ST. MARY'S BEACON

LEONARDTOWN, MD.

THURSDAY MORNING, February 16th, 1871.

CONGRESS.—Beyond the admission of Miller, of Georgia, a man who seems to have been on both sides during the late "unpleasantness," and not very strong on either, to his seat in the Senate of the United States, Congressional proceedings have been unusually flat during the past week. Banks and Butler struck out venomously against Admiral Porter in the debate on the Tennessee affair, comparing him to Judas and giving the preference to the latter. The endorsement in question is less likely to lower Porter than to blacken Judas. In the Senate, a racy scene occurred between Trumbull and Morton on the Mil'er admission business, and well-directed blows were taken and given. Morton had the last word and the worst of the spat. "Go it husband—go it bear." It is not likely that the time that remains to the present Congress will be signalized by the doing or the undoing of any matter of serious moment. It is gratifying to note that the record of the present is more creditable than that of the preceding Congress, and we have no doubt that the new body, to be inaugurated after the 4th of March, ensuing, will prove a great improvement upon both. The truth is, democratic brain and integrity are already beginning to tell favorably upon our legislative proceedings.

BUSINESS ENTERPRISE.—It gives us sincere pleasure to notice the results of successful enterprise in any legitimate calling. The business career of Dr. H. T. Helmbold, of New York city, is an example of what may be accomplished by dint of well-directed effort. He combines in an eminent degree sagacity, application, and a knowledge of human nature. He has not only accumulated a large fortune, but has risen from limited means to affluence by dint of energy, perseverance, and bold and honorable dealings. He discovered a medicine possessing the alleviating and curative properties needed by certain painful and dangerous diseases—at the same time a class of diseases which had for years baffled the attempts of the most skillful to cure. He strikes out and occupies the field by boldly advertising his remedies, seemingly regardless of expense, but in a manner to him certain of profitable results. His medicines are universally known and vouched for, and his name has become almost a household word all over the country. He receives thousands of testimonials from men of high standing, giving their unqualified endorsement to his medicines from personal use.

He is the largest advertiser in the world, expending for this purpose, it is said, within a single year half a million of dollars.

FRENCH ELECTIONS.—Nothing definite can yet be announced in reference to the French elections. In the Department of the North, a monarchial triumph is claimed. The Departments of Charente Inferieure, Hautes Alpes, Yonne, and the cities of Dijon and Toulon have elected Republican candidates for the Assembly. The cities of Nantes, Cahors Auch, and the Departments of the Creuse, Dordogne, Mayenne, Vendee, Lut, Garonne and Loire have chosen conservative, moderate or liberal union candidates. A late telegram from London declares the result is a victory for the conservatives, while at the same time the Orleanists in Paris are sanguine that they will be able to control the Assembly. It will be some days before the result is pronounced in an official form.

LOBSTERS.—Every day we meet with men who appear to be imbued with the spirit of a lobster. This fish, when carried by the waves up among the rocks and left there high and dry, instead of trying to find its way back to its native element, remains perfectly inactive, waiting for the waves to come and wash him back into the sea. There are plenty of men of this character in our midst. The storms of adversity wash them among the rocks, and when once there they appear to lose all hope and energy. They sit down and bewail their fate, instead of rising up like men and boldly striving to regain what they have lost. Young man, if you have not been as fortunate as your fellow, do not despond. Go to work, and by patient industry and perseverance compel fortune to do your bidding. Do not play the part of a lobster.

PRIMARY SCHOOL MATTERS.—We give in to-day's issue the statement of the Treasurer of the Board of School Commissioners of St. Mary's county, showing the receipts and disbursements of the Board for the school year ending September the 30th, 1870. A part of the disbursements, given, the Treasurer states, is for claims which accrued the preceding year. The statement will, doubtless, be found correct and satisfactory to all concerned.

The Teachers will be gratified to learn that the Treasurer is now prepared to pay their salaries for the Summer and Fall Terms of 1870. See notice to Teachers in another column.

LITERARY NOTICES.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for March gives the second installment of the "American Baron," consisting of four chapters. One chapter, "The Fiery Trial," is by itself a thrilling story, as is also that entitled "A Mad Wife." "Anteros," by the author of "Guy Livingstone," approaches its conclusion, and "Anne Furness" is still continued.

The conclusion of "Wed in the Morning—Dead at Night" is given in this number. This interesting and well told story, by Mr. C. Welsh Mason, has fairly won for the author a cordial welcome from all the readers of "Harper." There are besides the serials two interesting short stories—"An Affair on a Tombstone" by Katherine G. Ware, the scene of which is laid in Portland during the great fire, and "Six-and-Thirty," translated from the German by C. C. Shackford.

Junius Henri Browne's article, "Pictures of Ireland," is accompanied by twelve excellent and well-executed illustrations of Irish scenery and Irish character; and the article itself is of equal merit with the pictures. This paper is very felicitously supplemented by another, also illustrated, entitled "A Day in Castle Garden." In the one there is a very touching description of Irish emigrants leaving Queenstown, and in the other an equally characteristic picture of the reception of the immigrants by their friends in this country. The article on Castle Garden is the only complete description of all the departments of that institution that has ever been published.

Dr. J. B Holder gives the second installment of his "Florida Reef" series, which is profusely illustrated. These papers give an authentic, entertaining, and instructive account of the remarkable specimens of the vegetable and animal life of this tropical region of our country.

The Rev. M. Maury concludes his "Examination of the Claims of Columbus," treating in this second paper of the motives which influenced Columbus to undertake his voyage of discovery.

In "Frederick the Great," Part XVI., the history of the Seven Years' War is continued.—Much interesting material is given respecting Maupertuis, and the relations between Frederick and Voltaire.

"Wallenstein and Gustavus Adolphus," by Eugene Lawrence, gives a narrative of the lives of these two remarkable heroes, involving a history of the conflict between Protestantism and Catholicism in the early part of the seventeenth century. This paper, in its portraiture of character and its dramatic grouping of historic events, is as interesting as the most thrilling of romances.

Mr. Thurlow Weed contributes an extract from his Autobiography, containing some very entertaining reminiscences of Lieutenant-General Winfield Scott. A short article by T. B. Thorpe, on "Our Harbor Defences," is especially interesting, as giving Admiral Farragut's opinion, as heard from his own lips, upon this important subject.

Alice Cary contributes one of her best poems, "Cottage and Hall," and Mrs. Harriet Prescott "Siesta," one of her characteristic pen photographs in verse. "From My Childhood's Day" is a translation from the German of Ruckert, contributed by S. S. Conant. Another short poem, "The Magic Mirror," by an anonymous author, completes the poetry of the number.

In the Easy Chair there is a characteristic criticism of Jefferson as "Rip Van Winkle," and an appropriate essay on the Lyceum Lectures and Lecturers, giving a graceful tribute to female lecturers, and an amusing chapter on the experiences of a Lyceum lecturer in the olden time.

The Literary Record contains brief obituary notices of Alexandre Dumas, *pere*, the Rev. Albert Barnes, and Dean Alford, and criticisms upon all the prominent books of the month included in its summary.

The Historical Record is very comprehensive, covering all the important events from December 21 to January 24, and gives a very complete account of the defeat of the French armies about Paris.

The Scientific Record and the Editor's Drawer afford their usual fund of instruction and humor.

BALLOU'S MAGAZINE FOR MARCH.—The March number of Ballou's Magazine is issued, as sprightly, as fresh and good as ever. The contents are varied, for there are stories, sketches, poetry and historical articles, matter for old and young, and in such profusion, that every patron must be satisfied that more than an equivalent is given for the money that Ballou's Magazine costs. Here is a list of contents for the March number, and our readers can see what a feast of good things is before them: "Public Soup-Houses;" "Chinese Scenes and Things;" "Shakspeake's Seven Ages;" "A Sleighing Song;" "A Leap in the Dark;" "Fide et Amore—by Faith and Love;" "A Staff Officer's Story;" "A Night's Adventure in Chili;" "Witchcraft;" "Mrs. Dacre's Tactics;" "Haunted;" "Brave Miss Urquhart;" "What Man don't Know," by B. P. Shillaber; "A Day's Shooting in California, and what came of it;" Our Young People's Story-Teller"—"Guess; or, The Son of a Politician," by C. A. Stephens; "Maid Brindle's Debt;" "A White-Faced Bear," by Kit Carson, Jr.; "Curious Matters;" "The Housekeeper;" "Facts and Fancies;" "The Snow-Slide"—Humorous Illustrations. The terms for this excellent magazine are only $1.50 per year, or 15 cents single copies. For sale at all the periodical depots in the country. Thomes & Talbot, 63 Congress St., Boston, are the publishers.

☞ The MARYLAND FARMER for February is at hand and contains the usual amount of valuable reading matter. We are glad to remark the continued prosperity of this able Agricultural Monthly.

☞ The farmers' clubs, on the Eastern Shore, are discussing the question whether it is profitable to buy the fertilizers now so abundant in the market.—We shall endeavor to note the conclusion at which they arrive on this important subject. A Michigan farmer said—some years ago,—"The farmer who relies for crops upon these costly fertilizers had better shut up shop." It is a question on which much may be said on both sides, and, one which is eliciting careful investigation.

☞ The colored men of Pennsylvania and Delaware have formed an Emigrant Aid Association, to assist in establishing a settlement in Montana Territory. Jos. C. Bustle, of Philadelphia, is General Secretary of the Association. It is the design of the new association to plant a strong and vigorous colony in this territory, so rich in mineral and agricultural wealth.

(Correspondence of the Beacon.)

Tall Pine, Md., Feb. 10, 1871.

Mr. Editor:—As the poet hath it,

"Winter comes to rule the varied year,
Sullen and sad, with all his rising train,
Vapors and clouds and storms."

And so it is. For several days, "fleecy, white snow" has covered the ground, and "thick ribbed ice, sterner than warrior's steel, has taken complete possession of the coves and creeks hereabouts, greatly to the inconvenience and *perfect* dissatisfaction of the oystering class of our community. Coughs, colds and sore-throats seem to be quite *fashionable* (!) with a considerable number of our citizens, and the continual "a-h-e-m-s," "a-h-a-s," etc., are very annoying, especially so to those of a "nervous" disposition. Methinks a few doses of Mrs. Winslow's "Soothing Syrup" would conduce greatly in alleviating said "bad-colds," &c., which, to make the most of, are terrible indeed, and are not to be "sneezed at!" Cupid is still following his naughty tricks, and notwithstanding the incessant cry of "hard-times" and occasional *duns* for "bills due", courtships are being speedily "shoved" through and marriage ceremonies happily and *sweetly* consummated. It is really strange—inconceivably strange—Mr. Editor, how some men succeed in getting *wives* (?) for they are so "komicle" and "queer," its a wonder the ladies allow said bipeds to approach within talking distance of their *dear little forms!* Peradventure, they gain their affections as Othello gained Desdemona's, by spining tough yarns about

"The Cannibals that each other eat;
The Anthropophagi, and men whose heads
Do grow beneath their shoulders!"

By-the-by, plenty of law "*bizziness*" is going on down here in the "Ould First." One very important case has been recently desided *versus* State, and a certain gentleman is "out o' sorts" about it, peremptorily declaring that the "gone-dogg'd" fellow did not receive justice, as the *old speckled hen* was "his'n," for she had a *perpendicular* tail (!) and laid *long* eggs! "*by Ned*" *she did!* Smart chap this, eh? How will this do for "high" up in Leonardtown, Mr. Editor.

The recreations at the "Pine are pretty much about the same as when I wrote you several days ago. One innovation, however, has been introduced, viz:—jumpin' over broken back'd chairs for a three cent wager, the winning party to expend said amount in a general "treat" (?) of pea-nuts and a "short" pint of "Adam's ale"—*slightly colored!*

News scarce, so I will close, with more anon.

RALYAT.

THE BUTLER TRINITY.—About a week ago Roderick Random Butler, a Radical member of Congress from Tennessee, was tried for forgery, and, by that peculiar process known as "white-washing," acquitted. To-day Benjamin F. Butler, Radical member of Congress from Massachusetts, stands arraigned and is on trial for having misapplied the funds of sundry soldiers' orphans' schools with which he was in some wise connected. He will be whitewashed, too. And, just for the purpose of keeping the Butler family before the people, we now have Governor Butler, of Nebraska, arraigned for having misappropriated $17,000 of the school funds of that State. Verily, the Butlers are great on some things, if not on all.—They are smart, but one of these days they will be caught napping. Ben. Butler, of whom least said soonest mended, once declared that he didn't care the snap of his finger "if public opinion did say that I am a d———d scoundrel, so long as it doesn't call me a d———d fool." Who wouldn't be a Butler?

WHAT THE SENATE SHOULD BE.—If the people of the United States were properly represented in the National Senate, what a change there would be in that body from its present organization? To-day it is composed of seventy-four members, only eighteen of whom are Democrats. But last year the Democrats numbered but ten, so that the numerical strength of the party has been nearly doubled in less than a twelve-month. This is encouraging.—The Cincinnati *Commercial*, a leading Republican paper, though opposed to the Administration, says of it:

"Seventy-four members now constitute the Senate. No political body ever less reflected the views of the people than the Senate. New York, with her 30,000 Democratic majority, is represented by two Republicans. Missouri, Democratic to-day by 100,000 majority, has one Republican. From Democratic Oregon there is a Republican, one from California, two from Indiana, two from Connecticut, and one from West Virginia. There are eighteen carpet-baggers from the Southern States, all elected by the bayonet, and in notorious defiance of the will of the people. If the Senate represented the popular will it would be completed thus:

Democrats already there (excluding New Jersey),	14
From Southern States,	18
Other Democratic States represented by Republicans,	10
Total.	42

We repeat, that if the Senate was organized on the 4th of March, in accordance with the late elections, and with the known opinions of the Southern States, there would be in it forty-two Democrats and thirty-two Republicans, a Democratic majority of ten.

THE TENNESSEE.—No news from the Tennessee. Twenty-nine day ago she left New York, bearing the San Domingo commissioners to their destination, and since that time all is a blank as to her fate, and those on board. That there are grounds for anxiety, if not alarm, none will question. The gloomy view has also been rendered more murky, by the recent declaration of General Banks, on the floor of the House, that he had heard engineers say they would not trust their lives in the Tennessee, and that it was almost certain destruction for her to venture to sea. If such is actually the case there is great cause for alarm as to the result of her voyage.

PREPARATION OF TOBACCO BEDS.—As this is the season for making Tobacco Beds, we publish the following suggestions by a correspondent of the Anne Arundel *Advertiser:*

"Now that the time has arrived for the commencement of another crop, I propose to lay before your readers a few practical hints in reference to the first work which usually engages the farmer's attention in this locality, viz: the preparation and sowing of tobacco beds. This is one of the most important of all the operations connected with the raising of tobacco and upon its proper performance depends the success of the crop. Without an early and abundant supply of plants no one can expect to be successful. It will not do to rely on your neighbor, for no farmer ever thinks of giving plants away until he has finished planting himself, and by that time the season has well nigh passed. A piece of ground in the woods, with a southern exposure, should be selected, in order that the full benefit of the sun's rays may be obtained. The earlier germination of the seed and protection from the frost is thus secured. The soil should be loamy and contain a good proportion of vegetable mould. It should also be as free as possible from grass, and, in order to avoid this, it is better to select a spot well covered with leaves. The ground should be tolerably dry before beginning the work, otherwise it will not pulverize sufficiently and will be sure to bake and become hard.

The wood and undergrowth having been cut and cleared away, the leaves and litter should be raked and burned. If there is a plenty of seasoned brush at hand, this should now be laid upon the ground in pretty thick layers and also burned.—Some dispense with burning the bed altogether, but we believe that it will repay the trouble provided the brush is convenient. The destruction of the germs of grass seed and the valuable addition of potash contained in the ashes, are the two important points obtained by this procedure. The ground should now be dug up to the depth of two or three inches, (deep digging is objectionable on account of mixing too much of the poor subsoil with the surface mould.) and chopped fine. All roots should be taken off and the ground well raked down. About a half bushel of Peruvian Guano to each 400 sq. yds. should be sown on the surface, and, if the ground is not very fertile, two or three ox-cart loads of well rotted manure should be added and the whole chopped in. The bed is now ready for seeding. The quantity of seed depends upon the time of sowing and the quality of the ground. If sown early or in very sandy soil more seed are required. Usually half a gill of seed to each 400 sq. yds. will be sufficient They should be mixed with ashes or plaster and well stirred, to insure an even distribution, otherwise they will come up in bunches. After sowing, they should be lightly raked in and the bed trodden down by foot or, what is still better, rolled down smoothly with a hand-roller. It should now be lightly covered with pine brush to protect the young plants from frost, and a ditch made at the upper side of the bed, if on an inclination, to prevent the water from washing over it. If stock are running at large in the same field it should also be well fenced in. By following the above directions an early and abundant supply of plants may be calculated on, provided they escape the ravages of the fly, of which we shall have something to say at a future day."

IS GUANO A LASTING MANURE.—The wheat lands of Maryland are a striking instance of such injury. Before the use of guano, the produce was small but sure. The early crops from the use of guano were very large. They soon dwindled to a very low point, and finally not even liberal manuring with guano would enable these lands to produce so much as they had done before guano was known. Had the *guano* exhausted the land? By no means; the wheat had done the mischief. The guano had enabled the crop to take more mineral matter from the soil than, without the guano, would have been possible; and the demand of the increased crop for mineral food was much in excess of the quantity contained in the manure. This excess was taken from the soil, deposited in the grain; and sold away.—When the large crops had completely exhausted the available food in the soil, the guano produced only so much crop as its own mineral matters supplied,—not enough to pay the cost of cultivation.—The land was exhausted, and guano greatly aided its exhaustion,—but only as it enabled the farmer to convert its most valuable parts into a salable form. If the crop had been allowed to fall and rot on the ground, the soil would have been improved in quality, and the guano would have been a benefit instead of an injury. It is not the *production* of the crop that does harm, but its *removal*. The heavier the growth, the better, if the whole of it is retained on the farm.

On a dairy farm, where the only thing sold is butter, Peruvian guano is the best manure that can be used,—and it is, so far as the condition of the farm is concerned, a very *lasting* manure.

Suppose a grass field of ten acres to be manured with two tons of Peruvian guano, and to produce, in consequence, fifteen tons of hay more than it would have produced without the manure; whether it is benefited or injured will depend on the disposition that is made of this hay. If it is removed permanently from the land, it will leave it much poorer than before the guano was used. If on the other hand, it is fed to cows whose manure is all reapplied to the same land, it will be improved. The manure made by the consumption of the fifteen tons of hay, in connection with the extra growth of roots in the soil, will be worth more than the two tons of guano, and it will still more benefit the land, causing it to produce still more largely the next year This crop being made into more manure, and returned to the same field, will again increase its yield, and there is scarcely a limit to the extent to which its fertility may be increased,—all by the judicious *reinvesting* of the original five tons of guano (principal and interest). Of course, the usual requirements of good husbandry (such as rotation and seeding) must not be neglected; but under a good system of farming, with Peruvian guano to start with, the productive power of a farm may be vastly increased. In careless farming guano will be found an expensive manure.

A very penurious lady was so affected by a charity sermon on a recent occasion as to borrow a dollar from her neighbor and put it in her own pocket.

MARRIED.

On the 13th inst., by the Rev. Father Hamilton, WILLIAM H. DORSEY to Miss GEORGEANNA GREENFIELD.

On the same day, by the Rev. Father DeWolf, JESSE W. BURROUGHS to Miss JANE A. COX.

DIED.

At his residence, Piney Point, in this county, on the 31st of January, ult., after a long and painful illness, WM. H. W. GUYTHER, aged 32 years.

On the 6th instant, MARY ELLEN, consort of Jas. L. Langley, in the 50th year of her age.

At his residence, in St. Inigoes district, in this county, on the 30th ultimo, ROBERT B. HAMMETT, aged about 38 years. May he rest in peace.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 40 *Park Row, New York.*

AND

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., 37 *Park Row, New York,*

Are the *sole* agents for the *St. Mary's Beacon*, in that city, and are authorized to contract for inserting advertisements for us at our lowest cash rates. Advertisers in that city are requested to leave their favors with either of the above houses.

Oct 27, 1870.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

GRAIN.—Wheat was in light receipt; only 6,000 bushels reported; market steady; sales 700 bushels white at $1.45@1.75; no prime or choice; 2,600 bushels Ohio and Indiana red at $1.65; 1,000 bushels fancy do. $1.75@1.85; 400 bushels Pennsylvania do. $1.61; 400 bushels Maryland, ranging from $1.50 to 1.65.—Corn.—Offerings 23,000 bushels; white fell off several cents; sales 11,000 bushels prime at 86 cts.; 800 bushels at 88@92 cts.—latter for hominy; yellow was dull and nominal at 80@81 cts.; only a few hundred bushels sold. Rye.—375 bushels received; 175 bushels sold at $1.—Oats.—4,420 bushels offered; sales 700 bushels common at 56 cts.; 100 bushels at 59 cts.—Monday, Feb. 13th.

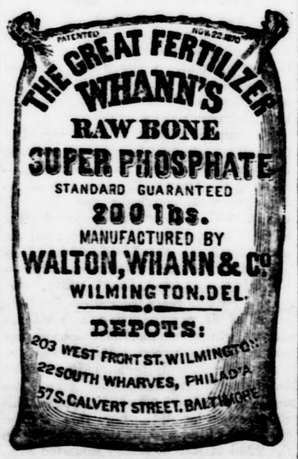
TOBACCO.—Receipts continue very light of leaf, though we notice a slight increase this week in the inspections, and in the absence of supplies the market is necessarily dull. There is, however, some disposition manifested to buy, and an active demand from shippers is anticipated as soon as the stock and receipts are sufficient to induce buyers to come into the market. Prices are nominally unchanged for all descriptions, and we quote as follows, viz:

Maryland—frosted,	$ 4.50@	$ 5.50
" sound common,	6.50@	7.00
" good do,	7.00@	8.00
" middling,	8.50@	9.50
" good to fine brown,	10.00@	13.00
" fancy,	14.00@	25.00
" upper country,	7.00@	35.00
" ground leaves, new,	5.00@	9.00

The following are the inspections of tobacco for the week ending February 9:

Maryland,	59 hhds.
Ohio,	42 "
Virginia,	00 "
Kentucky,	22 "
Total.	123 "

GUANO.—For Peruvian the agents' prices are still $67.50 for Chincha Island, and $60 per ton, gold, for Guanape, for lots of 50 tons or more; but there is little doing in it, and for Fertilizers generally the market is dull.



TOBACCO PLANTERS

Who wish to insure large crops should use

WHANN'S RAW BONE SUPER PHOSPHATE.

The effects of this great FERTILIZER are unequaled. It is used by the best and most Successful Tobacco Growers in the country.

"I applied Whann's Raw Bone Super-Phosphate on my Tobacco. Side by side, it is superior to Peruvian Guano." ROBERT C. RIVES, Dinwiddie Co., Va.

"Used it alongside Peruvian in equal quantities, on Tobacco. Where Whann's was applied the Tobacco is more than twice as large, remaining green and vigorous during the protracted drouth." W. P. ELAM, Petersburg, Va.

"Used it on Tobacco and never saw anything to equal it. R. W. LAWSON, Lawsonville, N. C.

"Used Whann's Raw Bone Super-Phosphate on Tobacco, and consider it the best article I ever used." W. H. LEWIS, Dinwiddie Co., Va.

"Used it on Tobacco and Wheat. It is equal to, if not better than any fertiliser I ever used." J. H. CLAY, Amelia Co., Va.

Whann's Raw Bone Super-Phosphate is equally good on all crops. It is the best and most successful fertilizer now in the market. Send for Pamphlets and Circulars.

Feb 16, 1871—3m.

A STATEMENT

SHOWING THE RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS OF ST. Mary's County, for the School Year ending September 30th, 1870.

Dr.		Cr.	
To balance on hand Sept. 30, 1869,	$ 393 10	Teachers' Salaries,	$ 9785 50
State School Tax for 1869–70,	8837 51	Incidental expenses,	175 94
State Free School Fund,	1725 19	Rent of Office and School Room,	110 00
Balance on County School Tax '66,	135 00	Books and Stationery,	620 07
Book Sales,	358 34	Salary of Secretary and Treasurer,	280 00
		Salary of Asst. Sec.,	45 00
		Per diem of Old Board $69 and of New Board $167,	236 00
			$ 11,272 51
		By Balance.	196.63
	$11,449.14		$11,449.14

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE SCHOOLS IN THE SEVERAL SCHOOL ELECTION DISTRICTS.

District No. 1. To pay Salary of Teachers and Incidental expenses for		
" " "	Fall Term of 1869,	$306 15
" " "	Winter " 1870,	310 48
" " "	Spring " "	302 25
" " "	Summer " "	300 50
		$1,219 38
2nd District.		
" " "	Fall " 1869,	708 94
" " "	Winter " 1870,	698 35
" " "	Spring " "	682 10
" " "	Summer " "	675 50
		$2,764 89
3rd District.		
" " "	Fall " 1869,	721 71
" " "	Winter " 1870,	708 55
" " "	Spring " "	708 28
" " "	Summer " "	677 61
		$2,816 15
4th District.		
" " "	Fall " 1869,	560 90
" " "	Winter " 1870,	610 00
" " "	Spring " "	610 75
" " "	Summer " "	612 75
		$2,394 45
5th District.		
" " "	Fall " 1869,	228 79
" " "	Winter " 1870,	210 00
" " "	Spring " "	225 00
" " "	Summer " "	225 00
		$888 79
6th District.		
" " "	Fall " 1869,	464 01
" " "	Winter " 1870,	464 98
" " "	Spring " "	455 30
" " "	Summer " "	451 50
		$1,835 79
		$11,919 45

A part of above disbursements is for claims of preceding year. Liabilities uprovided for by County Levy $785, with interest from Aug. 1st, 1870.

JAMES BUNTING, Treasurer.

Feb. 16, 1871—1t.

Notice to Teachers.

THE TREASURER of the School Board is now prepared to pay Salaries of Teachers for Summer and Fall Terms, 1870. Those holding "Certificates of Indebtedness" for balances on Summer Term, 1870, must present or forward them to the Treasurer in order to be paid. Those without such certificates should write authorizing payment per mail.

By order
JAMES BUNTING,
Treasurer Board School Comrs. St. Mary's co., Md.

Feb 15, 1871—3t.

CONFIRMATION NOTICE.

In the matter of the sale of the personal property of Washington Wilkinson, under a Deed of Trust.

In the Circuit Court for St Mary's county, sitting as a Court of Equity.
No. 278 N Equity.

ORDERED, this 15th day of February, 1871, that the Auditor's Report, filed in this cause, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 2nd Monday of March 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 March.

JNO A CAMALIER, Cl'k.
True copy—Test:
JNO A CAMALIER, Cl'k.

Feb 16, 1871—3w.

Orphans' Court.

THERE will be a session of the Orphans' Court, held at the usual hour, on TUESDAY NEXT, 21st instant.

By order,
JAS. T. M. RALEY, Register.

Feb. 16, 1871—1t.

For Rent.

LAND with or without team, agricultural implements, &c. For further information apply at this Office or to J. Forrest.

Jan 12, 1871—tf.

RATIFICATION NOTICE.

In the matter of the Deed of Trust from Chas L. Wise to R. C. Combs and James S. Downs.

In the Circuit Court for St Mary's county sitting as a Court of Equity.
No 196 N E.

ORDERED this 3rd day of Feb. 1871, that the Auditor's report, A & B filed in this cause, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 3rd Monday of March 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 March.

JNO A CAMALIER, Cl'k.
True copy—Test:
JNO A CAMALIER, Cl'k.

Feb 9, 1871—3w.

CONFIRMATION NOTICE.

In the matter of the sale of the Personalty of Jas. L. Biscoe, under Deeds of Trust.

In the Circuit Court for St Mary's County, sitting as a Court of Equity.
No 276 N E.

ORDERED, this 30th day of January, 1871, that the Auditor's Report, filed in this cause, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 4th Monday of Feb. next; provided a copy of this order be published in the St Mary's Beacon once a week for three successive weeks prior to the said 4th Monday of February.

JNO A CAMALIER, Cl'k.
True copy—Test:
JNO A CAMALIER, Cl'k.

Feb 2, 1871—3w.

SEEDS.—Fresh Garden, Fruit, Herb, Tree and Shrub, and Evergreen Seeds, prepaid by mail, with directions for culture. Twenty-five different packages of either class for $1.00. The six classes $5.00

20,000 lbs. Evergreen and Tree Seeds; Apple, Pear, Cherry, &c.; Grass Seeds; Beet, Cabbage, Carrot, nion, Squash, Turnip, and all Vegetable and Flower Seeds, in small or large quantities; also Small Fruits, Stocks, Bulbs, Shrubs, Roses, Verbenas, &c., by mail, prepaid. New Golden Banded Japan Lily, 50c. Priced Descriptive Catalogues sent to any plain address, gratis. Agents wanted. Wholesale List to Agents, Clubs and the Trade. Seeds on commission.

B M WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries and Seed Warehouse, Plymouth, Mass. Established in 1842.

Feb 2, 1871—2m