

ST. MARY'S BEACON  
LEONARDTOWN, MD.

THURSDAY MORNING February 26, 1868.

ANOTHER WORD TO DEBATORS.—We would once again remind parties indebted to us for subscription and advertising that we are much in need of money and would accept as a great favor at this time if they would respond promptly to the call of our collector, B. R. Abell, Esq., upon them for payment. All the expenses of our paper—now more than double what they were before the war—are required to be met by cash, and to enable us to keep afloat, we are necessitated to call for tenor than heretofore upon our patrons for assistance. We hope they will not disregard this notice.

NON-RECEIPT OF OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.—Owing to some cause, to us at present unknown, the letter of our Washington Correspondent failed to reach us this week in time for publication. We regret the failure, particularly as events are now transpiring or imminently in Washington of the very highest interest to the public. The promptness of our correspondent heretofore induces us to believe that it is to some post-office mismanagement or neglect that the non-receipt of the letter is to be attributed.

LEGISLATIVE.—Among other recent proceedings of the Legislature, we notice the introduction by Senator Madox of a petition from H. G. S. Key and other citizens of this county to authorize the County Commissioners to rent or lease out the Poor House of this county. Senator Madox also presented another petition from a large number of our citizens praying the continuance of the present School System until the 1st of September, 1868. It is understood that a majority of the committee, having the removal of the State Tobacco Warehouse to Canton under consideration, is opposed to such removal. The idea prevails that a law will be passed renting out these houses, the party sending to receive the perquisites of inspection, instead of a stated salary, for his pay. The proposed new School and Oyster laws are still incubating in committee but are expected soon to be reported to the Legislature.

The case of Senator Thomas, of Maryland, is still engaging the attention of the Senate and most of the Senators have ventilated their opinions upon the subject of his admission. A vote will now soon be taken, but it is impossible to forecast the verdict. Governed without rule or compass, a vote of the Senate denying Mr. Thomas admission is just as likely as any other.

President Johnson is censured by his friends for nominating Sherman as Brigadier-General without first having had him committed on the subject, thus putting it in Sherman's power to rebuke him by a declination. This Sherman appears to have done, though there is yet no positive evidence of the fact. To provide against all contingencies, however, the military committee of the Senate are reported to have under consideration a bill abolishing brevet in all ranks of the army.

It is bruited, that Gen. M. Clellan has been offered the mission to England, Mr. Adams having signified a wish to be relieved.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.—Governor Swann has recommended most of his original appointees throughout the State. Oscar G. Hayden, Esq., has been continued as Inspector of Grain, and the local appointments for our county are as follows: Coroners—Samuel Tulman and John B. Russell. Notary public—Daniel C. Hammett. Justices of the Peace—First district, John A. Crane, A. C. Tension and Wm. B. Bean; second district, George M. Bohanan, J. S. B. Hammett, Jas. A. Wise and John W. Hebb; third district, Charles Camalier, Zachus Tippitt, Robert H. Wadson and Joseph F. Morgan; fourth district, R. Johnson Colton, Mark B. Chann, James H. Allston and Thomas H. Fowler; fifth district, Geo. N. Alvey, Henry C. Adams and H. C. Dent; sixth district, Z. T. Spalding, Henry C. Graves and Andrew G. Garner.

MIDDLETOWN TRANSCIENT.—This is the title of a new democratic paper that has recently been started at Middletown, New Castle county, Delaware, by Messrs. Henry Vandercord & Son, formerly of our county. We are pleased to observe that the Transient gives evidence of the same distinguished ability in its general management and editorial conduct which characterized the Cecil Democrat while under the control of the Senior Vandercord.—Long disease and advancing age are apt to make the right hand forgetful of its old cunning, but in the present case, the force, we observe, which was brought to battle in the old party days of Cecil is as active and vigorous as ever. We welcome the Messrs. Vandercords to their old pursuits and we can think at present of no better fortune to wish them than that they may achieve in their adopted a fame as honorable as that they have won in their native State.

THEORY VS. PRACTICE.—Equal rights and universal brotherhood as regards negroes are the two great foundation stones of radical philosophy—yes, the two great foundation stones—in a Pickwickian sense. The practice of free radicals is somewhat different from the radical theory, both in church and State. *Example gratis*—The place of chief Journal clerk of the Senate was recently made vacant by death. By rotation, it became Sumner's privilege to name a successor to the defunct clerk, and he named a Boston negro, Well, did the negro get the appointment?—not a bit of it. The brother radicals of Sumner protested and waxed wrath against the appointment. For awhile, the Hon. Charles stood his ground like a man, but the pressure was too heavy and he wilted, appointing, finally, a white man to the vacant clerkship. When last heard from, the unfortunate "American citizen of African descent" was on his way back to Boston, minus his expenses, chewing "the cud of secret and bitter fancy."

Some months ago, two negro men made application to be admitted to membership in the Congregational church in Washington presided over by that quondam negro-loving saint, Dr. C. B. Boynton. Their church and personal credentials were carefully examined and were found to be satisfactory. Were they admitted with open arms? No sir. They were not admitted at all. They were rebuffed by Boynton, on the contrary, to their own regret and were advised to avoid white church association in future as they would "a living grave." Gen. Howard, the business of whose bureau is to make radicals out of negroes, and whose bread and butter depend on his keeping them to the radical mark until after the presidential election, is out with a cutting remonstrance which seeks to correct the imprudent utterances of Boynton and to bamboozle poor cuffy a little while longer. Vive humberg!

THE OYSTER TRADE, REVENUE, &c.—In the Report of the Superintendent of the Bureau of Labor and Agriculture, Hon. Wm. S. McPherson, recently submitted to the Legislature, the oyster trade and the revenue to be derived therefrom, as also the question of Immigration, are very fully discussed. Mr. McPherson computes the Oyster product at twelve millions of bushels annually, and suggests that a tax of three cents per bushel, whilst it would not effect injuriously the business or rights of any of our citizens, might be made to yield a present revenue of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars per annum, which in the course of a few years would not improbably reach half a million of dollars annually. He proposes that a portion of the revenue derived from this source shall be devoted to the work of attracting immigration to the State and upon the latter question, he asks that the means be supplied him for extending his labors "into the trans-Atlantic nations where labor is more abundant and cheap, and where proper efforts are more likely to result in success." "Home Agencies," as stated by the Baltimore *Gazette*, are comparatively useless unless used as adjuncts to agencies established abroad. Nearly all emigrants before they embark for this country decide upon the point of their ultimate destination, and when this is once fixed upon, my effort to intercept them by the way and induce them to change their mind, generally fails.

ACCIDENTS.—The present sloezy and slippery character of locomotion should admonish parties having occasion to venture out of doors to be somewhat careful of their steps. Our friend, R. Colton, of Longworth Point, met with a mishap last week from slipping on the ice which resulted in breaking a leg bone. He was attended by Dr. R. P. Blakistene and at latest accounts was mending. A young man named Robert Yates, living in this district, while walking with an axe upon his shoulder a few days ago, slipped and, falling with his hand upon the edge of the axe, cut two of his fingers nearly off and badly lacerated the body of the hand besides. Dr. A. J. Spalding attends him and at present he is doing very well.

UNIFORMS READY.—We are authorized to state that the uniforms for the Fifth Battalion Maryland National Guard Cavalry are now ready for delivery. By reference to order of Adjutant-General Berry in another column, it will be seen, that the Commissioned Officers of this Battalion are required to meet at Chaptico on Saturday next to elect Battalion Officers for said Battalion.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH DAY.—The birth day of Washington, Saturday, the 22nd of February, instant, is to be appropriately celebrated by the Washington Society of Charlotte Hall School. The reader of the *Farewell Address* is Mr. A. H. Robertson and the Orator is Capt. J. Parran Crane of our town. See advertisement in to-day's issue.

FIVE MINUTES FOR REFRESHMENT.—Everybody who has travelled by railroad has heard the above announcement, and has probably suffered from eating too hastily, thereby sewing the seeds of Dyspepsia. It is a comfort to know that the *Keegan-Syrup* will cure the worst cases of Dyspepsia, as thousands are daily testifying.

COMMUNICATED.

A simple reference to the tabular statement of the State Superintendent's Report for 1867 of the relative amounts of school tax of the respective counties, will show how peculiarly this essential argument and how vulnerable the position assumed by Hamilton of the twenty-one counties into which the State is subdivided there is but one, Baltimore county, from which, with the city of Baltimore, the tax for the support of the public schools is in excess of the appropriation. Every county, the whole State, with this exception, is largely benefited by the present arrangement, and the appeal has yet to show that, Baltimore, city and county, if not respectably benefited, are sufferers therefrom. From Baltimore city and county, therefore is derived the whole of the increase of the school fund received by the counties in excess of their own contribution. And it is but simple justice that this distribution of the public bounty should be beneficial to the whole people and ultimately redolent to the prosperity and wealth of Baltimore city and county. *Should have been adopted and should be continued.*

To all who have had an interest in the affairs of the State of Maryland, or who have any acquaintance with the current history of the State, the appropriation and direction of the revenue for internal improvements in the State are well known. That a monopoly has been created or allowed in favor of Baltimore city and county, through the free school system, is a part of our legislative record, too full of injustice and wrong to have been overlooked or to be forgotten by the counties, certainly not by St. Mary's, whose vast fields and primeval forests attest the total reservation of the fostering and protecting patronage she has so long expected and expected in vain.

The growing wealth and denseness of the city of Baltimore have led to a large, if not the largest, part of the country, and support from the county of Maryland. Its posts and ramifications are deep in the coal pits of Allany, and spread with Belairan grasp over the grain fields and oyster beds of Worcester and St. Mary's. All the resources, capital, material and industry, of the whole State have been concentrated to make her what she is and now when, for the first time, after long years of poverty, she is about to emerge from her gloom, when she has become plenteous with prosperity and wealth, and when the poverty of the counties by events for which they were not responsible and could not control have become impoverished and dependent, stretch forth their hands and cry aloud for assistance, to those who have absorbed their substance, are they to be met at the latter reconviction, harsh denial or grudging charity? They ask but a small return of the long account they have rendered to the interest of Baltimore. They ask it, not as a gift, but as a loan and at a usurious interest. To Baltimore, while she continues the commercial impium she is, will rebound the triumphs, the glory, the benefits of Education in this State. They ask it as a recompense for past services and benefits. They claim it as a righteous retribution for past years of privation and injustice, and as a wise safeguard and security in the future.

At this stage of the progress of civilization and the development of the science of government, skepticism as to the right of taxation for educational purposes, and *motus automati*, taxation at all is suggestive of return to the primordial theories and relations of government and men and pregnant with dissolution to the system of laws of which it is the cardinal principle. If the principle maintained by Hamilton and the Rev. Father, who he quotes that taxation for public instruction "is unjust and nothing less than theft" can be sustained as legitimate law, the very ground-work of all government is but a foundation of sand which will crumble away before the heaviest opposition of the popular masses. With such a basis of organization, a government would be enmeshed of stability, energy, efficiency and finally of success. But I do not accept this now-fangled theory as unquestioned law, nor recognize its expounders, though yielding them all respect, as an august, oracular tribunal from whose dicta there is no appeal.

Taxation is an incident and a necessity to the existence and conduct of government, the organization of which in all ages has been for the three-fold object of protection of life, liberty and property. To secure this three-fold object, the people, by common consent, have surrendered, created, certain individual rights, privileges and powers. By their own unfinanced action they have delegated their natural rights for the common good and thus have declared their subservience to the authority of their representatives, protectors of their common good, promoters of their common good, and benefactors of the government. If the benefit of that object it can be satisfactorily proven, (and who can controvert it) that universal education is an indispensable requisite to a successful issue, is it not palpable to Hamilton, and to all the opponents of free school education, that taxation for the encouragement and support of education—is not only a discretionary power—but a vested right? There is also the right of taxation and analogy between the right of taxation for educational uses and the same right for other uses. It is not contended that the person which supports the deposed subject's widow "is unjust and nothing less than theft," nor the appropriations for the benefit of paupers, and yet both are a tax upon the industry and capital of one man for others' use.

If then it is a conceded power in the one case when the interest of the tax payer is involved, it cannot be withheld in another case when the same interest obtains. The benefit of the tax payer, therefore, is the sole criterion of taxation; that alone is the governing guide by which the legislator in laying the impost is to be governed, and it is only by evidence of a departure from "this good old rule, the simple plan," that taxation for free school education can be successfully assailed, and proven to be "unjust and nothing less than theft."

The paragraph reproduced from a public letter of the Rev. Father Ryan, is particularly an exponent of Hamilton's conviction of the infinite wickedness of free school education. It seems to be unctuous

COMMUNICATED.

My dear Editor, while I have the privilege of penning for this distinguished province, poet, scholar, and patriot, while I admire his pure consistency of political opinion and love to read his poetry, I may be pardoned for the presumption of dissenting from some of his opinions and dissenting from his conclusions of the free school system as set forth by Hamilton. Apart from the influence to the discipline of the church, and the subject of the statement of fact in the operation of this system in New York, personal and reputation, is largely benefited by the present arrangement, and the appeal has yet to show that, Baltimore, city and county, if not respectably benefited, are sufferers therefrom. From Baltimore city and county, therefore is derived the whole of the increase of the school fund received by the counties in excess of their own contribution. And it is but simple justice that this distribution of the public bounty should be beneficial to the whole people and ultimately redolent to the prosperity and wealth of Baltimore city and county. *Should have been adopted and should be continued.*

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NOTICE OF TRANSFERS.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF ST. MARY'S COUNTY will meet at Leonardtown, Maryland, on the Third Monday, being the 16th day of March next, and continue in session not less than SIX CONSECUTIVE DAYS, for the purpose of HEARING APPEALS in relation to, and NOTING TRANSFERS of the assessed property in said county, as extra, agreeably to the Act of Assembly of Maryland.

By order of the Board:  
JAS. H. WILSON, Clerk.

PERSONS making applications for Transfers of Property, will be required to comply with the following Section of the Act of General Session, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-Six, entitled "A Supplement to the Act entitled, 'An Act for the General Valuation and Assessment of Property in this State, passed at March Session, Eighteen Hundred and Forty-Cone, Chapter Twenty-Three':"

SECTION 15. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That whenever any person shall make application to the Levy Courts, Commissioners or Appraisal Courts, as the case may be, to ascertain his or her allowance or deduction on account of the transfer, alienation, loss, destruction or removal of any property, or the collection or payment of any public debt or private security for money, it shall be the duty of the said Levy Courts, Commissioners or Appraisal Courts, to interrogate such persons, or their agents, in reference to the said property and to dispose of the same, and especially to require him or her by whom the said property has been sold or transferred, the amount of the purchase money, or the money collected or paid, and how the same has been invested, and it shall also be the duty of the said Levy Courts, Commissioners or Appraisal Courts, as the case may be, to interrogate the said person, or his or her agent, in reference to any acquisition or investment made by the said person, and not already assessed, and the amount of all such acquisitions and investments, in what way disposed of, and whether the same be the assessable property of the person so applying, and charged accordingly; and if the said person refuse to answer the interrogatories proposed no deduction shall be made in his or her assessment.

Feb. 29, 1868—td.

Valuable Vessel  
PROPERTY FOR SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Saint Mary's county, Maryland, the undersigned, as Executor of James L. Foxwell, late of said county, deceased, will sell at

Private Sale  
the following vessel property to wit:  
Schooner J & M A. J. FOXWELL;  
FRANCIS BARRON;  
B. N. FOX.

The above vessels are very valuable. The terms of sale are one-half cash, the balance on six months' credit, the purchaser giving bond with security to be approved by me.

For full description of the property, address:  
J. FRANK BOHANAN  
Executor and Adm'r.  
Fairfield P. O.,  
St. Mary's Co.,  
Md.

Feb. 29, 1868—3t.

(Balt. Gazette and Sun publish twice and send bill to this office.)

NOTICE.

State of Maryland,  
General Head Quarters,  
Adjutant General's Office,  
Baltimore, Feb. 10th, 1868.  
Special Order No. 120.  
The Commissioned Officers of the Fifth Battalion M. N. G. Cavalry will meet at Chaptico, St. Mary's County, on

Saturday, 22nd inst,  
for the purpose of electing Battalion Officers for said Battalion.  
Capt. James Waring, A Company, Fifth Battalion Cavalry, is charged with the execution of this order.

By command of  
The Governor and Commander-in-Chief,  
Signal,  
JNO. S. BERRY,  
Major-General and Adj. General  
and A. I. O.

Feb. 20, 1868—1t.

CONFIRMATION NOTICE.  
S. O. Thompson  
Wife & others,  
vs.  
Catherine Milk, Mary E. Hayden and Leo H. Hayden.

In the Circuit Court of St. Mary's county, sitting as a Court of Equity,  
No 109 N. E.

BY virtue of authority vested in me as Clerk of the Circuit Court for St. 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 order be published in the *St. 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:  
Feb. 20, 1868—3w.

CONFIRMATION NOTICE.  
Benj. Peck, & Co.,  
vs.  
Edward S. Abell, Adm'r. of  
Robert Thompson and  
Daniel Thompson & others.

In the Circuit Court for St. Mary's county, sitting as a Court of Equity,  
No 88 N. E.

BY virtue of authority vested in me as Clerk of the Circuit Court for St. Mary's county, by the "Code of Public General Laws" of this State, it is hereby ordered, that the Auditor's Report, marked A, 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 order be published in the *St. 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:  
Feb. 20, 1868—3w.

A. B. WHOLESALE.

headly  
No. 1  
N. W. Cor. S.

Keen cheerfully Mill order in the Persons de will to call elsewhere in May 2, 1868.

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BRADY'S

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NOT  
St. M  
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Feb. 13, 1868—td.

CONFIRMATION NOTICE.  
Henry Jones,  
vs.  
Charles W. Reed & E. Ataway his Wife & others.

In the Circuit Court for St. Mary's county, sitting as a Court of Equity,  
No 136 N. E.

BY virtue of authority vested in me as Clerk of the Circuit Court for St. 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 order be published in the *St. 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:  
Feb. 13, 1868—3w.