ST. MARY'S BEACON

LEONARDTOWN, MD.

THURSDAY MORNING, September 21st, 1871.

CIRCUIT COURT.—The September Term of our Circuit Court opened on Monday morning last. His Honor Judge Ford, presiding. The members of the Grand and Petit Jurors were prompt in attendance, and, after the delivery of a very able charge from the Court to the former, and the calling of the different dockets, the regular business of the Term was proceeded with, and it is mentioned as something remarkable, that a trial was had and disposed of the first day of the Term. On Tuesday, the Appeal Docket was recalled, and all the cases dispatched, except one, which was set down for hearing to-day. His Honor, Judge Magruder, reached Town on Tuesday and took his place on the Bench. As we went to press on Wednesday morning, it was rumored that His Honor was to hear or rehear the celebrated Point Lookout case on the evening of that day. Great public interest is manifested in the decision. Chief Justice Brent arrived in the boat on Wednesday morning and is looking, we are pleased to state, very much improved in health.

THE LOCAL POLITICAL SITUATION.—It was rumored and, perhaps, believed that the September Term of our Circuit Court would be made the occasion for startling developments and important strategic moves by the politicians. Up to Wednesday evening, we had heard of neither. Things are pretty much in *statu quo*, as far as we can discover. There is a rumor that we are to have a radical candidate for Sheriff, but we have been able to trace it to no reliable source. A prominent radical was heard to say on Tuesday, "that he had the democratic party just where he wanted it and where he had been striving to get it for years." Where this is, we wot not exactly, but we suppose it is where the monkey had the hen—"in a d—n tight place!" And ye radical is half right. We *are*, indeed, in a tight place, in a place not more tight, however, than we have been in at least once before and extricated ourselves from with honor and victory. Beware the Eagle in his wrath!

Once the jays sent a message
Unto the eagle's nest:—
Now yield thou up thine eyrie
Unto the carrion-kite,
Or come forth valiantly, and face
The jays in deadly fight.—
Forth looked in wrath the eagle,
And carrion-kite and jay,
Soon as they saw his beak and claw,
Fled screaming far away!

THE INTEGRITY OF THE TICKET.—The obligation upon democrats to support Messrs. Whyte, Syester and Woolford, our State nominees, is not a whit more binding than the obligation to support our County nominees. The same party law which applies in the one case applies in the other and with equal force. The action of a State Convention is no more obligatory upon party men than the action of a County Convention. Both are agents, the one direct, the other intermediate, of the voter, who is the underlying power in both cases. But illustration or amplification cannot be necessary upon this point. Fraud, we admit, vitiates every thing, but it should not be forgotten that there is wide difference between charging fraud and *proving* it. It has been charged, that our late Convention was packed by a one man power, that the delegates cheated their constituents and were controlled by disreputable cliques, rings, etc. These things have been charged, we say, but where is the proof? The very first scintilla is yet to be furnished. Is it required of the Convention advocates to prove a negative? We suppose not. Let, then, our accusers bring forward, not only their charges, but the proofs upon which they rest. The Convention men ask no quarter from their adversaries. They defy them to the only test which can determine whether the Convention has been guilty of a fraud or they are guilty of a falsehood. Bare assertion won't do—evidence, evidence, is the thing that is wanted.—Pending its production, we claim, upon the legal principle that a man is innocent until the contrary is proved, and upon the logical principle that what is asserted without proof may be denied without proof, that our late County Convention was without reproach and is entitled, for the present at least, to all the immunities of innocence. But if our late Convention was blameless, was as free from reproach as our late State Convention, how comes it that the action of the latter is binding and the former not? What party law requires a St. Mary's democrat to vote for William Pinkney Whyte, our nominee for Governor, that does not require the same democrat to vote for each and every of our legislative and local nominees? How can it be made out that a democrat is freer to vote against Thomas Martin than against Levin Woolford? It cannot be made out. Whyte, the head, and Dent, the foot of our ticket, are entitled to an equal support from our party, and it is as clear an infraction of party law to strike the latter from the ticket as the former. The ticket is a unit, binding upon democrats in all things or in nothing. There is no getting around this, no fraud being established, except by a plain disregard of party duty.

[COMMUNICATED.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The beggarly card over the *name* of R. Johnson Colton, in the last issue of the *Beacon*, requires but little notice. Driven from his previous slanderous allegations, his hired or volunteer scribbler essays by innuendo, to fix upon me a new slander—that of drunkenness. True it is done in an apparently playful and good natured way—but from such a source, it is covert, and none the less designing and unmanly. My past and present life has been and is a sufficient refutation of this new slander.

He affects to be facetious—but illy conceals the gall that rankles in a heart of festering hate. He attempts sarcasm—but it is sadly out of place and taste, and ill-comports with the occasion. His attempts at wit are clumsy and floundering. At this late hour, he would teach his *protege* to be decent and clever. Such lessons—from such a master!!! *Lupus pilum mutat, non mentem.*

Mr. Colton is *made* to say in reference to the charge that I voted for Mr. Hagner in '59, "but my assumption and belief were predicated on the general neighborhood impressions," &c. No such impressions existed then, or have ever existed. The reverse was, and is true.

I have nothing to say about the dead witness referred to. He may be one whose memory I honor as much as they. But this I will say, that I never said to any man, any thing that indicated any intention on my part, to vote for other than Col. Hughes. I had denounced know-nothingism at a whig primary meeting at Chaptico in '55, as a dangerous fanaticism, at Leonardtown in '56, and in '59 it was dead in the land, and its carcass needed not even the kick of such a *hero* as I am noticing, to prove it was defunct.

In these charges of know-nothingism, and religious proscription, they are much like the boy who said he saw "a thousand foxes in the road." Upon being reprimanded for his extravagance, he whined out, "indeed I saw one track, any how." But the rains had effaced that.

JOHN F. DENT.

DAGUERREOTYPES.—The attention of our readers who may have occasion to visit our Town during Court, is called to the Daguerreotype notice of Mr. Chipley, elsewhere published. Mr. Chipley is well known to the people of our county as an excellent artist and clever gentleman, having visited us on two former occasions and obtained the good fortune of pleasing every body who employed him. There is no mistake about his ability to take first-rate pictures nor about the fact that his prices are very reasonable.

DEATH OF SWALLWAY.—Frederick Swallway, a German ditcher, who, it will be remembered, was stabbed some weeks since in an altercation with a young man named Cheseldine, died at the Poor's House on Saturday last. An inquest was held upon the body and the verdict was, "death from causes unknown to the jury." Cheseldine is now in jail and under indictment for murder.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.—The Republican State Convention, which met in Baltimore last Tuesday, nominated Hon. Jacob Tome of Cecil County, for Governor; L. I. Brengle, Esq., of Frederick County, for Comptroller, and Hon. Alex. Randall of Anne Arundel County, for Attorney General.

☞The Old and New magazine says: "A politician is a man who thinks of the next election; while a statesman thinks of the next generation." According to this, Grant is a politician, for evidently his thoughts are concentrated upon the election of 1872, and not upon generations to come.

WHAT A PRESIDENT SHOULD BE.—Somebody who evidently has a grudge at the present incumbent of the Presidential chair, gives the following as the qualifications of a National Executive:

"The President of the United States should be a man who has studied the Constitution, who is honest, who knows something of statesmanship, who understands public policies and national affairs, who is capable of comprehending legislation and law, who is aware of the nature of diplomacy, who knows something about this country and other countries, who has at least heard of the fundamental principles of civil liberty, who can write good, fair English, who knows the difference between finance and flap-doodle, who keeps the Ten Commandments, and who believes in the moral law."

We merely remark, that if these foregoing were constitutional requirements, the White House would have been vacated after the 4th of March, 1869.

A GREAT OFFER.—Peters' Musical Monthly for October is to hand, containing fifteen beautiful pieces of music, printed from full size music plates. It can be had for thirty cents. The Publisher also offers to send, post-paid, for one dollar, six back numbers, containing from ninety to one hundred pieces of choice new music, worth at least $30. Send your order to the Publisher, J. L. Peters, 599 Broadway, New-York, and our word for it, you will get your money's worth.

THE RADICAL POLICY IN COUNTY MATTERS.—The game the radicals are playing in counties where they are in a minority, such as St. Mary's and Dorchester, is very cleverly exposed by the Cambridge *News* and *Democrat* of the 16th instant. In counties where they have a majority, they nominate, and nominate straight-out radicals,—where they have not a majority nor a prospect of it, they don't nominate but fight our party under the colors of independent democracy. Their programme evidently is, to win wherever they can this Fall, and to divide the democracy where they can't, in the hope and expectation of winning hereafter. This is their game, and now to the article from the *News* and *Democrat*:—

As soon as the democratic convention was through with its labors, every prominent, disappointed candidate was visited by members of the radical party and solicited to run independent. This has not only been the case in Dorchester county, but we see from other county papers that it is the case all over the State, so far as the democratic nominations have taken place; showing, conclusively, that there is system in this thing. That the radical party in their councils have decided to pursue this course in all counties where there is no hope of securing the election of a radical ticket, and one moment's reflection will reveal how wisely this plan would work for them and how fatal it would prove to the democratic party.—There is no war so cruel, so bitter, and so terrible as a civil war. So there is no party hatred and animosities so great as when a party is divided, and different wings fighting against each other. Thus whilst it is evident to all parties that the regular nominated ticket would secure a majority of from eight hundred to one thousand votes in this county in case there was no other but an independent democratic ticket to oppose it; yet the animosities and ill-will that would be created between the two tickets would prevent them from ever acting in unison or harmony any more, and future victories of the radical party would be insured. Another great object why the radicals are in such earnest about the getting in the field an independent democratic ticket in the counties, is found in the fact that the radicals can't get out a ticket of their own without destroying their party. There are fifteen hundred black voters in Dorchester county and three or four hundred white radical voters; now, if they get out a ticket without any blacks on it they can't vote the fifteen hundred blacks, and if they do place blacks on the ticket they can't vote the three or four hundred white radicals in the county. So that one must see at a glance that these few democrats who are engaged in this independent movement, have accepted the invitation of the radicals to run independent and trust to the assurance from the radical party that there will be no radical ticket to oppose them. We do not believe that any good and true party man will lend himself to the radical movement, no matter how much he may have to complain of from his own party.

In the first place, any unprejudiced mind must be positive upon one point, and that is that any independent ticket would suffer a worse defeat than any ticket ever did in the county. It would not receive the support of any ten democrats in any district in Dorchester county, outside of Cambridge, and in many of the lower districts it would not receive a single supporter from the party, whilst the rank and file of the Radical party openly avow, that if they must choose between the two tickets, they will prefer the unadulterated one.

In the second place, no man of influence or position will join the two or three agitators in Cambridge district, and in the third place, no good man will consent to turn his back upon his party, when the only thing he can possibly accomplish, is to help the radicals out of the greatest dilemma that any party ever found themselves in. We are satisfied that the movement is not worth noticing, and that the call made for a meeting here on Monday next, will be treated with contempt, and the party of great moral principles will march on to victory and success.

In conclusion, we can but say that those men who were disappointed in obtaining the nominations deserve the highest commendation by their prompt endorsement of the ticket, notwithstanding the great and unceasing efforts to induce them to run independent. With a single exception, every man who allowed his name to go in the Convention as an office-seeker has declared, without hesitation or reserve, his firm determination to support the ticket.

MRS. FAIR.—A correspondent of a Chicago paper, who visited Mrs. Laura D. Fair, now in jail in San Francisco under sentence of death for the murder of A. P. Crittenden, Esq., reports the following dialogue:

"Let me ask you a somewhat singular question, will you?"

"Certainly."

"Suppose that the Supreme Court refuses to allow you a new trial, would you accept a commutation of your sentence?"

"How do you mean?"

"Well, it is hard to say to a woman in your position just what I mean. It is to this effect: Suppose a petition were gotten up to commute your present sentence to imprisonment, would you accept it?"

"Never!" she answered, with a flush creeping across her cheek.

"What! You prefer the capital sentence?"

"Most certainly!"

"Why, may I ask? Is not life sweet to you?"

"Yes, it is; but I have a daughter who is now growing up, and, should I remain in prison, she would stay here and visit me. She is young, she would grow up without protection, and then would always rest on her the stain of my prison life.—But if I die, she would go away somewhere else, and in time the stain would be forgotten."

"As she spoke of her daughter, a mist struggled for a moment with the magnetic currents in her eyes, but almost instantly disappeared as if dried up by the heat of the surface upon which it appeared.

REASONS AGAINST GRANT'S RE-NOMINATION.—We notice, floating the rounds of the papers, the following "ten reasons why Grant should not be re-nominated." The number of "reasons" why he should not be *elected* is yet to be named. As only one year and a few months remain between this and the presidential election, we suggest an early attempt at enumeration.

1. The unfitness of Grant for the place, which he has shown in various ways.

2. His neglect of the business demanded by his constant presence at the seat of Government.

3. The low, vulgarian tone of the Administration, produced by the associations of Grant, which are not considered up to the standard demanded by a great, powerful and enlightened people.

4. His nepotism, by which scandal has been brought upon republican government.

5. His scandalizing the office of President by accepting valuable gifts and afterward appointing the donors to high offices of honor or profit.

6. His retention about his person in the Presidential office of a military staff in defiance of law, thereby showing a disrespect for the first obligation of a President of a Republic.

7. His countenancing, as political advisers of himself, such rottens as Simon Cameron, Senator Morton, Zack Chandler and Ben. Butler.

8. His retention in office of officials known to be corrupt, as also of men who do not scruple to employ, in his name, the military for partisan political purposes.

9. His interference in a foreign civil war, contrary to established American policy, and his employment of the naval forces of the United States in violation of the Constitution.

10. The general tone of demoralization that covers the whole country as with a dark shadow, and which is traceable to the want of high character and strict official integrity in the Washington Administration.

GREELEY ON GRANT.—No man has spoken more wisely or more impressively than Dr. Horace Greeley upon the great question which the Republican party now have to decide. In his conference with Mr. Grinnell, of Iowa, and Mr. Wentworth, of Illinois, at Chicago, last week, Dr. Greeley thus declared his opinion:

"If we nominate Grant, we shall certainly be defeated. The public will stand no more horse-jockeying and present-taking Presidents; we have had enough of them. I tell you, gentlemen, we must take a new departure, and I can assure you that we of the East are determined that it shall not be done. I have been rather quiet about it so far, but I want everybody now to understand what I think. When we take hold of Grant, it will not be with silk gloves on our hands. It has got to be done. We must throw Grant overboard or we shall be defeated."

Concerning the sort of candidate that the Republicans ought to nominate, Dr. Greeley expressed himself as follows:

"All I want is to have a good man nominated, who if elected will consent to give up the office at the end of his term. Besides, I want to nominate a man who if elected will elevate the office to where it was in former days; a man who will not take presents or use the military or his officeholders to advance his own aspirations for a second term, and in the meantime neglect the interests of those whose ruler he is. Besides, I want a man who is above mere pleasure-hunting; a man who will not dawdle away one-fourth of his term amid the follies and frivolities of a watering place, and one who, when called upon for an expression of his views on political and other subjects of national interest, can give them in clear, comprehensive language. That's the kind of a man the people want, and that's the kind of man we haven't got now."

DEMOSTHENES AND MRS. WOODHULL.—Mr. Theodore Tilton has been rather unfortunate in his selection of Demosthenes as Mrs. Woodhull's guide, philosopher and friend. The following summary of the character of the great Greek orator is taken from Mitford's History of Greece, and depicts him in a not altogether favorable light:

"Want drove him to apply his talents to business, and at the age of five-and-twenty he began with that employment which had raised Isocrates to fortune, consequence, and fame, composing speeches for suitors in the courts of justice. * * * A weak habit of body and an embarrassed manner seemed to deny him the hope of becoming a speaker to win the attention of listening thousands, and he had the further great disadvantage of a defective utterance. With this, a sour, irritable temper was repelling to friendship, and an extraordinary deficiency, not only of personal courage, but of all that constitutes dignity of soul, made respect difficult and esteem apparently impossible.—Nor were these defects shown only among familiar acquaintances; they were exhibited in public, and made extensively notorious. In earlier youth he earned an opprobrious nickname by the effeminacy of his dress and manner. Emerging from minority he earned another opprobrious nickname by a prosecution of his guardians, which was considered as a dishonorable attempt to extort money from them. Not long after in the office of Choregus, which carried high dignity, he took blows publicly in the theatre from a youth of rank, brought his action for the assault and compounded it for thirty mines, about £100. His cowardice in the field became afterwards notorious. Even his admirers acknowledge that his temper was uncertain, his manners awkward; that he was extravagant in expense and greedy of gain, an unpleasant companion, a faithless friend, a contemptible soldier, and of notorious dishonesty, even in his profession of an advocate."

Captain Luther Libby, whose store house during the war became notorious as "Libby Prison," died in New Kent county, Va., the other day.

HARPER FOR OCTOBER.—Harper's *Monthly* for October is out promptly as usual, and is more than usually entertaining. The New York Post-office, forms the subject of a very interesting paper, its history and its machinery being succinctly sketched. The "Yale College Expedition of 1870" is a slight but pleasant memoir, as is "General Marcy's Border Reminiscences."—Petroleum V. Nasby is happy about Hannah Jane. "The Origin and History of Postage Stamps" is also an interesting paper. The editor's records, literary, scientific, and historical, are full of suggestive and important facts. "Anne Furness" and the "American Baron" are continued. On the whole, the present number will compare favorably with any of its predecessors.

THE HERALD ON MORTON.—The New York *Herald* pertinently remarks of Mortons serenade speech:

"The Senator boasts of the Republican administration having paid off a considerable portion of the public debt, but he forgets to tell us that this has been done by wringing four or five hundred millions a year out of the hard earnings of the American people. In fact, the whole of the Republican platform, as laid down by Mr. Morton, is negative. He proposes no great measures. He brings forward no popular issue. He and the administration party expect to flourish upon the old war issues that are obselete, and all their efforts now are directed to galvanize the dead past. No great party can exist long in that way.

A NEW MARYLAND COUNTY.—The Glade Star a new paper, published in Oakland, Allegany county, Maryland, advocates the erection of a new county, to be formed from the eastern part of Allegany, of which the Savage river shall be the eastern boundary. It has says the Star, the required constitutional elements of ten thousand population, and an area of four hundred square miles. Among the reasons for organizing the county, the Star points to the erection of Wicomico, which has given the Eastern Shore an additional Senator and Delegate, and which, it seems to think, has disturbed the political equilibrium of the two sections of the State. The Star reviews the mineral resources of the proposed county, especially the Youghigheny basin coal, which it expects to see developed in a marked way under the influence of the Connellsville railroad, mentions other extensive coal deposits, alludes to the agricultural capabilities of the beautiful "Glades" platteau, and finally points out that the territory proposed for a new county now pays $28,000 a year under the county levy, and only receives $17,604.56 in the county appropriations. Finally, the present county is one hundred miles long, which is inconvenient for the tranaction of county business.

THE UNITED STATES SENATE.—The terms of twenty-two United States Senators expire with the present Administration, March 4th, 1873. These are: Spencer, of Alabama, Rice, of Arkansas, Osburn, of Florida, Trumbull, of Illinois, Morton, of Indiana, Harlan, of Iowa, Pomeroy, of Kansas, Davis, of Kentucky, Kellogg, of Louisiana, Vickers, of Maryland, Nye, of Nevada, Patterson, of New Hampshire, Conkling of New York, Pool of North Carolina, Sherman, of Ohio, Corbett, of Oregon, Cameron, of Pennsylvania, Sawyer, of South Carolina, Morrill, of Vermont, and Howe, of Wisconsin, all Republicans but Davis and Vickers. The Legislatures to be elected this fall, each of which will choose a Senator for one of the above vacancies, are those of California, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, New York and Ohio. Kentucky, Iowa and Maryland elect at their first session, as they only meet biennially. The present Senate consists of 74 members—58 Republicans and 16 Democrats. Georgia has but one Senator through the rejection of Mr. Blodgett, and one of the Alabama seats is vacant by Mr. Goldthwaite's death.

A POSER FOR SHERMAN.—Sherman says that "we (the Republicans) never violated the Constitution, constructed in the spirit of its framers." Who organized military commissions for the trial of citizens not in the military or naval service? Who established test-oaths, which the Supreme Court declared to be unconstitutional, as they likewise did the military commissions? The fact is, that from the time of the Republican ascendency, in 1861, nearly all of their laws have been notoriously opposed to the Constitution, and such of them as are not dead by their subject-matter will be declared void by the courts whenever they are brought before them. The Republican party is one whose whole policy has been outside of the Constitution.

A RICH RADICAL.—It is said that in 1861 Speaker Blaine paid taxes on $1,750 worth of property only, and that he is now worth half a million. The god who directed Midas to bathe in the river Pactolus in order that everything he touched would turn to gold, would now tell him simply to become a Radical member of Congress.

PAPER PROMISES.—Said Gen. Noyes, the Radical candidate for Governor of Ohio, in a recent speech: "You cannot make a dollar out of a paper promise to pay fifty cents." Then how did it happen that Grant's packed Supreme Court decided that a debt contracted to be paid in gold could be paid in these paper promises?

DIED.

At his father's residence in this county, on the 12th instant, WILLIAM T. FISH, son of GEORGE W. and ANN FISH, aged 14 years.

At the residence of her husband in Patuxent district, on Saturday last, the 16th instant, JANE, wife of John B. Raley, aged about 45 years. May she rest in peace.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

WHEAT.—Supply continues inadequate to the wants of shippers; very little Western arriving. Pennsylvania is coming forward freely, and realizing liberal prices; sales to-day 13,000 bushels red at $1.55@1.63; 409 do. at $1.64; 1,200 bushels Western amber $1.59@1.62; 2,000 bushels Southern red at $1.40@1.60; 3,000 bushels do. amber at $1.65@1.70; 1,400 bushels white $1.65@1.67. These transactions indicate no change in the market compared with Saturday's prices.

Corn.—Market quiet but steady: sales 1,200 bushels white at 77@82 cts., including Western at inside price; 1,300 bushels Southern and Western yellow at 73@76 cts.

Rye.—Only sale was 100 bushels prime at 80 cts.

Oats—Continue firm; sales 8,000 bushels at 48@55 cts. for Southern, and 51@53 cts. for Western; bulk of sales composed of Western.—Monday, September, 1871.

TOBACCO.—We report the market still active for Maryland and Ohio Leaf, all the leading buyers being free purchasers, and prices continued firm notwithstanding the continued depression in foreign exchange. All the desirable lots Maryland coming forward are promptly taken on arrival, and we note sales this week of some 800 to 900 hhds. at full prices. Of Ohio we note sales this week of some 500 hhds., about 200 hhds. being taken for France, and the remainder for Germany, and home consumption. Kentucky is quiet, but if is held very firmly, and in Virginia there is nothing of consequence doing. Cleared this week 1,149 hhds. leaf and 173 hhds. stems to Bremen. We quote as follows, viz:

Maryland—frosted,	$ 3.00@	$ 5.50
" sound common,	5.50@	6.50
" good do,	6.50@	7.50
" middling,	8.00@	9.00
" good to fine brown,	10.00@	12.50
" fancy,	13.50@	24.00
" upper country,	5.00@	30.00
" ground leaves, new,	4.50@	8.00

The following are the inspections of tobacco for the week ending Sept. 14:

Maryland,	882 hhds.
Ohio,	381 "
Kentucky,	64 "
Virginia,	0 "
Total.	1,327 "

GUANO.—For Guano and Fertilizers generally the market continues extremely dull, and prices are without change. For Peruvian Guano the agents' prices for lots of 50 tons or more are $67.50 for Chincha Island, and $60 for Guanape per ton, gold, and No. 2 of each kind 10 per ton less, also gold.

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.

Trustees' Sale of Valuable RIVER LAND.

BY virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Saint Mary's county, sitting as a Court of Equity, passed in a cause in which George Combs and wife and others are Complainants, and Lansing Stout and wife and others are Defendants, and bearing date of the 19th day of July, in the year 1871, the undersigned, as Trustees, will offer at public sale, at the Court House door, in Leonardtown, on

Tuesday, the 17th day of October, 1871,

between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m. and 4 o'clock, p. m., the following valuable real estate, to wit:

One tract or parcel of land, called and known as

PART ST. GEORGE'S POINT,

containing

197 acres,

more or less; and one other tract or parcel of land, called and known as

PART ST. GEORGE'S POINT AND ENCLOSURE,

containing

98 acres,

more or less

There has been laid off from these lands a widow's dower—which will revert to the purchaser at the death of the widow—containing 51 3-10 acres of arable and 5 acres of timbered land, the location of which can be seen by reference to a Plat filed in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court for St. Mary's county.

These lands are located on the Saint George's River, in the Second Election District of Saint Mary's county, and are surrounded by navigable water. They are *the most thoroughly improved lands in the county*, growing an average of thirty bushels of wheat to the acre, and Corn, Tobacco and other staple products in about the same proportion. The improvement of the soil is of the most approved and permanent character, lime, ashes, plaster and clover having been constantly used upon these lands for the past fifteen or twenty years.

The adjacent waters abound in the finest OYSTERS and FISH, and there are several steamboat wharves convenient to this property. Steamers passing to and from Baltimore and Washington, touch, tri-weekly, at these wharves.

These lands are excellently adapted to the raising of STOCK and the culture of FRUIT. They are convenient to Churches, Stores and Mills and are but a short distance from the St. Mary's Seminary, Piney Point and Point Lookout.

Persons desirous of purchasing an estate for agricultural purposes will seldom have such an opportunity offered them, and they are invited to view the premises before the day of sale.

TERMS OF SALE,

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

When all the purchase money shall be paid, the Trustees will execute a deed to the purchaser, free, clear and discharged from all claims of the parties to this suit and of those claiming by, from or under them.

ROBERT C. COMBS,
JAS. S. DOWNS,
Trustees.

Sept 21, 1871—ts.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Orphans' Court of St. Mary's County, Sct.—Sept. 9, 1871.

ORDERED BY THE COURT, That J. P. Tarlton, administrator of Sarah J Tarlton, 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 the St Mary's Beacon.

Test: JAS 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 of administration on the personal estate of Sarah J. Tarlton, 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 April, 1872, they will otherwise by law be excluded from all benefits of the said estate. All persons indebted to the deceased are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber.

J P TARLTON,
Administrator.

Sept 21, 1871—6w.

DAGUERROETYPE NOTICE.

PHOTOGRAPHS,
AMBROTYPES,
PEARLTYPES,
FERROTYPES,
PARLOR PORTRAITS,
and PORCELAIN PICTURES.

I INTEND to visit Leonardtown on MONDAY, the 18th instant, for the purpose of pursuing my profession and expect to remain two weeks. Having had the good fortune of giving satisfaction to all who honored me with their patronage when on former visits to the county, I feel warranted in saying that none who may employ me on my return will have just occasion to be displeased with my work.—Thanking my St. Mary's friends for their kind favors in the past, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same and also a share of general patronage.

☞ Special attention paid to copying Photographs from old Daguerreotypes.

E. S. CHIPLEY.

Sept. 21, 1871—tf.

STATE OF MARYLAND,
Office of the Secretary of State,
Annapolis, Sept. 19, 1871.

To all whom it may concern:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That application has been made to the Governor for a Pardon in the case of the State vs. Henry Harris and James Gorden convicted in the Circuit Court for St. Mary's county at September Term, 1870, of assault with intent to kill and sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years.

The Governor will take up the said case for final decision, on or after

THURSDAY, the 12th of October next, until which time protests against the said application will be heard, and the petition in the case open to inspection at the discretion of the Governor.

By order of the Governor,
R. C. HOLLYDAY,
Secretary of State.

Sept 21, 1871—td.

ROAD NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the expiration of thirty days from this date, the undersigned intend to apply to the County Commissioners of Saint Mary's county to make a Public Road from the Three-Notched Road, through the premises of Col. C. Billingsley and Wm. F. Combs, to Jones' wharf on the Patuxent River.

JAMES JONES,
F D HAYDEN,
JNO E SIMMS,
LEO H HAYDEN
JAMES T KING,
and others.

Sept 21, 1871—4w.

NOTICE.

THE members of the Board of School Commissioners for Saint Mary's county are notified to meet at their office, Leonardtown on

TUESDAY NEXT, the 26th instant

for the transaction of important business. A full attendance is desirable. By order of the President,

JAS. BUNTING,
Secretary.

Sept 21, 1871—1t.

MEETING OF TEACHERS.

THE TEACHERS in the public schools of this county are requested to assemble in meeting at Leonard Town on TUESDAY, the 26th instant, to take into consideration a matter effecting their personal interest By order of a

COMMITTEE OF TEACHERS.

Sept. 21, 1871—1t.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

ALL persons are notified not to trespass with dog, gun or otherwise upon any of my estates in the Factory District known as "BROUGH," "MULBERRY FIELDS" and "OAKLAND," after the publication of this notice. Against all parties discovered trespassing upon this property on and after the 21st of Sept. instant, the law will be rigidly enforced.

THOMAS LOKER.

Sept 21, 1871—3w.

ST. MARY'S SEMINARY
WILL OPEN ON
Monday, October 2nd.
Address
Misses GARDINER & TILGHMAN,
St. Inigoe's, Md.
Sept 21, 1871—2w.

WHEAT SEEDING.

WILSON & SUTER,

Offer to the farmer an *Ammoniated Super-Phosphate*, which they warrant to be equal to any in the market. Price $45 per ton, also

DISSOLVED BONE,

guaranteed to be pure Bone, dissolved in acids to render it quick in its action on the land, at $45 per ton, also

AMMONIATED BONE,

equal to 2½ per cent. of Ammonia, at $40 per ton, also

A & A A MEXICAN GUANO,

very cheap.

WILSON & SUTER,
50 S Frederick street,
Baltimore, Md.

Sept 14, 1871—3m.