The Chestertown Transcript.

VOL. VI. CHESTERTOWN, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 22, 1867. NO. 5.

THE
Chestertown Transcript
Is published every Saturday, at
Chestertown, Kent County, Md.,
Office, Court Street.

E. F. PERKINS, Editor.

Terms of Subscription:

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IF PAID IN ADVANCE. If not paid within three months from the time of subscribing, TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS will be charged.

Advertisements

Of TEN LINES Bourgeois (or its equivalent in space) or less, will be inserted three times for One Dollar: Twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion. One square three months, three Dollars: Six months, five Dollars: One Year, eight Dollars. Fractions of a square will be charged as a square. Yearly and semi-annual advertisements at moderate rates. Yearly and semi-annual advertisements must be paid quarterly. Advertisements not stating the number of times they are to be published, will be continued and charged for until ordered out.

JOB PRINTING.

Having supplied our office with a large, varied and beautiful assortment of TYPE FOR JOBS, we are prepared to print

HANDBILLS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

SUITABLE FOR

STORES,
TRUSTEES' SALES,
Public Sales,
&c., &c., &c., &c.,

☞ Cheap for Cash, and at short notice. ☜

PATRONIZE
HOME INSTITUTIONS!

WE would respectfully inform our customers, that they are no longer under the necessity of going North or East to lay in their supplies of Stoves and Hollow ware, as they can be accommodated at the

BALTIMORE
Stove House,

from the largest and most varied stock, and on terms as low as any similar establishment in the United States. Our stock comprises in part Cooking and Heating Stoves, Parlor Stoves and Grates, Hot Air Furnaces, Argicultural Boilers, Tin, Sheet Iron and Hollow ware, etc. We call particular attention to our popular Re-improved OLD DOMINION, for wood or coal, which we are selling this season at reduced rates; also, our GEM AND GAS BURNER FIRE PLACE STOVES, which for beauty and efficiency are unequalled by any known Stove. A call is respectfully solicited by

BIBB & CO.,
Baltimore Stove House, 39 Light St., Balt.
September 29, 1866—y

KENT COUNTY
MACHINE SHOP,
AT GALENA.

THE UNDERSIGNED beg leave to inform the Farmers of Kent and adjoining Counties that they are prepared to do all kinds of AGRICULTURAL MACHINE REPAIRING, at short notice.

They also put up in good order the celebrated *PENNINGTON IMPROVED REAPER*, which is of Central Draught, runs easy for four horses, and will cut from 25 to 30 acres per day; it cuts a 6 ft. 6 in. swath, and can have a MOWER attached in a few minutes. It gives general satisfaction, as has been certified to by many able farmers of Kent and Cecil counties.

They also build HORSE POWERS AND THRESHERS, of modern style, which in good wheat will thresh and clean from 4 to 6 hundred bushels per day.

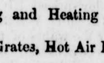
They make and have for sale the following kinds of PLOWS AND PLOW CASTINGS: Nos. 9, 10 and 11 Concave; 1, 2 and 0 Pratt & Davis; No. 4 Wiley, and two-furrowed Plows of excellent model, and not surpassed in smoothness or temper by any made in this State.

Mill Spindles, Shafts and Picks made and repaired to order, and in good style.

Cultivators and Cultivator Teeth, Farm Hinges, Harrows, &c., for sale wholesale and retail, and on reasonable terms.

WM. A. HYLAND & CO
Galena, March 31, 1866—tf.

DR. J. T. TWILLEY,



Dentist,
CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Kent county, that having located in Chestertown, he can always be found at his office on High Street, next door below the residence of Miss T. Bradshaw.

☞ His charges are moderate and all work done by him guaranteed to be as he represents.
May 13, 1865—y.

Notice.

PURE CIDER VINEGAR, two years old, for sale at Kennedyville, by
Sept. 15. C. W. WARREN.

TO THE LADIES!
And all others in want of
Rich Jewelry
FINE SILVER WARE!
Watches, Clocks,
Cutlery, Notions.

A NEW STOCK JUST OPENED AT
E. T. WILLIS',
ADJOINING T. W. ELIASON & SON'S.

THESE Goods have just been purchased from City Wholesale Dealers, at the lowest prices for Cash, and *can* and *will* be sold at very low figures. They are of the LATEST STYLES and most BEAUTIFUL AND FASHIONABLE DESIGNS. We name in part:

JEWELRY.

Genuine Gold Breast Pins,
Ear Rings, Sleeve Buttons, Studs,
Heavy 18k. Rings, Scarf Pins, Pens,
Pencils, &c.; Silver Thimbles, Rings,
Pens, Pencils, Bogwood Jewelry, &c.

We have also a variety of common Jewelry, the character of which is always make known to purchasers.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHS;

Among them a very fine Ladies' Gold Enameled Watch and Chain, a number of heavy-cased Silver Watches, manufactured by the best American makers, and warranted good time keepers.

CLOCKS,

In great variety of style and finish, made by the most celebrated manufacturers in the country, and guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Silver Plated Ware.

Dinner and Tea Castors, Butter Dishes, Salt Cellars, Napkin Rings, Table and Tea Spoons, Forks, Butter Knives, &c.

NOTIONS.—A fine assortment of CUTLERY, Table Knives, Pen Knives, Pocket Books, Ladies Satchels, Purses, Cab , &c.

☞ An examination is invited.

REPAIRING.—Watches, Clocks & Jewelry repaired in the best manner, at short notice.

E. T. WILLIS,
Nearly opposite the Court House.
Chestertown, March 23, 1867.

GREAT REDUCTION
—IN—
PRICES!

BUY YOUR
HOSIERY, GLOVES, DRAWERS, UNDER SHIRTS, HANDHERCHIEFS and Small Wares,
For Ladies, Gentlemen and Children,
FROM
RINGGOLD & Bro.,
175 Balt. St., near Light.
November 24, 1866.

SOMETHING NEW
IN
Chestertown

HARDWARE! HARDWARE!!

CALL and examine J. K. ALDRIDGE'S Stock of HARDWARE, as follows:

Spades, Shovels, Scoops, Manure and Hay Forks, Rakes, Hoes, Gate Hooks and Hinges, Fast and Loose Buts, Table Hinges, Brass Hinges, Strap Hinges, Door Latches, Barrel and Shutter Bolts, Turn Buckels, Rim Locks, Plate Locks, Pad Locks, Dead Locks, Chest Locks, Cupboard Locks, Screws, Tacks, Finishing Nails, Chain Halters and Traces, Hat and Wardrobe Hooks, Files, Horse Rasps, Augurs, Braces, Bits, Gimlets, Wrenches, Pincers, Hatchets, Hammers, Firmer and Framing Chisels, Sheep Shears, Carriage Bolts, Rules, Iron and Steel Squares, Try Squares, Guages, Nippers, Screwdrivers, Compasses, Cross Cut, Rip, Back, Compass and Wood Saws; Garden Tools, Knives and Forks, Butcher and Shoe Knives, Pruning Knives and Saws, Planes, Draw Knives, Curry Combs, Cards, Sad Irons and Stands, Coffee Mills, Coffee Roasters, for stove or fire place; Grind Stones and rollers, Oil Stones, Basting Spoons, Flesh Forks, Copper Rivets and Rings, Brass, Enameled and Porcelain Preserving Kettles; Tinned, Enameled and Porcelain Stew Pans and Piggins.

Wooden Ware.

Tubs, Wash Boards, Churns, Buckets, Bowls, Butter Prints, Paddles, Spoons, Rolling Pins, Potato Mashers, Sugar and Coffee Boxes, Towel Rollers, Lemon Squeezers; Augur, Chisel, Saw, Plane, Awl, Shovel, Spade and Fork Handles; Round and Square Mallets, Half Peck, Peck and Half Bushel Measures.

Brushes, Ropes, &c.

Horse, Dust, Whitewash, Shoe and Scrubbing Brushes; Brooms, Wisps, Cotton and Hemp Ropes, Plow Traces, &c.

A splendid assortment of Lamps, Chimneys, Wicks, and Extra Tops, for sale low.

Stone, Earthen and Rockingham Ware, Jugs, Jars, Pitchers, Pans, Covered Dishes, Spittoons, Bowls, Pie Dishes, Tea Pots, Flower Pots and Pipe Crocks, all sizes.

A large assortment of Waiters, Japanese, Tin and Stamped Ware, on hand; Tin Safes, Soap Stone Griddles, &c.

☞ SERVING KETTLES, for sale at the *Tin and Stove Store*, by
May 14, 1866. J. K. ALDRIDGE.

The Poet.

Sunday Evening Musings.

I stood at my study window,
Just opposite the temple door,
And watched the assem'bling worshippers,
Some twenty score or more.

And I asked myself, as I stood there,
How many who thither move,
Shall join the great congregation
In the courts of the Lord above?

They had come *"to hear the new preacher,"*
Who, 'twas said, would get "the call,"
They "wanted to hear him this time,
If they heard him this once for all."

And I could but smile to see them,
As they entered, the grave and gay.
With what strange, conflicting motives,
I do not pretend to say,

But the freaks of poor human nature,
I noted, "in gait and dress,"
As together, the goodly people,
To the temple's portals press.

Some early came and slowly,
And entered with stately grace,
As if as sure of a place in heaven,
As in this temple a place.

And to-day the village beauty,
Comes out in "the latest style"—
And I marked, as the queenly creature
Swept in through the narrow aisle—

How many eyes exchanged glances,
And faces changed color there,
Which should have been inward turning,
Or downward in silent prayer.

And the wink and the blink at the gateway,
The ill-natured gesture and word,
And I thought of the sons of old Eli,
Who troubled the House of the Lord.

But now "the new minister" cometh,
An example of meekness and grace,
And with him the ruling elder,
In his lengthened Sunday face.

And there is a hush at the gateway—
Each "puts on his prettiest" now,
And his reverence slowly entereth,
With to each a reverent bow.

The last solemn peel has sounded,
And the crowd rushes in at the door;
And all seems as quiet and holy
As ever was Sabbath of yore.

But no—two delectable lassies,
Who last night were late at the ball,
Trip up, and shake down their dresses,
Walk in *"the observed of all."*

Now, into the vestibule glideth,
A most scholarly-like little man;
But pauses a moment, I noticed,
His classical person to scan.

And later still too, came another,
Attired with the most exquisite care,
Had tarried too long at the toilet—
Now stops, just to "touch up" his hair.

So did each in turn, as they entered,
Thinking "surely nobody will see,
So I'll make of this court of the temple
A dressing-room extempore."

Now late, a lone stranger approacheth,
Uncovered he stands—*'tis the prayer;*
A moment remains—then departeth,
I trow not for why or for where.

Another, but peer'd through the window,
On the light and beauty within,
Paused awhile in reflection and silence—
Then turns from the awe-stirring scene.

And I thought, at the great marriage supper,
Shall he in the outer gloom stand,
And only see in the distance
The light of that beautiful land?

And again my heart returned answer—
How many who thither have trod,
Shall walk in that "upper temple,"
In the light of the glory of God?

Are all Men Equal?

We hear so much said about the equality of all mankind, that it causes us to reflect, what is to be understood about equality. No man will dare say they are equal in intellect, in strength, in wealth, in look in language, in honesty, in rascality; and I am not able to see the equality in any position, or respect, in which man is placed. Neither do I believe they will be equal when the millennium takes place. We will find in all creation the same disparity; the towering oak, the little shrub, the mammoth whale, the little minnie, the roaring lion, the delicate mouse, all obeying the laws of God; and why the disparity? they are all links of the one universal chain.—Why is one man possessed with towering intellect, another with none at all? why one of giant strength, another of scarcely any? I have yet to learn that any two have yet been found just alike. Well, why all this ado about equality? all the fine spun doctrines about social equality, political equality, or equality in any position imaginable? It is in direct opposition to the organization of man and the laws of nature. We have been told that there will always be hewers of wood and drawers of water; the large fish eat the little ones; intellect and energy command and direct the illiterate and weak; talk about man's rights, he is deprived of those rights by the very means you employ to give him his rights. You say all men have a right to office; all men are not qualified for office; and if a man is not intellectually qualified for office, is he intellectually qualified to judge of another's ability to fill the office? if not, tell me what advantage the right of suffrage is to the ignorant. He is the tool used by his more intelligent and designing neighbor to get into power and place, and the rights of his constituent are laid aside, until he is needed again to grind the axe. Ah! say you, this is a republican government; and the black man must be enfranchised, otherwise it would not be a republican government. Well, then, I ask, what do you wish me to understand by a republican government? Am I to understand that you are running short of political tools, and no material to make them of sufficiently pliable, but the poor down trodden and ignorant black man? If so, what advantage is to be derived by the black man in continuing you in office? Have you in ages past legislated for the benefit of the poor white, or has not all your legislation been in favor of the rich, at the expense of the poor? you prefer, now, at this enlightened and progressive age, to be looking through different glasses, and are convinced that all men are equal and endowed with the right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Does the right of suffrage contribute to the happiness of the laboring man, when he is forced to exercise his right in accordance with the will of his employer, or be deprived of his situation? Is that what you call a republican form of government? You declare that all men have the right to do just as they choose, and if they do not, force them to do so. You begin to fear that the white man is beginning to see and learn his rights, that he has been decived with fine sounding names, until his liberty is in jeopardy, and the ignorant black will suit your purpose, so long as you can control him to vote as you direct so long will he vote intelligently, but so soon as he exercises the right that you declare he is entitled to, just so soon will you proscribe and denounce him as copperhead and ungrateful; and all this under the name of republicanism. The time is now, when things must be called by their right names, and men will be judged by their acts, and not by the color of the flag they sail under; "the livery of Heaven" cannot be worn much longer to serve the devil in. The day of reckoning is coming for all tyrants, usurpers and deceivers.—*Jeffersonian.*

I'll Keep 'Em Awake.

Near Newark lived a pious family who had adopted an orphan, who, by the way was rather underwitted. He had imbibed strict views on religious matters, however, and once asked his adopted mother if she didn't think it wrong for the old farmers to come to church and fall asleep, paying no better regard to the service. She replied she did. Accordingly, before going to Church the next Sunday, he filled his pocket with apples. One baldheaded old man who invariably went to sleep during the sermon, particularly attracted his attention. Seeing him at last nodding, and giving the usual evidence of being in the "land of dreams," he took the astonished sleeper a blow with an apple on the top of his bald pate. The minister and aroused congregation at once turned round and indignantly gazed at the boy, who merely said to the preacher, as he took another apple in his hand, with a sober, honest expression of countenance, "You preach; I'll keep 'em awake!"

☞ There are no people in the world with whom eloquence is so universal as with the Irish. When Reigh Richmond was traveling in Ireland, he passed a man who was a painful spectacle of pallor, squallor and raggedness. His heart smote him, and he turned back.

"If you are in want," said Richmond, "why don't you beg?"

"Surely, it's begging I am, yer honor."

"You didn't say a word."

"Av course not, yer honor; but see how the skin is sp'akin' through the trowsers, and the bones cryin' out through the skin! Look at me sunken cheeks, an' the famine that's starin' in me eyes! Man alive, isn't it beggin' I am wid a thousand tongues?"

☞ A wee bit of a boy having been slightly chastised by his mother, sat very quietly in his chair for some minutes afterward, no doubt thinking very profoundly. At last he spoke out thus: "Muzzer, I wish dad would get annuzer housekeeper; I've got tired o' seein' you round."

Boys Out at Night.

How many men are there who, in looking back to their boyhood days, will not heartily endorse the following pertinent remarks of an exchange upon this subject. It says: The practice of allowing boys to spend their evenings in the streets is one of the most ruinous, dangerous and mischievous things possible. Nothing so speedily and surely marks their course downward. They acquire, under the cover of night, an unhealthy state of mind, vulgar and profane language, obscene practices, criminal sentiments, and a lawless and riotous bearing. Indeed, it is in the streets after nightfall that boys generally acquire the education and the capacity for becoming rowdy, dissolute men. Parents, do you believe it? Will you keep your children home at nights, and see that their home is made pleasant and profitable?"

☞ An elderly lady who was handling a pair of artificial plates in a dental office, and admiring the fluency with which the dentist described them, asked, "Can a body eat with these things?" "My dear madam, mastication can be performed with a facility scarcely equaled by Nature herself," responded the dentist. "Yes, I know; but can a body eat with them?"

☞ Josh Billings says that he is violently opposed tew ardent sperrets as a beveridge, but for manufacturing purposes he thinks a little ov it tastes good.

ORDINANCES

Ordained and passed by the Commissioners of Chestertown on the 6th day of June, 1861; *revised and amended with additions, ordained and passed on the 12th day of June*, 1866.

BE IT, THEREFORE, hereby Ordained and Enacted, by the Commissioners of Chestertown—

First. That all Oyster Houses and Eating Saloons in Chestertown, shall be closed, and business suspended, by eleven o'clock at night.

Second. That all Drinking Houses and Shops for the sale of intoxicating drinks and Lager Beer, shall be closed and business suspended at 10 o'clock, P. M.; that for each violation of the above Ordinances a fine of two dollars is imposed, and the Bailiffs shall proceed to have the same collected according to law.

Third. That no persons shall congregate upon the sidewalks, nor in the streets, or at the corners of the streets, after nightfall, in such manner as may interrupt, impede, or obstruct or annoy any person or persons who may be passing on the same, or that may annoy or disturb persons whose residences, lodgings, or places of business may be near such assemblages; that the bailiff or bailiffs shall disperse such assemblages; that for every violation of this Ordinance a fine of one dollar is imposed upon every person and that the bailiffs shall proceed to have the same collected according to law.

Fourth. That if any person or persons shall, after nightfall, engage in loud or boisterous singing or hallooing, or in any manner of loud and boisterous talking, singing or hallooing in the streets of Chestertown, to the annoyance and disturbance of the peaceable citizens of the town, every such offender shall pay a fine of one dollar, and it shall be the duty of the bailiff or bailiffs having knowledge of the same or who may be informed thereof, to proceed to the collection of such fines according to law.

Fifth. That in case any person or persons shall, either in the streets or sidewalks of Chestertown, be guilty of loud profane swearing, or indecent language, or of loud and abusive language or epithets, apparently designed to produce a quarrel and breach of the Peace, to the annoyance of persons residing or being in the neighborhood of such scenes, or passing near thereto; or of conduct contrary to the good order and peace of the town or neighborhood, such persons shall be arrested by the bailiff or bailiffs and taken before some Justice of the Peace, to be dealt with according to law, and shall in addition therto pay a fine of five dollars, which the bailiffs shall proceed to recover in the mode prescribed by law.

Sixth. If any person shall willingly wantonly injure or deface the property of another, or property occupied by him, or the fences, pailings, enclosures, trees, bushes or shrubbery of any of the citizens, or inhabitants of the town, or remove steps, porches, signs, racks or other property of such person or persons, they shall be arrested by the bailiff or bailiffs and taken before a Justice of the Peace, to be dealt with according to law, and in addition shall be fined five dollars for every such offence, and the bailiffs shall take all necessary steps for the recovery of the same.

Seventh. If any person shall injure any of the pumps, wells, market house, stalls, engine house, or other public property, or shall injure the springs and their enclosures, and appurtenances, or shall place any offensive matter in the waters of the pumps or springs, such persons shall be fined two dollars for every such offence, and the fines shall be collected by the bailiffs in the usual manner.

Eighth. Any person who shall injure the fences, gates, entries, and enclosures of the Court House Green or public square, or shall break any of the trees growing therein, or shall injure or deface any of said trees or inclosures, or shall throw stones or other missiles on the said green, or shall drive any stock upon the same, or shall suffer or permit their horses or cattle to trespass on the same, shall pay a fine of one dollar for every offence, which fines shall be collected by the baliffs of the town, in the mode prescribed by law; and the parents or guardians of minors shall be answerable for fines upon minors.

Ninth. That if any boys or other persons shall be found upon the Sabbath day in the streets of Chestertown or in the precincts of said town, engaged in playing cards, dice, marbles, cluck ball, quoits, high banded, tops, fox chase, or any other kind of games or plays, they shall be immediately dispersed or arrested by the bailiffs, and in case any of them be minors, shall report to the next meeting of the board of Commissioners the occurrences, and in case the board shall deem it necessary, they may impose a fine not exceeding one dollar upon the persons, minors, thus engaged; the parents, guardians, masters or employees shall be bound to pay the same for every offence after the first, and notice thereof, to be recovered as other fines are directed by law to be enforced.

Tenth. Every person who shall wilfully fire or discharge any gun or pistol within the limits or in the precincts of the town, (except Military Companies on parade, or on some public celebration, or occasion of public rejoicing,) shall pay a fine of five dollars.

Eleventh. Every person who shall drive a cart or wagon through the streets of Chestertown faster than a walk, or who shall drive a carriage or ride through said streets at a speed exceeding eight miles an hour, (unless upon extreme occasions of illness for a physician, or to avoid being caught in a threatening rain,) shall for the first offence pay a fine of two dollars, and for the second or other offences, a fine of five dollars.

Twelfth. Every person who shall be found near or around places of public worship, during the exercises thereof, and who shall by talking, laughing, or noise annoy the congregations or persons assembled, or any of them, and refusing to disperse or leave, on being requested by any of the peaceable inhabitants of the town; or who shall continue such disorderly conduct after such request, may be arrested by the bailiff, and taken before a Justice of the Peace to be dealt with according to law, and in case no such arrest shall be made, the bailiff's knowledge of such disturbance, or who on being informed of the same by any member of the board of Commissioners, or any other respectable citizen, shall cause such person to be presented before a Justice of the Peace for such conduct; if the offenders be minors, their parents or guardians, or if apprentices, their masters shall first be informed.

Thirteenth. Every person who shall drive or ride a horse or mule, or drive or back a wagon or carriage of any kind, over the brick side walks of Chestertown shall be fined as follows: for a four-horse team, five dollars; three-horse team, three dollars; a two-horse team, two dollars, and a one-horse team, one dollar; and every person riding or leading a horse or mule over the paved footways as aforesaid shall pay a fine of one dollar. If the offender be a minor, his parents or guardian or master shall be liable for the said fines.

Fourteenth. Every person rolling a wheelbarrow or hand-cart over the paved sidewalks of Chestertown, unless the streets be excessively muddy, or so clogged with snow as to render them almost impassable, shall pay a fine of twenty-five cents.

Fifteenth. No person shall wantonly throw any stone or other missile within the streets of Chestertown, or on the public grounds in the same, under the penalty of twenty-five cents for every offence.

Sixteenth. It shall not be lawful for any person to discharge or shoot any crackers, rockets, or fire-works of any description, within the limits of Chestertown, or to make or burn any bon fires within the streets of said town, under the penalty of one dollar for every offence.

Seventeenth. It shall not be lawful for any person to ring the church bell at night without proper authority to do so, under the penalty of five dollars for every offence.

Eighteenth. It shall be the duty of the Bailiffs to take up and secure every hog and shoat, that may be found running at large in Chestertown or its precincts, and forthwith give notice to the owner thereof if he be known, who, upon the payment of one dollar for each hog, or fifty cents for each shoat, may repossess himself of the same, but if not paid, the Bailiff shall expose the same to public sale, at the Market House, after ten days notice by advertisement set up at said Market House and other public places in said town; and out of the money arising from such sale, to deduct the expenses of feeding and keeping such hog or shoats, and pay over one half the net balance to the Clerk of the Commissioners for the benefit of the town, and retain the balance for his own proper use. If the owner shall not be found upon reasonable inquiry, to sell the said property as aforesaid, in five days notice as aforesaid, and dispose of the net balance as before provided.

Nineteenth. Every person who shall beat a drum, or blow a fife, or horn, in or through the streets of Chestertown, between the setting and rising of the sun, unless it be for a military company or procession, shall forfeit and be fined two dollars for every offence.

Twentieth. That any person who shall place any heap or piles of manure or dirt or rubbish in the streets of said town, and suffer the same to remain there six hours after being notified by a Bailiff to remove the same, or suffer filth or offensive matter to be on his premises, shall pay a fine of one dollar, or such less sum as the Commissioners may think just.

Twenty-first. Every person going into the waters of Chester river to bathe, undressed, opposite any part of Chestertown, before nine and-a-half o'clock, P. M., shall be fined one dollar.

Twenty-second. That the present Ordinance licensing dogs shall be strictly enforced.

Twenty-third. That the regular Market days shall be WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY of each week; that no article on those days shall be sold in the Market House one hour before sun rise, and in case of a sale before the hour named, the Clerk of the Market shall seize the same, and offer the same at Public Auction; one-fourth of such proceeds shall be retained by the Clerk, and the balance paid over to the owner thereof.

Twenty-fourth. That no person shall expose fresh meats for sale on the side walks of Chestertown, or very near the same, between the first day of June and the first day of October, in each year, under the penalty of two dollars for every such offence, as such exposure subjects persons passing to inconvenience, and annoyance from flies, insects, &c., it being to the convenience of the citizens of the town that sales of meat, vegetables, poultry, &c, should be made in the Market House, erected for such purpose.

Twenty-fifth. That if any person or persons shall play Bandy or Shinney in the streets of Chestertown, or on the Public Square, or on the road between Wham's Mill and Chestertown, and the latter and Dixon's, (formerly Thomas Gale's,) he shall forfeit and pay a fine of two dollars, for every such offence. If a minor, his parent or guardian; or if any apprentice, his master shall pay the fine.

Twenty-sixth. That if any person shall keep fodder or hay, and the like combustible matter, in their cellars, or kitchen, or dwelling houses, in dangerous situations, shall forfeit and pay a fine of five dollars; and for every day they shall be so kept after notice to remove it, he shall forfeit and pay the further sum of one dollar.

Twenty-seventh. The Ordinances existing in regard to shows, exhibitions, &c., and of keeping goods, boxes, &c., on the pavements, the Bailiffs will see executed.

Twenty-eighth. That wherever fines have been imposed, in any of the provisions of the aforegoing ordinance, and the party upon whom such fines shall be imposed, shall be a minor, the fine shall be collected from and paid by the parent, guardian, or master when the party is an apprentice, and such parent, guardian or master shall be notified of the same by the Bailiff, unless the minor shall have property, when it may be recovered against him by a sale thereof; and it shall be the duty of the Bailiffs whenever information has been given them, or either of them, of any violation of the ordinances of the Corporation to proceed to have the parties proceeded against for such violation, according to the Ordinance.

Twenty-ninth. Being anxious to promote the sanitary condition of the town, while the whole country is threatened with the Cholera, and to prevent the congregation in any one vicinity of Hog Sties or Pens, endangering by the unhealthy miasma thus engendered, the health of the citizens, it is enacted, that no Pen or Sty shall be required to be located on or beyond the boundaries of Chestertown, but may remain on the premises of the owner or owners, subject to any *location* on said premises demanded by the Commissioners, and removable at pleasure, on proper complaint by neighbors or Bailiffs.

Such Pens will be regularly inspected by the Bailiffs, and the Commissioners, and for the first offence of uncleanliness a fine of two dollars will be imposed, for the second offence a fine of five dollars, and for the third offence a sale of the hog or hogs will be ordered, the proceeds to be applied for the benefit of the town.

Bailiffs will pay strict attention to the enforcement of this ordinance.

Thirtieth. All fire-wood brought and offered for sale in Chestertown or its precincts, shall be measured by such regular wood corder or corders as shall be appointed by the Commissioners of the said town, and each cord of wood shall be eight feet in length, four feet in breadth, and four feet in height, well packed and stowed as aforesaid, and the said wood corder shall be entitled to receive ten cents current money, for each cord so measured as aforesaid, to be paid by the seller. Every person selling fire wood brought to Chestertown, who shall neglect or refuse to have the same corded and measured by a wood corder duly appointed as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay the sum of one dollar for each cord (or proportionally for a fractional part of each cord) so sold contrary to this ordinance, and the oath of the wood corder or other creditable witness shall be evidence to convict any such said person or persons so offending, without the necessity of actual admeasurement of any wood that may be so sold.

Thirty-first. It shall not be lawful for any horse, mule, or colt to run at large in the streets of Chestertown, under the penalty of one dollar, to be imposed upon the owner thereof.

Thirty-second. Any cow, bull, steer, or yearling found in the streets of Chestertown at night, a fine of 25 cents shall be imposed upon their owners.

Thirty-third. Any person leaving a team in the public streets of Chestertown unhitched, shall be subject to a fine of fifty cents.

Thirty-fourth. That any circus, theatrical, or sleight-of-hand performance, or exhibition of wild beasts or other animals, wax figures, or other shows, performing or exhibiting in Chestertown, shall in future pay a tax or license of five dollars for each and every such performance or exhibition.

Thirty-fifth. Any person arrested after sunset for violating either the fifth, sixth, or twelfth, of the aforegoing Ordinances, may be confined in the watch-room by the Bailiff until the ensuing morning.

Thirty-sixth. The town bell shall hereafter, from the first of May to the first of October, be rung at ten o'clock, P. M., and from the first of October to the first of May, at nine o'clock, P. M.

Thirty-seventh. These ordinances shall not repeal or rescind any former ordinance passed by the Board of Commissioners, consistent herewith, but they shall be considered and construed together, whenever such constructions will preserve the good order, and promote the better regulating and good government of the town, and protect the interests of the inhabitants thereof.

Thirty-eighth. Whereas, the Charter of Incorporation and its Supplements virtually constitute the Bailiffs of the town Constables, within the limits thereof, by declaring that, in addition to their power as Bailiff, they "shall exercise all the powers of a Constable;" being, therefore, clothed with all the special powers conferred by the Commissioners, and with all the general powers of a Constable and Peace Officer, they will be expected to prevent breaches of the peace; suppress all disorderly conduct, and conduct calculated to disturb the quiet, peace, and good order of the community; to arrest all such persons, and all drunken persons, and carry them before a Justice of the Peace, to be dealt with according to law. The Commissioners will expect of these officers a diligent and careful performance of their duty, and to faithfully execute the various provisions of the Charter, as well as the several Ordinances enacted by the Board.

The First Annual Inspection of the Town will take place on Monday, the 24th of June.

ALBERT A. BISCOE,
President of the Board.
Test: C. T. LUSBY,
Clerk to Commissioners.
Chestertown, June 17, 1867.

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