

# Print Mary's Beacon

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NO. 49

## ST. MARY'S BEACON

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Communications of a personal character will be charged, at the same rates as advertising. Objections over ten lines in length will be charged at the rate of 50 cts per square.

All communications for publication must be accompanied with the real name of the author, or no attention will be paid to them. The real name of the author will not be published, unless desired, but we cannot consent to meet communications unless we know the writer.

G. FRED MADDOX, No. 31 N. Calvert st., Md.

COL JAMES POLK, Leonardtown, Md.

G. FRED MADDOX, AND COL JAMES POLK, Attorneys at Law.

General Claim Agents.

WILL attend punctually to all business confided to their care, especially to claims for Bounty and for Compensation for Services rendered in the military service of the United States in the late war. As the muster rolls of the colored troops from Maryland are in close proximity to the office of Col. Polk, great facilities are afforded them in obtaining such recent evidence as is essential to claims for compensation.

Dec. 20, 1866—47.

## MYSTERIOUS PERSONS IN HISTORY.

The records of the past furnish us with half a dozen historical characters that seem to have had a mysterious existence after the public have been informed of their tragic deaths. To such an extent has the belief of a post-existence been carried that one could say, with great propriety, in the language of Sir William Jones:

"The block may sink their gore,  
Their heads may sodden in the sea,  
But still their spirit walks abroad."

And these spirits seem generally to be enclosed in tangible earthly bodies, if we may credit the tales of travellers. This young republic has not been slow in making a startling history, and one that has all the romantic pages of century-old Europe. For have we not

You will take the same on board your ship, and keep them there with such precautions as shall prevent his escape.

You will provide him with such quarters, rations, and clothing as would be proper for an officer of his late rank, if he were a passenger on your vessel on the business of his government.

The gentlemen on board will make any arrangements agreeable to themselves regarding his society. He is to be exposed to no indignity. He is to be reminded that he is a prisoner.

But under no circumstances is he ever to hear of his country or to see any information regarding it; and you will specially caution all the officers under your command to take care, that in the various indignities which may be granted him, this rule in which his punishment is involved, shall not be broken.

It is the intention of the government that he shall never again see the country which he has disowned. Before the end of your cruise you will receive orders which will give effect to this intention.

Respectfully yours,

W. SOUTHARD,  
For the Secretary of the Navy.

in the tower, there was found at the foot of an old stairway (at present shown to visitors) a heap of decayed bones, which proved to be those of two boys. The indications were deemed sufficient that they belonged to the unfortunate Edward V., and his brother, and they were removed by royal command to Westminster Abbey, where an inscription, beginning, "Ossa desideratorum duo et multum querisita," was placed upon the monument. So well-concealed a matter as the death of the royal princes leaves room for paradoxes and legends; but it is certain that, though the name of Edward V. stands on the list of English sovereigns, he had hardly the shadow of a reign; that under the dark protectorship of his uncle he went speedily from the palace to prison, within whose precincts he found secret death and burial. Notwithstanding these corroborations, there are many among the English nobility who still believe the princes escaped, and one house in Yorkshire claims to be the direct descendants of Edward V.

of the natives have the wildest superstitions about these "wild men of the woods."

Suddenly, as we were yet creeping along in a silence which made the heavy breathing seem loud and distinct, the woods were all at once filled with the tremendous barking roar of the beast. Then the underbrush swayed rapidly just ahead, and presently before us stood an immense male gorilla. He had gone through the jungle on all fours, but when he saw our party he erected himself and looked us boldly in the face. Nearly six feet high, with an immense body, huge chest, and great muscular arms, intensely black, and with fiercely glaring, large deep gray eyes, and a hellish expression of face, which seemed to me like some nightmare vision, thus stood before me the king of the African forest. He was not afraid of us, but stood there and beat his breast with his huge fists till it resounded like an immense bass drum, which I found to be his mode of defiance, meantime giving vent to a roar after roar. This roar of the gorilla is the most singular and awful noise heard in these African woods. It begins like a sharp bark of an angry dog, then glides into a deep bass, which literally and closely resembles the roll of a gong thunder along the sky. So deep is that it seems to proceed less from a mouth and rather than from the deep chest and vast paunch. His eyes began to flash fiercer fire as we stood on the defensive, and the crest of short hair which stands on his forehead began to twitch rapidly up and down while his powerful teeth were shown as he snarled forth a roar. He advanced a few steps, then stopped to utter that hideous roar again and beat his chest, and finally stopped when at a distance of about six yards from us; and here, just as he began one of his roars, looking his breast in rage, I killed him with a musket ball, and yet full of bitterness, he fell forward on his face. The body shook convulsively for a few minutes, the limbs moved about in a struggling way, and then all was quiet—death had done his work, and I had leisure to examine the body.

Of the habits of the gorilla, and the difficulty of taming it, M. Du Chaillu said: "The animal lives in the loneliest and darkest portion of the African jungle, preferring deep-wooded valleys and swampy soil. It is a restless or nomadic beast, wandering from place to place, and scarcely found two days in the same neighborhood. This restlessness is caused by its struggle to find its favorite food. For though the gorilla possesses such immense canine teeth, and though his vast strength enables him to capture and kill almost every animal which frequents the forest, he is a strict vegetarian. It does not live on trees; indeed, its enormous weight would prevent it from doing so. Some of the males must weigh from 300 to 400 pounds. With the examination of the stomachs of the many specimens I have had, I was able to ascertain with tolerable certainty the nature of its food, and I discovered that it had no need to ascend trees. It is fond of the heart of some trees, also of a kind of nut with a very hard shell.

## A DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE.

I will sell at Public Sale in Leonardtown on the FIRST TUESDAY IN NOVEMBER COURT the farm on which R. F. Neale now resides, located on St. Clement's Bay in Chaptin District and known as "PART OF ST. WINEFRED'S FRESHOLD." This farm contains 230 acres of land, more or less, and has good ORCHARDS upon it, having about a thousand bearing PEACH TREES. A more particular description is not deemed necessary at this time, and all persons desirous of purchasing are invited to call and view the land.

The terms are as follows: The balance on liberal terms, to be paid at the time of agreement, or made known on the day of sale.

MARY J. NEALE  
Aug 15, 1867—47

## \$300 State Bounty.

ALL persons who volunteered, furnished substitutes, or were drafted in the U. S. Service, between the 1st of April and the 30th of October, 1864, formed a partnership in the U. S. Service, and in the U. S. Army, and are entitled to a \$300 Bounty.

These claims will be promptly collected for the usual commission, by

G. FRED MADDOX, & J. S. DOWNS,  
Attorneys at Law,  
Leonardtown, Md.  
April 18, 1867—47

## Professional Notice.

I have resigned, as Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery, here, this 23rd day of July, 1867, my partnership in the practice of my profession, under the name and style of Combs & Downs. They will practice in the County of St. Mary's and the adjoining Counties, and in the Court of Appeals. Especial attention will be paid to the collection of claims against individuals, the State, or the Government.

References given, when required, Address Combs & Downs, Leonardtown, P. O., St. Mary's County, Maryland.

R. BERT C. COMBS,  
JAS. S. DOWNS,  
July 5, 1867—47

## THE MAN IN THE IRON MASK.

When the walls of the Bastille during the reign of Louis XIV., was enacted the inexplicable mystery, which has continued a mystery to this day, of the Man in the Iron Mask. When first heard of he was confined in the Marguerite Islands, in the Mediterranean, whence he was removed by De Saint Mars, who was his private governor, and answerable, it is supposed, for his safety with his own life, to the Bastille, where he died, on November 18, 1703, and was buried on the 20th, in the cemetery of St. Paul, under the name of Machiati. No man, except the governor, so far as is known, ever saw his face or heard his voice; two persons, to whom he had conveyed written words, in one case marked upon a linen shirt, in the other engraved on a silver plate, died, without apparent cause, immediately afterwards. During his conveyance from the Marguerite Islands, De Saint Mars died at the same table, and slept in the same chamber with him, in case of an attempt on his part to reveal himself. In the Bastille he was watched on at table and at his toilet, by the governor, who took charge of and destroyed all the linen he once used. He was never seen but with a mask of black velvet, fastened behind his head with steel springs; and when he went to hear mass, the invalids, who were in charge of him with muskets and lighted matches, were instructed to fire on him instantly in case of his speaking or showing his face. A hundred conjectures have been risked as to who this mysterious person was, who was treated with such respect, yet with such jealous rigor—whose life was held sacred against taking off, yet made a subject of incessant inquiry. The absence of any person in sufficient note from the annals of history to account for such precautions had its inquiry. The general idea seems to be that he was an elder brother of Louis XIV., the fruit of an adulterous intrigue between Anne of Austria and the Duke of Buckingham, or some other unknown lover, who being born in wedlock, could not have been dispossessed of his claim to the throne had his existence been admitted.

## THE CHILDREN IN THE TOWER.

The amount of Edward the Fourth suggested to his brother, the Duke of Gloucester, afterwards the notorious Richard III, a means of attaining the throne. He even did not hesitate to malign his own mother, the reigning queen, and the Duke of Clarence, a notorious gallant, was a sufficient proof of the spurious birth, and that the Duke of Gloucester, of all his sons, appeared by his features and countenance to be the true offspring of the Duke of York. Shakespeare and history have made the number of the babes in the Tower a familiar story, as well as that of the numerous pretenders, among whom were Lambert Simnel and Perkin Warbeck, so it is unnecessary to give a recapitulation here. The account of Sir Thomas More, which was collected from the confession of the murderers in the next reign, is as follows: That Richard had in vain tampered with the governor of the tower, Breckinridge, to put them to death, but found a ready instrument for the execution of his purpose in Tyrrel, his master of horse; that Tyrrel was despatched with a commission to receive the keys of the tower for one night, and that during that night he watched without, while one of his grooms, accompanied by a notorious assassin, entered the sleeping room of the princes, stifled them both with leather beds and pillows, and buried their bodies at the foot of the staircase. The testimony of More is almost contemporaneous with the event itself, and is confirmed by the honors which were certainly conferred upon the alleged murderers. In the reign of Charles II., when alterations were made

## ESTRAY.

State of Maryland,  
St. Mary's county, to wit:

I hereby certify, that Jas H. Pilkerton, of St. Mary's county, brought before me, the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the said county, this 23rd day of Sept., in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, as a stray, trespassing upon his enclosures, a White and Red Yearling, speckled face, about two years old, otherwise unmarked.

Given under my hand

JO. F. MORGAN, J. P.

The owner of the above described Yearling is hereby notified to prove property, pay charges, and take her away; otherwise, she will be disposed of according to law.

JAS H. PILKERTON,  
Sept. 5, 1867—3w.

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Sept. 5, 1867—3w.

## MARYLAND Agricultural College

THE duties of this Institution will be resumed on Monday, 10th of September. Its courses of instruction, general and special, are on a level with those of colleges of the highest grade, and offer, at very low cost, the advantages of education, under circumstances most favorable to their prosecution.

Two or more students from each county of the State, and the city of Baltimore, will be allowed a scholarship of seventy-five dollars from the annual charges to be determined in each case by the merits of the applicant as to scholarship and general character.

For circulars and further information address

N. B. WORTHINGTON, President,  
Legislative Maryland Agricultural College,  
Hyattsville, Md.  
Sept. 5, 1867—4w.

## STATE BOUNTY.

ALL persons who enlisted or were drafted into and entered the service, and were credited to the State of Maryland, between the 20th day of May, 1863, and the 1st day of April, 1865, are entitled to three hundred dollars bounty, provided they never have received it.

Those persons drafted in Calvert, St. Mary's and Charles counties, and reported at the muster and furnished substitutes, are also entitled to a bounty of \$300. Call or send at once to the old established U. S. claim office.

Bible House 74 W. Fayette St. Baltimore.  
LISTER & SUPPLIE,  
may 23, 1867—3w.

## NOTICE.

I will attend strictly and expeditiously to all claims put in my hands, both for the return of all money erroneously paid, by our agents, and for the year 1863, and also the amount appropriated at the last session of Congress by the GENERAL GOVERNMENT for all claims which entered the army.

All parties desiring my attention in this matter will please write me immediately, and I will send the proper papers.

G. FRED MADDOX  
Aug 18, 1866—47

## THE MAN WITHOUT A COUNTRY.

Whether or not the person who bears this pseudonym was the subject of a cleverly-concocted fable or not, it is at least a singular case. The person who is said to have borne this title was a Philip Nolan, a native of whose death appeared last year in a New York journal. It ran thus: "Died on board United States corvette Levant, on the 11th of May, Philip Nolan." The story is as follows: When Aaron Burr made his first dashing expedition down to New Orleans, in 1805, he met a lieutenant named Philip Nolan, belonging to the Legion of the West. The young officer became fascinated with the brilliant statesman, who enlisted him in his reasonable schemes. The authorities suspected Nolan as being an accomplice of Burr's, and on the court martial the impetuous youth cried out, in a fit of bravado, "I am a United States man; I wish I may never hear of the United States again." These words shocked the revolutionary officers that formed the court-martial, and Nolan was condemned to be sent on board a vessel, where he was never again to hear the words United States, and the instruction received were as follows:

## CONTINUATION NOTICE.

John H. Wilburn & Mary S. his wife  
Walter S. Briscoe & wife.

In the Circuit Court for St. Mary's county, sitting as a Court of Equity.

BY virtue of authority vested in me as Clerk of the Circuit Court for St. Mary's county, by the State of Public General Laws of this State, it is hereby ordered, that the Report of R. C. Combs and Jas S. Downs, Trustees, filed in this case, be read and confirmed, unless excepted to, contrary be shown, or before the first Monday of November next; provided a copy of this order be published in the St. Mary's Beacon once a week for three successive weeks prior to the third Monday of October next.

The report states the total of said bill to \$5,125.00.

JNO A CAMALIER, CLK.  
True copy—Post.  
JNO A CAMALIER, CLK.  
Aug 29, 1867—3w.

## JAMES H. WILSON.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Leonardtown, Md.

Has commenced the practice of his profession in Leonardtown, St. Mary's county, Md. and will promptly attend to any business entrusted to his care. He may always be found at the Office of the Commissioners.

Dec 17th 1865—47

## JAMES T. BLAKISTONE

ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Leonardtown, Md.

Having resumed the practice of the law will attend promptly and regularly to the settlement of claims, and the collection of debts for collection.

Feb 28, 1867—47

## FRANK L. MORLING'S

Flowers, No. 2 North EUPAW STREET, BALTIMORE.

Nurseries on the Henderson road, adjoining Dond Hill Park.

Will invite the attention of the citizens of the county to his stock of GARDEN SEEDS, FLOWER SEEDS, FRUIT TREES, GRAPE VINES, and all small Fruits, Evergreens, and Ornamental Shade Trees, Green House, Hot House and Hardy Plants, Roses, and Flowering Shrubs and all kinds of Vegetable Plants.

Sept. 5, 1867—47

## ESTRAY.

State of Maryland,  
St. Mary's county, to wit:

I hereby certify, that DR HENRY A. FORD, of St. Mary's County, brought before me, the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the said county, this 17th day of Sept., in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, as a stray trespassing upon his enclosures, a Red Cow, bred or six years old, with a salt in each ear, otherwise unmarked.

Given under my hand

JO. F. MORGAN, J. P.

The owner of the above described Cow is hereby notified to prove property, pay charges, and take her away; otherwise, she will be disposed of according to law.

HENRY A. FORD,  
Sept. 19, 1867—3w.

## FRANK L. MORLING'S

Flowers, No. 2 North EUPAW STREET, BALTIMORE.

Nurseries on the Henderson road, adjoining Dond Hill Park.

Will invite the attention of the citizens of the county to his stock of GARDEN SEEDS, FLOWER SEEDS, FRUIT TREES, GRAPE VINES, and all small Fruits, Evergreens, and Ornamental Shade Trees, Green House, Hot House and Hardy Plants, Roses, and Flowering Shrubs and all kinds of Vegetable Plants.

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Sept. 5, 1867—47

## THE LAST OF THE STUARTS.

Henry Benedict Maria Clement Stuart, Cardinal of York, the last male representative of the Stuart family, was born in Rome in 1726, died in Venice in 1807. He was the younger brother of the Pretender, Charles Edward, (the Prince Charlie of Scottish song) whom he was preparing to aid with a body of French troops assembled at Dunkirk, when the overthrow of the Jacobites at Culloden ruined the Stuart cause in Britain. He subsequently took orders in the Roman Catholic Church, and in 1747 was appointed by Benedict XIV., a Cardinal. On the death of his brother, in 1788, he assumed the title of the King of England as Henry IX., *gratia Dei, non voluntate hominum*, as the medal which he caused to be struck of the occasion declared. He was subsequently obliged to take refuge from French invasion in Venice, and during the last years of his life he was dependent on the British Court for means of subsistence. He was the last male of the Stuart family, and with his death the line became extinct. Its chief branches in the female line are the houses of Savoy and Orleans, and the Duke of Modena, all descended from Henrietta Maria, daughter of Charles I., of which king the present Duke of Modena is the lineal representative, being thus, but for the act of settlement, heir to the crown of England. There are two families of the name of Stuart on this continent that claim falsely to be the descendants of the Stuarts, and it they be the legitimate descendants they cannot be the legitimate lineal representatives, because the last male of the line died a priest, and was never married; and the females, on marriage changed their names. One of these females resides in Jackson, Mo., and the other in Lenoxville, Canada.—Y. P. World.

## THE GORILLA.

M. Du Chaillu, the African explorer, who has written several works upon his travels in Equatorial Africa, and has lately delighted the community of New York with several interesting lectures on his travels, gives his experience among the gorillas or wild men of the forest in the following extract. He says: "I found them when adults almost always one male with one female. When the male becomes very old he wanders companionless. In such a case, with the 'rogue' elephant, he is particularly morose, and malignant and dangerous to approach. When in hands they are very shy and then difficult to approach, as they hear a noise.

Sometimes, like the lion, the gorilla, to amuse himself, roars and roars, and in a far distance I mistook it for a muttering of thunder. One day I found that it was a male gorilla roaring to its female, who, after a while could be heard with a weaker cry.

As I approached I could hear the deep drum-like sound caused by beating his breast with his huge fist. Presently I heard trees cracking, and saw through the woods, how, every few minutes, a spilling was swung about and then broken. The gorilla has no other roar than that I have described. The female gorilla has never more than one young at a time.

The gorilla walks in an erect position with greater ease than the chimpanzee. When standing up his knees are bent at the joint outward and his body stoops forward. The common walk of a gorilla is not on his hind legs, but on all fours. In this position the arms are so long that the head and breast are raised considerably, and as he runs his hind legs are brought far beneath the body. He can run at great speed.

The adult gorilla is, I think, perfectly untamable. The young ones, so far as my experience goes, I have never been able to tame. In no case could any treatment of mine, kind or harsh, subdue these little monsters. Constantly the enemy of man, resenting their captivity, young as my specimens were—refusing everything in the shape of civilized food, and attacking me with tooth and nail, even though I was in most constant attendance upon them; finally dying themselves to death, or dying without other ascertainable cause than the restless chafing of a spirit which could not suffer captivity nor the presence of man.

At Placeville a Methodist minister went to a shop to buy a blowing horn. Selecting one, he asked the clerk whether it would make a loud noise? "Oh, yes," said the clerk; "a h—l of a noise." "Well," replied the minister, "I want it to blow at camp meeting. I don't think that kind of noise will suit," and walked off.

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Sometimes, like the lion, the gorilla, to amuse himself, roars and roars, and in a far distance I mistook it for a muttering of thunder. One day I found that it was a male gorilla roaring to its female, who, after a while could be heard with a weaker cry.

As I approached I could hear the deep drum-like sound caused by beating his breast with his huge fist. Presently I heard trees cracking, and saw through the woods, how, every few minutes, a spilling was swung about and then broken. The gorilla has no other roar than that I have described. The female gorilla has never more than one young at a time.

The gorilla walks in an erect position with greater ease than the chimpanzee. When standing up his knees are bent at the joint outward and his body stoops forward. The common walk of a gorilla is not on his hind legs, but on all fours. In this position the arms are so long that the head and breast are raised considerably, and as he runs his hind legs are brought far beneath the body. He can run at great speed.

The adult gorilla is, I think, perfectly untamable. The young ones, so far as my experience goes, I have never been able to tame. In no case could any treatment of mine, kind or harsh, subdue these little monsters. Constantly the enemy of man, resenting their captivity, young as my specimens were—refusing everything in the shape of civilized food, and attacking me with tooth and nail, even though I was in most constant attendance upon them; finally dying themselves to death, or dying without other ascertainable cause than the restless chafing of a spirit which could not suffer captivity nor the presence of man.

At Placeville a Methodist minister went to a shop to buy a blowing horn. Selecting one, he asked the clerk whether it would make a loud noise? "Oh, yes," said the clerk; "a h—l of a noise." "Well," replied the minister, "I want it to blow at camp meeting. I don't think that kind of noise will suit," and walked off.

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