

THURSDAY MORNING, February 15th, 1872.

NEWS AND OTHER ITEMS.—The excitement, both here and in England, in reference to the Alabama claims is subsiding. In neither country is it now believed by the better informed, that any thing more serious than diplomatic quips and legislative spats will result from the consideration of these claims. Though our side of the house is at present far ahead in violence and bullying, it is not likely, nevertheless, judging from the Trent affair, to be behind-hand when the "backing-down" time comes.

The most notable event of late Congressional proceedings is the defeat of the amnesty bill in the Senate, with its "rider," the Supplementary Civil Rights bill of Sumner. So, the rebels remain unpardoned and the blacks are still restricted to such schools, hotels, etc., as may choose to receive them as guests or scholars.

The non-reception this week of the letter of our Annapolis correspondent has forced upon us an inspection of the "Journal of Proceedings" of the Maryland Legislature. We have viewed and reviewed a whole week's work of our law-makers, and have to announce, that a bill has been passed in the Senate taxing the capital stock of the national banks 19 cents on the \$100 and sent to the House.

Mr. Earle, from a special committee, submitted a report that the proposition to release the Baltimore and Ohio railroad from the one-fifth passenger tax on the Washington branch cannot be entertained until the debts due the State are settled by this corporation.

In the House of Delegates, the Mortgage bill was passed without discussion, except explanation of reasons for the votes of several members.

The committee on Finance have been instructed to inquire into the expediency of levying a tax on the premiums received by foreign insurance companies in the State.

Beyond these outcroppings, and bills and motions of a personal and local character, none of the latter having reference to St. Mary's, we have been able to distinguish—nothing—and the session is already half gone.

FENCES.—A bill is now pending in the South Carolina legislature to abolish the present fence law in that State, and most of the papers advocate its passage and urge besides the adoption of a no-fence law, claiming that it would be beneficial to all, to the owner of ten as well as to the owner of a thousand acres. A bill has been introduced in the Tennessee legislature the purpose of which is to require every owner of cows, oxen, horses and other live stock to so fence them in that there shall be no danger of their trespassing on the lands of other people. The question is also being agitated in other States. It is said on fair authority that the fences of the United States have cost more than all the houses in the country; more than the ships, boats and vessels of every description in all our seas, lakes and rivers; more than all our factories, and any other class of property, except railroads and the purchase of land. This seems exaggerated, but a writer in the Louisville Observer says: "The first cost of the fences of New York State was between \$100,000,000 and \$150,000,000. Solon Robinson gives it at \$144,000,000. Assuming this to be approximately correct, and estimating the first cost of the fences of other States on the same basis, we have, as the total first cost of the fences of the whole country the vast sum of \$1,295,000,000. This fencing requires to be renewed once in ten years, giving \$129,500,000, as the annual cost of it, to which should be added, however, at least half as much more for repairs—making the annual aggregate sum of \$194,250,000. That cost is now an annual tax of \$1.50 on every acre of improved land in the United States. In view of these facts and figures, the question is an important one whether a small quantity of fence used in "fencing cattle in" is not much better—it is certainly less expensive—than the vast quantity now required in order to "fence cattle out." This matter involves to a considerable degree the question of a fair living profit, or little or no profit to many agriculturists throughout the country.

REGULATIONS FOR LENT.—For the benefit of our Roman Catholic readers, we append the Regulations for Lent which commenced on yesterday.

1. All the faithful who have completed their twenty-first year, are, unless legitimately dispensed, bound to observe the Fast of Lent.  
2. They are to make only one meal a day, excepting Sunday.  
3. The meal allowed on fast days is not to be taken till about noon.  
4. At that meal, if on any day permission should be granted for eating flesh, both flesh and fish are not to be used at the same time, even by way of seasoning.  
5. A small refreshment, commonly called collation, is allowed in the evening; no general rule as to the quantity of food permitted at this time is or can be made. But the practice of the most regular Christians is never to let it exceed the fourth part of an ordinary meal.  
6. The quality of food allowed at a collation is, in this diocese, bread, butter, cheese, all kinds of fruits, salads, vegetables and fish. Milk and eggs are prohibited.  
7. General usage has made it lawful to drink in the morning some warm liquid, as tea, coffee, or thin chocolate made with water.  
8. Necessity and custom have authorized the use of hog's lard instead of butter in preparing fish, vegetables, &c.  
9. The following persons are exempted from the obligations of fasting: Young persons under twenty-one years of age, the sick, nursing women, those who are obliged to do hard labor, and all who through weakness cannot fast without great prejudice to their health.

10. By dispensation, the use of flesh meat will be allowed at any time on Sunday, and once a day on Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays and Saturdays, with the exception of Holy Thursdays and the second and last Saturdays of Lent.

11. Persons dispensed from the obligation of fasting on account of tender or advanced age, or hard labor, are not bound by the restriction of using meat only at one meal on days on which its use is granted by dispensation. Others dispensed from the fast for other causes, as well as those who are obliged to fast, are permitted to use meat only at one meal.

TAKE NOTICE.—We take pleasure in informing our readers that under the new regulations of the Treasury Department, postmasters have been instructed to receive mutilated currency in payment for postage stamps and stamped envelopes on the same terms it is received by the officials at the Treasury. By this means all persons having in their possession any U. S. currency with not more than two-fifths of its original size missing can have it redeemed as above for its full face value.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—Our young friend, T. Martin Canahler, will accept our thanks for a complimentary ticket to the annual celebration of the Philhellenic Society of Georgetown College, to come off on the 22d inst.

DEATH OF ARCHBISHOP SPALDING.—The Most Reverend Martin John Spalding, seventh Archbishop of Baltimore, died at his residence in that city, on Wednesday of last week. He was in the 62nd year of his age.

He was born near Marion county, Ky., on May 23rd, 1810. His ancestry were of Maryland origin, his father, Richard Spalding, having been born near Leonardtown, in this county, while his mother, Henrietta Hamilton was a native of Charles county, her parents residing near Port Tobacco. Both the father and mother of the Archbishop emigrated to Kentucky in 1790. In his 12th year, the future Archbishop was sent to St. Mary's Seminary, Union county, Ky., and graduated at this institution in 1825. Having determined to enter the ministry, he spent four years in study at Bardonia, at the close of which, he proceeded to Rome, entering the Urban College of the Propaganda, where he remained four years longer. In 1834, he was raised to the priesthood and made a doctor of divinity. He returned to the United States the same year and was engaged on mission duty in his native State until about 1848, when he was raised to the episcopate under the title of Bishop of Longone and as coadjutor of Bishop Flaget, becoming Bishop of Louisville on the death of Bishop Flaget, he remained in this position until 1864, when he was made Archbishop of Baltimore, thus becoming the Primate of honor of the Roman Catholic church in the United States. Of the particulars of his archiepiscopal administration, we do not feel ourselves called upon to speak—Suffice it, that the Archbishop's labors elicited the admiration and respect of the general public. We append a list of the Archbishops of Baltimore, of whom Dr. Spalding was the 7th.

Most Rev. John Carroll, D. D., consecrated August 15, 1790, died in 1815

Most Rev. Leonard Neale, D. D., consecrated December, 1800, died in 1817.

Most Rev. Ambrose Marchal, D. D., consecrated December 14, 1817, died 1828

Most Rev. James Whitfield, consecrated May 25, 1828, died 1834.

Most Rev. Samuel Eccleston, D. D., consecrated September 14, 1834, died 1851.

Most Rev. Francis Patrick Kenrick, D. D., transferred August 19, 1851, died in 1863.

Most Rev. Martin John Spalding, D. D., transferred May 19, 1864, died February 7, 1872.

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(Correspondence of the Beacon.)  
Washington,  
February 4th, 1872.

This week has been a dull one. The weather is bitter cold. Snow lies on the ground and the only thing to cheer one is the sleigh-bells with their merry jingle. This winter has been a long and hard one for the poor. In Washington, the mass of the poor are composed of colored people, who flock here from all quarters of the country. On the Avenues, on streets, from alleys and lanes, they swarm. Why will not the negro rest satisfied in his country cabin? There at least he can have good fires in cold weather. Here, they must pay a day's wages for a basket of coal or a few sticks of wood. Houses they have few, but they live in tenement buildings, one of which contains from twenty to fifty inmates. Let one, who has always lived among them, beg the colored people to think well before leaving their country homes for the allurements of the city. Some few get work, but the majority just idle away their time, waiting to "get work on the corporation."

The Senate made a motion to adjourn in May, but the House opposed the motion, and now it is thought that the session will continue until July. Of course, this is good news for the permanent residents of Washington, for closing the Hotels, boarding houses and stores. The Washington of January is entirely different from the Washington of July. There is this charm about the city at all times. It is thoroughly cosmopolitan. Here, you meet people from all quarters of the globe—and here letters of introduction are not needed. All the latest comers have to do, is to notice the days when receptions are held at the houses they wish to visit, and having made the first call, are entitled to invitations to select or "card parties."

Now, the term "card parties" is not used here as with us. Here, card parties are those to which the guests receive invitations. There is variety, too, in the amusements provided. Literary soirees are quite fashionable. The Hon. Horatio King leads the list in these entertainments. At his house are met the most talented men and women of the country. Poems are recited, the Arts discussed. One evening is devoted to Literature—another to Music—thus every one has an opportunity to shine in his or her forte. At these reunions, the rooms are not crowded—only a certain number being invited at one time, and, wonderful to relate, the invited do not get insulted but patiently wait when their names shall shine among the elect.

The invitations to the State dinners at the President's are among those not sought after. The Radicals are quite willing to fraternize, in Congress or on the stump, with their colored friends, but when they have an opportunity of practicing what they preach, they shun the occasion and avoid sitting, even at the President's table, between the honorable members from South Carolina or Georgia.

Grant's tools are working hard for his re-election, but, even his best friends, can find no excuse for his conduct. They console themselves by saying, "it matters little what kind of man is President so long as he is pliable." Congress is the power now and is composed of black-legs, scallawags and carpet-baggers. These are the kind of men who rule this country.—Grant has just returned from Baltimore, laden with presents of course. Nothing is too small to offer the President, for he refuses nothing. That the cares of office sit lightly upon Ulysses is a subject of complaint. The burden which crushed Gen. Harrison, cannot effect Grant. He enjoys the present, and his way of enjoying it, is right royal, though his appearance is far from being so. Every one is familiar with his pictures, but they do not give the red eyes, red face, maudlin, besotted look of the Chief Magistrate.

The Beacon has just shown its welcome face, which is more pleasant to me than that of Grant's, for it speaks of home. I was surprised, however, to see my pretty tartan dress trimmed with "fiches." Rocks, my dear sir, Don't you know what rocks are? If you do not, ask the first girl you see—she can tell you. I have not time for more. Here ends the paper of

SCRITTERELLO.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURTS.—Orphans' Court. Present Spalding and Tiptott.—Letters Testamentary upon the estate of Sylvester Mattingley were granted to Geo. S. Mattingley. Calling of Court Docket for February Term postponed until March. Ratification of accounts of Administrators and Executors, &c.

County Commissioners.—Present Abell, Parsons, Tenison, Shadrick and Lawrence. Order passed that landholders be notified to remove their fences, wherever said fences encroached upon the public roads. Petition of Jno. E. Simms and others, to open public road to Jones' Wharf, Patuxent, postponed indefinitely. Petition of Stephen Foxwell to open public road to Foxwell's Wharf in a Circuit line from the run to the Wharf. The Board agreed to levy fifty dollars provided the balance was made up by private subscription. Order passed calling upon all parties having unsettled accounts with the Board, to file the same with the Clerk on or before the 5th day of March next. Appointment of Constables postponed. The Board then adjourned to the 1st Tuesday in March.

FARMERS' AND MERCHANTS' GUIDE.—We have received from Messrs. E. Whitman & Sons, 145 and 147 Pratt st., Baltimore, a copy of their "Farmers' and Merchants' Guide," a pamphlet containing information of much value, especially to the farmer. It will be mailed free to any one sending his address to the publishers, and enclosing six cents for actual postage.

(Communicated.)  
Terapia Levil, Feb. 12th, 1872.

HINT TO PARENTS.  
Every year I have been a teacher in a public school. During that time I have seen about 200 pupils under my eye. I have had ample opportunity of observing the nature and character of children, and I have gained myself of doing so. From personal observation of the manner in which great many children are nurtured at home, I have come to the conclusion that the stubborn stupidity which I have found predominant in so many of them, is the effect of neglect on the part of the parents to correct them in a proper manner. I have seen children from 7 to 10 years of age commit many and serious mistakes in their parents. They are indulged in every excess in their circumstances will allow, without any restraint whatever; they are allowed the full exercise of their ill-temper, even in disobeying their parents in the most trifling as well as the most important matters; and lastly and most pernicious of all, they are allowed even from infancy to be fascinated by the tales of magic, and all kinds of fables are carried to the greatest extent; where they pass sleepless nights, often in the midst of the most violent delirium. I say, can you expect such children to be smart and take instruction readily as those who are nurtured in a different manner? In public schools are placed every one, and pretensions with good teachers, but the best teachers at home, will fail to give satisfaction in the tuition of such misguided children; and that they are so misguided is a fact not to be denied by any one, who will "keep his eyes open and notice what he sees." The child comes into the school room in the morning (if not detained at home); the teacher notices his red eyes and sleepy look and declines to accept him as a pupil for that day. As soon as he is called to recite, this idea is confirmed; and throughout that entire day you could not hammer an idea beyond a fiddle into his head with a sledge hammer; and yet some of these parents expect their children to advance and be up with others who have been in school no longer; but I tell you, parents, if you do not guard your children in their appetites, their tempers, and particularly their carnal pleasures, don't expect them to be well educated. All the schools in the world will do them little good.

Almighty God has entrusted these jewels to you, and placed within your reach the means to educate them, and if you neglect to use the proper means to secure the benefits of these advantages, He will require a strict account of you for your dereliction of duty. The parents must cooperate with the teachers if they expect the general good for which the public school system was intended.

"Education forms the common mind just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined."

The most excellent and honorable character, which can adorn a man, and a Christian, is acquired by resisting the torrent of vice, and adhering to the cause of God against a corrupted multitude. How can a man adorn himself, his neighbor or the community in which he lives without education; how can he instruct unless he has been instructed? It will be found to hold in general that they who have distinguished themselves in the world, as patriots, soldiers and acting nobly, have been the most sincere aspirants for instruction; and despised popular prejudices; and departed in several things from the common ways of the world in times of prevailing licentiousness, maintained an unblemished virtue and uncorrupted integrity; and never been ashamed of the punctual discharge of every duty towards God and man.

Now, parents, if you neglect to train these little ones in the manner in which they will be useful members of society, ornaments to the community, comfort to the family, and faithful servants of God, cease at once to allow them to mix in the whirlpool of such excesses, as lead them from the more useful occupations for which they were intended.

TEACHER NO. 4.

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.—Indisposition to exercise, difficulty of thinking or reasoning, concentrating the mind upon any subject, lassitude, lack of ambition or energy, discharge falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, acid, thick and tenacious mucous, purulent, offensive, &c. In others a dryness, dry, watery, with inflamed eyes, ringing in ears, deafness, hawking and coughing to clear throat, ulcerations, death and decay of bones, scabs from ulcers, constant desire to clear nose and throat, voice altered, nasal twang, offensive breath, impaired or total deprivation of sense of smell and taste, dizziness, mental depression, loss of appetite, indigestion, dyspepsia, enlarged tonsils, tickling, cough, difficulty in speaking plainly, general debility, idiocy, and insanity.

All the above symptoms are common to the disease in some of its stages or complications, yet thousands of cases annually terminate in consumption or insanity, and end in the grave without ever having manifested one-third of the symptoms above enumerated.

No disease is more common or less understood by physicians. The Proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will pay \$500 reward for a case of catarrh which he cannot cure. Sold by druggists, or send sixty cents to R. V. Pierce, M. D., 133 Sessena street, Buffalo, N. Y., for it.

THE WORLD DOES NOT CONTAIN A medicinal preparation which has obtained a more wide-spread and deserved popularity than the MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.—Since its introduction to public notice more than twenty years ago, it has been constantly used for every kind of disease or injury to man or beast which can be effected by a local application, and so far as its proprietors are aware, it has not failed in a single instance. After so long and successful a term of probation, who will have the hardihood to deny its pre-eminence claims to popular esteem.

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(Communicated.)  
Baltimore, Feb. 12th, 1872.

Editors St. Mary's Beacon.—It seems that His Excellency the Governor has ruled out and excluded St. Mary's from all claims for an Inspector of Tobacco. It has been said also that the appointment of one from Charles should satisfy St. Mary's. By what system of logic this conclusion is arrived at I am at a loss to discover—except from usage and custom. Whilst the Tobacco growing counties of Maryland and Baltimore city have held I may say continuously and exclusively these appointments, St. Mary's, although actually the second Tobacco growing county in the State, has had no Tobacco Inspector for 20 years! Why is this? Is it because our politicians do not in droves surround the Executive Chamber and clamor for Executive patronage? Or is from an excess of time serving patriotism that has so long and faithfully served the Democratic party without fee or reward until we are regarded as but beasts of burden? The internal improvements for which we have been so heavily taxed, whilst it has made us a great and prosperous State, has been dead in its effects on the interests of the people of our county. It has enriched other portions of the State yet made us poor indeed.

It has diverted the current of immigration, reduced our population, brought the products of the West in competition with ours, depreciated the price of our timber and rendered our lands almost valueless and a drug in the market. We are even importers of corn and have only our Tobacco crop to rely on for the necessities of life. This, therefore, being our staple crop and principal means of support, it is but reasonable that we should claim some interest in its inspection and sale. In a party view, we have always been a patriotic and conservative people. Upon the disruption and dissolution of the Whig party, from a majority of 400 we immediately reversed this and gave 1200 Democratic majority. Ever since, we have been the main stay of the party in our Congressional district. For our firm, unyielding, and steadfast adherence to the principles of the Democratic party and to State and Constitutional rights, we incurred the special enmity and persecution of the Federal Government during the war and every injustice it could inflict since. With a long and a strong tide of adversity running against us, with persecutions from our enemies and injustice from our friends, how long can human patriotism last? There is an object, an aim, and an end to be attained by these appointments and in the exclusion of St. Mary's, but will the heart wax fat and continue to thrive whilst the extremities are suffered to decay?

VERB SAP.

MARRIED.

In Baltimore city, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. Father Boone, DANIEL C. HAMMETT to Miss HELEN E. FURCK, both of this county.

On the 13th inst., by the Rev. Father DeWolf, JAMES P. HOWE to Miss MARY CATHARINE QUADE.

OBITUARY.

Died, on the 9th inst., at "River View" (the home) of his father, Albert Bush, Esq., GEORGE W. BURCH, in the 13th year of his age, after a very short illness.

Patriotic and affectionate, he was an invaluable treasure to his parents, kind, gentle and amiable towards his schoolmates, he was commended by all to be "the best boy in school." His memory will be affectionately cherished by all who knew him. A. F.

GEORGE P. ROWELL & CO., 40 Park Row, New York.

AND  
S. M. PETTINGILL 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 as at our low cash rates. Advertisers in that city are requested to leave their favors with either of the above houses.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

WHEAT.—Has been firm through the week. Sales add up about 30,000 bushels, viz: 25,000 Pennsylvania red at from 155 to 162 cents, the bulk at 160 cents; 3,000 Maryland do. at 126 cents for common, and 162 1/2 cents for prime to choice, and 2,500 Western amber at 167 1/2 to 170 cents.

RYE.—We report sales this week of 1,000 bushels at 100 1/2 to 105 cents, and we quote it as closing firm at these figures for good to prime. (O. X.)—The offerings on change this week have been extremely light, and the sales thereon were limited, but the market has through the week been firm and it closes strong. Sales 12,000 to 15,000 bushels Southern at 65 1/2 to 68 cents for both white and yellow, and of some 8,000 to 10,000 do Western mixed at 66 1/2 to 70 cents. The foreign shipments of Corn this week add up 113,795 bushels.

OATS.—Have been steady through the week but quiet. Sales 10,000 bushels at from 52 to 55 cents, and we quote them as closing at these figures for good to prime.

TOBACCO.—Receipts have been light this week of Leaf, the inspections amounting in the aggregate to less than 200 hds., but there has been no movement of importance in any description so far as we have heard. The market is however firm, but the meagre supplies in the hands of factors present but little inducement to shippers, and but few purchases are being made. Cleared this week 357 hds. Leaf to Maryland, 470 hds. leaf, and 150 hds. stems to Bremen; total 977 hds. We quote as before, viz:

Maryland—fringed, \$ 6.00 @ \$ 6.50  
" sound common, 7.00 @ 7.50  
" good do, 7.50 @ 8.50  
" middling, 9.00 @ 10.50  
" good to fine brown, 11.00 @ 13.00  
" fancy, 14.00 @ 16.00  
" upper country, 5.00 @ 30.00  
" ground leaves, new, 5.00 @ 9.00

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 \$61.50 for Christmas Island, and \$60 for Guanape per ton, gold, and \$5.2 of each kind 10 per ton less, also gold. For Phosphates and manufactured Fertilizers \$50 per ton is the general price.

THE LEADING Family and Story Weekly in America.

OUR FIELDSIDE FRIEND  
Large Size, Eight Pages, Illustrated.  
CONTENTS ORIGINAL, VARIETY, COMPREHENSIVE, VALUABLE, ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING.  
A Reliable, Practical Friend, that shall weekly bring reduced entertainment and valuable instruction to the President of its readers. Subscription Price.  
\$3 per Year, of Fifty-two Numbers.  
Each and every subscriber shares in our Annual Distribution of Premiums.  
GRAND ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION OF PREMIUMS FOR 1872  
TO THE SUBSCRIBERS OF OUR FIELDSIDE FRIEND  
Will take place this year at the Academy of Music, Chicago, Saturday, March 9th, 1872.—Every subscriber shares in the Distribution.—There is a Premium for YOU.  
Eight Hundred and Thirty-seven Cash Premiums, amounting to \$40,000 IN GREENBACKS! \$60,000 in other Premiums!  
Send your address for Specimen Copies of the Paper and Premiums, with full particulars. We send them FREE.  
Address OUR FIELDSIDE FRIEND, 111 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.  
We want Agents everywhere, and give large cash pay.  
Feb 15th, 1872—31.

NOW is your chance to get Winter Goods. Selling at cost at the Big Brown Store. Feb 15 1872.

County Commissioners' Notice  
ORDERED BY THE BOARD OF COUNTY Commissioners of St. Mary's county, that all persons who own or possess any FENCES encroaching on the PUBLIC ROADS of Saint Mary's county be notified to remove the same, so as to give to said roads the width required by law.  
Ordered further, that all persons having UNSETTLED ACCOUNTS with the County Commissioners, be requested to file, with the Clerk, a statement of the same, on or before the  
5th day of March next,  
on which day the Commissioners will meet to transact business.  
C. I. DURANT, Clerk.  
Feb 15, 1872—1d.

NOW is your chance to get Winter Goods. Selling at cost at the Big Brown Store. Feb 15, 1872.

NOTICE.  
THERE will be a meeting of the Board of County School Commissioners at Leonardtown on TUESDAY, the 27th of FEBRUARY. Applicants for Teachers' Certificate of qualification are notified to present themselves for examination. By order of the President.  
J. FRANK FORD, Secy. and Board of County School Commissioners for St. Mary's county.  
Feb 15, 1872—2d.

WINTER GOODS at cost at the Big Brown Store, Leonardtown. Feb 15, 1872.

RATIFICATION NOTICE.  
In the matter of the petition for a Commission of partition on the real estate of Wm. H. Garner, deceased.  
In the Circuit Court for St. Mary's county, No 325 Commissions.  
ORDERED, this 15th day of February, 1872, that the sale made and reported by Jno C. Hammett and others, Commissioners in this case, be ratified and confirmed, unless to the contrary be shown on or before 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.  
The report states that the land sold for \$75.00.  
JNO A CAMALIER, Clk.  
Trus copy—Test.  
Feb 15, 1872—5w.

Notice.  
WILE, being with H. SONNEBROK & CO., 297 W. Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md., manufacturers and dealers in CLOTHING and PIECE GOODS, would be pleased to see the merchants and his old acquaintances in St. Mary's when they visit the city. He will convince them that it will be to their late suit to deal with him. The House is a very large one and prices will be low.  
Feb 15, 1872—1f.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—The fourth Quarterly Meeting for the St. Mary's Mission, M. E. Church South, will be held in Leonardtown on the 25th inst. Preaching at 11 o'clock, a. m. The members of the Quarterly Conference are urgently requested to attend.  
JOHN P. HALL, Pastor.  
Feb 15, 1872—4d.

WINTER GOODS at cost at the Big Brown Store, Leonardtown. Feb 15, 1872.

Commission Business  
THE firm of Ferguson, Tyson & Co., being dissolved on the 1st inst. by mutual consent, I would respectfully inform the Farmers and Planters of St. Mary's county that I have retained the Commission Business and hope to receive a share of their patronage.  
I will attend personally to sales of Grain and Tobacco, also to the purchase of merchandise and fertilizers.  
Counting Room on second floor of old stand, 121 West Lombard street.  
CHARLES FERGISSON,  
Jan 18, 1872—2m.  
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