ST MARY'S BEACON

LEONARDTOWN, MD.

THURSDAY MORNING, March 10, 1870.

Removal.—It will be seen by reference to advertisement in another column that the office of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore, B. G. Harris, President, has been removed from No. 9, North street, to No. 196 W. Baltimore street, opposite Hamilton Easter & Co.

N. D's.—At the Annual Commencement of the Md. University School of Medicine on Tuesday, the 1st of March, instant, the diplomas of Doctor of Medicine were conferred upon S. L. D. Neale and Stephen C. Spalding, of this county.

Acknowledgements.—Our thanks are due Hon. George Vickers, one of our Senators in Congress, for a copy of his very able speech on the admission of Mississippi.

(Correspondence of the Beacon.)

Annapolis, March. 5, 1870.

Not having received (as yet) a response to the very sincere and liberal offer tendered to your correspondent—!!—touching an exchange of glasses, and still anxious to win golden opinions (if nothing else) from him and sundries, I am constrained to fall back on my first love, and having placed my veteran spectacles in position (steel in hand and steel on nose) it rejoices me to inform you that while gold is dropping, the stock of our Southern Maryland Point Lookout Railroad is rising in the market and that the hours "are fast ingendering the no distant day" when the shrill snortings of the fiery horse will be heard midst the pines and sandy lawns of Saint Mary's county.—The report of the Commissioners who superintended the survey has, as you are aware, been presented to both Houses and is now in press. It has been read in private to the Senators and Delegates of Prince George's, Charles and St. Mary's counties, and to other gentlemen friendly to the enterprise, and has elicited their unanimous praise, commendation and approval, and further (our well known modesty may not conceal the fact) that it has been submitted to the critical and unerring judgment of "Observer," and that "*our infallibility*," for so we will call ourselves until the Œcumenical Council, at present holding its sessions at the vatican, shall award that title to some other than ourselves and one (mayhap) more worthy of the appellation, fully endorses the opinions and encomiums bestowed upon it by the gentlemen, Senators and representatives aforesaid. It has been composed and drawn up, as I have been informed, by our esteemed friend, Col. L. Hutchings, of Charlotte Hall district, and while in a literary point of view it is entitled to and will fairly challenge to itself no stinted praise, it will go far to conciliate opponents and secure to this great, and so far as Lower Maryland is concerned, vital enterprise, the good wishes, and perhaps, good offices of those who have, I think, assumed most mistakingly, however honestly and sincerely, a hostile attitude towards it. In calling for the printing of the report, it is to be regretted that our representatives did not secure the photography of the "chart" that accompanied it, for deprived of the chart, the public will not have it in their power to appreciate to their full and just extent the labors, industry and talents displayed by Mr. Ben Tippett and the corps of engineers of whom he was the chief.—Mr. Tippett has been long known to the citizens of our county as its ablest and most accomplished land surveyor. The chart that accompanies this report, places him in the first rank of civil engineers, the latter *laurels* he has gained late in life.

"He has worn them well (and) may he wear them long."

The Senate committee appointed at the request of the Senator of Alleghany county (Mr. Spates) to investigate sundry charges brought against him (*by his unfriends*) is at present in session. Pending that investigation and its results, I will not say much as to *particulars*, but this much I may now hint—that it is no new thing "under the sun" for politicians to improvise charges and "alleged malfeasance in office" against others in order to compass the downfall of political and troublesome opponents, and thus indulge at one and the same time, personal and party hatred, and that in all countries and all times men of desperate fortunes, as of grasping ambition, will be found apt and most willing to invent facts, suitable to their views, hopes and dislikes, aye, and support them too by "competent false witnesses." Men in high positions have many advantages to be desired. If they attract to themselves the obsequies and not very disinterested notice and flattering applause of expectants, they enjoy often times the consciousness of possessing power to serve friends who have stood by them in their hours of need and under all the phases of political warfare and intrigue, they experience and enjoy the genial breathings of favorable gales as they face the storms of wintry and tempestuous weather, but in sunshine as in storm, on them and their acts

". . . . . the public gaze
Is ever fixed to detract or praise,
Envy denies a requiem to their name
And fully loves the martyrdom of fame."

In a few days the committee on education will present their report, as I have before informed you. Election by the several districts of School Commissioners will be abolished, the appointment of same will be transferred to the Judges of the Circuit Courts, their number, however, will be reduced to three for each county, with a salary of $75 to $100 each, and liberty to sit as long and as often as they please. The *State Board* (of control) will be made up of selections from among School Commissioners or county examiners with the head of the State Normal School as president thereof. The changes will be few, as few as possible, but made in knowledge of coming events, the clouds upon wheroof are now upon us. There is a strong and persistent pressure on the General Assembly looking to an important change in our usury laws. In fact, it is contemplated to sink them clean off the statute-book and to inaugurate a golden age for capitalists and millionaires. The move is not viewed with any particular favor by the county delegations or Senators, no petition has been presented from the farming or planting interests in favor of the "repeal" of said laws, or as far as I have been informed, even suggestive of any alteration in them. Jew and Gentile, however, the worshippers of mammon, whether of the old or new dispensations, are in much admired accord on the subject. The wolves of the temple, as of the cross, are a unit on the occasion and hopingly hail the early advent of the day when they will be able to fleece the sheep in the shortest possible period of time, with the sharpest and largest possible pairs of shears.—It is some comfort to those who have already parted with their wool (and their name is "legion") to know and be assured that they will escape the blandishments and withering caresses of the frequenters of the Stock Exchange and the presiding priests thereof under this new dispensation. A successor to the late lamented Mr. Jarrett, President of the Board of Baltimore Police Commissioners, will be elected by joint votes of Senate and House of Delegates in a few days. The haste to secure this appointment to the chair, made vacant by so sad and sudden death, was in many instances *most disgusting* not to say heartless and indelicate in the extreme. Mr. Jarrett died late in the evening of —— inst., his body was literally still warm when news of his death was flashed along the wires to Annapolis by some of the candidates to Senators and members of Lower House, announcing their candidacy for the vacant place. On the morning following his sudden death, one of these gentlemen presented himself in the room of a Senator who was not posted, who had not heard of the melancholy event. In reply to the question as to what particular circumstance this unlooked for visit might be owing, the following colloquy occurred between the party intruding and Senator intruded on.

Visitor—Mr. Jarrett is dead and I am a candidate for the office lately occupied by him, but now vacant.

Senator—Are you quite sure sir that Mr. Jarrett is dead?

Visitor—Oh yes! quite sure, no manner of doubt on that point.

Senator—Is he *quite cold* sir, *no vital heat still remaining?*

Visitor—As cold as ice, you may swear.

Senator—Not yet coffined, I suppose?

Visitor—No, no hurry about that you know, he will not be buried for some days.

Senator—Not shrouded, I suppose, either?

Visitor—Not that I know, he may be for that matter laid out in his official costume, it is contemplated to give him a public and a grand funeral.

Senator—With marked loathing and contempt, I have read and heard of many cases where men who have been considered dead and have even been buried, have come to life after considerable lapse of time and it occurs to me that my friend, Mr. Jarrett, may be still living, but living or dead let me assure you sir, that were there ten thousand applicants for the office you so keenly and shamefully court, you would be the last man, black or white, that I would vote for to be his successor. No words sir, there is the door, the train for Baltimore leaves at 9.30 and please relieve this room and Annapolis of your presence.

While the State of Maryland has been placed in the attitude of perpetrating a gross wrong and injustice on a great incorporated company and of making the legislative department of the government to anticipate or rather use the functions of the Judiciary, at least to dictate its action and final decision, under shadow of this great precedent and attempt, some parties have gotten up a small game of their own in that line, and have invoked and are now invoking the legislature to sit aside the testimentary disposition, the last will and testament of a Mr. J. Clarke, late of Baltimore, who left considerable property to "an *incorporated board of* trustees" for religious and charitable purposes. It is now sought to repeal the "act of incorporation" which gives said trustees the right to sue and be sued, to accept and inherit property, &c., and by a short process known to the gentlemen of the law or in failure of the favorable action of the courts to induce the present legislature to pass such remedial measures as will vest said property in the heir or heirs at law. It is not asserted or pretended to be proved or shown that the testator was insane, or that the will is or was the result of undue influence, or that he did not leave his heirs (nephews, he had no children himself) considerable property, far from it. It is admitted that the testator was in full possession of testamentary capacity, that in making the will he carried out a cherished and a previously determined purpose, and further, that he left his nephew (now seeking relief from the legislature) property worth at present writing some $100,000. The case was argued before a committee appointed for that purpose. It was my misfortune not to be present on the occasion, for I thereby lost opportunity of listening to the very able argument of counsel on both sides, and especially of my friend, Mr. James Briscoe, of Calvert County, who has been retained by the trustees to prevent legislative interference and who I am told by gentlemen, competent judges in such matters, made a most able and triumphant argument against the applicants and in favor of the sacredness of and necessity of carrying out testimentary dispositions. If the legislature were to pass a law favoring the views and interest of the parties making this bold attempt to despoil the poor and the indigent and to defeat the benevolent intentions of the testator (Mr. Clarke) they would be guilty of a great and shameful wrong on the living and the dead, and would establish a precedent at once most dangerous and most detestable. I intimated in a former letter that there will be an attempt made this session to repeal all present inspection laws (tobacco excepted) and strange enough, in face of this move in the right direction, there is a flank movement to place new laws o[illegible] the statute book. It is proposed to inspect all agricultural manures and to compel the makers and manipulators to mark on the bags and packages containing same, the chemical properties of the ingredients constituting the whole mass, &c. Now if farmers are resolute enough to purchase of empyrics, be they fools or knaves, let them abide the consequences. As in flour, wines, whiskey, so in manures, let the brands sell and give character as to the quality of the article. Let the legal maxim of *caveat emptor* be remembered, and let agriculture and commerce take care of themselves and remain free from the embarrassments and trammels of supervisors, inspectors, protection and protectors alike. The only advantages accruing from such laws are, to afford the executive opportunity to reward and purchase political friends and to build up a privileged class subservant to all and any occupant of the chair of State or other power in whom the right of appointment may be vested. Of course these objections will not apply when "Observer" will be and his friends under any circumstances are or may be, the depositories of power and patronage, and enjoy the dispensation of fat offices, "*cette une autre chose, ce'la*"—in the vernacular, that is a horse of another color, and to be viewed from another and a more pleasing stand point of view. Before I call attention the the latest and most exhausting debates in Senate on the unfavorable report of the Finance Committee on House resolutions of the Committee on Ways and Means, as amended by Mr. Hammond, I may as well glance at a rumor and rumors at present current in the rotunda, for which no person in particular can be held responsible except venerable and venerated Mrs. Grundy, to wit—that Gov. Bowie, our present very popular and able executive chief, is not at all unlikely to be his own successor in gubernatorial chair and mansion, further, I am told that not a few of the prominent men of the democratic party view the event as something more than possible if not desirable, and as such a programme will receive the countenance of all the Governor's recent appointees to office, also of the many who, by law of "rotation," may hope to succeed present or future occupants of good places, the more than simple surmise that influential members, magnates of the republican party, would be very willing to receive overtures for a compromise and in utter despair of electing a man of ebony proclivities, would gladly unite with the friends of the present executive on the basis of receiving a slight share of honors and State offices, not to mention the certainty of the N. C. railroad throwing all their power and Cameronian influence into the scale. In view of these considerations, it may be safely concluded that Gov. Bowie is very likely to secure to himself a renewal lease of four years, after the expiration of his present term, of the "red house" and of franchises thereunto appertaining. As it will be expected before I conclude this letter, I will notice the latest debates in the Senate Chamber on the House resolutions, wherein the Honorable Senators on both sides have taken part and have exhibited great argumentative and oratorical ability.

Among the opponents of the resolutions who have already spoken, and of whom I will express an estimate in some future communication, I will mention the Senator from Queen Anne, Mr. Earle, the astute and sound-minded chairman of the Finance Committee; Mr. Lee Carroll, of Howard; Mr. Malone, of Wicomico, Miller, of Cecil, and though last not least, Maddox, of St. Mary's, who concluded the debate on last Friday in a brilliant and exhaustive speech, delivered in his best and happiest style.

On the other hand, the motion to receive the report of the Finance Committee was strenuously opposed by Mr. Kimmell, of the 1st election district of Baltimore city, in a very effective speech, wherein, in addition to other and many charges more against the B & O R R or rather against Mr. Garrett, he superadded the charge of the fraudulent withholding from the State of some four millions and a half of dollars, and the most surprising circumstance attending this new count in the indictment was, that this was a cumulative fraud of many years' growth, etc., that it had escaped the notice of all the State Directors for many years, had been undetected by the eagle-eyed Senator himself who has been and is now one of said directors, and at the risk of exposing himself to the charge of gross neglect of duty or incapacity to discharge the same, has now, at the eleventh hour, stumbled on this damaging disclosure and has unhesitatingly vouched for its reality, in all its gigantic proportions. Without at all impeaching Senator Kimmell's talents or veracity, I am free to confess that I do not believe that this very grave accusation has any real foundation in fact. I believe that the Honorable Senator has made discovery of a mare's nest—that it was utterly impossible that such culminating and patent frauds, as Mr. Kimmell now proclaims them to be and to have been, could have escaped the notice—remained unperceived—undiscovered—by so searching, scrutinizing and wide-awake guardian-angel as himself. And this view and estimate of the accusation and its surroundings, is not conferred to "*Observer*," but is shared and favored by a majority—I had almost said—the entire body of which he is so distinguished a member.

Mr James C Clarke, in his lengthy, well-conceived, felicitous and damaging speech of four hours' continuance, never let fall a word that would lead any one to suspect that he attached the slightest credence to Mr. Kimmell's assertions and figures.

Mr. Clarke represents Baltimore county, having the largest constituency and widest basis of taxation of any county in the State. He is in my humble judgment (take him all in all) the most wonderful and ablest man in the Senate. Without having had the advantages of early training in polite learning, exposed to all the disadvantages consequent on the deprivation of school facilities, such as are now within the reach of the most indigent children, he has by strength of muscle and weight and strength of brain reached his present proud eminence in the highest legislative branch of his native State. His ability and readiness as a debater, is in great measure the result of an intimate acquaintance with the details of almost every subject that comes up in debate, his facility and quickness in presenting the most important points of his argument in easy and flowing language, his nice and keen sense of ridicule, his good natured and playful manner of handling and refuting his adversary's arguments and withal his imperturbable and westernly good humored self-possession under all circumstances entitle him, my dear Sir, to be considered the ablest and most popular man of this State. His manner and delivery are remarkably easy and graceful, no effort, no affect, no solicitude in case of what opinion the Senate or persons present may form of his powers and pretensions as a debater—and nothing simulated or studied in his looks, attitude or deportment. He throws himself heart and mind and soul into his subject, and with a bound and a sweep carries by impetus of action, mind and words his auditory with him. I give this portrait of his gentleman, for in a wide acquaintance and many opportunities of seeing and listening to men of many different countries and legislative bodies, I have seen few or none better entitled to be considered a great and wonderful man than is the Senator from Baltimore county. My personal acquaintance with him is very recent and very slight at that. In a few days, we will part never, in all probability, to meet again, but it is a pleasure to do justice to a man who never courts complimentary suffrages of any person or party and whom those who know him best and love him most, unanimously and uniformly speak of as—

"A man without pride, a friend without guile,
Open—unflinching—warm—sincere;
For worth he has ever a hand and a smile—
For want he has ever a purse and a tear."

OBSERVER.

[Communicated.

To the [illegible] Board of School Commissioners of St. Mary's County.

Gentlemen:—It is with extreme diffidence your humble servant, a public School Teacher, attempts to address you touching matters of Public Instruction in our county. He does not arrogantly presume to dictate, or even suggest a line or rule of conduct which should govern your actions.

The law, although ambiguous in some of its particulars, is terse in others, and wherever defects, owing to hasty legislation or relaxed diligence upon the closing hours of a long and laborious session, have been allowed to remain, no doubt some plan will occur to your judgment, tempered by an honest desire to subserve the interest of Public Instruction, whereby these defects may be remedied, until they be repealed or amended by legislative enactment.

I am aware that you will find yourselves hampered by the liabilities of the old Board, owing to their neglect to call upon the County Board last year for any additional sum necessary to carry on successfully the work of Public Instruction in the county as the law directs. But such being the case, it behooves you to look the matter in the face and do the best you can under the circumstances. It would seem, according to the published opinion of the late Board, or rather its President, they had no legal right to *anticipate* a deficiency and call upon the County Board for aid until a deficiency actually *did* exist, and as they could not legitimately determine upon any deficiency until the close of the scholastic year, Sept. 30th, it was too late to call upon them then, and necessarily deferred it until the present year. The consequence of all this is that the Teachers have to wait nearly 12 months before a levy is laid and about another 12 months before they get it. What says chap. 3. sec. 4 of the School Law.

"The State School Fund is primarily intended, under this act, to pay the salaries of the teachers of the several counties, and provide school books and stationery for the children of the State. If, however, in apportioning the said State School Fund among the different counties and the city of Baltimore, the share of any county should prove inadequate for the purpose aforesaid, then the County Commissioners of such county are hereby authorized, empowered, directed and required to levy and collect such a tax upon the assessable property of such county as the Board of School Commissioners shall designate as sufficient to make good the deficiency and to pay quarterly on the day fixed for the payment of the State School Fund to the several counties, the amount so levied and collected over to the Treasurer of the said Board of County School Commissioners in order that the schools of such counties may be kept open for the time herein set forth" (ten months) "and said tax shall be levied and collected like other taxes."

Now what becomes of the provision requiring the County Board to pay quarterly on the day fixed for the payment of the State School Fund to the several counties the amount so levied and collected over to the Treasurer of the School Board, if the Teachers have to wait two years for it? No, the intention of the law is obvious. It is expected that the funds so levied will be in hand to pay the Teachers promptly at the end of the Term.

The Principal of the State Normal School in his annual report for 1868, as also I understand in his report for last year, noticed the refusal of the School Commissioners to call for a levy. The Governor of the State in his annual message notices it, and even takes the ground that the counties that refuse to levy this tax, forfeit their apportionment of the State School Fund, for it is donated upon the condition that the counties will make up the deficiency by a tax. But it is useless to dwell upon the past. To the vast majority of the members of the late Board I, and I believe the Teachers of the county generally, entertain no feelings of hostility or resentment. They are men known for their practical good sense and strict integrity of purpose, and, no doubt, endeavored to administer the affairs of their office for the best interest of all concerned, but that they failed to meet the necessities of the case and the requirements of the law under which they acted, the present pecuniary embarrassments under which you labor, too strongly attests.

True, on the eve of their dissolution, they made a requisition for $3,000, but their indebtedness must be something over $4,000 for Teachers' Salaries alone if for nothing else. The amount due each Teacher for balance of Summer and all of Fall Terms, $100, makes in the aggregate, $3,900, to say nothing of the excess of incidentals over receipts of books sold. But even if the $3,000 will liquidate the indebtedness of last year, the difficulty arises in having to make a requisition this year for both the deficiencies of the last and present year, when the deficiency of last year should have been levied then

The Teachers did not, at first, think it [illegible] hard that the fixed salary of the Treasurer, $750, should suffer no diminution, and that the Commissioners, should appropriate to themselves twice the amount allowed by law,* while all the short-comings should be visited upon the Teacher. They expected that chap. 7, sec. 4 of the School Law which requires that "The salaries of Teachers of each county shall be fixed by the Board of County School Commissioners" would not be ignored; and the Teachers look forward to you, the present Board, to remedy this omission by promptly fixing them. It is due to the Teachers of the county that you should do this. The present system has been in operation now something over two years, and yet this very important section of the law has been unnoticed. Whether the salaries be great or small, *fix* them, so that the Teachers may know what they are to get. If they choose to teach for it, then it will be their own look out. Is there any thing wrong or unjust in this? I think not. It does seem to me that every consideration of justice and duty requires that there should be a fixed *minimum* salary for the first and a fixed *minimum* salary for the second grade Teachers, modified by some sliding scale, so that they may be paid in proportion to the certificate they hold and amount of labor they perform. Then industry and merit will be rewarded. Then the Teacher, seeing it to be to his interest to improve himself and increase his school, will do so. Then he will go to his work with a zest. Then the listlessness and apathy that possess him will be shaken off.

Trusting you will do all in your power to increase the efficiency of the schools under your charge by a strict supervision, and paying the Teachers all that the funds at your command will allow, and hoping you may have a successful administration, characterized by the best feelings of confidence and friendship between you and the Teachers, allow me to subscribe myself

Respectfully, Your Ob't Servant,
JEFF. B. JARBOE.

* To the extent that Mr. Jarboe accuses me in this reference of appropriating or assisting to appropriate to myself, or of charging or receiving any money for my services as a School Commissioner which was not clearly and specifically warranted by Law, he is a slanderer.
JOHN F. KING.

[Communicated.

Mr. Editor:—To work "for the public good" is "love's labor lost"—an unthankful office and an obsolete idea—there are, however, some apparent defects in the law and matters of general interest which it may not be amiss to notice briefly for the purpose of correction, if needed, through the agency of public opinion.

Although not a professional man, yet I have the highest estimation of the Law as a science and of all the eminent jurists from Moses down to Chief Justice Taney—no further.

Whilst I do not wish to cast any aspersion on the profession, or to question at this time, whether lawyers are a necessary evil or a nuisance, I think that they should be required by law to give security for money collected by them in their official capacity. Can any good reason be given why they should be an exception to a general rule?

Husband and Wife.—The law, as it stands, regarding the wife is a fraud on the community, for as but few have leisure to make the law a study and become familiar with the technicalities, nice discriminations and points so interesting and profitable to the profession and to keep pace with the changes constantly occurring, so each one is liable to suffer when it is not plain, practical, and just. The wife can make contracts, acquire property and contract debts, yet cannot be made responsible for the payment. She should be considered in law as a *femme sole* and have all the *responsibilities* as well as the rights of property.

Commission Merchants should not be licensed as traders to buy and sell on their own account or to be directly or indirectly interested in speculating in the produce of their customers.

Insurance Companies are multiplying so rapidly and so little is known about them or their responsibilities that they should be required to deposit in the State Treasury ample security to protect the public from loss and imposition.

The Public School System is undergoing a revision by the Legislature and it is unnecessary to say more than to call attention to the law making it obligatory on the Commissioners of the Levy Court to levy on the county *any* amount the School Commissioners may demand. This unlimited authority should be either abridged or annulled. The Primary Schools have also a power of taxation.—Thus, we have the United States, the State, the Public School and the county taxes and a delegated power of taxation also to the School Commissioners and the primary school trustees.

The Militia Law recommended by Adgt. Gen. Bier, with its "order of merit," "order of perfection and legion of Honor," with all due diference, is a puerile ridiculous humbug. Under a military government like France, with an army mostly of veterans, such orders (except perfection!) are in keeping with the character and genius of the people, but here, under a republican government, for the *Militia*, in time of peace, without positive military merit, it is simply absurd. It creates a *privileged class*, free from Jury duty, from 5 to 10 years; *exempts* from all species of taxation within the value of $500; provides for an unlimited number of enrolling officers at $5 per day for 40 days, and recommends the imposition of an additional tax on the people of the State to support this costly "vanity fair." Could not a cheaper system be devised? It seems "to be paying too dear for the whistle," an unseasonable tax under our present burdens and may possibly under recent constitutional charges be a two edged sword.

The Road Law, as well as the roads, stand in *statu quo*. The exhaustive effort of the last Legislature may deter the present from any attempt at improvement without a stimulus.

The Southern Maryland Rail Road.—It is presumed of course that the Commissioners have made a report of the survey to the Legislature and it would be interesting to many of your subscribers if you could obtain a copy or a synopsis for publication.

What has become of the Company?—The public are extremely anxious to see some sign of life, and shrilly did some notes indicating an earnest attempt at a speedy completion of the road.

PUBLICUS.

[Communicated.

Waterloo, Feb. 28, 1870.

To the Hon. the Senator, and Delegates from Saint Mary's:

I fear it is too late to enter a protest against the Law entitled, Piscatory Protection. I admit that the Law is a good one in its main feature, namely, the prohibition of the hauling of seines by non-residents. But can your Honors give a reason for protecting fish within certain limits on the Potomac, within which no one ever asserted fish spawned, and yet, leave open and unlimited, the right to citizens of Saint Mary's County on the Chesapeake and the Patuxent to haul seines of any length? Moreover, I think that Charles County, having a joint right to the waters of the Wicomico, will insist that her citizens have a right to haul any length of seine, while a citizen on the Saint Mary's side is limited to eighty fathoms.

I suspect that I know more about seines than either of your Honors, my father having owned one from my earliest recollection, and I having owned one up to about 15 years ago, when seines became unprofitable from the scarcity of fish. I know that 80 fathoms of seine cast in a creek, looks like a long seine, but 80 fathoms cast in the broad Potomac, looks like a mere handkerchief. Eighty fathoms of seine laid around some kinds of fish, as for instance, Bass Rocks, Drumfish and Alewives, without a boat at each wing, and men stationed along the hauling rope, not more than 5 or 10 yards apart, would be as likely to catch them, as if you were to lay out a single rope. But why protect the fish? Are they of any value to any one, till caught? If there is profit in fish, why tie our citizens on the Potomac side of Saint Mary's county down to 80 fathoms, and leave an unlimited right to all other residents? As no spawn is injured within the points named in the law except as taken in the fish themselves, I think our people should have the right to haul any length of seine. The benefit is not alone to him who has means to buy a seine, but to the poor who live adjacent, as the seines are hauled almost exclusively on shares.

Repeal the section that limits us on the Potomac from Cob Point to Point Lookout, and we have a law which protects the people and not the fish, and which we have needed for years.

All of which is humbly submitted by one of your constituents.

Respectfully,
Z. D. BLAKISTONE.

Communicated.

Editor St. Mary's Beacon:—Several of your humble readers respectfully desire to understand why Mr. O. N. Evans was omitted in the appointment of Magistrates for St. Inigoes District, when undoubtedly said gentleman has scarcely served out half of his magistracy.

Mr. Evans is a gentleman of an impartial mind, sound judgment, and good abilities; and beyond a doubt, our Representatives at Annapolis have acted very blindly, if not unjustly, towards the gentleman in question.

JUSTICE.

DIED.

On the 3rd of March, instant, MARY GENEVIEVE, only daughter of A. N. and E. A. Combs, aged 2 months and 1 day.

At the residence of its parents, in Patuxent district, on Sunday, the 6th instant, SARAH CATHARINE, daughter of Stephen and Jane E. Raley, aged 3 years and 7 months.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Orphans' Court of Saint Mary's County, Sct:—March 8, 1870.

ORDERED BY THE COURT, That J S B Hammett, administrator of James C Cecil, late of St Mary's county, Maryland, deceased, give the notice required by law to the deceased's creditors to exhibit their claims, and that the same be published once a week for six successive weeks in some newspaper printed in St Mary's county.

Test:
JAMES T M RAZBY,
Register Wills for St Mary's county.

NOTICE.

In pursuance of the above order, I hereby give notice that I have obtained from the Orphans' Court of St. Mary's county, Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James C Cecil, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby notified to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers attached thereto, to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of Oct., 1870, they will otherwise by law be excluded from the benefits of the said estate. All persons indebted to the deceased are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber.

J S B HAMMETT,
Administrator.

March 10, 1870—6w.

CONFIRMATION NOTICE.

Thomas H Springer
& Wife
vs
J Rodolphus Thompson,
Amanda Thompson,
Benj G McKay
& others.

In the Circuit Court for St Mary's County, sitting as a Court of Equity.
No 179 N S.

ORDERED, this 26th day of Feb., 1870, that the Auditor's report, filed in this cause be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 1st Monday of April 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 1st Monday of April.

JNO A CAMALIER, Cl'k.
Truecopy—Test:
JNO A CAMALIER, Cl'k.
march 10, 1870—3w.

Late Sheriff's Sale of Real and *Personal Property.*

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Circuit Court of Saint Mary's county, at the suit of J. J. Langley, executor of Henry C. Ellen, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Charles L. Wise and Walter Ford, 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 Charles L. Wise and Walter Ford, in and to the following real and personal property, to wit:

One tract or parcel of land, located in the Factory district of St. Mary's county, called and known by the name of

Batchelors Hopewell

or by whatever name or names the same may be called and known, containing

160 acres,

more or less.

Also,

ONE YOKE OF OXEN,
TWO COWS,
1 OX-CART AND BODY.

And I hereby give notice, that on

Monday, the 4th of April, 1870.

between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m., and 5 o'clock, p. m., on the premises of Walter Ford, in the Factory district, I will expose to public auction the above described personal property, so seized and taken in execution, to the highest bidder for cash. And on

Tuesday, the 5th of April, 1870,

between the hours of 12 o'clock, a. m., and 5 o'clock, p. m., at the Court House door, Leonard Town, 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 debt, interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

JOHN F. FENWICK,
Late Sheriff.

Planters of St. Mary's!

SECURE LARGE CROPS OF TOBACCO, CORN, OATS and GRASS, and IMPROVE THE FERTILITY OF YOUR LANDS by using

Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate

which has been in use over 15 years.

Prompt as Peruvian Guano!
Permanent as Bone!
HIGHLY IMPROVED *and standard guaranteed.*

The following planters of this county have used it and can inform interested parties as to its results

Dr Jno M Brome, B Dawson, Esq.,
Hon H G S Key, W A Loker, "
G A Loker, Esq., Jos Forrest, "

Price in Baltimore,

$56 per ton of 2000 lbs.

For sale by cargo, ton or single bag by

GEORGE DUGDALE,
Manufacturers' Agent,
55 South street,
Baltimore.

march 10, 1870—3m.

WANTED.

LANDS FOR SALE IN SOUTHERN MARYLAND.

WE have many inquiries from parties North in reference to lands in this section.—We do a large

Southern Land Agency Business,

and those having FARMS FOR SALE would do well to place them in our hands. We will advertise free of charge in our *Real Estate Record*, which has a wide circulation throughout the Middle States, North and West. We will send our *Real Estate Record* and *North Carolina Land Advertiser* to any address upon receipt of ten cents.

WILLIAM H. NEWTON & Co.,
General Land Agents,
23 Lexington Street, Baltimore.

March 10, 1870—4m.

CONFIRMATION NOTICE.

Wm Chesnutt
vs.
Rebecca Shanks
& others.

In the Circuit Court for St Mary'scounty, sitting as a Court of Equity.
No. 457 Equity.

ORDERED, this 3rd day of March, 1870 that the Auditor's Report marked B., filed in this cause, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 1st Monday of April, next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Saint Mary's Beacon, once a week for three successive weeks prior to the said 1st Monday of April.

JNO A CAMALIER, Cl'k.
True copy—Test:
JNO A CAMALIER, Cl'k.
March 10, 1870—6w.

NOTICE.

THE members of the Board of School Commissioners will meet at their office, Leonard Town, on

Tuesday, the 22nd of March, instant,

for the purpose of receiving and examining reports of Teachers and for the payment of salaries, etc. By order of the Board.

JAS. H. MILES,
President.

March 10, 1870—td.

Notice to Trespassers.

I HEREBY forbid all persons hunting with dog or gun on my farm about Leonardtown or any of my fields, shores or enclosures, the carelessness of boys requiring this notice to be regarded by parents and guardians.

H G S KEY.

march 10, 1870—3t.