ST. MARY'S BEACON

LEONARDTOWN, MD.

THURSDAY MORNING MAY 27, 1869.

To Correspondents.—"The Hunt," a poetic contribution, has been received and will appear in our next issue.

Death of an Eminent Divine.—By reference to our obituary column, it will be seen that Rev. R. H. B. Mitchell is dead. Rev. Mr Mitchell was a brother of Hon. Walter Mitchell, of Charles.—The family is among the oldest and most marked in the State and the deceased was distinguished by very great ability in his profession. Mr. Mitchell labored in his sacred calling for many years in this county and his memory will long be cherished with love and respect by all who enjoyed the privilege of his intimate acquaintance. He was about 70 years of age and was pastor of Trinity Church, Elkton, Md., at the time of his death.—We hope he has entered upon the "happier life."

The Southern Memorial Record.—We have received a copy of this Record and have no hesitation in recommending it to the favorable consideration of our readers. The idea of the Engraving is to honor and perpetuate the names and memory of the men who lost their lives in the service of the South during the late civil war. Every family who lost a member in this service should provide itself with one or more of these Obituary Records. The illustrations consist of excellent portraits of Lee and Jackson, and Cavalry, Infantry and Artillery scenes. In the centre is a tombstone, with open spaces for names and records of the deceased party, a mourning widow and orphan children strewing wreaths of flowers on the grave. The size is 19x24 and is printed on heavy plate paper. There are two kinds of these records, one printed in gold, black and tint at 75 cents per copy, and the other, delicately colored, at $1.25 per copy. Frames will be furnished by the publishers at manufacturers' prices, if desired. Address, H. G. B. Javins & Co., Baltimore, Md.

Enforcing Negro Equality.—The disposition of the Radicals to enforce equality between the white and black races of this country is being exemplified under Grant's administration, not only in the appointment of negroes to office, but in the attempt which is now being made to compel the Typographical Union of Washington City to admit a son of Fred. Douglass into the organization. That society, like all other trade Unions, has a set of laws by which it is governed.—Douglass, Jr., is not a member of any Printers' Union, and never has been.—He was rejected wherever he applied for admission. He cannot work with members of the Union in the Government office at Washington, according to the regulations of the Association. The Superintendent of public printing knew that when he gave him a situation. He was undoubtedly influenced in his action by the desire to force the printers of Washington to recognize the negro appointed as their equal. This is a step deliberately taken by Grant's administration to force white men of all trades to admit negroes to a perfect equality with themselves. This case of Douglass, Jr., is designedly made a test one, and all the power of the Government is to be used to pack it up. We call the attention of the white working men of the country to this evidence of the determination to enforce negro equality. They must either submit it to or provide methods of resistance. The matter is one in which they are all interested.

Usurpation of Federal Power.—"Instructions have been sent to the military commander in Georgia to institute a thorough examination into the recent killing of Mr. Adkins, a member of the Georgia Legislature, and to find out, if possible, the perpetrators of the assassination, that justice may be meted out to them."—*Exchange.*

There is another comment on the so-called reconstruction of the Radical party. Georgia has a civil Government composed of executive, legislative, and judicial departments. Has the Governor notified the President that his civil government is powerless to protect the citizens, to punish crime, or to execute the laws, and besought the aid of the strong arm of the central power? Has not the Third Military District, as constituted by the reconstruction acts, been disbanded, and all its civil functions surrendered into the hands of the State government? Have the courts failed to prosecute criminals, and to take cognizance of crime? Nothing of the sort. By what authority, then, does the Secretary of War order military investigation into the commission of crimes in contravention of State law? Why has he not instructed the military commander of New York to investigate the killing of Rogers, and the commandant of Indiana to examine into the facts of the lynching of the Rynos and others at Seymour? The authority and the safeguards are alike in all the States.

[Communicated.

A CARD.

Having heretofore announced myself as a candidate for the Senate of Maryland, and having subsequently determined to remove from the county and devote my entire time to the practice of law in the City of Baltimore, I take this occasion to announce that I am no longer a candidate for the State Senate. To the people of St. Mary's, I return my sincere thanks for the confidence they have reposed in me and the honors they have conferred upon me, and I shall ever cherish them amongst the proudest recollections of my life.

To the tried and trusted veterans of the Old Guard, who have so faithfully adhered to me in my many political contests, words are inadequate to express the deep and heartfelt gratitude which I feel for them. Buoyant, firm and reliable in the heat of action, faithful and unbroken in defeat, they commanded both my admiration and my affection. During the short period of five years they have rallied to my support in five successive contests, and though not always successful, have exhibited self-sacrificing devotion which, though I cannot hope to merit, I shall never fail to appreciate. It is then with feelings of real pain that I deem it necessary to sever my political connection with so many true and steadfast friends, and as it is impossible for me to see them all, I thus send them my greeting, of thanks, with, for each and all, a fervent "God bless you."

BAKER A. JAMISON.

[Communicated.

Headquarters Co. A
5th Md. Cavalry,

At a law parade of Co. A held at Chaptico on Monday, the 17th instant in obedience to general order No. 7, Battalion Headquarters, the officers and privates of said company, after parade, assembled at Company Headquarters, whereupon the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

Resolved, That the officers and privates of Company A have seen with surprise and regret a communication, published in a recent issue of the St. Mary's *Beacon*, professing to have been written by a member of this company, and purporting to be an account of a parade of Company A then, lately held at Port Tobacco, in Charles county.

Resolved, That the communication above named was unauthorized and gratuitous, and that the Editors of the *Beacon* were imposed upon, the writer of the communication not being at the time, is not now, and never has been a member of the company, or in any way connected with it.

Resolved, That Captain Waring be requested to communicate the foregoing resolutions to Captain Page, Company D 5th Md. Cavalry, with the request of this Company that he will take the necessary measures to have them made public and that a copy of the same be sent to the Editors of the *Beacon* for publication.

James Waring, Jr.,
Captain Co. A 5th Md. Cav.,
May 17th, 1869.

Riverside.—Mr Stephens opens the June "Riverside" with another of his droll Mother Goose pictures, illustrating the ditty "The Fox and his Wife, they had a great Strife." As if in peaceful contrast, the opening article of the number is "First School-days of a little Quaker," which promises to be a bright story for girls. History is provided in a sketch of "Joan of Arc," by George M. Towle. Mr. Jacob Abbott explains "Joule's Equivalent." Paul H. Hayne, the Poet, tells a lively story in prose of "Robby Singleton's Mishap;" the "Rambles in Constantinople" are continued, as also the Hunting Sketches in South Africa; while there is another New Testament story, this time of the "Marriage Feast at Cana," and Hans Andersen tells a fresh story of "The Comet," which has a very graceful picture by M. L. Stone.—To know the rest get the Magazine itself. Hurd and Houghton, New York, Publishers. $2.50 a year.

Harper.—Harper for June bravely upholds its old renown. With the exception of a single article, which smacks somewhat strongly of sectarian partiality, its table of contents is unexceptionable as well as unusually interesting. "Theories of Auroras" is an able contribution, magnificently illustrated. There are many other articles of high literary merit, nearly all of which are upon subjects of living interest. The poetry of the June number is indifferent, but the fun and frolic of the "*Easy Chair*" and "*Drawer*" make ample reparation for the dullness of the poets, if not for the ignorance and bigotry of the prophet who wrote the article upon Leo and Luther.

Young America.—Still ahead of all juvenile monthlies and still upward and onward. The June number is especially admirable. Parents should see to it that their children are provided with a copy. The outlay is only $1.50. Try it for a year and notice effects, contrasting the intelligence and advancement of children who read and children who don't read it.

Onward.—Mayne Reed's Magazine—"*Onward*" has been received. The subject of "Croquet" is largely treated in this number and there is a promise to continue explanations of the game in subsequent issues. The motto of the Editor is *excelsior*, and he is certainly succeeding in issuing one of the most popular of the New York monthlies.

Fruit, etc.—We visited on Thursday last the well-ordered estate of our friend, James C. Greenwell, in Medley's Neck, and upon inspecting his orchard, were pleased to find, contrary to expectations, that neither frost nor insect had materially damaged his splendid peach prospect. If his "Hale's Early" has been injured at all, we were unable, after careful inspection, to find it out. The bush of this peach we not only found to be full of fruit, but the young peaches were, generally, of similar size—slightly under the dimensions of a partridge egg—and looked as healthy and vigorous as any one could desire. His latter peach trees were not so prolific, but their fruit, except in few instances, exhibited no indications of decay that we could discover. We have reason to believe that the disaster to the fruit crop of our county has been overestimated, though we know for a certainty that in some localities, from local or other causes, it has been very serious. We opine, that a great deal depends upon the management of the peach, and that want of attention to, and ignorance of the laws of its culture, have as much to do with the frequent failures of this crop in this climate as any thing else. Be this as it may, we have no hesitation in saying that a better arranged and neater kept orchard is not to be found in our county than that of the one now under notice.

"Enforcing the Laws."—Grant made a grand point in his inaugural about "enforcing the laws," good or bad. That was going to be his strong point. Well, the first thing he did was to appoint a cabinet-officer who was ineligible under the law, and instead of removing him, he made an unsuccessful attempt to distort the law to meet his case. He then appointed a Secretary of the Navy whom he knew was physically incapable of discharging the duties of his office, and allowed him to appoint Admiral Porter a substitute. Porter has signed orders on the Treasury in Borie's name, and now the sharp-eyed Treasury officers refuse to pay the money on such orders. To get over this difficulty Gen. Grant has appointed Porter Secretary of the Navy ad interim, and given Borie a play-spell. If this Administration is not running into the ground, where is it running?

The Proposed Methodist Union.—The proposed union between the Methodist Episcopal Church and the M. E. Church, South, has been respectfully declined by the latter. The correspondence between Bishops Janes and Simpson, in behalf of the M. E. Church, and Paine and McTyeire, in behalf of the Church South, has just been made public. The reply of the latter, while duly unctious and brotherly, is nevertheless somewhat racy. It is a clever specimen of telling one "his own," in a kind and affectionate way, and is worthy of being read as a model of polite but pungent repartee.

Teacher's Reports.—In answer to inquiries in regard to teacher's reports, we have to reply, that the School authorities have not been remiss in endeavors to obtain them. Efforts were made in this direction several weeks ago but without success. The reports are entirely out of print and it may be several weeks before they can be obtained. As teachers can have no immediate use for them, we advise them to postpone the making out of their reports, both for the present and last quarters, until within a few days of the next meeting of the School Board, of which due notice will be given.

The Hearth and Home.—The Hearth and Home seems to be growing in interest and in public favor. The publishers promise to commence in the next number a fine story full of interest, by Mrs. Edson, to be entitled, "Marrying Well," to be illustrated by Stephens & Perkins. Send for it.

Tobacco Culture.—*Important Correspondence with Messrs. Thos. J. Hall & Co., Prominent Tobacco Commission Merchants.*

Baltimore, May 11, 1869.

Messrs. Thos. J. Hall & Co.:

Gents—You will greatly oblige by giving us any information you may have, reports from customers, &c., in reference to the application of *Rhodes Tobacco Manure.*

Your early reply will confer a favor on,
Yours, truly,
[Signed] B. M. Rhodes & Co.

Baltimore, May 12, 1869.

Gentlemen—Your note of May 11th came to hand yesterday. As regards the efficacy of your Tobacco Manure, we can but say, that in the only case it came under our personal knowledge, it proved very effective, there being such a decided difference between the tobacco fertilized and that not as to impress most favorably those who witnessed its effects. The application which came under our personal knowledge was used on the farm of Mr. T. J. Hall, Jr., of our house, Mr. Benj. Tongue, Mr. Wm. Sherbert, Col. R. T. Estep, Capt. Robert Perry, all of whom live in the neighborhood, and by Dr. Hammond Stewart, of Calvert county.—The application was about two hundred pounds to the acre, and its effects very marked in the growth of the Tobacco.

Respectfully yours,
[Signed] Thomas J. Hall & Co.
Messrs B. M. Rhodes & Co., 82 S. st.

Fear Massachusetts.—From the great amount of wonderful talk we which Massachusetts professes to have for the oppressed of all lands, one would suppose that it was the freest commonwealth in the world. But appearances are certainly deceptive in this case. There does not exist, probably, as much bigotry, proscription and selfishness in the whole country combined as in Massachusetts. There has not been, or is not now an ism cursing the country, but has found a happy home within its borders. Hear what a Boston correspondent of the New York *World* has to say about her:

"Many people suppose that the suffrage is free and impartial here. This is a great mistake. Massachusetts—dissembling, deceitful old drab—has skilfully and craftly fostered this idea, whereas, in fact, it is restricted and partial. No man can vote unless he has paid a poll tax. This is a certain proportion of the assessments of the municipalties. With the owners of property, it is merely classifying a certain amount of their taxation under another head. With the poor working classes who have no property, however intelligent and virtuous they may be, it is a diversion of a portion of the just taxes of property, to their beat and groaning shoulders. Substantially the proposition to them is this: pay this proportion of the tax of the property holders, or lose your vote, thus making the right indirectly a property qualification. A negro—and Massachusetts has a special fondness for the negro—if he will pay this tax, may vote; the white man, though he be a graduate of Harvard, if poor and unable to pay it, cannot vote. Further, those who, by the accident of birth, have been deprived—certainly no fault of theirs—of instruction in the rudimental elements of knowledge, are deprived of the suffrage. There are many of this class in the State, some of them possessed of property, and quiet and orderly members of society, who have no voice in our political affairs.—The fundamental principal that representation should accompany taxation is violated in their case in a flagrant manner. These men pay taxes for schools, the support of the poor, the repairing of roads, and the defraying of town, county, and State expenses, but are excluded from all participation in the choice of school officers. The State makes misfortune a crime, and treats it as such. At the same time our people wail and shriek over the cruelty of depriving the ignorant and degraded blacks of the South of the suffrage. They love a negro far better than they do an Irishman or a German. The poor, and the intelligent if poor, as well as the ignorant, must not vote at home. At the South it is eminently fit and proper, in their judgment, that vice, ignorance, and poverty should vote, and intelligence, virtue, and property should be excluded. To reform this abuse, so far as the poll-tax is concerned, Mr. Collins, a Democratic member from Boston, proposed a constitutional amendment. It was met by the Radicals with denunciation and derision; even the supported colored member from Boston opposed it. French, of New Bedford, whose chief concern seems to be the liquor law, and who is apparently troubled with a very high opinion of himself, was so aroused by this audacious proposal, that he moved, as a good joke, to strike out the word 'male,' which being done, the amendment was rejected amidst the jeers and jibes of the Radical majority. How long can reasoning and reflecting men be humbugged and deceived by a party which operates so shamelessly, on false pretences, as the republican party of Massachusetts! They must smile themselves sometimes at the transparent deception."

F. Contributor, Esq., says that the man who wrote "Home, Sweet Home," never had a home. No, of course not.—All his folks at home say he didn't.—Nobody who writes about anything ever has it. If a man is out of anything he immediately goes and writes about it.—No one writes so many "headings" as the man who is out of his head. Certainly he didn't ever have any home. The man who wrote "Old Arm Chair" never had an armchair in all his life. The best he had was an old split-bottom chair without any back to it. The author of "Take Me Back to Switzerland" never was in Switzerland. The nearest he ever came to it was sitting in the William Tell saloon eating Switzer kase—case why, that was the best he could do. "Mother, I've Come Home to Die" hasn't spoken to the old woman for years, and wouldn't go near the house. Besides, he is one of that class of spiritualists who don't believe they will ever die. His health was never better. His mother is nothing but a mother in-law, and she is dead anyhow. "Hark, I Hear the Angels Singing" spent all his evenings in a concert beer-saloon. Angels, indeed! "Oft in the Stilly Night" used to get on a spree and made the stilly night howl till daybreak. The author of "We Met by Chance" knew very well it was arranged beforehand. He had been weeks in contriving it, and she admired his contrivance.—The author of "I Know a Bank," etc., didn't know one where he could get his note discounted. The only check he ever held was a white check on a faro bank.—He never had a red check in all his life. "What Are the Wild Waves Saying?" knew very well they were reproaching him for running away from Long Branch without paying his hotel bill. "Who Will Care for Mother Now?" Who, indeed! You took the old woman to the poorhouse just before writing the song, and there is nobody but the poormaster to care for her now. "My Mother Dear" used to thrash the old woman within an inch of her life. "Let Me Kiss Him for His Mother" got mad because his mother wouldn't have him, and whipped her little boy within an inch of his life. "I'm Saddest When I Sing" was tickled almost to death if invited to. "No One to Love," just having killed off his fifth wife, naturally felt like the devil about it.

The last words of Cardinal Wiseman are noteworthy. Opening his eyes, after a short respite from pain, and with a smile playing on his features, he said to his attendants: "Well, here I am at last, like a child from school, going home for the holidays."

Changing Clothing.—Many persons lose life every year by an injudicious change of clothing, and the principles involved need repetition almost every year. If clothing is to be diminished, it should be done in the morning when first dressing. Additional clothing may be put on at any time.

In Northern States the under garments should not be changed for those less heavy sooner than the middle of May; for even in June a fire is very comfortable sometimes in a New York parlor.

Woolen flannel ought to be worn next to the person, by all, during the whole year, but a thinner one may be worn after the first of June.

A blazing fire should be kept in every family room until ten in the morning, and rekindled again an hour before sundown, up to the first week in June and from the first day of October.

Particular and tidy housekeepers, by arranging their fireplaces for the summer too early, oftentimes put the whole family to a serious discomfort, and endanger health by exposing them to sit in chilliness for several hours every morning, waiting for the weather to moderate, rather than have the fireplace or grate all blackened up; that is, rather than be put to the trouble of another fixing up for the summer, they expose the children to the croup and the old folks to inflammation of the lungs. The old and young delight in warmth; it is to them the greatest luxury. Half the diseases of humanity would be swept from existence if the human body were kept comfortably warm all the time. The discomfort of cold feet, or of a chilly room, may have been experienced to their sorrow; they make the mind peevish and fretful while they expose the body to colds and inflammations which often destroy it in less than a week.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

Seventh Judicial District.—We fully endorse the remarks of our friend of the Calvert *Journal*. Our Judicial District is blessed with three Judges not only eminent for their talents, but for all the excellencies that adorn the true gentleman. Law, like medicine, is not agreeable to the taste; but when administered by the hands of those we love or esteem, is robbed of half its terrors.—*Marlboro' Gazette.*

The *Journal* says:

"The late term of our court was the first that Judge Brent has attended, and our people were all greatly pleased with him. His charge to the Grand Jury was capital, and was listened to with great pleasure by all who were so fortunate as to be present on the occasion. Judge Ford has become exceedingly popular throughout the county. His dignified and gentlemanly bearing on the Bench, and kind, affable manners, in social circles, have won for him the friendship and esteem of all who have met with him.

"The people of the Seventh Judical Circuit are indeed fortunate in having such an able Bench as they possess in Judges Brent, Ford and Magruder."

Nice Little Incomes.—The Herald publishes the income returns of the eighth collection district of New York, showing a marked increase in the incomes of real estate owners, with some falling off in those of merchants. The district is the most wealthy in the country. Aaron Arnold returns $230,609; J. H. Benedict $311,589; Harney Fisk $286,129; George Fox $371,411; Peter Goelet $235,683; A. S. Hatch $278,261; Elias S. Higgins $431,138; Paran Stevens $244,335; A. T. Stewart $3,019,218; Moses Taylor $279,433; Francis Warden $263,587. The list fills three columns. There are plenty of small fry fellows who return from $40,000 to $200,000; but we absolutely decline to recognize any income less than a quarter of a million. That is little enough at the present price of butter.—*Newark Advertiser.*

Fare by the Pacific Railroad.—The respective officers of the companies, after consultation, have come to a temporary understanding that the fare from New York to San Francisco for emigrant and second-class passengers should be $75, and for first-class passengers $175.—Concerning freight nothing definite has yet been arranged. It is expected that the trip from shore to shore can be made from six to seven days. For the present time of running will be rather slower, as the track is new and needs ballasting. The Union Company, as also the Central, have each, it is stated, over 2,000 freight cars, and while the first has over 150 locomotives the latter counts 190.

The degrees of crime are thus defined: He who steals a million is only a financier. Who steals half a million is only a defulter. Who steals a hundred thousand is a rogue. Who steals fifty thousand is a knave. But he who steals a pair of boots or a loaf of bread is a scoundrel of the deepest dye, and deserves to be hanged.

Speaking of Grant, George Francis Train said at the Cooper Institute the other evening: "I do think he is the greatest sell ever palmed off on a people." We know a number of disappointed Radicals who will credit Train with having had a lucid interval just then.

U. S. Deputy Marshal.—The position of U. S. Deputy Marshal for St. Mary's has, we learn, been tendered to Henry Jones, of Patuxent District.

MARRIED.

On the 24th inst., by the Rev. Father DeWolf, F. W. COLTON to Miss M. F. MORGAN.

On the same day, by the Rev. Father Enders, ZACHARIAH MATTINGLEY to Mrs. ANNIE M. THOMPSON.

DIED.

At Elkton, on the evening of the 18th instant, Rev. R. H. B. MITCHELL, rector of Trinity Church, and formerly of this county.

Trustee's Sale of REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust, or Mortgage, date 1 September 13th, 1867, and given by John C. Mills, of Saint Mary's county, Maryland, to Richard Colton, of the county and State aforesaid, and now overdue, the undersigned, as Trustee, will offer at public sale at the Court House door in Leonardtown, on

Tuesday, the 29th day of June, 1869,

between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m., and 5 o'clock, p. m., all the interest of the said John C. Mills, consisting of one-half, in and to the following property, to wit:

The tracts or parcels of land called "CHARLES RISK HARM," AND "WATCH HARM," containing

18 acres, more or less;

"Strife," containing

200 acres, more or less;

"PT STRIFE'S ADDITON," containing

50 acres, more or less.

These lands lie contigutous to St John's Church, and embrace all the real estate left by the late William Mills. There is a good new BARN and other moderate improvements on the premises. The soil is productive, and there is a large quantity of valuable TIMBER which can be spared for cord-wood, railroad ties, &c.

TERMS OF SALE:

Cash, on the day of sale.

When the purchase money is paid, the Trustee will execute a Deed to the purchaser, free, clear and discharged from all the claims of the parties to this cause and of those claiming under them.

JAS S DOWNS,
Trustee.

May 27, 1869—ts.

Public Sale of REAL ESTATE.

I WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION at the Court House door in Leonardtown on

Tuesday, the 22nd day of June, 1869,

between the hours of 12 o'clock, m. and 4 o'clock, p. m., the land on which I now reside, called and known as

PT FENWICK'S MANOR,

containing

49 acres, more or less.

About 25 acres are arable, the balance heavily set in OAK and CHESNUT timber. The buildings are ordinary. The land is on Forrest Landing road, near Cuckold's Creek, and adjoins the lands of Leo H Hayden and Chapman Billingsley.

TERMS OF SALE.

One half cash on the day of sale, the balance at six months credit, to be secured by the note of the purchaser, with good security.

EDWARD D BREWER.

May 27, 1869—ts.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, APPOINTED Commissioners by the Orphan's Court of St. Mary's county, Maryland, to lay off a dower interest in the real estate of the late John H Tucker, said real estate lying and being in St. Inigoes' district, in the county and State aforesaid, called and known as

Pt Manning's Hole,
Underwood's Choice,
Another tract, name unknown,

containing in all

177 acres, more or less,

hereby give notice to all concerned that they will meet on the premises of the said deceased in St Inigoes' district on

Tuesday, the 29th day of June, 1869,

(if fair, if not, the next fair day thereafter) to execute the trust so as aforesaid committed to them by the said Court.

DAVID W TYLER,
JAS B LUSBY,
JOHN G LILBURN,
WALTER L BISCOE,
W R CLARKE,
Commissioners.

May 27, 1867—3td.

For County Commissioner.

Editor of St. Mary's Beacon:—Please say through the columns of your paper, that if JAMES C. GREENWELL, Esq., will consent to be a candidate for County Commissioner, he will be warmly supported by

St Inigoes District.

may 27, 1869

LATE COLLECTOR'S SALE.

IN pursuance of a notice served upon John L. Bean and John L. [illegible]n, administrator of William C. Bean, delinquents in this case, and by virtue of authority vested in me by the Code of Public General Laws of this State, I will expose to public auction on the premises of said John L. Bean, on

Friday, the 18th day of June next,

between the hours of 10 o' clock, A. M., and 5 o' clock, P. M., the following personal property, seized and taken by me in execution for Taxes due for the years 1866 and 1867, and interest and cost due thereon to the day of sale, to wit:

1 Horse;
3 Cows;
3 Yearlings;
1 lot of Hogs.

TERMS OF SALE,—CASH.

ROBERT J. BEAN,
Late Collector of county and State Taxes for 2nd Election District of St. Mary's county.

May 27, 1869—ts.

LATE COLLECTOR'S SALE.

IN pursuance of a notice served upon James A Bates, delinquent in this case, and by virtue of authority vested in me by the Code of Public General Laws of this State, I will expose to public auction, on the premises of the said James A Bates, on

Saturday, the 19th day of June next,

between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m., and 5 o'clock, p. m., the following personal property, seized and taken by me in execution for Taxes for the year 1867, and Interest and costs due thereon to the day of sale to wit:

ONE PAIR OF HORSES.

TERMS:—CASH.

ROBERT J BEAN,
Late Collector of county and State Taxes for 2nd Election District of St. Mary's county.

May 27, 1869—ts.

NOTICE.

STATE OF MARYLAND,
Office of the Secretary of State,
Annapolis, May 14th, 1869.

To all whom it may Concern:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That application has been made to the Governor for a Pardon in the case of the State vs. Samuel Brien (negro) convicted in the Circuit Court for St Mary's county at November Term, 1866, of committing a Rape upon the person of Martha Yates, colored.

The Governor will take up the said case for final decision, on or after the

4th day of June next,

until which time protests against the said application will be heard, and the petition in the case open to inspection, at the discretion of the Governor.

By order of the Governor,
R C HOLLYDAY,
Secretary of State.

May 27, 1869—2t.

CONFIRMATION NOTICE.

William F Heard
vs.
Mary Olevia Heard
& others.

In the Circuit Court for St Mary's county sitting as a Court of Equity.
No 190 N E.

ORDERED, this 24th day of May, 1869, that the sale made and reported by Jas H Key, Trustee, filed in this cause, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 3rd Monday of June next; provided a copy of this notice be published in the Saint Mary's *Beacon*, once a week for three successive weeks prior to the said 3rd Monday of June.

The report states the land sold for $4025.

JNO A CAMALIER, Clk

True copy—Test:
JNO A CAMALIER, Clk.

may 27, 1869—3w.

Francis Neale. J. H. Neale.

NEALE, HARRIS & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Sell leaf Tobacco, Grain and all country produce.

Buy fertilizers and all supplies for farmers.

No commission charged for buying guanos when funds are in hand.

may 27, 1869—1y.

NOTICE.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE Belvidere GRIST MILL will grind only on Friday's (the SAW MILL is running daily.)

RHODES SHEPARD.

May 27, 1869—3t.

For County Commissioner.

JAMES T DUKE is respectfully announced as a candidate for County Commissioner at the ensuing Fall election and will be warmly supported by the voters of

St Inigoes' District.

May 27, 1869.

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 Jas E Bacon, 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 6th day of May, 1869.

MARY ANN BACON,
Administratrix.

may 6, 1869—4w