ST. MARY'S BEACON

LEONARDTOWN, MD.

THURSDAY, MORNING, April 13th, 1871.

CURRENT EVENTS.—Notwithstanding the violence and ferocity of the Paris Roughs and Reds, the arrest and imprisonment with impunity of priests and nuns, who are denounced as "citizens styled the servants of the person called God," and the stripping, scourging and mocking of ecclesiastical dignitaries, it is tolerably clear that order is at last forming out of chaos and that the days of sacrilege and plunder are numbered in Paris. The latest atrocity is but the lurid signal that forecasts the quick sinking of the pirate fleet of the French insurgents, with its pirate crew.

Congress is set down for a disappearance on Monday next. The Ku-Klux Bill will certainly pass the Senate without material change before adjournment. It will, of course, receive the approval of the President. A general amnesty bill has passed the Lower House. It is yet to be acted upon in the Senate. The X correspondent of the *Baltimore Gazette* says, it is a bill to remove *all* disabilities from *all* persons, *except those who labor under them*. Be this as it may, it certainly exacts an oath from the applicant for amnesty, the meaning of which is, that the aforesaid applicant has been guilty of something that he ought to be ashamed of. As we are only ashamed of not having been successful, we don't think we shall invest in the new amnesty, as long at least as deprivation of office is the only penalty for not making ourselves loyal.

The recent election in Connecticut is a disappointment to every body—to the radicals, because they expected to have been badly beaten, and to the democrats, because they believed they would make a clean sweep of the State. Nobody seems to have prepared themselves for a drawn battle and hence the general disappointment. And yet this is exactly the situation. The democrats have gained upon the popular vote, added considerably to their legislative strength and maintained their old Congressional representation.—English, the democratic candidate for Governor, though beating his opponent, Jewell, before the people, is short of a plurality of votes, and the election of Governor, consequently, is remitted to the Legislature, where the republicans have a majority. The republicans have become of late so accustomed to defeat, that when they are *not* routed, horse, foot and dragoon, they cheer as lustily for a "stand off" as other people for a real victory. As it would be positively malicious not to allow them *some* consolation, we acknowledge and agree that they have not been very badly thrashed at the election under notice.

COURT NOTES.—Being unable, from press of matter, to publish and conclude our Court Notes in our last issue, we continue them in our present paper, bringing them down to the close of the term. The present notes begin from the point at which the previous notes terminated.

Wednesday, March 29th. The Grand Inquest filed a report upon the condition of the County Jail and returned thanks to the State's Attorney, the Court and the officers of the Court, for the prompt facilities afforded them in the performance of their duty. They were thereupon discharged by the Court, after complimentary recognition of the successful termination of their arduous labors.

Farmers's Bank of Maryland vs. Richard H. Miles, Terretenant of Henry W. Thomas. Heard before Judge Magruder. Argued by B. G. Harris and Messrs. Combs & Downs for plaintiffs.—Peter W. Crain and D. S. Briscoe for defendants. Judgment on demurrer to pleas for plaintiffs. Judgment for defendants.

Case of Francis Handy vs. Lydia Scott. Appeal from Judgment of Justice Chunn. This case occupied the Court and Jury most of the day, a large number of witnesses being examined. The Jury returned a verdict for the appellee, sustaining the judgment of the Justice. Blakistone & Morgan for appellant. Wilson for appellee.

State of Maryland vs. Moses Moore.—Indictment for false swearing. Plead not guilty and submitted to the Court. Judgment not guilty and discharged. Downs for State. Blakistone & Morgan for defence.

State of Maryland vs. Ignatius Millard. Submitted to the Court. Same indictment, same plea, same judgment and same counsel.

State of Maryland vs. Bladen Dorsey. Submitted to the Court. Same indictment, same plea, same judgment and same counsel.

Thursday, March 30th. State of Maryland vs. Francis Hunter. Indictment for breaking into the store house of W. A. W. Clarke in St. Inigoes' district.—Plea, not guilty, and submitted to the Court. Judgment of the Court, guilty and sentenced to the penitentiary for two years. Downs for State—Wilson for defence.

The Jury in a case on the civil docket, involving an action on a Constable's bond, after having been out over 24 hours, came into Court and reported, that they were unable to agree upon a verdict, whereupon they were discharged by the Court.

Friday, March 31st. Several interesting cases were tried on the civil docket wherein juries were empannelled.

Saturday, April 1st. The remaining trial cases being concluded, the following prisoners were brought into Court by the Sheriff and severally sentenced, as follows:—William Ferall (aged about 14 years) to 1 year and 1 month confinement in the Penitentiary.—Geo. W. Ferall, to 2 years and one month confinement in the Penitentiary—Nathaniel Ferall to 2 years and 1 month confinement in the Penitentiary.

Jas. F. Matthews and J. Frank Bohanan have been appointed Law Commissioners by the Court to take testimony, etc., on the law side of the Court.

Sheriff Alvey left for Baltimore on Saturday afternoon with the five prisoners sentenced during the term to take up for a time a residence in the Penitentiary, and succeeded, we have subsequently learned, in safely delivering his prisoners at their destination.

Judge Ford left on Wednesday of last week in the Steamer Georgeanna for his judicial duties at Upper Marlboro,' *via* Washington.

The Court will be adjourned from day to day until the first Monday of May next.

(Correspondence of the Beacon.)

Fairfield, April 7th, 1871.

Dear Beacon.—I am much amused at reading the vituperations of the brave, noble-hearted correspondent from St. Inigoes, "*Spectator*." His communication tells its own tale, "*malignity*." If I wrote anything in my little communication last week that gave offence to person or persons, I am sorry. I trusted likewise to you. I have heard you say, that you would not publish any caustic article—of a personal nature—likely to give offence. Well, I suppose you think some people have no feelings—or if so, it matters not.* But I am digressing. *Spectator* winces, becomes personal, comments on my private affairs, would criminate me for an error of judgment on my part. Perhaps better and wiser men than I, have committed like errors—to err is human.—Suppose I should single out a gentleman (?) that made a general practice of gambling, drinking, office seeking, going to every country dance that comes off within twenty miles around, his wife and little children at home, making a virtue of necessity; and suppose I should ventilate his short-comings in an adjacent newspaper, would it be proper on my part—even if the paper would publish it? I think not; I think it a small mind that will (in a spirit of malignity) throw up a man's *faults* to him, but of him who will malign a person on account of his *misfortunes*, I will withhold my opinion. Let the fair-judging public pass judgment. As to habits, morals, etc., "in comparison," let the public judge of that too. I would advise *Spectator* to announce himself as a candidate for re-election to office again. A gentleman (?) of his sagacity and liberality is, I think, eligible to fill any office in the gift of the people. His last caustic article is pronounced, by his old friends hereabouts, to be a capital campaign document. I acknowledge that I don't keep the sabbath as I should do.—I have fallen from grace since I came to St Mary's; "evil communications corrupt good manners." I have, on several occasions, after church service in the morning, gone and spent the evening, as a *Spectator* at a party of Christians (?) playing at cards; I repent me of it, will do so no more.—that was a *fault* of mine.—I take the rebuke most kindly. Let *Spectator* ventilate all of my *faults*, but let me bear my *misfortunes* in silence, alone as I am, far from old and tried friends.

Tell *Spectator* that I am not a candidate for matrimony, though I am much indebted to him for his seasonable advice; I have seen men portray their own character, with their pen, in the effort of trying to sketch that of another. Work more, and sport less, is my advice to *Spectator*. It will be, perhaps, a better electioneering billet for him than using his pen to ventilate his neighbors' misfortunes. A man of thrift and economy *at home* generally makes the best *public* officer.

Yours Truly,
JEEMS.

* Seeing that "*Jeems*" commenced the fight and the personalities with *Spectator* and his friends, and still continues them in his present communication, sinning in the matter of personal and private reference as deeply as *Spectator* himself, we *don't see* that we owe *him* any apology for admitting to publication the article he complains of. Nevertheless, we regret, in the light of recent revelations, having given publicity to the last communication of *Spectator*, and we acknowledge ourselves culpable of incaution in having done so. The necessity on our part of allowing "*Jeems*" his present rejoinder will, of course, be obvious to the reader.—ED. BEACON.

BALLOU'S MAGAZINE FOR MAY.—There is an immense variety in the May number of Ballou's Magazine, and the stories, sketches and poetry are all good, while the illustrations are fresh and seasonable, just what the people like and appreciate. One of the most interesting adventures in this number is the story called "Caught by Mosby," by James Franklin Fitts. Soldiers will read it with interest. The contents are: "Bothwell Castle, Scotland;" "The Absurdities of Fashion;" "The Joys of a Miner's Life;" "May Flowers;" "A Sensation Wedding;" "Extinct Races;" "Market Scene at the Cape of Good Hope;" "A Leap in the Dark;" "Expiation;" "If He wanted Her;" "Caught by Mosby;" "The Shipwreck of the Carrier Pigeon;" "Taking Summer Boarders;" "The Wet Grave;" "Raising a Sunken Whale;" "Forever;" "Widow Higgins and her Daughters;" "A Fireside Chromo;" "The Legend of the Silver Heart;" "Rogue River;" "The Mystery of Velore Vere;" "Two Women;" Our Young People's Story-Teller—"Guess; or, The Son of a Politician;" "A Horrid Boy;" "The Quillpig Family;" "Elm House;" "Curious Matters;" "The Housekeeper;" "Facts and Fancies;" "Smith's Hunting Expedition"—Humorous Illustrations. The terms of "Ballou's Magazine" are only $1.50 per year, or 15 cents per copy, or clubbed with "The Monthly Novelette" for $3.00 for the two. Thomes & Talbot, 63 Congress Street, Boston are the publishers.

THE NEW KU-KLUX BILL.—The passage by the House of the New Ku-Klux Bill, and the certainty of favorable action upon it by the Senate when it shall have reached that body, which it will soon do, must excuse us for again adverting to the provisions of this bill. It gives despotic power to the President, and substitutes his irresponsible will for the safeguards of the Constitution. It authorizes him to suspend the *habeas corpus* and proclaim martial law in any part of the United States, making him the sole judge of the necessity for substituting his arbitrary will for the regular operation of law. Wherever martial law is proclaimed, the will of the President is supreme. By the suspension of the *habeas corpus* he can arrest any citizen he pleases, for any cause, or no cause, denying the citizen a hearing and all means of vindicating his innocence, and keeping him immured in a dungeon or government fort as long as the President pleases, without legal process, without judge or jury, the only test of crime being the suspicion or displeasure of an ignorant, narrow-minded and vindictive man like General Grant. But we prefer that our readers should learn from temperate and fair-minded organs of republican thought themselves the full enormities of this bill of abominations and as the New York *Evening Post*—Bryant's paper—is, among these, the ablest and the most influential, we surrender willingly enough of our space to give Mr. Bryant's opinions of the aim and effects of this latest and most reckless assault by Congress upon the public liberties.

"This legislation is not only unconstitutional, but it is impolitic, and so vague in its form that, by the traditions of the law, it might be pronounced "void for uncertainty."

"It is unconstitutional, because it assumes national jurisdiction over municipal police matters, which are not delegated by the Constitution to Congress. If two persons "conspire" to commit any crime against persons or property, this bill, by the natural construction of its terms, takes them from the State authorities and brings them before the United States tribunals as police courts. It erects new seats of justice, with a jurisdiction which conflicts at all points with that of the State Courts, and sets up two distinct and widely different penal codes, for the same classes of offences, in the same territory.

"It is impolitic, because it affords an opportunity for indefinite annoyance and oppression to be exercised under the forms of law towards the very men who ought to be conciliated by the general government, and who must be treated with forbearance and kindness, if peace is ever to be obtained throughout the land. Under this act, any two members of a State legislature who unite in proposing or supporting a bill which can be construed as abridging the "equal privileges or immunities" of any person or class, may be dragged at once before a national court and tried for "a high crime."

"It is vague in the highest degree.—It confounds all distinction between the jurisdictions of the national and the State tribunals. Whenever an offence is liable to punishment by two codes, and by two sets of administrators, the common result is that it is punished by neither. An indictment by the one may be plead in bar of an indictment by the other. How far this act would extend the jurisdiction of the national courts depends entirely upon the interpretation the Federal courts may choose to give to it; but it is plain that they must either accept none of the powers it grants, or else must overthrow and supplant the State courts entirely in the protection of civil order; their own peculiar and characteristic work under the Constitution. And this is passed just after the Supreme Court, in the case of Baffinton against Day, has decided that the State courts are absolutely independent of the national government, so that it cannot interfere with them even to the extent of levying upon the salaries of their judges the uniform tax it levies upon the income of every other citizen.

"But these are not the worst provisions of the bill. The Constitution expressly authorizes the Executive to use the army to support the laws and authority of the State when the State Executive calls on him for aid, and thus by direct implication forbids him to do so in other cases.—But this bill authorizes him to interfere when the rights of citizens are not protected by a State, and when the State authorities "fail or neglect" to ask his aid.—And of the necessity for such interference and of the extent to which his military operations shall be carried it makes him the only and final judge. He may even at any time pronounce by proclamation the disorders in any State "a rebellion against the United States," and "when, in his judgment, the public safety shall require it," may suspend the *habeas corpus* and establish military occupation and martial law anywhere.

"In other words, every constitutional restriction upon the power of the Executive is withdrawn, and instead of the Constitution and its checks, the nation is left to the voluntary forbearance and sound judgment of the President as the sole safeguard for its liberties. If he should choose at any time to declare the City of New York or of Washington in rebellion, and to take possession of it with the army, under martial law, that is, under the will of himself as commander-in-chief, the people must choose between submission and armed resistance to the enforcement of an act of Congress. That is to say, it gives the color of law to such a coup d'etat as made Napoleon III. master of France.

"No republic is justified in thus surrendering its liberties. The success of such a measure is more to be dreaded than its utter failure. The restoration of order by such means would be a greater calamity to the country than the promotion of disorder by it. For it would establish a precedent under which any political party hereafter, on obtaining the control of Congress and the Executive, might intrench itself and its President in absolute power, and leave the people no remedy against absolutism and centralization but in revolution. It is an attack upon the foundations of civil liberty; an abandonment of that reliance upon law and upon public opinion which is the growth of history and the crown of civilization; a recurrence to the principles and methods of barbarism."

These weighty and judicious strictures by the *Post* show that the opposition made to this measure by democrats is not captious, but founded on solid reasons.—When an able man and an unquestioned republican like William Cullen Bryant is moved to protest against the legislation of his own party in such language as we have quoted, it cannot be pretended that democratic opposition is merely partisan and factious. The truth is, no honest, intelligent friend of republican government and constitutional liberty in all the land, no matter whether republican or democrat, can read this bill without alarm and anger and without looking about him for a musket.

[COMMUNICATED.

Baltimore, April 10th, 1871.

MR. EDITOR:—Please inform the people of your county that the Democracy of Baltimore claim the next nominee for Governor, because they have not had a democratic nominee for that post for nearly thirty years; because they pay more than half the taxes of the State; and because they give a majority of from ten to fifteen thousand, thus always securing the election of our State ticket.

In asking our friends of the counties to gratify us in our ardent and reasonable desire to give us the candidate this time, we almost unanimously present to them for their consideration the Hon. WM. PINKNEY WHITE, a man above reproach socially, morally and politically; a man of great intellectual vigor; excellent administrative talents; and highly eloquent as a speaker. His clarion tones have many a time been heard all over our State, and often in other States, rallying the Democracy in hard fought contests. One more consistent, honorable, or capable, we might in vain look for. His bland and genial manners, and his refined and gentle courtesy, endear him to thousands of attached friends. In the Gubernatorial chair the poor and the rich would be received and treated with the same consideration and kindness.

Already nearly all the large counties have strongly indicated their preference for Mr. WHITE. His nomination is looked upon here as a "foregone conclusion." Will not St. Mary's county join the legion enthusiastically supporting him throughout the State?

TWENTY-ONE VOTES OF BALTIMORE.

BODY FOUND.—The body of a black man, named William Collins, floated ashore, near the residence of R. H. Wathen, Esqr., on our Bay, Sunday morning last. Collins was drowned by a capsize on the 23rd of last January, and though strong efforts were made at the time to recover the body for burial, these efforts proved unsuccessful and were finally abandoned. The body had been under water over two months and a half and, when discovered, was found to be well preserved and only slightly mutilated. The remains of the unfortunate man have been decently interred in the burial ground of St. Joseph's church.

DRIFTED ASHORE.—The body of an unknown white man drifted ashore, near the residence of Geo. W. Fisk, Esq., near the mouth of Patuxent river, on Chesapeake Bay, in this county, a few days ago. The man was, apparently, about 35 years of age, brown hair and beard, and was dressed in a grey suit. The body had probably been in the water two or three weeks. Nothing was found on the body by which to identify the remains. An inquest was held by Mr. Justice Wise and the verdict of the Jury was in accordance with the above facts. The body has been decently interred.

DAVIS ON BUTLER.—Garret Davis described Butler the other day in the Senate as "the universally recognized coward, blackguard and scoundrel of the United States," a description, continued Davis, that Butler himself does not dissent from. And so we all say, but say what we will, it is nevertheless a fact, that Butler is the leader of the administration party in the lower House of Congress.

ON THE WING.—Governor Holden's assistant in plundering and maltreating the people of North Carolina, Colonel Berger, is wanted in that State on sundry criminal indictments. Grant has appointed him Consul, at a South American port, and he is in New Jersey, avoiding arrest until he can escape from the country.

☞ The *Louisville Journal* speaks of Congressman Bowen as "married to three women, and thirty-four States yet to hear from."

LOVE.—"Love is like the devil, because it torments; like Heaven because it wraps the soul in bliss; like salt, because it is relishing; like pepper, because it often sets one on fire; like sugar, because it is sweet; like a rope, because it is often the death of man; like a prison, because it makes one miserable; like wine, because it makes a man happy; like a man, because it is here to-day and gone to-morrow; like a woman, because there is no getting rid of it; like a beacon, because it guides you to the wished for port; like the bite of a mad dog or the kiss of a pretty woman, because they both make a man run man; like a goose because it is silly; in a word like a ghost, because it is like everything and like nothing—often talked about, but never seen, touched or understood. Love is like—well, you know how it is yourself."

SHARP AND BRIEF.—A sharp passage at arms occurred in the House of Representatives on Wednesday last between ex-Gov. Swann of Maryland and the irrepressible member from Massachusetts—The excellent Butler, whose cheek is of the kind emphatically termed "hard," was in no ways abashed by such a scathing denunciation as the following, but replied in his most vigorous strain of blackguardism. Whether Mr. Swann was allowed the opportunity of a rejoinder the report does not show, but his first reply deals such telling blows that we cannot forbear publishing it.

Mr. Swann said that in reply to the calumnies of the member from Massachusetts, his record for the past was a sufficient answer. He had been identified with the interests of his State for a quarter of a century; had been connected with its great internal developments, and had disbursed over thirteen millions of dollars, and not one dollar had clung to his hands. Could the gentleman say as much respecting his handling of the money from the treasury of the country? Did he bring the same record here?

Mr. Swann said he had filled all the offices of his State, from the mayor of his city to the Senate, and he had declined a seat in the Senate that he might keep his State boys? in her position to the government. He was but little acquainted with the gentleman from Massachusetts. He had come to this State as a great military hero early one morning, with a reputation as a Marlborough or a Napoleon, and planted his standard, and had paraded the streets with his spurs strapped around his waist and his sword dangling at his boots, and was so elated that he established his quarters at the Gilmor House, and had degraded women and children there, and during his whole connection with the government. While he was in Baltimore he had, after having been in a state of beastly intoxication for three days, been assisted by sympathetic friends upon his horse, and had, in triumph, paraded the streets of the city; and now, with these antecedents, he had the audacity to stand here and rebuke him and his State. He would remind the gentleman that there were blows to take as well as give.

He said that he did belong to the know nothing party, and if he had been guilty of any indiscretion in that, he had but followed the lead of Henry Winter Davis, the great high priest of republicanism; but he had never belonged to an association for the abstraction of spoons and the degradation of innocent women and children. His record showed him above.—When the gentleman charged that side of the House with hostility towards the government, he felt as he did when he charged the Speaker with securing his elevation by land grabs, that contempt for him which he did not hesitate to utter here.

BUTLER'S SON-IN-LAW.—Dr. Dowd, a leading republican in, and President *pro. tem.* of the Senate of Mississippi, has introduced the following resolution in that body, which deals, it will be seen, somewhat harshly, with the son-in-law of Butler, Ames by name, who assumes at present to represent Mississippi in the Senate of the United States.

"Whereas Senator Ames recently presented and caused to be read before the United States Senate a letter dated "Legislative Department of Mississippi, Senate Chamber, Jackson, March 9, 1871," declaratory of the fact that school houses were being burned throughout the whole State of Mississippi and that teachers of schools were being driven off; and whereas charges of this sweeping character tend to the shame of our people and place the brand of barbarism on the brow of our State, and, if true, reflect dishonor on the constituents of the legislative body from which Senator Ames derived his credentials under which he holds his seat in the United States Senate; and whereas we, the representatives of the people, conscious of the great wrong done to the State in the utterance of that Senator, whose duty it is to shield us from slander, have thought it proper to reply to the imputation of the Senator, therefore

"Resolved by the Senate, the House concurring, That the utterance of an anonymous correspondent, as endorsed by our said Senator, constitutes a libel upon the people of Mississippi, which we now repel."

FATALITY.—The Forty-second Congress has now been in session four weeks. In all this time not a single measure for the benefit of the people has engaged its attention. It has been occupied in the outrage of degrading Senator Sumner at President Grant's dictation; in debating the unconstitutional Ku-Klux bill, whose object is to force Grant's renomination as the Republican candidate for the Presidency, by giving him military control of the rottenborough States, and in expounding the San Domingo swindle, whose only object is to put money in the pockets of Grant's cronies and favorites, and to enrich the partners of the military ring which now controls the action of the Executive.

It seems as if some fatality had taken possession of this Congress and of the Republican party, preventing them from doing anything that the public can look upon with satisfaction and encouragement. Even so simple a measure as the repeal of the income tax would have been of value to the Republicans, and would have lightened the weight of odium which is now crushing them. But to do even so little as this for the people appears to be impracticable, and all that the majority in Congress and the President have been able to accomplish has been to labor—and with much success—for the destruction of the great and memorable party of which they are such incompetent and mischief making representatives.—*N. Y. Sun.*

MISPLACED SYMPATHY.—Meeting one of our bankrupt friends the other day, we began to express our great regret for his misfortune in being compelled to go into bankruptcy and our sympathy for his family. But he cut us short. "My dear *sir*," said he, "don't grieve yourself about my family. I took care of them, you bet!—Just save your sympathies for the families of my creditors." We departed, a wizer man.

DEATH OF GEORGE TAYLOR, SR., ESQ.—We regret to announce the death, early on Tuesday morning last, of George Taylor, Sr., Esq., in the 72nd year of his age. He was a native of St. Mary's, but removed, in early life, to this county and engaged in merchandising at Newport, which occupation he subsequently abandoned and turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. At the time of his death he was President of the Board of County Commissioners, although he had, owing to bad health, been unable to attend for about three months. The deceased was one of our most estimable and exemplary citizens, and his death will be deeply regretted by all.—*Port Tobacco Times.*

MARRIED.

On the 8th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Pedelupe, WM. A. DEAN to Miss CELESTIA BROOKBANK.

On the 10th inst., by the Rev. Father Hamilton, JOSEPH R. HEARD to Miss SUSAN R. MAGILL.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

GRAIN.—Offerings Wheat small; only 2,720 bushels reported on 'Change this morning; only sale of moment was 1,800 bushels Western red on private terms. Corn—8,100 bushels offered; sales 4,300 bushels Southern white at 82 cts.; 3,500 bushels yellow 79@80 cts.; 800 bushels Western low mixed white 77 cts.; 3,700 bushels Western white and yellow on private terms. Oats—3,150 bushels received; market firmer; 2,000 bushels prime sold at 66 cts.; a small lot common 63 cts. Rye—No sales.—Baltimore, Monday, 10th.

TOBACCO.—The market this week has been quiet comparatively for all descriptions of Leaf, and the feeling in it is scarcely as firm as it has been, the advices from the other side being rather less favorable for shippers. In Maryland there has been only moderate business done, and we hear of no transactions worth mentioning in Ohio, Kentucky or Virginia. Prices are nominally unchanged, and we quote to-day as follows, viz:

Maryland—frosted,	$ 4.00@	$ 5.50
" sound common,	6.00@	6.50
" good do,	6.50@	9.00
" middling,	7.50@	9.00
" 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

GUANO.—For Guano and Fertilizers generally the market is extremely dull, more so than it has been for years past. The Southern demand has fallen off very largely, and the demand from our own, and the neighboring States, also shows a large decrease. For Peruvian the agents' prices are still $67.50 for Chincha Island, and $60 per long ton, gold, for Guanape, for lots of 50 tons or more; and it is selling in lots as wanted by dealers at from $72 to $75, currency, per ton of 2,000 pounds, but for other Fertilizers it is difficult to give reliable quotations, buyers as a rule being able to dictate terms.

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.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Orphans' Court of Saint Mary's County, Set:—April 11, 1871.

ORDERED BY THE COURT, That Jos. O. Taylor, executor of Robert Ford, late of St Mary's county, Maryland, deceased, give the notice required by law to the deceased's creditors to exhibit their claims, and that the same be published once a week for six successive weeks in some newspaper printed in said county.

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

NOTICE.

In pursuance of the above order, I hereby give notice that I have obtained from the Orphans' Court of St Mary's county, Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Robert Ford, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers attached thereto, to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of Nov., 1871, they will otherwise by law be excluded from the benefits of the said estate. All persons indebted to the deceased are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber.

JOS. O. TAYLOR,
Executor.

April 13, 1871—6w.

TO THE VOTERS OF SAINT MARY'S COUNTY.

More than three years ago, having learned from my friend, Col Jas. S. Downs, the then and now able and efficient State's Attorney, that he would not be a candidate for re-election, I announced my purpose to run for the position

Encouraged by the approval and solicitations of many friends, I present myself as a candidate for State's Attorney, and if elected, I pledge my best efforts to the faithful discharge of the duties of the office

JAMES T. BLAKISTONE.

April 13, 1871—te.

FOR STATE'S ATTORNEY.

Editor St. Mary's Beacon.—You will confer a great favor by announcing the name Col JAMES T. BLAKISTONE, of Leonardtown district, as a candidate for State's Attorney at the ensuing Autumnal Convention of the Conservative Democratic Party of St. Mary's county. Col. B. is a man of *great business capacity*, and a *true* Democrat, and if nominated, would unquestionably add strength to the ticket.

Three hundred voters of
St. Inigoe's district.

April 13, 1871—te.

FOR STATE'S ATTORNEY.

I respectfully announce myself as a candidate for nomination by the Democratic Convention of St. Mary's county for the office of State's Attorney, and pledge myself to abide, squarely and faithfully, by the action of that body.

JAMES H. WILSON.

April 13, 1871—tmc.

NOTICE TO FILE CLAIMS.

ALL persons having claims against John H. Tucker, deceased, are hereby notified to file the same with the Register of Wills for St. Mary's county against the real estate of said deceased, on or before the

13TH DAY OF MAY NEXT,

otherwise they will be excluded by law from all benefits of said estate.

JNO. A. DUNBAR,
Trustee.

April 13, 1871—1t.

Well Digging.

PERSONS desirous of having wells dug can have the same done by the undersigned expeditiously and cheaply.

Rates, 75 cents per foot, for digging and walling. Orders addressed to the care of Wm. J. Edelen, Jr., will be promptly attended to.

WM. RICH.

☞ References if necessary can be given for the faithful execution of the work.

April 13, 1871—6m.

Trustee's Sale of REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Saint Mary's county, sitting in Equity, passed in a cause in which Permelia Smith is complainant, and John B. Courtney is defendant, and bearing date of the 18th day of March, 1869, the undersigned, as Trustee, will offer at public sale, at the Tall Pine, on

Saturday, the 29th day of April, 1871,

between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock, p. m., all that tract or parcel of land, situated in St. Inigoe's district of St. Mary's county, called and known by the name of

SMITHVILLE,

containing

60 acres,

more or less.

This land is located immediately at the "Pine," on the line of the contemplated railroad from Point Lookout to Washington, distant from the "Point" a few miles only, and has upon it a good

DWELLING,
STORE-HOUSE,
OUT-HOUSES, &c.

The store is one of the best stands for the mercantile trade in the county, whilst the land is well improved and of first-class soil.

TERMS OF SALE,

as prescribed by the decree, are: One-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale, and the balance at one and two years credit—the deferred payments to be secured by the notes of the purchaser, with security to be approved by the Trustee, and to bear interest from the day of sale.

J. PARRAN CRANE,
Trustee.

April 6, 1871—ts.

Corn and Tobacco.

WHITELOCK'S "VEGETATOR" contains in a soluble condition every element necessary in the production of Corn and Tobacco.

It is always uniform in quality, and the price having been reduced to $50 per ton, planters are invited to apply a small quantity by the side of any other manure they are using.

Each bag contains 160 pounds and the quantity applied should not exceed that of Peruvian Guano.

Orders sent direct or through a Commission Merchant will be filled by

W. WHITELOCK & CO.,
44 South street,
Baltimore.

April 6, 1871—1m.

CONFIRMATION NOTICE.

James W. Raley & others, vs. John W. Thompson.

In the Circuit Court for St Mary's county, sitting as a Court of Equity. No. 212 N Equity.

ORDERED this 15th day of March, 1871, that the sale made and reported by R. C. Combs and J. S. Downs, Trustees, in this cause, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 3rd Monday of April next; provided a copy of this order be published in the St Mary's *Beacon*, once a week for three successive weeks prior to the said 3rd Monday of April.

The Report states that the land sold for $400.

JNO A CAMALIER, Cl'k.

True copy—Test.
JNO A CAMALIER, Cl'k.

march 23, 1871—3w.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

MR. EDITOR.—You are requested to announce in the BEACON, LEWIS H. LEIGH as a candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of Maryland, subject, of course, to the decision of a County Convention, if one shall be called, and to say that he will be warmly supported by the people of Chaptico and Oakville districts.

march 23, 1871.

THE

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A Monthly Periodical for the Home Circle.—Devoted to Literature, Science, Health, Amusement and Useful Information.

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J. WILLIAM VAN NAMEE.

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Jan 19, 1871.