

ST. MARY'S BEACON
LEONARDTOWN, MD.

THURSDAY MORNING, February 17, 1870.

The press of correspondence, communications and advertisements upon our attention this week has forced us to curtail something of our usual editorial dotings. This our readers will severely regret if they read our paper attentively.

THE DEAD SPEAKER.—In our last issue, we committed ourselves to the following proposition:—"There is a mysterious, certainly an instinctive antagonism between the white and the black race when placed upon the same plane that will outstrip in spite of legislation and will 'down' at no man's bidding. It may be a mistake that it is so—it may be all the white man's fault, too,—nevertheless, it is a fact, stern, stubborn and incisive, that no law-maker can gain any if he would." In conversation with a religious friend since this publication, we were asked to point out some evidence of this instinctive antagonism which if true, he said, would defeat all effort to substitute the law of Christ—love one another. It will be recalled that we were speaking of political, and of its necessary sequels, social equality,—of social instincts and political law—not of the law of God. We see the difficulty in which the squitter of our friend involves us and must claim that to think before we put in our answer, if answer we can make. In the meanwhile, we give the following extracts in support and corroboration of our original proposition:

John Adams says:
I have never read reasoning more able, more solid, more correct than the subtle labors of Helvetius and Rousseau to demonstrate the natural equality of mankind.

Thomas Jefferson says:
Nothing is more certainly written in the book of fate than that these people (the negroes) are to be free, and it is less certain that the two races equally free can live under the same government.

Daniel Webster says:
If any gentleman from the South shall propose a scheme to be carried out by this government upon a large scale for the transportation of the colored people to any colony or any place in the world, I should be quite disposed to incur almost any degree of expense to accomplish that object.

Henry Clay says:
The two races are not to be separated, support it to be practical, none have doubted; the mode of accomplishing that desirable object has alone divided public opinion.

Stephen A. Douglas says:
I believe this government was made by white men for the benefit of white men and their posterity forever; and I am in favor of confining citizenship to white men of European birth and descent instead of conferring it upon negroes, Indians, and other inferior races.

Abraham Lincoln says:
I am not, and never have been in favor of making voters or jurors of negroes, nor of qualifying them to hold office nor to inter-marry with whites; and I will say further, in addition to this, that there is a physical difference between the white and black races, which I believe will forever forbid the two races living on terms of social and political equality.

Justices' Fees.—The Judiciary Committee of the House of Delegates have reported favorably on the bill regulating the fees of Justices of the Peace. The following list should be preserved:

For issuing each summons in debt, damages or writ of replevin, 2 cents; for each summons for witnesses, including all the witnesses applied for at the same time, 25 cents; for certificate to summon a freeholder, 25 cents; for conditional response, 4 cents; for return of a writ, 10 cents; for every subpoena, 25 cents; for prothonotary account, 10 cents; for every judgment where there is no trial, 25 cents; for every judgment rendered on trial, 50 cents; for every warrant of attachment against a resident debtor, 45 cents; for every attachment against a non-resident or absconding debtor, \$1; for attachment for contempt, 25 cents; for return to summons, 25 cents; for return in a case of forcible entry, and summons to tenant, \$1; for taking an inquiry and return thereof, \$4; for warrant of restitution, \$1; for taking every acknowledgment of every deed or other instrument of writing from each person making an acknowledgment, 20 cents; for a certificate of estrays, 40 cents; for issuing writ of attachment by way of execution, 45 cents; for taking replevin or other bonds, 25 cents; for entering every continuance, 10 cents; for every transcript from the docket, 15 cents; for every search, 10 cents; for binding appraisement, each Justice, 25 cents.

In criminal cases they shall be entitled to the following fees from the City or County, as the case may be:

For issuing each State warrant, 25 cents; for each warrant, 20 cents; for return, recognizance of witness, each, 25 cents; for every commitment, 25 cents; for holding an inquest on a deceased person, 25 cents; for issuing an attachment for a witness refusing to attend on summons of a commissioner, 50 cents; for taking depositions in contested elections, each; \$3 per day.

This Act is to take effect on the day of the passage, and to continue in force till the first day of April, 1872.

EPH's financial figure of speech, "one word the wordline twisted," is directed to signify, "gone up the spout."

PHOTOGRAPHS, ETC.—Our friends in the St. Ignace and Factory districts will now have an opportunity of supplying themselves with photographs, etc., without the inconvenience and expense of visiting Leonard Town. Mr. E. S. Chipley has located for the present on the Factory Lot and is prepared to respond to all calls that may be made upon him in his line of art. He is really a first-rate artist, a low charger, a clever fellow, and is justly entitled to a handsome patronage. See his advertisement elsewhere.

In a debate in the House the other day between Butler, who is as big as the Cardiff giant, and that dapper little 'old-and-of-democratic' Cox, of New York, the "warrior bold" turned the laugh upon Lilliput by a quotation from the popular song elsewhere published in our paper:—"Shoo fly, don't bother me," quoth the giant, snuffing the action to the word.—Cox turned purple, looked dagger, made a fool of himself, and every body laughed. Well, well, after all, it is better to be a fly like Cox than a beast like Butler.

De year of Jubilo an game, shure nuff, and we's gwine to celebrate her, we is,—we and de nice white folks and de big black her,—we is, by golly.—Tother Jublo when dis nigger looked up de river where de Lincoln runneth lay, want no Jubilo, no how. Dis nigger's gwine to vote—gwine to vote—vot—no he.

De nigger votes, he is! It must be now de king in an a comin And de year of Jubilo!

Greely is writing a series of articles "What I Know of Farming." John Ploughshare proposes to write a series of letters for the World, entitled, "What Greely Don't Know of Farming." Ploughshare will have the most writing to do.

Meek, of the Commercial, says of Yates, of Illinois, that he came in the Senate the other day, "looking for all the world as if he had been fighting tom-cats all night and had got the worst of it."

Gov. Fairchild, of Wisconsin, recommends the abolition of grand juries in that State. "No regna o'er felt the halter draw, with good opinion of the State."

A bill passed by the Alabama Legislature makes drunkenness a penalizing offence, except on the part of the members of that body. Self-preservation is the first law of nature.

A public meeting was dissolved in Paris, because one of the speakers, compared a member of the Cabinet to Julius Caesar. In this country, such a comparison would be very hard on Judas.

A negro in Mississippi, cut the throat of a white man—manual Ramsey, and as a punishment was sent to the Legislature.

Georgia furnishes any quantity of "Fifteenth Amendments" to take seats in the Legislature, but not a sufficient number to work the plantations.

It was no doubt a great calamity, that Mr. Peabody should have died, but we regard it as a great blessing that he has been finally buried.

The great African explorer, Dr. Livingstone, is dead again.

Literary Notices.—The World Almanac for 1870.—We are in receipt of a complimentary copy of this manual of astronomical, political, geographical and statistical information, and feel fully authorized, after a careful perusal, to declare that it is one of the fullest and most accurate yearly compendiums that has recently been issued from the press. Our readers would do well to supply themselves with the World Almanac. Price, 20 cents per copy, or 7 copies, post paid, \$1. Address, "The World, 36 Park Row, New York City, N. Y."

The Maryland Farmer.—The March issue of this Prince or Queen of months is just published before us, "benevolent as a butterfly," with dishes varied and appetizing, and "best before a King." Make an investment. Only \$2 50 a year or 5 copies for \$10. A better child's guide and instructor you cannot obtain. Address, Hurd & Flood, 489 Broome St., N. Y.

The Maryland Farmer.—Published by S. S. Mills & Co., No. 24 South Calvert Street, Baltimore, Md., at \$1 50 per annum in advance. The February number is received, and beside the regular number, and beside the regular number, the agricultural department, treats of live stocks, the dairy, grape culture and many other subjects of special interest to the agriculturist, as well as containing and useful to the general reader. It is also embellished with engraving. Every farmer should have it.

COMMUNICATED.
Mr. Editor.—The Legislature of Maryland has passed in relation to the Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution, in a manner which must commend the approval of their constituents. They have gone through the forms of consideration, the proposition of respect to the United States, but their unanimous rejection of it, and the entire absence of comment upon it, display the strong feelings of contempt which they entertain for the proposition itself. I have no doubt that this silence indicated a stern resolve to meet in a becoming manner the exigencies that may arise out of the matter. The Fifteenth Amendment will no doubt be proclaimed as the law of the land, but I solemnly believe that there is not an honest patriot in the land, not an intelligent, honest negro, not even the Congressional leaders themselves who have forced it upon the country, who will think it of binding force as law. It will be known that even after the improper admission of new States into the Territories, without the requisite population necessary to their admission, the amendment would not have been adopted by the consent of three-fourths of the States. That consent was absolutely necessary. Congress does not deny that by their tyrannical vote they forced the Southern States to adopt this amendment, and they impudently call this such a consent as to make it binding not only upon those States, but through their enforced adoption by them, upon all the other States of the Union. They use force and call it free consent. They use force to make Virginia sign a law which operates to deprive Maryland of her undoubted rights, over which they do not pretend to have any power whatever. I will not argue about it, but I confess that the more statement of the matter is sufficient to rouse the resentment and defiance of every true son of Maryland. What then is to be done, is the question which every son of our beloved State should put to himself.

For one I answer the question by declaring that the lasting interest of the State, her honor and her freedom demand an course rather than acquiescence on her part in the impious proceeding. In the first place I would suggest such an amendment of our Registry laws as to require that every register of voters shall take an oath that he will not obey the requirements of the Fifteenth Amendment; in other words, that he will place upon the registry as voters none but white men. This done by our Legislature, the basis of the matter is laid out, and for some I have no doubt what will be the decision of any honest tribunal in the land. I know under the second section of the Fifteenth Amendment, Congress may claim the power to do acts that may injure us and may exact penalties to enforce us and our registers. But let them stand firm regardless of the threats of tyrants and the victory will be with us. It is a solemn conviction of mine in any case likely to arise under this amendment, and I have no doubt what their decision will be. In the case of Luther & Braden, 7th Howard, Judge Taney says: "The high power has been conferred on this Court of passing judgment upon the acts of the State Legislatures, and of the Legislature and executive branches of the Federal Government, and of determining whether they are beyond the limits of power marked out for them respectively by the Constitution of the United States." These reconstruction acts by which Congress has forced the Fifteenth Amendment upon the Southern States and through them upon Maryland, Kentucky and Delaware, may therefore be made subject of inquiry before the tribunals of the land. Was can doubt the result?

I will not now discuss the question how far the power to amend the Constitution under the fifth article extends, but I will here say that it does not extend to the power to take away the rights of citizenship from the citizen of the country by the Representatives of the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments. I do not hesitate to say that in taking the oath to support the Constitution I should not consider myself bound to consider the above-mentioned amendments as parts thereof. I do not believe the United States can through amendment of the Constitution make a ruler over this country, yet you can do that as readily as they can manumit a slave, make him a citizen of a State or force the States to give him the right of suffrage.

In order to carry out the above suggestions thoroughly, no shall of course have to continue the old Federal basis of representation in Congress, and I fully believe that if the Radicals shall have a majority in the next Congress, our members elect will not be admitted. What do I lose by this in a body in which all important laws are determined upon by a radical caucus? As able as they may be, they would be utterly incapable of doing any thing that could resist radical power. But, sir, a democratic House of Representatives, which I hope will fill that Hall, would receive them with open arms as a nucleus around which the friends of the country can rally for the overthrow of the tyrannical rule of the Radicals. Now, sir, to carry out the views I have taken on this subject, we may require for the office of Register, the various election districts of the States, men who are willing to do their duty to the people of the State without fear. I apprehend the knaves and tyrants who are inaugurating this system of outrage upon us will, through threats and penalties, endeavor to do so from subjecting their villainy to the proper test and many may decline the office so necessary to bring about its overthrow. But I have no doubt man enough can be found to effect the object I have in view. I think I can venture to speak for my country, that there are many who would not decline the office of Register with such duties upon it. Let us try this plan; if it does better than the present one, let us have our State from the degradation designed for her. If we cannot defend ourselves in any other way against this thing, I declare, so far as I am concerned, that I should feel a little more like a free white man, if I were left to submit on to it.

B. G. HARRIS.
Feb. 16, 1870.

(Correspondence of the Beacon.)
Annapolis, Feb. 15, 1870.
I take for granted that the reading public of your country are acquainted with the proceedings of the House of Delegates as published in the Sun and Gazette papers, and that the names of gentlemen who have participated in the debates on the adoption of Judge Merrick's resolutions are not unknown to them. The resolutions of the 13th instant, inclusive, are known to them. Your correspondent will not attempt to give even a sketch of the debates, so much as to include in a running commentary on the speeches of such gentlemen as he deems more particularly worthy of notice. Among those gentlemen who are personally known to the citizens of the lower counties, and who during the discussion displayed more than ordinary talent, tact, and eloquence, I would mention Mr. Colton, of Baltimore; Messrs. Mitchell and Chapman, of Charles; and Weston, of Prince George's. The speech of Mr. Colton was a bold, able and well-organized defence of the F. & O. R. Company. In the course of his remarks he paid a graceful and grateful tribute to his native county (St. Mary's). Mr. Colton's effort was to me an unexpected success in its plain and unadorned language, and the conviction that Baltimore city had given a good and efficient representative at the cost of St. Mary's county impressed itself upon my mind. Mr. Mitchell did what few of the speakers on either side of the question had ceased to do) confined himself to the discussion of the true issue before the House, and refrained from dragging into debate extraneous matters. His speech was temperate, the points well considered and presented in plain and unadorned language, and the fact that he read from an MS. rather than spoke his speech of hand, detracted somewhat from its efficiency. He is a speaker, however, that will always command attention. His solid good sense, and great personal worth, will always secure him the ear of the House or any other authority that he may address.

Chapman, of Charles, is young and is one of the "curled darlings" of his native county. While his oratorical powers, natural talents, and acquired knowledge, enable him to break a lance with the oldest and ablest speakers on the floor, his youth, graceful delivery and pleasing intonation, "sweep" away, and make a decided impression on the fair auditors who crowd the seats allotted to beauty and oratorical. It is really astonishing how patiently so many fair creatures endure the tedium of long debates, touching points of constitutional law, and of which (I assure you) they are both happily ignorant, and which (if it be not treason or blasphemy to say) they are incapable of comprehending. Mr. Chapman (so did his colleague, Mr. Weston) confined himself strictly to the true issue before the House, and it is to the credit of having presented one or two very cogent arguments and points of view, which previous speakers had not thought of touching upon. Considering the many gentlemen who have spoken in the House, and the difficulties of bringing within the limits that I have proposed to myself, even a brief synopsis of their several efforts may prove unsatisfactory to them and the public, but I have determined to notice those only whom I think the readers of the Beacon would take a special interest in, in consequence of their being generally known to them or some way or other connected with the lower counties by birth, former residence or by frequent visits thereto, whether as pleasure or business. But I am constrained to make one exception, and that in favor of a young gentleman who must be well known to the members of "Murray's Company," among whom he was numbered and with whom he fought the good fight for Southern and constitutional rights throughout the late war or rather for independence—I mean Mr. Hobbs, of Baltimore. Mr. H. is a very young but something more than a mere promising young man. He gave to the resolutions of Judge Merrick a most able and vigorous opposition, and he proved himself in tenet and contention a "champion grim." (In counsel) he is "found to be a leader sage." He has evidently not confined his reading to law books,—felicitous and appropriate quotations from the English Classics, more especially from "immortal Will," wandered through a long and a sore argument and charmed his hearers into pleasant and protracted attention to it. I will venture to predict that in the bright future of his country, he will be distinguished to play a foremost and conspicuous part in affairs of State, and that he will already won in a field very difficult for the one he is now acting on. It is time, however, that I should make mention of Judge Merrick and the impression on the whole his efforts, speech and bearing in this discussion have made upon me. Although differing very widely, indeed, from the very distinguished chairman of the ways and means as to the necessity, utility and scope of the resolutions reported by him to the House of Delegates for its adoption, I have endeavored to weigh his merits and theirs fairly and impartially. And I will proceed forthwith to give you my real and unbiased opinion of him and them. The position which Judge Merrick occupied in and throughout this whole discussion, had this consequence, that it insured to every observation that proceeded from him and every assertion and argument that he made, marked attention; for he spoke "as one having authority," and I came prepared to notice, weigh and consider his every word, his manner and argument. Not was Judge Merrick unconscious of the advantages and the dangers of his peculiar position. He had snatched a general interest in his favor, he had a first-class reputation to support, and it was the general hope and expectation that he would wear the robe of such a distinguished dignitary and success as he had won from the crowd. In these expectations and expectations I had a part.—How far they were realized you will gather from what follows. I speak for myself only. I have not collected the suffrages of the public in the premises.

After the debate had continued for some hours, on the 13th instant, Mr. Merrick rose, and in rising "passed a pillar of State." The first words of his exordium were "I have never read reasoning more able, more solid, more correct than the subtle labors of Helvetius and Rousseau to demonstrate the natural equality of mankind."

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THE AMERICAN STOCK JOURNAL FOR FEBRUARY IS AT HAND.—This Journal is of great value to Farmers from its facilities for diffusing information as to improved and choice breeds of domestic animals; and is filled with most important information. Its editors are all practical as well as scientific, and have a happy facility of imparting that knowledge so necessary to the farmer and stockbreeder. For the amount of reading matter the Journal contains, we consider it the cheapest paper published, as each number is worth more than the cost of the volume, for the recipes it contains for the cure of various diseases of domestic animals.—Our farmer friends wishing to see a copy before subscribing, will receive specimen copy free by addressing the Publishers, N. P. Boyer & Co., Parkersburg, Chester Co., Pa.

THE BALTIMORE MEDICAL JOURNAL.—We have received the second number, for February, of this valuable publication by E. Lloyd Howard, M. D., and T. S. Latimer, M. D., editors and proprietors, issued monthly at Baltimore, at \$4 per annum in advance. We notice original articles in this number by Professor Miles and Chisolm, of the University of Maryland School of Medicine, besides others by many of the most eminent in the profession. We should judge this to be an extremely valuable publication, and of much practical use to physicians. It is certainly cheap at the subscription price asked for it—being clearly and beautifully printed, in a convenient volume of about sixty-four pages in each number.

THE RURAL GENTLEMAN.—is the title of a most excellent monthly journal of horticulture, agriculture and rural economy, published by J. B. Robinson, No. 26 Post office avenue, Baltimore, at the low rate of \$4 per annum in advance. Subscribe for it.

The following lines appeared some years ago and went the rounds of the papers, but we think will bear repetition.

Felis scilicet by a hole,
Inteum esse cum omni solet—
Fendit currua hinc, hinc—
In nastro suo, tres, or more—
Obliti est.

Felis saw them scullie
I'll have them, inquit, she, I guess—
Dum ludunt;
Tum hinc currua hinc, hinc—
Habeant "dixit" good rat soup—
Pinguis sunt.

Mice continued all faders,
Intend they in ludum very,
Goulander.
Tum hinc currua hinc, hinc—
Violenter.

Mures, omnes mice be thy,
Et aurem prolece stillit
Bogues;
Si hoc fuge, verbum sat,
Avoid a huge and hungry cat,
Stultice.

To say that Mr. Merrick's speech was not a very able, well-labored one, would be very far from the truth. Of his dissection, and refutation, mayhap, of Rev. Mr. Johnson's law opinion, I do not feel myself competent to devote one way or the other. But the reason being absent, Mr. M. had all his own way, but as between Judge Merrick and Rev. Mr. Johnson, the public will decide,—will incline towards him who has earned and enjoys the greatest reputation as exponent of Constitutional law in these United States of America.

One thing struck me as very evident, that with all his anxiety to guard against malicious insinuations and outside cavils, he did not refrain from travelling himself a great way out of the road in pursuit of the various misuses and abuses by the great corporation of their charter to bear his reconstructionist—a *Scire Facias* should be sent out to waste the same. He dealt with persistent pertinacity upon acts and facts amounting to no more or less than errors of judgment in their tariff charges on sanitary articles of merchandise. When he described how empty barrels were charged for returns to certain places an exorbitant sum, the House did not seem to view the charge, even if true, as a very heinous one—they seemed to think that empty cases, empty bottles, empty barrels had no right to be carried and ought to be placed in the same category—of no account—but when the learned Judge spread himself and described the "cavours" of a *causidicus* when he pictured it issuing from the portals of Clegro's Brewery, anxious to enter on its mission of bliss to men and eager to bestow its young affections on a thirsty world, and that described the incoherent Garrett weeping in his mid career and saying in sepulchral tones—so for these shall go and no further will you have paid me "no much monies." It was then he snatched a sympathetic cord that vibrated through all Northern and Western delegations. Baltimore closed her hand—Frederick compressed her lips and Allegheny "bore the hand and wove." Had a division been insisted on at that moment, the day had gone against Garrett and the Company to make further battle.

In conclusion, let me add, I don't mean to deny that Judge Merrick made a magnificent effort. He possesses all the ingredients that constitute a great speaker—force, passion and delivery are his. Possesses, too, what, after all, is the great secret of success in oratory—heart and earnestness—legal, history and scientific. If such a man fails in carrying his point, it is owing to some latent and inherent weakness in the cause and not in the advocate. After all said and done, the House has made up its mind to do down the Company to make further battle.

JURY LIST.
ORDERED BY THE COURT, this 15th day of February, 1870, that the Clerk of the Circuit Court furnish a copy of the Jury list to the Editor of the Beacon for publication.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.
A List of Grand Jurors for March Term, 1870, for the Circuit Court for St. Mary's county.
James C. Greenwell, Joseph Forrest, John H. Turner, John H. Holmes, James J. Alvey, William E. Hooper, Richard H. Bennett, Hayden M. H. Zales, Alexander B. Byrne, Hamilton B. Wood, John A. Kirk, James E. Elmer, John A. Danbury, John M. Boomer, Alexander F. Wierick, Abel Sanner, Charles J. Norris, George B. Dant, Dallas J. Evans, George Lloyd Baley, John W. Fowler, William H. Drury, and G. M. C. Jones.

A List of Petit Jurors for March Term, 1870, for the Circuit Court for St. Mary's county.
John T. Ballinger, John G. Lifford, Richard M. Abell, Clement O. Spaulding, French V. Greenwell, James E. Thompson, Elizabeth Wis, Chapman Billingsley, J. Walter Carpenter, Francis P. Floyd, James L. Biscoe, John Bonham, Thomas M. Shadrack, Thomas Harrison, Cornelius Payne, Alexander Knott, Alexander T. Martin, John Palmer, George W. Goddard, Henry Watts, William Scott, Thomas L. Davis, Clarke I. Durant, George L. Clarke, George Thomas.

True copy.—
JNO. A. CAMALIER, CLK.
Feb. 17, 1870.—

DISSOLUTION.
BY mutual consent, the co-partnership heretofore existing between George Home, and Thomas O. Greenwell of Baltimore, and James O. Greenwell of Baltimore, in the firm of Home, Greenwell & Co., is dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due to the firm will be paid by the said George Home, and all debts due by the firm will be paid by the said Thomas O. Greenwell and James O. Greenwell.
GEORGE HOME,
THOMAS O. GREENWELL,
JAMES O. GREENWELL,
Feb. 17, 1870.—

Trustee's Sale of valuable REAL ESTATE.
BY virtue of a decree of Saint Mary's County Circuit Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, passed the 12th day of January, 1868, in a case in which U. J. Paul was complainant and R. D. Watson defendant, the undersigned, as Trustee will expose to public auction at the Court House door in Leonardtown on
Tuesday, the 22nd of March, 1870,
between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock, p. m. a tract of land called
STONEY RUN,
containing
200 acres,
more or less.
This land is situated on and runs to the shore of St. Mary's River and is about one mile from the Great Mills.
The improvements are an excellent and new two-story
DWELLING HOUSE,
and BARN
and OUT HOUSES
sufficient to secure large crops. Those wishing to buy are invited to examine the premises.

TERMS OF SALE.
are that one third of the purchase money shall be paid in cash on the day of sale and the balance in two equal installments of six and twelve months, the deferred payments to be secured by the bonds of the purchaser with interest from the day of sale, with security to be approved by Trustee.
B. G. HARRIS,
Trustee.
Feb. 17, 1870.—

Constable's Sale of REAL ESTATE.
BY virtue of two writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued by Thomas H. Fowler, one of the Justices of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for St. Mary's county, at the suit of J. Walter Carpenter and John B. Lyon, trading as partners, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Alexander Hancock, and to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim, interest and estate at law and in equity of the said Alexander Hancock in and to the following property, to wit: One tract or parcel of land, located in the Choptank District of St. Mary's county, called and known by the name of
LOT B,
or by whatsoever name or names, the same may be called or known, containing
180 acres,
more or less.
And I hereby give notice, that on
Tuesday, the 15th of March, 1870,
between the hours of 12 o'clock, m., and 5 o'clock, p. m., at the Court House door, Leonardtown, I will expose to public auction the above described real estate, so seized and taken in execution, to the highest bidder for cash—to satisfy said debts, interest and costs due and to become due thereon.
JOSEPH H. SHERWELL,
Constable.
Feb. 17, 1870.—

Sheriff's Sale of REAL ESTATE.
BY virtue of one writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Circuit Court of St. Mary's county, at the suit of J. Walter Carpenter, assignee, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Alexander Hancock, and to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim, interest and estate at law and in equity of the said Alexander Hancock in and to the following property, to wit:
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