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Such as Books, Hand Bills, Posting Bills, Labels, Blanks, Cards, &c., executed with accuracy and at the shortest notice.

Our friends throughout the county will please give us a call—we will always endeavor to render satisfaction in every respect.

From the San Francisco (Cal.) Bulletin.

BLASTING OF BLOSSOM ROCK.

A Charge of 23 tons of Powder.

Everybody familiar with the character of our harbor is aware that Blossom Rock has always been the most dreaded and dangerous obstruction in it. Little Alcatraz and Sheep Rock are bad, but they are both out of the ordinary track of vessels coming into or going out of the harbor, and they are both visible. Blossom Rock, however, lies directly in the line of entrance to the harbor and near the route which the river steamers take, and is a sunken rock.—The engineer of the United States coast survey marked its position with bouys, which have several times been swept away. The water at the Rock at low tide was about five feet deep, and the current at the point was generally very strong. Several vessels have struck on it, and it has always been an object of dread to seamen and navigators. Last year the Federal Government appropriated $75,000 in currency for the removal of the rock, and the plans presented by Colonel Von Schmidt were adopted.

The rock had been carefully surveyed and found to be 180 feet long, 90 feet wide, with abrupt sides, and a comparatively smooth surface. It was a soft sandstone like that in Telegraph Hill and Alcatraz Island. The first work attempted by the engineer was to reach the rock.

For the accomplishment of this task a large, staunch, flat-bottomed scow was constructed, and a heavy framework, 34 feet long, 22 feet wide and 20 feet high, erected upon it. A double tank or coffer dam, about 8 feet square, was built of plank in the centre of the craft, running from its bottom to the top of the platform, similar to a fishing smack's smack's well room. The space of 2 feet left between the outer and inner casings of this tank, was filled with tough clay, packed in bags, thus effectually shutting off the water from the outside. The bottom of the scow was armed with a number of sharp, pointed spikes, arranged in a semi-circle near the outer edges, and, after thorough inspection and overhauling, the whole structure was towed to the spot by a steamtug.—The craft was sunk upon the comparatively smooth surface of the rock, anchors were carried in different directions, with the chains hove taut on board the vessel and 200 tons of rock thrown in. The spikes penetrated the sandstone on account of the pressure brought to bear upon them, and the structure, which rises eight feet above the surface of the water, was immovably set. The water was easily pumped out of the dam, and the surface of the rock laid bare for further operations by the workmen. A circular groove, two feet deep was drilled in the rock, into which an iron turret was hoisted and firmly fixed.

The surface of the rock having been exposed, a shaft was sunk to the depth of twelve feet, from which tunnels were run in different directions, the ballast worked being brought to the centre shaft, hoisted in a tub through the turret, and discharged by a swinging derrick out in the deep water. It was the original intention of Col. Von Schmidt to remove the entire centre of the rock, producing a cavity inside which would measure 12 feet in the clear from the highest point to the bottom, leaving a a crust about 10 feet thickness to resist the pressure of the water while the work was in progress; this crust to be blown up by powder, when the remainder of the work had been completed.—As the work progressed the rock grew weaker, and it became necessary to leave pillars of rock standing at short intervals from each other in order to guard against the crust caving in.—This necessitated scooping out the bottom of the rock in a basin shape, in order to furnish a receptacle for the *debris* should the explosion prove less effective than was expected and fail to throw the pillars outside. Heavy timbers were also judiciously arranged to strengthen the excavation, and all fears of the roof caving in were dispelled.

The excavation, when completed resembled an immense bake oven. Its dimensions were as follows: Extreme length, 132 feet; width, 60 feet; height at the shaft, 12 feet, the lowest point, 3 feet; in thickness of the crust or shell about 10 feet 6 inches, as near as could be estimated.

It is a characteristic of human nature that we delight in the contemplation of scenes of destruction. Man possesses in a high degree the animal propensity to destroy whatever obstructs, annoys or endangers him. He is gratified by exhibitions of force in whatever direction made. He stands transfixed in the presence of the sea, lashed to fury by the gales and the tornado whirling and sweeping its wrathful couriers through the air. The awful shock of armies, the thunder of navies and conflagration of beseiged cities, carry him to the utmost pitch of animal exaltation. It was for the gratification of this instinct that thousands of men, women and children came from all parts of the city to-day to see this famous rock blown to fragments with twenty-three tons of powder sunk in its deep caverns. Many expected to see a column of stones, water and timbers thrown two or three hundred feet into the air, and calculated the chances of the entire city being shaken to its foundations. They wished these results might follow upon the explosion. Certainly 23 tons of gunpowder is an immense charge, and to explode it under ordinary circumstances would be like blowing up a good-sized powder-mill. This huge quantity was contained in a large boiler iron cylinders. Early in the week it was taken to the rock on a barge and placed in the chambers. The tanks or cylinders were connected by wrought-iron pipes, through which the eclectric wire was run, so as to explode all of them simultaneously. When the powder was all in, the anchors, chains, tools, engine, etc., were all taken away, leaving nothing of value to be involved in the general wreck.

At 1 P. M., a gun thundered from Alcatraz, and startled hundreds, who thought the monster blast had been exploded.

By this time 50,000 people were present, the appearance of Telegraph Hill was inexplessibly grand. The whole resembled a grand army. On all the street and roadways at the base were hundred of carriages, buggies, wagons and vehicles of all kinds, all loaded with people.

At two minutes before half-past one the last signal gun was fired from Alcatraz, and everybody expected to see the rock shattered. The scow with the engineers was anchored at a safe distance, but when the framework on the rock fell, and after about fifteen minutes delay, a boat with several men put off from the scow and landed them on the rock again. It was evident from the delay and the movements of the men that some accident had happened, but what it was no one on shore could determine. The people grew impatient, but in a short time the small boat put off toward the scow, and expectation was again on tiptoe.

At 6 minutes past 2 P. M., the explosion took place. A monster cone of water, apparently 100 feet in diameter at the base, shot into the air to the height of at least 100 feet, and in its centre, like the crater of a volcano, could be seen a sheet of smoke and stones, the latter going far above the vast column of water. There was a dead, thud like sound; the great cone was shattered into spray and fell, the rocks descended plunging into the Bay, and all was over save the great white circle of foam which marked the spot. Not a single vestige of the framework was to be seen. Immediately guns were fired, whistles sounded and bells were rung.

A great shout went up from the assembled multitudes and then came the dispersion, as of some vast army panic-stricken and in flight. Probably more than 50,000 people witnessed the grand spectacle, such a sight as never was presented in this city before. Along every street rattled thousands of wagons and carriages, and horsemen dashed rapidly here and there. The sidewalks were lined, and the crowd seemed more immense than when gathered on the hills. The fleet of sailing vessels and steamers headed toward the spot where Blossom Rock had been, and hundreds of people who had the leisure remained to witness further proceedings, whatever they might be. No rock went out of a perpendicular direction but huge boulders weighing tons were thrown high in the air, and amid a storm of smaller ones. The sight was a magnificent one, but there was much less commotion on the water than many had expected. The shock was felt by the people in boats but there was no perceptible jar on shore at the nearest point. The result was probably as effective as could have been desired. Superficial examination led to the conclusion that there are 29 feet of water left; the contract requiring 24 feet at low water.

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The Death of Henry Clay's Eldest Son.

A Sad Story of Love and Madness.—The Cincinati Enquirer of May 17th gives some particulars of the death and weary life of Theodore Clay, eldest son of Henry Clay, who died recently in Lexington (Ky.) Lunatic Asylum, after a long confinement. The record of his blasted life is briefly thus:

At thirty years of age Theodore Clay was a promising lawyer. He was the image and the hope of the statesman whose fame was on every tongue. It is true that there were whispers of wild living and indifferent morals that somewhat tinged the fair repute and even darkened the future prospects of this scion of a noble house. Still it was hoped that these were but the results of youth, and would be cast aside when circumstances called upon the matured man to assert himself and make his talent felt in the community.

It was at this turning point in his life that Theodoro Clay began to pursue with an unwearied perseverence that caused his friends great uneasiness a young lady of Lexington whom he had long loved hopelessly. The object of his attachment, who is at this moment one of the brightest ornaments of Kentucky society, repulsed firmly but kindly every attention offered by the infatuated young man, after his meaning had become manifest. It was of no use; he would not be refused, and followed his fair fate into the streets day by day and wandered in the neighborhood of her home by night, in an annoying manner, until at last it became evident that he "was not at all there"—to use the soft phrase by which a kindly peasantry express insanity. Subsequent violent demonstrations tended to confirm the impression, it being even related that he went to the house of Mr.——and demanded his daughter at the pistol's point, until at last the wretched truth could no longer be ignored, and confinement in the asylum became a stern necessity. This was accordingly done, (in 1832, we believe) his father providing for his support at that time, leaving $10,000 in his will, the income from which was secured to Theodore for life. That life after thirty-eight years of imprisonment in what in the earlier days of his confinement he was wont to call "a good boarding-house, but having some of the biggest fools he ever saw as boarders," has just closed.

For nearly thirty years he was one of the most noted of the inmates, not only his proud descent but his graceful manners and flowing conversation rendering him an object of interest to all visitors. He labored under the hallucination that he was George Washington, and was fond of assuming the traditional attitudes of the father of his country. At the occasional balls given to the inmates (averaging some five hundred in number) he was always exquisitely dressed in the style of his day, and was the beau *par excellence*. During all these long years, despite his general gentleness and cheerfulness of manner he was restless and discontented, and required close watching—it never, in fact, having been considered prudent to allow him to go out into the grounds without attendants. About the year 1860 his condition began to grow worse, and he soon after became demented, continuing in hopeless idiocy until a few days since, when death, greater healer than time, placed him again upon an equality with the peers of his early manhood who had gone before him to the God that had created him and did with him according to His inscrutable will. And so ends as sad a story as the truth of history ever commanded to be written.

Two sons of Henry Clay yet survive him—T. H. Clay, ex-minister to Honduras, now residing on his place, "Mansfield," near Lexington, and John M. Clay, the raiser of Kentucky, and one of the greatest turfmen living.

How True.—Donn Piatt writes to the Cincinnati Comercial:

"The wonderful energy exhibited by the Southern people in struggling up rom the utter ruin that followed the late civil war is one of the marvels of the day. While contending against the blundering, unjust acts of reconstruction, originating in hate and continued through greed, that deprived them of a voice and vote in laws now involving the business interests of the entire country, the people have struggled manfully and with success to a certain extent to restore the national prosperity of their region. In this no aid whatever has been given by the General Government. On the contrary, its acts have been aggressive to the last extent, and it is no exaggeration to say that the Government at Washington has wrought more injury to the South since the war than it was able to effect during the conflict of arms.

"It is the strangest folly that ever affected a blind people."

Railway Speed.—Jim Fisk, the Prince of Erie, took the Democratic delegates to the Rochester Convention from that place in a special train to New York, running part of the time at a speed of 70 miles an hour. Vanderbilt ran a train from Rochester to Syracuse, last Sunday a week, 81 miles, in one hour and thirty minutes. Fisk's train gained five hours on lightning express time.

"Speaking of shaving," said a pretty girl to an obdurate old bachelor, "I should think that a pair of handsome eyes would be the best mirror to shave by." "Yes: many a poor fellow has been shaved by them," the wretch replied.

The Seven Wonders.

The ancient world had its seven wonders, which were much talked about, and which people traveled hundred of miles to see. But the seven wonders of our time are more useful, and quite as remarkable.

The seven wonders of the world were:—First, the Egyptian Pyramids, the largest of these is 703 feet square and 469 feet high, and its base covers 11¼ acres of ground.

Second, the Mausoleum, erected to Mausolus, a king of Caria, by his widow Artemisia; it was 63 feet long and 35 feet high.

Third, the Temple of Diana at Ephesus; this was 425 feet in length and 220 feet in breadth.

Fourth, the Walls and Hanging Gardens of Babylon. These walls are stated by Herodotus to have been 86 feet thick, 350 feet high, and 60 miles in length, and the statement is deemed credible by modern antiquarians.

Fifth, the Colossus at Rhodes. This was a brazen statue of Apollo, 105 feet high, standing at the mouth of the harbor of Rhodes.

Sixth, the statue of Jupiter Olympus, at Athens, which was made of ivory and gold, and was wonderful for its beauty rather than its size.

The Pharos of Ptolemy Philadelphus. This was a light house 550 feet high, on the Island of Pharos, at Alexandria, in Egypt; a wood fire being kept burning on its summit during the night to guide ships into the harbor.

The seven wonders of the world now are: The art of Printing; optical instruments, such as the telescope and microscope; gun powder; the steam engine; labor-saving machinery; the electric telegraph; and the photograph.

A Curious Legend.—When Adam was far advanced in years and at the point of death, he sent his son to the Angel Michael, who kept the gate of paradise, to pray for the oil of mercy, so that he could be healed. The angel answered that it could not be until fifty-five hundred years, but he gave Seth a branch of the tree of which Adam had eaten, bidding him to plant it on Mount Lebanon, and that when it bore fruit his father should be healed. Seth planted the branch on his father's grave: it took root and grew, and from it were made Aaron's rod, and Moses' staff with which he struck the rock and sweetened the waters of Marah. It also formed the pole on which the brazen serpent was lifted up and the ark of the testimony. At last it came into the hands of Solomon, who used it in building his palace; but it continually resisted the efforts of the builders to adjust it. Now it was too long, and then again too short. The builders being angry, then threw it into a marsh, so that it might serve as a bridge. The queen of Sheba would not walk upon it, but adored it, and told Solomon that upon it should be suspended one through whose death the kingdom should be destroyed. Solomon then had it buried deep in the ground, where afterwards the pool of Bethseda was dug, and from the virtues of this tree, healing properties were imparted to the waters. After it had been buried three hundred years it rose to the surface of the water, and the Jews took it and made of it the Cross of our Savior.—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

On the express train of the Chicago Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Road, on Friday morning last, while the train was approaching Plymouth from the east, the express car took fire and burned the conductor's cord, so that the messenger could not communicate with the conductor. The car was nearly filled with light millinery goods, and the contents burned rapidly, the messenger being obliged to hang upon the outside of the car to prevent being smothered. At Plymouth the train was stopped and the flames extinguished, but not until goods to the value of from $10,000 to $20,000 had been destroyed.

A young lady in Galesburg, having "set her cap" for a rather large specimen of the opposite sex, and having failed to win him, was telling her sorrows to a couple of her confidants, when one of them confronted her with these words: "Never mind, Mollie, there are as good a fish in the sea as ever were caught." "Mollie knows that," replied her brother, "but she wants a whale."

A good story is told of a diminutive mercantile gent of a neighboring city, who, it is said, recently proposed to a young and buxom damsel, with the following result: "Oh, no," said she, "I can't think of it for a moment. The fact is,—,you're a little two big to put in a cradle, and you're a little too small to put in a bed!" The back hair of the stricken youth has since run to see.

An Indianapolis woman recently gave birth to a child during her husband's absence, and just before his return the neighbors borrowed two other babies and placed them in bed with the little stranger. When the father asked to see his child, the coverlid was turned down, and although he must have been immensely surprised, he coolly turned to his wife and asked, "Did any get away?"

A certain boarding house was very much infested by vermin. A gentlemen who slept there one night, told the landlord so in the morning, when she said: "La, sir, we haven't a single bug in the house." "No ma'am," said he, "they're all *married*, and have large families, too."

A wag, reading in one of Brigham Young's manifestoes "that the great resources of Utah are her women," exclaimed: "It is very evident that the prophet is disposed to husband his resources."

The man who travels a thousand miles in a thousand hours may be tolerably quickfooted, but he is nothing to the woman who keeps up with the fashions.

Almost any young lady has public spirit enough to be willing to have her fathers house used for a court house.

Nevada was visited by a snow-storm on Sunday a week,

Cool.—A lady living at Marseilles and returning from church on a recent Sabbath, heard steps behind her and felt some one take her hand and draw it under his arm. Turning round she saw a gentleman elegantly dressed who was quite a stranger to her. She tried to draw away her arm, but the unknown held it firmly, and said with an air of the greatest politeness, "Madame, I am a thief and am closely pursued by police. They know that I am a stranger in the town and will never suspect me if they see me in the company of a lady so respectably connected as you must be."

It is proposed by the Free Lovers to strike out the words "for better or worse" from the marriage service; also to omit all allusions to such a vulgar thing as "poverty."

Laws--General,

PASSED BY THE

General Assembly of Maryland,

At the January Session, 1870.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

[Chapter 257.]

AN ACT

To repeal the Act of eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, chapter two hundred and ninety four, entitled an Act to add a new Article to the Code of Public General Laws, to be entitled Domestic Insurance Company, providing for annual reports of the condition of the said several Insurance Companies incorporated under the laws of this State, and doing business within the limits thereof, and to re-enact the same with amendments.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Act of eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, chapter two hundred and ninety-four, entitled an Act to add a new Article to the Code of Public General Laws, entitled Domestic Insurance Company, be and the same is hereby repealed and re-enacted so as to read as follows:

Sec. 1. It shall hereafter be the duty of the President or Vice President and Secretary, or other proper officers of each company or association organized under the laws of this State, to transact the business of insurance annually on the first day of February, or within one month thereafter, to prepare under their own oath and deposit in the office of the Comptroller of the Treasury, a statement of the condition of such company or association on the thirty-first day of December then next preceding, exhibiting the following facts and items in the following form namely:

First. The capital stock of the company; second, the property and assets held by the company or association, specifying first, the value or nearly as may be, of the real estate held by such company or association; second, the amount of cash on hand and deposited in banks to the credit of the company or association specifying in what banks the same are deposited; third the amount of cash in the hands of agents and in course of transmission; fourth, the amount of loans secured by bonds and mortgages constituting the first liens on real estate on which there shall be less than one year's interest due or owing; fifth, the amount of loans on which interest shall not have been paid within one year previous to such statement; sixth, the amount due the company on which judgments have been obtained; seventh, the amount of stocks of this State, of the United States, of any any incorporated city of this State, and of any other stock owned by the company, specifying the amount, number of shares, and par and market value of each kind of stock; eighth, the amount of stocks held thereby as collateral security for loans, with the amount loaned on each kind of stock, its par value and the market value; ninth, the amount of assessments on the stock or premium notes paid and unpaid; tenth, the amount of interest actually due and unpaid; eleventh, the amount of premium notes on hand on which policies are issued.

Third. The liabilities of such company, specifying first, the amount of losses due and yet unpaid; second, the amount of claims for losses resisted by the company; third, the amount of losses incurred during the year, including those claimed and not yet due, and of those reported to the company upon which no action has been taken; fourth the amount of dividends declared and due and remaining unpaid; fifth, the amount of dividends, either cash or scrip, declared but not yet due; sixth, the amount of money borrowed and security for the payment thereof; seventh, the amount of policies outstanding; eighth, the amount of all other existing claims against the company or association.

Fourth. The income of the company or association during the preceding year, specifying first, the amount of cash premiums received; second, the amount of notes received for premiums; third, the amount of interest money received; fourth, the amount of income received from other sources.

Fifth. The expenditures during the preceding year, specifying first, the amount of losses paid during the year, stating how much of the same accrued prior and how much subsequent to date of the preceding statement, and the amount at which such losses were estimated in such preceding statement; second the amount of dividends paid during the year; third, the amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees to agents and officers of the company or association; fourth, the amount paid in taxes; fifth, the amounts of all other payments and expenditures. The statement of any company or association, the capital of which is composed in whole or in part of notes, shall in addition to the foregoing, exhibit the amount of notes originally forming the capital, and also what proportion of said notes is held by such company or association and considered capital. Every Insurance Company or association organized under the laws of this State, failing to make and deposit such statement or to reply to any inquiry of the Comptroller of the Treasury relating to the condition of such company, or to submit its books and papers when demanded, to the inspection and examination of the Comptroller, shall be subject to the penalty of five hundred dollars for every month that such company shall continue thereafter to transact any business of insurance.

It shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the Treasury to cause to be prepared and furnished to each of the companies and to the attorneys of companies incorporated by other States and foreign Governments, printed forms of the statements required by this Act, and he may from time to time make such changes in the form of such statements as shall seem to him best adapted to elicit from the companies a true exhibit of their condition in respect to the several points hereinbefore enumerated.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That every company as aforesaid, shall cause the statement rendered by it to the Comptroller to be published on the first Monday in the month of March in the same year, daily for one week, in one or more newspapers of the place where said company is located, and if any company as aforesaid, shall fail to make the required return of its condition within the time herein designated, or to make the publication thereof within the month of March aforesaid, the said company shall be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars for each omission for every day thereafter until the return shall have been rendered or the publication made as required, said penalty to be payable into the Treasury of the State, and recoverable in like manner as other fines and penalties.

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

Approved April 4, 1870.

ODEN BOWIE,
Governor.

[Chapter 258.]

AN ACT

To remove the disabilities of all persons which have been incurred under the forty-first section of Article third of the Constitution, and to restore them to the full privileges of citizens.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all persons otherwise entitled to hold offices of profit or trust within this State, who have fought a duel with deadly weapons, or sent or accepted a challenge so to do, or who have acted as second or knowingly aided or assisted in any manner those offending, be and they are hereby relieved from the disabilities imposed upon them by Article three, section forty-one, of the Constitution of the State, and are hereby restored to their full privileges as citizens, so far as the same may have been affected by said section and Article.

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

Approved 4th April, 1870.

ODEN BOWIE,
Governor.

[Chapter 263.]

AN ACT

To repeal section ten of Article five of the Code of Public General Laws, entitled Appeals, and to insert in lieu thereof the following section.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That section ten of Article five, of the Code of Public General Laws, entitled "Appeals," be and the same is hereby repealed, and the following inserted in lieu thereof:

10. All appeals in cases of mandamus or questions arising under the insolvent laws, on exceptions taken on the trials of issues sent from the Orphan's Courts or Courts of Equity, orders granting injunctions, dissolving or refusing to dissolve the same, appointing a receiver, ratifying or refusing to ratify a Trustee's sale, and all appeals from decisions of the Orphan's Court, and from any judgment or motions to set aside sales, or apply money in the hands of the Sheriff, and all appeals from decisions on matters of law, made by the Courts of Baltimore city in relation to the streets in said city, shall stand for hearing at the first term after the transmission of the record; provided, that from every final judgment or order granting or refusing a peremptory mandamus in any case hereafter brought, involving the title or right to a public office, either party shall have a right to appeal within twenty days, and on such appeal the Clerk of the Court shall forthwith transmit the original papers, including the judgment or order to the Court of Appeals and said Court shall immediately hear and determine the case.

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

Approved April 4, 1870.

ODEN BOWIE,
Governor.

[Chapter 215.]

AN ACT

To appropriate a sum of money for transcribing, indexing, re-binding records, preserving papers, and for preparing a digest of the laws and rules of the land office.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the sum of four thousand dollars be appropriated for the purposo of transcribing, re-binding, indexing records, preserving papers in the Chancery and Land office as required for their preservation, transcribing, re-binding and indexing.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That the Commissioner of the Land office shall be authorized and empowered to select some competent person to make an abstract of the different decisions that were made since the creation of the office up to the present time.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That the person selected by the commissioner, after making an abstract of all decisions with reference to the Land office, shall prepare rules in accordance therewith, which, upon being submitted to, examined and approved by the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, shall be the law and rules for the government of the Land office.

Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That the abstract with the rules attached, be placed in the Land office, and shall be the law and rules for the guidance of the Commissioner of the Land office and his successors, until altered, amended or repealed.

Sec. 5. And be it enacted, That the Commissioner of the Land office, upon the completion and approval of the abstract of the decisions and rules of the Land office, shall be authorized to pay to the person whom he may have selected, the sum of five hundred dollars out of the sum hereby appropriated, and that the balance, or so much as may be required, shall be paid for the binding, transcribing, indexing and preserving such records as the commissioner may in his judgment deem necessary for their preservation, to be re-bound, indexed and transcribed.

Sec. 6. And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved April 4, 1870.

ODEN BOWIE,
Governor.

[Chapter 422.]

AN ACT

Supplementary to an Act passed at the January session eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, chapter two hundred and forty-seven, entitled an Act to establish and incorporate an Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb of the State of Maryland, and also an Act passed at the January session, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, chapter four hundred and nine, entitled an Act to amend and add additional sections to the Act of eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, chapter two hundred and forty-seven.

Whereas, An Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb has been incorporated and established under and by virtue of the provisions of the aforementioned Acts of Assembly and located at the City of Frederick, Maryland; and whereas, the buildings now occupied by said Asylum are entirely inadequate and insufficient for the purposes thereof; and whereas, it is desirable and proper that an institution which has been established by the State for the benefit of this unfortunate portion of our community should be cherished and supported; therefore,

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the following sections be added to the aforementioned Acts of eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, chapter two hundred and forty-seven, and eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, chapter four hundred and nine, to follow section sixteen:

Sec. 17. That for the purpose of meeting and defraying the expense of the erection and furnishing of suitable buildings for the use of the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, a fund is hereby created, to be called the "Deaf and Dumb Asylum Loan," and that the Treasurer of the State is hereby authorized and directed to issue bonds or certificates of debt to an amount not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars, to be countersigned by the Comptroller in the name and in behalf of the State of Maryland, which bonds or certificates of debt shall be exempt from State, county and municipal taxation, and shall bear interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July in each year, and be redeemable in not less than ten nor more than fifteen years, at the pleasure of the State, and which said bonds or certificates of debt shall be sold for not less than their par value, and the proceeds passed to the credit of the said "Deaf and Dumb Asylum Loan," and the same are hereby appropriated for the purpose of paying all liabilities incurred in the construction and furnishing of the buildings necessary for the purposes of said Asylum, and the Treasurer of the State is hereby directed to pay to the President and Board of Visitors of the Asylum of the Deaf and Dumb for the State of Maryland, on the warrant of the Comptroller, the proceeds of the loan aforesaid, at such times and in such amounts as may by them be deemed necessary for the purposes of this Act, or the Treasurer may instead, issue to the said President and Board of Visitors the said bonds or certificates of debt at not less than their par value; provided, that no such payment shall be made the said President and Board of Visitors until they shall have invited bids upon specifications furnished and entered into a contract with responsible parties for the construction of said buildings, which contract shall have been approved by the Board of Public Works.

Sec. 18. And be it enacted, That a special tax of one-fourth of one cent, be and the same is hereby laid on every hundred dollars worth of the taxable property of this State to meet the interest and create a sinking fund for the redemption of the bonds or certificates of debt herein directed to be issued, and the said tax shall be annually levied, collected and paid over to the State Treasurer, until the debt created by this Act shall have been paid, and a separate and distinct account shall be kept thereof, and the proceeds thereof are hereby pledged to the payment of the principal and interest of the said bonds or certificates of debt, and for that purpose so much thereof as may be necessary, shall first be applied to the payment of the interest on the bonds or certificates of debt hereby created, and the balance invested by the Treasurer in the bonds hereby authorized to be issued, or other bonds of the State or in the bonds of the United States.

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

Approved April 4, 1870.

ODEN BOWIE,
Governor.

[Chapter 296.]

AN ACT

To amend the Act passed the thirtieth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, Chapter four hundred and six, entitled "An Act to repeal the Act passed twenty-third of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, Chapter one hundred and eighty-four, entitled an Act to repeal Article 71, of the Code of Public General Laws in the State of Maryland, entitled Oysters," and to re-enact the same with amendments, by adding the following section thereto:

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Act passed March the thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, Chapter four hundred and six, entitled "An Act to repeal the Act passed the twentieth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, Chapter one hundred and eighty-four, entitled An Act to repeal Article seventy-one of the Code of Public General Laws of the State of Maryland, entitled Oysters," and to re-enact the same with amendments, be and the same is hereby amended, by adding thereto the following section:

Section 2. And be it enacted, That in addition to the duties required of the commanding officer of the Oyster Police Force, under the provisions of the forty-first Section of Chapter four hundred and six of the Act of Assembly, passed at January Session, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, the said commanding officer be, and he is hereby required, from the first day of October in each year, till the first day of April of the following year, at such times as he shall be able to spare them, to detail a portion of his force, together with a boat or barge, to visit and cruise about the Susquehannah and other rivers of this State, and enforce the provisions of Article ninety-eight of the Code of Public General Laws relating to Wild Fowl.

Sec. 4. Be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 4, 1870.

ODEN BOWIE.
Governor.

[Chapter 291.]

AN ACT

To repeal section five hundred and thirty-five, Article four, Code of Public Local Laws, for the City of Baltimore, subtitle "Tobacco," and to enact a substitute therefor.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That section five hundred and thirty-five, Article four, of the Code of Public Local Laws, title, "City of Baltimore," sub-title, "Tobacco," be repealed, and the following enacted in lieu thereof:

535. After the passage of this Act, it shall not be lawful to carry out of this State, in hogsheads, any tobacco raised in this State, except in hogsheads which shall have been inspected, passed and marked, agreeably to the provisions of this Act, unless such tobacco shall have been inspected and passed before this Act goes into operation, and any person violating the provisions of this section, shall forfeit and pay the sum of three hundred dollars, which may be recovered in any Court of law of this State, and which shall go to the credit of the tobacco fund; provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit any grower of tobacco, or any purchaser thereof, who may pack the same in the county or neighborhood where grown, from exporting or carrying out of this State, any such tobacco without having the same opened for inspection; but such tobacco so exported or carried out of this State without inspection, shall in all cases be marked with the name in full of the owner thereof, and the place of residence of such owner, and shall be liable to the same charge of outage and storage as in other cases, and any person who shall carry or send out of this State any such tobacco, without having it so marked, shall be subject to the penalty prescribed by this section.

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

Approved April 4, 1870.

ODEN BOWIE,
Governor

[Chapter 410.]

AN ACT

To repeal section one and six of chapter three hundred and twenty-nine of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at January session eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, entitled an Act to provide for the selection, drawing and summoning of jurors in the several counties and prescribing their qualifications, and to re-enact the same with amendments.

Sec. 1. And be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That sections one and six of chapter three hundred and twenty-nine of the Acts of Assembly of Maryland, passed at January session eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, entitled an Act to provide for the selection, drawing and summoning of jurors in the several counties and prescribing their qualifications, be and the same are hereby repealed and re-enacted so as to read as follows:

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the County Commissioners for each of the counties of this State, to make out and file with the Clerk of the Circuit Courts for said counties, not less than twenty days before the beginning of the first regular term of said Courts next ensuing the passage of this Act, and not less than twenty days before the beginning of the second regular term of said Courts after each and every general election held thereafter, a fair and complete list of the white male taxable inhabitants or residents of said county, whose names appear on the tax books of said county, and who are not known to said Clerk to be under the age of twenty-five years, and to which said lists so to be made and filed, the said Clerks respectively, shall append a certificate that said list is fully and fairly made, and for making such list the said Clerk shall receive such compensation as the County Commissioners shall deem right and proper, and for failure to perform the duty hereby imposed, the said Clerk to said Commissioners shall forfeit and pay a fine to the State of not less than five hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, in the discretion of the Court, to be recovered by indictment as for a misdemeanor, and he shall be thenceforth wholly incapable of holding or exercising the duties of the said Clerk to the County Commissioners.

6. And be it enacted, That the name of no person disqualified or exempted by existing law from serving as a juror, or who by existing law the Sheriff is forbidden to summon as such, shall be selected and placed upon the panelor list from which the drawing is to be made as directed by this Act, nor shall any person be drawn and summoned to two Courts successively, but the selection or drawing of any person disqualified as a juror under this Act shall not invalidate the drawing or selection, but such error may be corrected by drawing another person from the box in place of the person improperly selected or drawn, and the said Court shall have full power and authority to coerce the attendance of jurors drawn and summoned under this Act, and to punish by fine and imprisonment, or both, for any default or contempt committed in disregarding such summons.

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

Approved April 4, 1870.

ODEN BOWIE,
Governor.

Chapter 312.]

AN ACT

To repeal section sixty-three of Article eighty-one of the Code of Public General Laws, entitled Revenue and Taxes, and to re-enact the same with amendments.

Whereas, Doubts have been entertained as to whether the section mentioned in the title of this Act applies to the City of Baltimore, therefore, in order to remove all doubts in the premises:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That section sixty-three of Article eighty-one of the Code of Public General Laws, be and the same is hereby repealed and re-enacted so as to read as follows:

63. In all cases where lands held in fee-simple or by lease, have been sold or shall be sold for the payment of taxes in arrears according to the provisions of existing laws, it shall be the duty of the Collector of taxes to report the said sale, together with all the proceedings had in relation thereto, to the Circuit Court of the Judicial Circuit where said lands are situate, or where said lands are situate in the City of Baltimore, to the Circuit Court of said city, the Court to which such report shall be made shall examine the said proceedings, and if the same appear to be regular, and the provisions of law in relation thereto have been complied with, shall order notice to be given by advertisement published in such newspapers as the Court shall direct, warning all persons interested in the property sold, to be and appear by a certain day in the said notice to be named, to show cause, if any they have, why said sale should not be ratified and confirmed, and if no cause, or an insufficient cause be shown against the said ratification, the said sale shall, by the order and decree of the said Court, be ratified and confirmed, and the purchaser shall have a good title; but if good cause in the judgment of said Court be shown in the premises, the said sale shall be set aside, in which case the said Collector may proceed to a new sale of the property.

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

Approved April 4, 1870.

ODEN BOWIE,
Governor.

[Chapter 196.]

AN ACT

To continue in force an Act entitled an Act to regulate and make uniform the fees of Constables, passed January session, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, chapter sixty-seven.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Act of January session, eigh