	$6.25@6.25
Patapsco Family	7.10@0.00
Patapsco Extra	6.90@0.00
GRAIN—Per Bushel—	
Wheat—amber	$1.26@1.30
Wheat—red (new)	1.24@1.25
Wheat, Fultz,	1.20@1.25
Corn—white	51@52
Corn—yellow	51@52
Rye	88@90
Oats	44@45

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPRING and SUMMER

MILLINERY.

Miss Allie D. Newnam

HAS just received and has now open at her residence opposite the M. E. Parsonage, Front Street, a splendid assortment of

NEW SPRING & SUMMER MILLINERY,

which she offers to the ladies of Denton and vicinity at astonishingly low prices. Her stock has been selected with great care and embraces the latest styles and fashions of almost every needed article for the ladies. Call and see them before making your purchases.

may13-tf.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE STEAM SAW MILL

HAVING a custom trade of 300,000 feet per year. Is located at Denton Bridge, on navigable water, convenient for shipping lumber or rafting logs. The engine is a Stationary

25 Horse-Power,

with Return Tubular Boiler of ample capacity, has all the modern safety appliances, and will stand a steam pressure of 150 pounds to the square inch. The mill is an iron-frame, large Double Circular Saw Mill, with Carriage 40 feet long, 4 headblocks. There is also Saw-tables and a variety of saws for different purposes.

The whole is in first-class order, and would make a valuable attachment for a

Grist Mill

to parties whose streams fail in Summer, as it uses fuel very economically and has ample power to run two or three sett of burrs.

Will be sold at private sale very low and on very easy terms.

For further information apply to

ROBERT R. EMERSON,
or WM. R. EMERSON,
may13-tf. Denton, Md.

For Sale.

SCHOOL BOOKS and Slates, Early Rose Potatoes, Twine and Rope, Oakum and Tar. Red Safety Coal Oil, White Wash Lime, &c.

feb19-tf. H. BLACKISTON & SON.

A NEW ARTICLE OF LAMP WICK just received and for sale by

H. BLACKISTON & SON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Public Local Laws.

CHAPTER 148.

AN ACT to prevent stock from running at large in the third election district, and sixth, or Hillsborough district of Caroline county, and also to repeal sections eighty-two, eighty-three, eighty-four and eighty-five of the Public Local Laws of Caroline county, sub-title "Fences" so far as they relate to above election districts.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That it shall not be lawful for stock of any kind to go at large, without attendants in the third election district and sixth, or Hillsborough district of Caroline county.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for any person, and shall be the duty of the constable of said election districts, to take up any horse, mare or gelding, mule, horned cattle, swine or other stock which may be found running at large and without any attendants in said election districts, the person or constable so taking up any such stock shall impound the same and if taken up by a constable he shall give notice of said impounding, by advertisement in at least two public places within the election districts, describing the stock so impounded, and he shall proceed to sell said stock at public auction, for cash, after giving ten days notice from the time such stock was taken up; provided the owner shall have the return of said stock on paying all of the expenses of keeping the stock and all other costs, including fifty cents for taking up each of said stock.

SEC. 3. And be it enacted, That if any person shall take up any stock, such person shall impound the same, and shall at once notify the constable of the district in which said stock was taken, and the said constable shall give the notice and make the sale upon the same terms and in the same manner as provided in the second section of this act, and the owner shall have the return of the stock on the said conditions as provided in that section; and for making a sale under this section the constable shall be allowed the same commissions now allowed by law for the sale of personal property under execution, this provision for commissions not to apply to sales of stock taken up by the constable himself.

SEC. 4. And be it enacted, That the said constable thus authorized to make sale of such stock, if not returned to the owner, as aforesaid, shall, out of the moneys arising from such sale, first pay the person or persons taking up the stock, and the costs and charges and expenses incurred, and the balance, if any, to the owner or owners of such stock; and should no one claim such balance, as owner, within sixty days of said sale, the constable shall pay the same to the Treasurer of the School Fund of Caroline county, to be applied to the benefits of the public schools of said county.

SEC. 5. And be it enacted, That sections eighty-two, eighty-three, eighty-four and eighty-five of the Public Local Laws of Caroline county, sub-title "Fences," be and the same is hereby repealed so far as they relate to the third election district, and sixth, or Hillsborough districts of said county.

SEC. 6. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

We hereby certify that the aforegoing is a correct copy of an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January session, 1880.

Approved April 10th, 1880.

MILTON Y. KIDD,
Chief Clerk of the House of Delegates.
EUGENE HIGGINS,
Secretary of the Senate.

CHAPTER 107.

AN ACT to lay out and establish a new Election District of Caroline county out of the third election district thereof, and to be called Hillsborough District, or election district No. 6.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That a new election district be laid and established out of third election district of Caroline county, the said new district to be known and called by the name of Hillsborough District, or election district number six.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That the boundary line of said new district shall read as follows: Beginning at Hillsborough, at the intersection of the counties of Caroline, Talbot and Queen Anne's, and running with the division line between Caroline and Talbot counties down Tuckahoe Creek to the mouth thereof, thence in a northerly direction up the Choptank River to the Brick Mill, thence with the county road to Boonsborough, thence with the county road now the boundary of distict number two or Greensborough district to Wilson's Mill, there sometimes called the head of Tuckahoe Creek, and thence with the lines dividing the counties of Caroline and Queen Anne's, in a southerly direction, to the place of beginning.

SEC. 3. And be it enacted, That the place of holding election in said Hillsborough District, or district number six, shall be at Hillsborough.

SEC. 4. And be it enacted, That the Governor shall appoint one justice of the peace, and one register of voters for said Hillsborough district, and the County Commissioners of Caroline county shall appoint one constable and one tax collector in and for said Hillsborough district number six.

SEC. 5. And be it enacted, That the inhabitants of the said Hillsborough district, or district number six, shall be entitled, in all respects, to all the rights and privileges held or to be held or enjoyed by the other election districts in said county.

SEC. 6. And be it enacted, That the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Caroline county shall furnish a proper book for registration, such as may be required by law, to be delivered to the register of voters for said Hillsborough district, or district number six, and said clerk shall also, at the same time, deliver to said register of voters a full list, under seal of his office, of all registered persons or voters appearing on the registration book for the third election district of Caroline county, and the said register of voters of said Hillsborough district, or district number six, shall transcribe from said list, and enter in alphabetical order in said registration book for said Hillsborough district, or district number six, the names of all persons living within the limits thereof entitled to vote in said Hillsborough district, or district number six, and likewise to register therein the names of all persons who shall become entitled to vote in said Hillsborough district, or district number six, according to the laws of this State.

SEC. 7. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the officer of registration of district number three, sometimes called Denton District, to strike from the list of qualified voters on the registration book thereof, the names of all persons residing within the limits of, and entitled to vote in said Hillsborough district, or election district number six.

SEC. 8. And be it enacted, That all acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect from and after the date of its passage.

We hereby certify that the aforegoing is a correct copy of an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January session, 1880.

Approved March 30th, 1880.

MILTON Y. KIDD,
Chief Clerk of the House of Delegates.
EUGENE HIGGINS,
Secretary of the Senate.

CHAPTER 184.

AN ACT to authorize the Commissioners of Caroline county to build, erect and construct the necessary Fire Proof Vaults for the preservation of the Records and Court papers of the Circuit Court of said county, and to levy taxes upon the assessable property of said county for the payment of the same.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the County Commissioners of Caroline county, be, and they are hereby authorized and empowered, in their discretion, to contract for and superintend the construction of Fire Proof Vaults in the Court House of said county for the preservation of the records and court papers of the Circuit and Orphans' Courts of said county.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That said County Commissioners shall levy upon the assessable property of said county taxes sufficient for the erection and construction of said Fire Proof Vaults.

SEC 3. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

We hereby certify that the aforegoing is a correct copy of an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed January session, 1880.

Approved April 10th, 1880.

MILTON Y. KIDD,
Chief Clerk of the House of Delegates.
EUGENE HIGGINS,
may13-3w. Secretary of the Senate.

Commissioners' Notice.

OFFICE OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
DENTON, April 14, 1880.

THE County Commissioners will meet at their office on Tuesday the 21st of April, inst., and every Tuesday thereafter until the 25th of May, for the purpose of making abatements and transfers, and allowing all legal claims against the county, and all other matters that may be required of them by law, after which time no deduction or allowances will be made for the present year. By order,

apr29-3w. M. S. MUTCHLER, Cl'k.

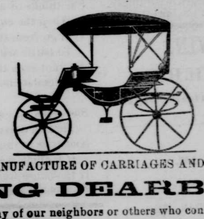
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B. G. STEVENS.



J. HOPKINS,

CARRIAGE BUILDER AND DEALER.



GREENSBOROUGH, CAROLINE Co., Maryland.

HAVING BEGUN THE MANUFACTURE OF CARRIAGES AND LIGHT TWO AND THREE

SPRING DEARBORNS,

We would be happy to see any of our neighbors or others who contemplate buying or ordering We have on hand a stock of

Wilmington Carriages,

For sale low, or will EXCHANGE to suit buyers, if possible.

Give me a call. Can be found at Simpers' old Shop, near Satterfield's Mill.

J. HOPKINS.

mar25-y.

J. W. CHEEZUM & CO.

EASTON, Md.

We have now Opened our

SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK

Embracing a Larger Assortment

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FINE SELECTED STYLES OF

CASSIMERES,

WORSTED and WOOL COATINGS, CHEVIOTS, &c., AND LADIES FRENCH COATINGS, ALL OF WHICH WERE SECURED BEFORE THE

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And to which we wish to call your attention. We have added largely to our Stock of

LADIES DRESS GOODS,

And are prepared to offer prices in BLACK SILKS, CASHMERES MOHAIRS and ALAPACAS, most advantageous to purchasers.

A full and complete Stock of Domestic Dry Goods.

Call and Examine our Stock when in Easton.

J. W. CHEEZUM & Co.,

mar11-y. EASTON, MARYLAND.

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E. E. JACKSON & Co.,

18 WEST FALLS AVENUE,

Near Pratt Street Bridge,

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The Mansion House Hotel.
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C. P. KNIGHT, Sole General Agent,
93 W. Lombard St., Baltimore, Md.

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