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The Kent News:

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT
CHESTERTOWN, KENT COUNTY, MARYLAND.
Office in the Masonic Hall.

JAS. H. PLUMMER. WM. R. USILTON.

PLUMMER & USILTON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Terms of Subscription:

Two DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance. If not paid within six months from the time of subscribing, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents may be charged.

☞ Local and other correspondence solicited from all parts of the county.

☞ Anonymous communications will not be noticed.

Kent News.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER: Devoted to General and Local Intelligence, Literature, Agricultural and Mechanical Interests, Politics and Advertising

Vol. 32. CHESTERTOWN, SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1872. No. 52.

Rates of Advertising:

Advertisements occupying the space of eight lines brevier type, will be inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year, half-year or quarter.

Obituaries will be inserted at one-half of advertising rates.

JOB-PRINTING,
SUCH AS
HANDBILLS,
CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BLANKS,
&c., &c.,
Executed with neatness and dispatch, and at reasonable prices.

Spring Millinery!

LATEST NEW YORK FASHIONS!

MRS. C. R. FIDDIS

HAS just returned from the city with her Spring purchases of MILLINERY, embracing the latest novelties in

Hats and Bonnets.

Fine Assortment of RIBBONS, FLOWERS, and FANCY GOODS generally.

A large and choice assortment of LADIES' LACE COLLARS, FANCY RUFFLING, &c.

Her arrangements for receiving

Fresh Goods every week from New York,

will enable her to furnish the Latest Styles of all goods in her line.

Her friends and the public are invited to call and examine her stock at the old stand, and every effort will be made to please, both in style and price.

NOTICE.—Those indebted are respectfully requested to call and settle, as I greatly need money at this time. Longer indulgence will not be given on bills of long standing, but all such will be placed in an officer's hands for collection unless immediately paid.

my4 3t. C. R. FIDDIS.

New Spring Millinery!

MISS MAGGIE J. WYATT,

HAS just returned from the city with a new assortment of

SPRING MILLINERY,

embracing the STYLES OF THE SEASON, also a very neat supply of FANCY GOODS, and now invite my old customers and friends generally to give me a call. I will endeavor as heretofore to please, in Styles and Prices, all those who may give me their patronage.

BLEACHING and PRESSING done to order.

☞ Store Room at the corner of High and Queen Streets, in front of the Post-Office.

April 20, 1872—tf.

Spring Millinery and Fancy Goods!

THE NEW STYLES!

MRS. S. A. USILTON
Has just received
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
NEW SPRING MILLINERY
OF THE LATEST STYLES!

to which she invites the attention of the Ladies and public generally.

ALSO, A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

Fancy Goods of all kinds.

☞ STAMPING done at short notice.

Store next door above Mr. Thos. S. Wickes'.

May 4, 1872—3t.

New Store at Buck Neck!

THE undersigned would announce to their friends and the public generally, that they have opened a NEW STORE at

BUCK NECK WHARF,

Under the firm name of

MOORE & BEACHAM,

and will keep on hand a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes,

HATS AND CAPS,

and such other goods as are usually kept in a country store. Also,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

OF ALL KINDS,

to which the attention of Farmers is particularly invited, and which we guarantee to sell as low as they can be bought in the city.

Plow Castings also kept on hand.

COUNTRY PRODUCE of all kinds taken in exchange for goods, or at a fair cash price

GEO. T. MOORE,
my4-y* WM. BEACHAM.

NOTICE!

HAVING fitted up the store room lately occupied by A. H. Jefferson, we offer to our friends and the public generally a choice lot of

Common & French Candies,

NUTS, FIGS, ORANGES, LEMONS, &c.

A supply of fresh CRACKERS, Cream, Soda and LEMON BISCUIT, Schapps and Ginger Nuts.

Tobacco and Cigars a Specialty!

On hand a well selected stock of TOBACCO AND SEGARS. Having bought with great care, we are confident of furnishing to those who enjoy a good smoke or chew, a nice article at a small advance upon the cost price.

☞ Come and see us at the West end of the Smith Building, below T. B. Hynson's store.

JAMES E. TAYLOR,
April 20, 1872—tf. Chestertown.

MILL NOTICE.

PARSONS' MILL,
At the HEAD OF CHURN CREEK,

having recently been put in complete order, is now prepared to grind all kinds of grain in the best manner. By giving my personal attention to the business, farmers may rely upon having full justice done them in every particular. Grain chopped for one-tenth.

ap27-6m. N. K. MURREN

Valuable Property at Private Sale.

THE undersigned offers at private sale the DWELLING, STORE HOUSE and LOT at Locust Grove, Kent co., Md., now occupied by Sparks & Walls. It is a good stand for business, and will be sold on accommodating terms. C. H. J. SPARKS,
apr20-2m* Massey's.

FOR RENT, for the remainder of the present year the Dwelling House in Chestertown now occupied by the undersigned, opposite the residence of Mr. J. T. Dodd, with Stable and Carriage House. For terms, apply to J. H. Plummer, or
apr20-3t J. B. QUIGG,

FOR SALE.—The subscriber will sell at private sale his STORE HOUSE, and 20 ACRES OF LAND in Quaker Neck, now occupied by A. Jedson. Will be sold low and on accommodating terms. Apply to D. A BENJAMIN, Chestertown, or the subscriber at Centreville. ap20-tf J. O. RASIN.

FOR SALE,
A BUILDING LOT
in Kennedyville, about 40 by 150 feet, eligibly located for business or as a residence. It will be sold on very reasonable terms. Also, a good second-hand no-top BUGGY.
TILGHMAN SHAFER,
April 13—3m. Kennedyville.

BRANDYWINE RASPBERRY PLANTS
for sale, of this Spring's growth. Will fruit this fall and next season, giving plants next season for next fall planting.
C. F. TAYLOR,
ap27-3t. Galena, Kent co., Md.

EXTRA and FAMILY FLOUR,
For sale at retail, by
March 23. H. A. FOWLER.

Public General Laws,

PASSED BY THE
GEN'L ASSEMBLY OF MARYLAND,
At the January Session, 1872.

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.]

[CHAPTER 388.]

AN ACT

To repeal sections twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five and thirty-six, of Article fifty-six, of the Code of Public General Laws, entitled Licenses, sub-title Foreign Corporations and Companies, and to re-enact the same with amendments.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That sections twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five and thirty-six, of Article fifty-six, of the Code of Public General Laws, entitled Licenses, sub-title Foreign Corporations and Companies, be and the same are hereby repealed, and the following sections enacted in lieu thereof.

27. There is hereby established a distinct bureau in the office of the Comptroller of the Treasury to be known as the Insurance Department, which shall be charged with the execution of the laws of this State in relation to insurance, and the Comptroller of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to assign a clerk in charge of said department who shall be known as the Insurance Commissioner for the State of Maryland, and who shall receive an annual salary of twenty-five hundred dollars, payable out of the fees of his office, and shall hold his office during the term of the Comptroller making the appointment, or until his successor is appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the Comptroller, and the said Insurance Commissioner shall give bond to the State of Maryland, in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, for the faithful discharge of his duties, and no person who is a director, officer or agent of, or directly or indirectly interested in any Insurance Company, except as insured, shall be appointed as such Commissioner by the Comptroller, and the rulings and decisions made by said Commissioner, shall always be subject to revision by the Comptroller.

28. It shall be the duty of the Insurance Commissioner.

First. To see that all laws of this State respecting insurance companies are faithfully executed, to file in his office every charter or declaration of or organization of a company, with certificate of the Attorney General, and on application of the corporation to furnish to them certified copies thereof.

Second. He shall, as soon as practicable, in each year, calculate or cause to be calculated, the net value, on the thirty-first day of December of the previous year, of all the policies in force on that day, in each life insurance company doing business in this State, organized by authority of this State, and of every other life insurance company doing business in this State, that shall fail to furnish him as hereinafter provided a certificate of the Insurance Commissioner of the State, by whose authority the company was organized, or by the State in which it may elect, to have its policies valued and its deposit made in case the company is chartered by the Government of the United States, or by any State not having an insurance department, giving the net value of all policies in force in the company on the thirty-first day of December of the preceding year, which calculation of the net value of each policy, shall be based upon the "American Experience Table of Mortality," and four and one-half per cent. interest per annum, and the net value of a policy at any time shall be taken to be the single net premium which will at that time effect the insurance less the value at that time of the future net premiums called for by the table of mortality and rate of interest designated above.

Third. In case it is found that any life insurance company doing business in this State has not on hand the net value of all its policies in force, after all other debts of the company and claims against it, exclusive of capital stock, have been provided for, it shall be the duty of the Insurance Commissioner to publish the fact that the then existing condition of the affairs of the company is below the standard of legal safety established by this State, and he shall require the company at once to cease doing new business; and he shall immediately institute proceedings to determine what further shall be done in the case, and it is hereby made the duty of the Insurance Commissioner, after having determined, as above, the amount of the net value of all the policies in force, to see that the company has that amount in safe legal securities, of the description and character hereafter provided for in this Act, after all its other debts and claims against it, exclusive of capital stock, have been provided for.

Fourth. He shall accept the valuation made by the Insurance Commissioner of the State, under whose authority a life insurance company was organized, or that of the State in which it may elect to have its policies valued; when such valuations have been properly made on sound and recognized principles, and legal basis, not less than the above; provided, the company shall furnish to the Insurance Commissioner of this State, a certificate from the Insurance Commissioner of such State, setting forth the value, calculated on the data designated above, of all the policies in force in the company on the previous thirty-first day of December, and stating that after all the other debts of the company, and claims against it at that time, were provided for, the company had in safe securities, of the character specified in this Act, an amount equal to the net value of all its policies in force; and that said company is entitled to do business in its own State, and every life insurance company doing business in this State during the year for which the statement is made, that fails promptly to furnish the certificate aforesaid, shall be required to make a full detailed list of policies and securities to the Insurance Commissioner of this State, and shall be liable for all charges and expenses consequent upon not having furnished said certificate.

Fifth. For every company doing fire insurance business in this State, he shall calculate the reinsurance reserve for unexpired fire risks, by taking fifty per cent. of the premiums received on all unexpired risks that have less than one year to run, and a pro-rata of all premiums received on risks that have one year or longer to run, and in marine or inland insurance he shall charge all the premiums received on unexpired risks as a reinsurance reserve; provided, that the foregoing requirements of reinsurance reserve when applied to companies organized under the laws of foreign governments shall be calculated only upon the business of such company in the United States, and the basis of the reserved fund so required shall be the assets of such company held and invested in the United States.

Sixth. Having charged against a company the re-insurance reserve as above determined for fire, inland and marine insurance, and adding thereto all debts and claims against the company he shall, in case he finds the capital stock of the company unpaid to the extent of forty per cent. give notice to the company to make good its whole capital stock, within sixty days, and if this is not done, he shall require the company to cease to do new business within this State, and shall thereupon, in case the company is organized under the authority of this State, immediately institute legal proceedings, as required in this Act, to determine what further shall be done in the case, and any company receiving the aforesaid notice of the Insurance Commissioner to make good its whole capital stock within sixty days, shall forthwith call upon its stockholders for such amounts as will make its capital equal to the amount fixed by the charter of said company, and in case any stockholder of such company shall neglect or refuse to pay the amount so called for after notice personally given, or by advertisement in such time and manner as the said Insurance Commissioner shall approve, it shall be lawful for the said company to require the return of the original certificate of stock held by such stockholder, and in lieu thereof, to issue new certificates for such number of shares as the said stockholder may be entitled to, in the proportion that the ascertained value of the funds of the said company may be found to bear to the original capital of the said company; the value of such shares for which new certificates shall be issued to be ascertained under the direction of the said Commissioner, the company paying for the fractional parts of shares, and it shall be lawful for the directors of such company to create new stock and dispose of the same, and to issue new certificates therefor to any amount sufficient to make up the original capital of the company; whenever the capital stock of any joint stock, fire or marine insurance company of this State becomes impaired, the Insurance Commissioner may, in his discretion, permit the said company to reduce its capital stock and the par value of its shares in proportion to the extent of impairment; *Provided*, that in fixing such reduced capital, no sum exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars, shall be deducted from the assets and property on hand, which shall be retained as surplus assets; *and provided further*, that no part of such assets and property shall be distributed to the stockholders; *and provided further*, that the capital stock shall not be reduced to an amount less than one hundred thousand dollars; and whenever he shall have reason to believe that any company is insolvent, or fraudulently conducted, or that its assets are not sufficient for carrying on the business of the same, or during any non-compliance with the provisions of this Act, he shall make complaint thereof to the Judge of the Superior Court of Baltimore City, or any Judge of the Circuit Court of the county where the company or agent may be located, as the case may be, which Judge shall, upon the requisition of the Commissioner, appoint a commission consisting of the Insurance Commissioner and two disinterested and competent persons, whose duty it shall be to examine every detail of the business and condition of said company, and report in writing, the result of such examination to the Judge appointing them, who shall, if in his judgment the charges of fraud, neglect or abuse, as charged by the Insurance Commissioner is sustained by the said report, at once issue an injunction suspending the business of said company.

Seventh. It shall be the duty of the Insurance Commissioner, after he has notified a Life Insurance Company organized under authority of this State, to cease doing new business, until the net value of its policies in force is equal to that called for by the standard of safety established by the State at once to cause a rigid examination in regard to all the affairs of such company, in case it shall appear that there is no fraud or gross incompetency or recklessness shown to exist in the management, he may, upon publishing the facts in the case, permit such company to continue in charge of its business for one year; provided, there is, in his opinion, reason to believe that the company may eventually be able to re-establish the legal net value of all its policies in force; at the end of the year named above, before he may renew the permission, in case, on examination, he is satisfied that the company is likely to retrieve its affairs, but in case the Insurance Commissioner does not permit the company to continue in the control of its old business, it is hereby made his duty to institute the necessary proceedings for the protection of its policy holders, in accordance with the laws of this State, to publish the result of the examination of the affairs of any company, whenever he deems it for the interest of the public so to do, in one or more papers of this State.

Eighth. He shall institute, or cause to be instituted, if approved by the Comptroller, the necessary proceedings under the laws of this State, to close the affairs of any company of the State, which shall appear to him upon examination to be insolvent or fraudulently conducted, to report in detail through the Comptroller to the Attorney General any violation of the laws relative to Insurance Companies, their officers or agents, or the business of insurance, to furnish to the companies required by this Act, to report to him the necessary blank forms for the statement required; and at the request of any person, and on payment of the fee, to give certified copies of any record or paper in his office, when he deems it not prejudicial to public interest so to do, and to give such other certificates as this Act provides for.

Ninth. He shall preserve in permanent form, a full record of his proceedings, and a concise statement of the condition of each company or agency visited and examined, and report annually to the Comptroller on or before the first day of December, his official acts, the fees received and expenses of his department for the year then to end, and pay into the Treasury all excess of receipts over disbursements, the condition of companies doing business in this State, and such other information as will exhibit the affairs of his department; a copy of which report he shall forward to the Insurance Commissioner or other similar officer of every other State, and to each company doing business in this State, and on request, to communicate to the Insurance Commissioner of any other State, any facts which by law it is his duty to ascertain respecting companies of this State doing business within such other State.

Tenth. To adopt and renew from time to time, when necessary, with the approval of the Governor, a seal of office, an impression and description, whereof with the Governor's certificate of approval shall be filed with the Secretary of State, and it shall be his duty to see that no company is permitted to insure lives in this State, whose charter authorizes it to do fire, marine or inland insurance business.

Eleventh. The Insurance Commissioner for the purpose of examination authorized by law, has power to summon and examine any person being within this State, under oath, which he may administer, relative to the affairs and condition of any company or for probable cause to visit at its principal office wherever it may be, any insurance company not of this State and doing business in this State, for the purpose of investigating its affairs and condition; and to revoke with the approval of the Comptroller its certificate in this State, if it does not permit an examination to revoke or modify any certificate of authority, when any conditions prescribed by law for granting it no longer exist, and the insurance commission, with the approval of the Comptroller, has also power to institute suits and prosecutions either by the Attorney General, or such other attorney as the Comptroller may designate, for any violation of this Act, and the Comptroller is a necessary party to any proceedings instituted for the purpose of closing up the affairs of any company when the same shall not be in the name of the State of Maryland.

29. If any person, body politic or corporate, shall make, negotiate or solicit within this State any contract of insurance, or shall effect an insurance or insurances, or pretend to effect an insurance or insurances, or receive and transmit an offer or offers of insurance or insurances, or receive or deliver a policy or policies of insurance, or connect any other person or persons with them in any policy they may at the time hold, or advertise or circulate any card, circular or notice, open or keep any office for the transaction of said business without complying fully with all the provisions of this Act, shall be subject to the fines imposed by section thirty-six of this Act, and it shall be the duty of the Comptroller to publish annually in the month of June, in at least two newspapers, one of which shall be published in Baltimore city, the names of all general agents authorized to do business in this State, together with the names of the companies they are licensed to represent.

30. No declaration of organization, or charter of an insurance company formed under any general law of this State, and no alteration or amendment thereof, shall be operative until it has been submitted to the Attorney General for examination, and found by him to be in accordance with the provisions of this Act, and of such general law, and not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of this State, and so certified by him, and delivered to the Insurance Commissioner, and before any insurance company of this State shall do any business, the Insurance Commissioner shall examine the officers of said company, under oath, which examination shall be certified to under oath of said Commissioner that the capital herein required of the company named in the charter according to the nature of the business proposed to be transacted by such company, to an amount of not less than one hundred thousand dollars has been paid in, in money, and is held by the Board of Directors subject to their actual control according to the provisions of the charter of said company, or has been by them invested in securities negotiable and worth in in market not less than the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, or if a mutual company, that it has received, and is in actual possession of the premises or bona-fide engagements of insurance or other securities as the case may be, to the full extent, and of the value required by law, and the name and residence of the maker of each premium note forming part of the capital or assets, and the amount of such note shall be reported to the Insurance Commissioner; and the corporators or officers of such company shall be required to certify, under oath, that the capital exhibited to the Insurance Commissioner is bona-fide property of the company, which certificate shall be filed in the office of the Insurance Commissioner; *Provided however*, that the provisions of this Act shall not apply to mutual fire insurance companies heretofore chartered by the laws of this State, and now doing business, and any officer or the Commissioner swearing falsely in regard to the provisions of this section, shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and shall be subject to the penalty or penalties prescribed for such offence, by the laws of this State.

31. No person shall act as agent or solicitor in this State for any company not in this State, in any manner whatever relating to risks, until the provisions of this Act have been complied with on the part of the company or association, and there has been granted to said company or association by the Insurance Commissioner a certificate of authority or license for which said company or association or their agent shall pay into the State Treasury the sum of three hundred dollars, and if a tax of one and one-half per cent. on the gross premiums charged or collected for said company or association during the last license year, which report of premiums the agent is required to make under oath to the Insurance Commissioner, shall exceed the price of said license, there shall be paid into the Treasury before a license shall be renewed for the ensuing year, the whole excess of the one and one-half per cent. over and above the cost of license; *Provided*, that all licenses shall expire on the first day of May in each year, and any company applying for admission into the State, shall pay in like proportion for the fractional part of a year; in addition to the above license or tax, there shall be paid by each company doing business in this State, the following fees to defray the expenses of executing the provisions of this Act, upon filing the declaration or certified copy of the charter, twenty-five dollars, upon filing the annual statement or certificate in lieu thereof, twenty dollars, for each certificate of authority which each sub-agent or solicitor is hereby required to obtain, and certified copy thereof, two dollars, for every copy of any paper filed in the department, the sum of twenty cents per folio, and for fixing the official seal to such copy and certifying to the same, one dollar, for valuing policies of life insurance companies, thirty dollars per million of insurance or any fraction thereof, for official examination of companies under this Act, the actual expenses incurred; *Provided*, that the filing of the papers with the Insurance Commissioner as provided by this Act shall be in lieu of all papers now required by law to be filed with the Comptroller and the Clerk of the Superior Court of Baltimore City.

32. Every insurance company including individuals, partnerships, joint stock associations and corporations, conducting any branch of insurance business in this State, must transmit to the Insurance Commissioner, a statement of its condition and business for the year ending on the preceding thirty-first day of December, which statement shall be rendered on the first day of January following, or within sixty days thereafter, except that foreign companies shall transmit their statement of business other than that done in the United States, prior to the following 1st day of July, which statements must be in form and state the particulars required by the blanks prescribed by the Comptroller, and the Insurance Commissioner may require, at any time, statements from any company doing business within this State, or form any of its officers or agents on such points as he deems necessary and proper to elicit a full exhibit of its business and standing, all of which statements herein required must be verified by the signatures and oath of the President or Vice-President with those of the Secretary or actuary.—No company having neglected to file a statement required of it within the time and manner prescribed, shall do any new business after notification by the Insurance Commissioner while such neglect continues, and any company or association neglecting to make and transmit any statement required shall forfeit one hundred dollars for each day's neglect; and any person or company wilfully making a false statement in any report to the Insurance Commissioner, is liable to the fines imposed by section thirty-six of this Act.

33. No Insurance Company not of this State, nor its agents, shall do business in this State, until it has filed with the Insurance Commissioner of this State a written stipulation, duly authenticated by the company, agreeing that any legal process affecting the company served on the Insurance Commissioner, or the party designated by him, or the agent specified by said company to receive service of process for the company, shall have the same effect as if served personally on the company within this State, and if such company should cease to maintain such agent in this State so designated, such process may thereafter be served on the Insurance Commissioner, but so long as any liability of the stipulating company to any resident of this State continues, such stipulation cannot be revoked or modified, except that a new one may be substituted, so as to require or dispense with service at the office of said company within this State; and that such service of process, according to this stipulation, shall be sufficient personal service on the company; the term process includes any writ, summons or order, whereby any action suit or proceedings shall be commenced, or which shall be issued in or upon any action, suit or proceedings.

34. Before any insurance company shall commence business in this State, the following conditions in addition to those imposed by the preceding sections of this Act, must be complied with; it must be fully organized, if it be a company not of this State, a copy of its charter duly accepted, or its declaration of organization, or deed of settlement duly approved, and certified by the Insurance Commissioner, or other proper officer of its own State or Nation with his certificate, that the company is entitled to assume risks and issue policies therein, must be filed with the Insurance Commissioner of this State; the capital stock of no insurance company—mutual insurance companies excepted—incorporated by this State, or incorporated by the laws of another State or country, and doing business in this State, whether fire, life, marine, or inland insurance, shall be less than one hundred thousand dollars. An amount equal to the reinsurance reserve of all insurance companies shall be invested in the bonds or Treasury notes of the United States, or bonds, or stocks of this or any other State of the United States, or of any incorporated city or corporation of this or any other State having legal authority to issue the same bearing interest, or it may be invested in real estate, for their office or business purposes only, or on ground rents, or loaned on mortgage of unencumbered real estate, in this or any other State of the United States, worth at least double the amount loaned thereon, exclusive of buildings, except where such buildings are insured, and the policies duly assigned as additional security, or loaned on pledges of any security named in this section, or on the policies of the company in force, each loan being less than the net value of the policy on which the loan is made; provided, always, that the current market value of such pledged securities, other than the bonds and stocks of this State, or of the United States, shall be at all times, during the continuance of such loans, at least ten per cent. more than the sum loaned on them, and all such loans are subject to the power of the company to terminate the same in case of depreciation of the securities below that limit; and provided, in all investments made upon mortgaged securities the evidence of the debt shall accompany the mortgage or deed of trust.

35. That whenever the Attorney General of the State, or State's Attorney for the City of Baltimore, or for any county in this State, shall be authorized by the Comptroller to institute proceedings against any insurance company incorporated under the laws of this State, to ascertain whether such corporation has been guilty of such misuse, abuse or non-uses of its corporate powers and franchises, as by law would authorize and make proper the forfeiture of its charter, corporate powers and franchises, the Attorney General, or State's Attorney so authorized, shall file in the Superior Court of Baltimore city, or the Circuit Court of the county, as the case may be, a petition in the name of the State, setting forth fully and in detail, the alleged abuse, misuse, or non-uses, by reason whereof the forfeiture is sought, and upon the filing of such petition the Court in which it is filed, or any Judge thereof, shall lay a rule requiring the said company or corporation to show cause within such time as the said Judge may deem proper, why a decree of forfeiture shall not be passed as prayed in said petition, a copy of which rule and the petition shall be served on the President, Managers, Secretary, or some other officer of the said company or corporation, by a day to be therein limited, not exceeding twenty days, as other processes against such corporation or companies are directed to be served, and further proceedings shall be had in said cause in conformity with the Act passed at January Session, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, chapter four hundred and seventy-one.

36. Any person or persons, or any company or association, violating any of the provisions of this Act shall be subject to a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars, which fines shall be sued for in the name of the State of Maryland, and collected as all other fines, are imposed by the laws of this State, are now collectable, and any Act, or part of an Act, inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, be, and the same are hereby, repealed; provided, that no right of action accrued, or penalty incurred, under any existing law repealed by this Act, shall be thereby waived or annulled in any way, but the same may be enforced under said Acts, in the same way as if the repealing clause had not been passed; and provided further, that when by the laws of any other State, any taxes, fines, penalties, deposits of money, or securities, or other obligations, or prohibitions, are imposed upon insurance companies, incorporated or organized under the laws of this State, and transacting business in such other State, or upon the agent of such insurance companies, not imposed by the laws of this State, so long as such laws continue in force, the same taxes, fines, penalties, deposits and obligations shall be imposed upon all insurance companies doing business in this State, which are incorporated or organized under the laws of such other State, and upon their agent or agents.

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

We hereby certify that the aforegoing is a true and perfect copy of an Act passed the General Assembly of Maryland at the January Session, 1872.

AUGUSTUS GASSAWAY,
Secretary of the Senate.
MILTON Y. KIDD,
Chief Clerk House of Delegates.

Approved April 1, 1872.

VOCAL & INSTRUMENTAL

CONCERT!

Will be the Grandest Entertainment Ever Given in Chestertown!

SOLOS, DUETTES, TRIOS, QUARTETTES and CHORUSES!

THURSDAY EVENING, May 16th

At the Town Hall, in Chestertown.

Proceeds for the benefit of the Catholic Church in Chestertown.

The Singers and Musical Performers for this Concert are selected from the leading Catholic Choirs in the city of Philadelphia, and among whom are Miss CECELIA MCFADDIN, and others, who sang at the last Concert which gave such satisfaction; also, Mr. FRANK A. CONLY, one of the most remarkable comic singers in the United States.

The Managers pledge themselves that the entertainment shall be in every respect superior to the last.

TICKETS 75 CTS.—No half price.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Concert at 8¼.

Tickets to be had of C. F. Stam & Bro.

Piano furnished by Wm. Heinekamp, Piano Manufacturer, Baltimore.

EDWARD MCAULEY,
THOS. P. DIXON,
LOUIS K. STAM,
JOS. E. GILPIN,
apr20-4t. H. DILLEN, MANAGERS.

Dividend Notice.

ESTATE OF THOMAS D. BURGESS.

On application ordered, that James A. Burgess and Jeremiah Nichols, administrators of Thomas D. Burgess, dec'd, give notice by advertisement that a dividend on the personal estate of said deceased, will be made in this Court on TUESDAY, May 21st, 1872.

Test: EDWIN CROUCH,
Register of Wills.

N. B.—All creditors of Thomas D. Burgess, are hereby notified and requested to file their claims, properly authenticated, with the Register of Wills, on or before Tuesday, May 14th, 1872, or they will otherwise be excluded from the dividend in the personal estate

JAMES A. BURGESS,
JEREMIAH NICHOLS,
April 27—3t. Administrators.

Dividend Notice.

ESTATE OF JOSEPH WALRAVEN, Jr.—On application ordered, that A. L. Vannort, adm'r of Joseph Walraven, Jr., deceased, give notice by advertisement that a dividend on the personal estate of said deceased will be made in this Court on TUESDAY, the 14th day of May, 1872.

Test: EDWIN CROUCH,
Reg. of Wills.

N. B. All creditors of J. Walraven, Jr., dec'd, are hereby notified and requested to file their claims properly authenticated, with the Register of Wills, on or before TUESDAY, the 7th day of May, 1872, or they will otherwise be excluded from the dividend in the personal estate.

A. L. VANNORT,
April 20, 1872—4t. Adm'r.

WE have just received
A well selected stock of
Vocal and Instrumental
MUSIC,
which we are selling *at City Prices for Cash only.*
May 4, 1872. C. F. STAM & BRO.

WHITE LEAD, Oils, Glass, Paints and Putty. JOS. E. WEER.

A QUIET LIFE.

You scorn my dwelling as you pass it by;
I do not say, come in;
You are a stranger to the company
I entertain therein.

My heart is humble, yet within its walls
Contentment doth abide;
And from the wings of Peace a blessing falls,
Like dew at eventide.

You think my soul is narrow, like the room
Wherein I toil for bread,
And that, because oblivion is my doom,
I might as well be dead.

Yet are you sure the riches are not mine,
The poverty your own?
Is he not rich who finds his lot divine,
In hovel or on throne?

You judge me by the narrow boundaries
'Twixt which my body moves;
But I behold a wider land that lies
Free to the soul that loves.

Is not that mine in which I hourly take
My largess of delight?
Are not all things created for his sake
Who reads their meaning right?

Is it not mine, this landscape I behold?
Mine to enjoy and use
For all life's noblest uses, though no gold
Has made it mine to lose?

KISS.

A Greek author proposed to dip his pen in honey, rose-buds, violets and all vernal blooms, to write on the subject of kissing. Another—a poet of course—declared that no pen could do justice to this delightful business, which had not been dipped in a kiss itself. But would it not be a more sensible thing to dip the poet's lips in a kiss, rather than his pen, before setting him to the task of defining a kiss? This charming ceremony has the honor to be of the most ancient date, and to have extended its reign equally over all the nations of the earth. We are able to trace it historically back as far as the termination of the Siege of Troy; for we read: "Upon the return of the Grecian warriors, their wives met them and joined their lips together with joy." In the book of Genesis we read that "Jacob kissed Rachel;" which is, no doubt, the earliest record which we have of the love-kiss, although it is to be hoped that the world was not without this delicious luxury from the creation down to that period. Long ago, our old mother England was celebrated for its kisses. What a mighty thing is a kiss, when it has power to inspire with such enthusiasm the cold and philosophical heart of an Erasmus. And we know that Vortigern resigned his kingdom, and Mark Antony the world for a kiss. Anacron has a fine verse on this subject, in which he describes himself as having dreamed that he was pursuing a beautiful damsel for a kiss, and, unhappily, awaked a moment too soon:

"When, as I sought to snatch a kiss,
The vision fled—the sleep of bliss;
And left alone, I felt in vain
The torturing wish to sleep again."

THERE OUGHT TO BE RICH MEN.—There always will be rich men and there always ought to be rich men. There must be accumulations and combinations of capital, else there will be no fields of labor and enterprise into which, for the winning of livelihood and wealth, the new generations may enter. We may go further and say that there always will be, and always out be, laborers. Men are born into the world who are better adapted to labor with the hands than with the head—better adapted to production than to trade; better adapted to execution than to invention. Nobody is to blame for this. It is the order of nature, and, being the order of nature, it is wise. The world could not move were the facts different. By the capital and the business capacity of one man whole neighborhoods and towns made up of laborers thrive and rear their families; and the relations between the head and the hands of such towns and neighborhoods seem and doubtless are, perfectly natural and perfectly healthy.—*Scribner's Monthly.*

HOME.—Home is the one place in all this world where hearts are sure of each other. It is the place of confidence. It is the place where we tear off that mask of guarded and suspicious coldness which the world forces us to wear in self-defence, and where we pour out the unreserved communication of full and confiding hearts. It is the spot where expressions of tenderness gush out without any dread of ridicule. Let a man travel where he will, home is the place to which "his heart untrammeled fondly turns." He is to double all pleasure there. He is to divide all pain. A happy home is the single spot of rest which a man has upon this earth for the cultivation of his humblest sensibilities.

AN EXCHANGE says: "If, instead of the closing anthem, some of our ministers should, at the close of the service, give the orders: "Attention, worshippers! For hats, dive! For overcoats, go! Jerk, twist and plunge! Make yourselves ridiculous, all!" the effect would hardly be a variation from the prosent style of getting ready to go out of church. The singing of the doxology seems to be a signal for a general putting on and adjustment, and when the benediction is about to be pronounced the ruffled congregation look more like jumping out of the windows, or uniting in a crushing and crowding race for the doors than listening to the solemn words of the good pastor. At one of our well-filled churches, on Sunday evening, it was observed that at least every third man was going through these ridiculous motions while the services were closing, although the sermon had been excellent. Why do not people wait until the proper time to do these things? There is a time for everything, but that time does not always occur during church services."

PLENTY of experts for some purposes are to be had in San Francisco. In the course of a recent trial in that city, growing out of a gambling transaction, the Judge asked "if there was any one in the room who could show how a cold deck was 'wrung in' a game of poker." Extraordinary to relate, two kinds of spectators rushed for the witness stand; but at this moment an officer of the court informed the Judge "that he had a whole deck in his pocket."

A PAPER, in puffing a certain soap, says it is the "best ever made for a dirty man's face. We have tried it, and therefore we ought to know."

A MAN at Gosport has no ears, but hears through his mouth.

HOW TO KEEP SAFE DURING A THUNDER GUST.—As the season of thunder storms is rapidly approaching, some remarks upon some of the methods by which persons attempt to shield themselves from the danger of lightning, may not be unwelcome to our readers. Fear is a great magnifier of danger, and people seldom think that there is more danger, as an English writer says, on the best regulated railroad than during the heaviest thunder storm. Most of the dangers from lightning can be avoided by paying attention to well-known rules of safety. Naturally, frightened people draw together in some room or place, seeking safety in each other's society, unconscious that they are attracting danger instead of preventing it, as the ascending currents of vapor caused by their perspiration are excellent conductors of electricity. People seem to think that they are safe in a crowd and in the neighborhood of some tall building, and some of the most horrible accidents on record have been caused by this mistaken belief. Others believe that lying upon several mattrasses will prevent their being injured, unconscious of the fact that persons have been killed while endeavoring to shield themselves in this manner. It will be seen that these accidents have mostly occurred to persons who were ignorant that the vapor of their persons, or the mattresses upon which they lay, were conductors. The safest place in a thunder storm is in the centre of the room, if you are in the house, or at a place some distance from tall houses or trees, if out of doors. But the laws of electricity, if that capricious power has laws, are yet unknown; and the best course is to trust in God and keep your lightning rods in order.

FATTENING FOWLS.—Among the various modes of fattening fowls, which are, from time to time presented to the public, none is more highly commended than the following, which is the method largely practiced in England, and, it is said, always with great economy and perfect success. In this method the custom is to put the fowls into coops as usual, but where they can get no gravel. Keep corn in their feed-boxes all the time, and also give them corn meal dough, well cooked.—For a drink give them fresh skimmed milk, with a sprinkle of charcoal well pulverized.

Fed in this way, it is said they will fatten nicely in from ten to twelve days.—If kept beyond the time, it is customary to furnish them with gravel to prevent them from falling away. One extensive English fowl breeder states that he has tried this method for years, and has never known it to fail. In this method, as in all others, it is of course necessary that the fowls should occupy coops protected from the cold, and kept perfectly clean and dry.—*English Paper.*

WILD BIRDS TAMED.—The St. Augustine (Fla.) *Press* has the following:

"We witnessed a novel, interesting and beautiful sight a few days ago, at the farm of Mrs. Hildreth, situated on the North river, about two miles above the city.—Mrs. Hildreth, in the course of a few months, has succeeded in taming the wild birds that fly about the place. While we were in the house, Mrs. H. went out to the door and called to the birds, which were then, in the middle of the day, in the adjoining forest. In a few moments a dozen or more blue birds and mocking birds came flying around her. She then came into the house and handed each of our party a rasin, which we were requested to hold out in our fingers. We remained still for a few minutes, when the birds hopped in at the door, flew upon our hands, and picked the rasins from our fingers."

A GOOD ONE.—At a political meeting, the speakers and audience were very much disturbed by a man who constantly called for Mr. Henry. Whenever a new speaker came on, this man bawled out, "Mr. Henry! Henry! I call for Mr. Henry!"

After several interruptions of this kind at each speech, a young man ascended the platform, and was soon airing his eloquence in a magniloquent style, striking out powerfully in his gestures, when the old cry was heard for Mr. Henry.

Putting his hand to his mouth like a speaking trumpet, this man bawled out at the top of his voice, "Mr. Henry! Henry! Henry! Henry! I call for Mr. Henry to make a speech!"

The chairman now rose, and remarked that it would oblige the audience, if the gentleman would refrain from any further calling for Mr. Henry, as that gentleman was now speaking.

"Is that Mr. Henry?" said the disturber of the meeting. "Thunder! that can't be Mr