

ST MARY'S BEACON

LEONARDTOWN, MD.

THE BEACON PUBLISHED WEEKLY

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.—This Amendment, which debar the States from denying or abridging the right of any citizen of the United States to vote on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, has passed both Houses of Congress and now goes to the Legislature of the different States for ratification or rejection. The radicals claim twenty-five of these Legislatures (the constitutional three-fourths) which, if correct, will be sufficient to adopt the law, provided they all vote in the affirmative. From the final debate in the Senate on this question, however, we think this very problematical. That debate discovered quite a difference of opinion among the faithful in reference to the Amendment. Some thought it did not come fully up to the mark, while others thought it overdid it, and some were so recalcitrant as to require the application of the party thumb-screw. The thumb-screw, of course, carried the day, but division in the radical ranks was nevertheless clearly manifest. Should this break out in the Legislatures, as it is almost certain to do, and the thumb-screw be found out of order, away goes the Amendment, the funny haste of Kansas to the contrary notwithstanding. The measure can only be carried by carrying every one of the twenty-five radical Legislatures and the present prospect is, that this cannot be done.

It will be remarked that the Amendment steps exactly half way. The negro may vote but not hold office. This will scarcely please our "colored fellow-citizens," however acceptable it may prove to white patriots in search of an office.—One would think if the negroes as a race are fit to vote, some of the color ought to be fit to hold office. But the radicals in Congress did not see this point or at least didn't set upon it. This little sin of "omission" will tell against the measure with the more "advanced" of the party, while the more moderate republicans may oppose it for some of its sins of "commission." As is well known, many republicans are opposed outright to negro suffrage. Witness the votes of Michigan and other decided radical States upon this question within the past year. Is it reasonable to suppose they will stultify themselves in a time so short as the mere holding of Congress? Besides, there are other features of the Amendment which many republicans like no better than the democrats. It will effect a fundamental change in the Federal Constitution. It will deprive the States of prerogative essential to their very existence. Take away from the States the right to determine the qualifications of their own citizens, and you reduce them to the condition of mere provinces. Their dignity and power will be lost forever. The right to regulate suffrage once usurped by the General Government, national registration will follow next, and Federal registration officers will do the work now performed by local officers. Thus will the work of centralization go on until not a trace of the original power of the States will remain. Many Republicans, moreover, oppose the measure because it was not submitted to the people or submitted to Legislatures elected with a view to pass upon it or deferred until the meeting of the next Congress. They denounce it as a trick to outflank the people and as a violation of the pledge made at Chicago not to disturb the control of the Northern States over the question of suffrage. Nor are these grumblings confined to small masses or particular localities. They are heard from large numbers of the rank and file and from many of the most decided radical States. For these and other reasons, we incline to the opinion that the Amendment will come to grief. And even if it does not—if passes—the adoption by Kentucky and Maryland—the States it was specially aimed at—of a small property qualification or an educational clause—will leave most of our "colored fellow-citizens" as far out in the cold as ever.

NO EXTRA SESSION.—The action of the 2nd Branch of the City Council of Baltimore on Monday last, rejecting the proposition to ask for the call of the legislature in extra session, settles in the negative, we suppose, the question, whether an extra session will be convened. It will be remembered, that Gov. Bowie announced, when this question was first mooted, that his course in the matter would be governed by the action of the Baltimore Councils. If they asked it, it would be granted, if not, not. One of these bodies, having by a vote of two to one, rejected the proposition asking that the legislature be convened, it may now be taken for granted that there will be no extra session.

THE LITTLE CORPORAL.—The March number of this delightful monthly for juveniles is at hand and is even more entertaining than usual, which is the highest compliment we can pay it. Price, \$1.00 per year. Address, Alfred L. Sewell & Co., Chicago, Ill.

(Correspondence of the Beacon.)

Washington March 1st, 1869.

The greatest flutter yet among the faithful has been occasioned by Grant's taking the liberty of thinking for himself as regards his Cabinet and who shall fill places therein. The General seems to have exhibited some obstinacy last week about the appointment of Stewart of Pennsylvania over ex-Governor Curtin. The radicals gave Grant to understand that Stewart's appointment to a Cabinet office would blow their party sky-high in Pennsylvania and not leave a man to tell the tale. Somehow Grant could not be induced to see it by those lamps, even after the whole string of the faithful had charged him in full force. He threw another shell into the camp by telling them he was the representative of no political party. The General should not have said that, for it is the one thing they have dreaded ever since his election, and now that he has come out flat-footed and announced it, they are writhing and rolling up their eyes like men with the Cholera Morbus. How Grant will really set remains yet to be seen. For ourselves, we feel perfectly satisfied that he will be forced to fill every seat in the Cabinet with men of extreme Radical views, and we find we are not alone in our opinion. In conversation with gentlemen, whose knowledge of the working of the political machine may be styled correct, they have expressed these views to us more than once. Grant must go with the Radicals or Colfax will be President and we have heard the opinion more than once expressed that if Grant does play them false, articles of Impeachment will be brought against him, and if they are it will not end as the last Impeachment did. We have already heard threats of Impeachment from some who have heretofore been his strongest advocates. Office-seekers plainly say that Grant don't act and talk plainly enough for them, by a long shot. We feel confident that there will be a general hand-shaking, rushing into each other's arms and a profusion of tears mingled before many days are over, and the hearts of the faithful will be gladdened by a parade of names to fill the Cabinet places that will please the most fastidious lover of the nigger.

That honest, loyal and patriotic fellow-citizen of ours, Mr. Cresswell, has been licking his lips for some time, expecting a morsel in the way of a Cabinet office would be thrown to him by way of payment for selling out the South and the Democratic party of his own State.—We think Cresswell has had his share, he should be satisfied, and not be eternally moaning for something. He has been paid far above his merits or brains and his own party look on him only as a traitor up to the highest bidder and unworthy of the smallest trust. Cresswell, the full blooded Secessionist of sixty-one, has lived long enough, thank God, to have received the contempt of every honorable man in the State of Maryland, and in sixty-nine gets the cold shoulder from the radical party who bought him and his principles. Cresswell verifies the saying that, in these days, "every man has his price." Cresswell, being an inferior article sold low. We learn that Brownlow, the monster, arrived here on Saturday night. He is not, as yet, on public exhibition. We presume his attendants are cleaning him up, so that when the beast comes to be publicly exhibited he may look as decent as it is possible for so disgusting an animal to look. We will take a look at him and try to describe the beast, but as there was never such a one seen before, it will be no easy task.

The crowd in Washington is great, but still not so great as might have been expected, taking all things into consideration. Lodgings have now to be hunted for with no little energy before they can be found. Strangers are now glad to get lodgings out of the centre of the city, but when the press comes hotels and bar-rooms floors and benches will bring a premium. It is to be feared that not a few who have been calculating on the great crowd expected here and have made extensive preparations for making money, will come out at the small end of the horn. Thousands will be kept from Washington, knowing the difficulty of obtaining a place to sleep in. Almost every place that could be rented has been secured to lodge the stragglers who can rough it.—In many instances, fabulous prices have been offered for houses. We heard of one gentleman who was offered twenty-five hundred dollars for the use of a very ordinary house for only ten days. We do not very clearly see how the speculator could make any great profit even with the extravagant price that is asked here for board, to say nothing of trouble and loss. It will be diamond dust and Yank against Yank, cheat as cheat can. The everlasting are very sharp and the man that comes it over them must rise very early in the morning, and from our past experience with the race they are not going to be gulled by anything about in these parts. The Yankees who have gone in for making money out of their fellow countrymen during the Inauguration have been down in these parts so long they have lost their sharpness. The Southern air has deprived them of their sharpness, they have been too long out of practice to

cope successfully with those who are fresh from the land of smart bargains, who, to use their own words, are smarter at lighting." At Lincoln's first Inauguration they would form a club of fifteen or twenty, rent a room, with a fire, for ten dollars a day, buy one dish and a jug of molasses, (you know the Yankee is the devil for molasses), and some loaves of bread, pour the molasses in the dish and all sop together. As for sleeping, they had only to spread their coats on the floor, put their carpet-bags under their heads and sleep as soundly as ever an old man-of-war's man did in Church, then jump up in the morning, wash faces and hands at the pump, wipe on their handkerchiefs, breakfast on the bread and molasses and they were capable of any amount of endurance till night. It is said that some of the more imprudent ones did venture once or twice on five cents worth of Ale, and one was accused of having his boots blacked, but this we never believed, some wag made it out of the whole cloth—it certainly was a libel.

The trial of Dr. Ripley for poisoning a woman by mistake with one dose of Morphine, has awakened a good deal of attention among all classes. The trial was finished on Saturday by the jury sending in a verdict of "not guilty," and, in our humble opinion, very properly. The water has been intensely cold for several days, fully as cold as any we have had during the winter, and should it continue even as it is now there is reason to fear the river may freeze hard enough to render navigation difficult, if not unsafe.

The Theatre goes have a rich treat in store for them this week. Laura Keane, with her Company, commence to-night at Wall's in Hanted Down. From Miss Keane and her Company we shall have first-class acting and we hope to be reminded of by-gone days. Everybody we suppose, must have a keen recollection of the last night Miss Keane appeared on the boards of a Washington Theatre—at least we feel sure that she has. She was acting in our "American Stage" at Ford's and was on the stage when Booth fired the fatal shot at Lincoln. Miss Keane was one of the first who reached the unfortunate President and sat for some time on the floor with his head on her lap until he was removed from the Theatre.

Radical Consistency.—Many of the radical organs themselves have expressed the opinion, that, inasmuch as the late joint-convention of Congress counted the electoral vote of Georgia, the State must now be admitted to full representation in Congress. This is certainly a logical sequence which cannot be rationally rejected, but the Radical Senators and Representatives care nothing for logic, truth, consistency, or anything else except the accomplishment of partisan purposes.—Years ago, they recognized the Southern States States by counting their votes upon the Fourteenth Constitutional Amendment, and then treated them as non-States for all other purposes. And if now, after having so recently treated Georgia as a State by counting her electoral vote, they think it to their political interest to treat her as a non-State by excluding her from representation in both the Senate and House of Representatives, and establishing a military government over her territory and people, they will do so without the slightest hesitation, and mock at all complaints and objections. They will treat every Southern State as a State one day, a non-State the second day, a State the third day, and a non-State the fourth day, just as its being a State or a non-State on any particular day may hold out the promise of subserving their ends.—Every State of the South is to them a State for one set of objects and a non-State for another set.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The examinations required by the school law near the expiration of each school session, developed, so far as we have been informed, a very gratifying progress on the part of the pupils during the quarter which ended the 1st of March, instant. The reports of teachers, also, for the quarter in question show a considerable advance in the number of pupils attending the schools as compared with any previous quarter, either of the present or the old school system. These facts go to show that the present system, notwithstanding its defects, is being worked with judgment and, possibly, to the best advantage that the case admits of. Certain it is, the facilities for popular education are cheaper and better than they have ever been before and are being availed of to a greater extent than at any previous period.

BOSE DUST.—We call the special attention of our readers to the advertisement of O. P. Merryman & Co., inserted elsewhere. This firm offers to farmers and gardeners the very best quality of bone dust, ground by themselves, at the lowest market prices. Also "Grim's" patent raw bone phosphate, at forty dollars a ton.—These gentlemen have a large number of letters from many of the best and most extensive farmers in the State, bearing testimony to the excellence of all their fertilizers. Give them a call, and you will profit by your visit.

POINT LOOKOUT RAIL ROAD.

The agents who have been appointed to solicit subscriptions to the stock of this road have thus far fully realized all reasonable expectations of the friends of the enterprise. From every quarter, we hear encouraging words, and what is something more to the purpose, witness encouraging deeds. The road, indeed, is fortunate in its agents who are prosecuting their labors with a tact and energy which merit and no doubt will command a successful issue. Yes, we have an abiding faith, not only that the road will be built, but that we shall witness its completion within five years.—But our people must not be laggard in their encouragement. Says an old writer, "it doth best commend a book to buy it," so if all of us who are able shall best commend this enterprise by liberal donations of land or money. Under the present charter, the road cannot be commenced until a million of stock shall have been taken. This amount will build and put the road in running condition according to estimates of competent engineers. As the road cannot be commenced until a million of stock shall have been subscribed, and as a million will build the road, there can be no hazard in making subscriptions. If the million of stock is not obtained, the subscription cannot be used—if it is obtained, the road is built. There is an idea in our country that subscriptions in land not immediately upon the route of the road will not be acceptable. This is a mistake. Land will be taken in any section. But we have wandered. Our purpose in referring to the Point Lookout Road was to introduce the following letter from Col. Hutchins, one of its agents, which we take from the Washington Star of a late date:

NATIONAL HOTEL, Feb. 22, 1869.—Henry D. Cooke, Esq.—Dear Sir:—As requested, I herewith submit some of the reasons why the citizens of the District, singly, individually and through their corporations, and in building the Southern Maryland railroad from Washington to Point Lookout. The charter for this road was granted last winter, by the Legislature of Maryland, and is a most liberal one. In the first place it is left to the subscribers to the stock of this road, wherever they may be, to control it, so that if the citizens of the District subscribe the most stock they elect their own directors and manage it for their interest; control its location from one point in Prince George county to Point Lookout in Washington; from Laurel, in the Baltimore and Ohio road; from Brandywine, on the Baltimore and Potomac road; from either of these places, that the subscribers to the stock may think best, and if built entirely by Maryland capital, to one of these latter places it will certainly go.

At the time this charter was granted, a bill passed the Legislature to survey this road and report upon its merits to the next Legislature, so as to advance the work as much as possible. I was appointed one of the commissioners to make this survey, and upon my earnest advocacy of Washington as the "natural terminus" of this road, we determined to survey to the District line; and upon my petition and the recommendation of the Mayor, (see in fact at once the advantage this road would be,) the City Councils unanimously made an appropriation of one thousand dollars to continue this survey into the city. The estimates of the survey will be sent to the Mayor and City Councils in a few days, and will furnish the evidence that this road can be built cheaper than any road in the country, of the same length, from the fact of there being no bridges, no rocks to move, nearly level, and an abundance of lumber for ties on the line, furnished at a mere nominal price in stock, and the right of way, on nearly the whole line given it; and that the road can be built from Benning's Bridge to Point Lookout, 75 miles, for about one million of dollars. This road, running from Washington through the three counties of Prince George, Charles, and St. Mary's, (containing about 40,000 inhabitants,) on the narrow belt of level land dividing the waters of the Potomac and Patuxent rivers, on each side of which are as fine farms, gardening and fruit growing lands as any in the country, destined as Washington and Baltimore increases, to be filled with a thrifty population administering to the wants and wealth of the city. The timber on the levels furnishing profitable employment to the road for years to come, with a continual increase of produce trade stimulated by this road, that like the road through Delaware, would pay on its stock a handsome per cent, passing on by the mouth of the Patuxent, the grand harbor of the country, where an immense number of vessels continually congregate from the interior of the Chesapeake and its tributaries, the northward winds to cease, to make the port of Baltimore. They would also pour its treasures over this road, and be distributed northeast and west, and from whence coal can be shipped cheap, coming over the Point of Rocks road, or the Loudon and Hampshire, from the cold fields, than it can from Least Point, Baltimore, in consequence of the heavy grades that it has to pass in going to Baltimore. Hence on to Point Lookout, destined to be as a watering place to Washington and Baltimore, what Cape May is to New York and Philadelphia. Its beach is fine, its water as salt, and no dangerous undertow, to mar its pleasant surf, to the bathers. Thence by steamer to Norfolk and the Eastern Shore, drawing a large part of the seaboard trade by a few hours trip on salt water and quick passage North via Washington, saving three hours and a half over any other way here, and must draw a large amount, by this means, of the immense freight in oysters, fish, and garden products of Norfolk and its vicinity this way. These are the advantages of the road. I leave to the property holders and business men of this city to calculate the advantages to themselves this would be.

There is one feature in our charter that makes it unpopular with "air line schemers and speculators," to which I wish to call your attention. It is this, that a million of dollars must be subscribed before the road can be commenced. This is the security of those that subscribe, that they and not speculators will get the full advantage of their money. Now to raise this million of dollars it is necessary that the citizens of the District, if they want this road to come here, to furnish by individual and city subscription at least \$500,000, and I leave it to your committee to say what proportion the city should be asked to subscribe, I think at least \$350,000. Our people, who are subscribing liberally, by the aid of State and county appropriations, will be able to raise the other \$500,000. It is for your citizens to take such steps as will secure the growth of this enterprise. My first and last idea is that you and other enterprising citizens ought to subscribe at once to the stock, and thus recommend it by your example to others, and see what can be raised in this way and then apply to the city for the rest, thus making the large gains benefit themselves and you.

Yours, &c.
L. W. B. HITCHINS.

OUR SCHOOLDAY VISITOR.—Certainly, brighter than ever, comes OUR SCHOOLDAY VISITOR to our table for March. In all the numerous periodicals for children and young people that we have examined, there is none that has the variety, spirit and healthy tone throughout, that are contained in the pages of this cheerful monthly. "The Misunderstanding," by Knickerbocker, Jr., included in this number, is a sound, wholesome story for the fathers and mothers, as well as the boys and girls. The table of contents for March, is spread with the following:—"The Misunderstanding," by Knickerbocker, Jr., illustrated; "Brandy Drops," a dialogue; "Which is Greatest?" by F. P. Gurnsey; "Flowers," by Geo. W. Bangay; "Pluck, or Steps in the Lives of the Keene Family," by Dr. C. D. Gardette, illustrated; "The Fatal Wish," by Pauline Bonet, illustrated; "Rambles among Insects," by Ueale Samuel, illustrated; "A Lion Pie," illustrated; "The Man in the Moon," "William Haverly," by George S. Kisme; "The New House," by Solomon S. Searle; "Little Red-Riding-Hood," illustrated; "What Shall the Children Do Next?" by Kate Woodland; "Kitty Muggins and Puppy Puggins," by Mrs. L. E. V. Day; illustrated; "Our Stairway," "My Darling Brother," music, by J. E. Gould, words by Dr. J. D. Vinton; Daghanaly & Becker, Publishers, 424 Walnut street, Philadelphia. Specimen numbers furnished gratis.

TO ALL CONCERNED.—It will be remembered that during last July an act was passed by Congress putting an extra tax on tobacco, snuff, &c. To carry out the law without loss to the seller, all tobacco and snuff then on hand was allowed until the 15th of February, 1869, to be disposed of. After that period those articles were required to be stamped. In order that our readers may more fully understand the requirement of the law, we here append the notice that has been issued from the Treasury Department at Washington.

The additional time given by the Act of December 22d, 1868, during which dealers might sell smoking and fine cut chewing tobacco without paying and stamping the same as required by Sections 62 and 78, of Act of July 29th, 1868, expires the 15th of February, 1869, and thereafter all such tobacco, before being added or offered for sale, must be put up in packages prescribed by law and stamped. Severe penalties are imposed for any violation of the law in this regard. The stamping is not to be done by Internal Revenue officers or under their inspection, but by the owners of the tobacco.

It becomes the duty of all Revenue officers to execute the law in this respect to be complied with, and to report all violations of it for prosecution.

MEETING OF TRUSTEES.

THE TRUSTEES OF ST. MARY'S FEMALE SEMINARY are notified to meet in Leonardtown on TUESDAY, the 16th day of MARCH, at instant.

At Moore's Hotel at 3 o'clock, p. m. A punctual attendance of every member is desirable as the important business is expected to engage the attention of the Board. By order
C. BILLINGSLEY, Pres.

CONFIRMATION NOTICE.
H. G. S. Key
Martha R. Garner &
Charles Hunt, Adms.
of St. Mary's Seminary
& Convent.
In the Circuit Court for St. Mary's county, sitting as a Court of Equity.
No 154 N. E.
ORDERED, this 26th day of February, 1869, that the Auditor's report, filed in this cause, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 14th day of April 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 14th day of April.
JNO. A. CAMALIER, CLK.
True copy—Test:
JNO. A. CAMALIER, CLK.
March 4, 1869—3w.

CONFIRMATION NOTICE.
A. M. Green's Guardian
and next of kin to
W. S. C. Graves
vs
W. S. C. Graves
In the Circuit Court for St. Mary's county, sitting as a Court of Equity.
No. 156 N. E.
ORDERED, this 3rd day of Feb. 1869, that the Auditor's report, filed in this cause be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 1st Monday of April 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 1st Monday of April.
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March 4, 1869—3w.

CONFIRMATION NOTICE.
Peter P. Smith
& others
vs
J. remain Aris.
In the Circuit Court for St. Mary's county, sitting as a Court of Equity.
No. 148 Equity.
ORDERED, this 3rd day of Feb. 1869, that the Auditor's report, filed in this cause, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 1st Monday of April 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 1st Monday of April.
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A LIST OF GRAND JURORS FOR MARCH TERM, 1869.
A. F. Finckel, Jas. L. Besse, J. Morris Mubara, Robt. M. Sparks, Alex. Byrnes, Lewis J. Langley, Jacob T. Tyler, Stephen Baylin, Robt. Loker, Chas. Dent, George Thomas, Ed. J. Fowden, F. F. Ford, Jno. G. Lillburn, Jno. E. Mattingly, David W. Tyler, Robt. Ford, Dr. Jno. H. Turner, John A. Dunbar, Chas. C. Spaulding, Francis J. Stone, Geo. W. Goddard, Jas. Dilthey.

A LIST OF PETIT JURORS FOR MARCH TERM, 1869.
Richard M. Reader, Jas. G. Spaulding, Thos. B. Hodges, Geo. M. Lyon, Wm. F. Leach, Jas. R. Thomas, A. L. Faxon, Wm. F. Abel, Francis C. Nease, Thos. L. Harrison, A. W. Turner, Jno. E. Simms, Geo. R. Garner, S. C. Thompson, Wm. E. Hooper, G. M. C. Jones, Jno. H. Waters, J. Edinwood, James Joy, Wm. A. Kirk, Henry Watts, William W. Combs, Walter Ford, Melvin H. Herriman, E. Leo Spaulding.

THE undersigned will sell at public sale at the Clifton Factory, on SATURDAY, the 6th day of March, instant, the following property, to wit:
2 fine Horses, 2 Cows and Calves,
2 Yearlings, 1 Heifer,
1 lot of Hogs, 1 Spring Wagon,
1 Wheat Fan, 1 lot of Blade
Fodder, 1 lot of Top Fodder,
1 lot of Farming Implements, &c., &c.
TERMS OF SALE.
On all sums of \$20 and under, Cash; on all sums above \$20 six months credit, the purchaser to give such bond and security as will be approved by us—said bond to bear interest from the day of sale. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, a. m.

COMBS & DOWNS,
Attys for Wm. J. Norris
March 1, 1869—1y.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS UNDER THE INTERNAL REVENUE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.
THE undersigned will be at his office, in Leonardtown, Moore's Hotel, during the March term of Court for 1869, to receive applications for license under the Special Tax Law, and returns of income. Administrators, Guardians, &c., required to make returns of succession legacies and distributive shares of Estates are requested to attend, in order to guard against error in future assessments.
F. B. LAU RINSON,
Assistant Assr.
March 4, 1869—1y.

ROAD NOTICE.

THE undersigned intend to apply to the County Court assessors to change a portion of the road leading to B-n-d's Wharf on the Patuxent River; the proposed road to pass through the lands of Thos. H. Bond and P. H. Dorsey, in order to shorten the distance and secure a better route.

THOS H BOND,
W E HOOPER,
F C NEALE
& OTHERS.
March 4, 1869—30d.

Boarding House.
Mrs. HAYDEN and Mrs. POLK, daughters of Wm T. Maddox, Esq., late of Leonardtown, Md., having removed from Saratoga street to North Calvert street, No. 71, are prepared to receive.
Permanent, Transient and Table Boarders.
The house was formerly called the Club House and is located above Barnum's Hotel.
March 4, 1869—1y.

FLOUR.
WM. R. HOWARD,
FLOUR DEALER
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 27 PEARL WHARF, BALTIMORE.
Best Good to Choice Fine, Super, Extra and Family Flour suitable for retailing constantly on hand.
March 4, 1869—3m.

MITCHELL, HOWARD & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
AND
General Commission Merchants
No. 55 West Pratt Street,
Baltimore.
March 4, 1869—1y.

MRS. JAS. R. HOPEWELL
Is prepared to accommodate
Permanent, Transient and Table Boarders.
At No. 23 South Howard street,
BALTIMORE.
March 4, 1869—1y.

PEYTON & STARKE,
FIRE INSURANCE BROKERS AND GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE GLOBE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York, No. 22 Second st., Baltimore, Md. H. EUGENE BROCK, Upper Marlboro', Prince George's county, Md. Agent for Prince George's, Charles, and St. Mary's counties.
Feb 18, 1869—3m.

PUBLIC SALE.
THE undersigned will sell at public sale at the Clifton Factory, on SATURDAY, the 6th day of March, instant, the following property, to wit:
2 fine Horses, 2 Cows and Calves,
2 Yearlings, 1 Heifer,
1 lot of Hogs, 1 Spring Wagon,
1 Wheat Fan, 1 lot of Blade
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JNO. A. CAMALIER, CLK.
True copy—Test:
JNO. A. CAMALIER, CLK.
March 4, 1869—3w.

CONFIRMATION NOTICE.
Peter P. Smith
& others
vs
J. remain Aris.
In the Circuit Court for St. Mary's county, sitting as a Court of Equity.
No. 148 Equity.
ORDERED, this 3rd day of Feb. 1869, that the Auditor's report, filed in this cause, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 1st Monday of April 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 1st Monday of April.
JNO. A. CAMALIER, CLK.
True copy—Test:
JNO. A. CAMALIER, CLK.
March 4, 1869—3w.

A LIST OF GRAND JURORS FOR MARCH TERM, 1869.
A. F. Finckel, Jas. L. Besse, J. Morris Mubara, Robt. M. Sparks, Alex. Byrnes, Lewis J. Langley, Jacob T. Tyler, Stephen Baylin, Robt. Loker, Chas. Dent, George Thomas, Ed. J. Fowden, F. F. Ford, Jno. G. Lillburn, Jno. E. Mattingly, David W. Tyler, Robt. Ford, Dr. Jno. H. Turner, John A. Dunbar, Chas. C. Spaulding, Francis J. Stone, Geo. W. Goddard, Jas. Dilthey.

A LIST OF PETIT JURORS FOR MARCH TERM, 1869.
Richard M. Reader, Jas. G. Spaulding, Thos. B. Hodges, Geo. M. Lyon, Wm. F. Leach, Jas. R. Thomas, A. L. Faxon, Wm. F. Abel, Francis C. Nease, Thos. L. Harrison, A. W. Turner, Jno. E. Simms, Geo. R. Garner, S. C. Thompson, Wm. E. Hooper, G. M. C. Jones, Jno. H. Waters, J. Edinwood, James Joy, Wm. A. Kirk, Henry Watts, William W. Combs, Walter Ford, Melvin H. Herriman, E. Leo Spaulding.

THE undersigned intend to apply to the County Court assessors to change a portion of the road leading to B-n-d's Wharf on the Patuxent River; the proposed road to pass through the lands of Thos. H. Bond and P. H. Dorsey, in order to shorten the distance and secure a better route.

THOS H BOND,
W E HOOPER,
F C NEALE
& OTHERS.
March 4, 1869—30d.

Boarding House.
Mrs. HAYDEN and Mrs. POLK, daughters of Wm T. Maddox, Esq., late of Leonardtown, Md., having removed from Saratoga street to North Calvert street, No. 71, are prepared to receive.
Permanent, Transient and Table Boarders.
The house was formerly called the Club House and is located above Barnum's Hotel.
March 4, 1869—1y.

FLOUR.
WM. R. HOWARD,
FLOUR DEALER
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 27 PEARL WHARF, BALTIMORE.
Best Good to Choice Fine, Super, Extra and Family Flour suitable for retailing constantly on hand.
March 4, 1869—3m.

MITCHELL, HOWARD & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND
General Commission Merchants
No. 55 West Pratt Street,
Baltimore.
March 4, 1869—1y.

MRS. JAS. R. HOPEWELL
Is prepared to accommodate
Permanent, Transient and Table Boarders.
At No. 23 South Howard street,
BALTIMORE.
March 4, 1869—1y.

PEYTON & STARKE,
FIRE INSURANCE BROKERS AND GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE GLOBE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York, No. 22 Second st., Baltimore, Md. H. EUGENE BROCK, Upper Marlboro', Prince George's county, Md. Agent for Prince George's, Charles, and St. Mary's counties.
Feb 18, 1869—3m.

PUBLIC SALE.
THE undersigned will sell at public sale at the Clifton Factory, on SATURDAY, the 6th day of March, instant, the following property, to wit:
2 fine Horses, 2 Cows and Calves,
2 Yearlings, 1 Heifer,
1 lot of Hogs, 1 Spring Wagon,
1 Wheat Fan, 1 lot of Blade
Fodder, 1 lot of Top Fodder,
1 lot of Farming Implements, &c., &c.
TERMS OF SALE.
On all sums of \$20 and under, Cash; on all sums above \$20 six months credit, the purchaser to give such bond and security as will be approved by us—said bond to bear interest from the day of sale. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, a. m.

COMBS & DOWNS,
Attys for Wm. J. Norris
March 1, 1869—1y.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS UNDER THE INTERNAL REVENUE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.
THE undersigned will be at his office, in Leonardtown, Moore's Hotel, during the March term of Court for 1869, to receive applications for license under the Special Tax Law, and returns of income. Administrators, Guardians, &c., required to make returns of succession legacies and distributive shares of Estates are requested to attend, in order to guard against error in future assessments.
F. B. LAU RINSON,
Assistant Assr.
March 4, 1869—1y.

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