

ST. MARY'S BEACON
LEONARDTOWN, MD.

THURSDAY MORNING JANUARY 16, 1868.

CONGRESS AND THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.—We apologize for again being compelled to use the stereotyped expression—"nothing new of interest has transpired in Congress." The radical leaders are still ruminating about the equal rights of the negro and the resuscitation of their party; but these musty foundations no longer excite the common interest in Democratic or conservative quarters. The thinking minds of the country are now directed toward the true republican channel, and the vulgar and poisonous vapors of fanaticism have already virtually succumbed to the sobered judgment of the American people. As a parting compliment to the radical theory of progress, we will add, let them return to the tomb from which a false Gabriel has awakened them!

Since our last issue, Robert Fowler, the present incumbent, has been re-elected Treasurer of the State, a very high compliment to him, we think, when we remember the antecedents and qualifications of Mr. Maryman, his competitor. —Cl. Bowie has been inaugurated as Governor, and it is not improbable that his installation in office will soon follow. Present indications strongly tend to convey the impression that Gov. Swann has been, or will be, elected U. S. Senator; and in such an event, Cl. Bowie will succeed him, at once, as Governor of the State. Our Senator, Mr. Madox, has been so unfortunate, or fortunate, we know not which, to draw the "short straw" which limits his present representative service to two years, only. If he shall discharge the duties of his high office during the present session in such manner as shall satisfy his constituents, we doubt not he will—the misfortune of his debt, in a game of chance, will not likely be repeated before the people of St. Mary's. No leading legislative measure of importance has yet been acted upon by either branch of the Legislature.

Public Instruction.—The second annual report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction for the year ending June 30th, 1867, is before us, and, as the great majority of our readers are interested to learn whether the present school system is retrograding or advancing in usefulness, we have thought that we might with profit institute a comparison in some few points between what the system achieved the first and what it accomplished the second year of its existence.

In the matter of the number of schools, then, the second year shows an increase of 25 over the first. The number of pupils in attendance upon the schools in 1867 was 62,017, in advance of the number in 1866. The year 1867 shows an increase of 25 in the number of teachers. It shows an increase of 28 in the number of school houses built and an increase of 75 in the number of school houses repaired. If other evidences are wanting, to show that the present school system is day by day progressing in usefulness and increasing the boundaries of its beneficence, they are given to all who will take the trouble to inquire for them. But notwithstanding the fact that our present system of instruction is infinitely superior to the system which it superseded, and is daily increasing in activity and usefulness, there is no denying that a strong opposition exists to it in the State and that a powerful pressure will be made upon the present Legislature to suppress it altogether or at least to modify its provisions in very many important respects.

The first objection is, that the administration of the schools is too far removed from the people. The second is, that the authority of the Central Board is too absolute. The third is, that, as three or four members of the Board hold high political positions, their power may be used to advance partisan instead of educational interests. The fourth is, the expense of the system.

The friends of the system and the Superintendent himself frankly acknowledge that the first three objections may be well founded, but the difficulty is how to remedy them without weakening the supervision of the schools. "If," says the Superintendent, "the power essential to efficient action is to be withheld because it may perchance be abused—then progress will be slow if not entirely ceased. What the people do want may not be what they ought to want, and in no question of State policy is the difference between what is needed and what is desired likely to be greater than in the management of schools."

"The fourth objection—expense—founded," continues the Superintendent, "on the total ignorance of facts. It is easy to have a cheap system and it will be cheaper to have no system at all; but no State that claims to have an efficient system of public schools can present a bill so moderate as that of Maryland. In the counties during the second school year, 1273 schools were taught for nine months at an average cost of \$340.35 per school, including all incidental expenses, 71,000

children received instruction at the rate of \$0.16 per pupil. The statistics of no school system can show so much work done with equal economy and efficiency. The comparison is confidently challenging."

There is still another objection to the system, but this is an objection which will scarcely be urged in this latitude. It relates to the mode of distributing the school tax, making the wealthy portion of the State help the weak. The present school law levies a tax upon the whole property of the State and divides the proceeds according to school population. By this arrangement, St. Mary's receives eight thousand dollars more than she pays. Abolish the present system and throw each county upon its own resources, and St. Mary's, instead of paying 10 cents, will be compelled to pay nearly 36 cents on the \$100 to support her public schools. —In this connection, it affords us pleasure to present to our readers the very satisfactory account which our county Superintendent, Dr. Hastings, gives of the progress of education in St. Mary's during the last scholastic year of our public schools. Notwithstanding the risk of bringing upon the Dr. and ourselves the charge of having formed a mutual admiration society, we insist, that, in no county of the State, has the school work been better done than in our own, taking all the difficulties into consideration, and that in no county is school improvement under the present system more directly traceable to the capacity and energy of the county Superintendent than in St. Mary's. We give below the Doctor's report.

I respectfully submit my second Annual Report of Public School work in St. Mary's County. We have been getting along, comparatively this year. All our former, have been repaired, furnished, and made comfortable. Four new ones on the plan furnished by the State Board of Education, have been built and supplied with the Super desk. Every house has been provided with a stove and a blackboard. In order to get the funds necessary to repair and build, we were compelled to suspend School for one term. Several more new houses are urgently needed.

Our Schools, with few exceptions, have been doing well, realizing all reasonable expectations. Children attend better and manifest increasing interest in their studies. I could, as is usual, say much in commendation, but paper statistics, as written reports are apt to do, and, by comparing the three terms of the present year with the corresponding terms of the last year, our progress is clear.

We had in 1866, 61 Schools—in 1867, 86, an increase of 25.
Average number open in 1866, 26—in 1867, 73, an increase of 47.
Whole number of pupils in 1866, 850—in 1867, 1,194, an increase of 344.
Average attendance in 1866, 627—in 1867, 799, an increase of 172.
Average cost of each school in 1866, \$290.75—in 1867, \$271.23.
Average cost of each scholar in 1866, \$12.00—in 1867, \$11.20.
Average cost of each different pupil, in 1866, \$8.77—in 1867, \$7.10.

More than three-fourths of our white children of school-going age have attended our Public Schools this year, and were the houses built, which are needed, and audibly asked for, all the children of the county would be educationally provided for. If I adhere generally to being well in the school room, I wish I could say this of all of them. The more however I see the Schools and Teachers elsewhere, the better satisfied I am with our own. —We have not so much of mechanical drill, but confine the system with respect for essential and circumstantial diversities.

Charlotte Hill School is in a very prosperous condition, and has produced excellent results, as well in patronage as in the part of the County, still attracts the regards of our people. It has a competent Faculty of Instruction, at the head of which is Miss Gardner, in every way qualified for the position. Rev. Mr. Simpson's Academy, for boys, in same vicinity, is very highly esteemed by all who patronize it.

I feel authorized to say that the System has been doing well in this County, and has the favor of our people. They may wish and seek for more of the popular element in its general administration. They wish to have control of the selection and entire management of their educational book-interest, and I think that constructive upon this vital point is constructive of the highest and most comprehensive character. It is the habit to charge all complaint of the system to political partisanship. —In the lower Counties, or at least in St. Mary's, it is not altogether so. The lower section of the State differs in important respects from the upper section, and there was at first a plausible fear that the System was an organized agency for the subversion of cherished political and religious institutions. Political changes have thoroughly dispelled this fear, and the System is receiving due commendation. I have no doubt that popular educational interests will be duly cared for by the next Legislature.

My colleagues have done their duty, and as a Board, have acted conscientiously and for the best. We have had the counsels of experience and ability always at hand in the person of our esteemed Secretary. To the St. Mary's Board, ever watchful of the interests of the County, I shall always feel grateful for its invaluable aid to our cause.

I have not done as well as many others in the county could, and perhaps would have done, but I have acted with a view to the interests of the people with whom I expect to spend my days.

(Correspondence of the Beacon.)
Washington Jan. 12th, 1868.

Congress is again upon us, those to the people of the unfortunate towers is worse than pestilence and famine. Those two evils put people out of their misery at short notice, but Congress puts one torture after another so fast that we have not time to take breath before they launch another at us, or keep us dodging, expecting the blow. It must be a fine amusement for men to receive large salaries with nothing to do but to meet from day to day and arrange new plans of torture by which to degrade and punish starving men and defenceless and starving women and children, for this seems to be the only occupation of our conscript fathers. It is all very well for such funds in human form as now hold seats in Congress to carry on the game they have in hand, while the war was going on, they were the fillings who stayed at home and shanted "church, boys" go on and restore the dear old flag and keep the Union safe," in Col. Forney's style, took the best care of their precious skins and filled their pockets. —Now the soldiers have restored the Union, thousands of lives and treasure have been lost, and our honest and patriotic legislators are doing all in their power to break up and destroy what it cost so much to build. In looking over the list of names that so adorn our legislative rolls, we do not see that of a single man that ever was in a battle, except that of Schenck (that mighty lumbar) and he made such good time away that his wind has been defective ever since. When the rank and file entered the army at the beginning of the war, it was for the restoration of the Union as it was, and when the soldiers said to us, we were honest. All the true and good fighting men say the same now, and it is only the shirks and hospital bumblers, like our gallant, sixty-six-hundred members of Congress, that now, onward-like, raise the cry of down with the white man and up with the negro.

We have forgotten the gallant and distinguished services in the field, where, for so long a time, he filled with admirable ability the post of Commissary General to Stonewall Jackson's division of the Confederate army of Virginia. The General is a modest man and does not push his claims, which caused us to forget him. We hope he will receive our appreciation and feel obliged to this city in its truly magnificent and such as requires the immediate and energetic interference of the legislature. Thousands of alcohol-dipped negroes in this city are without visible means of support, and live by begging from door to door and stealing whatever they can lay their hands on. There are in this city numerous organized bands of negro thieves, and the most daring and daring robberies in spite of every precaution could be taken. The city jail is crowded with negro thieves, droves of whom are sent off to the Penitentiary at every term of the Criminal Court only to make room for new gangs to take their place in jail. In passing one of the new soap-houses just established for the benefit of the poor, we saw a number of negroes standing packed in a shed in front of the door, waiting, bucket in hand, for their daily allowance. While the negroes are thus dependent on the charity of our citizens for their daily food, hundreds of farmers are begging them to come to the country and receive good wages and shelter for their services. But no—so long as the people will feed them and they can work, they are as happy as they wish to be. What is this to do, no one can tell. Should you employ one of the numbers that come to your door every day asking to be hired, the chances are that they will not remain over a week or two, and during that time they must have every other day for pleasure and the use of your parlor two evenings in the week for no other reason than the fact of their coming to your door and your wife's clothing with every spoon and valuable in the house, and your wife must get to work to get breakfast. Yet, we read of the beautiful working of the Freedmen's Bureau. We are told how honest and docile the freedmen are, how willing to work, how anxious to educate themselves and their children and become useful citizens in their places in society. How fit they are to rely on the full offices of trust, to become members of Conventions and make laws and Constitutions. We, assuredly, are of opinion that the Freedmen's Bureau does not tell the truth on all occasions, and that the emancipation of the negro, which cost such oceans of blood and all such such has been made, is a blessing of the most beautiful and has provided a total failure—Jack Forney's opinion is, as we noted above, having been in favor of the reconstruction plan of Congress from the first, so say radical papers, Mr. Johnson, before sending in his veto, asked Grant's opinion of the bill—he was then emphatically opposed to it. Grant expressed the same opinion to a prominent Washington politician, for him to be denied. It is all very well for him to be in favor of it now, since the "Tidbit" Timothee, his friends have told him what to say. Ben Wade was right after all.

The old Confederacy (so celebrated here during the war) is again open with a large and pretty good company of male and female performers. But it has now not the same claim as of old. We no longer see the graceful and beautiful Kate Penney, Julia Morrison and the Fowler sisters. The present company has some merit and will do well for the present day of bad actors and actresses. Miss Benson, the elee dancer, is really wonderful, and Mulligan, the justly celebrated negro performer, will pay well for the time passed at one of the performances. It was said, as well as remarkable circumstances, that so many of the beautiful girls attached to the old company should have gone down in the ill-fated "Evening Star," which terrible catastrophe is still fresh in our memories.

Owens has been here and has played quite a long and successful engagement at the National. We do not think he has lost one particle of his vigor or freshness, and we feel the same irresistible inclination to laugh whenever we look in his face as in days gone by. Brougham played last week at the National and, as usual, did pretty well. His old plays "Puckahontas" and "Playing with Fire," are

ut, we think, as popular as in times past. Brougham is certainly a finished actor and one of the best performers since the days of Tom Hood. He introduced for the first time (we think) his play of "David Copperfield." Brougham, as the unfortunate M'lawler, was perfect and was thoroughly appreciated by the audience, who, for a wonder, laughed at the proper time. —Lamb as Uriah Heap played admirably, and when he danced, as well as we could appreciate the character of the smooth, hypocrite and villain as well as we could perfect appreciation of the character of Deep and to enter into it with a spirit which he sustained throughout the entire play. Some of the most cruel critics let down for once in their lives and called it pretty good acting. But don't let us call to mind the rest of the Company. Such a batch of miserable apologies for actors never walked the stage; indeed, it is almost impossible to say which was the worst, the Company or the Orchestra, for in truth, both are so bad that we lose our temper when the curtain is up and our nervous system gets in a knot when it is down. We shall have Wallace and Daverport this week at Wall's Opera House, with their Company. There, we only be pleased with first-class acting, only to spoil us when they leave.

Congress has not yet got well under way—things seem to drag. Well, we suppose their blood is not up yet; they have been kept at home for the holidays and have not had their regular dose of Washington. Before the storm it is generally calm and in a very short time shall have it hot enough in the way of Negro bills and laws to make all hands start. There is a storm of some kind coming and no one seems to know from which quarter. It seems to be "every man for himself" as the chickens said when he landed among the chickens. Mr. Stevens must be up to something, for he always means mischief when he is quiet. When he opens his batteries you may rely on it he will make every shot tell in some quarter. The 3th of January banquet passed off in the most brilliant manner. You will see a complete report in the Intelligence of all that was said and done on the occasion. There is no doubt it will be necessary for me to speak of it.

Such fault has been found with my last letter in consequence of its great length, that I shall study hereafter to compress as much as I can to enable you to devote more of your space to other matters.

NOTE.
(From the Montgomery Co. Sentinel.)
THE HON. B. G. HARRIS.

The True Marylander, a paper printed in the Eastern Shore of Maryland, in its issue of the 10th inst., has published an account of a certain slave named James, who was sold for the seat in the Senate of the United States, (now occupied by the Hon. Reverend Johnson, but whose term expires on the 1st of March, 1869, and whose place is to be filled by the present Legislature,) thus speaks of our late distinguished Representative in Congress:

"While we will not have a word of censure for any one who Legislature will close, our own preference for the position is for the Hon. Benjamin G. Harris, who would receive our unanimous vote. —Yet we do not propose to raise his name at the head of our column or to advocate his claims; that would be "love labor lost." Mr. Harris is not available; he is not moderate; he has the first principles, but he has not the late improvements; he is too bold, too consistent; he would compromise enough; won't sacrifice principle for expediency; isn't composed of the material that enters into the composition of a modern politician; he will do very well for posts of danger, but not for positions of profit; his services are invaluable in driving the enemy from the field, but inefficient in collecting the spoils; he has fallen upon an engaging and popular position in the days of Jackson, when such qualities were considered virtues;—not now, when they are regarded as accessories less than vices.

To all of which, above, we most heartily subscribe, except in so far as it alludes to Mr. Harris' alleged want of availability. —What! Benjamin G. Harris, the bold and fearless champion of popular rights, the man who, above all others, had the courage to stand on the floor of the House of Representatives, to denounce, on the floor of the House of Representatives, the memorable sentiment that "the hope of God the South might never be subjugated." He not available? For shame on such baldness! Did his constituents so think, when, in 1849, after having once tried him, they, the people, endorsed his availability by re-electing him to Congress? And this, too, at a time when his name was not even allowed to be printed on the tickets in this county, but where, notwithstanding this attempt to smother his availability, he received a thousand majority?

Or rather, indeed, has representative government so far degenerated in these United States that the honesty, candor, fearlessness and consistency attributed to Mr. Harris in the above extract, are no longer to be considered virtues in public men? Our fathers did not so think; but on the contrary, were so extremely cautious in this regard, that into the hands of none other than men possessed of such qualities would they ever entrust the honor and dignity of the State.

principles of justice and right for which they have ever contended, and to which the country is indebted for all its past and progressive greatness. —It was in defence of these very principles that Mr. Harris, whilst in Congress, so zealously labored, and for which he has endeared himself not only to his immediate constituents, but to the Democracy all over the country. —Ever dignified and courteous in his manner, yet firm as the "Rock of Gibraltar," he would, if elected to the Senate of the United States, be an ornament there of which Maryland might well be proud, for now, more than ever, the country needs the presence of just such men in the councils of the nation. —And, so believing, we go for Benjamin G. Harris before the world.

"Their Name is Legion," may be applied to the innumerable diseases to which the skin is subject. It would be well for those who are afflicted with apparently incurable ulcers, old sores, erysipelas and eruptions, to use Grace's Colored Salve, which cures in a very short time, cuts, burns, scalds, flesh wounds, &c.

MARRIED.
On the 9th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Murphy, WM. S. COPPAGE and Miss CHARLOTTE GYTHIER.
On the 13th inst., by the Rev. Father Boone, CLAUDE J. NORRIS to Miss MARIA J. NORRIS.
On the same day, by the Rev. Father Dewolf, JOS. P. GUY to Miss MARGARET E. GRAVES.
On the 17th inst., by the Rev. Father Deane, RICHARD P. ABELL, to Miss CECILIA M. MATTINGLEY.

DIED.
At the residence of his brother-in-law in Patuxent district, on Friday morning last, JOHN F. CAMPBELL, aged about 35. May be rest in peace.

At the residence of her husband in Patuxent District, on the 14th inst., Mrs. ALBERT WOOD.
On the morning of the 14th inst., Mrs. ELEANOR MILLBURN, relict of the late John Millburn, in the 80th year of her age.

On the 13th inst., after a lingering illness, JOHN DUNAWAY, aged about 50 years.
On the morning of the 11th inst., of Pneumonia, Mrs. ANNIE BISCOE, consort of Robert Biscoe, in the 28th year of her age.

On the 13th inst., of Pneumonia, WM. G. GREENWELL, aged about 45 years.

OBITUARY.
On the 1st instant, at his residence in this county, OSWALD B. BROOKE, in the 73rd year of his age.

The rule blasts of Winter are upon us; the tree of life has again been shaken; another of its branches has fallen away! Another link has been broken which binds the present to the past! True, the subject of this notice had reached, and even exceeded, the full period allotted to the life of man; but his demise has left a void in a society which would not have sunk in vain to fill. In person, in habit, in manner and in character, Mr. Brooke was a true representative, both traditional and historic, of the proud old century which gave him birth. In him were happily blended all the elements which constitute the man and the gentleman; for, to the austere virtues of the past, he added many of the graceful accomplishments of the present age. A philosopher by temperament; ever a true friend, nor ever long an enemy; exacting to himself, yet ever generous and chivalric; his faults, if he had them, are obscured from our view by our vivid recollection of his many virtues.

Mr. Brooke was, we believe, a lineal descendant of Oswald B. Brooke, who held the position of private Secretary to the first Lord Baltimore. From that period to the present, his family have resided in this county—and have been imbued with that catholicity of spirit which made illustrious the career of the patron of their ancestor. The deceased was not remarkable for his observance of the forms of religion, but in spirit none were truer than he. Let us hope, and trust, therefore, that whatever of careless omission may be charged to him as a practical christian, has been more than counterbalanced by his faithful and untiring devotion to the spirit of true Christian philosophy. Requiescat in pace.

NOTICE.
To Administrators, Executors, &c.
AM required to call the attention of all Administrators and Executors whose administrations are of more than twelve months standing, to Sections 1st, 2nd and 3rd, Article 93, Code Public General Laws. Many cases from the Circuit Court have been referred to this office, and it is essential in many instances that the Executors and Administrators should pass their final accounts. I would also call the attention of Guardians to Section 105, Article 93, Code Public General Laws, in reference to accounts.

J. T. M. RALEY,
Register.
Jan. 16, 1868—4f.

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 him at the Office of the Commissioners Court.
Dec 14, 1867—4f

Public Notice.
There will be a meeting of the Orphans' Court on Tuesday next, the 21st instant.
By order,
J. T. M. RALEY,
Register of Wills.
Jan. 16, 1868—1f.

Trustee's Sale
of valuable
REAL ESTATE
IN
ST. INIGOE'S DISTRICT.

BY virtue of an order from the Circuit Court for Saint Mary's county, sitting as a Court of Equity, and bearing date of the 4th day of January, 1868, the undersigned, as Trustee, will offer at public sale at the Court House door in Leonardtown, on
Tuesday, the 11th day of February next,
between the hours of 10 o'clock, a m and 4 o'clock, p.m., the following real estate, to wit:

All that part of the real estate formerly owned by Jeremiah Artis, deceased, which was sold by the late George C. Morgan, as Trustee, to Jeremiah Artis, Jr., and which embraces part of the tracts of land called
"POPE'S HOG PEN;"
PART OF HAWLEY'S MAMOR;
BUSH NECK;
AND
Taylor's Choice.

This land has the advantages of a water location and has fair
BUILDINGS
and other improvements upon it. The soil is good and well adapted to the culture of
FRUIT,
GRAIN,
TOBACCO, &c.

To persons wishing to engage in the Oyster business this property offers many excellent advantages, and for agricultural purposes it is sufficiently large for the present labor system.

TERMS OF SALE,
as prescribed by the order, are CASH. Upon the payment of the purchase money, the Trustee, will execute a deed to the purchaser, free, clear and discharged from all the claims of the parties to this suit and of those claiming under them.

R. FORD,
R. C. COMBS,
Trustees.
Jan 16, 1867—1s.

A Book for every Southern
Fireside.
ALL PURCHASERS AID IN
Educating the Orphan Daughters of the South.

Just published in 4 neat and attractive volumes of 324 pages, 12 mo., printed on super colored paper, embellished with an Embroidered Frontispiece by Shepard, in various fine and superb bindings, at \$2, \$2.50, \$3, and \$5 per copy.

A Second, Revised, and Enlarged Edition of
THE SOUTHERN POEMS OF THE WAR,
COLLECTED AND ARRANGED BY
Miss EMILY V. MASON.

The rapid sale of the "Southern Poems of the War," induces me to offer for the public a Second Edition—Revised and Enlarged, with many New Poems, which is hoped will enhance the interest and value of the book.

I am most grateful for the kind reception which this collection of Poems has met with—and the sympathy and generous aid which has thus far rendered my efforts already, through the means thus required, I have provided for the maintenance and education of twenty-five Southern girls, and I trust that the sale of another edition will enable me to accomplish as much more.

I appeal to all good people to aid me in this effort to provide for the women of the South, (the future mothers of the country,) the timely boon of education. Many of these children are the orphans of soldiers, from whom they have inherited nothing but an honorable name, and the last hours of more than one of whom I was enabled to soothe by the promise that I would do something for the little ones they left behind them. That promise, I trust, this humble effort may enable me in part to redeem.

EMILY V. MASON.
In soliciting orders for this New Edition, which may be considered almost a New Book, the Publishers will simply add, that in co-operating with Miss Mason in the truly laudable object contemplated in publishing this volume, neither pains nor expense have been spared to issue it in a style of elegance and neatness, to compare favorably with any similar work published in this country.

Sent by Mail, prepaid, on receipt of the price, for either style.
MURPHY & CO., Publishers,
182 Baltimore St., Baltimore.
Jan 16, 1868.

NOTICE.
United States Internal Revenue,
Asst. Assessor's Office, 5th District, Md.
Leonardtown, Jan. 13, 1868.

ALL persons in 16th division of the 5th District of Maryland, who may be subject to A-assessment for Income or Special Tax under the Internal Revenue Laws of the United States for the year 1867, are respectfully requested to make their returns to me:
G I SPALDING,
Asst. Assessor.
Jan 16, 1868—2f.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
BY virtue of an order from the Orphan's Court of Saint Mary's county, Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of O. B. Brooke, late of St. Mary's county, deceased, are hereby awarded to exhibit the same with proper vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 31st day of July, 1868, otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 16th day of Jan. 1868.

F. C. NEALE,
M. HAMILTON,
Administrators.
Jan 16, 1868—1f.

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In soliciting orders for this New Edition, which may be considered almost a New Book, the Publishers will simply add, that in co-operating with Miss Mason in the truly laudable object contemplated in publishing this volume, neither pains nor expense have been spared to issue it in a style of elegance and neatness, to compare favorably with any similar work published in this country.

Sent by Mail, prepaid, on receipt of the price, for either style.
MURPHY & CO., Publishers,
182 Baltimore St., Baltimore.
Jan 16, 1868.

NOTICE.
United States Internal Revenue,
Asst. Assessor's Office, 5th District, Md.
Leonardtown, Jan. 13, 1868.

ALL persons in 16th division of the 5th District of Maryland, who may be subject to A-assessment for Income or Special Tax under the Internal Revenue Laws of the United States for the year 1867, are respectfully requested to make their returns to me:
G I SPALDING,
Asst. Assessor.
Jan 16, 1868—2f.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
BY virtue of an order from the Orphan's Court of Saint Mary's county, Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of O. B. Brooke, late of St. Mary's county, deceased, are hereby awarded to exhibit the same with proper vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 31st day of July, 1868, otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 16th day of Jan. 1868.

F. C. NEALE,
M. HAMILTON,
Administrators.
Jan 16, 1868—1f.

Administrators' Sale

BY virtue of an order from the Orphan's Court of Saint Mary's county, the undersigned, Administrators of O. B. Brooke, late of said county, deceased, will offer at public sale on the premises in Patuxent district, on
THURSDAY, the 23d January next,
between the hours of 10 o'clock, a m and 4 o'clock, p.m., the personal property of the deceased, consisting of
HORSES,
CATTLE,
HOGS,
PROVENDER,
A LOT OF CORN, and
HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE.

Terms of sale, are: For all sums of ten dollars or under, cash; for sums above that amount a credit of four months will be given, with security to be approved by the Administrators.
F. C. NEALE,
M. HAMILTON,
Administrators.
Jan 16, 1868—1s.

ROAD NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that from this date, the undersigned intend to apply to County Commissioners of Saint Mary's county to locate a public road, commencing at a Holly Tree where once stood a School House, being on the land of Col R H Miles, and running thence through the lands of Wm Mattingly of Wm., Col R H Miles, Mrs. R. Chesidine, Mrs. G. Thompson, J. Bernard Long, Daniel J. Payne, John Morris and wife, and the late "Eln Farm," at the corner of said Payne's farm; or to take such other course as the examiners appointed by the County Commissioners, aforesaid, shall in their judgment and discretion think best.

DANIEL J. PAYNE,
J. BERNARD LONG,
R. P. BLAKISTONE, M.D.,
&c.
Jan 16, 1868—30ds.

CONFIRMATION NOTICE.

Joseph T Ward & Christiana Ward his Wife & others,
vs.
A T Johnson & others.
In the Circuit Court for St. Mary's county, sitting as a Court of Equity.
No 147 E.

BY virtue of authority vested in me, as Clerk of the Circuit Court for Saint Mary's county, by the "Code of Public General Laws" of this State, it is hereby ordered that the Auditor's Report, filed in this case, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the third Monday of March next; provided a copy of this notice be published in the Saint Mary's Beacon, once a week for three successive weeks prior to the third Monday of March next.

JNO A CAMALIER, CLK.
True copy—Test:
JNO A CAMALIER, CLK.
Jan 16, 1868—2w.

CONFIRMATION NOTICE.

Wm M Adell, Admr, of
Louisa Bond,
vs.
Ellen S Keilard & others.
In the Circuit Court for St. Mary's County, sitting as a Court of Equity.
No 150 N E.