TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

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ADVERTISEMENTS

TEN LINES BREVIER (or its equiva Oft in space) or less, will be inserted three lenes for One Dollar: Twenty-five cents timeach subsequent insertion.
for ne square, three months, three dollars;
Omonths, five dollars: one year, eight six rs.

Fractions of a square will be charged as a square.

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 cha ged for until ordered to be discontinued.

The Transcript,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Fridy Morning April 12, 1 878

GEORGE A. HANSON, EDITOR.

Hon. James Alfred Pearce,

We republish, on the first page, from the *Kent News*, the manly letter of Mr. Jas. A. Pearce, as a part of the current history of the country. The fair fame, honor and reputation of our public men are the glory of the nation, and the pride of posterity. We are therefore thankful for this complete vindication from the wanton attack of an irresponsible penny-s-liner, though we regret that any denial or defense should be deemed necessary in this community, or in the State of Maryland; where, as the Baltimore *Gazette*, of last Saturday, says of Mr. Pearce's father, "no one who ever knew him would have credited the slander for a moment."

Ancient Boundaries of Counties.

Withiu the last few years there has arisen a great revial of interest in Maryland History. There are hundreds of earnest explorers searching among the dryasdust records of the past, seeking to penetrate the veil of obscurity which envelopes the early History of Maryland. Every day something is discovered and added to our stock of knowledge. It is to be hoped that the day is not far distant when a full and truthful History of Maryland can and will be written.

Just at this time the attention of the public is directed to the claim of Baltimoreans that the upper portion of the Eastern Shore once belonged to Baltimore county. According to these newfangled ideas Kent county was once without a "name or local habitation." It is very palatable to these writers to claim consanguinity with the land of the terrapin and canvasback duck, but we assure them that the Susquehanna is the "gulf fixed" beyond which their county never passed. One of the writers claims that the "Town Land," in Baltimore county, extended from Bush River clear across the broad waters of the Susquehanna even unto the banks of Sassafras River. Let him put on his spectacles and find Sassafrax Creek, a tributary of Bush River!

Thomas Bacon, the best authority we have on such subjects, speaking of the General Assembly of Maryland of 6th to 29th April, 1650, o. s., says: "To this Assembly, Burgesses were sent as Delegates or Representatives of the Freemen of the several Hundreds, their being then only Two Counties, viz, *St. Mary's* and the *Isle of Kent* county; that Part of the Province, then called *Providence*, being erected into a County, by the Name of *Ann Arundel* this present Session, ch. 8. see BACON'S LAWS.

As late as 1671 and for several subsequent years Poplars Island belonged to Kent county, see OLD KENT, p. 221.

The above observations were suggested by the following remarks and letters which appeared in the Baltimore *Sun* in its issue of the 4th and 6th insts:

ORIGINAL EXTENT OF BALTIMORE COUNTY—AN HISTORICAL QUESTION.

The annexed letter was read at a recent meeting of the Maryland Historical Society, and seems to open a question which has heretofore escaped the attention of the historians of Maryland. McMahon, McSherry and other writers on the subject have assumed that Baltimore county as originally formed, lay entirely on the western shore of the Chesapeake, and even so late a writer as Mr. Hanson, in his work on "Old Kent," seems to assume the fact that Kent county embraced at one time the whole of the Eastern Shore, and neither he nor any of his predecessors mention the fact that the county of Baltimore, at any period of its history, extended over a large portion if not the whole of the present counties of Cecil and Kent. It is to be hoped that in the disposition to inquire into facts relating to our early history a further effort may be made, to ascertain with precision when and how Baltimore county was formed and what were its original boundaries.

133 Lanvale street
Baltimore, November 19, 1877.

Rev. George A. Leakin.—Dear Sir: There can be little question that Baltimore county, when first set apart by proclamation as one of the territorial divisions of the province, embraced the large portion, if not the whole, of the present counties of Cecil and Kent, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

McMahon (page 88) expresses the opinion that the county of Baltimore was formed in or about the year 1659, and the first description of the boundary which he could discover was in a proclamation of 6th June, 1674, which provided that the northern boundary shall be on the south side of the Patapsco river, and from the highest plantations on that side of the river due south two miles into the woods.

If you will examine the land record of Baltimore county—a mine which does not appear to have been worked by our local antiquarians—you will find that during those fifteen years, from 1659, to 1674, numbers of plansations lying on the Eastern Shore were described as lying in Baltimsre county, and the deeds were witnessed before leading men in the province, such as Utie, Herman, Palmer and others, who certainly knew in what county they resided.

Cecil county was created by proclamation in 1674, and embraced the whole of the present counties of Cecil and Kent, and so continued until the bounds were reduced and fixed, as they at present remain, by the act of 1706, chapter 3.

Kent county, as at present bounded, was taken from Cecil in 1706; previous to that time it lay to the south of Chester river.

The following tracts of land were all conveyed by deeds recorded in liber G, No. 1, one of the land records of Baltimore county:

1. This is recorded on folio 8, and is dated the third of September, in the one and fortieth year of the Right Honorable Cecilius, absolute lord proprietary of the province of Maryland and Avalon, Lord Baron of Baltimore, &c., and in the year of our Lord 1672, and is made between Charles James of the county of Baltimore and province of Maryland, gentleman of the one part, and Thomas Middlefield, of the said county and province, carpenter, of the other part. The land conveyed by this deed is described as a certain tract of land called Little Drayton, lying and being in Baltimore county and on the eastern side of Chesapeake bay, and in a bay called Steele Pone bay, (probably the present Still Pond,) and in a creeke of the said bay, called Cleme creeke, on the west side of said creeke, beginning at a marked cedar standing in a cove, being the easternmost bounded tree of a tract of land formerly taken up by John Collet and George Gouldsmith, and running up into the woods, &c. The tract contained one hundred acres, and the same deed also conveyed another tract of adjoining land, containing 200 acres. This deed was signed and sealed in presence o. John James and William Palmer.

2. A deed from John Gilbert to Abraham Wild, dated 1 November, 1670, recorded on folio 21, conveys a plantation called the Grove, and also another called Hasleman, lying on the east side of the Chesiplack bay, in a river on the said bay called Elke river, on the southern side of the said river, in the county of Baltimore.

3. A deed from James Macgregory to Hugh Flouch, dated 1 November, 1673, conveys land on the eastern side of the Chesiplack bay, in the county of Baltimore, and in a river called Bohemia river and in a creek called Omely's creek. This deed is witnessed by Augustine Herman and J. Palmer.

4. The next is a deed between the same parties of land on the west side of Bohemia river, in the county of Baltimore.

5. A deed from John Collet to Robert Haukins of land lying in Elke river, in Baltimore county.

The above are a few of the evidences which I bring forward to sastain my opinion, and an investigation, I have no doubt, would satisfy you that the reason why so many names of families of standing on the other side of the bay appear among the parochial and other records of Baltimore county in the latter part of the 17th century arises from the fact that Baltimore county extended then to both sides of the Chesapeake.

I am, with respect, your friend.

WM. A. STEWART.

OLD COUNTY LIMITS IN MARYLAND.

Messrs. Editors: The following proclamation of Charles Calvert, issued 20th April, 1669, shows that Sassafras river, now in Cecil county, was then in Baltimore county, and that Talbot county extended up to and included Chester river, while the subjoined minutes of colonial councils, held in 1658 and 1660, show that Kent county at that time meant the Isle of Kent only.

Yours, truly, J. J. STEWART.

Baltimore, April 4, 1878.

An ordinance of the Right Honorable the Lord Proprietary of this province of Maryland for the erecting of several ports within the same: Forasmuch as it is necessary for the good of trade that certain ports within this province of Maryland be appointed for the lading and unlading of merchandise, his Lordship doth hereby ordain, make out, constitute and appoint that the several places hereafter mentioned, and none other, unless by the particular appointment of his Lordship and his heirs, or his or their Lieut. or Lieuts., or Chief Governor of the said province for the time being, that is to say, in St. Mary's county, in St George's river, afore the city of St. Mary's; in Charles county in Wicomico river, as near the Town Land as ships and other vessels can conveniently ride; in Calvert county in Patuxent river, afore Herrington and afore Calverton, in Battle creek in the same river; in Ann Arundell, afore the Town Land purchased of Richard Acton, and afore Herrington, in Herring creek, in the same county; in Baltimore county, afore the Town Land in Bush river and *Sassafrax river;* in Talbot county, afore the Town Land in Chester river and afore the Town Land in Truehaven, in Choptank in the same county; in Kent county, in the creek afore Morgan's Plantation; in Somerset county, afore James Jones his plantation, shall be the sole and only seaports, havens, stations, creeks and places for the loading and unloading and departing of all and all manner of goods, wares and merchandises, &c.

Given under the great seal of the said province of Maryland, the 20th day of April, in the seven and thirtieth year of his Lordship's dominion over the said province anno dimini. 1669.

Witness, Charles Calvert, Esq., his lordship's lieutenant-general of the said province of Maryland.

CHARLES CALVERT.

Proclaimed at the city of St. Mary, before the burgesses of the assembly there convened, the two and twentieth day of April, in the thirty-seventh year of the dominion, &c.

1668.—Josias Fendall, Governor; Philip Calvert, secretary; Capt. Wm. Stone, Thos. Gerrard, Capt. John Price, Robert Clarke, Baker Brooke, Nathaniel Utie, at a council held at St. Leonard's, 6th May; ordered, that the commissioners for the county courts of Anne Arundell and Kent county be immediately dispatched to the respective counties, viz., that for the *Isle of Kent* by Mr. Philip Conner, and that for Anne Arundell by Mr. Edward Lloyd.

1660.—Philip Calvert, Governor: 19th Nov. issues proclamation acknowledging Charles II. as King of England, &c., and issues order to sheriff of Kent county "to warn the inhabitants of the Isle of Kent county to appear at the court house on said island, when you are to publish the proclamation of King Charles II." &c.

Literary.

The *Maryland Farmer*, for April 1878, and the *American Farmer*, for April 1878, have been received. These Magazines are very valuable and ought to be in the hands of every cultivator of the soil.

OUR ANNAPOLIS LETTER.

Annapolis, April 6th, 1878.

DEAR COLONEL:—Your note of the 1st. is a little too sharp for my stomach to digest with pleasure. You say that in some of my epistles I "approached to the very verge of personality and accasioned comments and unpleasant questionings in Chestertown." All that I can say, is this, no one will feel the lash who does not deserve it, and that it required all the forbearance, I am possessed of, to abstain from an open exposure of the tricks that were unblushingly resorted to, to defeat a vote of the people upon local option. The time will soon come when this subject will be ventilated and these contemptible vampires will be called, all by their names, to meet the indignant scorn of the public.

Your letter has, to use a favorite expression of Genl. Sam. Houston, "sot me back" for awhile, and I do not know when I will write again. I see that the old graveyard is to be turned, by Act of Assembly, into a park. When I visit Chestertown, I hope to see a handsome monument erected over the grave of Judge Chambers, If a subscription is started, let me know and I will gladly contribute my mite. Perhaps I will pay you a call next week, "man proposes, etc.

CORDE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

MR. EDITOR.—Allow me to offer, through your delightful paper, a few thoughts on our Young Men's Christian Association of the M. P. Church, of Chestertown. While engaged in my daily studies, this picture was presented to my mind, O, how glorious it will be, if we the members of this association prove faithful to the end of our journey, and at the last day, which is the day of judgement, hear the emphatic command from the great judge, Arise ye young men of the Christian Association of Chestertown. And then how joyful will be the sweet sentence, Ye have been obedient to my behest, ye have fought the good fight of faith, and have finished your course, enter ye in and receive the recompense of your faithfulness, which is eternal life. In looking over our beautiful town, I see that a great change has taken place in comparatively few years. Death has harvested very many friends upon whom I had been taught to look as pillars in the church. But few of those who had occupied the front ranks now remain, and some of these bear evidence of being near their journeys end. And who are those who are to succeed them? I see in our little association, some who give great promise of becoming worthy followers of believing parents, and I think that we as Christians should be encouraged to hope that we may be as candles set upon candlesticks, giving light to those who may be in the dark, and let us desire the same heavenly help which enabled us to overcome the past, and be our reliance until we arise to the stature of man, unto the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ. We say some times, that we are not qualified to fill the places or stations of our fathers, in the church. And why are we disqualified? It cannot be the want of education—in school learning, I mean—for our opportunities in this direction, are superior to theirs. Let we, who have enlisted in this christian army, fight faithfully, knowing that our Captain has never, no, never, lost a battle, and the victory will be ours. Now let us all who profess Christ, say with one unanimous voice,

Glory to thee, my God this night,
For all the blessings of the light.
Keep us, O king of kings,
Under thy almighty wings.

Teach us to live, that we may dread
The grave, as little as our bed.
Teach us to die, that some may
Rise glorious at the judgement day.

W. B. C.

SHINGLE WEAVING.

Our Special Traveling Correspondent.

CORAL, Mich., April 1, 1878.

'You are a shengle man, are you?' 'I am.' 'Hold up your right hand.' And he holds it up, not to swear, but to show his proof of service—three fingers gone, and the proprietor; he is a veteran, and is hired. The truth may not be quite as bad as this, but where er you go in this town you meet men with fingers clipped and fingers gone, all done in making a living at 'shingle weaving.' We received a very pressing invitation to visit one of the mills and watch the operation of shingle weaving to our fullest capacity, and acting on this we turned in at nine o'clock one evening at the boarding shanty connected with one of the mills above here. The beds were clean and passing fair,' and the bed bugs were passing all the time. Our skin was impenetrable, but Tom groaned in anguish all night. We had, so it seemed, but fairly settled into a sound sleep, when a most unearthly screech broke upon our ears, causing Tom to jump wildly up, grab our wrist, cram his fist into his mouth and yell. 'Jam 'er down hard! there she squirts!' Tom used to be 'fo'man on the masheen,' and when the whistle sounded he was on hand with his trumpet. Our arm made a very poor one, but Tom managed to yell loud enough to wake all the men, who laughed immoderately when they realized the cause of the noise. After learning that the whistle was only the 4.30 call for the cooks and teamsters, we dropped back into sleep, only to be again wakened at 5.30 by the screaching summons to up and eat, which we were loth to do, but a due regard for our pocket book hastened our movements, and we were soon seated at the table with a score of men who were employed in and about the mill. Twenty minutes sufficed to clear the table of its supply of pork and beans, and bread and potatoes, when we were conducted to the mill by the filer,' as the foreman is called from his duties, which consist principally of filing the numerous saws. The logs are brought from the woods on trucks, and dumped on the 'skid-ways,' made of slanting timbers, down which they are easily rolled into the 'slide.' The 'slide' is made of two medium sized logs placed a slight distance apart, the upper and inner surfaces being hued so as to form a rude trough, through which the logs are hauled by an endless chain up against a bumpin block. Across the log, the length of a shingle back from the bumping block, a 'drag saw' is lowered, which quickly cuts its way down through the log, and is raised out of the way by counterweights. This 'length' is pried from the trough, out on the 'sapping floor,' and is seized by a man who quickly rolls it to the 'bolder,' where it is first 'sapped'—that is to say, the bark and sap removed—and then 'bolted,' or split in two, three or more blocks, as the size of the log requires. The machine that does the work, and the man who runs the machine, 'bolters.' In the first place 'sapping' and 'bolting' were both done with axes, and the men who wielded them were termed 'drag sawyers' as well as the man who actually did the work of sawing. Afterward the 'saps' were removed with an axe, and the splitting done with a circular saw and movable table, which was fed over the arbor of the saw. At the present time they have a very ingenious machine which performs both operations so rapidly as to be almost simultaneous—the length being placed on its end on an adjustable pivot in a table, which can be fed back and forth to the saw, in which position the work is quickly and effectually done by rotating the length a trifle as it is fed back from the saw, thus presenting a fresh section of the sap each time. The lengths are then split with the saw into blocks, and are thrown into an endless chain and cleat elevator, which carries them up stairs and dumps them behind the shingle machine, where the 'blocker' receives them. As the block is first dropped into the machine it rests upon a frame which it pivoted at its centre, and can be rocked back and forth, making one end higher than the other. While in this position the block is tightly gripped between two jaws by a lever operated by the right hand, and the jaws, which are mounted in a carriage on steel ways, are sent forward and off the table against a horizontal saw, which clips from the lower side of the block a shingle. The carriage is brought back and the block released from the jaws by a reverse movement of the lever, when it drops down on the table when it is again jawed and fed forward. The slant of the table makes the difference in thickness between the point and but of the shingle, and is frequently changed or tipped from one side to the other by a left hand trip-level, so as to use up the block evenly, it being sawed until what remains is but a small triangular piece, the face being too narrow to make shingles. This is the 'spalt,' and is taken from the machine and thrown into the refuse carrier. The shingles drop from the lower side of the saw into a spout, and down stairs to the 'jointer,' who makes the edger smooth and parallel by passing the shingle through between two mall circular saws, arranged the same way as a gang-edger in a lumber mill. The shingle is laid flat on a grated table, the rough edge overhanging the cutting line of the right saw; the left saw is then shifted to its proper position by a complicated level and yoke movement. A pressure of the right foot to a level, and a plate against which the butt of the shingle rests is fed forward; with a 'boiled lightning' jerk, and zip the shingle goes through into the 'sorting box.'

The overseer of the 'sorting box' is generally a boy, who does double duty as a 'sorter' and 'knot sawyer.' As Tom remarked, he is a 'sorter knot sawyer.' The first part of his duty is to separate the perfect from the imperfect shingles, the perfect being thrown into the 'packing bin,' and the imperfect laid to one side to be 'knot sawed.' To 'knot saw' is not to not saw, but to saw knots, which in this case is to split out knots and make 'stars' out of what would otherwise be 'seconds.' A 'knot sawyer's position is the lowest and poorest paid of any in the mill, and it is here that all the full fledged 'shingle weavers' have served their time, and it is here that the most of them get their trade mark—clipped fingers. The 'packer,' who is next to handle the shingles, is one of the aristocrats of the mill, and in point of pay ranks second to, and sometimes ahead of the foreman, while his work is the cleanest and most agreeable of any. The 'packing bin' into which the sorter throws the shingles is divided into two compartments for 'stars' and 'seconds,' and is arranged with a sloping bottom, so that the shingles are easily raked forward within reach of the 'packer,' who, standing in front of the 'packing box' with his left side to the bin, picks up a shingle with his left hand and turning it over endways or sideways, or, if it comes right, passing it straight to his right hand, places it in its proper position in the 'frame.' The 'packing box' is, as near as we can describe it, a solidly built frame about two feet wide and three long, standing twenty inches high, and forming a strong table, the two corner posts at one end of the frame extending above the surface some twelve or fourteen inches, across the outside of which a board is solidly fastened. The other end is the same, except that the posts and the cross board are cut off at the level of the surface of the table and hinged on. At each side of the table, midway between the posts, an iron bar stands up, being connected with gearing and a level below, and terminating in a two pronged hook above, the inner surface of the bar having a flat crease an inch wide and a quarter deep the whole, as we have poorly described it, forming a sort of elevated box, the cross-boards forming the ends, the posts and hooked bar making three points of each side, the table being the bottom, and nothing for the top. Pieces of wood two inches wide, one thick and twenty long called 'shingle-bands' are prepared for use by nailing to each end a 'shingle-strip,' a piece of common sheet iron five-eighth of an inch wide and thirteen and a half long, the top of the strip o the band being about an inch and a half. Before placing the prepared 'band' into the 'packing frame,' the 'packer' bends the iron strip at right angles to and across the end of the wooden band. Standing at the hinged end of the 'frame,' he places a 'band' in the box between the two hooked bars, the crease receiving the strip of iron which at the upper end lays back between the two prongs. Selecting two shingles, which together, nearly fill the width between posts, he lays them in the father end of the box, the butts against the cross-board, and the points resting on the wooden band at the centre, two more wide shingles are selected for the other end, and the bottom 'wrapper' is in. The distance from one cross-board to the other being thirty inches, the point end of the shingles will lap six inches, thus giving them a good hold which ties the bunch together. When it is finished, the distance or width between posts is twenty inches, and the science of packing consists in finding shingles which will fill the width without crowding or leaving spaces between.

The courses are laid alternately at each end until twenty-five double courses are in, when the 'binding off' is accomplished by placing across the top of the bunch a band, the same as one at the bottom, excepting the iron strips, each end of the band being caught under the hooks which project over the bunch an inch and a half. The lever which works the gearing is swept over and down, and held there by one foot, the movement of the gearing drawing the hooks down which compresses the shingle tightly together and compresses the iron strips which are fastened to the bottom band to appear up above and between the prongs of each hook, the packer bending them over and nailing them to the top band with a lap the same as on the bottom. Releasing the lever and turning down the hinged end of the box, a movement, which by a cam, allows the hook bars to spread apart a trifle, the bunch is drawn out, tipped up against the breast, partly on the arm and partly on the shoulder, and carried out doors and laid down or tossed up in the shed in tiers six, seven or even eleven high, this depending on the amount of space in the shed and the muscular skill of the packer. We have followed the process through, and now before us we have a bunch of 'star shingles.' Said bunch being twenty inches wide, thirty long and about twelve thick at the ends, the middle some three or four inches less, exclusive of the binding bands. The standard of measurement for shingles is a width of four inches, and as a bunch contains twenty five double courses of twenty inches in width, it does not take a Babbage Calculator to make out that a bunch is 250 shingles strong, or four bunches to the thousand. In our next we will give the filler an overhauling, and also explain the inspection of shingles and the technicalities and frauds appertaining thereto and discourse learnedly and by the book of 'clips, feather edge, shake, wain edge, rift, cross grained, bastard and cull' shingles 'Loose knots, red knots, pin knots, and knot holes will all stand out in bold relief when we again shoulder our pen.

COBACO.

FASHIONS THEN AND NOW.—The girl with the seal-skin sacque always looks complacently upon the approach of winter, while the maidens wsthout one of these garments is engaged in circulating the report thrt they are extremely unfashionable. She may be thoroughly correct, for fashions are continually changing. When we were young, it was the fashion to build custard pies square, but now they are constructed round, and so they will yield six quarters to the pie at the average boarding house. One thing, however, continues fashionable, and that is—rheumatism in its various types. Upon this subject R. G. Kettlewell, a gentleman connected with the Baltimore Salvage Corps, says, says: 'From a severe attack of rheumatism, in which the leaders and chords of my legs were drawn up in knots from the excessively acute pane, less than one third of a bottle of Keller's Roman Liniment entirely cured me.'

VENDUE NOTES
For sale at this office

New Advertisements.

Just Received!

A fresh supply of fine *Oranges, Lemons, Prunes, Figs, Dates* fine

French and Common Candies

Canned Goods.

Peaches, Pears, Pine Apples, Tomatoes, Peas, Corn, Lobster, &c.

SPICES OF ALL KINDS.

Baking Powder, Corn Starch, Gelatine Extracts, Coffee, Tea, soaps of all kinds, Starch, Blueing, Blacking, &c., &c.

We have added to our stock a beautiful lot of

FLORAL PANEL MOTTOES

Mottoes, in Black Mats, White and Black perforated Mottoes. Motto Frames, Picture Frames, Stereoscopes and Ole graphs, Centenial Views, &c.

Also a large lot of Gum Balls, Base Balls, Returning Balls, Base Ball Bats,

Childrens' Carriages

and Waggons, Hoops, Jumping Ropes, Marbles, Toys, of all kinds, Toys, &c.&c. Splints and Zepher Worsted.

A NEW LOT OF TOYS.

Stationary, Toy Books and most every thing you can think of.

Just call and see what we have.

V. BURGESS,
opposite the Bank.

Butter and Eggs taken in exchange for goods. V. BURGESS.

April 12, 1878—3t.

PROPOSALS

FOR

A NEW BRIDGE.

PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Board of County Commissioners until

TUESDAY, the 23d inst,

for furnishing the materials and

BUILDING A NEW BRIDGE

over Wickcote's Run, on the public road from Worton Heights to Fairlee in the Third Election District, according to the following dimensions, &c., to wit:

The Bridge to be built of White Oak material with Port Deposit stone abutments and wings; walls and wings to be 3 ft. in the ground and 5 ft. above ground resting on white oak board 2 in. thick for a foundation, and to be 18 in. thick; ings on N. E. end 10 ft. long and on S. W. end 8 ft. long; all well cemented with firstrate cement.

Bridge to be 16 ft. span, 14 ft. wide, resting on 5 sleepers or joists 4x10 in. to be cemented in the wall; flooring to be 16 ft. white oak boards, 2 in. thick with substantial railing on each side.

Proposals must state price and the time required to finish said Bridge, and if accepted approved security will be required of the contractor for the faithful performance of the contract.

By order of Board,

T. W. RUSSELL, Clerk
to Co. Comm.

April 12, 1878—2t.

Business Notice.

THE Firm of W. W. PARKS & SONS having been dissolved by mutual consent, the undersigned will conduct the

DRY GOODS AND GROCERY BUSINESS,

at the stand of the late firm as before. They are thankful to the generous public for such liberal patronage as was extended the late firm, and hope by undivided attention to business, integrity of purpose and due manifested interest in their customers' welfare, to merit a continuance of same. In consideration of these former favors pledge themselves ever to protect their customers' interest.

Our aim shall ever be to purchase goods at the closest figures and sell at a small profit, so as to give the purchaser the most value for the less money possible.

Don't forget to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. No trouble to show goods. Come one, come all for we intend to be

Truly, the purchasers' friend.

PARKS AROS.

To my Friends and the Public

Thankful for the liberal share of patronage received during the past ten years, I solicit a continuation of the same for my sons, who will deal justly with you in every respect, and will not relax any effort to please. All accounts will be left with my sons for settlement, which I hope will be at your earliest convenience, either by note or cash.

Yours, respectfully,

WM. W. PARKS.

April 12, 1872—4t.

Notice to Builders.

PROPOSALS to furnish material and build a Catholic [frame] Church, 35x65, in Chestertown, will be received up to the 27th day of April 1878.

The plans, etc., can be examined at my house in Chestertown.

REV. GEO. S. BRADFORD.

April 5—2t.

NOTICE! NOTICE!

FINE SEED SWEET POTATOES

FOR SALE

either at my house or the Seed Store of C. F. Stam, Chestertown.

EDWARD SLAUGHTER.

April 5, 1878—3t.

NAILS! NAILS!! by the keg. Very cheap.

J. K. ALDRIDGE.

New Advertisements.

ROAD NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby give notice that *thirty days* from the date hereof they in end to petition the Hon. Board of County Commissioners to appoint commissioners to examine and locate a

Public Road

IN THE FIRST ELECTION DISTRICT OF KENT COUNTY

commencing at the lane of S. Hurlock, Esq., on road from Millington to Massey's and running by and with said lane, crossing "Pudding Branch;" thence directly to west corner of Jno. F. Whittington's land; thence in a straight line between the lands of said Hurlock's and Mrs Delaney's and said Whittington's land, thence across Cypress Branch and between said Hurlock's land and the land of Henry Harris to or near the school house on the road from Mann's corner to Delaney's chapel.

SAM'L. HURLOCK,
JONATHAN HODGSON,
JNO. F. WHITTINGTON,
and others.

April 12, 1878—3t.

THE GREAT CAUSE OF HUMAN MISERY.

Just Published in a Sealed Envelope. Price 25 cents

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County Commissioners' Notice,

THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS at their meeting on

TUESDAY, 26th inst.,

passed an order *against* making any levy, the present year, to open *new* roads, and directed notice thereof to be published.

T. W. RUSSELL,
Clerk to Kent Co. Commissioners.

March 29, 1878.

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