

ST. MARY'S BEACON

LEONARDTOWN, MD.

THURSDAY MORNING, February 24, 1870.

Legislative correspondence, communications and other demands upon our space have forced upon us again the agreeable necessity of holding our editorial tongue. We are confident that our readers will not regret this, if they read carefully the substitute matter.

OUR PUBLIC ROADS.—We are in receipt, almost daily, of complaints in regard to the condition of many of our most frequently traveled thoroughfares. The representations are, that many of the roads are in worse condition than they have ever been, that some of them are exceedingly dangerous to travel over and that others are impassable in particular sections. It is charged that the money of the tax-payers is unskilfully distributed in road improvements, some roads being well kept up while others are entirely neglected. The road from Leonardtown to Holly Wood on the Three-Notched Road—a mail road, bye-the-bye—and those owned by the public wharfs and landings on the Patuxent river is instanced as one of the neglected thoroughfares. We are confident, if proper representations were made to the County Commissioners by parties using this and other roads which have been similarly neglected, that a corrective would be applied to the evils complained of, at least to the extent of power that the Commissioners possess under existing laws.

APPOINTMENT OF CONSTABLES.—The Commissioners' Court at a meeting last week appointed the following parties to act as Constables in the several election districts:

- St. Inigoes District.—Thos. T. Drury and Thos. K. Langley.
Factory District.—James H. Saunders and R. M. Edwards.
Choptice District.—Jos. H. Shemwell, Chas. L. Fowler and John A. Russell.
Charlotte Hall District.—James H. Alvey and Isiah Canter.
Patuxent District.—R. King Clarke and John N. Graves.

WESTMINSTER REVIEW.—We have received the January issue of the Westminster Review. It is a faithful reprint of the English work of the same name and the American publishers are the Leonard Scott Company, 140 Fulton street, N. Y. The Westminster is world-renowned for the ability of its management and is noted for its "advanced" views upon all subjects which it undertakes to discuss, and it discusses every thing from theology to the plainest principles of social science. However men may differ as to its opinions, none can deny that they are enforced with philosophic calmness and with ability of the highest order. Indeed, we know of no quarterly publication of equal literary merit which embraces such wide ranges of discussion as the Westminster and which brings to a larger learning and a closer analysis. It is especially valuable to American students who may wish to keep themselves informed of the direction and current developments of European mind. In this respect at least, it is unquestionably the most valuable of all the British Quarterlies. Price per annum of subscription to Westminster, \$4—postage, 8 cents. Address, Leonard Scott Publishing Company, 140 Fulton street, N. York city, N. Y. See advertisement of this Company in another column.

THE MARCH NUMBER OF DEMOREST'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE is aglow with literary gems, useful information, and a beautiful display of the Spring Fashions. No magazine that comes to our table is so welcome, or is carried to our home with so much satisfaction as Demorest's Monthly. The ladies are always in constant over his mist of attractions and artistic beauty. Each subscriber at \$3, besides securing a model paper magazine, also receives as a premium a large and beautiful engraving, valued at \$10. Address, Demorest's Monthly, 333 Broadway. Long live Demorest.

A REVISED MAGAZINE FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.—The March number of Demorest's Young America is full of entertaining stories and poems, Puzzling Puzzles, Riddles, and numerous elegant illustrations. The supplementary Chromo pictures in the March number is a real gem, and altogether Young America is a great prize among the juveniles. Yearly \$1.50 with a splendid Chromo, worth \$3; or a bound volume of "Robinson Crusoe" as a premium to each subscriber. Address, W. Jennings Demorest, 333 Broadway, N. Y.

AN ANTI-SLAVER tells his readers that they can get Chinese laborers "whole sale, retail and by retail."

THE REGULATIONS FOR LEAST.—We give below, for the information of our Roman Catholic readers, the regulations issued by the Very Rev. Administrator of the Archdiocese of Baltimore, for the ensuing Lent, commencing on the 2nd of March next:

All the faithful who have completed their twenty-first year are, unless legitimately dispensed, bound to observe the Fast of Lent. They are to make only one meal a day, excepting Sundays. The meal allowed on fast days is not to be taken till about noon. At that meal, if on any day permission should be granted for eating flesh, both flesh and fish are not to be used at the same time, even by way of seasoning. A small refreshment, commonly called collation, is allowed in the evening; no general rule as to the quantity of food permitted at this time is or can be made. But the practice of the most regular Christian is never to let it exceed the fourth part of an ordinary meal. The quality of food allowed at a collation is, in this diocese, bread, butter, cheese, all kinds of fruits, salads, vegetables and fish. Milk and eggs are prohibited. General usage has made it lawful to drink in the morning some warm liquid: as tea, coffee or thin chocolate, made with water. Necessity and custom have authorized the use of hog's lard instead of butter in preparing fish, vegetables, &c. The following persons are exempted from the obligations of fasting: Young persons under twenty-one years of age, the sick, nursing-women, those who are obliged to do hard labor; all who, through weakness, cannot fast without great prejudice to their health. By dispensation, the use of flesh meat will be allowed at any time on Sundays, and once a day on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, with the exception of Holy Thursday, and the second and last Saturdays of Lent. Persons dispensed from the obligation of fasting on account of tender or advanced age, or hard labor, are not bound by the restriction of using meat only at one meal on days on which its use is granted by dispensation. Others dispensed from the fast for other causes, as well as those who are obliged to fast, are permitted to use meat only at one meal.

Mr. Editor.—I must congratulate you on having such an accomplished and able correspondent as "Observer." There can be only one fault to find with him—it is an infirmity—in fact a negligent habit of keeping only one glass in his spectacles—hence he only sees one side of a question. Now, it seems to me that a correspondent should be Argus-eyed and should give a full, just and impartial view of the subject-matter so as to allow each one to form his own conclusions. If, as he suggests, Gov. Bowie's message relative to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was written "for a purpose," by the same rule applied to "Observer" from the ex parte statements throughout his correspondence, we might infer that he had "a purpose" also. Excuse me, Mr. Editor, for suggesting that if you would leave out the pedigree of horses, dams and grandams, &c., all of which is Dutch, not to say profanity to one-half of us, and also omit a few old advertisements, including Harper's and Mrs. Stowe's and such like scallawags and insert what is more important and interesting—the discussion and acts of the Legislature it would be more acceptable. I saw in the Baltimore Sun the speech of Mr. Wood-ward alluded to by your correspondent and thought his remarks unworthy of comment except as being very injurious to his friends. Our Representative, also, chaffed a little and characterized St. Mary's "as being the proudest and poorest county in the State." Pride and ignorance (not poverty) generally go together and although neither is criminal, yet it is nothing to brag about. It is presumptuous evidence of a want of enterprise, energy, intelligence, morality, &c. in the masses and the remark would have come with better grace from one "to the man or born" than from a native of Virginia. "Observer" has great faith in the opinion of Reverdy Johnson. I have in his capacity, but none in his honesty. He has rigged, twisted and turned, been up in the market and knocked down so often that he is not green enough now to believe in an opinion paid for by his clients.—the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. I must confess that I have very little faith (professionally) in lawyers, generally.—It would have been more creditable to Mr. Garrett as President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad if he had appealed to and relied on the justice of the State of Maryland before taking the law in his own hands and withholding the resources of the State at a time when no legislative action could be taken to supply the deficiency. It was an implied distrust of the honesty of the people's representatives, and a discourteous and high-handed measure on the part of a corporation. If the Company believed the capitation or the one-fifth of the passenger tax was an illegal and unconstitutional tax, and had determined to resist the payment, what right had they to continue collecting it? When collected, what right to withhold it from the State? It is held, Mr. Garrett says, as an offset against other outside accounts. Has a collector or an officer of the State a right to withhold the revenues of the State in payment of unadjusted claims and accounts that he may have or trumps up against the State? Detention is no pay. The one-fifth of the passenger fare is a specific tax. It has no relation or connection whatever to any other accounts the Company may have against the State and such should have been paid as well as compliance with the law, exhibiting on oath an account of the State's proportion of the gross receipts on the 1st day of January, &c. Mr. Garrett is a man of great administrative ability and the people of Maryland are justly proud of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, but it is a creature of the State, and we do not wish to see it granted political power which may terminate in having the executive and legislative departments of the State merged into one, controlled by a biased and interested corporation, prostituted to political purposes, causing the depreciation of its stock and producing official corruption and rottenness in all its parts.

SELL-CORNERED.—That the late war was inaugurated and conducted with an eye to smash up the old Constitution and to inaugurate a centralized despotism, we believed and contended from the beginning, but then we were known to be a copperhead and finally a rebel and few listened to us and fewer still believed us. Eminent and representative men, however, of the radical party are now singing the same tune. Trumbull and Carpenter of the Senate, Morgan and others of the House are explicit in testimony as to this design. The latter, against whose loyalty there has been no whisper of reproach and who proved himself upon the field to be as gallant a soldier as Ohio sent to the war, in a late speech in Congress, spoke as follows: "There were those who, at the time of the outbreak of the war which closed five years ago, believed that it was the deliberate purpose of the so-called Republican party to force this country into war for the express purpose of subverting its free institutions. I was one of those who were reluctant so to believe. I was willing to contribute, to the best of my humble ability, in suppressing the armed opposition to the government. But sir, with my hand upon my heart, in the presence of the great God who rules all nature, and I now watch over ours, I here declare that I am now convinced that the single object of these leaders of the Republican party was the subversion of our free institutions, and the substitution of a centralized despotism."

POINT LOOKOUT MEMORIAL.—The bill, heretofore published in our columns, to protect and ornament the graves of the Confederate dead at Point Lookout, being upon its third reading in the House, Mr. Martin, its author, made an able and pathetic appeal in its behalf, stating, in the course of his remarks, that the fund (\$2,700) which had been collected by the Ladies' Memorial Association for the same purpose had been lost by the failure of a Baltimore banker in whose hands it had been placed for safe keeping. The bill was then passed—yeas 61, nays none.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—Our thanks are due to our young friend, John V. Camaller, a student at Georgetown College, for a complimentary ticket to the celebration on the 22nd inst., the birth-day of Washington. The celebration was held under the auspices of the Philodemic Society of the College, of which Mr. Camaller is a member.

(Correspondence of the Beacon.) Annapolis, Feb. 19, 1870.

The debate on Mr. Merriek's resolutions was resumed on the 14th instant, on which occasion Mr. Merriek, of Frederick, addressed the House in opposition to them, and I would recommend a careful perusal of his speech to all persons anxious to arrive at a fair and dispassionate conclusion on the subject-matter of this very lengthy discussion. Succeeding as he did so many able and astute speakers on either side of the question, it seemed very difficult if not impossible that any new argument could be added or that the question of adopting or rejecting "the resolutions" could be presented in a new aspect. It had been contended by the speakers in favor of them (the resolutions) that in as much as the B. & O. R. Company could not sue the State, and as it did not become a sovereign State to bring action of assumpsit, it was necessitated to proceed by "active facias" in order to have any adjudication in the premises, although it was allowed that a decision adverse to the defendants would involve a forfeiture of charter and franchises thereby conferred. In other words, procedure by "active facias" if not most consistent with justice was altogether in accord with the "divine right" and principles and dignity of sovereignty. Mr. Merriek took the ground that the law as it is now stands does not authorize procedure by "active facias" without specific direction of the Legislature, and in this connection turned to section 175, authorizing the Governor to proceed against corporations in the State Courts to ascertain whether any corporation has been guilty of misfeasance or non-user, &c., and make them show cause why a decree of forfeiture should not issue. Mr. Merriek also reminded the House that the B. & O. R. was the chartered child of Virginia as well as Maryland, and in case of being deprived of its birth-right by Maryland, reduced "by her fiat" to the condition of a "filii nullius," it was not quite certain that Virginia would even (were Maryland so disposed) ever consent to reinstate her (the B. & O. R.) with the rights and privileges that she now enjoys within the limits of the "Old Dominion." In conclusion, Mr. Merriek advised the adoption of moderate measures, with a view to an amicable arrangement of all matters in dispute. His speech was calculated to make, and did make a decided impression on all who listened to it. He, Mr. Merriek, has a clear, ringing voice and a most pleasing appearance and address. In reply to the points and facts presented by Mr. Merriek, Judge Merriek remarked that the law of 1868, alluded to by Mr. Merriek, was a very bad law indeed and that he would like to see it repealed, that the course prescribed by the resolutions was most proper, that the

of 1868 was a "vicious" one and ought to be repealed, but what struck me as particularly novel, was the assertion that "the change the Governor, the President of a rival road, to proceed in a suit against the B. & O. R. would be a 'self-inflicted wound.'" It is very decent and commendable; I suppose, to "cut the throat by the hand" of "indolence" to "show on the boards." "The measure" has done the first. The plea of "indolence" (if there be any force in it) has been put aside. Delicate or delicate it is a duty incumbent on the executive to bring this question (the matter in dispute) to the notice of the Legislature.—It was open to him to have instructed the Attorney General (without the prompting of the committee of ways and means) to proceed by "active facias" against the B. & O. R. Company. If his position as President of B. & P. Potomac Company, clashed with his duties as Governor of Maryland, he could have resigned the former position, but he has not done so, and he may, no doubt, realize the peculiar difficulties and advantages of "the situation" and can say or sing with Capt. McKeith in poor Gay's Beggars' Opera— "How happy could I be with either." "If either fair chance were away."

You are aware, of course, of the result. Judge Merriek, unflinchingly abandoned the extreme position he had assumed and he did so in a most judicious and timely manner. He had reported, and accepted the amendment of Mr. Hammond, which was in effect, scope and intention a compromise measure, such as Mr. Martin, of St. Mary's, gave the key-note on the 3rd instant. The resolutions, so amended, had been sent up to the Senate for its consideration and had been referred to the Finance Committee of that body. They will be up for debate in a few days. The resolutions of Judge M. were objectionable to very grave objections, considered in the light of initiatory measures to test questions of law and fact involving in the result the very life of a great chartered incorporated institution. The preamble assumed that the B. & O. R. Company had been guilty of various misfeasances, although one act only of any thing like a misfeasance was even attempted to be proved against it, to wit, the withholding of the one-fifth passenger money.—and again, after anticipating a verdict of guilty in the premises,—they prescribed to the Court the sentence to be pronounced, to wit,—a forfeiture of its chartered life without even benefit of clergy. It is not to be wondered at that Mr. Garrett entered his protest against such proceedings; and, although the State might be willing, like Abraham of old, to sacrifice its "petted and favored child," Mr. Garrett, on part of said child, declined to be the submissive Isaac of the day; and, in the language of the venerable and very resolute Pio Nono, blandly declares—non possumus.

What favor the resolution, as amended, will find in the Senate, it is difficult to conjecture. They will, I have no doubt, be subjected to a thorough, and searching examination, and dispassionate discussion in all their bearings. It (the Senate) is an able and conservative body and not disposed to set hastily or prejudice matters. This was made very apparent by the failure of Senator Kimmel, some days ago, on the subject, pending the debate on "the resolutions" in the House of Delegates. He offered a motion, in view of the possible forfeiture of the charter of the Baltimore and O. R., and shadowed forth, however, disastrous results contingent on dissolution, that they might and could be guarded against and obviated. While attacking the B. and O. R., he very bitterly (and as it seemed to me very angrily), he expressed the greatest love and admiration for it. The severe castigation he gave it, was administered in the most parental manner, and was accompanied with the assurance of its being inflicted for its own good, and that "it would thank him for it the longest day it lived." The consequences, he said, attending on sudden death could be remedied by instantaneous revival, with the loss, to be sure, of very valuable property at present owned by it. At present, it was a very formidable beast of prey, and not at all disposed to doff its hide, but having suffered death and revival, it could be made a very well-behaved if not useful sort of domestic animal. The Senate, however, did not view the time as opportune for entertaining the question as presented by Mr. Kimmel.—Messrs. Carroll, Compton and Clarke opposed the motion with great warmth and ability. Mr. Carroll praised the far-reaching imagination of Mr. K. that could penetrate into the future with such precision and then put the pregnant question—you who are so anxious to pull down, are you equally well prepared to build up? The Senate, as I before said, declined to entertain the motion. It was lost by a vote of 16 to 1, the mover alone voting in the affirmative. It was a very tart and lively debate and gave a great deal of pleasure to all present.

Mr. Kimmel expressed himself very well satisfied with the result. It was not so much a pitched battle as an affair of outposts, in which all concerned played their parts very well, and none more to his own satisfaction than did Mr. Kimmel himself. He had a fine field for display of wit and fluent diction—and action, rotundity and theatrical,—at the same time not devoid of grace and studied elegance. I feel very much indebted to him, indeed, for that day's entertainment.

The "Monarch" lies off Annapolis.—The officers visited the capital yesterday (Saturday). Their presence here has sent a thrill through fashionable society. It is asserted that they will be entertained at the gubernatorial mansion. Appropos, the said mansion is a very large, and some think, a very beautiful structure. It is not as yet quite finished (and I do not believe) quite half furnished as yet. Considering the style of building, as it presents itself to outsiders, I do not think that \$250,000 was an extravagant sum to appropriate for furniture, etc., but I do not see how any Governor, present or future, can meet expenses, or be expected to meet them on the miserable pittance at present allowed by the Constitution of this State to its first officer, considering the near proximity of Annapolis to Washington, the constant flow of visitors to the ancient metropolis of Maryland and the traditional character for

primarily and whole-souled loyalty the Governor of this State has to maintain. I do not think that the sum of \$10,000 would be a cost too much to allow him. Whatever may be urged in the spirit of adverse criticism on the policy and acts of the present occupant of the "Red House," every one appreciates his social worth and the liberal and hospitable nature that extends a cordial and elegant hospitality to friends and strangers at the seat of Government. The inspection laws are deemed to "repeal"—that of Tobacco may escape this sanction, but on it may be written *ipso facto*. There will be some changes in the magistracy and other officers in your county. It is rumored in the streets that some of the nominations sent down to the Senate were not confirmed. I am not posted as to particulars, but I am satisfied as to the fact. The House will increase the number of Justices of the Peace has been referred to the Judiciary Committee of that body. "It will rest in peace" in the tomb of the "Capitals." Touching the motion to repeal the act of 1868, authorizing the publication of the laws in the newspapers, I have to say that I do not think it will come to anything—it does not find much favor in the Lower House and for that matter in the Senate either. There will be important changes in the School Law.

The appointment of School Commissioners will be taken out of the turmoil of politics and vested in the Judges of the Circuit Courts or Orphans Courts. The appointment of district trustees will be vested in the Board of School Commissioners. In view of the passage of the 15th Amendment and the certainty of Congo's crowding to the polls at the next general election, these changes will be favorably viewed and I trust, approved by the white voters of the State. The bill introduced by Mr. Loker for the protection of fish in the Potomac river, etc., has passed both branches and has become a law. Col. B. of your county, was very jubilant on the occasion of its passage. The bill introduced by Mr. Martin to enclose the cemetery at Point Lookout passed the Lower House and will no doubt be soon a law too. Mr. Martin made a fervent and eloquent appeal to the House in its favor. You will receive a copy of his speech in due course of mail. It does him great honor. Mr. Fowler gave a splendid farewell entertainment to his friends last week at the Maryland Hotel. Your correspondent was present on the occasion. Champagne flowed like water and all the delicacies of the season were spread out on the table. Three hundred persons were present. Our friend, the Colonel, enjoyed himself "to the top of his bent."

OBSEVER.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday, the 22nd instant, by the Rev. Father Hamilton, JNO. F. STONE to Miss ANN MARIA ADAMS.

On the same day, by the same, JAMES WILKINSON to Miss CATHARINE WIBLE.

DIED.

On the 17th inst., SARAH C, daughter of Mary E. and Alex. Adams, in the 18th year of her age.

Trustee's Sale of REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Saint Mary's county, sitting as a Court of Equity, in a cause in which Jos W Batty and others are complainants and Geo Griggs is defendant, passed on the 21st of February, 1870, I will expose to public auction on

Tuesday, the 22nd of March, 1870, at the Court House door in Leonardtown, between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock, p. m., that tract or parcel of land lately occupied by Capt. George Griggs, containing

10 ACRES of land, lying between two creeks of "Dillon's Creek," being particularly located and described in a deed from John R. Jackson to Jno P Lynch, recorded in Liber J. H. folios 415 and 416.

This piece of land is beautifully located on Dillon's Creek before mentioned, has on it a small but neat and convenient Cottage House lately built. The Creek empties into the Patuxent River and abounds with all the luxuries of the salt water.

Those who wish for a small residence which can easily be made beautiful are invited to see the place.

TERMS OF SALE. Cash on the day of sale. BENJ. G. HARRIS, Trustee. Feb. 24, 1870—4s.

Trustees' Sale of valuable REAL ESTATE IN SAINT MARY'S COUNTY.

BY virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Saint Mary's county, sitting as a Court of Equity, passed in a cause in which J Smith & Son, and others, are Complainants and Samuel R Tubman and James S Downes, administrators of Henry Tubman, and others, are Defendants, and bearing date the 22nd day of January, in the year 1870, the undersigned, as Trustees, will offer at public sale, at the Court House door in Leonardtown, on

Thursday, the 24th of March, 1870, between the hours of 12 o'clock, m. and 4 o'clock, p. m., all those valuable tracts or parcels of land, situate in St. Inigoes district of St. Mary's county, formerly belonging to the late James L Foxwell.

One tract called "FRESH POND NECK," containing 416 1-2 acres, more or less.

This tract of land is beautifully situated on St Jerome's Creek. The dwelling is in good condition and contains six large rooms. The land is in a fine state of cultivation and has upon it a fine YOUNG ORCHARD, with good barns and all necessary out-houses. But the chief inducement in the purchase of this estate is the fine OYSTER COVES,

which rapidly grow oysters of the best quality. The coves are located near the dwelling and can be easily attended to.—This property will make an excellent residence for any one, and is considered the most lucrative property in the county. Also a tract or parcel of land called and known by the name of "FRESH POND NECK," containing 200 acres, more or less.

The houses on this land are in ordinary condition. This farm bounds on, and contains within its limits a part of the celebrated oyster creek called "Deep Creek" which creek is of more value than any farm in the county. This estate formerly belonged to Mr John Courtney and by him sold to the late James L Foxwell.

Also a tract or parcel of land called and known by the name of "FRESH POND NECK," containing 100 acres, more or less.

The soil of this farm is equal to any in this county, is beautifully located on the Chesapeake Bay and adjoins the other estates of the said Foxwell, and was the land formerly sold to said Foxwell by Jos Richardson, Esq., as Executor.

Also the fee simple interest in those tracts or parcels of land called and known by the names of Beckwith's Lodge and Saturday's Choice, containing 232 1-2 acres, more or less.

The houses on this estate are in good condition, with an excellent barn and all good out-houses. The land is in fine condition and susceptible by good culture of making the largest crops of all kinds grown in this county. It has within its limits fine oyster coves, running in from St Jerome's Creek, which are of great value. This estate has been laid off, by the Commissioners, appointed by the Circuit Court of this county, as the dower of the widow of the late James L Foxwell.

All of these tracts of land lay contiguous to each other. They are in a healthy portion of our county, situate about three miles from Point Lookout, and will in the course of a few years be of great value. The route of the Southern Maryland Railroad goes through the edge of these tracts of land.

THE TERMS OF SALE, as prescribed by the decree, are: One third of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale or the ratification thereof by the Court, the balance in twelve and eighteen months, to be secured by bond to the satisfaction of the Trustees.

PETER W CRAIN, J PARRAN CRANE, Trustees. Feb. 24, 1870—4s.

NOTICE. IN CONFORMITY TO AN ORDER passed by the Board of School Commissioners of Saint Mary's county, the President and Secretary will meet at their office, Leonardtown, on

Tuesday, the 8th day of March, 1870, to issue certificates of indebtedness to Teachers for balances of salary due them on Summer and Fall Terms of 1869. By order of Board JAMES BUNTING, Secretary. Feb. 24, 1870—3s

Trustees' Sale of valuable REAL ESTATE IN SAINT MARY'S COUNTY.

BY virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Saint Mary's county, sitting as a Court of Equity, passed in a cause in which J Smith & Son, and others, are Complainants and Samuel R Tubman and James S Downes, administrators of Henry Tubman, and others, are Defendants, and bearing date the 22nd day of January, in the year 1870, the undersigned, as Trustees, will offer at public sale, at the Court House door in Leonardtown, on

Thursday, the 24th of March, 1870, between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m. and 5 o'clock, p. m. the following property, to wit:

All those tracts or parcels of land located in the 2nd Election District of Saint Mary's county, Maryland, called and known by the following names: "FAIRVIEW," containing 155 acres, more or less, and Part Hopewell's Chance, containing 50 acres, more or less.

This land is well improved, is of excellent soil and has a good DWELLING HOUSE and all the necessary OUT-HOUSES upon it. Considerable TIMBER can be spared from this land and the proposed Washington and Point Lookout Railroad will pass through it. The "Three-Notched" road passes within half a mile of the premises and several Steamboat wharves on the Patuxent River are only about two or three miles distant.

Also, all those tracts or parcels of land, lying adjacent to the lands above described, called and known as "BURCH'S NECK," containing 53 acres, more or less; "WILD CAT," containing 71 3-4 ACRES, more or less; "STILE'S FANCY," containing 40 acres, more or less; "Stile's Chance," containing 25 acres, more or less; and "MILL POND," containing 8 1-4 acres, more or less.

These lands are of fine soil and especially well adapted to the culture of TOBACCO, CORN, FRUIT, &c., &c. There are excellent Buildings upon them and mere TIMBER than is required for the use of the places.

All the above lands adjoin the estates of Charles Dent, John W Bevan and others and are convenient to Churches, Mills, Stores, &c.

The land will be sold in two separate tracts as indicated in this advertisement.

TERMS OF SALE, as prescribed by the decree, are:—One-third of the purchase money in cash, and the residue in equal instalments at one and two years credit—the deferred payments to be secured by the bonds of the purchaser or purchasers, with security to be approved by the Trustees, and to bear interest from the day of sale.

When all the purchase money shall be paid, the Trustees will execute a deed to the purchaser, or purchasers, free, clear and discharged from all claim of the parties to this suit and of those claiming under them.

ROBT C COMBS, JASS DOWNS, Trustees. Feb. 24, 1870—4s.

CONFIRMATION NOTICE. James Hammett & Sarah E Hammett vs. Wm T Hammett & others.

In the Circuit Court of St. Mary's county, sitting as a Court of Equity. No 177 N E

ORDERED, this 27th day of January, 1870, that the Auditor's report, filed in this cause, distributing the interest of E A Wells and Wife and Sarah E Hammett in the proceeds of the sale of the real estate in this cause, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 4th Monday of February 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 4th Monday of February.

JNO. A. CAMALIER, C'k. True copy—Test: JNO A CAMALIER, C'k: Feb. 8, 1870—3s.

respectfully announce to the people of St. Mary's county that I am located at the Clifton Factory for the present for the purpose of accommodating all parties with PHOTOGRAPHS of all kinds and sizes, and at prices to suit the times. Satisfaction guaranteed to all favoring me with a call. Special attention paid to copying Photographs from old Daguerotypes. E. S. CHIPLEY. Feb. 17, 1870—4s