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RATES OF ADVERTISING
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ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square will be inserted THREE TIMES FOR ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS, and FIFTY CENTS for each subsequent of insertion; longer advertisements in same proportion. Unless the advertiser states the number of times he wishes his advertisement to appear, it will be continued UNTIL FORBID (tf), and charged for accordingly.

JOB PRINTING

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.

MIXED UP.

I've wandered through the village, Tom,
Along with Anna Lee,
To listen to the mocking bird,
In the cottage by the sea.
Reid's bay mare can't be beat
While coming through the rye;
Let me kiss him for his mother,
Says the spider to the fly.

The colored girl and poor old Ned
Now swell our national song;
I'd offer thee this hand of mine—
But take your time, Miss Long.
I'm lonely since my mother died—
Susannah, don't you cry;
We're all nodding through the world,
Then root, hog, or die.

Hark! I hear an angel sing,
Oh! daddy, he's struck ile—
We're coming, father Abraham,
Along with Annie Lyle.
The song my mother used to sing,
The wearing of the green—
The girl I left behind me,
To-day is sweet sixteen.

The nice young man and Fairy Belle
Are swinging in the lane—
The captain with his whiskers
Has marrying on the brain.
We will rally round the flag, boys,
For Johnny stole the ham—
Yankee Doodle, Hail Columbia,
And I don't care a—cent.

JANET'S FORTUNE.

"And when I die, I shall leave my fortune to the one who will use it to the best advantage," said Grandma Leeds, smiling from behind her spectacles to the young girls around her.

"Your fortune, grandma? What will it be? That old basket, with its horrid yarn and needles, and the never ending knitting work. If so, you need not leave it with me. Janet will use it to a far better advantage than I could."

"Yes, Lettie, you are right; and I am sure I don't want it either. H'm, what a fortune to be sure!"

"I'll accept it, grandma and prize it, if you will only add your sweet contented disposition. It would be a fortune which none of us need despise."

Janet Leeds was the youngest of the family and the plainest. She had a sweet, fresh face and tender eyes; but these paled into ugliness before Lettie's black orbs and shining curls, and the loveliness of belle Margaret. So she settled back like a modest violet in the chimney corner and waited on grandma or assisted the maid in the housework.

Once in a while she ventured out to a party in the village, but so seldom, that people never observed her. That made it unpleasant and she stayed at home still closer.

But on that morning, while they sat chatting with grandma, she felt a deal of real discontentment for the first time in months.

Clara Bosworth, her bosom freind, was to give a party that evening, and she could not go. For weeks preparations had been going on in their quiet family. She had given up the money saved for a new winter cloak, that Lettie's green silk might be retrimmed for the occasion, and the best dress she had in the world was a plain, garnet-colored poplin with black velvet trimmings.

She had faintly suggested that she might wear that, but the cry of dismay from her sisters silenced her.

"Go and wear that old poplin!" cried Lettie, from the clouds of white billowy lace that was to adorn the green silk.—"You must be crazy!"

"I should think so," chimed Margaret, who was fitting a lace bertha over the waist of the delicate lilac satin.—"Do you want Austin Bosworth to think us a family of paupers? It is to be a grand affair, and Clara expects all who honor it with their presence to pay her respect enough to dress respectably.—It is Austin's first appearance after his European tour, and surely you do not want him to think meanly of us?"

The tears came up but Janet was brave, and no one saw them.

The night, when the two girls—the one in her dark beauty and wonderfully becoming array, the other all delicacy, her fair, pearl loveliness enhanced by the pale purple color of her splendid dress—came laughing into grandma's room a little shadow darkened her face, and she found it very hard to keep back the tears.

"Fine feathers make fine birds, but fine birds do not always sing the sweetest, Janie," said Grandma, after they were gone. "I know who is the true one in this family. I know my little singing bird, Janie, and she is dearer than a dozen fine ladies. Austin and Clara will come to-morrow, and he will tell us all about his travels in foreign lands, and you will be far happier than you would be up at the house to-night, with dancing and confusion."

"I suppose so, grandma," and Janet took her seat by the fire and went on knitting with a peaceful face.

The elder sisters came home with rumpled plumage, but in high spirits.

Austin Bosworth had returned, a handsome polished gentleman, and had flirted desperately with Lettie.

"Why, grandma, he almost proposed to her!" laughed Margaret, who was engaged to Judge Lenard's hopeful son, and therefore had no place for jealousy. "More than one of the company predicted that it would be a match."

"Don't count your chickens before they are hatched," called grandma from her pillow. "Mr. Austin Bosworth is no fool, I can tell you!"

"What an old croaker!"

They were entering their chamber across the hall, but grandmother's ears were not dulled by age, and she clearly heard them.

"Don't mind them grandma," whispered Janet, who had wanted to help them lay aside their finery.

"Mind them! Do you think I shall, Janet Leeds?"

Next day Austin Bosworth came. He was too familiar with the old house to stop for bell-ringing, and he entered, crossing the hall directly past the parlor door where Margaret and Lettie waited in their tasteful afternoon costumes, and walked straight on to Grandma Leed's room.

She was there with her work, her placid face beaming beneath the white lace-bordered cap.

A graceful, girlish figure half knelt beside her, wreathing with deft fingers a bunch of evergreens into a frame for a mantel ornament, and her eyes were lifted smiling into the old lady's face.

He entered and closed the door before either saw him.

"Grandma Leeds!"

"Why, bless my heart, it is Austin! Come here, my boy!"

And the fine gentleman come and gave both hands to her in his delight.

"Janie, my little playmate, too!—What a happy meeting! Clara came down, dressed for a call, and declared she would come, but I told her no! I knew the amount of gallantry I should feel obliged to use, and I preferred that my first visit should be like the old ones."

"You are right. We are better pleased to have it so, are we not, Janet?"

His call lengthened itself into two hours, and during the time he told the pleasant stories and chatted like the boy of by-gone days, but not once did Margaret's or Lettie's name pass his lips.

When he went away he met them coming with disappointed faces from the parlor, where they had been waiting for him; but he only lifted his hat and passed out. Then grandma and Janet received a sound scolding, such as only these two knew how to give, and the shadows of discontent again fell on Janet's spirit.

Ah, that long, cheerless winter!—What a story Janet could tell you of disappointments, of happy parties of which she had no share, of moonlight rides, of joy and merriment! She had only that one comforter, kind patient grandma; for now that Austin Bosworth had come, the way was harder than before.

He came and escorted Lettie to parties, and sometimes chatted with grandma, but nothing more. She saw nothing more—she did not catch the good natured smiles he gave her from the sleigh as he rode away—and Lettie never told her how often he asked for her.

Alone with grandma, Janet wished for better things, and wondered why she was so harshly dealt with.

At last even the society of her aged comforter was denied her, and in her bed the old lady gradually faded away. Day and night Janie sat beside her, with the knowledge that she was beyond earthly help—waiting upon her, yielding the childish whims, and shutting out everything youthful and beautiful from her sight.

"Playing household angel," Margaret said.

"Working for grandma's fortune of old shoes and worsted stockings," Lettie cruelly added.

"Doing her duty by the faithful woman who had taken the three motherless children into her heart, and filled the lost one's place so far as God permitted;" her own heart said, steadilly she worked on.

The first of May brought invitations to the last ball at the Bosworth house, and while the elder sisters laid out their finery, Janet folded her tiny missive, and laid it away next to her heart as a sacred bit of paper, bearing Austin's firm, broad chirography upon it.

That night grandma was very ill, and when Margaret and Lettie fluttered in with their gay dresses, Janet met them, and almost put them out of the room.

"I beg you girls, to have a little respect for poor grandma—she is very ill to-night."

"Nonsense! Dont be a fool Janet anybody would think she was dying."

"I beleive she is."

Their reply came in a violent slam of the door, and Janet was left alone with her patient.

The hours dragged wearily, and overcome by her long, sleepless watches, Janet fell fast asleep.

Two hours later she awoke with a start and in an instant she saw that dreaded change visible in grandma's face.

Like one in a dream she walked to her father's door and awakened him.

"Father, grandma is worse. I believe her dying. You must go to Dr. Berne. You will find him at the ball. Go quickly!"

She went back and sat there wearily waiting for something—for a sound, a sign from the dying woman; but none came. Slowly, but perceptibly, the lines settled around the pleasant mouth, and the dark shadows crept over the placid face, but no sound issued from the pale lips.

Janet bent her head. There was a faint flutter—no more, and she clasped her hands. Would grandma die there before her eyes, and never speak a word?

She caught the cold hand in her own, and cried aloud:

"Grandma! speak to me! speak to your little Janet! Don't you heed me, grandma?"

But grandma heard nothing. The stillness of death had settled down, and even as she knelt there the breath fled and Janet was alone.

She understood it all when she arose, and sank back half fainting in the arm-chair near the bed.

"Janet, my poor darling?"

She lifted her head. Austin Bosworth was leaning over her.

"My little girl! Why did you not send word to me to-night, and let me share your sorrow?"

"You, Austin?"

"Yes, have I not——. Ah, forgive me. This is no time or place. I missed you as I have always missed you, but thought it was your own pleasure to remain at home. When your father came in with a white, frightened face, and whispered to Dr. Berne, I knew you were in trouble. I came at once, and, Janie, I shall not again leave you."

She knew his meaning, and did not put him away, when he held her close in his arms, and drew her into the parlor.

Margaret and Lettie, coming in with their faces horror-stricken, saw him holding her in his arms, her tired head resting wearily upon his shoulder, and the proud Lettie said:

"Mr. Bosworth, I am surprised!"

"You need not be. This is my privilege, now and forever."

Three days after they gathered in that same parlor to hear grandma's last will and testament read. After some little directions, it said:

"And to my beloved grand-daughter, Janet Leeds, I bequeath the Holmes estate, together with my entire stock of furniture and money, amounting to ten thousand dollars."

Janet's fathor smiled upon his astonished and crest-fallen daughters.

"It was mother's whim. She never desired it to be known. Therefore you were ignorant of the fact that she had a dollar beyond the annuity I held for her."

When, six months later, Austin and Janet were married, her elder sisters dared to say that he married her for her money. He knew better, and so did I.

Brain Work.

The following passage is from the Rev. J. F. Corning:

"While I sit at my study table with my pen in hand, the fingers moving with a tardy pace at the beckon of the brain, I hear right below my window, in an adjacent field, the monotonous ring of the laborer's hoe upon the corn hills.—While he hoes, he whistles hour by hour till the clock strikes twelve, and then with ravenous appetite repairs to his bountiful yet simple meal only to resume his task again and pursue it to the setting of the sun. As I stood at the window watching him toil, and turned again to my pen and paper, I asked myself how it happened that the man with the hoe will labor his eight or ten hours a day with less fatigue than the man with his pen will toil his three or four. Hugh Miller was a great worker with the shovel and pick—would have made a good hand in a slate quarry, in grading a railroad or digging a canal. But one night, as you know, he shot himself in a fit of nervous fever. What was the difference between the great geologist and the man with the hoe whistling under the window? Simply this: the former was a worker of brain, and the latter a worker of muscle. Let the man with the hoe lay down his husbandry for a little while and set himself to study one of the stalks of corn, or the chemistry of one of those hills of soil; and very likely he would soon learn what it is to lose one's appetite, and hear the clock strike nearly all the night hours in feverish wakefulness. And thus we get at a great organic law of our being, to-wit: that brain work substracts vitality from the fountain, while muscle-work only makes draughts upon one of the ramifying streams of life. It is estimated by scientific observers that a man will use up as much vital force in working his brains two hours as he would in working his muscles eight."

Behold! They are Blessed.

Blessed is the man who doth subscribe for his home paper, and pay therefor. His feet shall not stand on slippery places; he shall not be forsaken by his friends, or prosecuted by his enemies, nor his children caught begging.

Blessed is he that walketh to the office of the printer, yea, even goeth into his sanctum, and payeth a year's subscription in advance. Selah!

He shall learn wisdom day by day and be exalted above his fellows.

He shall talk knowingly upon all subjects, and his neighbors shall be astonished at the muchness of his learning.

He shall not contract bad debts nor lose good bargains.

He shall not pay an additional per cent. on his taxes, for his eyes shall behold the notice of the collector, and he will take warning thereby.

Verily he shall bring his product to the market when the prices are exceedingly good, and with-hold them when the prices descend.

He shall not lay hold of a red hot poker for his knowledge of metallugy will teach him that red hot iron burns.

His children shall not vex him, nor his wife get the Grecian bend.

He shall life to a good old age, and when his dying hour is at hand, he need not fear the "devil."

But for him who doth refuse to subscribe, it were better that he were bound tightly hand and foot and cast upon a feather bed, and there tickled to death by two pretty girls. Selah!

Fight hard against hasty temper. Anger will come, but resist it strongly. A spark may set a house on fire. A fit of passion may give you cause to mourn all the days of your life. Never revenge an injury.

[From the Memphis Ledger.]

Cleburne.

SOME INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT HIM.

When General Cleburne was killed at Franklin, Tenn., in 1864, he was in his thirty-fifth year. By education he was a druggist, and in early life he was as thoroughly accomplished as one could be at his age in that profession. When about twenty-one years of age, he abandoned the monotony of bottles and labels and the filling of prescriptions, and joined the British army as a private. The extent and character of his services I have not been able to ascertain, but it is not probable that he remained in the army many months. This much is known: He landed at New York poor and friendless, and some years before the war was found at Cincinnati by a gentleman at Helena, Arkansas who induced him to go to that place and accept, under him, a situation in his drug store. The young Irishman soon made friends, who recognized his merits and talents, and persuaded him to study law. He was soon admitted to the bar, and became the partner of Colonel Mangum, an eminent lawyer of Arkansas, who was afterwards one of Cleburne's staff officers, and who is still practicing law at Helena. When the war broke out Cleburne went out from Philips county as captain of a company. His subsequent career is part of the known history of the war, and his fame belongs alike to the South and his native Ireland. Strange and unnatural as it may seem, he had a brother in the Federal army. Of this fact he never spoke even to his most intimate friends, and few of them ever ventured to broach the subject.

Passing over this circumstance, which has many painful parallels, we come to the saddest romance of his great life, which involves another who was gentle and pure, and patriotic in her sphere, as he was brave and knightly and fierce in war. She, too, has gone to the spirit land, and we violate no sacred confidences now in writing thus briefly a tender episode in the warrior's life. It will be remembered by hundreds and thousands of the surviving members of the grand old army of Tennessee that while the army was in Winter quarters at Dalton, Gen Cleburne had leave of absence and went to Mobile, as it was impossible for him to get through the lines to his home. When he returned to the army it was observed by all who knew Gen. Cleburne that he was dressed up as he never before had been.—He wore a new uniform, with the buff trimmings and insignia of a Confederate Major General; also a new felt hat, adorned with a sweeping black plume. The soldiers grew facetious over the change in "old Pat's" appearance, for previously he had generally worn the garb of a common soldier, and they explained the transformation in many witty remarks. It subsequently transpired that during the General's absence he had addressed an accomplished and lovely young lady of Mobile, was accepted, and they became formally betrothed. A time was appointed for the celebratian of their nuptials, but fate decided that should never meet again.

Gen. Cleburne carried with him into Tennessee his wedding suit, and expected, at the first opportuny, to return to Mobile to be married. The rest is quickly told. He fell at Franklin, and was buried in his bridal suit, as one of his staff, who interred him, but recently informed me. The young lady, some time after the war, was married, but last year she, too, passed from earth, and the betrothed spirits have doubtless met before the Great White Throne of Heaven, where all believers in Divine Revelation must admit "there is no marriage or giving in marriage."

General Cleburne joined the Episcopal Church before the war, and was buried at Franklin with the full rites of that church, which were performed by Bishop Quintard.

GIRLS, DON'T DO IT.—There is a practice quite prevalent among young ladies of the present day, which we are old-fashioned enough to considered very improper. We allude to their giving photographs of themselves to young men who are merely acquaintances. We consider it indelicate in the highest degree. We are astonished that any young girl should hold herself so cheap as this. With an accepted lover it is of course all right. Even in that case the likeness should be returned, if the engagement should by any misunderstanding cease. If this little paragraph should meet the eye of any young girl who is about to give her photograph to a gentleman acquaintance, let her know that the remarks made by many young men, when together concerning what is, perhaps, on her part, a piece of ignorance or impudence, would, if she heard them, cause her cheeks to crimson with shame and anger. "Were it a sister of ours"—but that not being the case, we give this advice to anybody's sister who needs it, most anxiously desiring that she should at all times preserve her dignity and self-respect.—*Exchange.*

"When my mother says no, there's no yes in it." Here is a sermon in a nutshell. Multitudes of parents say "no," but after a good deal of teasing and debate, it finally becomes yes.—Love and kindness are essential elements in the successful management of children, but firmness, decision, inflexibility, and uniformity of treatment are no less important.

England has seventy-one daily newspapers, Ireland has fourteen, Scotland eleven, and Wales two.

A Business Man.

He is strict in keeping his engagements; does nothing carelessly or in a hurry; employs nobody to do what he can easily do himself; keeps everything in its proper place; leaves nothing undone, which out to be done, and which circumstances permit him to do; keeps his designs and business from the view of others; is prompt and decisive with his customers and not overtrade his capital; prefers short-credits to long ones, and cash to credit transactions at all times when they can be advantageously made, either buying or selling, and small profits with little risk to the chance of better gains with more hazard. He is clear and explicit in his bargains; leaves nothing to the memory which can and ought to be committed to writing; keeps copies of all important letters which he sends away, and has every letter and invoice belonging to his business, titled, classed and put away. He never suffers his desk to be confused by many papers lying upon it; is always at the head of his business, well knowing if he leaves it, it will leave him; holds it is a maxim that he whose credit is suspected is not safe to be trusted and is constantly examining his books and sees through all his affairs as far as care and attention enables him; balances regularly at stated times and then makes out and then transmits all his accounts current to his customers and constituents, both at home and abroad; avoids, as possible, all sorts of accomodations in money matters and lawsuits, when there is the least hazard; is economical in his expenditures, always living within his income; keeps a memorandum-book with a pencil in his pocket, in which he writes every little particular relative to appointments, addresses, and petty cash matters; is cautious how he becomes security for any person and is generous only when urged by motives of humanity.

It is as easy to be a good business man as a poor one. Half the energy displayed in keeping ahead that is required to catch up when behind, will save credit, give more time to attend to business, and add to the profit and reputation of those who work for gain. Be prompt. Keep your word. Honor your engagements. If you have work to do, do it at once, cheerfully, and therefore, more speedily and correctly. If you go out on business attend promptly to the matter on hand, then as promptly go about your own business. Do not stop to tell stories in business hours. If you have a place of business be found there when wanted. No man can get rich by sitting around stores and saloons. Never "fool" on business matters. Have order, system, regularity promptness, liberality. Do not meddle with business you know nothing of. Never buy an article you do not need simply becase it is cheap, and the man who sells it will take it out in trade.—Trade is money. Strive to avoid harsh words personalities. Do not kick every stone in the path, more miles can be made in a day by going steadily on than stopping to kick. Pay as you go. A man of honor respects his word as he does his bond. Ask, but never beg. Help others when you can, but never give when you cannot afford to simply because it is fashionable. Learn to say no. No necessity of snapping it out dog fashion, but say it firmly and respectfully. Have but few confidants, and the fewer the better. Use your own brains rather than those of others.—Learn to think and act for yourself. Be vigilant. Keep ahead rather than behind the time.

"Dressmaker to her Honor the Presidentess," is the legend on a sign in Washington City. Step by step, towards the monarchy!

Edward Ketchum, the forger, has made $400,000 in wall street since his release from prison. Ed is making up for lost time.

The wedding expenses of a Kentucky youth were defrayed out of the proceeds of another man's mule, and the benedict is now in the penitentiary.

A Little Connecticut boy, asking a companion who Good Friday was, received the withering reply: "Well, you had better go home and read 'Robinson Crusoe."

In experimenting in London recently in telegraph messages, one was sent to Tehhera, in Persia, a distance of 3,700 miles, and an answer was received in thirty seconds.

A Boston merchant expresses the opinion that "if Congress would adjourn for ten years, business would start up, and the country would soon be in a prosperous condition.

The wonderful growth of our western railroad town is illustrated in Kit Carson, at present 3,000 people there, where but a few months since not a house stood.

A queer wedding took place a few days ago in New York, where a father and a son married a mother and a daughter, the strange part of it being that the father married the daughter and the mother married the son.

In Alaska, if a native murders his wife, her relatives won't be satisfied until he gives them a lot of blankets. They think a wife is worth fifteen blankets in the summer, and twenty in the winter.

"My good fellow you're one of the men we read of," said one man to another slapping him on the shoulder.

"How so," inquired the other, "where do you read of me?"

"In the police report."

Editors do not always think of their smart things on the spur of the moment; but one of them down in New England got in a good repartee the other day. Daniel Pratt, a great bore came with his customary introduction: "I am the Great American Traveler!" "Well, travel!" was the reply he got.

HOW IT WORKS.—Gov Scott, of South Carolina, one of the carpetbag Governors who now regulate the local affairs of the Southern States with the bayonet, held an entertainment at the Executive mansion a few days ago, and in order to show his appreciation of the negroes handed a negro wench as black as the ace of spades to the head of the table, passing by all the white ladies in attendance. Now we commend Gov. Scott for this bold disregard of prejudice and his peculiar liking for a negro wench Dependent as he is upon the negroes for his present position, it is not strange at all he should show how much he loves them by giving the chief seat at an entertainment to a negro wench.

This circumstance shows the progress which is being made by the Radicals, and that the day is not far distant when the "white trash" will be effectually ruled by the negroes. They are now the idols of political worship.

A WARNING.—The election held some days ago in St. Louis, at which the Democratic candidate for City Treasurer was elected by 357 majority, is an evidence that the people are getting tired of this eternal tinkering with the negro question. St. Louis has heretofore been Radical by thousands, and the addition of negro votes, it was thought, would make that party still stronger. The Germans turned against the Radical party and voted the Democratic ticket. It is so in the whole west, and the Radicals will find that in courting the negro votes they have lost thousands of white voters. If this proves true, none will damn the negroes more than the Radicals; for they only gave them votes for party purposes and not for admitted right.

THE GRAVE OF STONEWALL JACKSON.—An effort is being made by the staff of General Jackson to procure funds to erect a monument over his grave. A considerable sum was raised for this purpose shortly after his death, but it was lost by the failure of the bank in which it was deposited. The present undertaking meets with approval and co-operation of Mrs Jackson who has offered to devote the larger portion of her little fortune to the work. Major Henry Kyd Douglas, now residing at Hagerstown, Md., is acting for the staff in Maryland and in Northern States. All contributions forwarded to Major Douglas will be duly acknowedged and appropriated to this Memorial work.

There are five thousands papers in the United States. But there are persons living who have seen Benjamin Franklin the founder of the fourth newspaper established in this country.

Lady Montauge, the famous wit, on being asked whether she would not have preferred to belong to the other sex, replied sternly in the negative, because in that case she might have been obliged to marry a woman.

A Danbury wife cured her husband of singing "Shoo Fly" when she was lecturing him for being out late of night by letting her shoe fly at his head with such force as to give him a headache.

Public Local Laws
FOR
Frederick County
Passed by the General Assembly of Maryland of January Session, 1870.

[CHAPTER 402.]

AN ACT

To repeal Section eighty-five of Article eleven, of the Code of Public Local Laws of Frederick County, sub-title "Frederick," and to re-enact the same with amendments.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Section eighty-five of Article eleven of the Code of Public Local Laws of Frederick County, sub-title "Frederick," be, and the same is hereby repealed and re-enacted with amendments, as follows:

85 The citizens of each ward qualified as prescribed in the eighty-third Section of this Article, and having resided in the ward wherein they offer to vote, six months next proceeding the election, shall annually on the last Monday of February, elect one member for the Common Council of said City.

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 379.]

AN ACT

To legalize the bequests made by John Whitmore to certain Churches in Frederick County.

WHEREAS, John Whitmore, of Frederick County, deceased, did by will bequeath to the Lutheran Church at Woodsboro', the sum of fifty dollars; and to Haugh's Reformed Church, fifty dollars. Therefore

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the said bequests of the said John Whitmore is hereby made legal, and the Executor or Executors of the last will and testament of said John Whitmore are hereby authorized to pay over to the proper officers of the said before-mentioned Churches, the said several sums to be bequeathed.

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

Approved April 4, 1870.

ODEN BOWIE,
Governor.

[CHAPTER 98.]

AN ACT

To repeal the Act of incorporation of Mechanlestown, Frederick County, Maryland, passed February thirteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, Chapter one hundred and three supplements thereto, and Sections one hundred and ninety-three, one hundred and ninety-four, one hundred and ninety-five, one hundred and ninety-six, one hundred and ninety-seven, one hundred and ninety-eight, one hundred and ninety-nine, two hundred, two hundred and one, two hundred and two, two hundred and three, two hundred and four, two hundred and five, two hundred and six, two hundred and seven, two hundred and eight, two hundred and nine, two hundred and ten, two hundred and eleven, and two hundred and twelve of Article eleven, of the Code of Public Local Laws and to substitute in lieu of said Acts and Sections the following Sections incorporating the village of Mechanicstown, in said county:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Leonard Picking, George W. Foreman and Frederick White, citizens of the village of Mechanistown, Frederick County Maryland, are created a body politic by the name of Commissioners of Mechanicstown, with all the privileges of a body corporate, and as such shall have succession, and by their corporate name may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, grant, receive and do all other acts as natural persons, and may purchase and hold real, personal and mixed property, or dispose of the same for the benefit of said village, and have and use a common seal which they may change at pleasure.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That the white male citizens of said village of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, being citizens of the United States, who shall have resided in said village for and during the space of six months preceding, may on the second Monday of April in each and every year, at the usual place of holding elections in said village, be authorized to elect five Commissioners for said village, who shall have resided within the corporate limits of the same one year next preceding the election; said Commissioners shall enter upon the discharge of their duties within ten days after said election.

SEC. 3. And be it enacted, That the said Commissioners shall annually appoint some person to act as judge of said election, who shall open the polls at three o'clock, P. M., and close the same at six o'clock, P. M., and the persons who shall have the majority of votes shall be declared elected Commissioners for the ensuing year.

SEC. 4. And be it enacted, That if at any election for Commissioners, it shall appear by the certificate of the judge of said election that any two or more persons voted for as Commissioners have received the same number of votes, so that there is no choice for an entire Board, but a vacancy in one or more seats: If there shall be as many as three duly elected, the persons so elected shall assemble immediately, and having qualified as Commissioners, shall proclaim a new election to supply the vacancy occasioned by the failure to elect, giving at least five day's notice of said election.

SEC. 5. And be it enacted, That if it shall not appear that three of the persons voted for have been duly elected or if the persons duly elected shall fail to assemble and proclaim a new election for the space of five days, the old Board of Commissioners or any three of them shall assemble and proclaim a new election, and shall give at least five days notice thereof.

SEC. 6. And be it enacted, That the said Commissioners shall, on the first meeting after said election, choose one from among their number, who shall be president of the Board, whose duty it shall be to preside at the meetings of said Commissioners and preserve decorum, and give such directions as may be deemed necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this Charter.

SEC. 7. And be enacted, That the aforesaid Commissioners or a majority therof, may meet together at such times as occasions may seem to require upon the business of said village, and not less than once in every three months; and if during the year for which they are elected, any of said Commissioners shall die, resign, remove from said village, or from any cause be disqualified, an election to fill the vacancy, ten days' notice being given by the Commissioners, shall be held, at which all persons qualified as herein specified shall be entitled to vote.

SEC. 8. And be it enacted, That the aforesaid Commissioners or a majority of them shall have power to appoint a clerk and assign his duties, allowing him such compensation for his services as they shall think proper; and all ordinances passed by said Commissioners, or a majority of them, shall by their clerk be entered in a book kept by him for that purpose, and shall be at all times open, for the inspection of any persons interested, and copies of all ordinances shall be put up in the most public places of said village.

SEC. 9. Be it enacted, That the corporate bounds of said village, for all purposes except taxation by the laws of the Corporation, shall be as follows: Beginning at the junction of the roads leading from Mechanicstown to Graceham, and the road leading from said road towards Apple's Church, at tween the lands of Wm. J. Black and James Creeger, and with said road North fifteen and a quarter degrees, East, eighty-eight perches; sixteen and a half degrees, East seventy-eight perches; and thence through the lands of John R. Bollen, North fifty degrees, West one hundred and fifty-one perches to the North corner of Milton E. Biggs' dwelling; thence North seventy-eight degrees, West one hundred and sixty perches, ending in a road; thence south sixty-eight degrees, west one hundred and ten perches, south fifty degrees, west ninety perches; thence south twenty degrees, east one hundred and seventy-six perches; thence south one and a half degrees, west eleven perches; thence south fifty-two degrees, east two hundred and forty-six perches, to a bridge near a forge and lime kilns; then by a straight line to the beginning.

SEC. 10. Be it enacted, That all fines and forfeitures under the ordinance of said corporation may be recovered as small debts are recoverable before any Justice of the Peace.

SEC. 11. Be it enacted, That the said Commissioners or a majority of them shall have power to make all such by-laws, and regulations and ordinances, as shall not conflict with the laws and constitution of the State of Maryland.

SEC. 12. Be it enacted, That they shall have power to establish the limits and width of the streets and alleys of the said village, and remove obstructions therefrom, and may, with the consent of one-half of the owners of property through which they may pass, open new streets, lanes or alleys.

SEC. 13. Be it enacted, That they shall have power to provide for the payment of damages and expenses of opening, widening, laying out and grading the streets, lanes and alleys, in said village, by levying and assessing the same generally upon the whole of the assessable property of said town, or specially upon the assessable property of persons benefitted thereby.

SEC. 14. Be it enacted, That if on the opening or laying out of any new street, lane or alley, the said Commissioners can not agree with the owner of any land or property wanted for the purposes, for the purchase, use or occupation of the same, application may be made to any Justice of the Peace for said county, who shall thereupon issue his warrant under his hand and seal directed to the Sheriff of said county, requiring him to summon a Jury of twenty inhabitants of said county, who shall be freeholders, and not related to any of the parties, or in any wise interested, to meet on the land or near the property to be valued, on a day to be named in the warrant not less than ten, nor more than twenty days after issuing the warrant.

Sec. 15. Be it enacted, That the Sheriff shall before the jury proceed to act, administer to each an oath that he will justly and impartially value the damages; and if any of the jurors summoned do not attend, the Sheriff shall immediately summon many jurors as shall be necessary, with those in attendance, to finish a panel of twenty, and from them each party or his agent, or if either be not present in person or by agent, the Sheriff for him, may strike off four jurors, and the remaining twelve shall act as a jury of inquest and damages.

Sec. 16. And be it enacted, That the jury in estimating the damages shall take into consideration the benefit resulting to the owner from the opening and laying out said streets, lanes and alleys, through, along or near to the property of said owner, but only in extinguishment of the claims for damages; and the jury shall reduce their inquisition to writing and shall sign and seal the name, and it shall then be returned by the Sheriff to the clerk of the Circuit Court for said county, and shall be confirmed by the said Court at its next session, if no sufficient cause to the contrary be shown, and when confirmed shall be recorded by said clerk at the expense of said Commissioners.

Sec. 17. And be it enacted, That if said inquisition be set aside, the Said Court may direct another to be taken in the same manner as the first, every inquisition shall describe the property taken or the bounds of the land condemned, and the quantity and duration of the interest in the same therein valued, and such valuation when paid or tendered to the owner of the property or his legal representatives shall entitle the said Commissioners to the estate, use and interest in the same so valued for the purposes aforesaid, as fully as if the same had been conveyed by the owner, and the valuation, if not received from the said Commissioners when tendered, may at any time thereafter be received without cost by the owner or his legal representatives.

Sec. 18. And be it enacted, That the said President and Commissioners shall have power to levy and collect taxes in said town, not exceeding in any one year fifty cents in the hundred dollars valuation, on the assessable property of said town, and they shall once in five years, or oftener if they think proper, appoint an assessor who shall under oath, assess and value the property in said town, in the same manner and with like authority as county assessors; provided, that the taxable limits of said town shall include all that part of the town now improved, and all that part recently laid off and partially improved; fully authorizing the Commissioners to extend the taxable limits with the improvements hereafter made as they deemed just. But in no instance shall it exceed the corporate limits as laid down in Section nine.

Sec. 19. And be it enacted, That if any owner of property within said village shall feel aggrieved by the assessment so made, he may appeal to the Board of Commissioners, who may make such deduction from the valuation of his property as they may deem reasonable and just.

Sec. 20. And be enacted, That the said Board of Commissioners may from time to time, under such conditions as they by their ordinances direct, appoint such officers as they may deem necessary to carry into effect their ordinances, among whom shall be a Town Bailiff, who shall ex-officio be collector of the town tax, and shall within said village have all the authority of a constable.

Sec. 21. And be enacted, That the said Bailiff shall give bond, to be approved by the County Commissioners, as other constables, for the faithful peformance of his duty as constable and also a bond to the said Board of Commissioners for the faithful performance of such duties as shall be imposed on him by the ordinances of the said Board of Commissioners.

Sec. 22. Be it enacted, That the said Bailiff may enforce the payment of corporation taxes in the same manner and with like effect as collector of State and county taxes may enforce payment of the same.

Sec. 23. Be it enacted, That the President of said Commissioners, and all other officers of said town shall before they enter upon the duties of their respective offices, severally take the following oath or affirmation: I do solemnly swear or affirm that I will faithfully execute the office of ——— to the best of my knowledge and ability, without favor, affection or partiality.

Sec. 24. Be it enacted, That the President of the said Commissioners shall, in virtue of his office, have and exercise within the limits of said town, all the jurisdiction and power of a Justice of the Peace, except as to the recovery of small debts; he may call on the officer of the village entrusted with the receipt and expenditure of Public money, for a statement of his accounts as often as he shall think proper, he shall see that the ordinances are faithfully executed, and report to the Board of Commissioners at their stated meetings the general state of the village, and may call special meetings of the Commissioners whenever he may see proper.

Sec. 25. Be it enacted, That the Board of Commissioners of Mechanlestown, may at discretion levy upon the assessable property of the corporation, one hundred dollars, and pay over to the Commissioners, to aid in keeping the streets, and part of the public roads, in good repair.

Sec. 26. And be it enacted, That if the inhabitants of said village at any time, neglect to make an election as herein directed, the power of electing Commissioners shall not thereupon cease, but shall continue as though such election had been made, and the President and Commissioners for the time being shall remain in office until such annual election shall be held.

Sec. 27. And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved March 23, 1870.

ODEN BOWIE,
Governor.

[CHAPTER 201.]

AN ACT

To repeal Sections three hundred and forty-five and three hundred and forty-six of Chapter eleven of the Public Local Laws of Frederick County, sub-title "Woodsboro," and to re-enact the same with amendments.

Section. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Sections three hundred and forty-five and three hundred and forty-six, of Chapter eleven, of the Public Local Laws of Frederick county be and the same are hereby repealed, and re-enacted to read as follows:

345. All fines and forfeitures for the violation of any of the ordinances of the said Corporation, if not paid on the rendering of the judgment of the Burgess, or the judgment of some justice of the peace residing within the corporate limits, or good security given for the same, shall subject the offender or offenders to imprisonment on commitment to the jail of Frederick County for not more than forty days, nor shall any fine imposed exceed twenty dollars for any one offence; provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to deprive any person convicted before a Justice of the Peace, under the provisions of this section, of the right of appeal to the Circuit Court for Frederick County.

346. All fines and forfeitures shall be recovered in the name and for the use of the Burgess and Commissioners of Woodsboro', and all commitments shall be signed by the Burgess, or a Justice of the Peace residing within the corporate limits.

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 162.]

AN ACT

To change the name and style of the "Trustees of the Central School in Frederick County, and to repeal the Act entitled An Act to Incorporate the Trustees of the Central School in Frederick County, and re-enact the same with amendments.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Act passed March twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, chapter two hundred and thirty-nine, entitled An Act to Incorporate the Trustees of the Central School in Frederick County, be and the same is hereby repealed and re-enacted with amendments.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That the name and style of the Central School in Frederick is hereby changed, and shall hereafter be known as the Trustees of Central Chapel and Cemetery of the Methodist Protestant Church in Frederick County, and that Nathan Nelson, Henry Clay, William W. Walker, John E. Glissan, Oliver P. Harding, John P. Jones and Abner C. Devilbiss, be and they are hereby appointed Trustees of Central Chapel and Cemetery of the Methodist Protestant Church of Frederick County, to act