

ST. MARY'S BEACON

LEONARDTOWN, MD.

THURSDAY MORNING, June 16, 1870.

POINT LOOKOUT CEMETERY BOARD.—We give below the proceedings of the Point Lookout Cemetery Board, which convened in Leonardtown on Tuesday last, the 14th instant.

On motion of Col. J. Farran Crane, the meeting was organized by the election of Col. C. Billingsley to the chair, and on motion of Capt. George Thomas, Col. Crane was elected Secretary to the meeting.

On motion of Capt. Thomas, Hon. Thomas Martin, of Charlotte Hall district, was unanimously elected a member of the Board to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of George H. Morgan.

On motion of the same gentleman, Col. Crane and Capt. Forrest were appointed a committee to draft rules for the government of the Board and instructed to report at its next meeting.

On motion of Capt. Forrest, it was determined by the Board to hold its next meeting at Point Lookout on Tuesday, the 15th of July, if fair, if not, the next fair day thereafter, and the Secretary was instructed to notify the absent members of the time and place of meeting.

Capt. Thomas stated that the Secretary contemplated visiting Baltimore between the present time and the next meeting of the Board, and moved that he be requested to inquire into the probable cost of taking up the remains of the Confederate dead at Point Lookout with a view of removing them to some other point and to report at the next meeting, which motion prevailed.

On motion, a Committee of two was appointed to memorialize Congress for the right to the ground in which the Confederate dead at Point Lookout are buried, for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the Act of Assembly of Maryland appropriating a sum of money for the purchase of a lot of ground in which to inter the remains of the Confederate dead who died and are buried at Point Lookout. Capt. Forrest and Thomas were appointed the Committee.

On motion of Capt. Thomas, a Committee was appointed to confer with Dr. John M. Brome in relation to his promised donation of a lot of ground at or near the site of the old city of St. Mary's for the purpose indicated, and that said Committee report the result of such conference at the next meeting of the Board. Col. Crane and Capt. Thomas were appointed the Committee.

On motion of Col. Crane, the meeting adjourned. During the session of the Board, the President, Col. Billingsley, stated that he could be compelled, from obligations of public and private business, he already being connected as President and Trustee with the two leading institutions of learning in the county, to vacate his place as a member of the Board. The announcement was received with great regret by his fellow members, which will be participated in, we are sure, by the community. His place will be filled, we presume, at the next meeting of the Board.

COURT NOTES.—Monday, June 6th, 1870. The Court met, His Honor, Judge Ford, on the bench.

The civil appearance docket was called to the attention.

The recognizance docket was then called and disposed of for the term, except in special cases.

The preliminary call of the trial docket was then proceeded with, and the cases continued where the parties desired Jury trials or for other proper causes.

Judgments entered in plain cases or where agreed upon between parties.

Tuesday, 10 o'clock, a. m., the Court met, Judge Ford, presiding, Judge Magruder acting about noon the same day.

The trial of appeal cases was proceeded with and continued during the greater part of the day.

The remainder of the day was occupied with the preceptory call of the trial docket.

Wednesday, 10 o'clock, a. m., the Court met, present Judges Ford and Magruder.

The preceptory call of the trial docket was continued and some very interesting points of pleading were discussed and decided.

Thursday, the Court continued in session during the day, Judges Ford and Magruder on the bench.

A number of criminal cases which had been standing on the Dockets for several terms, where parties have left the State, were "settled" on motion of the State Attorney.

Friday morning, the Court met, Judge Ford on the bench, Judge Magruder having left early in the morning.

No other cases being for trial on the civil docket, the Court was adjourned until to-morrow.

The term is still open for special business.

RECENT ELECTIONS.—What reply are the white men of the nation making to the Fifteenth Amendment? How do they like negro suffrage? What response is returned to the attempt made by the Radicals to force negro equality upon white men by constitutional enactments? Four elections have been held, in different parts of the Union, and under different circumstances since the promulgation of the negro clause. In these contests the question of negro supremacy was distinctly made by the Radicals, and fairly and fearlessly met by the Democracy.

Connecticut received the first shock of the mongrel battalions, and shivered them to atoms by well directed and delivered blows. The State was redeemed on that issue, and Governor Hawley, a man possessed of considerable personal popularity, was defeated by white men on the white man's issue. Then came New York, and there a still more decided victory was gained. Eighty-seven thousand majority for the white man's ticket announced the decision of the people of the Empire State. The same tidal wave of white men stranded Bowen and the negro party in Washington. And now from the far northwest, Oregon joins the army of white men, and keeps step to the cadence of the white man's march.

A Democratic Governor is chosen, a Democratic member of Congress, a Democratic State Treasurer, and a Democratic Secretary of State. The Legislature will also be Democratic, and upon that Loiy will devolve the duty of electing a United States Senator in place of George H. Williams, Republican, whose term expires in March, 1871. Thus Oregon responds to the appeals of white men in other localities, and keeps the chain of victories unbroken. There is something impressive in this uprising of the people of the United States. They are saying to the black sea, "thus far shalt thou go, and no farther." The boundary has been reached, and the ebbing of the tide has begun.

From Connecticut to Oregon, white men have taken the reins of authority, and compelled the Radicals to ride in the rump. This is a most cheering result. It shows that the scales of passion and prejudice have fallen from the eyes of men, and they see the dark cloud which has overspread the land, and seeing it, act in a proper manner. When the October elections come, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and other States, it is hoped and believed, will take up the work, and finish what has been so well begun.

NEGRO MEETING.—We have been informed that a mass meeting of the negroes of the county will be held in the Sheepshead Woods, Leonardtown, on Saturday next, and that distinguished speakers from abroad are expected to be present. Judge Bond and the celebrated Fred Douglas, it is rumored, will speak. While upon the subject of this meeting, meaning well by the negroes of our county, we suggest that they arrange their meetings hereafter with some regard to the demands of the agricultural interest. They are mostly laborers, and to leave the fields of their employers for political or other meetings in a critical condition of the maturing and growing crops is well calculated to provoke hostile combinations against them. In this respect, the meeting on Saturday next is very ill-judged, the whole planting interest of the county being up to its elbows in work. Hereafter, let the farm negroes arrange the days of meeting, not the outsiders, who have little or no knowledge of the necessities of farm labor and have no interest in the matter.

THE OYSTER FLOTTILLA.—The "Flag Ship" of the Oyster Police Flottilla, Capt. Hunter Davidson, commander, and Lieut. Henry, 2d officer, having on board, Hon. Senator Hyland and Hon. William T. Goldsborough, of the Eastern Shore, appeared in our waters on Friday last, and the gentlemen named paid our village the compliment of a flying visit. During the stay of the steamer in our bay, which was only for a day, she was visited by several of our citizens, who were courteously entertained by the officers, and expressed themselves on their return highly gratified both with their reception and with the admirable condition and arrangements of the boat. We hope Capt. Davidson will make it convenient to pay us another visit shortly.

THE TAX RATE OF THE COUNTY.—We are pleased to be able to announce that our County Tax Rate for the current year will be considerably less than the figures given by us in a previous issue. The levy list was signed on Tuesday last, and the rate of tax for County Charges is ascertained to be only 83 cents on the \$100. This, with the special school tax, which is 17 cents on the \$100, added to the State Tax, which is 10 1/2 cents on the \$100, makes the Tax for County Charges, special school tax and State Tax, \$1.194 on the \$100. We will state for the information of the tax-payers that the State Tax, 19 1/2 cents on the \$100, is made up as follows:—School Tax, 10 cents; 5 1/2 cent County Tax; 3 cent direct Tax; 1 cent Southern Relief; 1/2 cent D. and D. and 1/2 cent A. and A., in all 19 1/2 cents.

(Correspondence of the Beacon.)

Point Lookout, June 13th, 1870. The sweet fragrance of blooming June, the month of greatest Summer beauty, comes laden with its weight of roses—

Rich, soft, luxuriant, yet with tenderest hues Waves the full foliage. There is a peerless greenness on the trees, the trees are in their best and freshest garniture, the silvery notes of the feathered warblers swell the glad anthem of nature's orchestra as they gaily fill 'mid shady bowers of rustling leaves, gemming with their bright streaked plumage this festive Summer month. Gloriously beautiful in the opening radiance of the moon, and noon-day splendor, its mellow Summer evening melting into night, as the last rays of the setting sun are glistening a parting light upon the sleeping waters of the beautiful Potomac and nobler Chesapeake—June is, indeed, the brightest smile upon the face of nature, the richest coloring of blended tints to the soft-fringed landscape of Point Lookout.

Looking out from my window upon the white cottages so cozily nestled in social grouping upon the green sward that slopes gradually to the shelved and pebbled beach, the bay flashing its silver sheen through the dark grove that shadows its banks, with its surf's pleasant plashing murmur, lulling dreamily, I cannot but regret the comparatively abandoned condition of this delightful spot, and the entire absence of any preparation for the reception of visitors when the facilities for their accommodation are already established, and could be so easily, and, I think, profitably arranged. It will soon be getting as hot as Tartarus in the cities—the thermometer's inexorable 90° urging its denizens in quest of cooler temperature, and hundreds that would gladly seek this renovating retreat are debarred the recreation in consequence of the chronic apathy that blasts for the time the prospects of one of the finest properties in our State, and decidedly the finest natural bathing resort in the U. S.—an apathy, want of money, or whatever it may be termed, growing out of Tom's, Dick's and Harry's conflicting claims who have no more right to, or interest in, this sequestered make-shift than you or I. Mr. Elliot, in fact, not so much as "my learned brother of the bar," for lawyers are supposed to hold a very decided leaning toward, if not directly on, this devoted terminus of the cubby S. M. R. However, this intricate labyrinth has no fee in store for "yours very respectfully," and as I have previously descended through the columns of the Beacon on the merits of this "deserted village," I will forbear further intrusion of the subject upon your readers, except in as much as wishing them, my friends in particular, and man and woman-kind in general, an equally pleasant Summer nook as this, where deficiencies, the faintest that ever served old Neptune's epicurean palate, bathing, that rolls its crested folds invigoratingly over the pent up pores of hotly ailments, sweeping cobwebs from the brain, and stagnant pools from the heart, with constant breezes fanning caressingly the noon-day siesta under quiet aims,—can be enjoyed all the better from the privileged relaxation of "otium sine dignitate" than its reverse maxim required by the starchy conventionalities of man-room watering places.

The completion of our wharf (save a few air-holes to dry the flooring) brings us in more frequent connection with the outside progress of civilization through the medium of three steamers, a great convenience to the community around, (and for which they are certainly indebted to Mr. Logan Smith) as well as a relief to the annals of our isolated existence, which, by the way, was most agreeably diversified by the other-day visit of Queen Anne's distinguished Senator, Col. Earle, who, in appreciation of the great advantages of soil and water abounding in this section, has purchased one of its oyster farms with the view of developing the properties and profits of that delicious bivalve. The senatorial reputation of Col. Earle lost nothing from his conversational powers, and his appreciative listeners could but conclude that old Maryland's proud record of the past is fully sustained by Queen Anne's accomplished representative.

Farmers are apprehensive, but hope no serious damage to wheat has been inflicted. Corn has a very dubious start, and with the chances of a drought, looks to the taking up of another hole in the stomach belt. Money (ipse dixit) is very tight and will keep so if it deals with whiskey hereabouts by merchants seem to have stored a larger, better and costlier stock than heretofore "at reduced prices." Appropos of the subject, Point Lookout can boast its "Grocery" as well as water luxuries, and I venture to assert that no where in the country will be found a prettier dry goods pattern, a better article of sugar, coffee, tea, and flour, or a more servicable pair of boots or shoes, with the various odds and ends of a country store, than offered at fair rates by Lyman O. Smith, Esq., about 5 feet and a little higher. I will incidentally suggest to his fair sex that I honestly believe they can't select in Baltimore a more perfectly chaste (that's the word, isn't it?) percale, delicate lawn, or fresher morning calico, than contained on his shelves, with the advantage, ladies, of a devious handsome gentleman to show them to you. Our merchants "all along the line" are prosperously busy, the readiest follows you over-dealt with to accommodate you at 250 per cent, with sheep, dog, hog, or cat security, so it's alive and kicking, and I have "heard tell" it has been the case where they have taken even dead-men's bones as collateral.

The facts are just these, my dear old Beacon, that want of money doesn't impede progress "down here," nor make men lean nor lust. Cries (both kinds) are filled in spite of rains or drought or miscarriages of any kind, stores are filled in spite of high prices, marriages filled without a penny to buy the inevitable cradle with, and people, and things, wag along jovially and contentedly oblivious of the 15th Amendment or any other radical.

But, alas! a cloud will sometimes darken the sunshine of our social contentment, and death—so sensibly felt in a commu-

nity like this where we are bound by ties of association—has been the pall of sadness over the heads of some of them who but a short while since were brightened by the loved and grand old man of the departed one. Sic transit gloria.

HEALTH AND HOME.—We were asked the other day by a former friend, who supposed we were contented to give judicious advice on the subject, to name a family paper that he could profitably read himself and then safely turn over to his children, and we named Health and Home. In view of the many excellent farming and domestic articles on our exchange list, the advice given was, perhaps, inadvisable, but as the gentleman insisted upon our opinion, we felt bound to be candid with him, and so advised him as above.

Among the new attractions promised in Health and Home, we notice that it is advertised that the issue for the 25th instant, will contain the first of a series of sketches entitled John Thorpe's Night Thoughts, by John Thomas, who is no other than the author of the "Navy." The great humorist will take us on a boisterous boy to the city, conduct him through the usual experience, and restore him to his home a sadder and wiser man, and that the peaceful, homely, and temperate life of the farmer is the best and safest life that can be lived. This is a lesson greatly needed at this time, and Nasby is the man to teach it. Published by Pettigill, Bates & Co., 37 Park Row, N. York city, N. Y. Single copies, \$4; three copies, all at one time, \$9; five copies, \$12.

HAIL STORM, ETC.—Another severe hail storm visited our county on Saturday last doing considerable damage to growing crops, breaking window lights, etc. From what we have been able to gather, the storm was confined to particular localities, the Biggar's Neck section of this district suffering more than any other.

Since our last issue, heavy rains have visited us, but the present prospect is a fair show for at least a short season of fair weather. Our farmers are much behind hand with their corn crops.

TIME FOR ELECTING CONGRESSMEN.—Probably the fact is not generally known that Congress, at its last session, passed an act changing the time for electing Congressmen to the second Tuesday in October.

DEATH OF CHARLES DICKENS.—A cable dispatch brings us the melancholy information that Charles Dickens is dead. He was in his 59th year.

THE "FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT."—So far as we have been able to survey the political field, there seems to be a perfect unanimity of sentiment in the Democratic party throughout the country as to the policy to be pursued in regard to the "Fifteenth Amendment" and negro votes. On this subject, the Frankfort (Ky.) Freeman uses the following language:

"In the first place, the Democratic party, as we interpret its position and purpose, claims that the Fifteenth Amendment has not been adopted by the forms which the original Constitution prescribed; and, in addition, contend that it assumes to control a question which, by its very nature of our federative system, should and was intended to be under the exclusive jurisdiction of the States themselves, and not of the Federal Government. Holding these views, it can neither acquiesce in the validity nor the justice of the amendment. But no one proposes to resist by force, or to oppose it, except by protest and procedural test. In other words, the resistance is to be wholly moral, not physical. To acquiesce in it, and to accept it, and to accept the amendment as right, as honestly conceived or fairly adopted, would be to stultify ourselves in every vital particular upon which we have based our opposition to Radicalism. Its adoption is the culmination of fraud and the triumph of revolutionary force."

Again, in the same article, that paper says: "The Democratic party recognizes as a palpable and indisputable fact, that the amendment is in force, and that the negro is a de facto voter. It protests and reserves to itself all the power at its command short of revolution to have it set aside, pending which it will treat the negro just as one would treat a tenant in possession of property in litigation, as entitled to enjoy all his rights during possession and legal occupancy. It is technically an action in rem, and in the case in which the Democratic party are plaintiffs, against the amendment and the Radicals, and not against the negroes, who, being innocent parties, are to be subjected to a little inconvenience as possible. Following this idea, the Democratic party counsel will tolerate no interference with his exercise of the franchise. It will decline to seek to make the negro an element in its organization, or to seek his vote, but it will concede and defend his right to vote any way he chooses."

While the Democratic party will not strive to secure the negro vote and thus make him an element in its organization, yet, if the negroes desire to vote the Democratic ticket, it is their privilege and an objection, of course, will be interposed. Our government, however, was founded by white men for white men and their posterity, and the grand mission of the Democratic party, essentially and peculiarly the "white man's party," is the restoration of that government to its primal grandeur, dignity and power, and for that great purpose appeal to white men, and white men alone.

THE AMERICAN PHYSIQUE.

A medical writer in Putnam's Magazine, talks as follows: The American climate, then, acting at once directly upon the frame of its restless denizens, and indirectly through the quality of the food which he cultivates and of the industries which he pursues under its influence, is a powerful agent in producing peculiar types of development which I have called "the American Physique." One might fancy that observations of those travelers who declare that the American is slowly assimilating himself to the type of the original North American Indian. The high cheek bones of the Indian, his lack muscular form and long fingers, and his straight hair, are gradually re-producing themselves, they say, among the inheritors of his domain. There is doubtless a germ of truth in this remark. The American and his descendants are exposed to many of the same influences that created the Indian. They live in his climate, and draw their nourishment from the same soil. They are fed by the same juices of the planet. It would not be singular should many of his characteristics appear among us after a few generations had been subjected to these influences. I have occasionally seen American faces which bore an unquestionable resemblance to the Indian type. But influences far stronger and more determined than any of those which we have inherited from the savages now acting upon us as a civilized nation. There is no danger of any marked retrogression in the direction of our wild progenitors.

The influence of climate upon the American physique is a subject too extensive for the limits of the present article. But it is to this and to kindred influences, rather than to any original difference, that we are to ascribe our present status, whether physical or mental. J. S. M. H. says: "Of all vulgar modes of escaping from the consideration of the effect of social and moral influences on the human mind, the most vulgar is that of attributing the diversities of conduct and of character to inherent natural differences." (Principles of Political Economy, i., 300.) The law that all things yield to influence, are the product of their environment, are themselves organized and moved by definite forces, is invariable.

The last instance of this law that I am about to present, as bearing upon the subject in hand, is the influence of diet upon the American physique. The insouciance of the American physique is largely due to the fact that the American uses so little liquid food. The principal forms in which liquid food is consumed by civilized nations are the following:—Soup, malt liquors, wines, tea, coffee, and milk. I have classed malt liquors and wines among aliments, not because they are slightly nutritious, nor yet because they arrest the transformation of tissue, and so supply, to a limited degree, the place of food; but because by their bulk they supply the watery constituents of the body.

Of these six forms of aliment, the first is the most important, whether considered intrinsically as a nutriment, or with reference to the number of human beings who habitually use it. The characteristic European dish is soup; that is to say a large number of Europeans make this a leading article of diet than any other article but bread, the use of which is not peculiar to Europe. A large majority of the French, the Germans, the Italians, and a large proportion of the English, are accustomed to the daily use of some form of nutritious soup; while among the Americans, as a people, it might be said that soup is almost unknown. Only among a small proportion of the residents of our cities is there a frequent article of diet. In the country, and among the poorer city population, it is scarcely ever used.

The Englishman of the poorer classes, who comparatively seldom eats soup, makes up his complement of liquid food by the use of ale or porter, of stout, German, similarly circumstantially, drinks beer; the Italian light wines; but the American depends for stimulus upon distilled spirits, which contain a large amount of alcohol in a very small bulk. Waiving the question of the greater or less perniciousness of these more potent stimuli, it remains evident that they do not supply to the system the element which forms nearly ninety-five per cent. of the malt liquors and the milk wines that are so abundantly consumed in Europe. In a word, the American physique is not well watered.

The consumption of coffee, tea, and milk is not materially greater in America than in Europe; the consumption of soup, malt liquors and light wines may be estimated at seventy-five per cent. less than there. If we estimate the dietetic scale of the European to be composed, on the average, of two parts of liquid to one of solid aliment, that of the American will present a nearly equal amount of each form of food. In other words, the European consumes twice as much liquid food as the American. In this fact we may find an influence which has tended powerfully to produce our thin and arid physique. Recurring to the figure of vegetable growth, we may regard the American type of development, under the three aspects which I have presented, as an exotic tree that has suffered, and still suffers, 1. from frequent and incessant transplantsations; 2. from the rigors of an inclement climate; and 3. from an insufficiency of moisture in its soil.

The remedies of these unfavorable influences are simple. They are, 1. the appreciation and cultivation, among all classes of our citizens, of the restful spirit; 2. the material development of the country by means of the most improved scientific processes; and 3. the popularization, through an improved cuisine, of an abundant liquid alimentation.

SOMETHING VERY WONDERFUL.—A Michigan newspaper remarks that "there was something really wonderful about Senator Chandler's late speech;" to which the Louisville Courier-Journal very aptly replies: "Yes it was really wonderful that he kept sober long enough to deliver it."

COOLIE LABOR.—The subject of coolie labor was very freely discussed in the S. Carolina A. S. Convention at Charleston, less week, and resolutions in favor of its introduction were adopted, after a very sharp discussion, by a majority of 17 to 10. A number of members had departed previous to adjournment. There can be very little doubt, however, that a majority of delegates present were opposed to the introduction of Chinese laborers. It was concluded that they are the cheapest workmen in the world. It was stated that contracts had been effected with them to work for five years at fifty cents per day, from sunrise to sunset as ordered given by an overseer or employer. These conditions show that they are sufficiently docile.

The objections to the introduction of coolie labor were chiefly of a political character. There is a strong and very natural objection in the South to the introduction of any more of the lower servile races. The experience of the negro is not pleasant, and it is feared that the introduction of the Chinese may lead to even greater disasters in the future. The Chinese are, if possible, even more objectionable than the negro. They are probably more docile and industrious, but they are infinitely more degraded, and it may be like jumping from the fry-pan into the fire for the South to resort to them. It has had enough of these inferior races, and should shut them in the future like a plague spot.

The South is just devoting her utmost exertions towards the establishment of direct trade with Europe, and the encouragement of European immigration. The path to true prosperity lies in that direction. It is intelligent, white, and not servile, Asiatic labor that the South requires. It is intelligent, white, and not servile, Asiatic labor that the South requires. It is intelligent, white, and not servile, Asiatic labor that the South requires. It is intelligent, white, and not servile, Asiatic labor that the South requires.

ENTERPRISE OF BALTIMORE.—Mr. J. H. Maddox and two other gentlemen of Baltimore have purchased a tract of coal land, containing nine hundred acres, a few miles from Pittsburg. This tract is considered the finest coal land in the State of Pennsylvania. Mr. Maddox obtained this valuable property at the rate of one hundred dollars per acre, and can open no less than four mines on the property, and no railroad to build, as it is directly on the river. Good judges of coal lands say that such an immense bargain as this has never been had before, and probably never will be had again. A company from Philadelphia have just purchased a tract of land directly across the river from the Maddox property, and paid for every acre three hundred and fifty dollars.—We wish Mr. Maddox success in this new enterprise. It is essential to men of wealth invest their capital where labor is benefited and to commerce stimulated.—Baltimore paper.

"Why," said Miss Anna Dickinson, on one occasion, stepping forward to the footlights, and commencing a lecture with a lofty flight of eloquence. "Why was I born?" She paused, a thrill ran through the audience. Again she rolled back the winnowing fan, and repeated the question: "Why was I born?" and again she paused that the due impression might be made upon her hearers before she answered her own question. "Why was I born?" she asked once more in touching and almost painful accents, when a wicket boy in the gallery shouted, "I give it up."

NEW ENGLAND.—New England rules the United States and Boston rules New England. Her is Wendell Phillips' description of Boston: "Boston is a city in which every tenth person is a criminal and every seventh a pauper. Three-quarters of our farms are mortgaged for drink, two thirds of the palps are filled with drunkards, and the bench of justice is nearly vacant because one-half of the judges have died drunkards."

MARRIED.—On the 13th instant, by the Rev. Father DeWolf, JOHN H. GUY to Miss ALICE C. MATINGLEY.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. Orphans' Court of St. Mary's County, Md. June 14, 1870. ORDERED BY THE COURT, That Thomas K. Langley, Executor of the will of Miles Langley, late of St. Mary's County, Maryland, deceased, give the notice required by law to the creditors to exhibit their claims, and that the same be published once a week for six successive weeks in some newspaper printed in said 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 testamentary on the personal estate of Miles Langley, 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 undersigned, on or before the 1st day of Jan., 1871, they will otherwise be excluded from the benefits of the said estate. All persons indebted to the deceased are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber THOS. K. LANGLEY, Executor.

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CELEBRATION. THE "WASHINGTON SOCIETY" of Charlotte Hall will celebrate the National Anniversary on Monday, the 4th day of July, 1870. Orator of the Day, Hon. THOMAS MARTIN. Reader, HENRY THOMAS. By order of the President, E. H. WYVILL. Committee of Arrangements, JAMES POSEY and THOMAS B. JONES. June 16, 1870.—2.

Sheriff's Sale of REAL ESTATE. BY Virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Circuit Court for St. Mary's County, at the suit of the State of Maryland at the instance and for the use of John A. Burch, Guardian to Lucy Cartwright, against the goods, chattels, lands and tenements of John E. Cartwright and George Chappeler, 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 John E. Cartwright and George Chappeler in and to the following property, to wit: One tract or parcel of land, located in the 5th election district of Saint Mary's county called and known as

ST. RITCH'S BURG, or by whatever name the same may be called and known, containing 185 acres, more or less.

And I hereby give notice, that on Tuesday, the 12th day of July, 1870, between the hours of 12 o'clock, m. and 4 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. JAS. R. ALBYRN, Sheriff.

NOTICE. Office Collector of Internal Revenue, 5th District of Md., St. Denis, June 7th, 1870.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That lists of Taxes for ST. MARY'S COUNTY, are prepared and have been received at this office; and that, for the convenience of Tax-Payers, and for the purpose of receiving the same, I will attend at ST. INIGOES, June 23rd; GREAT MILLS, June 24th; LEONARDTOWN, June 25th; CHAPTICO, June 27th; CHARLOTTE HALL, June 28th.

A failure to pay by the time indicated, will subject the parties defaulting to an addition of 5 per cent. and one per cent. a month to the Tax, together with a charge of twenty cents (20) for each notice issued, and four cents per mile in serving same; the whole recoverable by distraint.

Persons indebted to the United States for Taxes will do well to avail themselves of this opportunity to settle the same. DAVID L. STANTON, Collector. June 16, 1869.—1t.

CONFIRMATION NOTICE. George Purbes, Thos J. Franklin, Jos. H. Franklin & others. In the Circuit Court for St. Mary's County, sitting as a Court of Equity. No 165 N. E. ORDERED, this 13th day of June, 1870, that the report of Robert C. Combs, and James S. Downs, Trustees, in this cause, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 2nd Monday of July 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 2nd Monday of July.

The report states that the land sold for \$6,000. JNO A. CAMALIER, Ck. Truecopy—Test: JNO A. CAMALIER, Ck. June 16, 1870.—3v.

RATIFICATION NOTICE. C C Lancaster vs. Michael Connelly & Patrick Dougherty. In the Circuit Court for St. Mary's county, sitting as a Court of Equity. No 223 N. E. ORDERED, this 13th day of June, 1870, that the sale made and reported by Robert C. Combs and James S. Downs, Trustees, in this cause, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 2nd Monday of July 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 2nd Monday of July.

The report states that the land sold for \$2,050. JNO A. CAMALIER, Ck. Truecopy—Test: JNO A. CAMALIER, Ck. June 16, 1870.—3v.

CONFIRMATION NOTICE. Jno M. Springer & Wife vs. J. Rodolphus Thompson & others. In the Circuit Court for St. Mary's county, sitting as a Court of Equity. No 179 N. E. ORDERED, this 13th day of June, 1870, that the Auditor's report A. filed in this cause, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the second Monday of July 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 2nd Monday of July.

JNO. A. CAMALIER, Ck. Truecopy—Test: JNO A. CAMALIER, Ck. July 16, 1870.—3v.

ORDER OF IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF ST. MARY'S COUNTY, MARYLAND. Wm T. B. & others.

ORDERED BY THE COURT, That the report of Robert C. Combs, and James S. Downs, Trustees, in this cause, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 2nd Monday of July 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 2nd Monday of July.

ORDERED BY THE COURT, That the report of Robert C. Combs, and James S. Downs, Trustees, in this cause, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 2nd Monday of July 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 2nd Monday of July.

ORDERED BY THE COURT, That the report of Robert C. Combs, and James S. Downs, Trustees, in this cause, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 2nd Monday of July 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 2nd Monday of July.

CONFIRMATION NOTICE. Jno M. Springer & Wife vs. J. Rodolphus Thompson & others. In the Circuit Court for St. Mary's county, sitting as a Court of Equity. No 179 N. E. ORDERED, this 13th day of June, 1870, that the Auditor's report A. filed in this cause, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the second Monday of July 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 2nd Monday of July.

CONFIRMATION NOTICE. Jno M. Springer & Wife vs. J. Rodolphus Thompson & others. In the Circuit Court for St. Mary's county, sitting as a Court of Equity. No 179 N. E. ORDERED, this 13th day of June, 1870, that the Auditor's report A. filed in this cause, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the second Monday of July 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 2nd Monday of July.

CONFIRMATION NOTICE. Jno M. Springer & Wife vs. J. Rodolphus Thompson & others. In the Circuit Court for St. Mary's county, sitting as a Court of Equity. No 179 N. E. ORDERED, this 13th day of June, 1870, that the Auditor's report A. filed in this cause, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the second Monday of July 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 2nd Monday of July.

CONFIRMATION NOTICE. Jno M. Springer & Wife vs. J. Rodolphus Thompson & others. In the Circuit Court for St. Mary's county, sitting as a Court of Equity. No 179 N. E. ORDERED, this 13th day of June, 1870, that the Auditor's report A. filed in this cause, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the second Monday of July 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 2nd Monday of July.

CONFIRMATION NOTICE. Jno M. Springer & Wife vs. J. Rodolphus Thompson & others. In the Circuit Court for St. Mary's county, sitting as a Court of Equity. No 179 N. E. ORDERED, this 13th day of June, 1870, that the Auditor's report A. filed in this cause, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the second Monday of July 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 2nd Monday of July.