The Transcript,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,
Thursday Morning, Apr. 5, 1883.

C. G. WOODALL
Editor and Proprietor.

The Building up of a Southern College.

There was given at the New York academy of music on last Tuesday night a musical entertainment at which three great musical artists appeared, viz., Mmes. Patti, Albani and Scalchi. The entertainment was for the benefit of the Washington and Lee University of Virginia. It was brought about by an association of northern men, who have undertaken to raise a fund that shall endow this southern college in such manner as shall bring it abreast the better endowed northern colleges. Already more than $100,000 has been raised, and this sum it is said is to be considered but a nucleus. Among those who compose the association that has undertaken this large endowment are Morton McMichael, Chief Justice Waite, Wm. M. Evarts, George F. Hoar, Jeremiah S. Black, Allen G. Thurman, J. G. Abbott, Thomas A. Scott and A. K. McClure. Some of the above who were among the founders, have since died. The great benefit opera given last Tuesday night in New York, from which it was expected several thousand dollars would be received, is but one of many means used to raise funds for the endowment. As the funds are accumulated, they will be invested, and Professorships will be established as the income warrants. Already it is said the college is beginning to feel the invigorating influence of increased revenues.

ENGLAND is in a ferment of uneasiness. It is believed that what has been termed "a dynamite war" has actually been commenced by a certain class of Irish patriots, represented by O'Donovan Rossa as leader. Rossa has his headquarters in New York City, and directs from thence those who carry out his dynamite plans. Since the recent attempt to blow up one of the public buildings in London, other plans to commit havoc by dynamite explosions have been discovered. Another proposed plan of the O'Donovan Rossa element is to send to members of Parliament, through the mails, linen infected with small-pox. The best Irishmen, while endeavoring by all fair means to better Ireland's condition, have no sympathy with the secret methods of murder and destruction as practiced by the violent element. What the dynamite element hopes to accomplish by its murderous violence is not clearly defined. If it be the independence of Ireland from England, certainly that would not seem to hurt England greatly or to benefit Ireland greatly.

AN ELECTION for Governor took place in Rhode Island yesterday. There were three tickets in the field,—the straight Republican, the Independent or fusion of Democrat and disaffected Republican, and a straight Democratic ticket. The straight Democratic ticket however was a Republican dodge. The ring Republican ticket hoped by this method to lead off a large enough Democratic vote to save its own ticket. Nearly the whole Democratic strength it is claimed will go to the fusion ticket, notwithstanding the flank move of a straight Democratic ticket. Rhode Island is a Republican stronghold, but the fusionists have had great success. Wm. Sprague, well known as the war governor of Rhode Island, and better known in other respects is the fusion candidate. He has had the support during the campaign, of Gov. B. F. Butler, of Massachusetts.

THIS would seem to be a campaign of much interviewing in Maryland politics. It is the thing just now to be interviewed. Messrs. Hamilton, Whyte and Gorman set the example to start with, and since then a perfect host of people have had themselves talked to, and have managed thus to come pat before the public, through some accommodating newspaper. Plans by the cart-load, every one of which is a specific for saving the party, have been furnished by these knowing people. Out of the multitude of plans and suggestions, it is to be hoped there may be sifted enough common sense to guide the party to victory. As nearly all of the Great Interviewed talk peace, harmony, love, good will, charity and all the other virtues, their talk can do little harm; allowing, at the same time, as is perhaps really the case, that their talk can do little good.

THE vacant cabinet position caused by the death Postmaster General Howe is the cause of a brisk competition among Republican office hunters. Even Roosevelt is fishing for the place. There is much speculation as to the coming Postmaster-General, but nothing definite is known as to the designs of Mr. Arthur.

AND yet the star route trials go on and on, and there is no plain sign of coming to an end. Ex Senator Dorsey has been for some days on the witness stand, ostensibly telling what he knows about star route contracts, but in reality concealing whatever truthful knowledge he possesses. This of course we assume but we believe it to be an assumption of more than average correctness.

THE MARYLAND OYSTERS.

SPOLIATION OF NATURAL BEDS.

GREAT HAVOC DONE BY OVER DREDGING.

From the Baltimore Sun.

In authorizing a commission to investigate and report upon the condition of the oyster resources of Maryland, the Legislature of 1882 recognized:

1. That the oyster beds had been seriously impaired by overdredging and unwholesome laws.

2. That our oysters are in danger of extinction at an early day unless checked by remedial legislation.

The General Assembly assumed the duty of ordering the collection of sufficient and reliable data, leaving to its successor of 1884 the office of enacting adequate laws for the immediate protection of this important interest. Besides collecting data, the commissioners are required to supply any information which will enable the next Legislature to proceed intelligently on the basis laid down by its predecessor. Prof. W. K. Brooks, of Johns Hopkins University; Capt. James L. Waddell, of Annapolis, and Wm. H. Legg, of Kent Island, who comprise the commission, have gone over a considerable part of the oyster beds of the State, though their work of observation is by no means ended. Sufficient, however, has been definitely ascertained to more than corroborate the declaration of the Legislature that the oysters of Maryland are in danger of complete extinction unless remedial legislation is promptly devised.

The mode of procedure by the commission has been to ascertain the yield of the beds—first, in marketable oysters; second, in young oysters, and third, in rubbish, at every haul of a given sized dredge over a specified range of territory. Over the bed known as Flat Rock, in the lower part of the Chesapeake bay, which formerly had the capacity of a million bushels a year without detriment to its productive resources, a dredge was hauled 1,700 yards, and the catch was one oyster! Flat Rock is the oyster bed which mainly supplied the basis of the prosperity of the town of Crisfield and its immense oyster packing interests. In fact, the shells of oysters taken from this bed form many acres of the territory on which the town itself has been built. The oyster commission is in possession of details tending to show the extent to which other equally fruitful beds have been despoiled by continued and reckless dredging. These details will be collated and presented in a report to the next General Assembly, along with suggestions, to aid future legislation. The nature of the recommendations has not been determined, but it is believed they will comprehend the encouragement of planting as well as protection of the natural beds belonging to the counties and to the State.

Under existing laws the owners of lands bordering on navigable waters in Maryland have exclusive privileges of planting their water fronts, and of taking up, after due notice, any five acres of water shore not previously appropriated. The entry is required to be staked and properly marked, and description and survey recorded in the county clerk's office. Coves and small creeks are held for the exclusive use of conterminous land owners. A fleet of nine sloops and one steamer constitute the oyster police force of the State. The steamer will be shortly replaced by two other steam vessels better adapted to the enforcement of laws regulating the license of dredgers and protecting the rights of tongmen and private land-owners. The State has no comprehensive system to promote the artificial cultivation of oysters. Up to this time our supplies have been derived mainly from the natural beds, by tonging and dredging, though bedding and planting have been pursued to some extent in various localities. Considerable territory has been planted by landowners, but Maryland legislative policy has never comprehended dependence on cultivation as a prime source of supply. Nor has the need of it it ever forced itself upon us until now that we have reached a point where exhaustion of the natural beds must be met. Hints of oyster-farming for the market have been supplied by the demand for seed oysters from Northern oyster growers. These have been accustomed to seed sloops to the Chesapeake in summer, when dredging is prohibited by our laws, and carry back cargoes of small shell fish and bed them to grow in New England waters. At other times they would employ local tongmen, who, under cover of Maryland laws permitting the taking of oysters for planting in the waters of this State, fished also for shipment abroad. But in the past few years the New England demand has fallen off greatly. The reason for it is supplied by the Connecticut Oyster-Grower's Association, which claims that the oyster industry of that State is now in advance of any other State in the Union. They are independent of Maryland, and every year ship largely to New York, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, California, and even to Europe.

The legislation of Connecticut to promote and protect private cultivation of the oyster is also in advance of any other State. Formerly the system was no better than that of Maryland; but in 1881 a new departure was taken, and it was demonstrated that legislation may keep pace with the enterprise and needs of a progressive people. Reckless fishing had despoiled the natural beds of Connecticut waters. These beds never covered more than a very limited area, and they were soon exhausted. A few natural beds, however, have been preserved, and great quantities of seed oysters are annually procured from them for planting in private beds. Growers have also secured seed oysters elsewhere, as, for instance, from the Chesapeake bay, the Potomac river and the waters of Virginia. In addition to this mode of stocking oyster farms, Lieut. Winslow is experimenting with the artificial propogation of these shell fish in Connecticut as Prof. Brooks is doing in Maryland, though on somewhat different plans.

Any person who has been a citizen of Connecticut for one year may, by the payment of $1 per acre and the cost of surveying and mapping, obtain a perpetual franchise for planting and cultivating oysters on any unoccupied grounds which have not within ten years been natural oyster beds. Lands so taken must be occupied within five years and be marked by stakes, buoys or ranges. Grounds which may prove unfit for oyster culture may be surrendered to the State, and the money paid for entry will be returned. Applications for grants are subject to the approval of the chief justice. Notices of application must be posted in the offices of town clerks for 20 days, and objections to the grant must be made in writing. After 10 days' written notice to all parties interested, the town commissioners may hear and pass upon objections. If any natural oyster bed should be assigned to private holders, the Superior Court may, on the report of a committee duly appointed to examine into the matter, order the removal of planted oysters and the reversion of the ground to the State. Oysters may be gathered on private grounds in any way and at any time. Interests in these grounds may be attached and executions may be levied as upon real estate. The law vests authority in three oyster commissioners, whose duty is to survey and map all natural oyster beds and all grounds designated for the planting and cultivation of oysters. They receive applications for ground and cause notices of the same to be posted for objections, and when no valid objection exists, issue the grants and receive the payment for the same and turn it over to the State treasurer. The oyster commissioners also attend to all the other details of administration to carry out the intent and purposes of the law. The first report of the shell fish commissioners was made in 1882. In this document they submitted a plan, in accordance with the act of 1881 creating their office, for the equitable taxation of lands leased for oyster culture.

The oyster grounds of Connecticut are in Long Island sound. The commissioners had conferences first with the selectmen of the shore towns and secured their hearty co-operation in the work. The territory subject to Connecticut jurisdiction includes 335,000 acres. Areas within bays, harbors, rivers and inlets are subject to the jurisdiction of the towns to which they respectively belong; and the large part of them are covered with oyster beds, natural or artificial, and but little territory remained there for designation that could be of any value for oyster cultivation. The depth of water on available grounds within State jurisdiction is from 20 to 195 feet. A large part of the State tract is unsuitable for oyster cultivation. The opportunity afforded by the law has been largely availed of, however, and extensive additions to the planting area of the State have been made. It is necessary to prepare some of the new ground thus taken up for cultivation. This is done by putting down shells to secure a hard bottom, and on the shells oysters are sown and the rest they do for themselves, until the farmer wants his crop.

While opinion among Connecticut oystermen is divided on the subject of taxation, the commissioners are clearly of the opinion that a tax should be laid and collected not only on the grounds, but upon the oysters grown on them. They say, in support of this view, that no one doubts that the business of the oyster grower is rapidly extending, and that it is exceedingly profitable. They also express the belief that the day of artificial hatching oysters is approaching, and that the State may be asked at no distant day to hatch oysters for the oystermen to catch. They believe also that it is the true policy of the State to throw open its grounds to any one, resident or non-resident, who is willing to invest capital in making them fruitful.

It was the policy of Connecticut from the earliest times to leave the management of oyster fisheries to towns in whose adjacent waters the oyster beds were situated. The oyster grounds were treated as common lands, and no one could claim exclusive right to any part of them, and there was no encouragement of private enterprise in cultivating them. But in 1855 town committees were authorized to make allotments of two acres to each applicant, and this act gave the first impulse to the industry. The town allotment feature of surrendering to individual enterprise all the other available grounds within the jurisdiction of the State has been added to the revised system of Connecticut oyster laws in keeping with the progress and enterprise of the people.

Progress of the Star Route Trials.

The present Star route trial entered to day upon its eighteenth week, with Mr. Dorsey on the witness stand under cross examination. The former trial extended over fifteen weeks, or nearly four months. The long duration of these now famous suits indicates with sufficient clearness the stubbornness and energy with which they are being contested. The testimony so far introduced by the government has been overwhelmingly against the defendants, provided it is not overthrown and proved untrustworthy. Boone, Walsh, Price and Rerdell have testified to transactions which, if true, fix the guilt of the parties beyond a doubt.

The defense, after beating about the bush for some time trying to divert attention from the real issue by testimony as to the good character of the defendants and the necessity of the expedited service, have at last realized that they must meet the real issue and have put Brady and Dorsey on the stand to contradict the testimony of Walsh and Rerdell. They each in their direct examination deny in toto all the charges of the witnesses. They, however, refuse to bring into court the books and accounts referred to in that testimony and for which requisitions have been made. This in itself is looked upon by most people as a tacit admission that the books contain damaging testimony, although Mr. Ingersoll would have the public believe that the refusal is based upon the desire to shield other people's business or theology, as the case may be, from the public gaze.

The cross-examination of Mr. Dorsey, notwithstanding his defiant denials of Rerdell's testimony, tends so far to corroborate many of the statements made by the latter. The Clendinin letter is acknowledged as genuine. He admits that he furnished accommodations in his own house for the alleged conspirators to carry forward their work; that he furnished money to the other parties in the combination and furnished boudsmen for the contractors; that he prepared in his own writing the sub contracts to which Boone testified. He is on the stand for the second week and will have a good many opportunities to exercise his ingenuity in avoiding criminating admissions.

Meantime the demoralization in the conspirators' ranks is on the increase. The testimony of Price and the indictment of Brady and Kellogg lets light into the dirty pool from another quarter and the public interest in these great State trials is on the increase.—*Philadelphia Times of Tuesday.*

JEFF DAVIS' CAPTURE.

A CIRCUMSTANTIAL ACCOUNT OF THE SURPRISE AND QUICK SEIZURE.

From Phila. Times.

Kaspar Knobel, the first man to lay hands on Jefferson Davis when the latter was a fugitive, after the downfall of the Confederate Government, now lives in Philadelphia. At the time of the capture Mr. Knobel was a private in the Fourth Michigan Cavalry. His narrative, which was contributed to the *Weekly Times* of this date, is as follow:

On the evening of the 7th of May, 1865, the Fourth Michigan Cavalry Regiment, to which I belonged, was ordered to start immediately, without knowing whither or why. We rode on the whole night, only making a short pause to take a lunch. We did likewise the following day, but had in the evening to take refuge from a thunder storm in some woods, where we sought to shield ourselves in the best possible manner against the inclemency of the weather. The next morning, somewhere between nine and ten o'clock, we met a vehicle with only three wheels, driven by a colored man. Colonel Pritchard bade him halt and answer our questions. He told us he had fallen in with a troop of "Yankees"—it became evident he did not know the difference between Union and Confederate soldiers—who had taken a wheel from his wagon, probably to prevent him from revealing their flight too quickly, for, as he said, it was a sure thing that they were trying to escape.

Such was the story of the negro, and now the reason for our being engaged in this exciting chase flashed in upon us—that we were hunting for no less noble a prey than the beaten leader of the Confederacy, on whose head the government had set a large prize. Our commander, as a matter of course, took notes of this statement and ascertained the exact place where the meeting had taken place. Then we were ordered to hold ourselves in readiness. A harder work than we had yet done was impending. Those who had confidence in themselves and their horses for a further ride of forty or fifty miles were told to announce themselves. One hundred and twenty-eight men did so, I among them, and we started. Twelve o'clock at night between the 9th and 10th of May, we arrived at Irwinsville, Irwin county, Ga., where Davis, according to all probability, was to be found.

THE CAMP DISCOVERED.

In whispered tones we were ordered to distribute ourselves in groups of thirteen in all directions and be on the lookout for all suspicious persons in the place. The group to which I belonged, after having ridden on for nearly a mile, discovered a camp-fire in a southwestern direction, which was near extinction—a very suspicious circumstance—that made our hearts beat quicker with joyous anticipation. It being, however, yet dark we could do nothing else for the present than impatiently wait for the dawn of day. The eastern sky had scarcely reddened before we advanced as noiselessly as possible and almost stumbled over two tents, whose inmates evidently were yet slumbering and who thus could be easily surprised. I was foremost in entering one of these tents, and, sure enough, found the fugitive and his family lying there in profound sleep.

Jefferson Davis rested in a gray costume on the left side of the tent. As soon as he was awake and had comprehended the situation he tried, evidently for the purpose of concealment, to cover himself with something—I cannot at this time tell exactly what, but of resistance he offered none at all. I then hurried to the other tent, where I found a part of the staff of the Confederate leader. Here, also, perfect quietude reigned, easily explainable by the exertions and excitement incident to their flight. They were surprised to the extent that I tore away a saddle from under the head of one of the sleeping officers and they all surrendered unconditionally, without offering the least resistance.

FIRED UPON BY FRIENDS.

Not until the capture of Davis and his associates was thus accomplished was the signal shot that had been agreed upon the previous day fired, which soon brought Colonel Pritchard and his companions to the scene of action. This shot, however, was, to our great astonishment, at once responded to by a heavy fire from the neighboring woods, which fire we, of course, answered. By this skirmish we had one young man killed, his heart being pierced by a bullet, and one wounded. Our astonishment increased greatly when we took one of our assailants a prisoner and discovered that he belonged, like ourselves, to the Union army. They formed, in fact, a part of the First Wisconsin Cavalry Regiment, and had, like ourselves, arrived the evening before in the neighborhood of Irwinsville without knowing or having the slightest idea of the presence of Davis, still less of our own. The victims of this fatal encounter were buried with military honors. We had a breakfast, to us, as a matter of course, a very joyous one, in which Jefferson Davis and our other prisoners participated, and then we rode back to headquarters.

THE COMMON STORY UNTRUE.

Such is the true history of the capture of Jefferson Davis, and, as every one can see, it differs materially from the commonly accepted story, not alone in respect to the feminine apparel and the bowie knife, but also in regard to the short encounter between Union soldiers, which furnished, so to speak, the last victims on the altar of the ambition of the Confederate leader. I have a very interesting relict of this affair in my possession. After having entered the tent of Davis and accomplished his capture a traveling bag was found among what little baggage there was, containing a shirt and three collars, besides children's soiled linen. These naturally became interesting spoils for the soldiers, who distributed them among themselves. One of these collars is still in my possession. The collar, which, for good and sufficient reasons, at this time has no very clean look, bears this proud inscription:

"This collar was worn by Jefferson Davis at the time he was made prisoner of war, May 10, 1865, and was taken from him by Kaspar Knobel, private of Company A, Fourth Regiment, Michigan Cavalry, at Irwinsville, Irwin county, Ga."

A SAN FRANCISCO millionaire, hoping to encourage his promising son in ways of thrift, promised to give him two per cent. a month interest upon any money that he might save out of his spending allowance and deposit in the paternal treasury. The young man was getting twenty dollars a week for pocket money, and promised to show his appreciation of his father's affectionate offer. He began to make deposits without delay, and kept the practice up with remarkable regularity. The old gentleman noticed presently that the deposits exceeded the whole of the boy's allowance, but accounted for this by supposing that he had saved some money previously. Besides this, he received money frequently from his mother. So the fond parent rejoiced in the saving disposition that his son was displaying. This continued until the boy's deposits assumed such dimensions as to demand an explanation. It then turned out that most of the money he had been depositing had been borrowed. Inasmuch as he was drawing interest on his deposits at two per cent. a month, and was paying only ten per cent. a year for them, he had found the business decidedly attractive and profitable.

WHILE the silver wedding fetes were proceeding at Berlin the daughter of an Emperor died in the most abject poverty near Cologne, and was buried by the communal authorities. She was unmarried, and lived in a wretched room, hung round with portraits of the Bonapartes. She was a daughter of the first Napoleon, and was born in 1811 in the palace of the Archbishop of Cologne. William III. was her godfather, and she received the title of Countess de Falkenberg. She was brought up at Montjoie at the expense of her father, and then placed in a convent in Italy, which she left when about 30 years of age. Some say she was too fond of luxury; others that she was too generous; but at all events she soon got through a considerable property, and returned to Cologne penniless at the age of 50. A prominent citizen applied to Napoleon III., but no notice was taken. She, poor thing, dropped her title, and earned a miserable pittance by needle work, supplemented by a small allowance from a rich family living near the Rhine, who claimed left handed descent from Jerome Napoleon, King of Westphalia.

IN some excavations on the site of the old Norman castle at Bungay, England, the other day, the workmen came on a slab of stone which was found to weigh over half a ton. This, on removal, disclosed a spiral stone staircase. At its foot was a vault, forty-eight feet long by thirty wide, supported on two rows of Norman columns. Judging from the remains of chains and fragments of bones at one end of the vault it is presumed it was used as the dungeon of the castle, in which it is recorded that Sir Hugh Biggott practiced great cruelties in the reign of King Stephen. In the remainder of the vault were portions of armor, fine battle axes in wonderful preservation, and a crock or earthenware vessel containing a large quantity of silver coins, the value of which it was impossible to judge, their weight alone being over thirteen pounds.

NELLIE CARLTON, daughter of a Cincinnati dry goods merchant, could not get along comfortably with her new stepmother, and so went alone to Milwaukee, taking along a great deal of money and valuable clothing and jewelry. For a week she kept to her room in a fashionable boarding house, killing time with novels and a piano. One afternoon she went out for a walk. She met George W. Bixby, whom she had known very slightly, and he, on hearing of her lonely position, proposed marriage. This struck her as a kindly offer, and they went immediately to a Justice, who united them. When she awoke next morning her husband and portable valuables were gone.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the system. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle.

MARRIED.

LAMBERT—BARKMAN.—In Baltimore, on the 20th of March, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. E. B. Newnam, WILLIAM H. LAMBERT to CLARA V. BARKMAN, both of that city.

DIED

CREW.—In Still Pond, on the 23d of March, of malarial fever, AMANDA M. CREW, relict of Daniel Crew, aged 45 years.

RASIN.—In Still Pond Neck, on the 25th of March, of membranous croup, MAMIE M., daughter of W. W. and Caddie D. Rasin, aged nearly 3 years.

Garden Seed!

Fresh, Genuine and Reliable.

We have just received a Fine, Large Assortment,

PRICES LOWER

than last season.

COLIN F. STAM,
March 1, 1883. Druggist.

CORN PHOSPHATE!

FOR SALE BY

T. W. WICKES,

CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND.
March 1, 1883.

CAUTION.

All persons are notified not to credit my wife, Elizabeth A. Jump, on my account.
April 5, 1883—3t. A. B. JUMP.

FOR SALE

3 Pairs of Young Mules, three and four years old. Also 6 low-priced Horses and Mares. All young. Apply to

W. E. JARRELL,
April 5—3t. Chesterville, Md.

Money to Loan.

$2500 ON MORTGAGE.

Apply to C. H. BAKER,
March 29, 1883—tf. Att'y.

NOTICE.

Prof. S. T. Ford will give one of his Reading and Entertainments at Galena on April 2d, 5th and 6th; at Locust Grove the 3d and 4th. Readings will commence at 7.40 P. M. Admission 25 cts.
March 29, 1883—2t.

MILL NOTICE.

Having rented the Miller Mill near Galena, and having put it in the best possible order, I wish to say to my old customers, patrons and the public that I am prepared to grind their wheat and corn at short notice, and guarantee at the same time to give you satisfaction in the way of good flour. Chops ground for one-tenth toll. Give me a trial and see what I can do.
March 22—3t. WM. A. FOWLER.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

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

AMANDA M. CREW,

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 5th day of Oct., 1883, or they will be excluded by law from all benefit in said estate. Given under my hand this 3d day of April, 1883.

JAS. S. HARRIS,
April 5, 1883—4t. *Administrator.*

ORDER NISI.

JOHN C. WHEATLEY, Trustee,
versus
ANN E. AYERS AND OTHERS.

In the Circuit Court for Kent County. In Equity, January Term, 1883.

ORDERED, that the Sale made and reported by John C. Wheatley, under the deed of Ann E. Ayres and others, of October 30, 1882, and recorded among the Land Records for Kent county, in Liber S. B., No. 3, folio 457, &c., be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 5th day of June next.—Provided, a copy of this Order be inserted in some newspaper, printed and published in Kent County, Maryland, in each of three successive weeks before the 5th day of May next.

The Report states the amount of Sales to be $1000.

SAMUEL BECK, Clerk.

True copy—Test:
SAMUEL BECK, Clerk.
April 5, 1883—4t.

Road Petitioners' Notice.

THE undersigned and nineteen other petitioners, hereby give notice that thirty days from the date thereof, they intend to petition the Hon. County Commissioners of Kent county, to appoint examiners with a view to

STRAIGHTENING and WIDENING THE PUBLIC ROAD

leading from school house No. 2 in Quaker Neck, through to the public road from Airy Hill to Frog Pond.

GEO. W. WATTS,
ENOCH N. ROLAND,
THOMAS D. FRANCE,
JOSEPH CORNELIUS,
EDWARD B. JONES.

March 8, 1883—5t

Northern Central Hotel.

I WISH to inform my friends in Kent and adjoining counties that I have

OPENED AND NEWLY FURNISHED

the

Northern Central Hotel.

cor. Franklin and Calvert sts., Balto., Md., And would be pleased to have them give me a call. $1.50 per day.

JOHN C. VOSHELL,
April 5, 1883. PROPRIETOR.

TRAVILLA POULTRY YARDS!

EDWARD SLAUGHTER, Proprietor.

I have eggs for sale from the following varieties:

2 yards Bronze Turkeys,—"Delaware Boy" heads a yard of seven fine turkey hens, and "Ohio Boy" a yard of eight fine turkey hens.

2 yards of Dark Brahmas,—one yard from C. G. Sandford's imported stock, and the other from Holcome & Reading stock.

2 yards of Light Brahmas of I. K. Felch stock.

2 yards of Plymouth Rocks, of J. G. Stoddard stock.

1 yard Houdans. 1 yard Golden Seabright Bantams.

Pekin Ducks.

Turkey eggs and Dark Brahma eggs, $3.00 for setting of 13, or $5.00 for 26.

Light Brahma, Plymouth Rock, Houdan, Golden Seabright Bantam, and Pekin Duck eggs, single setting of 13 for $2.00, or two settings for $3.00, with privilege of taking settings of different varieties.

EDWARD SLAUGHTER,
April 5, 1883. Chestertown, Md.

Chester River Steamboat Company

Spring Arrangement.

On and after Monday, April 9th, 1883,

The Steamer B. S. FORD

will leave Chestertown at 8 o'clock A. M., every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, stopping at all points on the route, and arrive in Baltimore 1.30 o'clock P. M.

Returning, will leave Baltimore every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 o'clock A. M. for Chestertown and intermediate landings.

On and after same date

THE STEAMER CORSICA

Will leave Baltimore every Monday Wednesday and Friday at 12 o'clock, midnight, for Centreville via Corsica Creek, thence to Crumpton, stopping at the intermediate landings.

Returning—Will leave Crumpton every Tuesday and Thursday at 3 o'clock P. M., Chestertown at 6 o'clock P. M., stopping at Rolph's, Booker's and Quaker Neck, and will leave Centreville (Corsica Creek) at 8 o'cloce P. M. for Baltimore. On Saturday will leave Crumpton at 12 o'clock M., Chestertown 3 o'clock P. M., and Centreville 5 o'clock P. M., arriving in Baltimore before midnight.

Freight carried at low rates.

GEO. WARFIELD
April 5, 1883. President.

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.

PUBLIC SALE

—OF—

College Lots,

VALUABLE FOR BUILDING OR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

THE LEASES of the College Lots, situated upon the outskirts of Chestertown, having expired, the Visitors and Governors of Washington College will offer said lots at Public Sale, on

Wednesday, the 11th day of April,

1883, at the Vosdell House, in Chestertown, commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The land lying upon both sides of the road leading from Free School Spring to the College Grounds has been laid off in Building Lots, of about half an acre each, and similar lots, in the rear of those above mentioned, have been laid off upon avenues to be opened parallel with the College road. The residue of the land has been laid off as nearly as possible in 2-acre lots, all with convenient access and affording many good building sites. These lots will be offered singly, and then two or more together, as the Visitors may see proper—they reserving the right to accept either bid. The lots will be sold on leases for 99 years, commencing from January 1st, 1883, and in addition to the amount for which each lot is sold, an annual rent of one dollar and a-half per acre, and rateably on each fraction of an acre, will be reserved, payable on the 1st day of January in each year. There will be a covenant in the lease of each lot fronting on the College Road, that neither the purchaser nor his assigns shall erect any dwelling costing less than one thousand dollars, and in all the other leases there will be a covenant that neither the purchaser nor his assigns shall erect any dwelling costing less than five hundred dollars.

The provision made for renewal of the leases, and other conditions, may be ascertained from examination of the form of lease, to be found at the office of the secretary, to which form of lease all persons desiring to purchase are referred for further information. A plot of the lands may also be seen at the Secretary's office. If the lots are not all sold on the 11th of April, the sale will be continued from day to day till all are sold.

The Terms of Sale will be as follows:

One half the purchase money on each lot to be paid in cash, and the residue to be secured by mortgage on the lot, payable in five years, with interest in the meantime annually, or all cash, at the option of the purchaser.

JOS. A. WICKES, Pres.,
JAS. A. PEARCE, Sec'y.

JOHN W. CARROLL,
JOHN H. GREENWOOD,
Auctioneers.
March 22, 1883—tds.

Joseph Turner,

LUMBER, SHINGLES, SASH, &c.

TO THOSE

WISHING TO PURCHASE

Lumber

I WOULD CALL THEIR ATTENTION TO

STOCK NOW ON HAND

and being assorted—to wit:

BRIGHT VIRGINIA 2x4, 2x6, 3x4, 3x5, 3x6, 3x7, 2½x8, 3x10, 4x4, 4x6, 6x6, 6x8, 8x8, 12 to 20 feet, and some Plate and Sills 26, 28, 30 and 32 feet long. 1x12, 12, 14 and 16 feet Boards.

1x2½ Shingling Lath.
⅝x7 Siding—selected.
White Pine ½x5½ Siding in four styles.
1x12 Stk strickly No. 1 Barn Boards;
1x22 and less wide " "
⅞, ⅞, ¾, and ¼ Double Dressed Fine Finishing Boards;
1x4 16 Pale Rails.

LATHS, PICKETS, FLOORING, SHINGLES.

WINDOW SASH 8x10, Twelve Light 14x32 Four Light.

DOORS FROM CLOSET TO FRONT.

WINDOW BLINDS, &c., &c.

Orders for special bills of White Oak filled at my Mills in Virginia.

Stock shown and prices given with pleasure.

Joseph Turner.
March 29, 1883—y.

DRY GOODS
FOR SPRING OF 1883.

HAMILTON EASTER & SONS,
OF BALTIMORE,

Desire to call attention of the readers of this paper to the advantage which they can present, as an inducement to parties to make their purchases from them.

FIRST.—They have had an experience of over 50 years in business, in which time, from a small concern they have built up their large trade by fair dealing, without misrepresenting and without urging any one to buy. One Price, and That Price Marked in Plain Figures on Every Article.

NEXT.—The great advantage possessed by them of being themselves *Large Importers of Foreign Goods;* an experienced Buyer from their House visiting the various European Markets twice a year, and making their purchases direct from the manufacturer, thus saving to our customers the profit made by an Importer when he sells to the Jobber or Wholesale House, and also the profit made by the Wholesale Dealer when he sells to the Retailer.—Whereas, in dealing with us, there is but one profit between the Manufacturer and our customers.

We keep on hand a Very Large and Varied Stock, embracing Goods of Every Class, from Low-Priced to the most expensive; but no article that would be "dear at any price"—only such as we believe will prove of good value for the price paid.

Our various Departments include Low-Priced Medium and Fine Dress Goods, Black Silks, Colored Silks, Mourning Goods, Linen Goods, and all Housekeeping Dry Goods, Blankets, Quilts, Comforts, Druggets, Mattings, Domestic Cotton Goods, and Domestic Fabrics of all kinds.

THE WOOLEN DEPARTMENT

Includes Goods for Men's and Boys' Wear, in all the New Styles of Suitings—Cheviots, Cloths, Cassimers, and also White & Colored Flannels.

Hosiery, Gloves and Merino Underwear—In all sizes, for Ladies, Misses, Boys and Men, of any kind and description.

Ladies' and Misses' Wraps and Shawls. Ladies' Muslin Underwear. Laces, Edgings, Ruffings, Scarfs, Ribbons, Nets, &c.

Ginghams, Calicoes, Chintzes, Cretonnes, Satins, White Muslin Dress Goods, Nainsook, Swiss and Cambric Embroideries, Buttons, Notions, &c.

Samples will be sent to parties who give us plain and full directions of about the price wanted, colors preferred, &c.

HAMILTON EASTER & SONS,
193, 201, 203 Baltimore Street.
March 22, 1883—3m.

SILVER SKIN ONION SETS,

FOR SALE

At Bottom Market Price

AT T. W. WICKES'
DRUG STORE,
March 1, 1883. Chestertown, Md.

FINE HAMBURG EDGING & INSERTING

On CAMBRIC.

NANSOOK & SWISS MUSLIN

NEWEST STYLES.

LARGE ASSORTMENT.

T. W. Eliason, Jr.
March 1, 1883.

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

GRIND STONES and FIXTURES—for s by J. K. ALDRIDGE.

Sheriff's LICENSE NOTICE.

Notice to Merchants, Traders and others.

ALL PERSONS and Bodies Corporate or Politic in Kent County, who are or shall be exercising or pursuing any business, or shall be doing any act or thing, or shall be in the occupation of any house or place for any purpose for which a License is made necessary by the Laws of Maryland, are hereby warned to obtain a license, or renew the same, on or before the

first day of May 1883

under the penalties prescribed by said laws for the infraction thereof.

Those interested are notified of the following requirements of the License Laws:

TRADER'S LICENSE.

The amount to be paid by traders for a License—the amount of stock at the principal season of sale to be given under oath—is as follows:

If the applicant's stock in trade does not exceed $1,000 ..... $12.60
Over 1,000 and not over $1,500 ..... 15.60
" 1,500 " 2,500 ..... 18.60
" 2,000 " 4,000 ..... 22.60
" 4,000 " 6,000 ..... 30.60
" 6,000 " 8,000 ..... 40.60
" 8,000 " 10,000 ..... 50.60
" 10,000 " 15,000 ..... 65.60
" 15,000 " 20,000 ..... 80.60
" 20,000 " 30,000 ..... 100.00
" 30,000 " 40,000 ..... 125.60
" 40,000 ..... 150.60

The applicant must either make oath, as heretofore, before the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county where he is engaged in business, of the amount of goods kept on hand at their principal season of sale, or the oath may be administered by a Justice of the Peace when the person wanting a License applies through an agent. If the latter course be adopted the following form will be deemed a sufficient compliance with the act:

Kent County, to wit:

On this ——— day of ———, 1883, before the substriber, a Justice of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for said county, personally appeared ———, and declared that he intends to apply for a Trader's License under the second section of the Act of January session, 1858, to the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Kent county, and made oath that the amount of stock of goods generally kept on hand by him (or by the concern in which he is engaged, in case it be a partnership,) at the principal season of sale, (or if the applicant has not previously engaged in such trade,) that the amount of goods which he intends to keep, &c., does not or will not exceed $———.

Sworn before ———

If the oath be administered before a Justice of the Peace out of the county in which the application is made, there must be attached the certificate of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county in which the Justice resides.

Persons may sell salt to cure fish in March, April and May without license.

Vendors of Cakes and vendors of Beer, who are makers of such Beer, (Lager Beer excepted,) are not required to take out license.

OYSTER & EATING HOUSES.

The License to be paid by the keepers of Oyster and Eating houses, is $50.65 throughout the State.

VENDERS OF MILLINERY.

Females vending Millinery and other small articles, whose stock is not over $500, to pay a License of $5; but if over that amount they are required to pay the same license as other persons—oath to be made as to the amount of stock at the principal season of the year.

BILLIARD TABLES.

A License may be granted to any person who may apply for permission to keep a billiard table, for which License there shall be paid the sum of $50.50, and for every additional table $25.50.

HAWKERS AND PEDDLERS.

Hawkers and Peddlers must renew their Licenses on or before the first day of May as other trades. The rates are as follows in the country:

To travel on foot $41.00
With one horse and wagon 51.00
With two horses and wagon 71.00

FOR THE WHOLE SHORE:

To travel on foot ..... $ 61.00
With one horse and wagon 101.00
With two horses and wagon 151.00

No such License shall be granted to any hawker or peddler in the name or style of any partnership, or company, and but one person shall trade under any such License. A violation