# ST MARY'S BEACON

LEONARDTOWN, MD

THURSDAY MORNING March 11, 1869.


THE INAUGURAL, ETC.—The Inaugural address of President Grant is an emphatic, frank, outspoken paper, short, and to the point upon all current issues. Except upon the bond question and the 15th amendment, we see nothing in the address to quarrel with.

The Cabinet appears to have taken the country by surprise, the politicians especially. We give elsewhere a history of its members, premising that the *Intelligencer* is responsible for the article.

Our Washington correspondent gives an excellent *expose* of the events and incidents connected with the Inauguration.

ASSEMBLING OF THE FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.—On the 4th of March the Forty-first Congress assembled. In the Senate, Mr. Colfax was duly inaugurated as President of the Senate; the roll being called, all were found present except Hamilton, of Maryland, and Brownlow, of Tennessee. The Senate and officers adjourned to witness the inauguration of President Grant, and on their return from the ceremony, they adjourned. In the House, the roll being called, all were found present except Cox, of New York; Kelley, of Pennsylvania; Morgan, of Ohio; and Hamilton, of Florida. New Hampshire, Connecticut, Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas were not represented. The House proceeded to ballot for Speaker, when Hon. Jas. G. Blaine, of Maine, received 136 votes, and M. C. Kerr, of Indiana, 57. Speaker Blaine was duly installed. After some unimportant business the House adjourned.

THE ST. MARY'S R. R. AND DEBATING SOCIETY.—At a meeting of this Society on Friday night last, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing four months:

President, Daniel C. Hammett;
Vice-Presid't, J. Parran Crane;
Rec. Sec., W. A. Fenwick;
Cor. Sec., Dr. Chas. Combs;
Treasurer, J. J. Ford;
Librarian, D. S. Briscoe.

The standing committees appointed by the President for the present term are as follows:

*Library Committee.*—James F. Matthews, J. Frank Ford and Wm. J. Edelen.

*Finance Committee.*—Jo. F. Morgan, Jos. H. Key and F. Wile.

*Question Committee.*—Jas. H. Wilson, J. F. King and R. C. Combs.

Before adjourning on Friday night last, on motion of J. F. King, a complimentary vote was given the retiring officers for the faithful and able manner in which they had discharged their respective duties during the last four months.

BROKE JAIL.—J. Edwin Abell, confined in our county jail on a charge of forgery, and George Hill, a negro, confined on a charge of larceny, escaped therefrom on Thursday night last. The escape was effected by means of a chisel and auger which had been given them by some outside party.

Since the above was written, we have been informed that a man named Lee, with some half dozen *aliases*, who had been confined in the private jail of the Sheriff of Charles county, on a charge of stealing a horse in St. Mary's, and who was about to be transferred to this county for trial, escaped a few days since and is off upon his way rejoicing.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held on the 3rd instant upon the body of a white woman named Teresa Greenfield, aged 18 years, found dead in a wood near the Poor's House in this district. The facts elicited were, that the deceased had been an inmate of the Poor's House, had left the place some time in January last, since which nothing had been heard of her until the discovery of the body last week.—It appears that the woman was subject to fits and there is little doubt that her death was caused by them. The verdict of the jury was in accordance.

ESCAPED.—Gilbert Buckler, arrested and committed for jail, for assault with intent to kill a man named Scott, while on his way to our town a few days since in charge of officer James H. Alvey, effected his escape and has not since been recaptured. In passing through a gate ahead of the officer, being fleetly mounted, Buckler dashed away at full speed and could not be overtaken.

CIRCUIT COURT.—The March term of our Circuit Court commences on Monday next. But for the summary "jail delivery," referred to elsewhere, it was likely that the Court would have had a somewhat prolonged session. It is now thought that it will be occupied with business only for a few days.

(Correspondence of the Beacon.)

Washington March 8th, 1869.

Well! The Inauguration, with all its "pride, pomp and circumstance," is over; office-seekers may now say that the cup of happiness is full to overflowing. Grant is in the White House and the Radical party have full swing not only at both ends of the Avenue, but throughout the whole universal American nation wherever the screech of our eagle is heard, or the stars and stripes (now commonly known as the "flaunting lie") is flung to the breeze. Mr. Johnson left the White House on the morning of the fourth, and we feel confident, of the two Presidents, the out-going one is by far the happier man. The crowd increased constantly up to the very hour almost of the Inauguration. On Wednesday at noon the city seemed filled to its utmost capacity and we began to hope that not another car-load could be added to the mass, but they continued to come with every passing hour as fast as the iron horse or any other means of conveyance could bring them. Heaven only knows where they slept, or took their meals.—Looking out into the street at any hour of the night of the third, you might have seen groups of men, sometimes accompanied by women, roaming up and down, carpet-bag in hand, waiting anxiously for the morning. Fortunately the night, though rainy, was warmer than usual, or there must have been much suffering among these houseless strangers. The noises in the streets were as great during the night as they usually are in the day-time. In many places the crowd was so dense that one would be obliged to pause for several seconds until some of the rushing mass could unpack itself and allow a passage-way to be made. In addition to the crowd, we believe we had on exhibition every new invention, from a bottle of patent glue up to the steam man.—(By the way, that steam man is a fixed fact, we have seen him and seen him move and it is astonishing that so few persons believe it, several to whom we spoke of it, laughed in our face and it gave us some trouble to convince them that we were not jesting.) You fled from one-legged soldiers and organ-grinders only to run into a group of wandering minstrels with harps, violins and bad singing, and you only got rid of them to encounter a set of fellows with all kinds of nice little inventions, each trying to out-scream the other and convince the everlasting nation then and there present, through their representatives, that life would no longer be endurable without a full supply of the article then for sale. Then you would have to run the gauntlet of half a thousand bootblacks, or some fellow, not knowing where he was going, with his head in somebody's stomach, which would cause a stir and make the crowd more dense, and the next sight would be that of some unfortunate young chap as pale as death with his hands on his stomach crying out, "My God! my pocket-book is gone with every cent I had and I all the way from Massachusetts," and off to the Police Station he would break in a dog-trot only to find the place jammed with hundreds as unlucky as himself. The thieves did a flourishing business and we learn that one of the fraternity relieved a detective, who was watching him, of his entire cash capital which he happened to be carrying in his breeches-pocket; but this was probably only a little bit of playfulness to show his expertness. The Railroad Depot presented the most lively scene. What with the screaming of the locomotives, the yelling of the hackmen and porters, the swaying and rushing of the crowd, one might have formed a vivid idea of the lower regions. Hotel omnibuses would take up a load for the Hotels just as coolly as if they had five-hundred vacant rooms, drive to the Hotel, empty them out, pocket the money and back to the Depot, fill up with another load, and reach the hotel where the dozen previous loads were standing on the pavement, carpet-bag in hand, looking for all the world like stray dogs from the country, who had just discovered the loss of their market wagons. It is remarkable upon how little the universal can travel and what an amount of fatigue they can endure on it. As we heard a colored gentleman say "dey doesn't spend nuffin." They fill the carpet-bag with bread and apples or cheese, calculate the railroad fare to and from Washington and there the spending stops. We know of one fellow who offered car tickets, which some fellow had given him, in payment for crackers and cheese. We overheard a conversation between a man and his wife very early on the morning of the fourth. They had evidently been out on the tramp all night and the man suggested the propriety of going somewhere and getting a breakfast. The lady demurred and assured him there were dried apples and pea-nuts enough in her satchel to last them both all day. We thought when we heard it that each must be provided with a patent digester to enable them to swallow such a compound and pass the day without an attack of Cholera Morbus.

The morning of the Fourth dawned upon Washington and its hundreds of thousands wet and gloomy in the extreme. Everybody wore a look of disappointment as if their minds were made up that the fun was not to come off. The first part of the performance, not down on the programme, was the letting off a dog with a tin pan tied to his tail. After that the clouds began to break a little and the rain to slacken. By ten o'clock the Avenue began to be packed with a dense mass of human beings of both sexes, all ages and colors, from the President's House to the Capitol. Every street leading to the Avenue poured its living stream without pause until 12 o'clock. By the time the procession started, every available spot was taken possession of, house-tops, windows, balconies, barrels, boxes, were all brought into requisition. The pavements on both sides of the street, from the curb-stone to the houses, were literally a swaying mass of densely packed human beings through which it was almost impossible to make a passage. The sound of drums gave warning of the approach of the procession. All were on tiptoe and filled with eagerness to get a glimpse of Grant as he passed. The head of the column came slowly winding its way along the main artery of the city towards the Capitol. The mounted Police, stretching from pavement to pavement, cleared the way for the conquoring hero. Grant was seated in an open carriage accompanied by his Chief of Staff. The ladies from the windows and balconies, waved their handkerchiefs and the General acknowledged the compliment by lifting his hat and occasionally getting up a small smile but it was very faint. Grant was plainly dressed in a suit of black and the only unusual things about him were the absence of his cigar and the hat he wore. The hat was almost as large as the man. We never did see such a hat. When he took it off he looked as if he had lifted the largest part of himself into the air and left the smallest part unprotected in the carriage. The only reason we can conceive for such an enormous hat was his wish to get the worth of his money. We feel that we are speaking within bounds when we say that the negroes were the largest element in the procession. There were the Negro Zouaves, Negro Invincibles, Negro Union League, negro citizens and negro everything. At one time the street looked, as far as the eye could reach, as if a dense black cloud had settled on it. The darkies could not march and there was a constant state of confusion. Sometimes the centre of one company would be up to the centre of the company in front while the flanks would be on the company behind. Confusion was the order of the day. All were in command, each calling out to his neighbor to know what he doin? Why de debil dont you walk proper?—The commanding officers would issue orders, the privates would countermand them and, so far as we could see, they made their way along as best they could. We learn that there was considerable surprise expressed by the visiting firemen when they heard that negroes were to make a part of the procession. What made the matter more unpleasant was that the negroes were put in advance of the visiting Firemen. We understood that one company was so independent they refused to return with the procession. We are not certain that this was the fact, but it is positive that they did not return with it, nor did they visit the White House. We saw them come from the Capitol an hour after the entire line had passed, go to their quarters and disband. Gen. Grant had been about an hour at the Capitol when a puff of white smoke was seen and the deep boom of a gun was heard and we knew that another President of the United States had taken the oath of office. The crowd came back, the President and Vice-President in the same carriage. Grant raised the same big hat, handkerchiefs were waved again, negroes yelled and straggled in the line, the white House was reached, Grant went in, the crowd broke up, thousands rushed for the Depot and the day and the great event so long looked for and talked of were over. We must say in conclusion that, taking into consideration the brilliant military achievements attributed to the new President and all the accompanying circumstances, we never saw so little enthusiasm exhibited on an affair, over which there had been so much talk, go off so flatly as the Inauguration of General Grant. As for the Cabinet, we do not know what to say. It came on the faithful very much in the wet blanket line. Creswell got it after all.—But the curses of the rads are terrible to hear.

NOTE.

THE CABINET APPOINTMENTS.—Below we give sketches of the gentlemen who have been selected by General Grant for Cabinet positions. As General Schofield is but acting Secretary of War, though doing the duties of a Cabinet officer, we omit recounting his military career, which is familiar to the nation. We may remark, however, *en passant*, that his civic service in the South has been of a character, all things considered, that has evoked much regard from the Southern people.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE.—Hon. Elihu B. Washburne, the new Secretary of State is a native of Maine. He was brought up a printer, serving an apprenticeship in the office of the Kennebec Journal. Having graduated in the law school of Harvard University, he removed to Illinois, and commenced the practice of the law at Galena. He was first elected a Representative from the Third District of Illinois to the Thirty-third Congress, and has been continuously re-elected to all the subsequent Congresses. Since the Thirty-eighth Congress he has, by seniority of service, been entitled to the distinction of "Father of the House." During most of the time of his Congressional career he was chairman of the Committee on Commerce, in which capacity he has had abundant opportunity to become familiar with all our foreign relations. Uncompromising in his political convictions, he has, however, in the discharge of duties where public interests were concerned manifested in an eminent degree fairness and a strict regard for justice and right. His unceasing vigilance in regard to public expenditures, and his earnest appeals in favor of public economy, have earned for him recently the title of "Watch dog of the Treasury." From this fact common rumor has for some time past assigned Mr. Washburne to the Treasury Department, as it was presumed that his well-known devotion to General Grant from the beginning of his military career to his election to the Presidency entitled him to the highest consideration of the President elect. Mr. Washburne, above all the other members of the new Cabinet, has enjoyed the largest opportunities to familiarize himself with the condition of the relations of our own Government to those of all foreign countries, and the requirements which true patriotism demand in negotiations with them. He will bring to the discharge of the duties of the State Department great experience in public affairs, indefatigable energy and perseverance, and untarnished integrity and exalted patriotism.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.—The *Intelligencer* has of late protested, in the name of the persecuted agricultural interests of the South and West, bound down literally to the earth with burdens too grievous to be borne, since that they are laid upon the shoulders of labor by the bloated manufacturing monopolists of the East, against the appointment to the Secretaryship of the Treasury in the interests of the latter. We hail, therefore, with satisfaction the appointment of Alexander T. Stewart, the celebrated New York merchant, who cannot but be favorable to restoring our prostrate commerce, either by modifying or reducing the prohibitory duties that have aided so materially in driving American ships from the seas.

Mr. Stewart, as the architect of a princely fortune at the seat and centre of commercial power upon the continent, where his intellect has been sharpened by attrition with endless numbers of men of experienced abilities in the ever-varying tides and currents of business, cannot but be regarded as having a thorough practical knowledge of most of the matters that pertain to the duties of the position to which he is assigned. A man whose transactions have been literally monstrous, as well as successful, must necessarily be well versed in monetary affairs.

Remarkable, also, is the fact that amid all the varied forms of his business responsibility, duty, and effort, the contemplation of which is literally astounding, he finds time to indulge in the classic reading and study—which is consistent with his education at Trinity University, Dublin, Ireland.

Mr. Stewart was born at Belfast, and in his first steps of life was, we believe, a teacher. He came to this country with a small sum in hard earnings in his pocket. From small beginnings he has proceeded step by step in mercantile enterprise, until his establishments in New York are amazing, and his wealth enormous.

We cannot but feel that General Grant does honor to labor itself by elevating to Cabinet position one who, above all other men of his day in both hemispheres, has illustrated what powerful and well-directed effort may achieve of worldly possessions.

There is a broad field for useful service to the country in the administration of the affairs of the Treasury Department; and we have faith to believe that Mr. Stewart may exhibit therein a master hand.

As a politician, Mr. Stewart, like most commercial men of New York, has been Conservative, if not Democratic, in his proclivities, and his early demonstration in favor of General Grant was at the time regarded as no less remarkable than suggestive of an approaching success of that gentleman as a Presidential candidate.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.—Mr. Adolph E. Borie, of Philadelphia, who has been appointed Secretary of the Navy, was, we understand, of Democratic proclivities before the war, but soon after its commencement identified himself with the Republicans. He has been a prominent member of the Union League in Philadelphia, and has contributed very largely for general political objects, and for the election of General Grant. He has declined that preferment, in the club or otherwise, that he could have commanded had he desired.

He is described as a genial gentleman, and one whose vast wealth enables him to promote objects in the realm of art, science, and literature with lavish hand.

Mr. Borie founded his fortune in the China trade, in the shipping house of McKean, Borie & Co. He subsequently became a broker, and finally president of the Bank of Commerce. As we understand it, he is now retired from business, but entertains handsomely at his mansion in the city.

He will no doubt bring to the duties of his office business habits, large capabilities, and the courtesies that are indispensable to a successful and popular administration of the naval branch of the Government service.

POST-MASTER GENERAL.—Hon. John A. J. Creswell, the Postmaster General, has had a brief, but brilliant political career. Not yet forty years old, he has nevertheless been repeatedly honored by his constituents and his State with the highest positions they could bestow—from State legislator to United States Senator. Born in Cecil county, Maryland, in November, 1828, he graduated at Dickinson College, Pennsylvania, in 1848, and was admitted a member of the Maryland bar in 1850. At the outbreak of the rebellion he was carried away temporarily by the enthusiasm prevailing in regard to the defence of Maryland from the intrusion of Northern troops; but as a member of the State Legislature, in 1861 and 1862, he distinguished himself as an advocate of the Union, and a supporter of the supremacy of the Federal Government.—For some time after his service in the State Legislature he acted as Assistant Adjutant General of the United States for Maryland, until elected Representative in Congress, from the first District of Maryland, to the Thirty-eighth Congress. He was a delegate to the Baltimore Convention in 1864, and in March, 1865, was elected United States Senator for the unexpired term of Hon. Thomas H. Hicks, deceased. The political career of Mr. Creswell has been signalized by a success seldom equalled. In the various positions in which he has served, he has manifested ability and assiduous application. It is known that his selection for a Cabinet appointment was strongly urged by a number of leading Southern Unionists.

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.—Ex-Governor Cox, appointed Secretary of the Interior, came first into public life from Warren, Trumbull county Ohio, as State Senator, in 1860. Being an able lawyer, and having a thorough classical education, he served with marked ability. He married Miss Finney, daughter of the president of the Oberlin University; but a speech made by him at that point gave great umbrage to the devotees of fanaticism.

In the spring of 1861 he was commissioned as colonel of a regiment of Ohio volunteers, and was promoted, from time to time, for honorable service, until he reached the grade of major general.

For a considerable time he had command of the Military Department of the Ohio, having his headquarters at Cincinnati. The duties of the position he discharged with marked executive ability. While Governor of Ohio, in 1865, he wrote a letter upon the political situation, in which he endorsed the position of Andrew Johnson to about the same extent as did Governor Morton, in Indiana. Had these gentlemen and others of the same stamp then been in the counsels of the nation, how much of the wail and woe of the last three years might have been arrested.

Governor Cox declined a re-election, and is now engaged in the practice of his profession at Cincinnati. Some time since he declined the appointment of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, tendered by President Johnson.

Official position has brought no great wealth to Governor Cox, and there is no doubt that he will well discharge the important duties of the Interior Department.

These duties are sometimes underrated by the unreflecting. But questions of policy as to Indian affairs, and of title and policy as to public lands, of conflicts of title as to patents and of extensions of them, together with what relates to pensions and to officials of Territories, make the Secretaryship of the Interior one of exceeding and augmenting importance.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.—The Attorney General, Hon. E. Rockwood Hoar, is a native of Concord, Massachusetts, a son of the late Hon. Samuel Hoar, and a grandson of Roger Sherman, of the Revolution. His father, who was a member of the House of Representatives from 1835 to 1837, was one of the most eminent jurists of Massachusetts, and was appointed by the Governor and Council in 1844 a Commissioner to proceed to South Carolina and endeavor to procure a repeal of the law of that State under which colored seamen were imprisoned on their arrival in a South Carolina port.—On his arrival in Charleston he was requested by a committee of citizens to desist from the object of his mission and return to the North, to which request he assented, when he discovered that otherwise he would be forcibly ejected from the State.

The Attorney General, E. Rockwood Hoar, graduated at Harvard University in 1835, and studied law in the office of his father, one of the most eminent jurists of the State. Admitted to the bar, he soon became distinguished as a counsellor, and at a comparatively early age was elevated to the bench. As a judge, his opinions have been regarded for many years by the profession as eminently sound, and as characterized by a strict regard to the true principles of jurisprudence. In private life he is deservedly esteemed for his social virtues and his undeviating integrity.—*National Intelligencer.*

EXPLANATION.—The paragraph referred to by our esteemed friend, Mr. Key, in his letter in another column, appeared in the GAZETTE purely by accident. It contained an allusion to the letter of Hon F Stone to Gov. Bowie, and was cut out to remind us of that letter which we fully designed to publish at the time. by mistake the paragraph from a Washington paper appeared instead of the letter. It contained doctrines we never advocated; on the contrary we have always deprecate interference by Congress with any of the rights of the States.—*Marlborough Gazette.*

TO THE EDITOR.

LEONARDTOWN, February 22, 1869.

DEAR WITSON:—Your kind and generous heart has dictated a notice of me in your paper of the 17th ult., that revives the recollection of your generous confidence and friendship in years past.—Your public spirit and private virtues, so long and so fully appreciated by your enterprising community, gives your praise almost a reality of merit. Two days hence, (25th,) I enter my eightieth year, a period of life very accessible to praise and equally ready to exercise its privilege to scold, particularly those they love best.

Your kind editorial endorses my support of State Rights, and with our Representative, Mr. Stone, we desire for our State and this region also, to run in this age of steam, the race of wealth, prosperity and happiness, but not at the sacrifice of the rights of the State of Maryland, which, according to my memory, has fully met by her assenting legislation, every application of the United States, from the granting of Territory in the District of Columbia, to any soil that was required for Fortifications, Lighthouses, &c.

I have not read the Bill that has passed the Congress of the United States, authorizing its corporators to build what they choose to call an air line Rail Road, from Washington to New York, but the timely warning letter to Gov. Bowie, from Mr. Stone, could have only been dictated by a threatened assault upon the State Rights of Maryland. Mr. Stone, as a patriotic man, will be heard and heeded, I hope, by his sound and patriotic cotemporary, the Governor of our State.

Can you or any one doubt the feeling with which this encroachment will be met by the whole people of Maryland, not yet oblivious of the warning vetoes of Andrew Jackson? Can you doubt the response of the people of Maryland, to their Representatives who voted against that Bill, the senior of whom stood in the van under the lead of Andrew Jackson, resisting every threatening move in behalf of consolidation, or that prostration of our glorious Constitution to the caprice of an *ambitious majority*, and finally, that it may be the elastic law, as the King, Lords and Commons may determine. Our wounds, or the wounds, in the Constitution during the late war, are not healed, our "*Fossiliferous*" feelings are inherited from the Barons of Runnymead, but unfortunately for us, we did not agitate, and for years fight for the Habeas Corpus and other such rights as the people of England and make such rights the rudiments of education as in England, but we picked it up with such of the Common Law as was adapted to our changed circumstances and you and I live to see the apathy with which the people of many of our States look on the grossest violations, and admit the tyrant's plea of "State Necessity."

The article in your paper headed "Fossiliferous," induced me thus freely to write you,—in the name of your conservative and justly influential character, please publish no more of such articles unaccompanied with the criticism that your sense of States Rights should dictate.

Yours most respectfully,
H. G. S. KEY.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.—In the March number of the American Stock Journal is a long and valuable article by Prof. John Gamgee on the Lung Plague in Cattle. Of all the diseases pleuro-pneumonia is in the long run the most destructive, because the most insidious and the least likely to rouse a people to united action for its effectual suppression. To ignore its presence is, however, to insure that the cattle mortality of America like that of England, will be at least doubled in a few years' time. Rational means, energetic action, and earnest cooperations between the different States and the central government may, with a moderate expenditure now, save many millions annually in the not distant future.

There are at present no proper restrictions on the sale of infected stock, and in another year or two, unless some definite and immediate action be taken, the disease is likely to find its way in so many parts of the country that its eradication will be almost a matter of impossibility.

The Editors of the Journal being extensive breeders and dealers in cattle, have printed an edition of over half a million copies for *gratuitous distribution* among our Farmers. We hope all will avail themselves of this generous offer and send for a copy. Address, N. P. Boyer & Co., Publishers, Parkesburg, Chester Co., Pa.

DIED.

At the Maryland Agricultural College on the 1st of March, after a short illness, in the 16th year of his age, GEORGE EDWARD, son of Sophia Kerr and Charles C. Spalding.

In Baltimore, on Tuesday, the 2nd of March inst., Dr. RICHARD J. DORSEY, aged about 43 years.

At the residence of her husband in the Factory district, on the 9th instant, Mrs. COMBS, wife of Dr. Philip Ford Combs.

At his residence in Patuxent district, on the 9th instant, CAPT. BEVERLY.

At the residence of her husband in this district, on the 9th instant, Mrs. HARRISON, wife of Thos. L. Harrison.

OBITUARY.

Died, at the residence of James T. Blakistone, Esq., in this county, on Monday, March 2nd, after a short illness, of congestion of the brain, Miss ATTAWAY E. C. BOND.

It can hardly be inappropriate for one who has received the most devoted care and kindness, through his childhood up, at the hands of her who has passed so suddenly and sadly from earth, to make a brief record of his appreciation of it, here, after the mysterious, but irrevocable decree of Providence has placed it beyond human power to do more.

Never having had those associations of kindred which, in themselves, make life happy for us, she made her home with the family among whom she died, and they can attest most strongly how faithful she has been in the relation which she occupied so long. During a period of more than twenty years, she has always been the same faithful nurse in sickness, sympathizer in trouble and firm friend through good and evil report.

May the God who made self-sacrifice an attribute of His own perfection, reward her who practiced it in ever so diminished a degree.

OBITUARY.

On the 19th of Feb., after a brief illness, JOSEPH CHAPMAN, son of R. Chapman and Bettie St Clair, aged 1 year, 4 months and 5 days.

He was truly lovely in life, and lay in death as if sweetly asleep, with a smile upon his little face that touched the heart with a sad but pleasing thought of Heaven. May the All-loving Father overrule this deep affliction to the good of the bereaved parents.

"From our circle little brother
Early hast thou pasted away
But the angels say another
Joins our holy song to-day.
Weep no longer—
Join with them the sacred lay"

J.


## ATTENTION!

PARTIES desiring to invest in Life Insurance are respectfully requested to notice the liberal terms offered by "*THE GLOBE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.*"

All policies issued by the Company are non-forfeitable.

There is no restriction on traveling in any season of the year.

There is no distinction in rates between Southern and Northern Policies.

The Policy is paid without deduction in event of suicide—that being regarded as death from disease.

A comparison of its rates with the rates of other first-class Companies, will convince you that its advantages are surpassed by none.

PEYTON & STARKE,
General Agents, 26 Second st.,
Baltimore Md.

H EUGENE BROOKE, Agent, for Prince George's, Charles and St Mary's counties, will be in Leonardtown during the first week of Court.

Risks against Fire secured in any first Companies in Baltimore or New York at the lowest Cash rates. No charge for Policies.

march 11, 1868—tf.


## NOTICE.

THERE will be a meeting of the School Commissioners at their office in Leonardtown on

THURSDAY, the 18th, INSTANT,

to pass upon Teachers' reports, etc.

By order,
S. I. COSTIGIN,
Prest.

JAS. BUNTING, Sec.
March 11, 1869—td.

## Constable's Sale of REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued by C Camalier, one of the Justices of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for Saint Mary's county, at the suit of Robert C Combs, administrator of Lewis C Medley, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Robert Norris, and to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim, interest and estate at law and equity of the said Robert Norris in and to the following PROPERTY, to wit:

One tract or parcel of land, located in Leonardtown district, St. Mary's county, called and known by the name of

**Pt. Pleasants Levels**

AND

**WHEATLY'S ADDITION,**

or by whatsoever name the same may be called or known, containing

**120 acres,**

more or less.

And I hereby give notice, that on

**Tuesday, the 6th day of April, 1869,**

between the hours of 12 o'clock, m. and 4 o'clock, p. m., at the Court House door in Leonardtown, I will proceed to sell at public auction the above described REAL ESTATE, so seized and taken in execution, to the highest bidder for cash—to satisfy said debt, interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

L B FENWICK,
Constable.

March 11, 1869—ts.

RATIFICATION NOTICE.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF ST. MARY'S COUNTY.

March 9th, 1868.

ORDERED, That the sale of the Real Estate of Geo. W. Hebb, deceased, made by James E Heard, Administrator, of said deceased, and this day reported to this Court by said Administrator, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary, on or before the 9th day of April, 1869—Provided, a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in St. Mary's county, at least once a week, for three successive weeks,—before the 9th day of April next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $275.

A J SPALDING, C J
JAS. T YATES, A J
T O SPENCER, A J.

March 11, 1868—3w.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of St. Mary's County, Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of F A Jones, late of St. Mary's county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of Oct., 1869, otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 11th day of March, 1869.

FRANCIS M GODDARD,
Administrator.

March 11, 1869—4w


## DISSOLUION.

MR JOHN T HENDERSON retires from the firm of DYER, HENDERSON & Co., this day, as per contract.

DYER, HENDERSON & CO.

Baltimore, February 1, 1869.

BALTIMORE, February 1, 1869.

WE, the undersigned, have associated with us Mr C D HILL, under the style and firm of DYER, HILL & CO., for the purpose of conducting the Grocery, Commission and Forwarding Business, for the term of five years.

J DYER,
T BAKER DYER,

march 11, 1869—tf.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me on Tavern account are requested to call and settle during March Court. If not settled at that time I shall be compelled to place their accounts in the hands of officers for collection.

J W J MOORE.

March 11, 1869—tf.

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. 93 South Howard street,
BALTIMORE.

march 4, 1869—tf.

## BOARDING.

MRS. DR. STONE, of Leonardtown, Maryland, is prepared to accomodate comfortably Permanent, Transient and Table BOARDERS at her residence, No 8 Franklin Street, third door from Courtland.

Oct 6, 1868—1m.


FOR SHERIFF.

JAMES R. ALVEY is announced as a candidate for Sheriff in 1869 and will receive for that position the enthusiastic support of the PEOPLE.

Nov 11, 1867.