The Transcript,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Thursday Morning, Feb. 22, 1883.

C. G. WOODALL
Editor and Proprietor.

CONGRESS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE PAST WEEK IN BRIEF.

Tuesday, Feb. 13th.—The United States Senate completed the sugar, tobacco and wool schedule of the tariff bill, and took up the book schedule. In the House, there was a scene between Messrs. Townshend, of Illinois, and Haskell, of Kansas, in which personalities were indulged in. The House concluded, with one exception, the metal clause of the tariff bill.

Wednesday, Feb. 14th.—Both houses of Congress were at work again on the tariff. The Senate fixed the duty on books at 15 per cent. ad valorem. An amendment, adopted in committee of the whole, raising the duty on bituminous coal from 50 to 75 cents a ton, led to a protracted debate, which was participated in by Messrs. Davis of West Virginia, Gorman, Morgan, Beck, Brown and others. The amendment was sustained by a vote of 23 yeas to 18 nays. The Senate completed the consideration of all the amendments adopted in committee of the whole, but adjourned before disposing of an amendment offered yesterday by Mr. Beck. In the House, a number of amendments to put lumber on the free list were defeated. At an evening session the legislative appropriation bill was considered.

Thursday, Feb. 15th.—In the United States Senate a report was made from the finance committee in favor of the purchase of Arlington from Gen. Custis Lee. The tariff bill was taken up and all the amendments proposed in committee of the whole disposed of. A motion to increase the duty on iron ore from 50 cents to $1 a ton was voted down. In the House, the conference report on the Japanese indemnity fund bill was adopted. The tariff bill being under consideration, a motion to place sugar on the free list was voted down. At the evening session the consideration of the legislative appropriation bill was resumed in committee of the whole.

Friday, Feb. 16th.—The United States Senate failed to conclude its tariff bill. The motion of Mr. Brown to repeal the internal revenue laws was voted down—yeas 3, nays 50. An amendment by Mr. Gorman repealing the tax on tobacco after July 1, 1883, was defeated, and another amendment by Mr. Brown fixing the tax on whiskey at 50 cents a gallon was also defeated. The House passed the legislative appropriation bill, after adopting an amendment reducing the internal revenue collection districts to 82. A brief evening session was held.

Saturday, Feb. 17th.—The Senate made but little progress Saturday on the amendments to the tariff bill, most of the session being consumed in a debate between Messrs. Sherman and Beck. In the House an exciting session was precipitated by a motion of Mr. Haskell that all debate on the pending section of the tariff bill be closed in one hour. The point of order was made from the democratic side that the motion was out of order, and this was debated until 3 o'clock, when the special order, eulogies on the late Mr. Shackelford, of North Carolina, was announced, thus deferring action on Mr. Haskell's motion until Monday.

Monday, Feb. 19th.—The United States Senate passed Mr. Sherman's amendments to the metal schedule of the tariff bill in a modified form by a party vote. At 1.50 this morning the Senate adjourned. In the House, after the morning hour, a number of motions to suspend the rules and pass bills were voted down. Finally Mr. Kelley moved to suspend the rules and pass Senate bill to reduce internal revenue taxation. After considerable debate the motion failed—yeas 162, nays 97—not the necessary two thirds in the affirmative. All the Maryland members, except Mr. Urner, who was not recorded, voted in the affirmative, as did Messrs. Randall of Pa., Tucker, of Virginia, and other prominent democrats.

The Senate in executive session removed the injunction of secrecy from the pending reciprocity treaty with Mexico, and the text of the treaty has been made public.

The Present Week in Congress.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The programme of the dominant party in the Senate for the coming legislative week is substantially identical with the unfilled programme for the week which ended yesterday. Final action upon the House bill to reduce internal revenue taxation, with its multifarious tariff amendments, is confidently predicted for to-morrow night, the Chairman of the Finance Committee having given notice that he will insist upon pressing the bill to a final vote before Tuesday, as the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations will then claim the floor as an indispensable condition of securing sufficient time for action upon the annual appropriation bills.

Of these the Army bill is first to be considered, leaving the Navy, the Fortifications, and the District of Columbia Appropriation bills to be called up from the calendar for action by the Senate during the remainder of the week. The chances for general legislation are of course rapidly diminishing each day as the session draws to a close, but the Shipping bill or the Dakota bills may possibly obtain consideration [redacted]

The regular order in the House of Representatives to-morrow will be a call of the committees for motions to suspend the rules. The first important committee to be reached is the Ways and Means, which will offer for passage a bill identical in terms with the internal revenue provisions of the bill now pending in the Senate, as amended by the Senate up to the present date. This bill to reduce taxation by an amount [redacted] standing lower on the list will offer motions as follows:

Judiciary—To pass the Senate bill to establish a Court of Appeals. This is the measure commonly known as "the Davis bill," designed to relieve the Supreme Court of a part of its constantly accumulating business.

Commerce—To fix a day for the consideration of the Townsend bill creating a Commission to investigate the subject of inter-State commerce, and to pass the Anderson Agricultural bill to create an Agricultural Commission. [The chief duties proposed for this Commission are to investigate the movement of agricultural products, and to report upon all questions relating to the maintenance of reasonable and just inter-State transportation tariffs.]

Foreign Affairs—To pass the French Spoliation Claims bill.

If this call be set aside, the regular order will be an announcement of the Speaker's decision on Mr. Carlisle's point of order interposed against Mr. Haskell's motion to cut off debate on the remaining schedules of the Tariff bill. Whatever the nature of this decision, there seems to be no prospect of bringing the pending bill to the point of final action by the House, and even if its consideration be resumed to-morrow it will probably be laid aside again at Tuesday's session, in order to take up the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, which ordinarily occupies several days, and which in turn may be followed by the River and Harbor bill, or possibly by the General Deficiency bill. If the present very formidable difficulties be not speedily surmounted, all idea of effecting a comprehensive revision of the tariff by this Congress will necessarily be abandoned.

THE SOUTHERN PROBLEM.

DOWN THE MISSISSIPPI—THE NEGRO ROUSTABOUTS ON A COTTON STEAMER.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 4.—Life on a Mississippi steamboat is monotonous. Winding in sinuous curves, the mighty river flows through a scene of almost absolute desolation. There are thickets of cottonwood trees on both the low shores of the river. Newly formed bars are covered with a dense growth of young trees not more than six or eight feet high, the growth of the previous summer. As seen from the pilot house, the young forests standing on newly formed land present distinct terraced lines, rising one above the other far back to the main land. The terraces mark the annual growth of the bar and of the trees with which nature seeks to protect the bank the river has created in obedience to her laws. At long intervals, plantations are seen on the river shores. At longer intervals, ill-built, foul-smelling, and dirty towns are seen. At short intervals, on either bank are the shabby buildings that are erected at most of the steamboat landings. These consist, generally, of a store and a dwelling house; occasionally there is a small freight house, in which any goods received for the planters that could presumably be injured by lying in the mud or being rained on are stored. These landings usually belong to some neighboring plantation, and, if not kept by the owners, are rented to other parties, who keep little stocks of cheap goods and provisions and a few barrels of mean whiskey to trade to the negroes. Another source of revenue is a toll of 25 cents per bale of cotton or heavy package, and 10 cents per hand package charged for every package shipped or received. Many of the landings, whose buildings would not sell for $500, rent for from $1,000 to $3,000 per year.

Back from the river, behind the levee, and beyond the forest line bordering the banks, are the houses and cotton fields of the planters. Many, indeed most of these houses are far superior to the farm houses of the North. They resemble the summer houses built in the country by rich Northern men. The grounds around these residences are generally well kept. Scattered broadcast over the land are the negro cabins. These are no longer built in long rows, as was the case in the days of slavery. The new order of renting land to the negroes has necessitated the breaking up of the plantation village.

The stories the pilots and boat officials relate as to the swinging to and fro of the river through the alluvial soil, here devouring land by the acre and cabins by the score, and there building up land and adding to the acreage of plantations, are appalling to men who have a firm belief in the stability of real estate. At any point on the river an old Captain or pilot can tell, and truthfully tell, of great cotton fields once cultivated directly over where the boat is then moving. As I stood on the deck of the steamer, watching a flock of wild ducks feeding on a bar, a planter with whom I had been talking touched my arm to attract my attention, and when I turned to him he said:

"When I was 12 years old I killed my first bear on a new plantation my father was then cutting out of a forest that grew directly over the waters of this bend," indicating with sweeping arm the waters we were steaming over. After a short pause he added: "That was a mighty good plantation, and there were a right smart of bears there, too." I looked around me in bewildered amazement. There was a cottonwood-covered bar on one side of the river, and a high bank surmounted with large oak trees on the other. I could see no sign of a plantation.

"Looking for the plantation?" my acquaintance inquired. "Yes," I replied. "That 1,000 acres of cotton land went into the Mississippi river years ago. Houses, cabins, everything excepting the personal property slid into the river and disappeared forever. Those oaks," pointing to the trees on the bank, "were two miles from the river when I was a boy," he explained. In reply to my question as to the value of the land he said: "When we owned the niggers it was worth $100 per acre." The loss of property caused by the erratic swinging to and fro of the Mississippi foots up an enormous sum.

During the season of cotton shipping, large steamers ply between New Orleans and "the bends." The steamers pool their receipts and district off the river. The great cotton-producing region is "the bends," and the largest steamers on the river are engaged in carrying the cotton bales from that region to the export port of New Orleans. These steamers also carry passengers. They are fitted up very comfortably and the boats are far cleaner and much more sweet smelling than any of the hotels in the lower Mississippi valley. These steamers are manned by black roustabouts, who are hired in New Orleans for the round trip at a certain price per day, which varies as to the cotton crop. In productive seasons, when the price is satisfactory to the producer, and every landing is crowded with cotton bales awaiting shipment, and every planter is anxious to sell, the boats are driven to their utmost speed, and the work of the roustabouts is most arduous. Then they receive as high as $5 per day; but the usual wages are from $2.50 to $3 per day and board. The day is 24 hours long. A boat freighting from "the bends" to New Orleans during the busy season carries about eighty roustabouts. These men are armed with cotton hooks, with which they handle the cotton bales, two men to a bale, which they roll down the gang plank and into the interior of the boat, where the hot air is doubly heated by the furnaces supplying heat to the immense boilers. The hold filled, the cotton is piled, tier on tier, high above the lower deck, and, in some instances, on a level with the top of the white cabin. A large steamer can carry 7,000 bales.

On all Mississippi river steamboats, the Civil Rights bill is utterly ignored. Such negroes as may desire to travel first-class have a cabin to themselves. This cabin is built on top of the white people's cabin. The negroes cannot drink over the same counter the whites use. If they wish to drink at the white bar they have to stand on the deck outside of the cabin, and the desired liquor is passed out of a window to them. Under no circumstances are they allowed to set their feet inside of the white cabin, excepting to go to the office to pay their fare. In the hold of the steamer is a bar where the negro passengers and the roustabouts drink. The deck hands are stalwart men. They work under the direction of the first mate, a white man, of course, who has a gruff voice and a hickory club. They work on the jump. They move on the run. They are steadily sworn at, and the least sign of insubordination is promptly queiled by the active mate, whom constant practice has made perfect in club exercise. These mates are snappy, nervy men. They are often shot at or otherwise injured by the negroes; but they always "get away with the nigger." The cotton on a landing stowed on the boat, the gang planks are raised by machinery, and, if it is night, the electric lights are turned out, and the tired negroes fall on the cotton bales and are instantly asleep. Two, three, four miles and then the hoarse whistle of the steamer resounds throughout the damp, heavy air. Instantly all hands are on their feet, alert and active. If it is night, a blaze of light shoots forth from the electric lamps, and all is light as day. The boat swings to the shore; the immense gang planks are lowered. The instant the plank touches the land a column of black men run up it, and before the last man has set his feet on shore the first men are rolling cotton bales down the plank. There is no singing over this work. The work is too arduous to rejoice over. And there, standing over them, is the mate, cursing and nervously swinging his club in a suggestive manner not calculated to cause a negro to burst into song. The last bale on board, the gang plank rises, and down fall the exhausted roustabouts fast asleep the instant they strike the cotton bales. Oh, how I pitied them!

After the steamer leaves Vicksburg on her down trip, no more large quantities of cotton are taken on board, that district belonging under the pooling arrangements to other boats. The down trip is one of idleness mostly. There are a few mail landings, where lean and apparently empty bags are delivered to dirty looking white men, the Postmasters, presumably. And there may be a few packages of merchandise or some "plunder" belonging to black emigrants to be discharged or shipped; but of work there is none. After the last landing above New Orleans has been made, the roustabouts march to the outside of the office to receive the pay due them for the trip. The barkeeper is in the office with his account book. The mate is there with his time book and his club. He calls through the open window, into which many pairs of black eyes inquiringly look, the name of the man on the head of his list and the amount due him. The barkeeper calls out the sum the man owes him for whiskey. That amount is deduced from the roustabout's wages, and the remainder is handed to the mate, who counts it to satisfy himself that it is correct. Then, glancing at the negro whose outstretched hand is thrust into the office, he drops the broad silver pieces into his palm, generally accompanying them with a pleasant remark. These mates abuse and knock the negroes about, but they see that justice is done to them, and they allow no other man to abuse their hands. The negro grins in reply, and hastens below deck. He clambers over the cotton bales in eager haste to the mess room of the roustabouts, and there he prepares to play 'craps,' the national game of Africa. As the other hands are paid, they, too, eagerly clamber over the cotton bales, and the game is at once begun. 'Craps' is played with dice. They are shaken in the closed hand, and with a swing the hand is opened and the dice roll along the dirty table. The game, I am ashamed to say, surpasses the mental powers of white men to grasp. I met no white man who understood it, and I utterly failed to understand the explanations of the negroes. This is the more humiliating as a 'wild nigger,' fresh from an alligator swamp, thoroughly understands the game, and plays it skillfully. The edge of the fiery desire that possesses all black roustabouts to gamble is taken off with 'craps;' then Spanish monte and seven up are indulged in, and the gambling never ceases until all the money is in the pockets of five or six of the most expert gamblers. These men rush from the boat the instant it touches the wharf at New Orleans, and hasten to the lair of the tiger. When they escape from the clutches of that animal, they are penniless. The men are paid off before the boat arrives at New Orleans for the avowed purpose of having them gamble and lose their money, so that they will be ready to ship again.

Smoking is strictly prohibited outside of the cabins on all steamers when they are loaded with cotton. Preeminent in enforcing this rule are the black roustabouts. Stories are told of their throwing black offenders into the river for this wrong that endangers the life of every person on the boat. The negroes dread a fire. I suppose they realize that they would have to stand back until all the white people were rescued, and that their chance of escaping would be very small. I asked the mate if his steamer had ever been on fire. He told me it had. I was curious to know how the blacks behaved in the presence of so grave a danger, and inquired. "Well," he replied, "the last fire broke out in the hold, caused by some deck passenger smoking. When the negroes saw the smoke curling up from the bales they became panic-stricken at once. They rushed forward to where I was standing crying, 'Fire! Fire! Fire!' I shouted to the pilot to keep the boat in the middle of the river; then turning to the negroes I told them they could fight fire, roast, or dr[illegible] I clubbed them into obedience; less than two minutes we had [illegible] hose laid and four streams of wa[illegible] playing. I took nine bales of bu[illegible]ing cotton out of the hold and [illegible]tinguished the fire in less than t[illegible] minutes. How those niggers brag[illegible]ged! When they realized that their lives depended on their subduing the fire, they fought with reckless determination. If the boat had ever got near enough the shore, to have made the attempt to swim to it through this cold water probably successful, every man would have left the steamer and she would have been lost."

The mate left me. I was alone on deck. I sat late into the night, watching the waters of the river swirl in tiny whirlpools or boil in vast bubbles, dark and dangerous looking. I listened to the mysterious voice of the flowing water calling lowly to the alluvial banks to rejoin the waters that had created them. Obedient to the calls, great slices of the bank would fairly jump into the river with loud splash. I slept in my chair, and when I awoke I was in New Orleans.—FRANK WILKESON, *In N.Y. Sun.*

Some Serious Admonitions.

From the Annapolis Republican.

To these two serious admonitions we beseech especial heed. It will not matter how able, eloquent, statesmanlike, or thoroughly Democratic may be the nominee for Governor, for Comptroller, for Attorney General, or for any other elective office, not one of them can be elected next November if he be the nominee of a clique. And we beg our brothers to the country press to make these two serious facts thoroughly known to all Democratic voters. Seeing the effects of such knowledge, perhaps even the most arrogant and self-seeking leaders of malcontents will be sensible enough to lower their insolent flag and humbly ask to be permitted a place among the rank and file. Proud and haughty Naaman, though he was "captain of the host of the king of Syria, and a great man with his master, and honorable, and a man of valor," could not be healed of his leprosy until he humbled himself "and dipped himself seven times in the river Jordan." Similarly, if the haughty self constituted leaders of our malcontents desire to be healed of their political leprosy they must humble themselves to the commands so eloquently and firmly voiced by the Democratic rank and file. Like Naaman, they are already crying out: "Are not Abana and Pharphar, rivers of Damascus, better than all the waters of Israel? May I not wash in them, and be clean?" But our malcontents may not; there is but one river in which they may be washed and be cleansed of their political wickedness! and that is to step down and give place to other and more trusted men.

When we stated sometime ago that political grey-beards must stand aside, we did not, of course, mean men who had grown grey from age. There are men in the party who are young in years and old in corruption—or are at least believed to be so—and they are the ones that the rank and file ask to retire. The Editor of the *Republican* does not care by what name he may be called—whether grey beard or ancient; nor where he is called—so that it is not to the funeral of the Democratic party. More anon.

The Floods.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 18.—The river continues to recede slowly. It is 42 feet 6 inches at the head of the canal, and 68 feet in the channel at the foot of the falls. The weather was clear and pleasantly cool all day. No special features marked the day beyond the fact of large collections for the relief fund made at all the churches, which added to the fund on hand and to be raised will prevent actual want, but many poor people will need the city's charitable care for weeks. The towboat L. A. Fulton, which with a tow of barges left for Green river this morning, took fuel and food for the towboat Rush, which is short of both. The City of Madison arrived from Cincinnati this morning. She reports the route a vast sea, a wilderness of water. No trains are running and no business being done.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 18.—The river at 10 P. M. was 59 feet 9 inches, and falling half an inch per hour. The late rains above retard its fall. There was no notable incident today.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 18.—All streams in this region are booming. The land is overflowed and numerous bridges have been carried away or weakened. Railroad traffic has been delayed one to twelve hours and some roads have to use tracks of other lines in order to run trains at all.

CAIRO, ILL., Feb. 12.—The river at this point is 49 feet 8 inches, and rising at the rate of three-quarters of an inch per hour.

PORT DEPOSIT, Md., Feb. 18.—There is only a remote possibility of further trouble from the breaking of the ice in the Susquehanna at this point. The gorge between here and Watson's Island, which has been formidable for two weeks past, has almost entirely disappeared. Wide channels extend through it on both the east and west side of Watson's Island, and these channels are sufficient to carry away freely the quantity of back ice which is breaking away from the gorges at McCall's Ferry and other points above, and is now passing here. At McCall's Ferry the gorge is rapidly succumbing to the effects of the muddy water and high temperature. The river here is only about two feet above its usual level.

THE Belair Democrat says the Northern Harford Packing Association has been incorporated, with a capital of $300,000, and the Harford Transportation Company, with a capital of $20,000. The latter is for the purpose of furnishing steamers to carry freight from Peach Bottom and intermediate points along the Susquehanna and Tidewater canal to Philadelphia and Baltimore, the Packing Association probably furnishing most of the capital and a large part of the freight. There is already a packing association in the lower part of Harford county.

THE STAR ROUTE CASE.—The Star-route thieves are having the lines drawn closer upon them in that Rerdell, one of their number has turned State's evidence, confess[illegible] told a story [illegible]rsey as the [illegible]

[redacted]

DIED.

HECHT.—In Philadelphia, Feb. 9[illegible] Disease, LIEBMAN HECHT, for[illegible] this town, aged about 60 years.

SHERWOOD.—In Millington, Feb. 2, after a short illness of pneumonia, ARAMINTA, wife of Wm. T. Sherwood, aged 62 years.

NOTICE.

CHAIRS REPAIRED cheaply and promptly during February and March.
LOUIS K. STAM.
Feb. 15—3t.

NOTICE.

When you go all over the county and can't find what you want, call at
N. LIEBERMAN'S,
Willis' X Roads.
And you can find it at the *very lowest* price.
Feb. 15, 1883—y.

FOR SALE.

A large lot of Men's, Women's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES for sale very cheap, in lots and on terms to suit merchants or individuals. Call early, as they must be sold.
Apply to
C. H. BAKER,
adm'r of Jos. H. Thompson, dec'd.
Feb. 8, 1883—3t. Chestertown, Md.

HOPE H. BARROLL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Chestertown, Md.
Prompt attention to the collection of claims. Loans negotiated.
Office opposite the Court House, on Main St., next door to the store of T. W. Eliason, Jr.
Feb. 1, 1883.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letters c. t. a. on the personal estate in Kent county, Maryland, of

THOS. F. COPPER,

late of Kent county, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with proved vouchers, to the undersigned, on or before the 22d day of Aug., 1883, or they will be excluded by law from all benefit in said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of February, 1883.
THOS. J. WILLIS,
Feb. 22, 1883—4t *Executor.*

FINE HAMBURG EDGINGS & INSERTINGS on CAMBRIC, NANSOOK & SWISS MUSLIN. *Newest Styles. Large Assortment.*
T. W. ELIASON, Jr.
Feb. 22, 1883.

To Our Customers.

We have a large supply of Coffees, Flour, and Provisions, &c., prior to the late sharp advance in prices, and are prepared to give our patrons the advantage of our good luck: we have a good article of New Orleans Molasses at a *reasonable* price.
J. B. SAPPINGTON.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letters testamentary on the personal estate in Kent county, Maryland, of

MARTHA J. WALMSLEY,

late of Kent county, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with proper vouchers, to the undersigned, on or before the 8th day of August, 1883, or they will be excluded by law from all benefit in said estate. Given under my hand this 6th day of February, 1883.
C. WRIGHT SPRY,
Feb. 8, 1883—4t. *Executor.*

[redacted]

Don't you Forget It!

W. H. LAMBERT,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods, Notions,
and Groceries a Secialty,
Is selling goods as cheap as can be bought in town.
CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES.
Coffees, Sugars, Spices, Cheese, Syrups, Gelatine, Chow-Chow, Yeast Cakes, Graham Flour, Choice Family Flour.
1 lb. GOOD SUGAR FOR 8 CENTS.
11 lbs. Good White Sugar for $1.
Positively the Best 5c. Cigar in Town!
Smoking and Chewing Tobacco a specialty.
☞ All goods bought for cash and sold at bottom prices.
Feb. 15, 1883. W. H. LAMBERT.

Plows, Plows, Plows

The new Remington Carbon Plow is not surpassed in any particular, and it is superior in form, finish, metal and light weight to any other cast plow made, being one-half cast steel, has all the hardness and scouring qualities of the chilled plow, and is much stronger. The above plow is sold on a guarantee. We respectfully refer parties to Messrs J. Z. Clark, Fletcher Melvin, Louis C. Justis, and others. Call and examine this plow, and you will buy.
HINES & CLEMENTS.

LADIES' BALBRIGAN HOSE;
" ENGLISH Iron Frame Hose;
Misses Fancy Colored Hose. For sale by
T. W. ELIASON, J

Public Sale.

THE subscriber will sell at Public Sale, on his farm in Cecil county, Maryland, near St. Augustine, Bohemia Manor, on
Friday, February 23d, 1883,
at 12 o'clock M.,

FIVE HEAD OF HORSES.

No. 1.—"Scathlock"—Bay Horse 5 years old, sired by the thoroughbred stallion "Scathlock," owned by Jno. Cranor—mother can pull a road wagon a mile in 3 minutes. Sound, good size, very stylish and a very promising young horse.

No. 2.—"Helen"—Bay Mare 5 years old. Sound, well-bred—full 16 hands high, stylish and a good driver.

No. 3.—"Rocket"—Iron Grey Horse, 5 years old. Hamiltonian stock. Sound, good size. Splendid driver, will work anywhere. Gentle spirited, and of great endurance.

[illegible] "Tom"—Bay Horse, 6 years old. Morgan stock—Good size and splendid driver, [illegible] first-class work horse

[illegible] "John"—Grey Horse, 12 years old, full-[illegible] hands high, fair driver, and splendid [illegible] horse.

Head of Superior Cattle,

[illegible] nearly all young and of choice stock.

[illegible]irteen Head of COWS 4 years old; Five [illegible]d of Cows 6 years old, and Two Fat Cattle. [illegible]me of these Cows have Calves by their sides, [illegible]d the balance will come in profit in a week or two from day of sale. All these Cows are good milkers.

Nearly all the above named Hoses and Cows are from carefully selected stock, and are of Choice Quality and Fine Size.

Will also sell one TIMKIN SPRING BUGGY, nearly new, and one set of SINGLE HARNESS, nearly new.

TERMS OF SALE:

All sums of $20 and less cash; all sums over that amount a credit of ten months will be given, upon purchaser giving bankable note with approved endorser, interest added.
RICHARD J. FOARD.
Feb. 15, 1883—ts.

VACCINE PHYSICIANS.

THE County Commissioners hereby give notice, that as authorized by Act of Assembly, 1864, chapter 269—as repealed and amended by Act of 1882, chapter 187, the following physicians have been appointed to vaccinate all persons under said amended Act, requiring such service, in their respective Election Districts—namely:

For 1st District:
Drs. A. R. TODD,
J. W. LATTIMORE and
JOSHUA L. DULANY.

For 2d District:
Drs. J. HORTON KELLY,
J. K. H. JACOBS &
MAXWELL & SON.

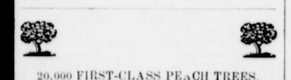
For 3d District:
Drs. J. B. MERRITT &
JOHN H. HESSEY.

For 4th District:
Drs. J. A. PERKINS,
C. W. WHALAND,
WM. F. HINES,
J. A. CATLIN, &
T. H. COOPER.

For 5th District:
Drs. SAML. G. FISHER,
T. B. WILLSON, &
J. H. PRICE.

Said physicians are required to confine such service to persons in their respective districts, and in making out their respective accounts, to give name and locality of all such persons.
T. ROMIE STRONG, President,
C. P. LOPER,
T. SHAFER,
R. C. SMYTH,
V. HENDRICKSON.
Attest:—
T. W. RUSSELL, Clerk.
Jan. 25, 1883. (N)

"COME AND SEE US."
PRICES LOWER
THAN THEY HAVE BEEN FOR YEARS.
CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,
In part as follows:
Java, Maracaibo, Laguayra and Rio Coffees; Teas, Spices, Cheese, Gelatine, Chocolate, Cocoa, Chow-Chow, Corn Starch, Dry Yeast, Graham Flour, &c.; Wm. Lea, Sons & Co's. F. F. F.; Kirkwood, and other grades of FLOUR, by the barrel, sack or lb. "Hecker's" Self-Raising Buckwheat Flour.
Full stock of Canned Goods; Best Sugar Cured Hams and Shoulders.
TOBACCO and SEGARS,
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,
GLASS & CROCKERY-WARE.
Our entire stock was bought at *Cash* prices, we are satisfied with *small advances*, hence we claim to sell as *LOW* as the *LOWEST*, and don't forget it.
E. W. F. SIMPERS,
Jan. 25, 1883. Chestertown, Md.



20,000 FIRST-CLASS PEACH TREES.
10,000 SECOND-CLASS PEACH TREES.
10,000 APPLE TREES.
6,000 STANDARD & DWARF PEAR TREES
200,000 Strawberry Plants, assorted, and a variety of Raspberry and Blackberry Plants, and other
NURSERY STOCK.
FOR SALE.
Our PEACH TREES are largely of late canning varieties, and we hope our friends will visit our Nursery before purchasing.
The Lankford Seedling Apple is a specialty with us.
Two Young Horses taken in exchange.
N. BARNARD,
Feb. 8, 1883—10t. Stanley P. O., Md.

T. J. MANN
Has Enlarged His Store,
and keeps on hand a Larger and More Complete Stock of Goods than formerly. His stock embraces not only
DRY GOODS
of all kinds,
HARDWARE, NOTIONS,
BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,
WOOD and WILLOW-WARE, but New Orleans Molasses, the best Syrups, Broiling Beef, Flour, Meal and Feed. Canned Goods a specialty. All goods will be sold at bottom prices for cash or trade.
T. J. MANN,
opposite Kent National Bank,
Feb. 8, 1883. Chestertown, Md.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
MESSRS. HINES & CLEMENTS
Propose to keep constantly on hand at their Hardware store, in Chestertown, Md., a full line of
Farming Implements,
viz: Plows, Cultivators, Corn-Planters, Spring Tooth Harrows, Horse Rakes, Reapers, Grain Drills, &c., which they will sell at *city* prices. Before purchasing, call and get their prices.
HINES & CLEMENTS.
Feb. 1, 1883.

VALENTINES! VALENTINES! VALENTINES! SPARKS'.

READ, READ, READ.
THE PEOPLE SHALL KNOW!
New Business Departure.
J. B. SAPPINGTON
Has determined to offer GOODS at the following prices until further notice. He will sell
10 lbs. Standard Fine Granulated Sugar for $1.00.
10 lbs. good, clear Green Coffee for $1.00.
11 lbs. Extra C. (nearly white) Sugar for 99 cts.
10 lbs. Enterprise Roaster Coffee for $1.40.
One pound fine R A. Jah Tea for 60 cents.
8 lbs. *good* Roasted Coffee for $1.00,
4 lbs. pure Java Roasted Coffee for $1.00.
Genuine Gravely Tobacco 85 cts. a pound; and all goods in the
Grocery Line
EQUALLY LOW
DRY GOODS
And Notions
—AT—
HARD PAN PRICES.
Lot of Boys' Shoes at Half Price.
FLOUR.
We offer Clifton Mills F. F. F., Kirkwood Mills Good Family, Patapsco Superlative Patent, Patapsco Family, Patapsco Extra, Orange Grove Extra, and other grades of Extra and Medium brands.
We guarantee our Prices the Lowest in Kent county.
GLASSWARE, QUEENSWARE,
STONE and WOODENWARE,
Oils, Molasses, Syrups, Bacon, Lard, Hams, Canned Goods, Dried Fruits, Hominy, Beans, Mince Meat, Fruit, Butter, Mackrel, Herring, and a
General Line of Goods
suitable to the people's wants.
We herewith tender our sincere thanks for past patronage, and respectfully solicit a continuance of your favors, promising our best efforts to please. Respectfully,
JAS. B. SAPPINGTON,
LEADER IN LOW PRICES,
Opp. Hudgins' Bakery and Confectionary,
Jan. 11, 1883. Chestertown, Md.

Christmas Goods!
—AT—
BELLS,
Cor. High and Queen Sts.,
CONSISTING OF
Glassware,
LAMPS, &c.
FINE GROCERIES,
CANNED GOODS.
LARGE SUPPLY
FRUITS,
ORANGES,
LEMONS,
RAISINS,
CURRANTS,
CITRON,
NUTS,
APPLES, &c.
LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
CANDY
Will be Sold LOW for CASH.

TRAVILLA
Poultry Yards!
FOR SALE:
20 Pairs Light Brahma Chickens, J. K. Felch's stock.
20 Pairs Plymouth Rocks.
5 Dark Brahmah Cockerels, of Hulcome stock.
5 trios of Pekin Ducks.
EDWARD SLAUGHTER,
Chestertown, Md.
Jan. 4, 1883—3m.

To the Reading Public.
I keep on hand or can supply at short notice, any Periodical published. Harper's, the Century Company's, and Appleton's publications can be furnished either by the year or by the single number. Munroe's Seaside Novels, among which are represented the best English and American novelests, kept constantly on hand, at
M. A. TOULSON'S
Drug Store, Chestertown, Md.
Nov. 30, 1882.

SPICES—
At Perfectly Pure.
M. A. TOULSON'S
Aug. 24, 1882. DTUG STORE

SUPERIOR White Damask, and Turkey Red Tabled Goos at lowest prices.
J. H. SIMPERS.

HATS and Caps, new styles—at
J. H. SIMPERS'.

GLASSWARE—We keep all the latest styles, and some finer goods than can be found in Chestertown.
SPARKS',
opp. Court House.

QUEENSWARE—We have added to our stock a full line of Queensware, which will be sold cheap
SPARKS.

Vaccine Virus,
GUARANTEED PURETY,
at
M. A. TOULSON'S,
Jan. 11, 1883. Druggist

Forks and Shovels.
Before buying your stock of Manure Forks and Long Handle Shovels, go to HINES & CLEMENTS, and examine their stock.

A Large Line of Ladies' Misses, Children's and Infants *SHOES*, and of Men's, Boys' and Youths' Fine and Heavy Shoes. For sale by
T. W. ELIASON, Jr.

GOOD Corsets at 50c., better at 75c. and $1.00. Ladies, call and see them.
J. H. SIMPERS.

THOSE in want of Boots or Shoes should no fail to inspect our stock before buying elsewhere.
J. H. SIMPERS.

Public Local Laws.

Operative in Kent County,

Passed at the session of the General Assembly of Maryland begun on the fourth day of January, 1882, and published in accordance with the Act of Assembly in such cases provided:

CHAPTER 96.

AN ACT for the protection of Partridges and Rabbits, and to permit the shooting of Ducks and other Wild Fowls from the shore over decoys; also to pay a bounty upon the heads of Large Hawks and Owls in Kent county.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That it shall not be lawful to shoot or trap any partridges in Kent county between the fifteenth of January and the twenty-fifth day of October next succeeding, nor any rabbits between the twenty-fifty of December and the twenty-fifty day of October succeeding, exept that they may be trapped and preserved for breeding purposes.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful to shoot ducks or other wild fowl from the shore over decoys in said county.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That any person killing any large hawks or owls in said county shall be entitled to a bounty of fifty cents for each and every hawk or owl killed.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That to obtain such bounty it shall be necessary for the persons killing hawks or owls to produce the heads of the same before some justice of the peace of said county, and make affidavit that the hawks or owls were killed within the limits of said county, and thereupon the said justice shall give a certificate of the production of said head or heads before him and of the said affidavit, and it shall be the duty of said justice to burn or otherwise destroy the said head or heads so as to prevent a second allowance for the same.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That upon the production of said justice's certificate the commissioners of said county shall levy for the use of the party holding and producing the same a sum sufficient to pay the aforesaid bounty.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, That any person or persons violating the first section of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof before a justice of the peace shall pay a fine of five dollars for each partridge or rabbit so shot or taken, and on failure to pay such fine shall be lodged in the county jail for a term of ten days.

SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, That the fines collected under the provisions of this act shall be paid by the justice of the peace collecting the same to the County Commissioners, to be by them placed in the hands of the County Game Association, should there be one, and if not into the hands of the treasurer of the "State Game Association," to be used for the increase and protection of game in Kent county.

SEC. 8. Be it further enacted, That the act of eighteen hundred and seventy-six, chapter fifty-seven, entitled "An Act for the protection of partridges, rabbits, &c.," and all other acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

[Approved March 21, 1882.]
Feb. 8, 1883—3t.

CHAPTER 148.

AN ACT to prevent trespass with dog or gun upon private property in Kent county, and repeal the act of eighteen hundred and seventy-six, chapter fifty-seven, entitled "An Act for the protection of partridges, rabbits, and to prevent trespass on private property," so far as it applies to said county.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That any person found trespassing with dog or gun on any private property in Kent county shall be liable to be arrested by any constable of the county, and shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof before any justice of the peace in said county shall be fined the sum of five dollars, and on failure to pay said fine shall be confined in the jail of said county for a term of ten days.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That the fines collected under the provisions of this act shall be paid by the justice of the peace collecting the same to the County Commissioners, to be by them placed in the hands of the treasurer of the County Game Association, should their be one, and if not, into the hands of the treasurer of the State Game Association, to be used for the increase and protection of game in Kent county.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That the act of eighteen hundred and seventy six, chapter fifty-seven, entitled "An act for the protection of partridges, rabbits, and to prevent trespass on private property," and all other acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act be and the same are hereby repealed in so far as the same relates to Kent county.

[Approved, March 30, 1882.
February 8—3t.

CHAPTER 194.

AN ACT to prevent the trespass upon private property in Kent county, in this State, by any person or persons who have been forbidden to do so by a special written notice served upon him, her or them by the owner or owners of said property or by their agents.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That any person or persons who shall enter upon or cross over the private property of any person or persons in Kent county, in this State, after having had a