

THE SITUATION.—It is next to impossible at this writing to make "clouds or rain" of the "situation" at the National Capitol. The "irrepressibles" are on the campaign against the Supreme Court, but whether Drake or Sumner or both or either will be victorious in the crusade inaugurated against the third, last and best estate of the realm—the judicial—are problems difficult at present of solution. We predict the "irrepressibles" will win and the Court will go under. There are some, however, "slips between the cup and the lip," and if the present Congress turns out, as Mr. Senator Wilson predicts, to be a "business and not a partisan body," why, the Court may obtain by postponement a new lease of life until the next Congress. Permanent exemption from destruction, it cannot be hoped for, unless the democracy shall be restored to power. Downward, as well as Westward, the course of empire takes its way, and the popular road to the Pacific is the road to ruin. To save what is left of either Court or Constitution, it is of prime necessity to banish Sumner and Drake and abolish radicalism. Whether this is now possible, the immediate future will decide. The rapid is always more rapid the nearer they approach the Cataract.

It is likely, from outcroppings in Congress, that the financial vagaries of Grant's message will turn up to be "the genuine Morgan." This feature of the message, when translated into English, means, that the Government shall make its legal-tender paper convertible into specie at a discount from its face proportionate to the higher rate of gold. With gold at 125, this will make the dollar greenback redeemable at 80 cents, and the \$5 bill equal to \$4. Since Jack Cade proclaimed that in his reign the pint-pot of ale should hold a quart, so such proposition as this has ever seen day-light. Yet, we may all live to see legal effect given to even this monstrous easiness. If this policy shall obtain, it will be a better thing than ever to be a bondholder. He will, indeed, be master of the situation and of every thing else, if else there be.

It is likely that Georgia will be "shot back," reminded by Congress for contumacy. Her constitution don't suit and her people are not sufficiently supplied. In fact, she is only about half-reconstructed.

Virginia, on the contrary, has a fair prospect for early admission. All the dirt she has not already eaten, she is ready to eat, 15th Amendment included, and Butler of Bethel is to stand sponsor at her re-baptism. Happy are the dead that died for her, for they live not to look upon this shame. This is about all we can make of the situation.

THE CASE.—The Committee on the Decline of American Shipping, which sat in Philadelphia the past week, to hear testimony on the subject, have received fresh corroboration of facts, and repetitions of proofs which assailed their ears in the beginning of their labors. The same causes of the lamentable state of American commerce and shipping is assigned, viz: enormous taxes and a ruinous tariff. The builders are crowded out of existence by the high price of material and labor, and the accumulation of tax after tax, and duty after duty, until in the latter expense, is swallowed the fair and original cost of the vessel.

A Mr. Edmunds, member of the "Ship Captain's and Owner's Association," stated that every material used in the construction of a vessel, except wood, was taxed; and on an iron vessel of 100 tons, the tax is \$20,000. The result of this is, of course, inability of our shipbuilders to compete with those of Great Britain; and on the Clyde to-day are built hundreds of vessels with American money, that should be fashioned by American hands, and contribute to the employment and sustenance of American mechanics. Every day in the year thousands of dollars are going to swell the purses of English shipbuilders across the water, while American shipcarpenters, machinists and laborers are discharged from employment at home. John Smith in America will construct a line steamer for \$400,000 while John Smith on the Clyde will do it for \$325,000, and so in the natural course of things at last John gets the job.

NEW CIRCUIT JUDGES.—In the list of appointments of circuit judges for the different judicial circuits of the United States, made by the President on Wednesday last, is the name of Geo. A. Pearce, Esq., of Cumberland, Allegany county, appointed judge of the fourth judicial circuit, which is composed of the States of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and North and South Carolina. The appointment of Circuit judges throughout the United States under a recent act of Congress is intended to relieve the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States of all circuit duty, and will not make any change in the duties of the United States district judges.

CENTRALIZATION.—The recommendation of President Grant in regard to the reconstruction of Georgia indicates his utter insensibility to Constitutional obligations, and his summary and arbitrary way of disposing of questions of government. He says "Georgia held an election, at which she ratified the Constitution, Republican in form, elected a Governor, members of Congress, a State Legislature, and all other officers required. The Governor was duly installed, and the Legislature met and performed all the acts therein required of them by the reconstructions and Acts of Congress. Subsequently, however, in violation of the Constitution they had just ratified, as once decided by the Supreme Court of the State, they unseated the colored members of the Legislature, and admitted to seats some members who were disqualified by the third clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, an article which they themselves had contributed to ratify."

And upon these premises he gravely recommends that Congress should "pass a law authorizing the Governor of Georgia to convene the members originally elected to the Legislature, requiring each member to take the oath prescribed by the Reconstruction Acts."

But the legislators elected in Georgia in 1867 have no longer a right to act. The terms of the State-officers then elected have expired. If the action of the legislative majority is unconstitutional, and is so declared by the courts, the remedy of the wrong is in the hands of the people. Let them elect black representatives and let them take their seats.—Congress can give no vitality to the defunct Legislature of 1867, nor call back to office the State-officers whose terms have expired, nor impose test-oaths upon representatives who have served out their terms.

Left to itself, Georgia is working out the problem of its self-government. Congress, if it had the power to hasten the solution, could not do so without damage. It has no such power; and it might as well attempt to dictate terms to the German Confederacy or the British Parliament.

A SIGNIFICANT OVERTURE.—From the initiative acts of the present session of the 41st Congress, now in its second week, may be gathered the probabilities of its legislative intentions toward the country at large, and the results that are spring therefrom.

Among the first bills introduced in the Senate was one by Drake, of Missouri, to prohibit the Supreme Court of the United States from exercising jurisdiction over the acts of Congress; and this was followed by one from Sumner, to repeal all acts authorizing appellate cases to be brought before the same Court on writs of *habeas corpus*.

Another on Tuesday was introduced by Spencer, for the "better protection of persons of color" to make them as competent witnesses in all Courts and all cases, as are white persons, and to confer upon the United States Courts exclusive jurisdiction of all criminal cases in which negroes are involved. A fourth emanating from Carpenter, provides "that no citizen of the United States in passing from one place to another within the same, shall be subject to any civil process whatever in any State, Territory or district, unless he voluntarily tarry therein for more than twenty-four hours." Also, that his property shall not be subject to attachment while in transit; and makes "all plaintiffs or attorneys instituting such suits liable to an action of damages in the United States Courts."

Thus "at one fell swoop," a blow is levelled at the Judiciary of the country, which will strip it of its most important functions and its right of protection of the liberties of the people; and a wholesale usurpation of the few remaining rights of the several States, and the right of the citizens to control their own and exclusively local affairs.

THE NATIONAL CEMETERIES.—Adjutant General Lorenzo Thomas has finished his report, detailing the result of his visit to, and inspection of, all the cemeteries, from Maine to California, that contain the remains of Union soldiers who fell during the war. The total number of white officers and soldiers, known and unknown, buried, is nearly 500,000.—The number of colored soldiers, nearly 50,000, two-thirds of whom are not known by name. Gen'l Thomas states that the expense attending the burial or re-interment of their bodies and the laying out and improving the national cemeteries, has reached \$4,000,000, and he estimates that it will cost \$2,000,000 more to complete the work and keep the national cemeteries (of which there are thirty-five in number) in good order. At all these national cemeteries there is a keeper and assistants, and the expense attending the care of each cemetery will range from \$1,500 to \$2,000 per annum for salaries alone, while the other expenses will reach \$50,000 per annum. He makes statements to Congress, and gives data why various appropriations should be at once made.

FOURTY-FIRST CONGRESS.—The Senate, as at present constituted, consists of seventy members, of whom fifty-nine are Republicans and Radicals, six eleven Democrats. The States, Mississippi and Texas, are disfranchised and have no Representatives. Six other States, viz: Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, North and South Carolina and Virginia, are worse than disfranchised, being represented by carpet-baggers, or sealions, or flounders, by Federal interference and a skillful handling of the negroes. Other States—as New York, for instance—are represented by members who in no wise reflect the prevalent sentiment of their constituents, as manifested at the last elections.—Were these features corrected, the Senate would be about equally divided between the two parties, the Radicals probably having a small majority.

The House of Representatives consists at present of 227 members representing thirty-three States, four States being disfranchised or not represented, viz: Alabama entitled to six members; Georgia, entitled to seven; Mississippi, five, and Texas four, making twenty seats unoccupied. The delegations from all the other Southern States, like their representatives in the Upper House, have been chosen under coercion, and misrepresent the political sentiments of their constituents. The cast of the house gives 152 Republicans and Radicals, and 75 Democrats.—In either House the Radicals have a clear two-thirds majority, and must therefore shoulder the responsibility for all the legislation that may be had, as they are responsible for all the monstrous and unconstitutional legislation that has been had for the last nine years.

A MODEL PARLOR MAGAZINE.—For beauty of typography, artistic engravings, and high-toned literary articles, together with a large and beautiful display of fashions, Demorest's Monthly Magazine is certainly unsurpassed. The January number, just received, in addition to unusual holiday attractions, has a fine steel portrait of both Mr. and Mrs. Demorest. The rich display of novelties offered in Demorest's Monthly would seem to be enough to secure a circulation sufficient to satisfy its publishers, but in addition we see they propose to give a very large and fine engraving to each subscriber, valued at \$10. The engraving alone would make a very appropriate holiday or birthday gift; but when added to the costly Picture the best Parlor Magazine is included, to be a monthly reminder of the friendly feeling of the giver. There is certainly no better way of investing \$3. Address Demorest's Monthly, 535 Broadway, N. Y.

SURETHERY MD. R. R.—This enterprise is neither dead nor even asleep. A letter has been received from L. W. B. Hutchins, Esq., at present in Washington, which states that the Southern Maryland Railroad has been formally put under contract and is, consequently, near the hour of vigorous commencement. We have not seen the letter ourselves, but a gentleman of the highest character for veracity and honor informed us on Tuesday last that he had heard it read. It is fair to presume that Col. Hutchins knows whereof he speaketh. The Southern Maryland Railroad under contract! The pulse of our whole people will quicken with delight as they read the words! And with good reason. It is the crowning assurance that the directors of the road are in earnest and the road itself a certainty.

A BIT OF ROMANCE.—The New York Sun tells a sad and romantic incident of the career of the benefactor, whose death two hemispheres are mourning: A number of years ago, when Mr. Peabody was just entering upon his career of success as a business man, in Baltimore, he met by chance, in the street, a poor girl, who was but a child, but whose pleasing face and gentle manner attracted his notice. Questioning her as to her parentage and surroundings, he found her in every way worthy his regard, and a fit subject for his beneficence. He at once adopted her as his ward, and gave her an education. As she advanced in age, her charms of person as well as the brightness of her intellect won the affections of her benefactor. Through this relationship, he had ample opportunity of watching her progress, and day by day her hold upon his affections grew stronger. At length she was betrothed into womanhood, though much her senior in years, Mr. Peabody offered her his hand and fortune. Gratefully appreciating her generosity, and acknowledging her attachment for him as almost a father, she with great feeling confessed that honor compelled her to decline the acceptance of this his greatest act of generosity, informing her suitor that her affections had been given to another, a clerk in the employ of her benefactor.

Though disappointed and grievously shocked the philanthropist went for his clerk, and learning from him that the engagement had been of long duration, Mr. Peabody at once established his successful rival in business, and soon after gave his benediction upon the marriage of his ward. This, it is said, was the first blow his heart received, and it is possible that from this episode came the inspiration that made the future of Mr. Peabody so universally distinguished, and has rendered his name famous as the friend of his race.

He who would govern others, first should be the master of himself.

(From the Farmers' Gazette.)
CURING BACON WELL.

December is the month for hog killing, and Smithfield, Va., a little village on the Potomac formerly enjoyed as high reputation for the quality of its hams as Mount Vernon the adjoining county for sweet potatoes.

The writer of this has seen one thousand dead hogs at one time in the yard of the house where he is now writing, all killed in two days and salted in forty-eight hours without the loss of a pig.

The experience of over thirty years in curing large amounts of bacon for market, appear to be as follows for a prime article:

Corn-fed or fattened hogs not to exceed 200 pounds in weight, 160 pounds preferred, fifteen to eighteen months old, well bred at killing, carefully handled without bruising in all the processes, up to hanging for smoking, opening and thorough cleaning, each of which is never to be neglected. The hams are to be covered by all means. After salting and rubbing the skin well with salt dampen with water, pack it with skin down, molasses together, and joints together. The *Windy pickle* escape from it through holes in the floor. After the fourth day, inspect the meat is not taking salt, red and red, rubbing well with all red salt, and rubbing well with finely ground pure saltpetre rubbed into the flesh side of each ham and shoulder before salting. After twenty to thirty days in salt, depending on size of meat, if the flesh is *shrank and firm*, break it up from bulk, wash off the salt with warm water, pepper the flesh side on all joints, use oak wood ashes as you please, and hang up so that no two pieces touch, smoke with green hickory or white oak wood, till the proper color is produced; fine or light wood makes ugly black bacon. A hair weighing 150 pounds out a twelve pound ham, tender, juicy and sweet, and is the proper size for most farmer's families.

The old gentleman, (my father,) alluded to as an extensive bacon curer, believed that the secret in curing fine lard that would stand the ensuing Summer well without becoming rancid was in carefully soaking the leaf fat until the blood, or animal fluids were dissolved out, permitting no water to get into the fat, which is to be with it, and just as the *lard was done* and the kettle holding about 100 pounds were about to be removed from the fire, a double handful of blue blown salt was added and briskly stirred in with the white oak paddles.

The lard from the entrails was soaked in several vats of cold water, and treated as the former, on sundry occasions passing inspections as number one. Which, or the addition of the salt when the fat was boiling hot, caused the elimination of a small amount of chlorine from the salt, to bleach it or the thorough washing and care in excluding everything to get into the lard, the salt only acting as a preservative, is a point we cannot do, but only know that it was of strictly primary quality commanding always the highest price in market, and the writer has used it over a year and could detect no difference between it and freshly made lard. In salting large hogs, he did not consider the pork side, without roasting, and sometimes rehandling for close inspection a trial time. His own raising, however, generally from 100 to 150 hogs, mostly large hogs weighing from 120 to 150 pounds, were rarely salted more than once. It did not consider hogs profitable for bacon curing unless each 1000 pounds of pork yielded a hog of about 100 pounds of lard, and it was rare that hogs weighing less than 160 would come up to this standard.

These mammoth hogs, now so often written about with weights of oxen are only fit for lard and barrel pork. I doubt if good bacon could be made of them, and it is a goodly investment for the house-keeper for general purposes. The writer will wager one pair against the other, that a pair of Essex pigs which runs in his lot will keep fatter legs and be worth more at the end of the year than the Editor's prospect of Chester Whites—good hogs doubtless, but require nursing like babies, and several year's experience with them have convinced me that they will not do for general stock for the farmer.

THE XVTH AMENDMENT.—The Bridgeport (Vt.) Farmers' marshals the case for the State given, and he given, in the ratification of this Amendment, and comes to the conclusion that the probabilities are in favor of its defeat. The same journal very clearly shows the impossibility of this Amendment with the XVth;—

But suppose the Amendment is adopted, will it have any binding force to prevent the exclusion of negroes from the ballot box? The XVth Amendment says that any State may exclude negroes from voting, but provides that they are not to be excluded in Congressional representation. In the XVth Amendment there is no clause repealing the XVth, yet provides that no State shall be allowed, under any condition, to prohibit negro suffrage.

Now, the question is, if the XVth Amendment shall be declared carried, which is to govern? The two Amendments are in direct conflict with each other, and yet they form a part of the same constitution. Is not the XVth amendment as binding as the XVth will be, if ratified? Nothing shows the sham of the necessity of the Radical party more than the fact that in less than a year from the time it put the XVth Amendment on the statute book, it endeavors to repeal it by the XVth. But, as they allow both to stand, will they not mutually defeat one-another?

Of the conflict between the two there is no question, and as little that the two cannot stand without destroying each other. But Radicalism is equal to solving worse riddles than this. It will so manage as to exclude the negro votes in the North, and make them valid at the South.

Endeavor for the best, and provide against the worst.

FASHIONS FOR JANUARY.—The great change that has taken place in the styles since last winter is more than ever apparent, now that we see the costumes en masse upon the street or in the drawing-room.

It is four years now since the change from the hoops, which had become somewhat more moderate, to the perfectly plain gored, or, as it is called, *Princess* skirt. We will remember the extreme of the fashions of three or four years ago, and the contrast with the bell-shaped garments generally worn.

The *Princess* dress was, however, found too restricted, and little round aprons, called "Princesses" were introduced, which were the beginning of the present upper skirt, with its round *tailor* and ungraceful *pauses*.

The change from a short apron, and a straight-cut gored skirt to a short upper skirt, and a petticoat with some fullness in, does not seem so very great, but it is very apparent when the skirts and *pauses* and sashes, and all the fills and furbelows, and the number of laces which wear them.

The high, rich colors, too, have much to do with the warmth of effect produced by this season's style of dress. Bright pinks, browns, and Scotch plaids, with a good deal of scarlet in it, are relieved a little by a mixture of blue or gray, but the prevailing tone is high, full, and striking.

Garnet and dark green cloths and costumes are so in vogue, and produce a fine effect, trimmed with velvet and fringe of the same shade. The skirt generally consists of a round skirt, and is multiplied by two flat plaits, each headed with two rows of velvet, an upper skirt forming an apron and side *pauses*, and a mantle fitted to the waist, at the back. Mantle and upper skirt are trimmed with velvet and fringe, and there is a double square bow with the wide ends attached to where the mantle is fastened at the back.

The bodices for rather dressy toilet are generally made open in front, either in a square shape or a *chaub* with *coverts*. The ornaments worn with such bodices are cut in a wide strip of insertion, colored round the bottom with a deep border of Valenciennes lace, and round the top with a very narrow border of the same. This arrangement leaving the throat partly bare, a necklace or a large cross or locket is worn round the neck.

Street toilets are very costly. It is not uncommon to see black Lyons velvet suits worn with rich tangles of bright blue or dead black satin, the sash of satin with heavily fringed ends.

Fur is very fashionably used for trimming cloth and velvet. The new French circular is the newest form of wrap. They are very stylish. They form a sort of double circular—or, rather, a close-cut *quadrant*, not very long, with a cape only a couple of a yard less in depth. The material is always Scotch plaid, the "Victoria" or "scarlet," and the cape, or second circular, is trimmed with a handsome woolen fringe, containing the colors.—There is no hood but the heavy Scotch cord and tassels are drawn back.

Narrow black or white Astrachan collar and fringed muff look well with these gay little cloaks.

The "Roman" cloak has no sleeves; sleeves can be inserted, but only at the sacrifice of its distinctive character. It is drawn in at the back, but falls loosely from the shoulders, and is altogether one of the most graceful costumes ever invented. The first model is made in black velvet, richly trimmed with lace.

Brownness and short double capes of black cashmere and cloth are ornamented with rows of very wide black silk braid, imitating stripes of close crocheted, and edged on either side with a narrow gold band; the upper cape is slit open in the middle of the back up to the neck; it falls over the arms, which are passed through openings in the under cape. This is a very new model.—*Demorest's Monthly for January.*

My best had a little dog with him. "Now," said he, "let us first throw the dog down, and see what sort of snort that will be." So the dog was thrown over. "Is not this fine sport?" said his lordship; "let us fetch him up and try it again." As the man was going down, my lord fastened the door, and called for help.

With this may be coupled the anecdote of the physician, who, when a patient of his lunatic asylum found him on the top of the building, supposed as good sport to make him jump down. In the bottom, and saved his life by recommending an improvement on the idea, that he should walk down stairs with him, and see him jump from the bottom of the building to the top.

A CONCEIT SKETCH OF THE SUZ CANAL.—A writer in an Eastern journal gives a conceit account of the Suz Canal in the following passage:

Starting from Port Said, (pronounced Sayid) on the Mediterranean, the canal runs southward through Lake Menzaleh, a shallow, marshy bed of water, closely resembling our own Diesel Stamps, to the intermediate port, of Ismailia, distant from Port Said about seventy-five miles, thence along the eastern shore of Lake Timah (the lake of Crocodiles) to the deep cuttings at Tonsoum and Suez, and thence through the Bitter Lakes into the last deep cutting at Coluport, debouching about twelve miles farther south into the Red Sea, at a point about one mile southeast of Suez. The actual distance traversed by the canal is a little over a hundred miles, about sixty miles of which run through the beds of the Lakes Menzaleh, Ballah, Timah, and the Bitter Lakes. Embankments are required in Menzaleh and Ballah, but not upon the others. The average width of the whole canal on the top is (4000 feet) and twenty feet deep, on a low level, and narrower where deep cuttings have had to be made. The average width at the bottom is from two hundred to two hundred and forty-six feet. There is to be an average depth of water of twenty-six feet throughout the canal.

WHAT WOMEN CAN DO.—All women are not called to independent work. Many have duties which supersede all others, and which they must perform, after taking upon themselves the responsibility, at whatever personal sacrifice. Under those circumstances they find it difficult to be true to themselves and to their highest ideal of an independent womanhood, but they can at least make the effort. They can give aid and counsel, encouragement and sympathy to those who are laboring for woman; they can give their names, presence, influence and support to any woman's movement in which they feel an interest.

They can assist organization, which is the secret of strength, and without which women can do nothing. More than all, they can be loyal to women—loyal to the womanhood which has endured and suffered, even if embosomed in some woman who neither suffers nor endures. If she can find any one to differ for her.

Let us rise at once to the height, at least, of individual responsibility—let us stop looking out for our neighbors—it will relieve us of a great load that we have carried quite unwittingly.—*Demorest's Monthly for January.*

MARRIED.
In the Court room of the Circuit Court, Leonardtown, on the 8th instant, by the Rev. B. H. Smith, WILLIAM A. MCKENNY to Miss MARY REBECCA GREGORY, both of Westmoreland county, Va.

DIED.
At her residence near Oakville, on the 19th inst. Mrs. CECILIA, consort of Zachariah Sadding, in the 77th year of her age. May she rest in peace.

NEW STORE
NEW GOODS!!
THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, READY MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, GLASS, QUEENSWARE, CANDLES, CHRISTMAS GOODS and all the usual variety suited to this market now being opened and for sale at the "Brown Store" at Baltimore prices.

A. A. LAWRENCE & CO.
Dec 16, 1869—4t.

CONFIRMATION NOTICE.
J. J. Turner & Co.
J. F. Bohanan, Exr of James I. Foxwell & Adm'r Foxwell, Widow and Divorce.
In the Circuit Court for St. Mary's county, sitting as a Court of Equity.
No. 213 N. E.
ORDERED by the Court, this 7th day of December, 1869, that the report of Commissioners appointed by this Court to lay off and assign the dower to the lands of the late James I. Foxwell to Adm'r Foxwell the widow, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 3rd Monday of March 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 3rd Monday of March.
R. BOURG, Associate Judge.
True copy—Test:
JNO. A. CAMALLIER, CLK.
Dec 16, 1869—3w.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

THE members of the Board of County School Commissioners are requested to meet at their office in Leonardtown on

TUESDAY next, the 21st instant, to take action on Teachers' reports for the Fall term and for the transaction of other business. By order of the Board, S. J. COSTIGAN, President.
Dec. 16, 1869—4t.

FOR SALE.

I HAVE FOR SALE several MULES and HORSES, among the latter, two pairs of carrying horses—which are good services for family animals, which I will sell low if early application is made to
GEO. FORBES,
Leonardtown,
Dec. 16, 1869—2w.

Trustees' Sale
of valuable
REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust from John M. Brewer, to the undersigned, bearing date of the 5th day of December, 1863, they will offer at Public Sale, at the Court House, door in Leonardtown, on
Friday, the 31st day of December, 1869,
between the hours of 12 o'clock, m. and 4 o'clock, p. m., all that tract or parcel of land mentioned in the Deed of Trust, called and known as

BREWER'S REST,
containing
147 acres,
more or less, the same being the land on which said Brewer now resides. It is situated in the 6th election district, near the three-notched road. There is a comfortable DWELLING HOUSE, and ordinary OUT HOUSES, on the place. The soil is adapted to the cultivation of the staple crops of the county generally.

THE TERMS OF SALE as prescribed by the Deed of Trust, are: Cash on the day of sale.
E. LEO SPALDING,
J. C. GREENWELL,
Trustees.
Dec. 9, 1869—4t.

NOTICE.

PHOTOGRAPHS, AMBROTYPES, FERROTYPES, AND PORCELAIN PICTURES.
I respectfully announce to the people of St. Mary's county that I have located at Leonardtown and will remain until the 1st of January, 1870, for the purpose of announcing all parties with PHOTOGRAPHS, of all sizes and styles, and all prices, at the same. Satisfaction guaranteed to all favoring me with a call.
Special attention paid to copying Photographs from old Daguerreotypes &c.
E. S. CHILLEY,
Dec 9, 1869—4t.

ORDER OF RATIFICATION.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR ST. MARY'S COUNTY.
Ann C Nutwell & others, vs James W Nutwell & others.
ORDERED, This 7th day of December, 1869, That the Report of Jas F Matthews, Trustee, filed in this cause, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 8th day of January, 1870.—Provided a copy of this order be published once a week for three successive weeks on or before the said 8th day of January in the *St. Mary's Beacon*.
The report states the amount of sales to be \$882.
A. J. SPALDING, C. J.
JAN. T. YATES, A. J.
Dec 9, 1869—3w.

HORSES FOR SALE.

HAVING lost one of my matched three year old fillies, I will sell the survivor for \$200 cash—also, a saddle and harness horse, of too much spirit for my use, for \$100 cash. He has no dangerous or bad-tempered tricks.
H. G. S. KEY,
Leonardtown, Md.
Dec. 9, 1869—2t.

NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to F. Wile and Arthur Furek, (late F. Wile & Co.) are notified to settle one-half of their indebtedness to said firm with the undersigned.
Dec 9, 1869—3w. F. WILE.

Notice.

DR. J. W. MCGEE, of Baltimore, DENTAL SURGEON.
In obedience to special request, will visit Leonardtown on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30th, to remain two weeks, ONLY, Nov 18, 1869—4t.