ST. MARY'S BEACON

LEONARDTOWN, MD.

THURSDAY MORNING, September 16, 1869.

THE NEW WHARF AND TRANSPORTATION ENTERPRISE.—We learn that Col. Tavean, the President of the Company recently organized under the auspices of the Farmers' Club of Chaptico, to erect a wharf upon a point on Wicomico river as convenient to the village of Chaptico as possible, etc., is in receipt of a communication from a reliable steamboat Company in Baltimore, which states, that the Company will place a new steamer on the waters of that river as soon as the wharf is finished. From the extent and production of the section to be convenienced by this wharf, it is expected that it will rival, when completed, even Chapel Point in the bulk and value of its shipments.

PERSONAL.—Baker A. Jamison, Esqr., has received from His Excellency, Gov. Bowie, the appointment upon his staff of *aid-de-camp* with the rank of Colonel.—We congratulate our friend upon his promotion and return thanks to the Governor for this new and additional compliment he has been pleased to pay our county.

THE STATE COMPTROLLERSHIP.—As the day is rapidly approaching on which the Democratic State Convention will be called to make selection of a candidate for the State Comptrollership, we respectfully place before the nominating body the name of Col. John F. Dent, of this county, for that distinguished position.—Col. Dent is not only of high county but of distinguished State repute, having served the public interest at Annapolis in various and responsible positions of trust, and always with talent, integrity and acceptability. His nomination, we are confident, would be specially gratifying to Charles, Prince George's, Calvert, St. Mary's, and many localities on the Eastern Shore, and would be received with favor by the whole democracy of the State.

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY MEETINGS.—In our notice in last issue in regard to the Democratic Primary meetings, to convene on Saturday next, we stated that each district was authorized to send five delegates to the County Convention, which is to assemble on the Tuesday following. This statement was based upon the previous custom of the party, which limited the number of delegates from each district to County Conventions to five, but at the last County Convention, held August 27th, 1868, a resolution, offered by Thomas Martin, Esqr., was adopted which instructed the Democrat Central Committee of the county, in making future calls of primary meetings, to authorize the democratic voters of the several election districts to elect ten instead of five delegates to represent them in all subsequent County Conventions of the party. This resolution of Mr. Martin is now the law of the party, and the primary meetings, which are to meet on Saturday next, will therefore select ten instead of five delegates to represent the respective election districts in the County Convention, to meet on Tuesday, the 21st, instant.

DEATH IN HIGH PLACES.—The Secretary of War, Gen. John A. Rawlins, is dead. He was undoubtedly the purest and perhaps the ablest man in Grant's Cabinet, but, though the ablest, flattery itself cannot claim that in point of mind he was anything above mediocrity. It has been said that he was for liberal, fair dealing with the South and was, moreover, personally, an honest man. Viewed from this stand point, his death is a public calamity.

Senator Fessenden, of Maine, is also dead. Trumbull excepted, the Maine Senator is conceded to have been the ablest debater of his party in the Senate, and was, moreover, what Trumbull is not, a man of decided firmness of character.—He was, also, a gentleman, a thing sufficiently remarkable in these times to justify a regret that he has been lost to the Senate of the United States.

DEMOREST'S MONTHLY.—The last number of this popular Magazine is always said to be the best. Certainly its enterprising publisher will sustain its brilliant reputation, and spare no efforts or expense to render it the best parlor Magazine in America. How he can afford the expensive premiums he gives, in addition to the positive cost of such a periodical, for $3 00 per year, is one of the mysteries of publishing. The Magnificent picture by Mrs. Lilly M. Spencer, of the "Pic-nic," now offered as a premium, both to members of clubs and single subscribers, we know to have sold for ten dollars per copy, and considered cheap at that. This is surely going to the extreme of liberality. Published at 838 Broadway, N. Y.

THE ROAD QUESTION.—The parties contestants in the Notley Hill road case had a hearing through counsel before the County Commissioners on Tuesday last. The Commissioners decided, after weighing the matter, to indefinitely postpone action upon the proposition to re-open the old road.

[COMMUNICATED.

Mr. Editor:—I would ask the benefit of your columns to say a few words with regard to the controversy at present going on between certain of the school teachers and Mr. S. J. Costigin, President Board School Commissioners. Although his, Mr. Costigin's remarks, have not been directly aimed at me, individually, yet as one of the teachers I cannot but feel a deep interest in all that concerns their general welfare. The assumption of the right to take a part of the teachers' fund (insufficient as it already is) whether to build school houses or for any other purpose not authorized by law, should I think deeply interest, and concern all the teachers, whether of the majority of "a small minority of teachers which met in convention on the 3rd of August" or not. I was a member of that convention of teachers so stigmatized for their small numbers. Due notice of the meeting was given, and the small attendance was caused no doubt in part by the notice of meeting being placed in an obscure corner of the paper, where few who read the paper at first saw it. This convention was called for the purpose of furthering the objects advocated in a communication signed "Teacher," and forming a "Teachers' Association;" but owing to the small number present we concluded to adjourn to the 17th of August without further action than passing some important resolutions which it was deemed the importance of the occasion demanded.—At the adjourned meeting on 17th inst., which was attended by *thirteen* teachers, including *ten* who were present at the first meeting, the consideration of the above mentioned resolutions was postponed. The discontent which has pervaded the minds of the teachers for some time past, and which culminated in the late correspondence and passage of the aforesaid resolutions, was caused in part by the small sum the teachers received for the Spring term without any assurance that they would receive more. I myself was repeatedly assured by one of the School Commissioners that $34 was all we would receive for the Spring term. By way of consolation, however, we were told that we would receive our full salary for the other three terms. The principal cause of dissatisfaction, so far as I know, has been caused by the fact that a part of the funds primarily intended to pay teachers has been misapplied and appropriated to the building of school houses. Sec. 4 of Chap 3 of the school law, not only provides that the State School Fund is primarily intended to pay the salaries of teachers; but goes further and says, that whenever this fund shall prove inadequate for that purpose, "then the County Commissioners of such county are hereby authorized, empowered, *directed* and *required* to levy and collect such a tax upon the assessable property of the county as the Board of School Commissioners *shall* designate to make good the deficiency and to pay on the day fixed for the payment of the State School Fund, to the several counties the amount so levied and collected over to the Treasurer of the Board of County School Commissioners, &c." Here the law is plain and unambiguous. The Commissioners are not only authorized but directed and required to levy, &c., such amount, not as the School Commissioners may but *shall* designate.

With regard to repairs, &c., Sec. 2 of Chap. 4, states:

"They (the School Commissioners) shall attend to all necessary repairs and charge the cost among the incidental expenses of the school, to be paid out of the tax levied, &c." . . . . . as herein provided for.

The next clause of this section relates to the employment of teachers, and then goes on to state: "The County Commissioners shall provide by general county taxation for school houses in the several districts, to be paid out of the school fund of the county." It of course has to be paid out of the school fund of the county, because all sums thus raised by county taxation have to pass into the hands of the Treasurer of the Board of County School Commissioners and then does become consolidated into and forms a part of the school fund of the county, and consequently has to be paid out of it. And if to be paid out of the school fund, the School Commissioners have the direction of the matter; consequently they, and not the County Commissioners, are the proper parties to apply to for school houses. It will thus be seen that the former part of this section provides for the repair of school houses, while the latter part it would seem provides for their erection. I am aware that the Commissioner of 6th district construes the whole of this section relative to school houses to relate to repairs, but it seems to me a little inconsistent to provide in the latter part of a section for that which is already provided for in the first part. But whether it relates to repairs or not the fund has first to be provided for by county taxation.—If it had to be paid out of the fund derived from the State there would have been no necessity of mentioning county taxation or County Commissioner in connection with the matter. State taxation and county taxation being distinguished from each other, the former for school purposes has to be paid into the Treasury of the State and afterwards apportioned among the several counties, while the latter has to be paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the Board of county School Commissioners. But as our Commissioner construes this section of the law to relate to repairs altogether, I would like for him to treat us or the public with that particular section of the law which under his or the Board's construction authorizes them to use any part of the fund primarily intended to pay teachers salaries in building school houses, unless such fund should prove more than sufficient to pay the teachers. It is certainly very well to build houses and increase the educational facilities of the county, but I cannot see the justice of taking a part of the teachers' salaries for that purpose. There are sections of the law which provide other means of affording those facilities.

Under the present law a tax of ten cents on the one hundred dollars is imposed for school purposes; certainly a very small amount for parents to pay in order that their children may be afforded the facilities of obtaining a good education. Under this law this county pays about $3000 for educational purposes, while under the apportionment system we receive $10,000 or more. The advantages of the present system to this county then are obvious to all. Under the law which the present superseded the teachers of this county received an average salary of $350 and so far as I know they were satisfied with that amount.—Up to the present time we have each been paid or are about to be paid $225 for the Fall, Winter and Spring terms. The fund of the past scholastic year will then be exhausted, I presume. Our commissioners, however, propose to apply the Oct. fund of next year in payment of last or summer term, which I presume will amount to near $3000. It is also not improbable that they might be beset by those besiegers for new school houses, whose applications might become so importunate, as to again call into requisition there "construction of the law," and induce another donation of $2000 or more.—The salary of their Treasurer and of themselves, together with incidental expenses has likewise to be paid, which will require about $1500 more; making in all $6500 to be deducted from school fund of next scholastic year. Supposing that fund to amount to $12500, the utmost that may be expected from the State from all sources, this would leave $5000 with which to pay the teachers; which would give them about $125, each for the year. But admitting that nothing should be donated for new school houses, the Board would still be in arrears to the amount of $3000 or more. Their term of office expires on the first day of January next, and should they not be re-elected, it will be a question with the incoming Board to decide, whether or not they will assume the indebtedness of the old. These are questions which I think should engage the serious attention of those teachers who expect to remain in the schools. It is for them to decide whether or not they will submit to those model constructions of law so detrimental to their interests. They have ever desired that the law be rigidly executed in that spirit in which it was framed in order that its benefits may be fully conferred on those whose interests it was designed to promote, the children of the county.

TEACHER No. 6.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.—The Federal Constitution itself provides that any amendment to it must be ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by the Conventions in three-fourths thereof, before it can become a part of the constitution. There are thirty-seven States presumably in the Union, counting the fraudulently-erected State of West Virginia as one, and the ratification of twenty-eight is thus necessary to constitute the proposed Fifteenth Amendment a part of the fundamental law. The State Department was only able to declare officially, a few days ago, that twelve States—viz. Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, West Virginia, and Wisconsin—had perfected ratifications by transmitting the results of their regular action to Washington, although the Radicals would have it appear that nineteen have already ratified.

They class among the ratifications the action of Kansas, Missouri, and Nevada, whose Legislatures indorsed an imperfect and sensational telegraphic dispatch from Washington announcing the vote in Congress; the outrageous and illegal course of the Indiana legislative caucus, which voted upon it without any organization in the Legislature; and that of New York, whose Legislature ratified but neglected to make provision for the transmission of the result to Washington.

Allowing the friends of the amendment all the figures that they claim, there are yet nine States necessary to make the ratification complete. By the requirements of the Radical Reconstruction Acts, Mississippi, Texas, and Virginia must ratify before their reconstruction can be completed, and the Radicals calculate surely that those States will succumb. Give them these and there will remain six States still to be secured; and the States from which the six ratifications must come are as follows: California, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey, Ohio, Oregon, Delaware, and Tennessee, emphatically against it; Alabama and Georgia, which will not ratify if it can be avoided; Rhode Island, quite unreliable; together with Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Vermont. The last four named are the only reliable ones in the remaining list.

With the absolute certainly that the action of New York next winter will legally reverse the decision fraudulently obtained from her last winter, thus depriving the Radicals of one more State, we cannot discern, how that paragraph which proposes to provide that "the right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied by the United States, nor by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude," can be incorporated in the Federal Constitution.

DEMOREST'S YOUNG AMERICA.—This bright little Magazine is as full of good things, and as great a favorite with the children as ever. One of the causes of of its popularity is because it enters right into the childrens' occupations and amusements, and makes itself a part of them. We recommend it to all parents who wish to procure a juvenile periodical which combines much varied instruction with amusement and great originality. $1 50 per annum with a premium. Address 838 Broadway, N. Y.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.—Colonel Tavean will accept our thanks for late issues of the Charleston daily papers.

[COMMUNICATED.

Mr. Editor—In his communication of the 13th ult., No. 4 told "a flattering tale," that he would (not) "return," but in accordance with usage of great dramatic stars who advertise two or three times a month "the positively last appearance," he has reconsidered the matter, and has favored the public with "some more last words." That these last words are very damaging to his character as a gentleman and scholar he seems painfully conscious, and he would fain palliate a gross and very vulgar departure from the recognized laws of controversy by pleading as apology the style and spirit of my last communication. There is nothing in that communication that will justify his low vulgarity, which he would palm off as wit, and personal abuse which he mistakes for argument. This is not the keen and polished weapon he wields a cleaver, reeking with filth which some intoxicated eleve of the shambles has placed in his hands. In his communication of the 13th August, to which my last was a reply, he accused the Board of School Commissioners, collectively and individually, of an unwillingness to do justice to teachers and that for base and very unworthy reasons. To sustain that accusation, which I have already pronounced to be unjust, reckless and calumnious, he has not adduced the slightest proof or shadow of evidence, but reproduces it, and further attributes our action to a blind desire to cater to "the popular will." I do not believe that there are half dozen unprejudiced men within the limits of this county, who seriously believe, that "the popular will"—in other words, that a majority or even a considerable minority of our fellow-citizens either require or would sanction injustice to teachers, with a view to subserve any political combination whatever. No. 4 inclines to a different opinion. I think more justly of my fellow-men, notwithstanding that No. 4's "own individual opinion" is the result of, "based," in fact, as he assures us, on enlarged "intercourse with intelligent gentlemen of the county." Intelligent gentlemen, indeed!—shelved politicians?—hangers on of a dethroned dynasty? Ah No. 4, No. 4.

Jacob thou art and unto Jacob thou must return.

With his broadcast calumnies fresh in their memories, the public will rate at their proper value his horror of "personalities," as well as his assertion, that "it is more congenial to my nature to calumniate honest men than to emulate their example." In speaking thus, has he reference to what I said of himself in my first communication where I spoke of him as a gallant soldier, apt scholar and accomplished gentleman? In so writing, I was not conscious of uttering slander against him. If he thinks otherwise, I yield to his more correct knowledge of himself—and though unwillingly—most unreservedly—retract such declaration.

"The disregard" of the law requiring applicants for teachers' certificates to be examined in presence of at least three Commissioners, alluded to in his first card, and of which *he had pleasing and personal knowledge*, was not exactly the one, it would seem, that he charged against us. On the contrary, it was another "disregard" of which he had no personal knowledge, and from which he derived no benefit at all, for, as the tale runs, there was no one present but the examiner at the latter. The first "disregard" was excusable—and it was his interest and cue to be silent on the subject, but all others are "most tolerable and not to be endured." As the gentleman had no proof of such disregard, but "hearsay," it was no violent presumption on my part that he spoke of the one of which both he and myself had personal knowledge—and that examination was in the presence of two instead of three Commissioners. I believe yet that the latter *was* the "disregard" to which he alluded and that the "others" are after thoughts. He did not foresee or suspect that his accusation would be turned against himself, to his no little confusion and disgrace. So much for the "length I have gone to deceive the public"—so much for "my perversions of truth"—"foul slander," &c.

There has no been no disregard of the law in respect to books, &c., nor was the amount of books delivered to teachers deducted from quarter salaries—teachers were held responsible for such books no doubt—but no mors was deducted from their quarter salaries than they debited themselves with "as sold." No pupil *was required* to purchase or to pay *for use of books* more than one dollar a quarter. The majority of patrons *elected* to purchase—there is nothing in the law that inhibits them from doing so. Of my especial hostility to teachers, No. 4 has found notable evidence in my suggesting an issue of "certificates of indebtedness" to supply deficiency in salaries on our funds proving inadequate to payment of same. Most men would view it as an evidence of my anxiety to benefit them.

In addition to other side issues raised by No. 4 (having no bearing on this controversy,) he has not hesitated to dive into my private affairs—to dilate on the "*res angustæ domi*." This, to be sure, is a very low—Paul Pry—and ungentlemanly proceeding and in view of the grievious losses and calamities entailed on Southern Maryland, by conventional association—very ill-timed indeed. Inability to meet indebtedness may result from miscalculation, bad management, failure of others to meet their engagements, a failure of crops, etc. Continued indebtedness and inability to liquidate it under such circumstances do not defile a man—cast no blot on his escutcheon. Nor has No. 4's malignant and disreputable industry—nor yet his "intercourse with many intelligent gentlemen of the county," emboldened him to assert that I ever, during many years of struggle, miles embarrassments neither few nor insignificant, ever met a fair, however pressing the claim, with a discreditable and dishonorable plea. Had I ever done so, I would be justly obnoxious to public censure—and deserving the scorn of even *Jacob* Marshall Dent.

No. 4's declaration and positive assertion, that no "word," "idea" or "assertion in any of his communications," were prompted or suggested by any one, will pass for what they may be worth

Credat Judæus Appelles—non ego,"

and my incredulity, is fortified by his own admission (made a few lines previous) that "No. 4's own individual opinion" that the "Board would not do justice to teachers," &c., &c., "was suggested," consequent on, "based," in fact, *upon his intercourse* with many intelligent gentlemen of the county, &c. How could such opinion be based upon "intercourse" with others, unless they in some manner or other (directly or indirectly) *prompted* or *suggested it*?

As to the gentleman's "honored father" and to his own Bombastus Furioso vindication of him from remarks and allusions to which, general in the reading, he has given a particular application—I note—that I did not speak of "*a* shelved politician" as he falsely quotes but "of shelved politicians," and as to the "growl of age" perhaps I ought to have said—the "*dulces iræ*," the sweet and playful asperities and complaints of the best tempered politician in Christendom. Nothing very vindictive—nothing very cowardly in all this—nothing that will consign *me* to any thing worse than the enjoyment of a quiet laugh at the "honored sen's" very absurd rantings on this occasion. I shall now conclude a controversy of which the public must be some what weary, and decline any further argument with a writer so little observant of the "rules of literary war" as is No. 4. On some future occasion, I may feel it my duty to submit to the public a statement of the embarrassments that surround the Board of School Commissioners, and the measures that ought be pursued in order to ensure a continuance to the children of this county of the many and great educational facilities, which late legislation intended to confer on them and their children's children.

S. J. COSTIGIN,
School Commissioner 6th District.

THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.—It having been decided that Canby is not to bayonet Conservative members out of the Virginia Legislature and their defeated opponents in, in sufficient proportions to insure his election as one of the United State Senators from the Old Dominion, it becomes of interest to inquire into the composition of the new General Assembly. The Senate consists of 43 members—30 Conservatives and 13 Radicals—five of these worthies being negroes and eight white. In the House are 138 members—95 Conservative, 42 Radical, and one seat contested. Of the Conservatives, 92 are white, and 3 of the great enfranchised, who train with the "disloil;" of the Radicals, two dozen and a half are negroes. The Conservative majority is 17 in the Senate and 53 in the House, or 70 on joint ballot—quite enough to blight Commandant Canby's aspirations after a seat in the Senate. Most of the more prominent constituencies return Conservative members—as Appomattox, Fauquier, Loudon, Pittsylvania, Richmond City, Rockbridge (the county of General Lee's residence), Roanoke (where Randolph lived), Rappahannock Shenandoah, Spotsylvania (where Stonewall Jackson fell), and Westmoreland (the birth-place of Washington).—Unbroken Conservative delegations appear from all these places; but from Norfolk, Petersburg, and Alexandria there comes up a terrific hodge-podge of cornfield negroes and carpet-bagman, all "loil."

AGRICULTURAL FAIR AT FREDERICK, MD.—The Annual Fair of the Frederick County Agricultural Society (of Maryland) will be held at Frederick City, beginning on the 12th of October and continuing four days. The success of last year's Fair warrants the opinion that the approaching one will not only equal but excel it, and we are assured that the prospect of a good display in every Department is very flattering. The Fair will be held on the new ground of the Society, which is beautifully situated in the Eastern suburbs of the city, on the Baltimore Turnpike, near the Railroad. The ground is improved by a large Exhibition Hall, extensive Stabling, (open and enclosed Stall,) and a fine track for Trials of Speed. Water is supplied by the City Water Works, and Forage may be purchased on the ground or in the City.

Liberal arrangements will be made by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for the transportation of Passengers, Stock, Machinery, &c.

The Society has appropriated a very liberal sum to be awarded as premiums for Trials of Speed, which will doubtless attract a number of the best horses.—Competition is open to all.

"Well, what is it that causes the saltness of the ocean?" inquired a teacher of a bright little boy. "Codfish," was the quick reply.

Stokes leaves for Tennessee to-morrow. He goes direct to Knoxville, to consult with the prominent Republicans of the State as to what is best to be done.—*Washington Dispatch*

Such political vagabonds as Stokes are now the special and particular curse of the country. They keep the country in an uproar, perpetuate animosities, and retard the perfect restoration of peace and harmony which all good men all over the land are daily praying for. He is going back to Tennessee to "see what is best to be done." Done about what?—Why, we suppose, to see what can be done to keep the people of Tennessee in turmoil and contention. To see what can be done to secure some future possible office for himself, or get himself in position where he can visit vengeance upon those who were so audacious as to vote against him at the late election. The people of Tennessee, who have summered and wintered Stokes, and know him like a book, have recently voted by some seventy or eighty thousand majority that they want nothing more to do with him, that they prefer to put him in the farthest corner of their top shelf, and if he was a decent man he would accept the situation and keep quiet. But no, that sensible thing is not his style. As soon as he recovered his legs after the election, he posted off to Washington to see what was "best to be done." He didn't find out there that he had better do anything. So he has gone back to Tennessee to pursue his investigations nearer home—to call a grand council of mixed, seedy, and dilapidated lazzaroni and see "what is best to be done." "Best to be done," Mr. Stokes? The best thing you and all such chaps as you the country over can do is to seek some honest employment and go to work. If nothing better offers let yourselves out to pick cotton or harvest corn. Do anything to make yourself useful, but at any rate don't worry and annoy people who are tired of you, and who have taken every possible method of letting you know it.

AMERICAN STOCK JOURNAL.—The American Stock Journal for September contains the usual variety of interesting articles, also a new Premium List for 1870, offering a large variety of useful articles to all who get up clubs. Specimen Copies, Show Bills, &c., sent *free*. Address, N. P. Boyer & Co., Parkesburg, Chester County Pa.

MARRIED.

In Baltimore city on Thursday last by the Rev. Father Boone, JAMES F ABELL to Miss. JINNIE B. GOUGH, both of this county.

On the 14th instant, by the Rev. Father DeWolf, PHILIP G. LOVE to Miss. JOSEPHINE BOND.

DIED.

On the 6th instant, HENRY SLATER, infant son of James C. and Mary A. Greenwell.

IN MEMORIAM.

At the residence of his parents, in Charlotte Hall District, on the 13th instant, after a painful and lingering illness, HARRISON, the only child of Robert and Maggie Edwards, aged 1 year, 9 months and 8 days.

"Ah! thou has left us, Harrison, dear,
To weep in sadness and in gloom,
We bore thy pretty smiling face
In grief and sorrow to the tomb.
"But, parents dear, why should you weep
His form does in the dust remain,
Why in grief drop the parting tear—
Your loss is his eternal gain.
"And now that little Autumn flow'r
To the cold earth is meekly given,
But grave thou canst not keep the soul,
His spirit sweetly rests in heaven."

DENTISTRY.

CITIZENS OF ST. MARY'S COUNTY.—After an absence of a few weeks, I have returned to prosecute my profession among you, and respectfully solicit your patronage. I am now prepared to insert teeth in any manner you may desire—on vulcanited rubber especially and on reasonable terms. I am also prepared to insert teeth on pivot—silver and gold. In fact, I am prepared to perform all operations in Dentistry, as reasonable as possible. Patients will be attended at their residences, if desired. Office, Fenwick's Hotel, Leonardtown.

Respectfully,
PAGE EDMUNDS.

Sept 16, 1869—tf.

WANTED—AGENTS to sell a thoroughly good domestic article, wanted in every family. Exclusive territory given. Business pleasant and respectable. One agent sold 360 in one small town; one, 1000 in five towns; one, 31 in calling on 33 families; another, 36 per day for days in succession, upon which he made $42 per day; and others do equally as well. Send for circular.

LITTLEFIELD & DAME,
102 Washington st., Boston, Mass.

Sept 16, 1869—4w.

RACING.

THERE will be RACING over the Oak course on SATURDAY, the 25th SEPTEMBER, instant. Commencing at 2 o'clock, p. m.

Sept. 16, 1869—2t.

NOTICE.

THE Belvidere Steam Grist Mill is grinding on Tuesdays and Fridays only.

Sept 16, 1869—4t

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC SALE.

ON THURSDAY, THE 30th OF September, at 12 o'clock, M., at Milestown, St. Mary's county, Maryland, will be offered at Public Sale, the following valuable Real Estate: That part of BUSHWOOD, lying to the North East of the public road leading from Chaptico to Milestown, contiguous to the lot on which the Sacred Heart Church is situated and known as the

CHURCH FIELD,

containing by recent survey,

250 acres.

One hundred and seventy-four acres are cleared and the greater part highly improved by the free use of lime, concentrated fertilizers and clover—produces large crops of Corn, Wheat, Tobacco and Hay and is well adapted to the growing of fruit for which this section is celebrated.

It is located one and a quarter miles from Plowden's Wharf, at the mouth of the Wicomico River, where steamers for and to Baltimore and Washington take in passengers and freight several times a week

About seventy-six acres are well set in OAK,
PINE
and CHESNUT,
more than sufficient for the use of the farm. There are several fine springs furnishing abundant water for each field and one of rare excellence for family use. Also that part of

BUSHWOOD LODGE,

lying on the North East side of Tommikoken Run, extending nearly to the middle Chaptico road, containing about

150 acres,

nearly one-third of which is cleared and the balance in Pine, Oak and a large supply of valuable Poplar Timber.

On or before the day of sale, plats will be exhibited; in the meantime private offers will be received. Title indisputable.

TERMS OF SALE.

One-half cash and the balance in six and twelve months, satisfactorily secured, bearing interest from the day of sale.

EDMUND J. PLOWDEN,
Milestown,
St. Mary's county, Md.

Sept. 9, 1869—3t.

Trustee's Sale of REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Saint Mary's county, sitting in Equity, passed in a cause in which Permelia Smith is complainant and John B Courtney is defendant, and bearing date of the 18th day of March, 1869, the undersigned, as Trustee, will offer at public sale, at the Tall Pines, on

Saturday, the 2nd day of October next,

between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock, p. m., all that tract or parcel of land, situate in St. Inigoe's district of St. Mary's county, called and known by the name of

SMITHVILLE,

containing

60 *acres*,

more or less.

This land is located immediately at the "Pine," on the line of the contemplated railroad from Point Lookout to Washington, distant from the "Point" a few miles, and has upon it a fine

DWELLING,
STORE-HOUSE,
OUT-HOUSES, &c.

The store is one of the best stands for the mercantile trade in the county, whilst the land is well improved and of first-class soil.

TERMS OF SALE

as prescribed by the decree, are: One-third of the purchase money in cash on the day of sale, and the balance at one and two years credit—the deferred payments to be secured by the notes of the purchaser, with security to be approved by the Trustee, and to bear interest from the day of sale.

J PARRAN CRANE,
Trustee.

Sept 9, 1869—ts.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of St. Mary's county, Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Enoch Neale, late of Saint 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 April, 1870, otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 9th day of Sept., 1869.

GEO COMBS,
Executor.

Sept 9, 1869—4w.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of St. Mary's County, Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of J. W. J. Moore, 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 subscribers, on or before the 1st day of April, 1870, otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 9th day of Sept., 1869.

MARY J MOORE,
WM A FENWICK,
Administrators.

Sept 9, 1869—4w.