ST. MARY'S BEACON

LEONARDTOWN, MD.

THURSDAY MORNING, June 23, 1870.

CELEBRATION OF THE 4TH.—The ever public spirited Washington Society of Charlotte Hall School, a literary institution attached to that Academy, intends celebrating the coming national anniversary at Charlotte Hall in an appropriate manner. The names of the Reader and Orator and Committee of Arrangements are given in another place.

At a meeting of the Saint Mary's Reading Room and Debating Society on Friday last, a proposition was introduced and adopted to appoint a Committee to consider the propriety of celebrating the 4th in Leonard Town. The committee will report on Friday next, and due notice will be given, if it shall report favorably and the Society determine on the celebration.

Our patriotic negro citizens have also, we learn, determired on celebrating the coming 4th, and have fixed upon Leonard Town as the place for holding the celebration.

Supposing that these celebrations will not be made occasions for partisan speechifying and vituperation, but will be conducted to the proper glorification of the greatest civic day in human annals, we express our hearty approval of all these patriotic outcropings.

RADICAL MEETING.—Under the pretext of celebrating the Fifteenth Amendment, the black radicals of our county (a medium-sized omnibus would conveniently carry all the white ones), assembled in the Sheep-pen woods, near our Town, on Saturday last, and, after the usual preliminaries, pitched in and proceeded—to celebrate. Celebrating the 15th Amendment—this has been the second celebration here within the last thirty days—is not new what it "yuster was." It now means, not a grateful and gratified recognition that black men have been raised or have raised themselves to the full privilege of American citizenship, but a fierce denunciation of democrats and the democratic party and a furious attack on every black man suspected of an inclination to vote that ticket or suspected even of not intending to vote at all. These latter unfortunates are all to be spied out, to be hooted at and hunted down, to be kicked and cuffed, to be tarred and feathered, and, if they are still found to be contumacious, they are to be *lost* by the wayside and buried, or, as there is plenty of salt water hereabouts and convenient, they are to be caught and taken to the nearest river side and then made to keep silent company with the crabs and fishes. We beg the Rev. Brother Butler's pardon. This nice little Christian arrangement of his cannot be carried out or even attempted in our county without producing a slight "onpleasantness." As Brother Butler has no interest here nor is likely to have, outside of politics, this may be no concern of his, but it is a matter of some little moment to us and others who have a care for the preservation of the public peace. And we here specifically forewarn all persons who may contemplate acting upon the wicked advice of Butler that the right of the black man in this county to vote as he pleases, or not to vote at all, if he so desires, will be vindicated even to the extremity of force. Besides, the recent acts of Congress to enforce the 15th Amendment is a law for blacks as well as whites, for radicals as well as democrats. That act makes it a felony to do any one of the things that Butler recommends shall be attempted here at the coming election. It expressly forbids all manner of "*intimidation*," all "*threats*" or "*violence*" of any kind against the voter, and it punishes, both by fine and imprisonment, all violations of the law in either of these respects. Mr. Butler knows this very well and he knows, moreover, that he dares not do himself what he advises others to attempt. Let him take the chestnuts from the fire with his *own* fingers if he is ambitious to figure as a law-breaker. But we return to our mutton.

The meeting was a respectable affair in point of numbers, though not near so large as had been expected. The truth is, many black, like the great majority of the white people, are beginning to find out that politics don't pay. And the longer they live, the wiser they will grow in this respect, if in no other. As we said over two years ago, a man may be a good citizen and give an intelligent vote without neglecting his business either for politics or politicians.

The speakers at the meeting were Rev. John H. Butler, Major White, William U. Saunders, Mr. Hawkins, of Baltimore, and John CaJay, of our county.—The meeting was decorous throughout, the speechifying excellent, at least so far as manner was concerned, particularly the addresses of Major White and Mr. Saunders.

☞ Henry Ward Beecher says that the most gratifying circumstance in his life was his being kissed by Kossuth.—Isn't this a little hard upon poor Mrs. Beecher?

REGISTRATION.—As it is not unlikely that an attempt will be made, pending the coming registration, to "immigrate" to our county, under one pretext or another, quite a number of the dusky element of Washington city, at present out of voting employment, with a view to an increase of the radical vote here at the coming Congressional election, we have thought it prudent to suggest to our registrators to provide themselves in advance with the latest lists of the registered voters of that city. These can be obtained, we doubt not, by addressing our watchful representative in Congress, Hon. F. Stone. The importance of these lists as an aid in defeating the anticipated unlawful attempts of Washington negroes to vote at our polls will at once suggest itself.—And the different counties of this Congressional district should take the same precaution. It would be well enough, also, to have an eye in the direction of Baltimore. In the meanwhile, even at this early day, our registrators should be casting about them, by personal observation and neighborhood inquiries, for information as to the present negro residents of the county entitled to register. They will find that this "stitch in time" will greatly facilitate and lighten the labors of their office on registration days.

PROLIFIC WHEAT.—Notwithstanding the general disaster to the wheat crop the present season in our county from scab, rust and other causes, we are pleased to know, not only that there are fields in our midst which are exempted from these blights, but fields which bid fair to equal if they do not surpass, the far-farmed Frederick county lands in point of wheat yield. Col. Key, a few days ago, showed us a bunch of wheat heads, (some thirty or forty in number,) picked from a field on his Indian Town estate, of a size and prolificness so remarkable that we were induced into making an estimate of the probable "turn-out." By a careful count of the bars, making a moderate allowance for the contents of each, we posted up an average of 75 good grains to the head.—Some of the heads counted out as high as 90 grains. At a rough calculation, we would suppose that this yield would foot up at least forty bushels to each bushel of seed. The wheat shown us was of the variety know as the Kentucky white.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE CONVENTION.—The woman suffrage convention held in Indianapolis, Indiana, occupied its time and talent on the 9th instant, in discussing the series of resolutions that were offered by the committee. The first resolution declares that government to be defective that disfranchises one-half of its people. The second claims for women the right to be her own guardian and defender of her civil and political rights by having the ballot placed in her own hands. The third throws upon her the burden of protecting these rights with the ballot when she once gets it. The fourth denies that one class has the right to legislate for another, possessing equal intelligence and ability with itself. The fifth asserts a faith in the moral power of woman to remove the evils existing in society.—The sixth urges the appointment of woman to the superintendency of prisons and asylums.

THE NEW APPORTIONMENT.—The Congressional representation of the House has been increased to three hundred members, at which the West is jubilant. The present House consists of two hundred and forty-four; the increase will be fifty-six, of which Illinois will have six, Indiana two, Ohio two, Michigan four, Wisconsin four, Iowa four, Minnesota two, Missouri four, and Kansas two. Total, thirty. With thirty more votes in the next House and thirty more votes at the next Presidential election, the West will be able to defy the East, and make her power more felt in the councils of the nation. The end of New England dictation is at hand. Leaders from that section have been arrogant, grasping, intolerant, and when the screw is reversed they will be badly pinched.

MARYLAND JOCKEY CLUB.—At a meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club, on Monday evening, 14th inst., Governor Bowie was elected President, Col. Edward Lloyd and Washington Booth, Esq., Vice Presidents; Secretary, James L. McLain; Treasurer, Henry E. Johnston; Race Stewards, W. W. Glenn, J. D. Kremelberg, F. M. Hall, Geo. Small and F. B. Loney. The President in his speech pictured a bright prospect for the meeting at Pimlico in September.

"THE NEW LIFE."—This is the title of a new weekly paper just established in Baltimore, by Jones & Co., at 155 Baltimore Street. It has been established mainly in the support of the doctrines of Spiritualism. Wash. A. Danskin is the editor of the Spiritualistic portion. The price of subscription is $2.50 per annum.—The editor announces that it will discuss other subjects besides Spiritualism.

☞ The New York *Sun*, Radical, says that General Grant has a "brilliant future behind him."

WAKING UP.—A movement is on foot among the Democratic members of Congress, elsewhere referred to by us, to bring about a perfect and thorough organization of the party from Maine to Texas. This is right, needed and proper. All that is wanted is free and fair discussion, and plenty of it. Give the people facts and proofs of the effects of Radical legislation upon trade, taxes, incomes, business, reconstruction, and no other argument will be needed from which to draw convincing proof of the necessity of change of Administration. Let the campaign be an incisive, aggressive one in all respects.—The Democracy have nothing to regret. Their record is clear, pure, honest. On the contrary, the Radicals have plundered the people, depleted the Treasury, increased taxes, ruined business and swept our commerce from the seas. These are the facts upon which to build a campaign. Let them be used, and in such a manner as to come home to all classes.

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL CAUCUS.—The Democratic Senators and members held a caucus at the Capitol on the 10th inst., Representative Randall, of Pennsylvania, in the chair. A proposition for an effective campaign organization in the close congressional districts, with a view of electing Democratic Representatives next fall, was discussed, and it was finally agreed to appoint a committee, consisting of Senator Thurman, of Ohio, Senator Hamilton, of Maryland, and Representatives Woodward, Beck and Shober, to take the matter under advisement and devise a plan. The caucus discussed the feasibility of uniting on some financial policy, but an adjournment was carried without any result having been reached. A campaign committee, to be located in Washington, will probably be decided on

ANOTHER VICTORY.—The city election at Independence, Missouri, which took place on the 14th instant, resulted in a glorious triumph for the Democracy, and that, too, notwithstanding the fact that the registration had added one hundred and twenty-two colored names to the Radical vote. The *Sentinel* says that the Radical leaders confidently expected to elect their ticket with this new accession; but "they forgot the white man, and the white man forgot them. Large numbers of Radicals, hitherto in full fellowship with the party went to the polls and deposited straight Democratic tickets."

Literary Notices.

Demorest's Young America is as sparkling as ever. The July number, just received, is a fair specimen of this most popular and best juvenile monthly. Its entertaining stories, sketches, anecdotes, talks to its readers, correspondence, poetry, music, puzzles, and numerous illustrations, and a chromo of the meadow-lark, furnish a rich mental feast for Young America. The new list of valuable Premiums for yearly subscribers is perfectly astonishing; in fact, most of them are worth more than the full subscription price, $1.50. Do not fail to see the July number of Young America. Address, W. Jennings Demorest, 838 Broadway, New York.

The July number of Demorest's Monthly Magazine has an unusually large and elegant display of the Summer Fashions, with over sixty illustrations and two steel engravings, together with its entertaining literary matter, popular music, and other beautiful features, and so elegantly and artistically got up as to make it emphatically the model Magazine.

Demorest has also outdone all others in liberal offer of valuable Premiums. A new and extraordinary list is given in the July number, which is very attractive, among which is a fine and valuable parlor chromo, printed in eighteen colors and worth $5.00 to be given as a premium to each subscriber. Yearly, $3.00 Address, Demorest's Monthly, 838 Broadway, New York.

SOMETHING THAT EVERY FARMER WANTS—A copy of the American Stock Journal. The June number contains the usual variety of valuable information, written by the most practical writers in the country. If our Farmers would pay more attention to the breeding and raising of Improved Stock we should hear less complaint about hard times and low prices of grain. We, therefore, urge all to send for a *free* specimen copy, or 50 cents for the balance of the year. Address. N. P. Boyer & Co., Publishers, Parkesburg, Pa.

MATRIMONIAL.—A very agreeable and entertaining reception took place on Wednesday evening at "Idaho," the residence of Hon. Fred. Stone, the occasion of which may, by the curious, be found in our matrimonial column to-day. Owing to a violent rain storm, which came on about sunset and continued till late in the night, the crowd in attendance was not so large as was expected. Quite a number, however, were fortunate enough to arrive in good time. Every thing went off in good style until the "wee sma' hours" of the morning when the company dispersed, with the warmest wishes for the future welfare of the happy couple.—*Port Tobacco Times.*

EX-PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.—We take the following extract from a reply in the June number of the *Galaxy*, by Hon. J. S. Black, of Pennsylvania, to an article of Senator Wilson's, in the February number of the *Atlantic Monthly*, entitled "Edwin M. Stanton." It is a frightful commentary upon the condition of our politics, when the memory of our dead President can only be defended, in the eyes of a large part of the people by *apologizing* for his observance of his official oath.—Want of space prevents our giving the article entire, which, as might be supposed from the reputation of the author, is strong in its reasoning and withering in its sarcasm, but we cannot forbear from giving a single extract, which, we take it, has strength enough to *stand alone* anywhere:

"Of course, you cannot be so ignorant of the fundamental law as not to know that our exposition of it was perfectly sound and correct. You never pretended—no man with sense enough to know his right hand from his left ever will pretend—that the President had constitutional or legal authority to make an aggressive war against the State by his own act, nor had Congress any such power.—But you think I ought not to have answered the President's questions truly, and that he ought not to have been influenced by constitutional scruples. That is the rub. There is no dispute—never was and never can be—about the law; but Mr. Buchanan's wickedness and treason consist in obeying it when you think he ought to have broken it. For this cause you try to excite against his memory those bad party passions by which he was hounded and persecuted during all the last years of his life.

"I will make no effort to convince you that Mr. Buchanan was right in standing by the Constitution which he had sworn to preserve, protect and defend. That I know would be altogether hopeless. The declared admirer of John Brown, the political ally of Jim Lane, the partisan of Baker, the advocate of general kidnapping and special murder by military commissions, the open supporter of measures which abolish the right of trial by jury and build up an Asiatic despotism on the ruins of free government—such a man would entirely misunderstand the reason (simple as it is) upon which I put the justification of a dead President for refusing to perjure himself. But, if I cannot justify, perhaps I can excuse him—I will offer some apologies which may possibly disarm your censure, or at least mitigate the severity of your righteous indignation.

"In the first place, then, Mr. Buchanan was born of Christian parents, and educated in a Christian community. All his lifetime and at the moment his death he felt that fear of God which a respectable authority has declared to be not weakness, but the "beginning of wisdom" and the only source of true greatness. The corruptions introduced into the church by the political preachers of New England never reached him. He was simply a Christian man and firm believer in morality taught by the New Testament. Now, (you know, at all events you must have heard) that persons who adhere to that kind of religion always contract a habit of regarding the violation of an oath with inexpressible horror; whether it be committed by an officer or a witness; whether the object of it be to destroy the character of a political opponent, to promote the interests of a party, or to enslave a State. All kinds of false swearing are alike to them. They stubbornly reject the reasoning which seeks to convince them that observance of oaths by magistrates and legislators is a mere question of expediency and self-interest, varying with circumstances. Mr Buchanan being a man of this class, I submit the question whether his prejudices against perjury (unreasonable as you may think them) are not entitled to some little respect.

"Apart from the religious obligation of his oath, he loved the constitution of his country on his own account, as the best government the world ever saw. I do not expect you to sympathize with this feeling; your affections are otherwise engaged. But can you not make some allowance for his attachment to that great compact which was framed by our forefathers to secure union, justice, peace, State independence, and individual liberty for ourselves and our posterity?

"Another thing: All his predecessors governed their conduct by similar notions of fidelity to the constitution. In peace and war, in prosperity and disaster, through all changes, in spite of all threats and provocations, they had kept their oaths and assumed no ungranted power. It was the most natural thing in the world for Mr. Buchanan to follow the example of such men as Washington, Madison and Jackson, rather than the precepts of those small but ferocious politicians who thought their own passions and interests a "higher law" than the law of the country."

AN ASSAULT UPON A HOTEL PROPRIETOR.—The neighborhood of Main and Conduit streets was aroused from its usual monotony on Sunday night last, about 9 o'clock, by the caning of Col. A. Morse, formerly proprietor of the "City Hotel." The assault was made by Edward Walton, Esq., one of the parties interested in the hotel property, which was sold at auction in this city a few days ago. The difficulty appears to have been the result of an old feud—long existing between the families, and was therefore not very unexpected by some of our citizens. The Col. at the time was coming through from Francis street to Main, and when opposite the store of Mr. James Andrews, was met by Mr. Walton, who, immediately commenced the attack, striking his adversary several blows over the head and face with a heavy cane and felling him to the ground. He was immediately picked up and taken to the drug store of Dr. Pinkard's where his wounds were properly dressed by Dr. Claude, who pronounced them not of a serious nature, though very painful. Mr. Walton was soon arrested and taken before Justice D. C. Thompson, who, upon hearing the evidence in the case, released him on the sum of five hundred dollars bail to answer the charge before the grand jury.—*Annapolis Republican.*

THE OUTCRY OF MASSACHUSETTS.—A mass meeting of workingmen was held in Troy on Wednesday evening to protest against the importation of Chinese laborers. Several fiery speeches were made and the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, We have witnessed with our own eyes the introduction of Chinamen into the manufactories of the East, for the purpose of degrading the American workingman and the laborer, and reducing them to the condition of serfdom; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we are indignantly opposed to all attempts on the part of capitalists to cheapen and degrade American labor by the introduction of a servile class of laborers from China or elsewhere; while we, at the same time, heartily welcome all voluntary emigrants from every clime, and pledge them our sympathy and encouragement in efforts to secure for themselves and their children homes on American soil.

Resolved, That we call upon the workingmen throughout the country to hold mass meetings, and use all other honorable means to urge upon the Senators and Representatives in Congress the necessity of immediately passing the bill now pending in the Senate, entitled "A bill to make the importation of emigrants under labor contracts unlawful; and be it further

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves in the future not to vote or support for any office any party or parties who are directly or indirectly interested in the importation of this servile race, and that we will use our utmost efforts to defeat those now in office, should they offer for re-election, if they refuse or neglect to work and vote for the bill now pending in the Senate of the United States.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.—Among the new residents of Milwaukee is Dr H. G. Garner, recently of Maryland. Dr. Garner is a nephew of Dr. J. E. Garner, and has a complete medical education together with considerable practical experience in his profession. See card in advertising columns.—*Milwaukee Daily News.*

MARRIED.

At 7 P. M., on Wednesday, the 15th inst., at Christ Church, Port Tobacco, by the Rev. Dr. Lewin, assisted by the Rev. John M. Todd, Hon. FREDERICK STONE, M. C., and Mrs. JENNIE FERGUSSON, daughter of the late Col. Nicholas Stonestreet, all of Charles county.

On the 16th inst., by the Rev. Father Pacciarini, ALEXANDER GOLDSBOROUGH to Miss MARY E. GREENWELL.

On the 21st inst., by the Rev. Father Dewolf, JAMES H. BAILEY to Miss JULIA C. RUSSELL.

DIED.

In Baltimore city, on Monday last, WILLIAM SCARLETT, only child of John E. and Emma R. Holmes, aged 7 months and 28 days.

Late Sheriff's Sale of REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of one writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Circuit Court for Saint Mary's county, at the suit of James T. M. Raley, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of William Stewart and S. L. Boothe, and to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, interest, claim and estate at law and in equity of the said William Stewart and S. L. Boothe in and to the followed property, to wit:

One tract or parcel of land called

PART HOOPER'S PARK,

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

78 acres,

more or less. This land lies in the 3rd election district of Saint Mary's county. And I hereby give notice, that on

Tuesday, the 19th 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 sacle the above described real estate, so seized and taken in execution, to the highest bidder for cash—to satisfy said debt, interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

JOHN F FENWICK,
Late Sheriff.

June 23, 1870—ts.

DR JNO W McGEE,

Dentist,

HAS removed his office and residence from No. 1, S Broadway, to No. 9½ N. Eutaw street, Baltimore.

Notice!

DR. McGEE will make a *short* Professional visit to Leonardtown *about* from the 15th to the 20th of July.

June 23, 1870—tf.

S. BYERS,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER

ALL kinds of WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY cleaned and repaired at the shortest notice and on moderate terms. Call at John F Fenwick's Hotel, Leonardtown.

June 23, 1870—tf.

Weems' Transportation Line OF STEAMERS.

Summer Arrangement.

ON and after WEDNESDAY, June 15th, 1870, one of the Steamers will leave Baltimore from their wharf, Pier No. 8, Light street, foot of Conway street, receiving passengers and baggage only, every Wednesday and Friday night at 10 o'clock, for Patuxent River direct, proceeding as far up as Hill's Landing.

Returning, will leave Hill's Landing every Friday morning for Benedict, and leave Benedict every Saturday morning at 6 o'clock for Baltimore; leave Nottingham every Monday morning at 5 o'clock for Baltimore direct; both Steamers calling at all the Landings on the River, going and returning, for Freight and Passengers, and at Plum Point every Saturday and Monday, for Baltimore.

Leave Baltimore every Tuesday morning at 6 o'clock for Patuxent River, via Plum Point, proceeding as far up as Benedict.

Returning, leave Benedict every Wednesday morning at 6 o'clock for Baltimore, calling at Plum Point going and returning.

Leave Baltimore for Plum Point every Friday morning at 8 o'clock, returning same day.

Freight received on Wednesdays and Fridays, up to 5 o'clock, at No. 1 Tobacco Warehouse Wharf for all landings on the River, and on Mondays, at same Wharf, for Plum Point and all Landings on the River below Benedict.

Freight received for Fair Haven daily at Pier No. 8, Light street, foot of Conway street.

M L WEEMS,
Agent.

June 23, 1870—tf.

CONFIRMATION NOTICE.

James Hammett &
Sarah E Hammett
vs
John F Dent,
Wm T Hammett
& others.

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

ORDERED, this 18th 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 3rd Monday of July next; provided a copy of this order be published in the Saint Mary's *Beacon*, once a week for three successive weeks prior to the said 3rd Monday of July.

JNO A CAMALIER, Cl'k.
True copy—Test:
JNO A CAMALIER, Cl'k.
June 23, 1870—3w.

CONFIRMATION NOTICE.

J J Turner &
John Q A Holloway, trading
as J J Turner & Co.
vs.
J Frank Bohanan, Ex of
James L Foxwell &
Ada Foxwell, his
Widow and Devisee.

In the Circuit Court for St Mary's county, sitting as a Court of Equity.
No. 218 N Equity.

ORDERED, this 22nd 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 3rd Monday of July 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 3rd Monday of July.

JNO A CAMALIER, Cl'k.
True copy—Test:
JNO A CAMALIER, Cl'k
June 23 1870—3w.

CHARLOTTE HALL.

THE ANNUAL EXAMINATION of this School will commence WEDNESDAY, July the 6th, and continue two days. Public Declamation by the pupils on FRIDAY, the 8th.

Patrons and others interested in education are invited to attend

The next session of the School will begin MONDAY, September the 5th.

June 23, 1870—2t.

LICENSED AUCTIONEER.

R. M. EDWARDS, having qualified as an Auctioneer according to the License Laws of the United States, gives notice that he will attend to the sale of all real or personal property that may be offered at public auction in St. Mary's county. Address, R M Edwards, Great Mills, P O., St Mary's county, Md.

June 23, 1870—tf.

Public Local Laws.

PASSED JANUARY SESSION, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SEVENTY.

CHAPTER 359

AN ACT

For the benefit of Agriculture by securing the vendors of Manures.

Sec 1 Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That whenever any of the farmers and planters of this State shall purchase for the purpose of manuring their farms, any of the guanoes or manufactured concentrated manures, including ground bones, on credit, it shall be lawful for such purchaser or purchasers of any of said manures to pledge to the person or persons from whom they are purchased, as security for the price of said manures with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum until paid, all the crops which may be made or gathered, or such portion thereof as may be designated in their agreement, for the making of which said manures may have been purchased, and such pledge when entered into as hereinafter required, shall be a preferred lien on such crop or crops, and to be paid out of the proceeds thereof before all judgments, executions or other claims whatever, against such purchaser or purchasers, except in the case of rent as hereinafter provided for.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That the vendor or vendors of any of said manures shall make out an account of the sales thereof made by them to any such purchaser or purchasers, to which such purchaser or purchasers, shall add to the pledge aforesaid, in writing and signed by said purchaser or purchasers, and which shall be recorded in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county in which the land upon which such manures may be applied shall be located, and such recording thereof for which the Clerk aforesaid shall receive the usual fee, shall be sufficient notice to all persons of the preferred claim of such vendor or vendors; provided in the case of the death of the purchaser aforesaid, the claim of said vendor or vendors shall be submitted to and passed by the Orphan's Court of the county in which the purchaser shall have been a resident, upon which the executor or administrator shall be bound to pay to said vendor or vendors the proceeds of the sale of the crops aforesaid, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the claim of said vendor or vendors.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That any Sheriff or Constable may levy execution on any of the crops so aforesaid pledged, but shall pay to the pledgee or pledgees, or their agent out of any sales thereof, which shall be made by said Sheriff or Constable, and before any other application of the proceeds of such sales the amount for which the crops levied upon shall be pledged, or the amount that may be unpaid thereon and for failure so to do, the bond of such Sheriff or Constable shall be responsible to the party or parties to whom said crops shall be pledged.

Sec. 4. And be it enacted. That if the vendor or vendors shall consider it necessary further to secure their claim for said manures so as aforesaid sold, he or they may proceed before a Justice of the Peace of the county where the purchaser or purchasers may reside, for the amount pledged or unpaid, first summoning the party or parties who made the pledge before the Justice of the Peace, and producing as evidence of his claim the written pledge given to him or them by defendant or defendants, and upon the Justice of the Peace being satisfied that the claim is just he shall enter judgment for amount due according to the terms of the pledge designated in said judgment the crop or crops of said defendant or defendants, which shall be responsible for said claim, which only shall be subject to execution, and sold under such judgment for payment of said claim, and no amount of such claim shall be a limit to the jurisdiction of said Justice; nor shall there be any supersedeas on said judgment, but the defendant or defendants may have the privilege of appeal to the Circuit Court of the county in which he resides as provided for in other judgments recovered before a Justice of the Peace upon giving bond with two approved securities in double the amount of debt, interest and costs of said judgments rendered against him, her or them.

Sec. 5. And be it enacted, That no pledge given as hereinbefore provided, shall be preferred to the claims of a landlord against his tenant for rent of the land on which the manures aforesaid may be applied, whether the rent be payable in money or in a share of the crops, but the landlord's claim for rent shall only be preferred to the claim of the vendor or vendors of the manures aforesaid for one year, and that the year in which the crops are made and gathered on which such manures were applied.

Sec 6 And be it enacted, That in case the vendor or vendors of the manures aforesaid, shall fail to make from the pledge given them as aforesaid and proceedings thereunder, their claim secured by said pledge or any part thereof, the said vendor or vendors may proceed to recover their account for said manures from the purchaser or purchasers in any other manner allowed for the recovery of accounts, and the said vendor or vendors aforesaid may, besides the pledge provided for in this Act, take any other reasonable security which the purchaser or purchasers may agree to give.

Sec 7 And be it enacted, That the provisions of this bill shall apply only to the county of St. Mary's.

Sec 8 And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 4, 1870.

ODEN BOWIE,
Governor.

June 23, 1870—3w.

CHAPTER 279.

AN ACT

To amend the Act of Assembly of 1868, chapter 292, adding an additional section to Article 51, of the Code of Public General Laws under the title of Landlord and Tenant by repealing the same, and re-enacting the same as follows:

Sec 1 *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the Act of Assembly of 1868, chapter 292, adding an additional section of Article 51 of the Code of Public General Laws, entitled, Landlord and Tenant, be and the same is hereby repealed, and re-enacted as follows:

22 In all cases of renting lands wherein a share of the growing crop or crops shall be reserved as rent, or wherein advances by the landlord have been made upon the faith of the crops to be grown, and such advances made shall be a lien on such crop or crops which shall not be diverted by any sale made thereof by the tenant, or by any administrator of a deceased tenant, or by the assignment of the tenant in bankruptcy or insolvency, or by the process of law issued against the tenant; provided, that at the time of said renting the contract under and by which the said advances are to be made, shall be reduced to writing duly attested and executed by the said landlord and tenant.

Sec 2 *And be it enacted*, That the provisions of this Act shall only apply to the counties of St. Mary's, Prince George's and Charles.

Sec 3 *And be it enacted*, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 4, 1870.

ODEN BOWIE,
Governor.

June 23, 1870—3w.