ST. MARY'S BEACON
LEONARDTOWN, MD
THURSDAY MORNING April 22, 1869.

To Correspondents.—The favor of "A Private out of the Ranks," a contribution descriptive of a late military visit to Charles, was received at too late a day in the week to obtain publication in the present issue of the *Beacon*. It will appear in our next.

A Stick of War.—The recent speech of Mr. Sumner in the Senate, urging the rejection of the Alabama Treaty, means war or means nothing. It may have been all right and proper for the Senate to have rejected that treaty. Without pretending to know much about it, we are willing to take for granted that just grounds existed for its defeat, particularly as the whole Senate, with a single exception, voted against it. We never did believe much in Mr. Reverdy Johnson and we have read several of his speeches since he was sent to represent us at the English Court that came near making us sick at the stomach. But the simple rejection of a treaty is no just occasion of war or even of quarrel, provided that the door to subsequent negotiations be not closed in a manner to preclude its being opened again without dishonor to one or the other of the parties negotiating. But the door has been shut exactly in this manner. Mr. Sumner boldly proclaims that no amount in dollars and cents will or ought to satisfy our wounded honor.—We are entitled to an *apology* from England, accompanied by indemnity for the past and security for the future, and less than this, he says in effect, the country will not accept. By my troth but this is bold talking. It means war or its means bullying. We have, in fact, closed the door, so far as we are concerned, to all subsequent negotiations, unless we mean to back down at the eleventh hour and disgrace ourselves as we did in the Trent affair. The alternative, now as then, is either war or dishonor. The temper of the country will scarcely tolerate a repetition of the Trent diplomacy of Mr. Seward. But will England, whose meteor flag for a thousand years has braved the battle and the breeze, in the very zenith of her power, cower and fall down and cry "*peccavi*," at our very feet? It may be so but we cannot realize it. No first-class power can accede to such demands as Mr. Sumner has made upon England without bringing upon itself a notable dishonor. The right to recognize a belligerent is a sovereign right inherent in all nations. England recognized the belligerent rights of the South during our civil war. This is the *gravamen* of her offence and for this we demand of her a large amount of money and a liberal quantity of debasing apology. We think we spy a fight or a footrace in the distance.

The Railroad Battle.—There are certain proprieties that attach to official station, especially to elevated executive station, the strict observance of which all should desire to see enforced. The Governor of a State, for instance, should dispense his influence and favors, as between friends, with even temper and impartial hand, and, during his official life, should refrain at least from all intemperate intermeddling with controversies clearly outside the limits of his executive duties.—Though personally interested in the welfare of a particular corporation, he should not descend from from his high place and enter the arena of conflict, as an athlete, to right the wrongs, real or imaginary, of such corporation.—Above all, if descend and fight he must, he should not be allowed without rebuke to betray a violence of tone and temper in discussion that would reflect discredit upon a private citizen. These platitudes have been suggested by a recent letter of Gov. Bowie to Hon. Barnes Compton on the subject of the distribution of the Charles county internal improvement fund. Whatever the merits of the issue between the Potomac and Point Lookout railroads, Gov. Bowie should have left these corporations to fight their own battles. Though president of the former, he is the executive of the State, and the plainest proprieties of his high place should have taught him that he could not descend to the litter, aggressive partisanship his letter develops without manifest unfitness and indelicacy.

New Spring Millinery.—The attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement of Mr. F. Wile and Miss Irene Furck in another column. They have an extensive and varied assortment of every variety of article embraced under the general heading of Millinery and Fancy Goods, and they give their word to the public that they will sell at lower rates than the same quality of articles can be purchased at any other establishment in the county. Our lady readers are respectfully invited to give them a call and judge for themselves.

The Fruit Prospect Again.—A more thorough examination of the fruit prospect in this county has satisfied us that the injury it has sustained, though considerable, is not as serious as represented by us in our last paper.

Whither are we Drifting?—For Virginia, Mississippi and Texas to get into the Union, it is necessary under the proviso of Morton that they shall first adopt the Fifteenth Amendment, and if they adopt this, the requisite three-fourths of the States, with what have already voted, and what are certain to vote, for it, will have been obtained to make it a part of our organic law. Negro suffrage will thus obtain in Maryland and indeed throughout the whole country. Under this showing, we doubt if our able cotemporary, the *Prince Georgian*, correctly represents the democratic sentiment of this section when it advises, in effect, that the States named shall come back into the Union, negro suffrage nationalized to the contrary notwithstanding. Be this as it may, we are free to say, that our respected cotemporary does not represent St. Mary's county in this matter. Our hope here is that the States named will refuse to "come back" under the degrading conditions imposed upon them, as well for our sake and their own honor as the national welfare.

"Boots Blacked, Sah?"—If anything were needed, in addition to the railroads, turnpikes, canals, &c., to which we adverted a few months back, to convince the world of the growing importance of our flourishing village, and to foreshadow its future high destiny, the advent of the boot-blacks at this term of Court has certainly supplied the deficiency.—Who doubts the sagacity, foresight, judgment and financial ability of this growing class of American citizens? Who ever heard of a boot-black's dying poor, or, in fact, dying at all? He can see a ten cent stamp in the deepest recesses of your breeches-pocket, and if indefatigable zeal and perseverence can accomplish anything, he'll have it, too, before he leaves. Yes, they have come! and we feel as assured of ranking one day with the New York's, Philadelphia's and Chicago's of this great country, as if we had read it in a book. Brother Wells, and you, Brother Downs, we pity you! You can't imagine how people feel when they are getting great; and our feelings on the subject at the present time are beyond description. We won't forget you, however, but continue to welcome your little Provincial sheets to our sanctum (for we expect to have a big office like Brick Pomeroy's after a while) with all the old time fervor, and when you begin to get great, as we sincerely trust you may, because we want to build up all this great peninsula, give us a hint in time and we'll send you a batch of the very best boot-blacks to be procured.—*Prince Georgian.*

Not any boot-blacks at present, thank ye! No use for 'em. Fact is, the people hereabouts cultivate patent leather, with silk stockings, almost exclusively.—When we come down to cotton and coarse leather, may give you a call. Hurry up the cakes, brother, and make haste first to rival us and then to overtake New York and Company. You have our sympathy and are entitled to our patronage, but make haste. The world, according to latest calculations, is to stand only twenty-two millions of years longer and Marlboro' has had a bad start in the race of city making. "Swamps to right of her, swamps to left of her"—*cetera desunt*. Keep on whistling, brother. We have known a worse case of cholera than yours—to get better.

A Curiosity.—We were shown on Tuesday last an animal's tooth, recently found imbedded in a marl bank on the land of Mr. Ignatius Simms in this county, the crown of which measures 14½ inches in circumference and 5 inches across. The fangs, three in number, are broken off, but the length of the tooth from the crown to the end of the longest, is 6½ inches. The weight is 2 lbs. 9½ ounces.—The enamel around the crown is of a jet black color and the front surface of the tooth has six separate cups, about ½ an inch in depth, somewhat eccentrically arranged, resembling those found in the jaw teeth of a horse.

Demorest's Monthly.—This Magazine has the great merit of keeping up with the times every year, and almost every number is an improvement on the last. Its varied departments furnish exactly what every lady needs throughout the country, and its immense circulation and great success show that they know it. The prominent features of Patterns, the "Ladies' Club," the Music, ect., are each one of them worth more than the price of the book, in the real value that they represent to the subscriber. Terms, $3 00 per year, with a premium. Address W. J. Demorest, 838 Broadway.

Demorest's "Young America."—Of all the juvenile magazines, the children say this is the best, and we must say we agree with them. Its bright colors and its toys have the charm of being different from every thing else, while the stories and other sketches are very good, combining the useful with the amusing in a remarkably successful manner. Terms $1 50 per annum, with a premium. Address W. J. Demorest, 838 Broadway.

The Wheat Prospect.—The wheat prospect in this county is decidedly more promising than we have known it at the same period of the season for many years. A bad looking wheat field is now the exception rather than the rule.

[Communicated.

One of England's last great historians, he, who but a few short years since fretted through the slender thread of life, and now reposes we believe, beneath what himself once called "historic aisles of that renowned Abbey," hoary with the rime of ages, which has gathered to its sombre vaults so much of England's noble dust—said, in speaking of stockjobbing and of the origin of Great Britain's public debt, "that the truth is that society had, in the natural course of its growth, reached a point at which it was inevitable that there should be stockjobbing whether there were a national debt or not, and inevitable also that if there were a long and costly war, there should be a national debt."

Such generalizations, apparent as they seem when once we apprehend them, are not yet so very simple in their nature; they are, in fact, among the fair inductions which the able searcher into history's philosophy sometimes adduces for our guidance and instruction. May we not apply the principle in the remark above, for we think it true as applied to the society of which the writer speaks, in order to try to elucidate some of the causes which direct our polity as a nation and which seem to be hurrying us towards the abyss in the onward march of time? We shall attempt but a word or two, believing the subject worth the attention of calm and thoughtful men.

Society, under some form, every one believes is essential to the advancement and well being of man in the condition we popularly term civilization, although every one may not be so ready to grant that he is created essentially social in his very nature. We who are only desirous to draw attention to our own situation as a government and as a nation, wish to speak of man, of society, of nations, as we find them now. To do so understandingly, permit us to recall to memory the position of our fathers, a few centuries back when slowly settling into form, and the principles which were moulding then and which in our day are yet potent in their influence.

After the Norman conquest the magnates of the land, they who, in guerdon of their services, had been vested by their leader with princely estates and exercised almost regal powers on the lands wrested from their English foes, were but little disposed to recognize more than a supremacy of dignity and place in their titular monarch. When he was weak, they defied him; when strong, his strength came but of their support. He was the chief of a party, not the head of a State.

With no army but a feudal militia, with no people as yet to uphold him, his personal character, the moral influence of the church, the division of the nobles, could alone sustain him. The sovereign, the nobles and the church were in truth the first elements of English political life. Suffice it to say that under the able kings of the house of Plantagenet, more especially perhaps, the third Edward, the voice of the commons became potential. Thence has English polity been developed on principles of great institutions, king, lords, commons; we may add the church, perhaps the landed gentry who at one time formed the more powerful moiety of the commons and in later times, by the working of the law of primogeniture, has more than once in English history caused its force as an institution to be felt.

As an English colony we inherited the conditions of society, the laws, the principles and habits of one portion of English life; but we brought with us the germs of no great social and political institutions. Commons we were in England, of necessity we have become the people. Having among us no great and exclusive interests, no powerful bodies supporting their claim to special rights by a long and undisputed chain of precedents, hallowed in the eyes of all by the reflected light of past services and glory and appealing to patriotic pride in the memory of revered and noble names, having in a word no influential classes to challenge privileges of rank, we, may we not again say of necessity, became republicans. The great statesmen who modeled the constitution were obliged to make use of such elements as they found in reinstating, in some measure, the central authority overthrown by our revolution. In their wisdom they built indeed a wondrous structure. So far as human foresight might reach they have apparently done all that man may do with the material at their command.

They formed the constitution on the basis of States United, of proscribed and granted if unlimited and sovereign powers to the central government, and of unfettered authority to the States in powers not alienated. But a parchment cannot fix the nature of man or stay the march of mind, the framers of this great instrument whose object and duty it was to use the conditions which they found among their people to erect a government, could not prevent the natural development of the germs of national life. They sought to provide by carefully balanced forces in the constitution itself, for its own harmonious working; they attempted to secure the rights of authority and the rights of the people and of the States by wise expedients embodied in that instrument; that it might not be too inflexible they thoughtfully provided for its amendment without its abrogation, in order to adapt it to the growing exigencies of time and to enable it to be moulded to fit the nation's changing form. But they necessarily based their labor upon the honesty, the sincerity, the public virtue in a word, of the society for whose advantage they were working. And *that* being given scarcely any form of government will be of vital consequence. From those times down to 1860 was the letter at least, if not whole spirit of the constitution preserved.

Under it our country has expanded and flourished. But it was the shell under which the germs inherent in the nature of all societies were developing into life. By it Congress was made republican; the people have made it democratic.—Through the people, whose calm reason and deliberate will it was intended that Congress should represent, the politicians of the country, whose business has grown to be a profession and grown to be such from the very nature of things, together with the other influential bodies in the land seem to be rapidly erecting the house of Representatives into an oligarchy. Is it not indeed a necessary consequence in a nation's polity that, where there is but one element, the people, the natural division of that element, with their varying interests, should not only mould the forms of its fundamental law, but should also inform and direct the spirit of the government? The demagogues of a country seek their own ephemeral interests through the passions not the reason of the masses. They succeed, for in times of excitement and of danger, and when great issues are at stake, men in masses are ever passionate. We have often seen the remark that even five hundred intelligent men cannot be got together without a strong natural tendency to become a mob.

It is doubtless a sublime faith, an enviable trust in the optimism of humanity to appeal with genuine earnestness and not as a contemptible claptrap, to the sober second-thought of a people. Well enough perhaps it may serve in peaceful and quiet times, when the public mind is stirred by no deep impulses; when it is not required to take an important and final resolve, and when the slow effects of mistaken policy not mortal in its consequences can be easily repaired by time or rectified by the experience of its results.

In such cases there can be no necessity for its use. But there may be moments of great danger, when the decision of a day or of an hour may become momentous for all time, when the fundamental principles of a society may be involved in the issue, and then there can be no room for second thought. Woe to a people who through their supineness or the madness of their passion have thrown down the sword and the shield of their defence, have suffered the protecting forms of their fundamental laws to be destroyed; who have surrendered the Palladium of their liberties to those once the instruments of their will, now their master or their masters, be they in the guise of epauletted despotism or under the not less baneful form of civic oligarchies. As well expect the shattered oak to spring, with life renewed, from the stroke of the bolt; again to fling abroad the branching honors of its head to the winds of heaven as believe that such a people can or will reassert their manhood and rewin their lost rights. The issue of things has passed beyond their will, they have forfeited their privileges and the laws of nature and of mind are moulding them to other shapes of which perhaps they wot but little.

Will people never have done talking of laws to men who wear swords; was the remark in olden time of a leader of armies and of men. Shall we never be done talking of constitutions and of rights before the onward rush of a people's will? Shall we sit quietly, with hand in pocket, prating of guarantees of the constitution when they are being swept one by one away in the surging tide of a people's passion, urged, directed and sustained by organized and great interests for the attainment of their own selfish ends?

Let us then ask our readers to cast a single glance around them upon the condition of the country to which we all belong. How often have the safeguards of the constitution, vainly sought to be built firm and strong by its founders, been torn down by their appointed guardians, how often been supinely surrendered or madly cast aside by the people whose richest heritage they should have been esteemed? The Senate, the representative of the dignity of the States, has become but the mouthpiece of popular or party sentiment, almost the tool of the lower House; the Supreme Court has been frightened into servility; the Executive if differing from the Legislature is made a nullity, the popular branch of the Government seems to be rapidly absorbing the sole authority of the land.—State sovereignty is offering but a feeble resistance within the jaws of triumphant party passions and interests. Congress appears to be fast becoming the instrument of favored classes in the community. Its policy is directed, its laws suggested, its patronage and the patronage of its creature the government controlled by the influence of vast corporations.

Are not the words of the great writer above quoted pregnant with a truth for our day and for our people? Has not the condition of society here "reached a point of natural and inevitable development?" When the success of a political party, which had, before the war, become the representative of the ideas and tendencies of a sectional and a greatly preponderating people, of a people opposed to the domestic institutions and conservative interests of the South upheld by the slave owners as a body, has been assured, we may expect the situation which we now observe around us. Powerful and more or less organized bodies exist and existed before the war principally I believe in the East.

Their object it has naturally been to obtain a dominant influence in the government. Through the element of popular representation in the Constitution they were enabled gradually but surely to exert a controlling power in the lower house of Congress. Their policy was and is protective. They did not recognize the fact that in the view of Political Economy, the civilized world had, through the great inventions of modern times, facilitating cheap and rapid intercommunication, become really but one people. By combination and by money they were winning the command of the House.—The Senate, the embodiment of the conservative power in the political order, of the will of the States not of the people was an obstacle. But the war came, and with the annihilation of the influence of Southern slaveholders in the government, the power of the agricultural interest has succumbed to the trading, mining, manufacturing, banking, railroad and other influences in the country.

The manufacturers of New England, the whiskey rings of the Middle and Western States, the National Banks, the Railroad corporations, the Bondholding aristocracy, in fact all the large and moneyed interests of the country which are organized, powerful and energetic create the lobby at Washington and through it sway the policy of the nation. That such interests must arise in modern society is both natural and inevitable. The inventive genius of man is ever stimulated to supply increasing material wants.—Wants require machinery to provide for its necessities. Machinery demands capital which can be obtained on a large scale only by combination. By mutual assistance only, can vast and widely beneficial works be accomplished without governmental interference. But the consciousness of being great, wealthy and powerful, invites corporations, as it does individual men, to aspire when there is no check, to govern. In fact were such organizations transmitted through natural heirs they would become institutions. But if perpetuity is opposed to the policy of our society and to our laws, corporate bodies themselves do not die.—Of what avail to us who inherits their power, of what consequence if they should lapse, if in the nature of affairs others of necessity must arise with similar power, objects and methods? Those objects and methods must ever be to direct the policy of the government for their own ends by the wealth that they possess, by the patronage they dispense, by the force that they wield as organized combinations.

The government through the halls of Congress is already at their command.—The purse and the sword of the nation are under their control. The elections are manipulated in their interests. Why may not universal suffrage become as powerful a weapon in the hands of an oligarchy as it has proved to be in those of European despotism? Heretofore the will of the French people has but recorded through the ballot box the decree of the Emperor. The chambers of Prussia could not stay the ambition of the government. Their resistance was swept away like mist before the storm by the popular exaltation on a successful war.

If the combinations so strong in the North cannot certainly command a sufficient number of white voters to secure their ends, may they not count upon a powerful reserve in the blacks? Were it in the order of nature that the colored population of the Southern States should become a settled, industrious and prosperous race; should mingle freely and amalgamate with our own, we should not yet be disposed to think that they would be permitted to reach such a condition if used constantly in the hands of a dominant and antagonistic class to override the opposition and to crush the struggling efforts of the whites. Mutual antagonism of interest alone it seems to us, would sooner or later cause a desperate struggle for mastery. Does the history of man show us two nations, not to say races, a superior and an inferior, a conquering and a conquered, the only way in which, before the importation of negroes they were likely to come in contact, where the integrity of the polity and customs of each was preserved, as it usually has been preserved for a long time, and yet where they lived and prospered in harmony?—We remember no instance. The English element in England after the loss of the Norman duchy soon overwhelmed and absorbed the Norman. The difference of Norman and of Saxon though apparent it is said in the days of the second Henry or of the first Richard, though even then, excepting adventurers and some baronial retainers it may possibly have been rather the badge of class than a national distinction in England proper, had however totally disappeared in the time of Edward III. So we believe it has been over the rest of Europe during the ages of barbarian invasion. The Frank in Celtic Gaul, the Goth, Vandal or Lombard in Italy and Spain, retained for a time their organization and the superiority of arms by which they won their prize, and during which but violence and misery is chronicled; then either conquered by a more vigorous foe or the masses of the nation mingling with the conquered, a strong feudal aristocracy alone remained, the more powerful of whom had sometimes the ability to erect independent dukedoms or principalities. The Arab in Spain, where he did not absorb or drive out the original inhabitants for eight hundred years waged a continuous war. The Tartar in China and the Turk in Europe have retained their distinct national organizations; and one is the source of almost perennial revolution; the other needs but the protecting hand of European policy to be lifted to be quickly driven beyond the Hellespont.

The real condition of the problem with us seems to be to work out our salvation under the domination of concentrated interests opposed to ours, of combinations, whose aim it must be to keep us, the cultivators of the soil, upon whose prosperity all must depend, in the condition of scarcely more than serfs bound to the land, "hewers of wood and drawers of water," to pay the necessary taxes to support the government, and moreover to supply a sufficient amount of money to glut the cormorants who live by embezzling the public funds to the extent we have seen it stated of a hundred millions per annum; to help support the bondholders and by indirect taxation to swell the income of the manufacturers and other really corporate interests. To work it out in union, harmony and fellowship with a debased and inferior race in our midst, improvident in themselves, useless to us as assistants in our labor and obstructing us in obtaining any other. To work it out in a word after giving up to the negro our political rights, the boast of self-government, when permitting him under the dexterous and interested management of unprincipled politicians to supercede us at the ballot box.

We cannot for our life see but that we must make up our minds to such a condition of things if we bestir not ourselves and that shortly. Why should not the agricultural, the most important interest in the land obtain its just weight in the government! In the Storthing of Norway, we believe it is even formally represented. Might not the mechanical, the trading, the moneyed and all other interests into which a people is naturally divided receive a fair and just representation?—Must it be always impractical that a government shall be based formally upon conditions which really though indirectly control it?

We think that we have "reached a point then at which it is inevitable" that we must find some securer hope than a blind faith in what is sometimes called the destiny of a people, which we suppose to be the law of their developement, or look forward to slavery or ruin. We think it not only for our advantage, but that it should be esteemed the bounden duty of the farmer, the mechanic, of the whole labor of the land to move with promptness and decision, to insiste that the great interests which they represent should be appreciated and that the just weight which they of right may claim should be felt in public affairs. Surely at this day they should have the intelligence to understand and the courage to pursue their own welfare. Surely "the schoolmaster has been abroad" long enough to render it no longer a truism that the dweller of the city should use the term of "countryman" as a synonyme for ignorance and stupidity. Let them recognize the fact so commonplace, that union is strength. Let them by an exercise of some little perspicacity combine their efforts and form associations of all kinds which may be proper, looking to public or private advantage. Let them give their support not as a party, but as great interests, to the parties which recognize and accept their principles. A great deal we believe, might even in our community be saved by the farmer or the laborer, on the plan so well understood, and now for some years practised by the workingmen of Europe and of this country; on the plan of association, of mutual assistance in obtaining the necessary supplies for their families and of carrying on extensive manufactories without the help of capital, by simply combining their own means and efforts.

Whatever may be thought of our views, or however we may ourselves despair of affecting a useful purpose the time has nevertheless arrived when, if we yet have any love for the land in which we were born, for the polity and the customs under which we have lived, for the future of ourselves and of our families, we must rouse ourselves to great and persistent efforts or weakly and supinely suffer matters to drive onward to their natural result. In that case we suppose, we must be content to anticipate the domination of the negro and his white leaders, the ruin of our homes, the destruction of our prosperity and happiness, the utter degradation of our posterity, or with the heavy consciousness of having been able to prevent it to suffer the possible horrors of a social struggle.

Take Notice.—Persons engaged in any business requiring licenses will remember the necessity of obtaining them in time. It will be seen from the clerk's notice, that he is now prepared to issue them.

MARRIED.

On the 20th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Murphy, HENRY ADAMS to Miss ELIZABETH REDMAN.

Sheriff's Sale of Real and PERSONAL PROPERTY.

By virtue of one writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Circuit Court for Saint Mary's county, at the suit of George I Spalding Trustee, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of James M Wilkinson, Thomas Wilkinson and Martha Wilkinson, and to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, interest, claim and demand at law and in equity, of the said James M Wilkinson, Thomas Wilkinson and Martha Wilkinson, in and to the following real estate, to wit:

Several tracts or parcels of land, located in the 3rd election district of Saint Mary's county, known as

WELL FOUND
and
WHEATLEY'S CONTENT,
WILL
and
ADDITION,

with other lands, name unknown, attached to the same tracts, or by whatsoever name the same may be called or known, containing in all

300 acres,

more or less

And I hereby give notice, that on

Tuesday, the 18th day of May, 1869,

at the Court House door in Leonardtown between the hours of 12 o'clock, m. and 4 o'clock, p. m., I will expose to public auction the above described real estate, so seized and taken in execution to the highest bidder for cash.

And also by virtue of the writ above recited, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, interest, claim and demand at law and in equity, of the said James M Wilkinson, Thomas Wilkinson and Martha Wilkinson in and to the following personal property, to wit:

10 barrels of corn;
1 stack of fodder and fodder house;
1 cow, heifer and yearling;
1 sorrel horse;
500 lbs of Tobacco,
2 sows and 3 pigs.

And I hereby give notice, that on

Thursday, the 6th day of May, 1869,

on the premises of James M Wilkinson, in the 3rd Election District, between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m., and 4 o'clock, p. m., I will expose to public auction the above described PERSONAL PROPERTY, 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.

JOHN F. FENWICK,
Sheriff.

April 22, 1869—ts.

QUARTERLY MEETING.

The first quarterly meeting for St. Mary's and Charles will be held at Mt. Zion 24th and 25th instant. Rev. Dr. Morgan, the P. E. will officiate.

B. H. SMITH,
Pastor.

April 22, 1869—1t.

Administrators' Sale of PERSONAL PROPERTY.

By virtue of an order from the Orphans' Court for Saint Mary's county, the undersigned, as Administrators c. t. a. of the late Col Wm Coad, will offer at public sale, on the premises of said deceased, on

Wednesday, the 5th day of May next,

(if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter) the following PERSONAL ESTATE:

A lot of valuable STOCK,
HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE,
FARMING IMPLEMENTS, &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.

as prescribed by the order, are: All sums of ten dollars and under cash; on all sums above ten dollars a credit of four months will be given, the purchasers giving notes, with security to be approved by the undersigned, and bearing interest from the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, a. m., and continue until all the property shall be sold.

J EDWIN COAD,
ROBT. C. COMBS,
admrs. c. t. a. of
Wm Coad.

April 22, 1869—ts.

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS.

F. WILE and MISS IRENE FURCK respectfully inform their friends and the Public that they have just opened a large and beautiful assortment of MILLINERY and FANCY GOODS, embracing Spring and Summer BONNETS, HATS of the latest fashionable make, DRESS TRIMMINGS, and indeed every variety of articles embraced under the heading of Millinery and Fancy Goods.

☞ A very large assortment of NOTIONS, TOYS and CONFECTIONERY.

☞ The entire stock, having been bought at great advantage in the cheapest markets, will be sold at figures which will defy competition.

April 22, 1869—tf.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

The TEACHERS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS of St. Mary's county will take notice, that the Board of School Commissioners at its last meeting, on the 13th instant, ordered as follows:

That the amount due the Board by each School for Books and Stationery—except such as may have been assigned to its pupils for gratuitous use, by its School District Board, and except such as may be returned to the Board in good condition on or before the day of paying off the salaries of Teachers (of which due notice will be given)—be deducted from the salary of its Teacher. By order of the Board.

JAMES BUNTING,
Secretary.

April 22, 1869—4t.

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 Philip Langley, 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 Nov., 1869, otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 22nd day of April, 1869.

A. C. TENERSON,
Administrator.

April 22, 1869—4w.

FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL SELL at Private Sale his F A R M lying on and partly bounded by Breton's Bay, containing TWO HUNDRED AND TEN (210) ACRES, more or less. The Farm is desirable on account of location. For terms apply to the subscriber.

WM H BROWN.

April 22, 1869—4w.

RATIFICATION NOTICE.

J Edwin Coad
next friend to
Ida C Manning
vs
Ida C Manning.

In the Circuit Court for St Mary's county, sitting as a Court of Equity.
No 168 N E.

Ordered, this 13th day of April, 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 first Monday of June 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 first Monday of June.

JNO A CAMALIER, Clk.

True copy—Test:
JNO A CAMALIER, Clk.

April 15, 1869—5w.

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April 15, 1869—1y.