THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, May 14, 1870.

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

Close of the Eighth Volume.

To-day's paper closes the eighth year of the publication of the Transcript, which commenced in May, 1862, in the midst of a revolution which has not yet closed. During this time we have steadily battled with our humble ability and in our limited sphere, for the maintenance of that constitutional liberty which was won and bequeathed to us by our fathers, and which bids fair to be known only to our children as a part of the history of the great Republic. In our first issue we published the Constitution of the United States; since then three so-called amendments have been added by force and fraud. Since then the States, instead of being the creators of the Federal Government, have become its creatures. During that time, the State of Maryland and her sister Republics have lost the power to control the cardinal right of free States, the right of suffrage. To-day a Senator of the United States suggests, that a strong Central Government be organized at Washington and the few remaining rights of the States be swept away.

We shall continue the fight on the same old principle of Constitutional Union, with the hope, which we cannot abandon, that right will prevail. The Republican party which has been able to sieze the affairs of the Government during the civil war is not founded on any principle of government, and but for the military control it has held of so large a part of the country since the close of the war could not to-day control the Government. One desperate scheme after another has been played to strengthen its forces, and now we believe the end has been reached. The enfranchisement of the negro is the end of the role, and by it they will either stand or fall hopelessly, never to be resurrected.

In Maryland, but for the galvanism of the fifteenth amendment, the Radical party would have been extinct to-day, beaten in the next general State election as it will be, and the poor deluded negro who now "puts his trust in God and the Republican party" will learn that there is no God but one.

The State vs. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

Another suit was entered in the Superior Court on Saturday by the State against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, in a plea of debt. The proceedings are instituted under a resolution of the late session of the General Assembly "to enforce the legal obligations of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to the State under its charter." No declaration has yet been filed in the case, but it is known that the object of the writ is to recover the excess in the value of gold over currency in which the State has been paid its six per cent. annual interest or dividends guaranteed by the company on the preferred stock owned by the State, at present amounting to $1,894,000—the balance of the original $3,000,000 for which the State subscribed and issued its five per cent. sterling bonds having been parted with principally in redemption of that class of State bonds. The claim is made under the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court that all contracts for money, made prior to the date of the legal-tender act of 1862, are payable in gold.

Another suit (in equity) is about being brought in the Circuit Court of this city, by the State against the company, for the purpose of settling the controversy in relation to the apportionment of the one-fifth of the passenger fare on the Washington Branch made by the company on a certain basis of working expenses and for the eight miles of road between the city and its junction with the Main Stem. Including the suit recently brought in the Superior Court to recover the one-fifth passenger fare on the Washington Branch, there are now three actions against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company in which the State is plaintiff. Attorney Gen. Jones, assisted by I. Nevitt Steele and S. Teackle Wallis, Esqs., appear for the State in all the suits. The counsel for the railroad company in the various suits are Hon. Reverdy Johnson and J. H. B. Latrobe, [illegible] and J. Randolph Tuck[illegible].

The Hail Storm [illegible]

The main damage by [illegible] hail storm in Philadelphia, on Sunday afternoon, was west of Tenth street, the windows, skylights and awnings belonging to hundreds of houses in every street in that section being scattered. The following churches suffered:

St. Alphonsus, Catholic Church, Fourth and Reed streets; Baptist Church, Broad and Brown streets; St. Mark's Church, Seventh and Locust streets; Dr. Stryker's Church, Broad and Green streets. St. John's Catholic Church, Thirteenth street, above Chestnut, sustained the loss of nearly all its stained glass windows on the north side. All the windows on the west side of Dr. Boardman's Church, Twelfth and Walnut sts., are shivered. The Episcopalian Church, south-west corner of Juniper and Locust streets, is damaged on the west side and on the front, the large bulk over the doorway being entirely destroyed. Dr. Wylie's Church, South Broad street, above Pine, loses slightly from broken glass on the north side. The new and elegant Beth Eden Church, at Broad and Spruce streets, had one of the beautiful stained glass rosette on the north side destroyed; its value was about two hundred dollars. Several persons were injured by the hailstones severely, and one man is reported to have dropped dead from heart disease under the excitement. Eight thousand street lamps were shattered. The damage to stores and private residences is very heavy. The total losses are much greater than by the famous hail storm of September 25, 1867, and are variously estimated at from $1,000 to $3,000.

The largest of the hailstones measured eleven inches in circumference and weighed seven ounces. Many serious accidents happened from runaway horses. A hearse about starting with the coffin of a child, was broken, and several carriages shattered by collision with it. The coffin was conveyed to the cemetery in a carriage.

Advanced Radical Doctrine.

A dispatch from Nashville says that Mr. Roach, a prominent Radical member of the Tennessee Legislature, in a letter to his home organ at Knoxville, says that Brownlow says he would improve the rivers and harbors, and proposes to build railroads by the Federal Government, without regard to any section, East, West, North or South. "Had I my way, I would instruct the Government of the United States to form a strong Central Government in the District of Columbia, and organize the States as so many colonies or corporations as absolutely dependent upon and subject to the will of the Central power. Many States would wipe out and extirpate the whole thing of State rights and State sovereignty. While I only speak for myself, I believe Congress and the country are looking in the same direction." This is the advanced Radical doctrine, as yet acknowledged only by a few of the ultra leaders, but, if the present progress be not arrested, soon to be avowed and acted upon. First, to make the States dependent colonies or corporations; then to establish a consolidated empire, and then to place it in the hands of some ambitious despot.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

ADVANTAGES OF RAILROADS.—We often hear people says the *Easton Journal* say that they "do not see how a railroad through this county to tide water can be made to pay," and think the road will do as well by stopping at Easton as to go to the Choptank. We are assured by the Superintendent that since two trains per have been run, and superior accommodations furnished, the Maryland and Delaware has *more* than paid its own expenses, though the times have been remarably dull, and there is very little produce unsold in our community. But as an instance of the power of railroads to *create* business, the experience of the West Jersey Railroad may be cited. It runs from Camden to Glassboro', and thence has forks to Millville, Bridgeton and Salem. Upon one of these forks stands the settlement of Vineland. Almost the entire length of the road was graded thro' a neglected region of scrub oacks. During 1857, the first year of its running, the gross recepts were less than $12,000; last year they reached over $652,000.—The country along the line is yet thinly inhabited, although quite proximate to Philadelphia.

Acquittal of McFarland.

The long drawn out and sensational trial of McFarland for the murder of Richardson in New York was brought to a close Tuesday, the jury, three hours after the case was given to them, rendering a verdict of not guilty. This was the result expected, for it has, during the latter part of the proceedings, been evident that, so far as McFarland was concerned, the case was virtually disposed of, and it was more those who had aided, abetted and sympathized with Richardson in gaining the affections of Mrs. McFarland and taking her to himself, who were on trial, than the prisoner. In fact, freeloveism and all its supporters, direct and indirect, or rather those pernicieus doctrinaries whose influence tends to weaken the marriage tie, have been on trial, and up for an airing and public condemnation. The ground of acquittal is, of course, the insanity of McFarland when he did the fatal shooting, a thing the jury ought, however, to be very sure of before accepting it as a fact.

THE BRITISH NATURALIZATION REFORM.—Great Britain, first by treaty with Hon. Reverdy Johnson, and now by statute, originating in the House of Lords, and since concurred in by the Commons, abandons the old decree of "once a subject, always a subject." The new order provides that British subjects naturalized in the United States, and United States citizens naturalized in the United Kingdom, are free from primitive allegiance. It also removes many disabilities, and gives adopted citizens the right to hold and convey land, enter Parliament, and become members of the Privy Council. The absence of the first concession led to the war of 1812, and the latter is liberal almost beyond precedent for Europe.

"THE WEEKLY PHENIX."—This is the title of a new journal just started at St. Michaels, Talbot county. The proprietors are Messrs. Killam & Harrison, who formerly published the "St. Michaels Comet," the office of which was consumed by [illegible] fire in that town last March. The Phe[illegible] and devoted [illegible] of the local affairs of T[illegible] cent counties.

THE JAPANESE NOBILITY are now sending their sons to the United States to be educated. Five young men, sons of the leading officials of Japan, have already been for two years taking a thorough course of studies at New Brunswick, N. J., and recently five more have arrived from Yeddo and joined them. The new arrivals are sons of Japanese nobles. Others are to follow soon, the Japanese preferring American to English or French schools.

One of the Israelite papers of New York has taken to publishing notices of betrothals, in the same manner as the common announcements of marriages.

Delaware Politics.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 11.—A Democratic county meeting was held at Dover yesterday. Charles Brown, formerly of Philadelphia, and others, spoke in advocacy of a white man's movement. Eli Saulsbury, brother to Governor Saulsbury, pronounced the fifteenth amendment a fraud, but advised submission to it at present. No Republicans joined in the meeting.

TELEGRAPH CABLES.—It is stated that there are now sixty-four cables in active use, the shortest of which is three miles long and the longest is 3,014, and their total length is 22,007 miles. During this year and the next 20,828 miles more of cable are contracted for, in lengths to vary from 116 to 2,975 miles, designed to connect various important points in both the eastern and western hemispheres.

The Senate Committee on Pensions, as has been heretofore stated, reported adversely upon the House bill granting a pension of three thousand dollars a year to the impecunions relict of Mr. Lincoln. The report of the Committee deserves particular attention. The following proposition is calculated and ought to produce a profound sensation: "The Committee say, in their report, that although, by the Constitution of the United States, the President is made Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, he is a civil and not a military officer. The death of President Lincoln occurred while he was engaged in business of civil life. There was no principle on which pensionns had hitherto been granted in this country which would warrant the passing of this bill." It will be remembered that after the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, when the Radical party was furiously bent upon exacting a bloody expiation, and yet felt its inability to convict fairly all the victims it had at once foredoomed, a military commission was convened to do the work.—There were remonstrances from those who still retained any sense of right and decency, and denunciations from those who still preserved any respect for law against the despotic edict which handed over Mrs. Surratt, Spangler, Dr. Mudd, Arnold and others to the tender mercies of a subservient and brutal military tribunal. Then the Radical party with one voice proclaimed the legality of its bloody proceedings. Senators and judges and lawyers, all with one voice, asserted that Mr. Lincoln was Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, and therefore an offence against him was properly the subject of investigation before a court-martial. No such doctrine had ever been broached before in regard to an American Governor or President, or an English King. Nevertheless the Radical party assumed that such was the legitimate construction of the Constitution, and on this only plea sought to justify the hanging of a woman and the transportation of men whose innocence the whole world now recognizes. Now, when it suits the purposes of the dominant faction to undo the past, the same men who framed convenient interpretations of the Constitution, in order to gratify their desire for blood, deliberately eat their words in order to avoid an unpopular but necessary consequence of their teachings. A court-martial could butcher a woman for alleged complicity with the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, because in April, 1865, he died in the position of Commander-in-Chief. His wife is not entitled to a pension because in April, 1865, he was "a civil "and not a military officer." Of things like this the party in power has long since ceased to be ashamed, and at present, therefore, we only record them as part of the infamous history of the past five years.

THE following Law passed at the last session of the Legislature, is very important to all owning land on the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries.

[CHAPTER 229.]

AN ACT

For the protection of the owners of land bordering up the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries.

Sec. 1. And be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all persons claiming logs cast by wind and tide upon any shore bordering upon the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries, be and are hereby prohibited from removing the same without the payment to the owner of said shore of the sum of twenty-five cents (25) for each log so removed.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That the owner of any shore upon which logs are so cast, may advertise such logs by one insertion each week for three successive weeks, in some newspaper published in the State of Maryland, of a public notice calling upon the owner of said logs to remove them after the pay of twenty-five cents (25) for each log so removed, and the cost of said advertisement in addition thereto.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That if the said logs are not removed after such publication, the owner of any shore may sell such logs to the highest bidder, by giving notice of his intention so to do by an additional advertisement for three successive weeks as aforesaid, mentioning the time and place of sale.

Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That any owner of a shore so selling, shall be responsible for the excess of such sale over the sum of twenty-five cents (25) for each log sold, and the cost of the aforesaid advertisements and sale.

Sec. 5. And be it enacted, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to [illegible] to the owner of any shore a right to [illegible] the lodg[illegible] or other si[illegible]

Sec. 6. And [illegible] That [illegible] person removing logs from a shore without complying with the provisions of this Act, shall be fined not less than fifty (50) or more than one hundred (100) dollars, one-half of which shall be paid to the informer; provided such removal shall be effected before said logs have been advertised according to the second section of this Act.

Sec. 7. And be it enacted, That any person or persons so removing said logs after they have been advertised for sale as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined in a sum not less than fifty (50) nor more than one hundred (100) dollars, or imprisoned in the jail of the county in which said misdemeanor may be committed, for a term not less than three nor more than twelve months, or both fined and imprisoned in the discretion of the Court before which such misdemeanor may be tried.

Sec. 8. And be it enacted, That all Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 9. And be it enacted, That this Act shall take from the date of its passage.

Approved, April 7, 1870.
ODEN BOWIE, Governor.

DIED.

GREENWOOD.—In Chestertown, on the 7th instant, Mrs. ELLEN, consort of John Greenwood, in the 61st year of her age.

GARRETT.—In Chesterville, May 7th, after a lingering illness, WILLIAM R., oldest son of U. A. C. and Mary E. Garrett, aged 13 years.

It appears that he was sensible of his near approach to death; he said all the time he was sick he would die. He bore his sickness patiently and said he would soon be in Heaven, and at times would say, "I want to be an angel," and calmly fell asleep.

Jesus can make the dying bed
Feel soft as downy pillars are,
While on his breast I lay my head,
And breathe my life out sweetly there.

A TRUE FRIEND.

FOR SALE—At private sale, a bay Gelding of the Glencoe stock, six years old this Spring; sound in every particular, gentle, and a good roadster. Sold because the owner has no use for him. Terms moderate. Apply to

CHARLES W. CLEMENTS,
May 14—3t. Chestertown.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

THE KENT CO. R. R. COMPANY

HAVING made arrangements with me to RUN A HACK DAILY

From Chestertown to connect with the Railroad at Kennedyville,

I will leave the "Voshell House" at 5:30 A. M., and returning will leave Kennedyville on the arrival of the train—say about 1 P. M., and arrive at Chestertown at or about 2:30. I will call for passengers any where in Chestertown, when notified in due time.

FARE 75 cents. All baggage over 50 lbs. will be charged extra

JOHN W. RASIN.

☞ Persons will observe by the above arrangement that a trip can be made from Chestertown to Middletown, New Castle, or as far as the Wilmington Junction, and return by 2½ o'clock. [May 14—tf.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

BY RESOLUTION OF THE VESTRY at the regular Easter Meeting, the sittings in this Church were declared FREE, on and after May 1st.

ALL persons, without distinction, are cordially invited to worship Almighty God in this venerable House of Prayer, endeared to the hearts of the entire community by so many hallowed associations of the Past, and the cherished memories of the dead who rest in its sacred shadow.

R. WILSON,
Easter Season, 1870. Rector.

A Card.

I TAKE this method to return thanks to our white citizens of Kent, without distinction of party, for their kind liberality in assisting us in money, horses and wagons, for our Grand Celebration. Our Democratic friends have helped us cheerfully: I must say that I have called on but two or three who refused to give me money or something to help us out. I do not think there is a county in the State whose people are more anxious to see the colored people make a show: they do not want their county left behind.

Hoping we may have a good time, and our celebration may be managed with credit to the colored citizens and to Kent county,

I remain yours &c.,
WILLIAM PERKINS,
May 14, 1870. Chief Marshal.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

Reduction in Freight.



The schooner *LOTTIE ANN*, Capt. Joseph B. Downey, Master, will carry Grain as follows:

Freight on Wheat, Corn and Potatoes, 5 cents per bushel; Oats, 4 cents. Other freighting in proportion. All orders for the shipment of Grain or other freight, if left with the undersigned, will receive prompt attention.

S. A. J. WICKES,
B. F. SAPPINGTON,
J. B. DOWNEY,
May 14, 1870—3t. Owners.

New Spring Goods! New Prices!!

IN GALENA.

Thomas H. Horsey

HAVING JUST RETURNED FROM THE CITIES WITH A

NEW

AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

GOODS.

We are now enabled to offer EXTRA INDUCEMENTS to the BUYING PUBLIC.

LADIES AND MISSES
REGULAR MADE HOSIERY.

Custom Made Button Shoes and Gaiters.

[illegible] GOODS, WHITE GOODS, CORSETS, [illegible] and TRIMMINGS we make a S[illegible]

☞ Having [illegible] gentlemen's suits made to order in the *latest Style* from Goods of our own selection. A good fit and satisfaction guaranteed, or no sale: besides, a full Stock of all kinds of Goods kept in a *First Class Store*, which will be sold at PRICES BASED on recent decline in GOLD, for CASH or PRODUCE, and to *short time Buyers*. Please call and examine.

THOS. H. HORSEY.
Galena, May 14, 1870.

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

PUBLIC LOCAL LAW.

Passed by the General Assembly of Maryland at the January Session, 1870.

AN ACT

To protect Fish and Wild Fowl in the waters of Queen Anne's, Kent, Caroline and Harford Counties.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That it shall not be lawful for any person or person, to lash or beat the waters within the limits of Queen Anne's, Kent, Caroline and Harford Counties, or which wash the shores of all or any two, or either of these counties, with rods, poles, sticks or any thing else, or to make noises on the deck of any boat, or on any part of any boat by the use of clogs or wooden shoes, or by any other instrument or means, or in any other manner, for the purpose of driving fish into any sein, fish basket or any other contrivance for catching fish; nor for the purpose, or which will have the effect of driving or frightening wild ducks or water fowls of any description from their feeding or roosting grounds in the waters of said Counties.

SECTION 2. *And be it enacted*, That any person violating any of the provisions of the proceeding section, shall pay a fine of not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars, and forfeit the boat, together with her tackle and apparel, and her seine and all other property on board of her at the time of her seizure.

SECTION 3. *And be it enacted*, That on information given on oath to a Justice of the Peace of that county, most adjacent to the waters in which it is claimed, a violation of the 1st Section of this law is being or has been committed, he shall issue his warrant for the arrest of the offender or offenders, and the seizure of the boat together with all her tackle and apparel, and all other property on board and in their possession, which warrant shall be directed to the Sheriff or some constable, of said county, and the Sheriff or such constable may summon the posse comitatus to aid him in making any arrest and seizure authorized by this act.

SECTION 4. *And be it enacted*, That upon the arrest of the offenders, they shall be taken before a justice of the peace of that one of the aforesaid counties most adjacent to the waters, in which the offence has been committed, and tried; and if found guilty, shall pay a fine of not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars, to be recovered as other small debts are now recovered, and the said Justice shall condemn all property, seized by the officer making the arrest, which shall appear in proof to have been in the possession of the parties found guilty or used by them in violation of the first section of this act, and adjudge and decree the same to be sold.

SECTION 5. *And be it enacted*, That the property so as aforesaid condemned, shall be sold by the officer making the seizure on ten days notice, by either written or printed advertisement placed in four public places, and the proceeds of sale after deducting the costs of the proceedings, and the expenses of sale, shall be divided as follows: One-fourth to the officers making the seizure, and the residue to be divided equally among the persons who aided him in making such seizure.

SECTION 6. *And be it enacted*, That any party, who has been adjudged guilty of a violation of the provisions of this act, and himself thereof aggrieved, shall have the right of appealing to the County Circuit Court of the County, in which he has had a trial.

SECTION 7. *And be it enacted*, That this act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved, February 19, 1870.
ODEN BOWIE, Governor.
May 14, 1870—3t.

CHAPTER 178.

AN ACT

To authorize the County Commissioners' of of Kent County to open, and enlarge the Public Road in said county, passing through the village known as Massey's Cross Roads, in said County.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the County Commissioner's of Kent County be, and they are hereby authorized, and empowered, to enlarge, and widen the Public Road running through the village known as Massey's Cross Roads in said county, and to enlarge the same, twenty-five feet on either side, in addition to the present width, and that their mode of proceedings shall be according to the provisions of the twenty-eigth Article of the Code of Public General Laws of the State, prescribing the mode of opening, altering, and closing Public Roads in this State.

SECTION 2. *And be it enacted*, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved, April 4th, 1870.
ODEN BOWIE, Governor.
May 14, 1870—3t.

CHAPTER 141.

AN ACT

To amend the Public Local Laws of Kent County, title Chestertown, by repealing section thirty-five and to re-enact the same as amended.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That section thirty-five of the Public Local Laws, title Kent county, sub-title Chestertown, incorporating the citizens of Chestertown and prescribing the manner of electing commissioners, be and the same is hereby repealed and re-enacted with amendments to read as follows:

SECTION 35. The white male citizens of Chestertown, in Kent County of twenty-one years of age and upwards and who have resided in Chestertown and the precincts thereof one whole year next preceeding the day of election, shall annually on the Fourth Monday in May elect seven persons of lawful age each of whom shall be the owner of real property in said town in his own right, or in the right of his wife and shall reside therein, Commissioners for said town, and the persons so elected by the name of the Commissioners of Chestertown are hereby declared to be a body politic with power to sue and be sued, and use a common seal and the same to alter at their pleasure.

SECTION 2. *And be it enacted*, that this act shall take effect from the day of its passage.

Approved, April 4th, 1870.
ODEN BOWIE, Governor.
May 14th, 1870—3t.

CHAPTER 261.

AN ACT

To regulate the trial Fees of the States Attorney for Kent County.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That in all criminal cases, which may be tried in the Circuit Court for Kent County, the Judges of said Court may in addition to the sum allowed by Law, as an appearance fee, allow to the States Attorney for said county such compensation in each case, by way of trial fee, [illegible] Judges may think just, and proper; to be levied by the County Commissionors.

SECTION 2. *And be it enacted*, That for the services rendered by the State's Attorney for Kent County, before committing Magistrates in preliminary examinations, the Judges of the said Circuit Court for Kent county, may allow to said State's Attorney, such compensation, not exceeding the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars for any one year, as the said Judges shall think just and proper.

SECTION 3. *And be it enacted*, That on, or before the fifth day of June, in each year the State's Attorney for Kent county, shall make up, and present to the Judges of said Court, or to one of said Judges, for their inspection, and approval, his account and when approved by said Judge or Judges, shall be filed with the County Commissioners for levy.

SECTION 4. *And be it enacted*, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved, April 4th. 1870.
ODEN BOWIE, Governor.
May 14, 1870—3t.

CHAPTER 415.

AN ACT

For the better protection of the Bridge over Sassafras River, from Fredericktown in Cecil county to Georgetown in Kent Co.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That all persons passing over the Sassafras River Bridge on horseback, in carriages, carts, wagons, sleighs, or other vehicles, shall be required to put their horses in a walk, otherwise to be fined five dollars for each and every offence. It shall be the duty of the Bridge tender to see to the enforcement of this act; any Justice of the Peace for either Cecil county or Kent county in which any party violating the above provisions may be found, shall hrve jurisdiction in the matter. Said penalty to be recovered in the name of the County Commissioners of said counties in action for debt.

SECTION 2. *And be it enacted*, That all Captains, Owners, Masters and Sailors of vessels going through the draw of said bridge, shall be required to lower and to take in as much sail as shall be be necessary to prevent damage by carelessness, before going through the same, and at sufficient distance therefrom to remove liability of injury or damages to said draw-bridge by the headway of such vessels, and shall use in the mangement of said vessels reasonable care to prevent injury.

SECTION 3. *And be it enacted*, That any person or person who by reason of gross negiect or inattention shall violate the second section of this act shall be fined twenty-five dollars for each and every such offence and pay all damages that may be done to the said bridge.

SECTION 4. *And be it enacted*, That this act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved, April 4th, 1870.
ODEN BOWIE, Governor.
May 14, 1860—3t.

CHAS. B. BAYLY,

DEALER IN

SHEET MUSIC, MUSIC BOOKS,
Musical Instruments
AND MUSICAL MERCHANDISE
Of Every Description.

Read the following:

GUITARS from $4 to $60.
VIOLINS from $2 to $60.
ACCORDEONS $3 to $25.
FLUTES $2 to $30.

Violoncellos, Drums, Fifes, Cornets, Concertinas, Flageolets, Mouth Organs, and all kinds of Musical Instruments.

INSTRUCTION BOOKS

For every Musical Instrument, at publishers prices—from thirty cents to six dollars.

CHURCH AND SUNDAY SCHOOL Music Books,

Glee, Opera and Sacred Chorus Books,

IN ENDLESS VARIETY,

Sheet Music

FOR EVERY MUSICAL INSTRUMENT.

☞ Music, Music Books, and small articles, mailed to any address, free of postage.

Excellent assortment of Piano Stools covered with Hair Cloth, Red and Green Rep and Plush—from $5 to $12.

A choice lot of German, French and Italian

GUITAR, VIOLIN, BANJO AND VIOLONCELLO STRINGS,

fifteen cents each, and upwards.

TUNING FORKS, TUNING HAMMERS, PEGS, ROSIN, BRIDGES, REEDS, BOW HAIR, MUSIC PAPER, MUSIC FOLIOS, MUSIC WHAT-NOTS, VIOLIN AND GUITAR CASES: Agent for

TILTON'S PATENT GOLD MEDAL GUITAR

The most excellent and durable Guitar in the World; tone rich, full, brilliant.

HARMONICS,

Loud and clear. Price from $30 to $60, in in Case, with extra set of Strings.

ENCLOSE the price you wish to pay for anything in our line, and you will receive the article, by earliest conveyance, the same and as much to your advantage as if you made the selection in person.

CATALOGUES

and information sent free, on application.

REMEMBER, it is no more trouble or expense to send Music one thousand miles than it is one mile: therefore, send directly to us, and save both trouble and expense.

CHAS. B. BAYLY,

No. 178 West Baltimore street,

BALTIMORE, MD.

May 14, 1870—y.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

ESTATE of S. W. Spencer, deceased.

On application, ordered, that George B. Westcott, Executor of Samuel W. Spencer, deceased, give notice by advertisement that a dividend on the Personal Estate of said deceased will be made in this Court on TUESDAY, the 31st day of May, 1870.

Test: EDWIN CROUCH,
Register of Wills.

N.B.—All creditors of Samuel W. Spencer are hereby notified and requested to file their claims, properly authenticated, with the Register of Wills, on or before TUESDAY, the 31st day of May, 1870, or they will otherwise be excluded from the dividend in the Personal Estate.

GEORGE B. WESTCOTT,
May 7, 1870—[illegible] Executor.

FOR SALE,
TWO BUILDING LOTS,
in Chestertown, eligibly situated. Apply to
March 26. E. F. PERKINS.

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT.—White—$1.70.
Red—$1.34@1.50.
CORN.—White—1.20@1.23 Yellow, 1.15@1.16.
OATS—63@64 cents.

THIS CUT REPRESENTS



The Champion

The Champion

The New Self-Raking Attachment

UPON THE

CHAMPION
No. 2 REAPER AND MOWER.

THIS Machine stands pre-eminently at the head of all Harvesting Machines, and many valuable improvements have been added for the coming season. They are first class in every respect—unequalled and unexcelled.

A 2-wheeled Jointed-bar Self-Raker.

As a Mower, equal to the best single Mower in the market, and as a Self-Raking Reaper, it has no superior.

ALSO,

THE CHAMPION
No. 2 Reaper and Mower,

WITH DROPPER ATTACHMENT.

This Dropper is the strongest and most desirable arrangement for gaveling the Grain ever made, and in construction and operation is different in very many respects to any other dropping attachment in use. By continued experimenting in the field, in the most difficult kinds of Grain, the inventor has succeeded in construc ting a Dropping Attachmnet capable of operating successfully in every condition of Grain to be cut. Also,

THE IMPROVED CHAMPION
No. 3 Mower,

The Great National Mowing Machine.

The Lightest Draft and Most Perfect Mower in the World!

We also call attention to *THE "ETNA" MOWER & REAPER AND DROPPER*, a First Class Machine which is a light draft and easy-cutting Machine, either in Grass or Grain.

Guieser Thrashers and Separators.

The Maryland Farmer Steel-Tooth Horse Rake. The Celebrated Double and Triple Screen Dixie Grain Fan.

Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, &c.

☞ For Catalogues containing description of these Machines, prices and terms, address

JOHN BELL & BRO.,
Hanesville P. O.,
Or apply at Buck Neck Wharf.
May 14, 1870—2m.

STORE ROOM FOR RENT.

The Store Room on Cross street, Chestertown, under Good Templars' Hall. Apply to
April 30, 1870—3t. E. F. PERKINS.

ROAD NOTICE.

THIRTY DAYS after date of this notice, the undersigned will petition the County Commissioners to widen the Public Road on the Eastern side, commencing at or near Muddy Creek, to or near the Causeway over the lands of Mrs. H. L. Spencer.

J. P. DECORSE,
April 30, 1870—5t. and others.

Livery! Livery!! Livery!!!

HORSES AND CARRIAGES

FOR HIRE.—I am prepared to furnish all who want to hire Horses and Carriages, with good, safe and quick animals, and with substantial, easy carriages, on *liberal terms.*

Parties sent to any part of the county.

A good, [illegible]fe turnout, can always be obtained by [illegible]plying to

SAMUEL S. RAWLEIGH,
April 30, 1870—3m. Queen street.

NOTICE.

COMMISSIONS have been received for the officers in Kent county, named below.

By the laws of the State appointees are required to qualify within thirty days from receipt of Commission, which will expire on May 28th.

1st District—Justices of the Peace: John T. Hurtt, Thomas I. Britton.
Coroner—William K. Sutton.
2d District—Justices of the Peace: D. W. Dewees, William Medders.
Coroners—J. A. Morris.
3d District—Justices of the Peace: James Cohee, Robert L. Usilton.
Coroner—Dulaney Raisin.
4th District—Justices of the Peace: Jas. Graves, T. Waters Russell.
Coroner—S. S. Usilton.
5th District—Justices of the Peace: Wm. T. Adkinson, Garrett M. Hartt.
Coroner—J. M. Ayres.

REGISTERS:

First District—Samuel P. Benney.
2nd " —L. A. Pennington.
3rd " —George T. Moore.
4th " —John L. Stam.
5th " —James H. Edes.

JESSE K. HINES,
Clerk Circuit Court Kent County.
April 30. 1870—5t.

SMITHVILLE STORE.

THE subscriber has opened at Smithville, in his New Store [illegible] a good stock of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
Boots, Shoes,
AND
NOTIONS;

and is ready and prepared to accommodate his friends and the public as heretofore.

WILLIAM V. LUCAS.
Smithville, April 23, 1870—3m.

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