THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, April 16, 1870.

Communications, unless accompanied with the name of the writer, will receive no attention from the Editor.

The Late General Assembly.

The number of laws passed is about 400, of which about forty-five are general laws, twenty-three relating to railroads, ninety-two corporation acts, or amendments to charters, and the remaining two hundred and forty are local and private acts. Notwithstanding the efforts made to diminish local and private legislation by constitutional provisions and prohibitions, and by the enactment of general laws to meet such causes, this vice of legislation in this State continues, without precedent or parallel in other States. It was thought at the commencement of the session that there would be but little work for the committees on corporations to perform, in view of the provisions of the general corporation act. Applicants for charters were advised that all corporation acts passed for companies which can be organized under the general law, were null and void by the express terms of the act, and that there was no safety in investing money in such companies. The general desire was for special charters, and those who could not evade the provisions of the general law were determined not to see how they could organize under the general act, and at all events, were willing to run the risk. It may be, therefore, that many of the one hundred and more corporation acts of the last session are worthless. The only remedy for the evil complained of, is a resolute determination on the part of succeeding Legislatures to conform strictly to the spirit and intent of the constitution, and to refuse absolutely to consider applications for objects which can be attained under general laws, or to incumber the statute books with trivial local and private acts which are beneath the dignity of legislation.

The general legislation of the session, comprising about 45 acts, can be recited in a few sentences, viz: The amended school law, militia law and oyster law, to create State banks, &c., the free railroad law, the law taxing all railroad property, the laws regulating the manufacture and sale of illuminating oils and fertilizers, relating to the valuation and assessment of property, punishing as defaulters collectors and other receivers of money belonging to the State who withhold prompt payment to the treasury, amending the law relating to revenue and taxes, extending the mechanics' lien law to the counties of the State, establishing the Industrial School for Girls, also a house of refuge for colored children, abolishing the old forms of pleading in cases of ejectment, relating to the issue of liens of executions issued by justices of the peace, restoring to the privileges of citizenship, &c., persons who have been engaged in duels, reviving the laws regulating the fees of justices of the peace and constables, relating to appeals, authorizing the Governor to appoint commissioners of fisheries, to amend the the general corporation law, authorizing the Governor to pardon convicts out of the penitentiary without its giving them the right to vote, &c., to amend the general law relating to county commissioners, securing the venders of manures by a lien on the crop, to amend the testamentary law, authorizing traders to sell or transfer their license with their stock of goods, to provide a uniform price for publishing general laws, for the erection of a true meridian line in each county, relating to the State library, to pay the presidential electors, &c., reducing the license on billiard tables, making the State a party to the pending suit of the State of Virginia vs. the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, to pay balance due on government house and to furnish same, to pay for the Governor's stable and the oyster police boat, &c., appropriating $10,000 to the Blind Institution, the general appropriation acts and other financial acts.

The New Public School Law.

We give an abstract of the new public school law of the State of Maryland, embracing the important changes made at the late session of the General Assembly. The law is regarded by those having the care of public instruction as a very decided improvement in many particulars. It is shorter, more consistent, less liable to misconstruction, and provides for its own enforcement. Under its provisions the supervision of the public schools is vested, first, in a State board, second, in a county board; third, in a school district board. The State board is composed of four persons appointed by the Governor, from [illegible] presidents and examiners of the [illegible] county boards, who hold office for [illegible]. The [illegible] of the State Normal School is, ex officio, a member of said board, and is appointed by them. The county board is composed of three persons, who are appointed by the judge of the Circuit Court, and hold office for two years. In counties having more than one hundred schools, five commissioners are to be appointed. The present county school commissioners are to remain in office for the time for which they were elected, so that the first appointments will take place in January, 1872. The district boards are composed of three persons for each school, appointed by the county board of school commissioners, and holding office for one year, beginning in May. The duties of the county board and of the district board are the same as under the law of 1868. The State board has the general supervision of the school system, with the power to explain and enforce the law, and to decide all disputed questions arising under it. The county examiner has the same duties as at present, but is required to devote his whole time to the service of public schools. In counties having more than 85 schools an assistant examiner may be appointed.

The schools are to be kept open as heretofore—ten months in the year—and if they are not open for 7½ months in any calendar year, the comptroller is required to withhold one quarterly installment of the public school tax. The county school commissioners can levy (through the county commissioners) whatever tax is needed for the support of the public schools; but if the tax exceeds ten cents on the hundred dollars, the consent of the county commissioners is needed. Teachers' certificates remain in force for three years, as heretofore, but the State board can grant certificates which are good for life or during good behavior. The county board of school commissioners select text-books for their respective counties, and furnish them to the schools on such terms as they deem proper.

The Fifteenth Amendment and the Colored Vote.

[From the Balt. Sun of Wednesday.]

It is stated that several colored men—a very few only—offered to vote in this city upon the question of approving the Jones's falls ordinance, and that they did so under the advice of certain white people, who not only assumed that they had a right to vote on that occasion, but contended that the exclusion of their vote would invalidate the whole election. As their votes were refused, not because they were colored men, but because, they were not registered voters—just as the vote of any white person not registered would have been refused for the same reason—the assumption appears, upon the face of it, sufficiently groundless. As the idea has been gravely put forward, however, and by some who might be presumed to know better, it is worth while to refer to the language of the fifteenth amendment to see what countenance, if any, it has in the terms of that now celebrated provision.—We have no idea that in the present case any practical question is likely to arise out of the matter, but it is well to consider what change in existing laws the amendment does effect and what not. Its precise language is as follows:

"*Article XV.* Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition or servitude.

"Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

The first observation to be made upon this article is that, strictly speaking, its design is not so much to confer rights upon individuals as to restrict the powers of legislation of the United States and the several States. It qualifies the right which the States have heretofore exercised and enjoyed of declaring what persons shall exercise the right of suffrage within their limits, by forbidding them to make any distinction in this respect "on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." With other qualifications and distinctions which the States may choose to enforce it does not interfere. It does not confer the right of suffrage upon black men except to the extent, and in the cases, and under the same conditions and restrictions, under which the same right is enjoyed by white men. If, for example, the people of any State should choose to require a property qualification of all voters, there is nothing in the fifteenth amendment to forbid such a limitation of the right of suffrage. Only the qualification must be exacted of black and white alike. To do otherwise would be to discriminate "on account of color." The same may be said of an educational test—of a law requiring that in addition to the usual qualifications of age, citizenship and residence, every voter must possess a knowledge of reading and writing, or the elements of a common school education. In other words, the States retain under the amendment full power to limit, qualify or restrict the right of suffrage as they may see fit, provided that the laws enacted for the purpose are made to operate upon all persons alike, without any distinction "on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude." So with respect to any extension of the right of suffrage. If in any State or Territory white women are allowed to vote, the same privilege must be conceded to black women; but where women do not vote at all by the State law, the amendment confers no right to vote upon colored women. From these obvious distinctions it follows that the State registration laws, except where they discriminate in regard to color, &c., remain, in all respects, unaffected by the adoption of the amendment. If in any State white men are not allowed to vote unless previously registered, neither can black men vote without registration. When the registration next takes place here colored men otherwise qualified to vote will be entitled to register, and when their names are upon the lists there is no danger of their votes being refused, or of any obstacle being thrown in the way of their full enjoyment of their rights. But it is argued that no opportunity was given last week to the colored men to register, nor, for the matter of that, was any given to white people either, who had acquired the right to vote by residence or by attaining the age of 21 years since the last registration. So there was no discrimination in this respect—no privilege withheld from the colored men which was not equally withheld from the white persons in the same category.

As we have said, we have no apprehension that any difficulty will be made [illegible] the exclusion of the colored vote [illegible] more than on account of its exclusion in [illegible] at the late State election for the [illegible] in Connecticut, as in Maryland, there was a State registration law, but there was no opportunity given to register the newly enfranchised voters. The people of Baltimore know perfectly well that the failure to register them here was the result not of design, but of accident and want of time and notice. It had not been the custom to have a special registration before such elections, and but for the recent proclamation of the adoption of the amendment the suggestion would never have been made. As it was, no head was paid to it by the thousands of colored voters in this city, scarce a dozen of whom appear to have even thought of tendering their votes. Nor have we any fear that in this or in other matters of greater practical moment likely to arise hereafter, the colored people will show any disposition to make mischief willingly, or to array themselves in unnecessary antagonism to the white race or to the laws. All suggestions calculated to lead to any such result will be found for the most part to have originated in outside counsels, and to have been inspired by designing white politicians seeking to make trouble in order that they may individually profit by it. To all such ill-advisers and pestilent agitators, whether home-bred among ourselves or imported from abroad, we trust the good sense and good feeling of the great mass of colored men will induce them now and hereafter to turn a deaf ear.—That the newly enfranchised colored voters will have their full political rights in Maryland no honest man need question, as the most determined efforts of the authorities will, if necessary, be directed to that end.

A Parent Convicted of Killing His Child.

In the Criminal Court of Baltimore city, on Tuesday, before Judge Gilmor, a man named Azrel Lewis was tried before the court for manslaughter, under very affecting circumstances, which furnish a sad warning to the intemperate. It appeared in evidence that the prisoner, who is about 28 years of age, had been one of the employees of Abbott's Rolling Mills, who, on the 8th of March last, were on a strike; that the prisoner came home, at No. 2 Choptank street, about 12½ o'clock at night, very much intoxicated, and entered the sleeping room in which were his wife and little son, the latter being asleep in his bed; that he was very boisterous, exclaiming "I am a devil," and flourished a large horse-pistol in his hand, breaking the furniture and extinguishing the lights. His wife, alarmed, ran out. The explosion of a pistol was heard, and policemen Jordan and Fooks entered the room and found the prisoner prostrate and senseless upon the floor, his arms extended and the pistol in his hand. They at first thought he was dead, but took him to the police station. They did not know till their return that the child was killed. The ball passed through the child's arm and entered the stomach, and it must have died instantly, as the position of its body was not changed. It was also in evidence that the prisoner was very fond of his child, who was an attractive little boy, and was kind to his wife, and was not known to have been intoxicated before

Judge Gilmor, in giving judgment, said the facts of the case were such as to arouse a great deal of commiseration, but the case was altogether free from any difficulty as to its legal character. The killing was a calamity, unexpected and unforseen, as it was undesigned. The prisoner may well be exonerated from any intent to take life. But if a party is engaged in misconduct which results in killing, the law makes him liable for the consequences. His entering his own bed-chamber in a frenzied state, and behaving himself with great violence, is proved. The proof of malice is not requisite in manslaughter. His wanton and reckless conduct makes him responsible for the loss of life, and the offense charged is the offense of the prisoner. Under the circumstances, he would only sentence him to six months' imprisonment in jail.

Condition and Prospect of the South.

The Mobile Register says that it is marvellous how the South has risen in five years from what was apparently complete prostration to great prosperity, and to promise far greater. Southern credit has been re-established on a firm basis, and advances are made with a confidence equal to anything that preceded the dark days of 1861. Cotton has mounted his throne and is again "king." He was a crownless monarch five years ago, and now, we are told, his last year's crop 2,700,000 commercial bales, or 3,000,000 bales of 400 lbs. each, in value equal to $300,000,000. Late dispatches from Calcutta announce that the Earl of Mayo, Governor General of India, is making a tour of the cotton-growing districts of that country, urging upon the people the necessity of the increased cultivation of cotton in order to compete successfully with the United States. England has long been engaged in such efforts, but has no better prospect of success now than before.

The Mobile Register tells us also that Virginia in 1869 sold one hundred thousand tons of her products, while her mines of iron, coal, lead, copper and gypsum "are now worked more satisfactorily than ever before;" that South Carolina paid an internal revenue tax of two and a half millions, and a State tax of one million, and greatly reduced her debt; that twenty great railroads are constructing in the two Carolinas, Georgia and Florida, while Delaware, Maryland, West Virgin, Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama have about forty new lines under way; that the tobacco crop of last year amounted to 225,000,000 pounds, valued at thirty-seven million dollars, the rice crop 55,000 tierces, being an increase of 20,000 over the preceding year, and the sugar crop 80,000 hogsheads, against 37,647 for 1867.—The prospect for the coming year is believed to be even brighter. Immigration is adding variety and quality of skilled labor, and if the whites could be enfranchised as well as the blacks, there would be general harmony and content.

Remarkable Trotting.

The most remarkable trotting match perhaps on record in Maryland, took place on the 4th instant between Mr. Thomas [illegible] mare "Lady Alice," [illegible] gelding [illegible] Elliott [illegible] the distance [illegible] seventy miles and staked $200 a side. The turnpike over which the race took place is very hilly, and on the 4th was very heavy. The horses were harnessed to three hundred pound wagons, and were driven by their respective owners. They started from Ellicott City at twenty minutes to seven o'clock in the morning, and jogged for the first two miles, when the race commenced in earnest. A heavy snow storm prevailed at the time, driving in their faces nearly all the way to Frederick. Both horses were in fine condition and well matched, and the contest was close and exciting. Only the necessary stops were made on the route for refreshments, the drivers, on reaching Frederick, stopping at the hotel by prearrangement, to register their names and returning to their work. The race was won by "Lady Alice" in seven hours and fifteen minutes, beating her competitor by only seventeen minutes. Neither horse, it is alleged, was in the slightest degree distressed by the extraordinary tax upon their speed and endurance, and, it is stated, might easily have continued the race to this city without exhibiting signs of fatigue. The result was so close that the friends of the losing horse have still faith in their favorite, and another match is spoken of, the distance to be the same and the stakes $500 a side.—*Statesman.*

Statistics of the Confederate Army.

A meeting of the Confederate Relief and Historical Society was held at Memphis on the 30th ultimo, Governor Harris in the chair. Dr. Avent read a communication on the Confederate army, which contained the following statistics:

Year.	Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.
1861,	1,315	4,054	2,722
1862,	18,582	68,659	48,300
1863,	11,876	51,313	71,211
1864, 1865,	22,000	70,000	80,000
Total,	53,733	194,026	202,283

"If the deaths from disease be added the sum total will present the entire loss. The returns of the field and general hospitals are known for 1861–62, and if it be fair to assume that the total mortality of 1863 and 1864 was fully equal to that of 1862, then the total of deaths in the Confederate army in 1861–65 was at least 160,000, exclusive of the deaths in the Northern prisons, which would swell the number to near 185,000; and if the deaths among the discharged for wounds and disease, and among the sick and wounded on furlough be added, the grand total of deaths in the Confederate army during the entire war did not fall far short of 200,000. According to this calculation, the deaths from disease were about three times as numerous as those resulting from the casualties of battle.

"The available Confederate force capable of active service did not, during the entire war, exceed 600,000 men. Of this number, not more than 400,000 were enrolled at any one time; and the Confederate States never had in the field more than 200,000 men capable of bearing arms at any one time, exclusive of sick, wounded and disabled."

The Probable Effect of the Fifteenth Amendment.

The following table, taken from the New York Tribune, shows, approximately, the number of negroes who have been added to the voting population in each of the States named, by the Ffteenth Amendment:

States.	Negro population.	New voters.
California,	4,086	681
Connecticut,	8,627	1,438
Delaware,	21,6273	3,604
Illinois,	7,628	1,271
Indiana,	11,428	1,805
Iowa,	1,069	178
Kentucky,	236,167	39,361
Maine,	1,327	221
Maryland,	171,131	28,522
Massachusetts,	9,662	1,600
Michigan,	6,799	1,333
Minnesota,	254	93
New Hampshire,	494	82
New Jersey,	25,336	4,226
New York,	49,005	8,167
Ohio,	36,673	6,112
Oregon,	128	21
Pennsylvania,	56,849	9,475
Rhode Island,	3,952	659
Vermont,	709	118
Wisconsin,	1,171	195

The Negro Vote in Maryland.

The Radical journals are in great indignation at the idea that any Democrat of Maryland should have the audacity to expect that any of the newly created negro vote should be given to the Democratic party. These gentry really talk as if the negroes, instead of being freed, had only passed from personal slavery to political slavery. They seem to think that the negro belongs now to the Republican party as much as he formerly did to his old master. We shall not rob them of their property, but this is a curious idea of freedom. If the negro is really a free citizen, he has a right to vote for one party as much as another, and it is right for any party to convince him, if he desires it, that its views of public policy are reasonable and just. The Radicals appeal to the sympathies and prejudices of the negro, as if they supposed he had no higher faculties. After all they have no special claim even upon his gratitude. The war was declared by their Congress not to be for his benefit, and, since the war, the Democratic legislation has been more favorable to his race than the Radicals attempted when they had the power.—*Statesman.*

Mysteries of Counterfeiting.

The Detroit Post has the following:

One John B. Trout, who is now serving a sentence in the Indiana State Prison, at Michigan City, was brought here to show that the Johnson family had been in the counterfeiting business in Indiana from 1865 until 1867, at which latter date Trout was sent to prison.

For the benefit of the Court, counsel, jury and spectators, he entered into a minute description of the process of engraving plates and printing notes, describing the various articles which had been seized in the Johnson house, and their various uses in counterfeiting. But the most wonderful exhibition of his skill was in telling the name of the engraver of a plate by examination of a bill printed [illegible] He was thoroughly familiar with the [illegible] engravers. He detected a counterfeit [illegible] bill at a glance. He readily [illegible] counterfeit an issue which even the Treasury Department took as genuine for some time before detecting as false, the Department then being obliged to cancel the genuine issue because the false was so nearly perfect. The United States Marshal has a book containing samples of all the counterfeits yet issued. Trout looked at these bills and told the engraver correctly each time with very little examination.

Among these bills were those from plates engraved by Boyd and Ulrich, and other celebrated counterfeiters, and which are so perfectly done as to deceive ninety-nine out of every hundred persons accustomed to the examination of money.—Trout could not describe the process by which he distinguished these various bills, but characterized it as an indescribable instinct. He said he had worked off hundreds of thousands of dollars in counterfeit money while he was engaged in the business. He is apparently about thirty-five years of age, and seems to be on the brink of a consumptive's grave. His term of sentence does not expire for two years yet. But he says he does not expect a pardon, though so near death. He prefers to end his days in prison, and has made his coffin with his own hands. He is a modest, quiet-looking man, and says his appearance always won him the confidence of those with whom he came in contact, and had much to do with his success in disposing of counterfeit money. It seems surprising that a man of his talent should choose to use it in a course of crime and end his life in a State prison. His skill, exercised in a legitimate direction, would doubtless have gained him a competency.

A Bayonet Amendment.

The President's proclamation is a fraud in that it asserts th at the State of Indiana and New York have ratified the Fifteenth Amendment. It is also morally fradulent in the fact that it places the States of Texas, Alabama, Virginia, West Virginia, Mississippi and Louisiana as giving their assent to the Constitution. What they have done, they have done by the disfranchisement of tens of thousands of white people, and by the presence of the army. It has been a work of force, and not a work of will. Had all the male people been permitted to vote, white and black, above the age of twenty-one years, no such result would have been reached. We are aware that practically, all this makes no difference. We recognize that negroes will vote, just as white men vote, in all the States of the Union. We do not look for any reversal of the decree by the legal tribunals of the country But, it might have been just as well to honestly declare in the proclamation that the Constitution has been amended by the bayonet, and that it is held in its place by that weapon. That the Fifteenth Amendment is against the political ideas, and the will of a majority of the American people, no one but an idiot or reprobat will pretend to deny.—*Statesman.*

New Postage Stamps.

Third Assistant Postmaster General Terrell having completed his improvement of the postage stamps to take the place of those now in use, they are ready for issue. He says the gum is guarantied to stick The following is a description of the new stamps; One cent—Franklin, profile bust after Rubricht, color ultramarine blue; two cents—Jackson, profile bust after Powers, color velvet brown; three cents—Washington, profile bust after Houdon, color milari green; six cents—Lincoln, profile bust after Volk, color cochineal red; ten cents—Jefferson, profile bust after Power's statute, chocolate; twelve cents—Clay, profile bust after Hart, color neutral tint purple; fifteen cents—Webster, profile bust after Clevenger, color orange; twenty-four cents—Scott, profile bust after Coffee, color pure purple; thirty cents—Hamilton, profile bust after Cerrachi, color black; ninety cents—Commodore O. H. Perry, profile bust after Wolcott's statute, color carmine.

AWFUL EFFECTS OF A LIGHTNING STROKE.—During a severe thunder storm on the 29th ult., the residence of Dr. George B. Smith, near Benevolence, Ga., was struck by lightning, and the entire family prostrated and stunned by the shock. To those who first recovered an appalling spectacle presented itself. There lay the head of the house with his neck broken, a lifeless corpse, while the mother and two of her little ones were grievously injured and blackened by the fluid. To add to the horrors of the scene, in an instant the entire dwelling was wrapped in flames, and almost before the dead and suffering could be removed to a place of safety, the whole pile was consumed, and a smoking ruin all that remained of the pleasant home of that happy family.

A NEW BRIDGE INVENTION PROPOSED.—A new bridge, a recent invention of Thos. A. Brian, of Queen Anne's county, Maryland, was exhibited at the council chamber yesterday afternoon. It is a caisson bridge that rises with the flood sufficient to allow all debris to pass, and resumes its position as the water subsides. It requires no machinery, but works by the action of the water. It is claimed that by adopting this plan of bridge there will be no occasion for widening the falls, provided the proper height of wall be given. A petition was presented in reference to it, which was referred to the committee on bridges.—*Sun, of Tuesday.*

GEORGE PEABODY'S WILL.—The will of the late George Peabody, which was signed by him when in this country last September, and which was published shortly after his decease, was presented for proof at the Essex County (Mass.) Probate Court on Tuesday. The amount of property to be disposed of under its provisions in Massachusetts is less than $150,000 and may not exceed $100,000. It consists mostly of securities and personal effects. The will has also to be probated in several other States, in which portions of Mr. Peabody's estate were situated at the time of his decease.

THE INCOME TAX.—Petitions are pouring into Congress from all parts of the country demanding the abolition of the income tax. Let this not only be continued, remarks the Philadelphia Ledger, but let the petitioners have their Representatives in Congress understand that the [illegible] petitions will be held [illegible] to embarrass all the way through Congress, and clear up to the day of the next election. The Ledger adds that it [illegible] no apology for its persistent attacks upon the income tax outrage, because it conceives that in acting in the interest of right and the enterprise of the country, which cannot afford to be saddled with the renewal and perpetuation of this odious and inquisitorial levy.

Ice to the amount of two hundred and sixty-five thousand tons is now awaiting shipment on the Kennebec river.

DAMAGES FOR MOBBING A NEWSPAPER.—The Court of Appeals of Maryland, in the case of Daniel Dechert, Esq., of the Hagerstown Mail, against the Mayor and Corporation of Hagerstown, affirmed the judgment of the Circuit Court of Washington county. By this decision Mr. Dechert comes into possession of about $7,500. The suit was brought against the corporation for damages in allowing a mob to destroy Mr. Dechert's printing office in the year 1862. The State Legislature has also passed a law to indemnify William Shaw, of Carroll county, for destruction of his printing office in Westminster by a mob during the war.

DRESSING FOR PHOTOGRAPHS.—In dressing for photographs it is useful to know that dark brown, dark green, maroon and plain black goods, without gloss, will make a rich drab color. Silks of the same color will take considerably lighter. Snuff brown, dark leather, dark drab, scarlet, cherry, dark orange, crimson and slate will take a very rich drab color. Violet, blue, purple, pink and magenta will take very light, and should be avoided. The hair should never be very wet, or glossy, nor should any oil or grease dressing be used, then, nor at any other time.

A SELF-MADE SENATOR.—The commission of Senator Ames, of Mississippi, reads thus: "I, Adelbert Ames, Brevet Major General United States Army, Provisional Governor of the State of Mississippi, do hereby certify that Adelbert Ames was elected United States Senator by the Legislature of this State, on the 18th day of January, 1870."

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT.—White—No sales.
Red—$1.25@1.50.
CORN.—White—102@1.05. Yellow, 107.
OATS—62 cents.

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, BALMORALS, &C.

In great variety, embracing all the latest and most Fashionable Styles, just received and now opening. Bought at the *right* time, they *WILL BE SOLD VERY LOW.*

April 16. **J. W. COLLINS.**

ORPHANS' COURT NOTICE.

THE Orphans' Court of Kent County will meet on TUESDAY and THURSDAY next, April 19th and 21st. By order.

April 16—1t.

Public Notice.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS for Kent County, will be in session on

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday,

of next week, April 19th, 20th and 21st.

By order. JOHN RUSSELL,
April 16—1t. Clerk.

NEW SPRING GOODS

Now Being Received and Opened!

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, READY MADE CLOTHING, SHOES, IN FULL VARIETY,

both for fine wear and farm use;

Full Stock of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE

Our Goods are all bought at the closest Cash figures, and our old acquaintance and buyers generally shall have no cause for complaint about prices. Our present Stock is now very complete and is expected to be kept full the entire Season, despite the severe strain of the times.

THOMAS S. WICKES.
Chestertown, April 16, 1870.

KENT COUNTY RAILROAD.

Election of Directors.

THE STOCKHOLDERS in the Kent Co. Railroad Company are hereby notified that an election for EIGHT DIRECTORS of the said Company, will be held at the Court House in Chestertown, on

MONDAY, the 9th day of MAY NEXT,

to commence at ten o'clock, A. M., and to continue till three o'clock, P. M.

The number of votes to which each Stockholder will be entitled shall be according to the number of shares he may hold.

H. W. VICKERS,
Chestertown, April 16, 1870—te. Sec'y.

FOR SALE,

TWO BUILDING LOTS,

in Chestertown, eligibly situated. Apply to
March 26. E. F. PERKINS.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letters of Administration, on the estate of

JOSEPH MANN,

late of Kent county, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 18th day of October, 1870; otherwise they may be excluded by law from the benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of April, 1870.

WILLIAM T. ELBEN,
April 16, 1870—4t. Executor.

Notice to Creditors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent County, letters of Administration, on the estate of

THOMAS D. BURGESS,

late of Kent county, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 18th day of October, 1870; otherwise they may be excluded by law from the benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of April, 1870.

JAMES A. BURGESS,
JEREMIAH NICOLS,
April 16, 1870—tf. Administrators.

HARDWARE.

A general assortment of Builders' and Housekeepers' Hardware, for sale by

T. W. ELIASON & SON.
Feb. 26, 1870.

NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS.

FOR THE SPRING OF 1870.

At Greatly Reduced Prices!

T. W. ELIASON & SON

INVITE the attention of buyers to their NEW and ATTRACTIVE STOCK of

SPRING GOODS,

PURCHASED AT THE PRESENT LOW PRICES! and now offered at a very SMALL ADVANCE ON COST.

WE HAVE BONA FIDE BARGAINS!

☞ Give us a call.

Chestertown, April 16, 1870.

Balmoral Boots & Shoes,

Ladies and Misses

Lasting Gaiters,

CHILDRENS' AND INFANTS' PLAIN AND FANCY SHOES, ALL OF THE LATEST STYLES!

T. W. ELIASON & SON

Have just opened a very large assortment of the above Goods, to which they invite your attention. [April 16, 1870.

LATE CONSTABLE'S SALE.

BY Virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias, issued by William Bacchus and James Graves, Justices of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for Kent county, and to me directed, one at the suit of William N. E. Wickes, and one at the suit of William Vannort, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of Thomas W. Melvin and James L. Bowers, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of the said James L. Bowers, in and to all

THAT FARM,

KNOWN AS "LITTLE MEADOWS,"

situated in the Third Election District of Kent county, and adjoining the lands of B. H. Startt and others; also,

The Growing crop of Wheat

on said above described farm;

Lot of Farming Utensils,

ONE CARRIAGE AND HARNESS; 2 COWS, 2 WORK HORSES, 2 COLTS, 1 YOKE OF OXEN, ONE CART;

and I hereby give notice, that

On Tuesday, the 10th day of May, 1870,

at 11 o'clock, A. M., in front of the Court House door in Chestertown, I will sell the said property at Public Sale, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay and satisfy said writs, debt, interest and costs, due and to become due thereon. R. W. CALDER.

April 16—tds. [$4.69.] Late Const.

CHESTNUT RAILS.

JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE LOT OF Chestnut Rails, for sale low.

WM. VANNORT.
Chestertown, April 9, 1870—tf.

NOTICE TO ROAD SUPERVISORS.

THE Road Supervisors are hereby notified that they must not expend over Fifteen Dollars per mile, without a special permit from a Commissioner.

By order. JOHN RUSSELL,
Clerk to Kent County Commissioners.
April 9, 1870—3t.

RAILROAD NOTICE.

AT the regular meeting of the President and Directors of the Kent County Railroad Company, on Thursday the 7th of April, inst., the following resolution was passed:

Ordered, That all subscribers to the Capital Stock of the Kent county Railroad Co., who have not paid the 1st., 2nd and 3rd calls, may be reinstated in all the rights by paying those calls, or any balances due thereon, on or before the SECOND MONDAY OF MAY NEXT.

R. HYNSON,
Treasurer.

Test:—H. W. VICKERS, Sec'y.
April 9, 1870-tf.

SPRING MILLINERY.

MRS. CLARA RAWLEIGH

INFORMS her numerous friends and the Ladies generally of Kent and Quee Anne's counties, that she has just returned from the city with

SPRING MILLINERY

—AND—

The Spring Fashions.

BONNETS of all descriptions made to order, including the latest novelties.

A general assortment of Milliners' Goods on hand, and orders promptly attended to.

The Ladies are invited to call at her store on Queen Street, near High.

April 9, 1870—3t.

License Notice.

ALL persons who are required by the laws of the State to take out a License, are hereby notified that the same must be done on or before the first day of May next.

R. W. CALDER,
April 2, 1870—5t. *Sheriff.*

Constable's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of fieri facias, issued by James Graves, one of the Justices of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for Kent county, and to me directed, at the suit of L. Hecht & Bro., against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Charles W. Crow, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title; claim and interest of the said Chas. W. Crow, in and to all that

TRACT OF LAND,

adjoining the lands of Mr. James A. Skirven, Dr. A. Sappington and others, containing

87 Acres [illegible] Perches,

more or less, also,

ONE SORREL HORSE

AND 1 CARRIAGE AND HARNESS.

And I hereby give notice, that on

SATURDAY, the 30th of April 1870,

at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the Market House in Chestertown, I will sell the said property at public sale to the highest bidder for cash, to pay and satisfy said writ, interest and cost due and to become thereon.

R. P. STEWART,
April 9,-tds. [$3.75.] Constable.

BALCK LEAD and Blacking Brushes for sale by J. K. ALDRIDGE.

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