

CHRISTMAS.—According to the usage of our office, we shall publish no paper next week. We avail ourselves of the present occasion to wish our patrons, one and all, a happy Christmas and to hope that the new year, now coming swift upon us, may be one of peace, pleasantness and profit to all.

MARITAL FINES.—Whether parties who have failed to connect themselves with the Maryland National Guard, or refused to pay the two dollar commutation required by the act of 1868, can be imprisoned for the delinquency, is a question that is exciting very considerable debate in different sections of the State. In Baltimore city, recently, one magistrate severely reprimanded the *Quakers*, rendered several judgments in one day against delinquent parties under the law. The act of 1868 states that the fine for non-compliance with the law is to be recovered as directed by the *General* article of the Code of Public General Law, but it appears that the Court of Appeals has decided that for the recovery of penalties and forfeitures the Court or magistrate may imprison the party. In the case of the State of Maryland vs. Meade, who was imprisoned for selling lottery tickets, the highest tribunal of the State delivered the opinion that fines and penalties do not come within the meaning of the provisions of the Constitution that there shall be no imprisonment for debt, the one being a violation of the law and the other being a civil contract between individuals. Thus while the State has the right to imprison a party for default of payment of a fine, an individual cannot imprison another for default of payment of a debt. In Baltimore, under the instructions of the State Attorney, writs have been issued against delinquents, and the penalty will be enforced by imprisonment precisely as in ordinary cases of violation of the law where a fine is imposed and the party is unable or unwilling to pay.

CONGRESSIONAL INTERVENTION.—Whether our State Government is to be reconstructed, and to what extent, are mysteries which we shall not now undertake to solve. If the Constitution were a living instrument, binding upon Congress or recognized by radicalism, we should have no difficulty in coming to a decision.—That the question of suffrage belongs to the States is too clear for argument.—But with Congress it is not a question of argument, but of party power. Will radicalism be benefited by the intervention? If this question shall be decided in the affirmative, intervention will be attempted. There are two modes spoken of. One is by Congressional legislation, making suffrage universal. This is objected to as being too slow and as being hazardous to radicalism at the West.—The other is the "treacherous guarantee clause." Maryland, it seems, has a Government of rather questionable republicanism. The State is ruled by an oligarchy and this oligarchy is in the tide water counties. This is a discovery of Mr. Frank Thomas and this is the matter that the Judiciary Committee of the House is now taking testimony upon.

THE SCHOOL BOARD.—The School Board at their meeting on Saturday last arranged the salaries of the Teachers for the quarter ending the 15th instant, allowing to each \$75. This amount is exclusive of allowances for incidental expenses.—As the school fund for the quarter in question is not made payable under the law before the 1st of January next, the Teachers will not receive their salaries until after that date. In deference to what was understood to be the public wishes, the Board agreed to allow certain of the old series of books to be continued in the schools until the pupils now using them shall have finished with them, it being understood, however, that these books are then to be excluded from the schools, and that all subsequent selections are to be made from books recently adopted by the Board.

YOUNG AMERICANS.—There is always a great horrah among the children when Young America arrives. Its stories, its puzzles, its pictures, possess an irresistible attraction, and induce lots of boys and girls to beg at bed-time for just "half an hour more." The January number is the third issued since the enlargement, and is one of the most interesting and attractive that has been published. Parents and teachers should bear in mind that it is the only juvenile periodical that confines itself to sketches of an absolutely truthful, natural character. Publication Office, 338 Broadway, N. Y. At \$1.50 yearly.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE IN THE DISTRICT.—Mr. Ashley's bill for the relief of women in the District of Columbia, introduced in the House on Monday last, provides that no person shall be declared from voting or holding office in the District of Columbia by reason of sex.

(Correspondence of the Beacon.)

Washington Dec. 21st, 1868.

Congress has done but little during the last week. The most important question before them has been the re-construction of Maryland. Testimony is now being taken before the Committee and when it is concluded they will report a bill to Congress for the re-construction of Kentucky, Maryland and Delaware. When this step has once been taken every Democratic State in the Union will be obliged to fall into line and submit to the same degradation. Not only will it be applied to the Democratic States, but every Democrat, throughout the Union, will be disfranchised. The party now in power, well knowing that they are in a large minority, will leave no trick that knavery can devise, or ingenuity execute, untried to perpetuate their power. If the re-construction act for the border States should be passed, we may look for a state of things far more terrible than that which existed during the war. We may expect to see an act passed disarming the whites and placing the arms in the hands of the negroes with full liberty to commit all kinds of atrocities on the whites of both sexes. The courts will be provided over by a set of scoundrels of the Underwood stripe who will encourage the negroes to acts of violence and then declare them not guilty, their crimes being committed against persons who have no right to protection under the re-construction laws.—The condition of affairs in Maryland, during the war, was as bad as it could be, but when an armed force is sent into the States under the direction of the Union League and Grand Army of the Republic, with orders to encourage the brutal negroes to murder, burn, and destroy at will, it will be found just as bad as the celebrated order of Stanton, which order, happily was not carried out, by the intervention of the President and the generosity and bravery of Gen. Hancock. We may search the records of war for the past ten generations and find no order comparable in cowardice and bloodiness to that order of the brute Stanton commanding the soldiers in search of Booth to lay waste and ravage the three counties of Charles, Prince George and St. Mary's. The civilized world stood aghast at Butler's order allowing the soldiers to violate any lady in New Orleans, but Stanton's order had not even the shadow of an excuse. No one in either of those three counties had offered the slightest insult to the flag or to the soldiers, not one woman had even held her skirts aside to keep from contamination. Booth, when he had shot Lincoln, crossed the Eastern Branch bridge (that, even, was uncertain when the order was issued) to make good his escape. Stanton took it for granted, and the dirty coward, you repeat the expression, for he is a dirty, cowardly dog, not only issued an order, but a request in so many words, that the soldiers should murder, burn and violate to their hearts content, and the more of it that was done, the better the Secretary of War would be pleased, and the best who was then Secretary of War was Edward M. Stanton. What had the people of the lower counties of Maryland done to bring down on them such cowardly and cruel vengeance? It could not be their Southern sympathies, for Mr. Stanton was not only himself a Southern sympathizer, and secessionist, but one of the first movers and one of the most urgent in bringing about the secession of South Carolina. Mr. Stanton cannot deny that one month before he took the portfolio of Secretary of War, he had not pursued deep enough to heap on the stars and stripes and the Union soldiers as they marched up the Avenue from the depot to the seat of war. We are at a loss to understand Mr. Stanton's conversion. The ink was not dry on his secession dispatches, nor had the echo of his harangues urging secession died away, before we find him hand and glove with Lincoln, Sumner and the whole crew of demagogues. If the truth ever leaks out we suspect we shall find Mr. Stanton one of the pocket patriots whose conversion was greatly accelerated by a good long peep into the vaults of the Treasury. To Mr. Stanton is mainly due the present deplorable condition of the South. It was he who urged on Congress to declare martial law after peace was concluded, and to place the people of the South in their present state of abject slavery.

We have lately seen many intelligent persons from the South and the account they give of the condition of things there is horrible in the extreme. No man's life or property, unless he be a Radical, is safe. Murder, robbery and the burning of property are of constant recurrence, and not the least protection or redress afforded. Negroes are furnished with arms when they ask for them and are urged to roam over the country committing depredations and murders when and where they please. This is the condition to which Congress wishes (and we fear will) to reduce Maryland. We hope that before such an event comes to pass that God in His mercy will suffer the Chesapeake to rise in one vast mountain wave and roll over the entire State from the Pennsylvania line to Point Lookout and engulf her so deep under the blue waves of ocean that no fathom line could ever reach the spot where once she rested in all her greatness. Yes, rather this a thousand times than see her sons and daughters the slaves on whom a set of barbarians should be allowed to gratify their beastly passions and lusts.

We think Washington begins to look like Christmas a little earlier this year than last. The stores are crowded from opening to closing time and some are disappointed, we think, that they are not open all night, so that if he or she had a desirable article in the dead hour of night they can jump up, rush out and secure it on the spot. We do not remember ever to have seen so many persons thus early crowding the stores and hurrying up and down the streets with bundles in hand. But the funniest part of the whole matter is the question—where does the money come from? Every man and woman we know declare they are so terribly poor they find it an utter impossibility to tell the truth. Yet we look in the stores and find them examining gold watches, rings, diamonds and silver ware. Suits of clothes are ordered from the tailor for gentlemen friends and the most costly silk dresses for ladies. We are at a loss to understand it. Cash must be paid for the things purchased. My neighbor and I, I listened very soon to the release, I had written and sent to the President for the release of Mr. Murrell, and others, but when a number of my own family was a victim of oppression and tyranny, I felt that I should give my personal presence to the effort for deliverance.—I arrived at the capital long after dark and called immediately on Mr. Lincoln. He received me with the greatest cordiality and gentleness, though he gently intimated that he rather thought that I had been a little unjust to him. I asked him for the discharge of the three Fort Lafayette prisoners (Gwynn, Brent, and Gwin), he inquired what were the charges against them. Of course, I told him that I didn't know, and suggested whether it wasn't more his business than ours to know. He answered "well, I don't know about these things, but I am disposed to do what I can for you and will give you a letter to Seward." I took the letter and called at Mr. Seward's office the next morning. The distinguished Secretary received me with the accustomed anxiety, inquired what I had to say, and talked quite diplomatically. It was about my last experience of a regular diplomatic conversation.—I did not much admire or understand it. Mr. S. invited me to take tea with him that evening. I did. After ten I renewed my application for the release of my friends and argued the matter as well as I could. He usually only says "I am considering the matter, and I shall be very glad to see you at tea or breakfast or dinner every day, and we will talk the subject over." One evening, when I had been there four days in Washington, I ventured to urge my request very strongly upon the Secretary, and he said, "call at my office to-morrow morning at half-past ten, and I will give you an order for the release of your friends." Of course I was punctual to the minute. "Free," said he, addressing his son and assistant secretary, "give Mr. Stanton the document I directed you to make out." The assistant secretary placed it in my hands. I read it. It was not an order for the discharge of the victims. It was only an order that I should have the privilege of seeing them in their prison when I pleased.—"Why, Mr. Seward, this is not what you promised me yesterday." "No it is not, but I especially desire that you go to New York and talk with your friends, ascertain their feelings and intentions and report to me." I told him in terms, a life tried man had been put in prison, and I wanted to visit my friends in prison and enter into conversation with them as a Government spy. "Well," he said, "the law is the law, and you must obey it. I want, and write to him every day, and see me walk by as pale as death with downward eyes from new till Christmas, you may tell in a moment what is up. They are a set of heart-broken, empty pocketed wretches, who have given up in despair at not being able to raise the wind and are meditating a plunge into the Potomac, where no phantom of Eliza Jane's Christmas presents will ever disturb their rest.

Turkies are not high. So many poultry speculators were badly burned about Thanksgiving day that they do not seem willing to rush a large stock into market at present. We saw one of the finest dressed turkeys sold on Friday for three dollars which at this time last year would have brought six. Should the navigation of the Potomac be closed, all kinds of poultry will be high, as the stock now on hand is light and the demand slow, in consequence of the mild weather.

SINKING OF THE EXPRESS.—The steamer Express, while bearing Foxwell's Wharf in our bay on Saturday morning last, came in contact with the ice, the pressure of which crushed a plank near her water line, causing her to sink while she was being made fast to the Wharf.—Her freight for the upper Wharves was shipped the same day by sail. Very little damage was sustained to the freight and the disaster to the boat can be remedied at the first low tide.

ESTIMATES FOR THE NEXT FISCAL YEAR.—The estimates for the expenses of the Government for the next fiscal year were sent to the House committee on appropriations on Saturday last. The total amount is \$308,000,000. Included in this estimate is \$120,000,000 for the interest on the public debt, \$82,000,000 for the expenses of the army, \$20,000,000 to carry on the navy, \$25,000,000 for pensions, and \$10,000,000 for civil and miscellaneous expenses.

FOR LAFAYETTE.

The burning of Fort Lafayette calls for G. D. P. (George D. Prentice) the following account of the writer's experience, when engaged on an errand of mercy.

I have some peculiar reminiscences connected with Fort Lafayette. In 1861 three distinguished gentlemen, Hon. Wm. M. Gwynn, who had served many years with distinction in the Senate of the United States, Hon. Calhoun Bohann, who had been United States District Attorney in California, and Mr. Brent, who had been a prominent lawyer in Baltimore, and was then a very prominent lawyer of California, embarked on a steamer for the point in the East. Gwynn, who was near the Lighthouse the General made them his prisoners. He simply desired to tell them that they were intending to fight against the United States, a suspicion perfectly preposterous in the case of Dr. Gwynn, who was an infirm old man of about seventy years. When they demanded the ground of his suspicion, he only answered that he entertained it, and was not responsible for his suspicions.—The three gentlemen, Gwynn, Brent, and Gwynn, Federal Government, and Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, ordered them, without an interview, to Fort Lafayette.

As one of the prisoners was my neighbor and I, I listened very soon to the release, I had written and sent to the President for the release of Mr. Murrell, and others, but when a number of my own family was a victim of oppression and tyranny, I felt that I should give my personal presence to the effort for deliverance.—I arrived at the capital long after dark and called immediately on Mr. Lincoln. He received me with the greatest cordiality and gentleness, though he gently intimated that he rather thought that I had been a little unjust to him. I asked him for the discharge of the three Fort Lafayette prisoners (Gwynn, Brent, and Gwin), he inquired what were the charges against them. Of course, I told him that I didn't know, and suggested whether it wasn't more his business than ours to know. He answered "well, I don't know about these things, but I am disposed to do what I can for you and will give you a letter to Seward." I took the letter and called at Mr. Seward's office the next morning. The distinguished Secretary received me with the accustomed anxiety, inquired what I had to say, and talked quite diplomatically. It was about my last experience of a regular diplomatic conversation.—I did not much admire or understand it. Mr. S. invited me to take tea with him that evening. I did. After ten I renewed my application for the release of my friends and argued the matter as well as I could. He usually only says "I am considering the matter, and I shall be very glad to see you at tea or breakfast or dinner every day, and we will talk the subject over." One evening, when I had been there four days in Washington, I ventured to urge my request very strongly upon the Secretary, and he said, "call at my office to-morrow morning at half-past ten, and I will give you an order for the release of your friends." Of course I was punctual to the minute. "Free," said he, addressing his son and assistant secretary, "give Mr. Stanton the document I directed you to make out." The assistant secretary placed it in my hands. I read it. It was not an order for the discharge of the victims. It was only an order that I should have the privilege of seeing them in their prison when I pleased.—"Why, Mr. Seward, this is not what you promised me yesterday." "No it is not, but I especially desire that you go to New York and talk with your friends, ascertain their feelings and intentions and report to me." I told him in terms, a life tried man had been put in prison, and I wanted to visit my friends in prison and enter into conversation with them as a Government spy. "Well," he said, "the law is the law, and you must obey it. I want, and write to him every day, and see me walk by as pale as death with downward eyes from new till Christmas, you may tell in a moment what is up. They are a set of heart-broken, empty pocketed wretches, who have given up in despair at not being able to raise the wind and are meditating a plunge into the Potomac, where no phantom of Eliza Jane's Christmas presents will ever disturb their rest.

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the war, went from this country to Mexico for his own private purposes, whatever they were, and I have reason to know that they were right and proper. He went and took orders with him to make soldiers and cut out from the notes his signature. The next day Prince Salinas was placed in confinement, and his wife ordered to leave Queretaro. She repaired in all haste to San Luis Potosi, gained an audience of Juarez, and throwing herself at his feet, pleaded for the life of her husband and that of the Emperor. Juarez was affected to tears. He pardoned the Prince, but resolutely refused to interfere in behalf of Maximilian. "I am grieved, Madame," he said, "to see you at my feet, but if all the Kings and all the queens of Europe were here I could not spare the life of that man. It is not I who take it; the people and the law demand it." The execution of the Emperor, it is well known, followed soon after this. It is not true, Prince Salinas tells us, that he was only wounded by the first fire of his executioners, and while lying on the ground implored them by a second discharge to put an end to his misery.—Five muskets were discharged at him, and each inflicted a mortal wound. He sank down on his left side, and gave a rattle in his throat, and the officer in command, thinking him still alive, sent a pistol ball through his heart.

THE LAST DAYS OF MAXIMILIAN.—Under the title of "Queretaro, Leaves Detached from a Journal kept in Mexico," the Prince Salinas, a German adventurer who served in the Union army during the war of the rebellion, and afterwards devoted himself to Maximilian in Mexico, has published a minute account of the last days of that luckless prince.—He certifies that during his imprisonment Maximilian was treated with perfect kindness, and enjoyed as much liberty as was possible under the circumstances. As his captivity was prolonged, the desire to live was gradually extinguished in his mind, so that he unwillingly consented that attempts for his escape should be made.—Maximilian, however, finally refused to start. He arrived at Mexico in the afternoon about 1 o'clock in the afternoon. He received a telegram from the Prussian Ambassador saying that he was coming to him with two lawyers. Miramon also complained that a horse which had been provided for him had been taken away.—At 6 o'clock the Archduke told Salinas that he would not try to escape, adding: "What would the ambassadors whom I have invited here, say, if they should come and not find me?" Salinas tried to persuade him, but in vain. "Bah," said he, "it will go quick away, and a few days more or less is of no account."

Another attempt, still better organized, was to be put in execution on the night of June 14. The court-martial had been on the 13th, and its decision was certain. Two colonels were to have been gained over for a hundred thousand dollars each. They were to be put in military bonds, with the understandings of the Ambassadors; but the latter hesitated to make themselves responsible. If they had had ready money, Maximilian would then have been saved. But they had not, and one of the colonels disclosed the scheme to Gen. Escobedo. Maximilian received the news with perfect resignation. The negotiations in this latter attempt were conducted by the Princess Salinas, who he said to have done more and risked more for Maximilian than the diplomats of Europe and Mexico combined. From her lively pictures of the Mexican leaders we extract the following:—"Juarez is a man of middle size, with strongly marked Indian physiognomy. A long scar rather becomes than disfigures his face. His eyes are cold-black, and very penetrating; and he conveys the impression of a deep thinker, who never acts without premeditation. He wears a cravat and a very high collar, such as Britons and French children, and the Princess with perfect courtesy, but declined to permit her to enter Queretaro until the capture of Maximilian was announced. From that moment she spared no effort to help the latter, but was seconded by the diplomatic corps. These gentlemen arrive in Queretaro on June 5, and suggested that their presence would have saved him without weight with the Republicans to precede the necessary further intercession on behalf of Maximilian. They seem also to have overlooked the fact that they had been originally accredited to the Imperial Government, and not the Republican Government, with whom their influence was insignificant. Juarez knew that while he was backed by the United States he need fear nothing from the menaces of the Powers which these Ambassadors represented. Their parsimony was, however, more disastrous to Maximilian than their want of diplomatic advice. Money which would have saved him; but from those who could easily have raised it, not a dollar was forthcoming. "How can I help you?" my patient," says the Princess, "when I reflect that this wretched sturgeon killed the Emperor." The ambassadors were fearful of being involved in trouble; while the two Colonels, as one of them afterwards confessed to the Princess, were doubtful if the notes of hand would be paid in Vienna.

On the morning of June 13th, the Austrian Ambassador sent the notes, with his signature attached, for the collection.

AN ENGLISH LAVENDER FIELD.—There is one sight in old England that is pleasant beyond measure, and that is a lavender field; it places from its intrinsic beauty. The lovely color of its flowers will not exactly hit on the shades. Their fragrance is not so strong as the fragrance of rose with the breeze. In this little island no less than about 270 acres of its precious land is devoted to lavender farming. Each acre yields six, 6,200 pounds of flowers. Every hundred pounds of flowers give up, by distillation, about one pound of the otto of lavender; and thus we learn that there is an average production of 17,000 pounds of lavender oil annually. It requires six ounces of this to make a gallon of lavender water, so that Britons and French children, and customers are 45,000 gallons of this favorite spirit. The lavender farms of England are situated at Mitcham in Surrey, and at Hitcham in Hertfordshire.—The lavender, when in blossom, is resorted to by all the bees for miles around.—The sound of their hum in such vast numbers is quite enchanting; nor do the butterflies neglect visiting its leaves;—at least, a taste of which appears to be particularly grateful to them. The peculiar fragrance is so excessive that, at the harvest time, as the sprays fall before the sickle and are tied up in sheaves, they will follow it even at the sacrifice of life, into the boiling still.

POINT LOOKOUT R. R.—The latest information we have from the commission engaged in making the survey of the Point Lookout R. R. is contained in a paragraph taken from the Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, under date of the 20th of December, instant:—"The survey for the extension of the Point Lookout railroad into this city has been completed, and it is proposed to cross the Eastern Branch at what is known as the old burnt bridge. The road will run through Virginia avenue to Maryland avenue, where the depot will be established. Work will commence early in the spring—provided Mayor Bowen can be convinced beforehand that the grades of the city will not be interfered with."

CONFIRMATION NOTICE.—Mary M. Shanks & others vs. Catharine Shanks & others. In the Circuit Court for St. Mary's County, sitting as a Court of Equity. No 192 N. E. OBERLIN, this 28th day of Dec, 1868, do hereby certify that the sale made and reported by H. C. Collins and Jas. S. Dwyer, Trustees, filed in this court, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 28th day of January 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 said 28th day of January next.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.—JNO A CAMALIER, CRK. True copy—Test: JNO A CAMALIER, CRK. Dec 24, 1868—Sw.

ON APPLICATION of Joseph H. Key, Administrator of the Estate of Thomas Tippet, late of St. Mary's County deceased, it is ordered by the Court, that the said Administrator apply to the clerks of the said court, to file their claims against said deceased in the office of the Register of Wills for St. Mary's County on or before the 28th day of Feb, 1869, for dividend, and that this order be published once a week in each week until the said 28th day of Feb, 1869. Test: JAS T M HALEY, Register of Wills for St. Mary's County. Dec 24, 1868.

THE HUMAN FIGURE.—The proportions of the human figure are strictly mathematical. The whole figure is six times the length of the foot. Whether the form be slender or plump, the rule holds good, and deviation from it is a departure from the highest beauty in proportion. The Greeks made all their statues according to this rule. The face, from the highest point of the forehead, where the hair begins, to the chin, is one-tenth of the whole stature. The hand from the wrist to the middle finger is the same. From the top of the chest to the highest point in the forehead is a seventh. If the length of the face, from the roots of the hair to the chin, be divided into three equal parts, the first division determines the place where the eyebrows meet, and the second the place of the nostrils. The height from the feet to the top of the head is the same as the distance from the extremity of the fingers when the arms are extended.

MARRIED.—On the 22nd inst., by the Rev. Mr. Stephenson, HERMAN SCHMIDT to Miss MARCELLINE SMITH.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.—At a meeting of Company B, 5th Md. Artillery, the following proceedings were had:—Having taken the death of our comrade, LEWELLYN GARDNER, on motion, a committee of resolution was appointed by the club to draw up resolutions expressive of the sense of the company touching the sad announcement. The committee, Messrs. J. Edwin Cook, Dr. T. A. Lynch, Dr. Jno. W. Hill, presented the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That in the Providence of God, our beloved LEWELLYN GARDNER has been suddenly snatched by the hand of Death from amongst us. Resolved, That while we have submitted to the chastening hand of our Supreme Ruler, we cannot but feel and express the great sorrow that overwhelms us in the irreparable loss of our kind, generous, genial friend, and gallant, fearless and accomplished Soldier.

Resolved, That we have ever regarded the selection of our deceased friend for the position he occupied as an eminently proper one, and believe that had he lived to be called into the field surrounded by the dread roll of active warfare, he would have proven himself a dauntless soldier and reflected upon us and his native State, an honor of which we might ever have been proud.

Resolved, That in their saddest of all afflictions the family of the lamented deceased have our warmest sympathy, and that we condole with them at the sudden snatching of our young, and the cutting short of a career so fraught with bright promise in the future. Resolved, That as a mark of respect to our deceased brother and friend, we will attend the funeral in a body, and that we will wear armbands as an evidence of our sorrow at his decease, for a period of sixty days. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and another preserved by our company, in order that those who succeed us, may by reference to them, learn how highly we esteemed our friend when living, and how deeply we deplore him when dead.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO BANKRUPTS.

UPPER MERRIMON, Md. Dec. 18, 1868. I WILL attend at the Office of the United States Marshal at Maryland, in Baltimore, on the 29th, 30th and 31st of the present month.

Persons who intend to apply for relief under the Bankrupt Act, and whose claims will not pay fifty per centum of their debts, must file their Petitions and Schedules, properly verified, in the United States District Court in Baltimore, before the 1st day of January, 1869. I will, at the same time, take proof of debts by creditors in the City of Baltimore, in cases which have been referred to me. SHILBY CLARK, Register of Bankruptcy, Fifth Congressional District, Maryland, Dec 24, 1868—It.

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NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.—JNO A CAMALIER, CRK. True copy—Test: JNO A CAMALIER, CRK. Dec 24, 1868—Sw.

ON APPLICATION of Joseph H. Key, Administrator of the Estate of Thomas Tippet, late of St. Mary's County deceased, it is ordered by the Court, that the said Administrator apply to the clerks of the said court, to file their claims against said deceased in the office of the Register of Wills for St. Mary's County on or before the 28th day of Feb, 1869, for dividend, and that this order be published once a week in each week until the said 28th day of Feb, 1869. Test: JAS T M HALEY, Register of Wills for St. Mary's County. Dec 24, 1868.

At a meeting of Company B, 5th Md. Artillery, the following proceedings were had:—Having taken the death of our comrade, LEWELLYN GARDNER, on motion, a committee of resolution was appointed by the club to draw up resolutions expressive of the sense of the company touching the sad announcement. The committee, Messrs. J. Edwin Cook, Dr. T. A. Lynch, Dr. Jno. W. Hill, presented the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted. Resolved, That in the Providence of God, our beloved LEWELLYN GARDNER has been suddenly snatched by the hand of Death from amongst us. Resolved, That while we have submitted to the chastening hand of our Supreme Ruler, we cannot but feel and express the great sorrow that overwhelms us in the irreparable loss of our kind, generous, genial friend, and gallant, fearless and accomplished Soldier. Resolved, That we have ever regarded the selection of our deceased friend for the position he occupied as an eminently proper one, and believe that had he lived to be called into the field surrounded by the dread roll of active warfare, he would have proven himself a dauntless soldier and reflected upon us and his native State, an honor of which we might ever have been proud. Resolved, That in their saddest of all afflictions the family of the lamented deceased have our warmest sympathy, and that we condole with them at the sudden snatching of our young, and the cutting short of a career so fraught with bright promise in the future. Resolved, That as a mark of respect to our deceased brother and friend, we will attend the funeral in a body, and that we will wear armbands as an evidence of our sorrow at his decease, for a period of sixty days. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and another preserved by our company, in order that those who succeed us, may by reference to them, learn how highly we esteemed our friend when living, and how deeply we deplore him when dead.