

ST. MARY'S BEACON

LEONARDTOWN, MD. THURSDAY MORNING December 5, 1867.

THE HARVEST OF 1867 THROUGHOUT THE WORLD - The Boston Journal, in an elaborate article, shows that the countries that will be compelled to buy breadstuffs between the present time and next harvest are Great Britain, France, Belgium, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, Italy, Algeria, Tunis, and Morocco; while the countries which will have grain to sell are the United States, Canada, Chili, and some of the other South American States, Russia, Turkey, and the Danubian Principalities. It adds:

"The stock of old wheat in Great Britain and France have not been so low since 1854 as they are at the present time. Large purchases of wheat have been made for some time past on French account in the Eastern ports. The French Government has intimated to its citizens that large purchases of breadstuffs would be expected for many years past the imports of wheat in Great Britain have steadily increased. This has been owing to the increase of population, the improvement in the rate of wages, and the more liberal expenditure of the people, and to the cause is now adding the necessity of supplying the deficiency caused by the partial failure of this year's crop. The following are the amounts of wheat imported into Great Britain since 1840, taking periods of five years together:

Table with 2 columns: Years (1840-1844, 1845-1849, 1850-1854, 1855-1859, 1860-1864) and Quarters (15,222,370, 21,445,726, 26,590,536, 30,505,381)

"The average price of British wheat for the week ending September 7th, was 62s. 5d. per quarter; but for the corresponding week in the years 1856, inclusive, the prices were respectively 48s. 2d., 42s. 3d., 46s., and 47s. 3d. per quarter. The present high price in England is drawing large supplies thither, and for the first eight months of the present year the imports were about 5,000,000 cwt. in excess of last year."

THE LITTLE CORPUSAL - For December is a capital number. It contains "On the Health of the People," "The Great Panjandrum Hymn," "Jennie's Memory String," a new "Rhyme of the Red Riding Hood," the conclusion of "Camp Brevier," a number of sparkling poems, among which is a perfect gem, by the Associate Editor, Mrs. Emily Huntington Miller, entitled "The Baby's Spooking," music by Geo. F. Root, a letter from Theodore Tilton, and an editorial describing the beautiful process by which Chromos are made.

A new volume of The Little Corporal begins with the next number. The publisher has determined to continue his offer of the November and December numbers free to all new subscribers received during December. Terms \$1.00 a year. Sample copy free if sent before January 1. Address, Alfred L. Sewell, Publisher of The Little Corporal, Chicago, Ill.

Demosthenes' Young America, the best Juvenile Magazine. Every boy and girl that sees it says so! all the press say so; and parents and teachers confirm it. Do not fail to secure a copy. A good microscope, with a glass cylinder to confine living objects, and a good two-bladed pearl pocket-knife, and a large number of other desirable articles, given as premiums to each subscriber. Yearly, \$1.50. The November number commences a new volume. Published by W. Jennings Demorest, 473 Broadway, New York. Try it boys and girls. Specimen copies five cents, mailed free.

Scott's Journal of Education, Extraordinary for the Phoenix - Prof. Scott of the New York University is one of the most brilliant writers of the day. He edits a beautifully written up family Magazine with the above title. It is a journal of valuable information, thoughtfully practical in every department, thorough and fine. It is profusely illustrated, beautifully printed, and has an immense circulation among the best families of the land. One dollar per year. J. W. Scott & Co., Publishers, No. 30 Chatham Place, New York City.

A Distant Divine, says, "I have been using the Peruvian Syrup. It gives me new vigor, buoyancy of spirits, elasticity of muscle." J. P. Dinsmore, 36 Dey Street, New York, will send free a pamphlet of 32 pages, containing a full account of this remarkable medicine, to any one sending him their address.

AN ASSAULT ON DEAN SWIFT - The eccentric Dean Swift was walking in the Phoenix road, Dublin, when a slender shower came on, and he took shelter under a tree, where a party was sheltering under a young woman and two young men. One of the girls looked very red, till as their rain fell, her face fell. The Dean inquired the reason, and learned that it was their wedding day; they were on their way to church, and now her white clothes were wet and she could go no further. "Never mind, I'll marry you," said the Dean; and took out his prayer-book and there and then married them, their witnesses being present; and to make the thing complete, he tore a leaf from his pocket-book, and with his pencil wrote and signed a certificate, which he handed to the bride. It was as follows:

"Under a tree, in stormy weather, I married the said man and woman to each other, and I solemnly swear that I have no objection to their marriage."

(Correspondence of the Beacon.)

Washington Dec. 2nd, 1867.

The impeachment, so far, has turned out one of the grandest farces the world ever saw. To the utter astonishment of the gold speculators, the gold thermometer only fluctuated a fraction and stopped. Those who bought gold heavily, wiped their eyes, looked at each other with wonder, and took another look at the gold board; but it was no go. The question now is what to do with the gold they have on hand, and who is most burned in the operation. I am credibly informed that the whole thing was a stock-jobbing operation from beginning to end. One firm alone in New York expected to make, on the day the Report was read, the neat little sum of five millions and a half, but somehow or other the machine would not work and I suppose the performance was postponed on account of the weather. Mr. Chase will now retire from Congress much richer, but not wiser man, return to private life and be forever pointed at and held up to the rising generation as an example of honor and integrity worthy of imitation.

The subject of impeachment is but little talked of now. At first there was quite an excitement, and in passing the bill the subject constantly under discussion. Now all is quiet and we are waiting for Congress to get up something to keep us moving. Mr. Steven's health, I learn, is about as good now as at any time during the last session of Congress. If he keeps up we may look for something interesting from that quarter, if the courage of his followers does not fail them. Outside radicals have been backed down from their lofty position and many who, a few months ago, were loudest in advocating every doctrine of the radical party now say that the Negro is not the thing and ask what we are to do with the Institution?

The people of the North have spoken so emphatically against negro suffrage that radicals are now willing to drop the subject. How senators and representatives will act in the coming session remains to be seen, particularly those whose States have gone so largely democratic. It is to be hoped they will find that they are not carrying out the wishes of their constituents, turn from their evil courses and become honest men, if that be possible.

The result of the recent elections must certainly have been a subject of the bitterest mortification to the radical party if they must have been the worst possible calculators of the feelings of the people. I remember a remark of Senator Wilson before the close of the last session in which he said, "I have not the heart to ask anything more of the South. In future we shall count the Radical majorities all over the country, by tens of thousands." We must certainly set the Senator down as a bad calculator. By the way, we never knew before that the Senator had a heart, and we have yet to learn when it was that he asked anything of the South. The United States lay out to the South, drove the white men from the polls and made the negroes vote the tickets placed in their hands. If this is what the radicals mean by asking, I hope their requests will be few - they have such a persuasive way with them, that it is impossible to say no.

The whole aim and object of the Radical party seems from the first, to have been to pass such laws as would forever keep the party in power. In the whole body it would be impossible to find one man who has the slightest pretensions to statesmanship, and at no time since we have had a Congress has there been less talent or more profound ignorance of the true principles of government. When such men as Calhoun, Clay and Webster were the heads of the two existing parties, Mr. Stevens, then in full vigor, did not rank even as a first-class county lawyer. Now we find him holding the destinies of the nation in his hand and ruling Congress with a rod of iron. Sumner, remarkable only for his faculty of stringing together sounding words, in which the Negro is always brought most beautifully into view, was perfectly painted by Senator McDougal when he said that "wore verbosity an evidence of talent, the Senator from Massachusetts was the most talented man in the world." As for Wade and Wilson, eloquence and ungodly manners are all they have to recommend them as party leaders. When we see and hear those men, we conclude the right-thinking people of the North did not vote when such men were sent to the Congress of the United States. That the North with all her boasted religion, intelligence and refinement, could not find among all her cultivated and talented men one single man to represent the party of the United States, is a mystery that puzzles more learned men than ourselves. Yet those men and their constituents pretend to sneer at John Morrissey and call him gambler and prize-fighter. I think Mr. Morrissey will compare favorably with the best of them. Morrissey keeps a gambling house, but do not these very men, who seem so horrified at such an enormity, go to his house, win his money, if they can, drink his wines and eat his suppers? His early education may have been defective - that is no fault of his, perhaps poverty may have been the cause, but he is their superior in every quality that makes the man, in goodness of heart, in generosity, in good manners, and last, but not least, in bravery. When Mr. Morrissey fought, he fought like a brave man, he never kicked a fallen foe but was the first to give him a helping hand. He never tortured an innocent man. He died to save party purposes - can Holt, Stanton, Sumner and the like say the same? Mr. Morrissey's purse is ever open to the needy and suffering and he yearly gives thousands in charity while those who sneer at him give only pennies; and today a lady could walk the streets with Morrissey's letter than with members high in position (who might be named) sure of every attention and protection and be safe from even a whisper of scandal.

What the President can mean by keeping in the public offices such men as now fill them, is a wonder to every friend he has. There are sixty thousand public officers, and in the whole number I do not think the President has five thousand political friends. The manner in which the office-holders of this city express their opinions of Mr. Johnson is disgusting. There is no epithet too vile, no language too coarse for them to apply to him. In

hotels, on the streets and in every public place one's ears are saluted by the most vulgar and profane language made use of in speaking of the President by a set of men whose very bread depends on a scratch of his pen. The President has even gone so far as to permit persons to be dismissed from office for joining political organizations friendly to him, while the public offices are swarming with men who are his personal as well as political enemies. What Mr. Johnson can expect by keeping such friends around him, no one but himself can tell. We have had both Mrs. Lander and one Miss Mitchell during the past week, Miss Mitchell as usual in the "Pearl of Savoy and Fanchion." Mrs. Lander has been drawing crowded houses at Wall's to see "Elizabeth" and "Marie Stuart." In our judgment, Mrs. Lander does much better as Marie Stuart than as Elizabeth. As to the latter play, it is the opinion of all good judges that Kistori is the only living actress that can do justice to the character. A large body of workmen is employed in fitting up officers' and soldiers' quarters in Lincoln Depot for the reception of a large number of men. I learn that quarters will be provided for ten thousand troops at that Depot. Congress was quite quiet last week - the President was not impeached nor the capital blown up. I suppose the grand stand will begin this week. The educated birds still continue to excite curiosity and wonder. There is one little Paroquet that performs a curious trick. The exhibitor opens the cage door, throws a miniature silver spoon on the far end of the stand and calls in a loud voice for Gus Butler. Out walks the General, rushes at the spoon, seizes it with his bill, and hides it in the safest and most surprising manner. Tell your Baltimore correspondent to keep cool and never lose his temper about what is said in a good-tempered way about actresses. Young men are very apt to fall in love with pretty girls when they see them on the stage covered with paint and tinsel, but, like Pheidias, they will get over it when they are a little older and have seen something of life behind the scenes.

former. Hence it follows, that a good, moral and virtuous Government would foster and encourage Religion. But will any person say that a Government should run the churches? Alas! for the day that it is so. Too much care is not good for health; and if the State assumes to be teacher and preacher, the people will soon love the case, and leave it to the State to teach and preach; education will be a snatching, and preaching an office. But I think the right unquestionable. If the State can Constitutionally take money out of my pocket to build schools and to support them, it has the same right to levy taxes to build Churches and employ Preachers. But is it wise or expedient, always to do all that one has a right to do? I think not. The burthen of debt resting upon the people of this country is too grievous to be borne. In the language of the captive Israelite, "to, we bring into bondage our sons and our daughters to be servants, and some of our daughters are brought into bondage already; neither is it in our power to redeem them; for other men have our lands and vineyards." Yes, a few "other" men are getting all our "lands and vineyards." Why is it, is the question that goes round and round. Some years ago, away down in Texas, there was a marriage. The bride-room in a stroll was bitten by a rattlesnake through the toe of his wedding boots, and the bride was widowed. After a *modest* respectable weeks or two months, she married again. A few days after the wedding, the bridegroom No. 2 put on the wedding boots of No. 1. The bride was a widow. The widow became a bride again (soon,) and her spouse tried the wedding boots of No. 1 and the bride was a widow. The next candidate for conjugal bliss, was a long, flat-footed Yankee. He, fortunately, had had his feet made too long for the wedding boots of No. 1. He eyed the boots made for a pretty Southern foot, and soon determined what to do. If, thought he, there is not room enough for all I'll fill up the boot, and the rest of the foot can go through and stay outside. So he took his knife and split the toe of the boot, parallel with the soles, and lo, there was the fang of the rattlesnake that had caused the death of the three former bridegrooms. Thus the question, why a few other men are getting all our "lands and vineyards" is answered by an allegory. Taxation is the poisoned fang that is turning the gray-headed out of doors, killing with a living death, and putting the whole (nearly) landed property into the hands of a few who happen to be clear of debt and have money. Taxation is the feather that broke the camel's back.

I have been paying 6 per cent. for twenty years and know what a clog it is to prosperity. But 6 per cent. is the small end of Nothing, in comparison to the amount on property now. Look at a few items in addition to the old 6 per cent. Now taxes used to be from 27 to 33 cts. Now over \$1.00. Formerly grass of matches could be bought for 62 cts. Now the tax alone is 1.44 cts. Whiskey could be bought for 20 cts, now the tax is 2.00 cts; and besides, all we make to pay those taxes is taxed. We are taxed nearly 100 per cent. on not only what we own, but what we owe, and how can the people stand it? A reckless spirit drives the clog that bears us to the destination of bankruptcy and serfdom. Pile on, pile on, is the popular cry, and the effect is like Orpheus' music, their ears. They follow, dancing, but little reck how fast the dancing revellers are falling and being trampled under foot. Taxation for other purposes than for the support of Government, is the first step towards Agrarianism, and Agrarianism is robbery. Agrarianism threw Rome into riot and disorder, and let another Spurious Cassius Vellinas appear, and mark how the people will follow him. I have children to be educated; but while God gives me health and strength and a modicum of success, they shall not be educated in Yankee schools at the public expense. If I can't send them to Non-Such-Charity Schools, I will give them such poor education as I am capable of imparting. Of course, I can't expect my children to rank with those educated by a "better class of teachers." But even with the dreadful contrast of opportunities, I hope to save my children from the eternal utterance of the lamentations, non-jeremiad.

Our aims were foolish so monstrous wise we grow. No doubt our wisest sons will think us so.

HANIBAL. (Communicated.) Backwoods, Dec. 3rd, 1867.

Mr. Editor - I presume that a few sane suggestions upon the condition of our labor system in this country, from one who feels deeply interested in the subject, will not prove unacceptable to my brother farmers. I am sure they will agree with me, when I say that the existing system of labor here is deplorable in the extreme. Now, it is out of place, brother farmers, for us, at this late period, to stop to quarrel about, or discuss the causes which produced this effect - let it be Yankeeism or Rebelism - the scene has played, the curtain has fallen and the actors are behind the screen. It is not for us to fold our arms and remain inert to our interest, or to content ourselves with denunciations of our fellow-men, or fellow-countrymen, of either section, but it becomes us to look calmly and dispassionately upon the condition of affairs which now surround us. Our situation being realized, it becomes our duty, to good citizens, to lend a helping hand to eradicate it, and upon us, without reference to either past or present political principles, or party affiliations. I feel satisfied that all thinking men cannot fail to see that the present labor system is totally inadequate to the demands of the agricultural interest, and when it is admitted that agriculture is the great foundation stone upon which is based the welfare and even the existence of all nations and trades and professions, the importance of the subject now before us can neither be overlooked nor ignored. It is for us, therefore, to look at this subject squarely and fairly and see where the difficulty rests. In doing this, what do we find? There are now in our midst hundreds of half-civilized and half-Christianized negroes, who have been suddenly released from the light bonds of slavery and been given the most unbounded and unbridled liberty. We had them, in their new sphere, diving

into every species of vice and dissipation. There is scarcely a day that does not disclose some further evidence of their lawlessness, in every vicinity of this county. Seemingly determined not to labor for a living - that is, the great majority of them - they resort to a systematic and industrious system of robbery and plunder as a means necessary to their existence. Again, another great evil connected with the present system of labor is manifested in the appearance presented to the eye by the estates of those who were considered our best farmers in days gone by. The untended lands, the crumbling buildings and decayed fencing exhibit a sad spectacle. A gradual accumulation of the debts saddled upon these estates, (which would have long since been paid, but for the changed system of labor) is fast eating away the homesteads of those who were our thriftiest citizens under the old regime.

I contend, Mr. Editor, that the main-spring of all these evils lies in the action of the more intelligent portion of our farmers. Can we expect to find wisdom, industry and honesty in the negro in his present ignorant and demoralized condition? Is there a farmer amongst us who would not prefer an honest and intelligent laborer to a thief or a dunce? A hint to the wise will, I trust, prove sufficient. Nations are not led, as but computers, based upon a mutual and collective unity, and formed for the better regulation and government of their internal and national affairs; and whilst the Scriptures tell us that individuals have predominant passions, and weak points in nature, against which the Christian is taught to struggle, they also remind us that nations have predominant sins, for which they will be chastised, unless they shall bear up manfully against them. It is for us, therefore, as a national people, to subdue prejudices and bad feelings and to act in this matter in a moral and humane manner. If we find it to our interest to seek the elevation of the negro's condition, we should not allow our prejudices to stand in the way.

There can be no question, in my judgment, that the present labor system of the county demands a speedy and radical reform; and, I therefore suggest, a meeting of the property holders of the county as the only means by which some practical action may be taken in the right direction.

I have, Mr. Editor, herein endeavored to give you a few outlines of my ideas on this vital question, in a theoretical manner, hoping that other parties, more competent than myself, (and I know there are many such in the county) will take prompt steps towards reducing my theory to practice.

FARMER. (Communicated.) PARTY MANAGEMENT IN SAINT MARY'S. No. 2. In your issue of the 21st ultimo, I took occasion to intimate that our present system of political management might be greatly improved by abandoning the present helter-skelter plan and adopting nominating conventions in its stead. I will proceed to give a few reasons that lead me to that conclusion, and then suggest a process for the formation of such conventions by which I think the great objectionable features will be removed. As we now have our campaigns, we find in some instances a score of candidates, each eager to serve the people in the same office, each employing all the agencies at his command to secure his election, and each using every inducement to the voter which may be deemed best calculated to obtain his vote. We see a universal rush and race from one end of the county to the other - we see money used as freely as water - not however so free as that potent agent by means of which so many votes are expected to be obtained - we find little ephemeral groceries extemporized for the express purpose of catching candidates and their money, and we find, as a direct and logical result, great demoralization among a large class of people. Unless a candidate is what is technically termed a treating man, he has small chances to gain favor among the masses. What follows? Why that, if a man has not a private fortune at his command, however well-fitted he may be, it is generally useless for him to offer for office unless with it he is willing to accept bankruptcy, or with defeat to superadd chagrin, regret, remorse. I am aware that a man's money being his own, it may be urged that it is his right to use it as he chooses, but the contrary cannot be maintained that the abuse and the cost of any thing are convertible terms. It has been said that customs make laws - if so, the law-making power can repeal, alter or amend a defective one - if our present system needs amendment, or if, as I think, its defects are so organic as to require a totally different one, let us apply such remedies as are best calculated to remove the evil. Is it not in the experience of every observing man, that, during our campaigns, when candidates are as plentiful as blackberries, a large class of people are encouraged to leave their business by the idea that a candidate is expected at a certain point and that necessarily some treating, as they term it, must be done? The poor man leaves his plow, neglects his business and his family - joins in the political revelry of a grog-shop dragnet, assists to relieve the well-lined pockets of the candidate of their green contents and returns home neither a wiser, a better or a soberer man. True, he might do this under other circumstances, but it is very clear that this general electioneering business has no tendency to discourage him. Thus idleness, vice, excesses of all kinds, are encouraged (whether intentionally or not does not alter the fact) and this, too, as I think, as a necessary consequence of the custom now prevailing in our good old county in which she stands almost alone.

MARRIED. On Thursday, Nov. 21st, 1867, in Trinity Church, Omaha, by the Rev. W. H. Van Antwerp, Dr. J. H. PEARBODY to Miss JENNIE YATES, formerly of this county. "The nuptials of the happy pair," says an Omaha journal, "were witnessed by a large assemblage, who subsequently re-

paired to the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Yates, where congratulations were offered by a large number of friends. They left by last evening's train for a tour to the Eastward. We wish them happy journeyings, now and hereafter."

On the 2nd Inst. by the Rev. Father Gabriel, JOHN L. DAVIS, of Alexandria, to Mrs. ELLEN COURSEY, of this county.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. In the whole history of medical discoveries no remedy has performed so many or such remarkable cures of the numerous affections of the Throat, Lungs, and Chest, as this long-tried and justly celebrated Balsam. So generally acknowledged is the superior excellence of this remedy that but few of the many who have tested its virtues by experience fail to keep it at hand as a speedy and certain cure for sudden attacks of Cold - fully believing that its remedial powers are comprehensive enough to embrace every form of disease, from the slightest cold to the most dangerous symptom of pulmonary complaint.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONY. From Rev. Francis Lobdell, pastor of the South Congregational Church, Bridgeport, Connecticut. "I consider it a duty which I owe to suffering humanity to bear testimony to the virtues of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. I have used it - when I have had occasion for any remedy for Coughs, Colds or Sore Throat - for many years, and never in a single instance has it failed to relieve and cure me. I have frequently been very hoarse on Saturday, and looked forward to the delivery of two sermons on the following day with sad misgivings, but by a liberal use of the Balsam my hoarseness has invariably been removed, and I have preached without difficulty. I commend it to my brethren in the ministry, and to public speakers generally, as a certain remedy for the bronchial troubles to which we are peculiarly exposed."

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SON, 15 Tremont St., Boston, and for sale by Druggists generally.

GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE. From Mr. E. Tucker, Depot Master at Salisbury, Md. "I have been troubled for years with a bad humor; sometimes outwardly and sometimes inwardly. During the past summer it manifested itself more than usual outwardly, and I used your Salve. All signs of it have since disappeared, without affecting me inwardly, indicating I think, the eradication nature of the Salve. SETH W. FOWLE & SON, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by Druggists at 25 cts. a box. Sent by mail for 35 cts. Dec. 5, 1867 - 1m.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS. NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of St. Mary's County, Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Sarah Ward, late of St. Mary's county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with proper vouchers thereon to the subscriber, on or before the 12th day of June, 1868, otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 5th day of Dec. 1867. J. PARRAN CRANE, Administrator. Dec. 5, 1867 - 4w.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS. NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of St. Mary's County, Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Sarah Ward, late of St. Mary's county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with proper vouchers thereon to the subscriber, on or before the 12th day of June, 1868, otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 5th day of Dec. 1867. MARIA R. TURNER, JOHN T. TURNER, Administrators. Dec. 5, 1867 - 4w.

CONFIRMATION NOTICE. B. G. Harris, vs. J. H. Maddox & G. F. Maddox. In the Circuit Court for St. Mary's County, sitting as a Court of Equity. ORDERED by this Court, that the report of J. H. Harris, Trustee, in this case filed this day, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 20th of Jan. 1868, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the St. Mary's Beacon, once a week for three successive weeks, before the 1st day of Jan. 1868. The report states that the property called "White Hall" sold for forty-five hundred dollars. R. FORD, Associate Judge. True copy - Test: J. NO A CAMALIER, Clk. Dec. 5, 1867 - 3w.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND. ON application of Thos. H. Fowler Administrator of Benedict Huntington, late of St. Mary's county deceased, it is ordered by the Court, that the said Administrator notify the creditors of the said deceased to file their claims against said deceased in the office of the Register of Wills for Saint Mary's county on or before the 12th day of March, 1868, for dividend, and that this order be published once a week in each week until the said 12th day of March next. Test: JAMES T. M. RALEY, Register of Wills for St. Mary's county. Dec. 5, 1867 - 1d.

SCOTT'S JOURNAL OF USEFUL INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE. By Professor J. Walter Scott. A Magnificently Illustrated Family Magazine of High Character, containing Information worth Thousands of Dollars to Men and Women. Only \$1 per Year. Sample Copies, 30 Cents. Address, PAUL SEELY, President New York University, No. 30 Chatham Place, N. Y. City. Dec. 5, 1867.

SOUTHERN SOCIETY. THE SOUTHERN EXPOSET OF Literature, Society and Art. Published Weekly, at 226 W. Baltimore St. BALTIMORE. Dec. 5, 1867.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of one writ of *Flori Facias* issued out of the Circuit Court for Saint Mary's county, at the suit of Thomas W. Gough, vs. Neale, Harris & Co., against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of J. Stanley Keeling, and to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim, interest and demand at law and in equity of the said J. Stanley Keeling, in and to the following property, to wit:

- 1 Spring Wagon and Harness, 2 Gray Horses and 1 Bay Mare.

And I hereby give notice, that on Monday, the 16th day of December, 1867,

on the premises of Isaac See, between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m., and 5 o'clock, p. m., I will expose to public auction the above described property, so seized and taken in execution to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy said debt, interest and costs due and to become due thereon. F. M. GODDARD, Late Sheriff. Dec. 5, 1867 - 1s.

Late Sheriff's Sale of PERSONAL PROPERTY.

BY virtue of two writs of *Flori Facias*, issued out of the Circuit Court for Saint Mary's county, one at the suit of Francis Neale, Benjamin G. Harris and John H. Neale, trading under the firm and style of Neale, Harris & Co., and one at the suit of Francis Neale, Benjamin G. Harris and John H. Neale, trading under the firm and style of Neale, Harris & Co., against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Isaac See, and to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, interest, claim, and demand at law and in equity, of the said Isaac See, in and to the following property, to wit:

- 1 OX CART, 2 Timber Waggon and Harness, 3 Ploughs, 6 Wheel Barrows, 8 Mules, 3 Yoke of Oxen, 1 Timber Cart, 1 Grind Stone, 1 Steam engine and fixtures thereto attached, 1 Steam engine and fixtures thereto attached, 1 Bellows and Smith's tools, 10,000 Railroad ties, 5,900 Feet of Siding, 20,000 Feet 1 inch Pine Lumber, 4,000 Feet 2 inch Pine Lumber, 12,000 Feet Oak Lumber, 3 Railroad Cars, 1 Set Railroad Trucks, 500 Logs, 5 Cross-cut Saws, 1 Lot of carpenter's tools, 3 Ox chains, 471 cords of pine wood on shore, 205 cords of oak wood on shore, 3 Bedsteads, 3 Mattresses, 3 Pair of Sheets, 1 Lot of pillow cases, 3 Single Blankets, 1 Writing Desk, 6 Chairs, 1 Lot of Crockery ware, 1 Tin Safe, 1 Carpet on Floor, 1 dozen Axes, 150 Cords of Oak wood on woods.

And I hereby give notice, that on Monday, the 16th day of December, 1867,

on the premises of said Isaac See, between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m., and 5 o'clock, p. m., I will expose to public auction the above named property, so seized and taken in execution to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy said debts, interest and costs due and to become due thereon. FRANCIS M. GODDARD, Late Sheriff. Nov. 28, 1867 - 1s.

CONFIRMATION NOTICE. John Hopkins & others, vs. Thomas W. Gough. In the Circuit Court for St. Mary's county, sitting as a Court of Equity. ORDERED, this 22nd day of Nov. 1867, that the sale made and reported by Thomas W. Gough, Trustee, in this case filed this day, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 23rd day of December next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in the St. Mary's Beacon, once a week for three successive weeks, before the 1st day of Jan. 1868. The report states that the property called "White Hall" sold for forty-five hundred dollars. D. B. MAGRUDER, Associate Judge. True copy - Test: J. NO A CAMALIER, Clk. Nov. 28, 1867 - 2w.

CONFIRMATION NOTICE. In the Circuit Court for St. Mary's county, sitting as a Court of Equity. ORDERED, this 22nd day of Nov. 1867, that the sale made and reported by Thomas W. Gough, Trustee, in this case filed this day, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 23rd day of December next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in the St. Mary's Beacon, once a week for three successive weeks, before the 1st day of Jan. 1868. The report states the amount of sales to be \$22,000. D. B. MAGRUDER, Associate Judge. True copy - Test: J. NO A CAMALIER, Clk. Nov. 28, 1867 - 2w.

For Rent. THE STORE-HOUSE and FIXTURES at Stone's Wharf, near the Head of St. Clement's Bay, for rent. It is an excellent and well-established place for business and persons wishing to engage in merchandizing would do well to obtain it. Terms made known on application to Y. P. DAWKINS, Nov. 28, 1867 - 1s.

ST. MARY'S SEMINARY. THE Fall Term of this Institution commenced on the 1st of Sept. Terms, \$10. By a recent order of the Board of Trustees, six pupils will be received into the Institution free of tuition fees. For circulars, and further information, address MISS GARDNER, St. Julige's P. O., Md. Nov. 28, 1867 - 1s.