The Transcript,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Thursday Morning, May 6, 1880.

S. K. SULLIVAN. C. G. WOODALL.

SULLIVAN & WOODALL,
Editors and Proprietors.

COL. THOMAS A. SCOTT has resigned the presidency of the Pennsylvania Rail Road, on account of his health. He has been president of the road for nearly thirty years, and has stood among the foremost rail road kings of the day. It is believed that George B. Roberts who is now vice president of the road, will be Col. Scott's successor.

WE publish this week in supplement form, some of the Public General Laws passed by the last Maryland Legislature. In this compact form, our readers will find the laws convenient for filing for future reference, and by publishing them in supplement form, we are able also to give our usual amount of other reading matter. Among the laws which we send out with this issue, which may prove of special interest to the people of Kent, may be mentioned the following: The laws protecting and regulating the "oyster interests;" the law relating to "fish and fisheries;" the laws relative to "revenue and taxes," "tramps," "crimes and punishments," "cruelty to animals," "the Elkton and Middletown Rail Road Company." The laws should be, however, and doubtless will be pretty generally read as a whole by the people. Every intelligent citizen should be a lawyer, to the extent of knowing what laws are in force in his own State and county: therefore we commend to our readers the careful perusal of our entire supplement.

WHATEVER opinions people may generally hold as to whether the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher is or is not, as his own expression puts it, "living a lie," one thing is certain, and that is that the Rev. Henry Ward has lost little of his old time prestige as a Brooklyn preacher.—When the Rev. Henry Ward mounts his Plymouth pulpit, his sermon is listened to not only by the 2000 or 2500 that compose his congregation, but over in Newark, N. J., there is another congregation that sits under the sound of his voice. His sermon travels over the intervening distance by telephone. There are also two or three private mansions in New York, where the occupants stay at home and listen to the Rev. Henry Ward preach,—by telephone. Besides this means of reaching the outside world, there sits more or less directly under his nose every Sunday, a phonographic reporter; and the Rev. Henry Ward's sermons are published in pamphlet form and sent all over the country to numerous subscribers. Extracts from his sermons are published in dozens of the daily newspapers and in this way reach hundreds of thousands of readers. Thus, in spite of the very dark suspicion that rests upon his character, Henry Ward Beecher is probably to-day the most widely read and the most widely influential preacher in the world.

THE famine in Ireland, and the increased hardness of the times in all parts of Europe, together with the return of prosperity and the increased demand for labor in this country, have started a flow of immigration to this country, larger than it has been before for seven years. Every European ship that now arrives at New York, Baltimore or Boston, comes freighted with immigrants. These are generally a sober and industrious class of people, and in many instances they are from the thrifty farming classes of Europe and are possessed of some means. These people mostly make their way to the great West, and build homes upon sixty or a hundred acres of government lands. To the shifty German, who has been used to making every square foot of land produce something, sixty acres is quite a landed estate; and when he becomes possessed of such an acreage, he feels that sumptuous abundance is in store for him, and he rarely misses his calculations. We could very well accomodate on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, a goodly number of German farmers, whose means are too limited to hold even a small quantity of land in their own country, but who could readily purchase thirty or forty acres of our Maryland lands. In Worcester county, a New York company has purchased some 4000 acres of land, and is dividing it up into small farms, and settling upon it immigrant and other families of limited means, giving them the opportunity of becoming independent and prosperous. This Worcester county scheme, while it will in time, perhaps, pay the projectors a good interest upon the money they have invested, is at the same time a real benevolence, and is an example well worthy of being imitated by other wealthy men and corporations.

AT the Republican convention held in Queen Anne's county on Tuesday of last week, there were sent up from the six districts of the county, twenty-four colored delegates and six white delegates. The colored people over in Queen Anne's seem to have learned the important fact, that they constitute nineteen-twentieths of the Republican party, and having among them a few ambitious leaders, they seem to have determined to take upon themselves the management of the party. Looking to this end, they demanded that Tuesday's convention should send two colored and one white delegate to the Baltimore convention, and that there should be the same proportion of colored men in county executive committee. This demand of course took the white Republicans by surprise. They, to be sure, had always had a great esteem for the colored brother, and looked upon him as a very useful and very able-bodied voter; but that the colored brother should have any special say in the management of the party was a new and altogether preposterous idea. What did the white Republicans do in this emergency? Why simply this: While the twenty-four colored delegates, together with one white delegate who sympathized with the colored delegates, were off to themselves debating as to what action they should take, the five white delegates repaired to the court house and organized a convention. Soon afterward the other twenty-five delegates knocked for admission, but the five refused to let them in. In consequence, the colored delegates organized another convention, and took independent action. The next time the white Republicans of Queen Anne's find themselves in need of the negro vote, it may be that a few of their colored friends will remember last week's convention.

THE Demacratic State Central Committee met in Barnum's hotel, Baltimore, on Wednesday of last week. Beside a pretty nearly full attendance of the members of the State Central Committee, there were present many prominent Marylanders from all parts of the State. Hon. A. P. Gorman, chairman of the State Central Committee, presided with James A. L. McClure as secretary. Philip W. Downes, of Caroline county, offered resolutions which were adopted, to the effect that the various counties and the city of Baltimore meet in their various legislative districts and appoint delegates to meet in Baltimore on Wednesday, the 9th day of June, 1880, for the purpose of electing two delegates from each congressional district and four delegates from the State at large to the National Democratic Convention to be held at Cincinnati on June 22d, 1880, to nominate a candidate for President and Vice-President of the United States, and for the nomination of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States favorable to the election of the Democratic nominees for President and Vice-President to be made by the said convention to be held at Cincinnati, as aforesaid.

For the purpose of nominating Congressional candidates, Democratic conservative district conventions will be held as follows:

"First Congressional District—Wednesday, September 1, 1880, at Salisbury.

"Second Congressional District—Wednesday, September 8, at Westminster.

"Third Congressional District—Wednesday, June 16, at Broadway Institute.

"Fourth Congressional District—Wednesday, June 16, at China Hall.

"Fifth Congressional District—Wednesday, September 1, at Cross Street Hall, Baltimore city.

"Sixth Congressional District—Wednesday, September 15, at Hagerstown.

The gentlemen spoken of as delegates at large to the convention are James Alfred Pearce, Philip Francis Thomas, James U. Dennis and Edward Lloyd, from the Eastern Shore; Wm. Pinkney Whyte, John Lee Carroll, Chas. B. Roberts, Robert McLane, S. Teakle Wallis, from the Western Shore.

First district, J. Augustus Parsons, Wicomico; Philip W. Downes, Caroline; second, Henry W. Archer, Charles B. Roberts, George H. Williams; third, James Bond, I. Freeman Rasin, A. P. Burt; fourth John W. Davis, Wm. Kersey; fifth, Barnes Compton, John T. Bond; sixth, L. Victor Baughman, Jno. Ritchie, W. T. Hamilton.

For Congress.—First District—James A. Pearce, of Kent, John B. Brown, of Queen Anne's, G. W. Covington, Worcester; Thomas F. Rider, Wicomico; Daniel M. Henry, Dorchester; Jas. U. Dennis, Somerset; Philip W. Downes, Caroline; Chas. H. Gibson, Talbot; Second—J. F. C. Talbott, Baltimore county; Herman Stump, Harford; Chas. B. Roberts, Carroll. Third—Wm. Kimmell, F. S. Hoblitzell. Fourth—Robert M. McLane. Fifth Eli J. Henkle, Anne Arundel county; A. G. Chapman, Charles; Fendall A. Marbury, Prince George's. Sixth—L. Victor Baughman, Frederick; Wm. Walsh, Allegany.

For Presidential Electors—S. Teackle Wallis, Dr. Milton N. Taylor, Wm. H. Welsh, Baltimore; R. T. Merrick, Edward Warfield, Howard; Geo. W. Bishop, Worcester; Geo. H. Williams, Baltimore county; A. K. Syester, H. H. Keedy, Washington county.

The question of curved pitching in ball playing has attracted much attention for the past two years, and some have asserted that it is impossible for a pitcher to curve the ball in the manner so often described in the reports of games. A special committee of the Providence Franklin Society, appointed to investigate the matter, reported to the society, at a recent meeting, "that, after three stakes were placed in a direct line, at a distance of about thirty feet apart, the ball was thrown by a person standing behind the first stake in such a manner that it passed to the right of the first, to the left of the second, and to the right of the third. The ball was then so thrown that it passed to the left side of the first stake, the right of the second, and the left of the third, showing that the pitcher has the power to cause the ball to curve to the right or left at pleasure."

Peninsula News.

Pleuro pneumonia among cattle is reported stamped out in Harford county.

The peach crop in Caroline county is estimated at two thirds of a crop.

The *Middletown Transcript* says that colored men are clamoring to sit on juries in New Castle county.

Harlan & Hollingsworth of Wilmington are about to ship eight first class passenger cars to Japan.

Miss Mary Banning, working in the Milford Basket Factory, recently made 1000 berry baskets in six hours.

Many of the peach orchards around Middleton, Del., were taken up last season, and the ground this season is being put in corn.

There is a Maltese kitten in Elkton just 5 weeks old for which the extravagant price of $13 has been offered by a gentleman feline fancier.

A little son of Franklin Cherry, residing near the Pennsylvania line, Cecil county, fell into a well a few days ago, but had hardly reached bottom when his father jumped down and rescued him.

A petition for the pardon of Woodcock is being circulated in Salisbury, his native place, and is being pretty generally signed by citizens of that section. The people down there mostly believe him innocent.

We do not meet the long faces among the farmers as was the case two weeks ago. There is a general feeling that with the exception of a few varieties, the showing is for a good crop of peaches. This much seems assured unless interferred with by future frosts.—*Smyrna Times.*

Some of our exchanges are noting that the peach crop around Middletown will be a total failure. This is a mistake and there is no foundation for such a sweeping prediction. The germs of a few varieties were seriously damaged by the cold weather of April, but the prospect for a fair yield is yet good in most orchards in this section, and growers are in good heart. The crop is not safe, of course, but it hasn't been exterminated yet, by a good deal.—*Middletown Transcript.*

The Elkton and Middletown Railroad scheme is being talked about again. It has been talked about for a long time. Every year or two somebody takes out a charter for it in Maryland or Delaware. We are told, over and over again, how long it will be, and what it will cost, and what a big thing it will be for the Peninsula and Baltimore. We have before stated that we do not believe this road will be built until Baltimore awakens to her own interest and loosens her grip on her pocket-book. The question is, when will that come to pass?—*Middletown Transcript.*

While plowing in a Springfield, Sussex, garden recently, James Rust came across a section of mason work. Digging down he found bricked up in a hole about three feet square an iron box, rusty with age. The box was full of written documents, illegible from rust and age. The bricks were very old, one bearing the inscription: "Weymouth, 1638." Perhaps Whaley, the fugitive Judge from whom Whaleyville was named, had something to do with the box. Whaley's flight from England was in the seventeenth century, after the execution of King Charles, and he settled in Sussex.—*Smyrna Times.*

AN interesting case affecting the status of Indians is on trial before the United States District Court at Omaha. Natives of almost every prominent nation on the globe, including Chinese, have been allowed to cast votes in this country, but an Indian or half-breed, even although he has repudiated all tribal relations and adoped the dress and habits of a civilized citizen, never. The case in Omaha will test the question whether, under the fourteenth amendment, an Indian under any circumstances has the right to vote. The facts in the case are that John Elk, an Indian who claims to have severed all tribal relations, and had more than a year ago surrendered himself completely to the jurisdiction of the United States, and is a citizen of Omaha, on the 6th of last month, election day, appeared before Charles Wilkins, registrar of the Fifth ward, in which Elk resided, who refused to allow him to register, the plaintiff went to the polls, and the same man Wilkins, one of the judges, prevented him from casting his vote, declaring that he was an Indian, and therefore not a voter. Elk, therefore, has brought suit for $6,000 against Wilkins.—This case, as well as the Ponca case, however decided at Omaha, will be appealed to the United States Supreme Court, and the status of the Indian will probably be established within a year or two beyond further cavil. The cases are especially important, as the present system of dealing with the Indian is based entirely on the idea that he is not a citizen.—*Baltimore American.*

THE OLD STORY.

The morning sunlight looked in through the silken curtains, lighting the room as with an angel's smile, suddenly enveloping the face of its occupant with a strange brightness and transforming her pale brown hair into waves of glistening gold. Said the sunlight: "Maiden, I missed you from the garden where I used to find you every morning and I came here to seek you. Summer will soon be here with her roses almost as bright as your cheeks. Are you ill?" "O, no!" responded the maiden, warming her thin, bloodless hands in the sunbeam, "only a little weak; I shall soon be out in the garden to greet you—to-morrow perhaps! I was just planning how I should arrange my flowers this year, when you peeped in. Are my lillies up yet?" "Yes, your lillies are up; I have just been warming them. I have tired you," said the sunlight, as he noticed the wearily drooping eyelids; "I will come again to-morrow if you are not in the garden"—and silently withdrew, leaving the fair slumberer alone in the gloom. A few hours later the moonlight stole softly through the silken curtains, which were gently rustling in the night breeze. "How cold!" said the moonlight, as she touched the pallid brow, and then gently laid her hand on the pulseless heart. "Dead!" she shudderingly whispered, as she withdrew through the softly rustling curtains. It is the old, old story of consumption. How she flatters her victims at morning with hope's honied words, and at evening makes them the prey of the spoiler! Statistics show that one-third of mankind die of this disease, and of these, far the greater part are young persons between the ages of fifteen and twenty-five, in the dawn of manhood and womanhood. For many years, consumption was generally believed to be incurable. But medicine in her triumphant march against disease has already added consumption to her list of conquered. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures this dread disease if resorted to in time. For a full consideration of this disease and its rational method of treatment, read the article on Consumption in the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, the most reliable popular work upon Physiology, Hygiene, Diseases and their Remedies, yet published. Price $.50. Address the author, R. V. Pierce, M. D., World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

APRIL 23d, 1880.

Seventeen years ago this evening, at "Greenland Gap," West Virginia, J. Chapman Spencer, of Chestertown, a member of Company E, 1st Maryland Cavalry, C. S. Army, fell mortally wounded by a ball striking him in the throat, and died with but one sad moan. His comrades were within a few feet of him, but the deadly fire of an hundred well aimed muskets from the enemy who were concealed in a block-house, prevented them from going to him. Not one word did he utter, and but one sad moan, and all was over. Thus fell this gallant young hero, in his first engagement. The writer well remembers *Chap.'s* eager anxiety to press to the front at the first sound of the musketry's rattle. When his command was ordered to the front, "Dismount and charge the block-house" where Mulligan's gallant Illinoisians were, he was among the first, and fell within twenty feet of the house. War, heartless, cruel war, compelled those who knew him best, to march on tho' it were the "dead hour of night" (who has passed an April night in the mountains of Virginia?) and leave his body cold in death, to the tender mercy of strangers. *The South had none braver to defend her.*

EX-CONFEDERATE.

THE REPUBLICAN RECORD FOR APRIL.

In the closing days of March an impulsive leader of the third term movement, while referring to the election of delegates to Chicago, said that Grant would roll through the April Conventions like a spring flood. Well, the April Conventions of the Republican party have been held, and we are now able to measure the depth and velocity of the flood. We do this the more readily because our esteemed cotemporaries of the third-term type seem not to display their usual alacrity in classifying the statistics of this inundation.

Republican State Conventions were held in thirteen States during the month of April for the purpose of electing delegates to Chicago, and Conventions for the like object assembled in five Congressional districts. We give the results, placing the delegates under the head of Grant and Anti-Grant, and vouching for the accuracy of the classification:

	Grant.	Anti Grant
Arkansas	12	—
California	—	12
Connecticut	—	12
Georgia	6	16
Iowa	—	22
Kansas	—	10
Kentucky	24	—
Massachusetts	2	12
Missouri	30	—
Ohio	—	44
Oregon	—	6
Virginia	22	—
South Carolina	14	—
	—	—
Total	110	134

This table will bear careful study. It embraces just about one-third of the delegates that will meet at Chicago. So far from Grant sweeping through the April Conventions with the velocity of a flood, it will be seen that in a total of 244 delegates they gave a majority of twenty-four against him.

But the significant feature of these results is that, with the exception of the two from Massachusetts, Grant gets all his 110 delegates in States that will not give the Republican candidate a single electoral vote in November; while on the other hand, with the exception of the sixteen delegates from Georgia, the 134 delegates who are opposed to the nomination of Grant all come from States which the Republicans have recently carried, and whose electoral votes they are now expecting to get. One would suppose that these facts would make the leaders in the third-term conspiracy pause and hesitate.—*N. Y. Sun.*

THOSE PEOPLE—the country is full of them—who for a number of years have been worrying themselves with the idea that the colored man isn't getting as many political rights as he is entitled to, will be tickled half to death to hear that the colored men have about concluded to take things in their own hands. Milton Turner, a leading colored man and Minister to Liberia under Grant's administration, is authority for the statement that a movement has been on foot for months among the colored leaders of all sections of the country, but particularly in the South, having for its object the nomination at Chicago of United States Senator Bruce, of Mississippi, a colored man, for Vice President on the Republican ticket. A Bruce literary bureau will be opened at Washington within a few days and the Bruce boom made as big as possible. The colored people will endeavor to strike a bargain with the third-term managers, because they profess to have the greatest amount of interest in the welfare of the colored people, and a ticket composed of Grant and Bruce would be just the thing. Mr. Turner says the time has gone by when the negro is simply the political instrument of the white man, and as the colored voter is expected to pull through two or three Southern States for the Duke of America he cannot well be over-looked. The impression which Mr. Turner conveys is that if Bruce is rejected by the Republicans the colored people will go over to the Democrats. This doesn't seem to come under the head of campaign humor.—*Philadelphia Times.*

A number of years ago Jacob Baughman was murdered in Zanesville, Ohio. On the night of the murder, a man living in the neighborhood dreamed that he saw Baughman surrounded at his own fireside by three men, heard their conversation, and saw them strike the fatal blow. He recognized every face, and when Baughman fell dead the dreamer awoke in a cold sweat. The next day a neighbor asked him if he had heard of the murder. "What murder?" "Old Jacob Baughman has been killed." "Hold on, stop right there," said he, "until I tell my dream." Then he told his dream omitting the names of the men he saw in it. The details corresponded with those known of the murder.—The dreamer would not tell the names of the men he saw, although a lawyer frequently importuned him to do so. A few days ago he was asked again. It was on the day that the alleged assassins of the old man were arrested. "They are on the right track," he answered but would say no more.

Is your life worth 25 cents? If it is do not neglect a Cough or Cold. Use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup at once and be cured by that never failing remedy.

PLATED WARE, Casters, Butter Dishes, Spoons, Syrup Cups, &c., beautiful styles and very cheap, at SPARKS'.

DO you want first-class Goods of all kinds at fair prices? SPARKS' is the place, opp. Court House.

"NOTES BY THE WAY."

CORNER-STONE LAYING.—TELEPHONE.—DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN.—LOSS OF HORSES.—A CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.—GRANGE.—THE EVANGELISTS.—CORN PLANTING, FRUIT, WHEAT, ETC.

The corner-stone laying of the M. P. Chapel last Wednesday, was attended by a large number of persons. The ceremonies were conducted by Revs. Little, Wiegand and Murray, the address of the latter being very fine. A brief history of the church (written by Mr. George W. Crossley) was read. W. Register furnished the stone, which is of white marble.

The frame of the Chapel was raised last Saturday.

Miss Sallie Crossley has returned from the city with a new stock of millinery goods.

R. T. Turner, sr., and Joseph Turner, have a telephone connecting their houses. The distance is half-a-mile.

William Stanley, one of our oldest citizens, died at Georgetown, Del., last week, and will be buried at Still Pond to-day.

James C. Roseberry lost a valuable horse last night. This makes the third horse he has lost within the past two months.

On Friday last a series of accidents occurred on the Bloomfield Farm, near Turner's Creek. In the first place a lime boat blew ashore; then a horse fell into a gulley and while they were getting it out three horses to a plough ran away and injured themselves; then the oxen ran away and broke up a dearborn, hurting Mr Edward Robinson; lastly, Pratt Robinson's horse pawed him and cut him about the eye very badly. It was an unlucky day for the Robinsons, and we hope they will be more fortunate in the future.

Eureka Grange installed the following officers last Saturday afternoon: Master, N. Barnard; Overseer, T. J. Shallcross; Lecturer, L. C. Justis; Chaplain, H. T. Jump; Secretary, J. W. Howard; Steward, Geo. W. Davis; Assistant Steward, C. B. Krusen; Gate Keeper, William Archibald. The Grange meets at Still Pond, every Saturday afternoon. The Master of the State Grange is expected to be present on the evening of May 12th.

The Evangelists are having a great meeting at Still Pond. Last night there were about six hundred persons present, and about thirty-six at the altar. The meeting will continue this week. Still Pond people are awakened at last.

Some persons think that the mysterious looking cloud that passed over this county last Friday morning was the omen of a coming struggle between the Eastern and the Western States. It certainly must have meant something. The cloud was in shape like a rainbow. It arose in the West and settled in the East.

Farmers are busy planting corn. Wheat is looking fine. Fruit is uninjured.

Our fishermen catch plenty of shad when they can get out. J. H. C., who has been fishing for twenty-four seasons, says this has been the most blustery weather he has ever experienced. One half the time they cannot get out.

TECUMSEH.

Lynch's, May 3, 1880.

MARRIAGES.

BLACKISTON—COVINGTON.—April 21, by Rev J. E. Bryan, John W. Blackiston, of Wilmington, Del., to Annie Covington, of this county.

MORGAN—GUESFORD.—On Sunday afternoon, April 25, 1880, by Rev. R. S. Rowe, while seated in their carriage by the roadside, near Vandyke's school house, in New Castle county, Del., Mr. Robert Morgan to Miss Mary E. Guesford, both of New Castle county, Del.

DEATHS.

COLEMAN.—In Chestertown, on Thursday, April 29th, W. H. Coleman, aged 2 years and 6 months, son of Isaiah and Anna Coleman, after a short illness of typhoid pneumonia, was translated from the fading flowers of earth, to bloom forever in the paradise of God.

MASLIN.—In Quaker Neck, April 3d, after a short illness, George T., son of J. Carville and Hannah C. Maslin, aged 4 years and 8 mos.

New Advertisements.

THE largest and cheapest stock of Confectionery and Fruits in town at SPARKS'.

KEEBLER'S celebrated Cakes and Crackers always fresh, at SPARKS'.

FORD'S

99 Cent Store,

51 West Baltimore street.

IMMENSE VARIETY of useful and ornamental household goods: NOTIONS, NOVELTIES, CUTLERY, JEWELRY, GLASS, AND SILVER PLATED WARE.

FINE ASSORTMENT OF LAMPS, BIRD CAGES, DOLL & BABY CARRIAGES, SATCHELS, TRUNKS, &c., AND OTHER USEFUL ARTICLES IN GREAT VARIETY.

Be sure to visit the favorite store.

LOOK FOR THE BANNER.

Baltimore, May 6, 1880—8m.

ELECTRIC LIGHT is, without doubt, the finest 5c. cigar in town—at SPARKS'.

IN Combs, Brushes, Toilet Soaps and Fancy Goods, you can get great bargains—at SPARKS'.

NOTICE.

THE COMMISSIONS

For Justices of the Peace, Coroners and Registers of Voters for Kent county have been received. The law requires that they shall qualify within thirty days from (April 17th) the receipt of their commissions, as their places will otherwise be vacated.

SAMUEL BECK,
Clerk Circuit Court for Kent County.

April 29, 1880—4t.

BEAUTIFUL Glass Setts, at 50, 75, 1.00 and $1.50—at SPARKS'.

CALL and try our new 5c. Cigar, "Electric Light," and other brands, at SPARKS'.

The Cheapest Fence MADE, AND THE MOST DURABLE.

PATENT FOUR-POINTED Galvanized Steel Barb Wire FOR FENCING.

For sale by J. K. ALDRIDGE.

DIAMOND AND BRILLIANT COAL OIL STOVES,

For sale by J. K. ALDRIDGE.

FARM BELLS! FARM BELLS!

purchased before the advance of Iron, and for sale at old prices.

J. K. ALDRIDGE.

KING LAWN MOWER.

THE construction is very simple, and not liable to get out of order—is warranted.

For sale by J. K. ALDRIDGE.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

OF White Wash Brushes, Paint Brushes, Wood Water Kegs, Wire Flower Baskets, Animal Pokes, Churns, Shovels, Forks, Spades, Hoes, Rakes, Wire for Windows and Doors, Water Pots, Tinware of the best quality and cheap. A large assortment of Builders' Hardware; Tools, Cutlery, Grind Stones, Mouse and Rat Traps, &c., &c.

J. K. ALDRIDGE.

ROCK SALT—at J. K. A.

PLAIN White and beautifully decorated, Tea setts, very low—at SPARKS'.

THE finest assortment of Glassware in town is at SPARKS'.

PUBLIC LOCAL LAWS
OPERATIVE IN KENT COUNTY.

An Act Incorporating Town Hall Co.

CHAPTER 237.

AN ACT incorporating the Town Hall Company of Chestertown, and authorizing the County Commissioners of Kent county to grant said company the use and occupation of a portion of the public land in said town.

SECTION 1. *And be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That Thomas W. Eliason, junior, Colin F. Stam, Wm. B. Usilton, James W. Chapman and Charles T. Westcott, their associates, successors and assigns, be and they are hereby created a corporation and body politic, by the name and style of the Town Hall Company of Chestertown, and by that name may have succession and be capable in law and equity to sue and be sued, to adopt and use a common seal, and adopt such by-laws and regulations as may be necessary to conduct the affairs of the corporation, not repugnant to the laws of this State.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That the capital stock of said corporation shall not exceed ten thousand dollars, and shall be devided into shares of fifty dollars each.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted*, That the officers of said corporation shall consist of a board of five directors, one of whom shall be elected president, and a secretary and treasurer, to be selected by said board of directors, said officers to perform such duties as may be required by the by-laws of said company.

SEC. 4. *And be it enacted*, That the object of this corporation is hereby declared to be the erection of a building in Chestertown, to be used as a town hall and for other purposes, and to buy, hold, sell, lease and mortgage such real and personal property as may be necessary for the uses and purposes of said corporation; and said corporation is hereby vested with all such powers and rights as may be necessary for the proper management of said corporation.

SEC. 5. *And be it enacted*, That the County Commissioners of Kent county be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to grant the said corporation the use and occupation of such a portion of the public land in Chestertown as they may deem proper, which land is to be free from all charges for rent and taxes by the State, county or town authorities, said corporation to pay the usual taxes on the improvements which it may erect thereon.

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

Approved April 14, 1880.

HERMAN STUMP,
President of the Senate
HIRAM McCULLOUGH,
Speaker of the House of Delegates.

WE HEREBY CERTIFY, That the aforegoing is a correct copy of an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed January Session, 1880.

Approved April 14, 1880.

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

May 6, 1880—3t.

Act Extending Limits of Chestertown.

CHAPTER 192.

AN ACT to extend the corporate limits of Chestertown, Kent county, Maryland.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the corporate limits of Chestertown, Kent county, Maryland, be and they are hereby extended as follows: Beginning at the north corner of lot designated on the plat of said town as number sixty-four, on the street leading from the upper end of Chestertown to Washington College, known as "College avenue," at a point seventeen perches northeast from Calvert street and running thence parallel with Calvert street northwesterly to the Kent County Railroad depot grounds; thence by and with said depot grounds, and at right angle to Calvert street, southwesterly seventeen perches to Calvert street, thence in the same line sixty-six feet across Calvert street, thence in the same line sixteen perches to High street, thence in the same line ninety feet across High street, thence in the same direction at right angle to High street eighteen perches to Cannon street, thence fifty-two feet across Cannon street, thence southwesterly at right angle to Cannon street fourteen perches, eight feet and three inches, thence at right angle southwesterly and parallel with Cannon street in a straight line until it reaches the southwest boundary of lot number ninety-nine on the plat of Chestertown, at a point fourteen perches, eight feet and three inches southwest from Cannon street, and about six perches southeast from Kent street, so as to include all the ground within the bounds and lines as extended, and the Commissioners of Chestertown are also authorized to take such necessary action for opening and extending the streets of said town, and dividing and numbering the newly added grounds into lots and opening cross streets, as they deem proper.

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

Approved April 10, 1880.

HERMAN STUMP,
President of the Senate.
HIRAM McCULLOUGH,
Speaker of the House of Delegates.

WE HEREBY CERTIFY, That the aforegoing is a correct copy of an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed January Session, 1880.

Approved April 10th, 1880.

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

May 6, 1880—3t.

FISH AND FISHERIES.

CHAPTER 260.

AN ACT to repeal chapter two hundred and seventy-six, of the Acts passed at the January Session, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, entitled an Act to repeal an Act passed at the session of the General Assembly of Maryland in eighteen hundred and seventy-six, chapter two hundred and fifty-two, entitled an Act to repeal an Act passed at the session of the General Assembly of Maryland in eighteen hundred and seventy-four, chapter four hundred and twenty-one, entitled an Act to repeal section two of Article forty one, of the Public General Laws of Maryland, title "Fish and Fisheries," and to re-enact the same with amendments, and to substitute the following in lieu thereof, and to amend and re-enact so as to read as follows, and to amend and re-enact the same as amended.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Act passed at the session of the General Assembly, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, chapter two hundred and seventy-six, entitled an Act to repeal an Act passed at the session of the General Assembly of Maryland, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, chapter two hundred and fifty-two, entitled an Act to repeal an Act passed at the session of the General Assembly in eighteen hundred and seventy-four, chapter four hundred and twenty-one, of the Public General Laws of Maryland, title "Fish and Fisheries," and to re-enact the same with amendments, and to substitute the following in lieu thereof, be, and the same is hereby repealed, amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows:

Sec. One. No person shall, from the tenth day of June to the first day of October, in each year, fish with hauling seine or drag net of any kind within the Chesapeake Bay or any of its tributaries lying northward of the following line, viz: Beginning at Still Pond, in Kent county, and drawn westward to Legos Point, in Harford county.

Sec. Two. And be it enacted, That any person or persons violating any of the provisions of this Act, upon conviction thereof before any Justice of the Peace of the county in which said Act has been violated, shall pay a fine of fifty dollars, (one-half of which shall go to the informer,) and any hauling seine or hauling seines, drag net or drag nets, and the boat or boats, and material used in fishing the same, are hereby declared to be forfeited, and the Justice or Justices before whom said conviction and condemnation shall be had, is authorized and directed to have said fishing apparatus sold by the Sheriff or constable making said arrest, to the highest bidder, and the proceeds, together with half the fine, after deducting the costs, shall be paid to the County Commissioners of the county in which said offence shall be committed, for the use of the school fund of said county.

Sec. Three. And be it enacted, That any person or persons, on conviction, failing to pay the fine as prescribed in the preceding section, shall be imprisoned in the county jail of the county in which said offence shall be committed; *provided, however*, that any one so offending shall, upon conviction before any Justice of the Peace of the county in which said offence shall be committed, have the right of appeal to the Circuit Court of the county in which said offence shall be committed, under the same restrictions governing appeals from the decisions of Justices of the Peace.

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

WE HEREBY CERTIFY, That the aforegoing is a correct copy of an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed January Session, 1880.

Approved April 10th, 1880.

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

May 6, 1880—3t.

GRAND OPENING
—AT THE—
METROPOLITAN CLOTHING HOUSE
178 W. BALTIMORE STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.
OF
ROGERS, PEET & Co.
ELEGANT NEW YORK CLOTHING FOR
MEN, BOYS, YOUTHS & CHILDREN.
UNEQUALED FOR
ELEGANCE OF STYLE
AND REASONABLE PRICES.
The public are cordially invited. No trouble to show goods.
MORDECAI & SMITH, Proprietors.

1880. Opening Spring Goods 1880.
—AT—
J. STAFFORD'S, Jr.,
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE, CHESTERTOWN.
Our Stock Embraces

Dry Goods,	Woodenware	Groceries,
Dry Goods,		Groceries,
Dry Goods,		Groceries,
Notions,	AND	Tobacco,
Notions,		Tobacco,
Notions,	Crockeryware,	Tobacco,
Boots & Shoes,		Cigars,
Boots & Shoes,	All at the LOWEST PRICES.	Cigars,
Boots & Shoes.		Cigars.

GIVE US A CALL. POLITE ATTENTION and FAIR DEALING TO ALL. WE PLEDGE OURSELVES TO PLEASE.

EGGS, BUTTER and LARD TAKAN FOR GOODS.

KENNARD & Co's
"Sterling Phosphate,"
$23.00 CASH or $25.00 TIME.

HAVING been used with such great success last Spring on Corn and Vegetables, we have enlarged our Factory, added new and improved machinery thereto and again offer it to the farmers with every confidence in its great worth. We also announce the fact that our capacity will enable us to fill promptly and without a failure, all orders for our goods.

The following are a few of the many testimonials as to the benefits derived from the use of the "STERLING PHOSPHATE" last Spring:

Chestertown, Md., February 21st, 1880.

Dear Sirs: Your Phosphate that I used on my corn last Spring, gave me great satisfaction. I also used your wheat Phosphate last Fall, it is now looking as well as other phosphates on the same land at a higher figure. I expect to use your goods next Spring.

Yours truly, COMEGYS BROWN.

Chestertown, February, 1880.

KENNARD & Co.: In reply to your question regarding the action of your Fertilizer, I will just state that I have only tried it on sugar beets. I applied it to my beets last Spring, putting it in the drill before I planted the seed, and notwithstanding the unfavorable circumstances to which the beets were subjected, the yield was far ahead of my most sanguine expectations.

Yours, &c., I. C. TAYLOR.

Chestertown, Md., March 5th, 1880.

MESSRS. KENNARD & Co—*Gentlemen:* I used your Phosphate last Spring on my corn; applied it at the rate of one handful to three hills, and where I put it the yield was about twenty-five bushels to the acre, and where I did not put any the yield was about ten bushels to the acre. On a portion of the same land I applied barn-yard manure, and the result was about twelve bushels to the acre. Where I used your stuff, the ear was large, well filled and I could not find a worm in a hundred ears, the grains were large and close together. Where I did not use the Phosphate a great many ears were wormy and poorly filled. I can cheerfully recommend it, and will use more this Spring.

Truly Yours, GEORGE W. LONG,

We also keep on hand at all times a full line of

Pure Dissolved and Raw Bone and other Chemicals

for manipulating, and respectfully invite the farmers to procure our prices before purchasing elsewhere.

OHIO CHILLED PLOW,
The Victor!

Read the Plowman's Opinion and Come and Purchase of

KENNARD & CO.

Actual Results as compared with other Plows:

SYNOPSIS OF REPORT

OF JUDGES TO THE KENT COUNTY AGRICULTURAL CLUB.

The "OHIO CHILLED" plow was the lightest, and the "Advance" was the heaviest.

The "OHIO CHILLED" was 27.63 lighter to the cubic foot than the "*Oliver Chilled*," 33.57 lighter to the cubic foot than the "*Roland Chill*," and 169.08 lighter to the cubic foot than the "*Advance*."

and letters to and from plowman:

Chestertown, Md., March 8th, 1880.

J. E. NEWCOMB, Esq.,—*Dear Sir:* You having been selected, by the Judges, as plowman in the late plow contest held on the farm of Mr. Wm. Morris, Tuesday, the 2d inst., we would be pleased to have your opinion of the "Ohio Chilled" and "Imperial" plow, entered by ourselves. Respectfully requesting an early reply, we remain, Very truly yours, KENNARD & CO.

Worton Station, March 8th, 1880.

MESSRS. KENNARD & Co—*Gentlemen:* In answer to your question of March 6th about the plows tried at Mr. Wm. Morris's of which I was plowman, I will simply state to you what I said to the Kent County Agricultural Club this afternoon, that of all the plows I handled, viz: the Advance, Roland, Oliver Chilled, Ohio Chilled and Gibb's Imperial, that the Ohio Chilled and Gibb's Imperial as sold by you were the best that I have ever handled. I state this in justice to your plows, not being pleased with them at first, am glad to say I was agreeably disappointed.

Very truly yours, J. E. NEWCOMB.

We also intend carrying a full line of

Agricultural Implements,

and are satisfied that it would be to the purchaser's interest to first examine our Stock and prices.

March 11, 1880—y. KENNARD & Co., Chestertown, Md.

Spring Fertilizers.

T. W. ELIASON, JR.

HOLLOWAY'S EXCELSIOR;
HOLLOWAY'S AMMONIATED SUPER-PHOSPHATE;
J. HORNER, JR. & CO'S PURE DISSOLVED BONES;
GEO. OBER & SON'S PLAIN DISSO