ST. MARY'S BEACON

LEONARDTOWN, MD.

THURSDAY MORNING, June 6th 1872.

☞ We publish this week a call from the Dem. Executive Committee of the county, for the holding of Conservative Primary meetings in the several election districts on the 8th of the month preparatory to sending delegates to the Presidential Convention. We hope to see the same interest taken in these Primary Meetings as when the nomination of a county ticket is the object, and that unanimity and unity of feeling will characterize their action.

☞ The sickness of the senior Editor of the "Beacon," and pressing professional engagements upon the junior, will account for the absence of our usual amount of editorial matter.

CURRENT EVENTS.—Since our last issue, Sumner has unscribed the "vials of his wrath," and delivered himself of a Phillipic on Grant worthy the best efforts of a Demosthenes, or a Junius. His object was, evidently, to kill off Grant at Philadelphia, but it is too late now to oppose the current of the wind. Grant will be nominated, *and Grant will be beaten!*—Mr. Sumner's effort will not affect the former, but will materially aid the latter prediction.

The State Board of Public Works have ousted Mr. Clarke from the Presidency of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, nothwithstanding he agreed to accept it upon the terms upon which it has been given to Mr. Gorman, and notwithstanding those *immediately* interested, as Stock-holders, warmly favored Mr. Clarke's re-election. Verily, the "ring" is not yet broken!—Who will aid us in striking it a blow?

COURT.—The June Term of our Circuit Court commenced on Tuesday last, Judge Ferd presiding. No trials of interest have been had up to present writing; and, it is thought, the active business of the Term will be concluded to-day. The trial docket is about the average, but the appearance docket is larger than for the past non-jury Terms.

PUB. DOC.—We are indebted to Hon Wm. M Merrick and other representatives in Congress for valuable and interesting Public Documents.

ILLUSTRATED CHRISTIAN WEEKLY.—The Forty-seventh Annual Meeting of the American Tract Society was held on Wednesday the 8th inst. in New York. The receipts for the past year were over $500,000, which was expended as follows: in manufacturing books and tracts $[illegible], in manufacturing and issuing periodicals $[illegible], colporteurs, agencies and depositories $[illegible], salaries of Secretaries $[illegible], appropriations for foreign and foreign lands $[illegible], investment on account of the George Wood fund $[illegible], all other expenditures in the treasury a report $[illegible]. During the year [illegible] volumes issued in 23 states and territories and in the adjoining British provinces. There have been [illegible] conversions made, and [illegible] families visited, and in personal religion or joined with Protestant families who habitually neglect attending evangelical churches, 11,017 families of Roman Catholics, 20,[illegible] families destitute of all religious books except the Bible, and 11,[illegible] Protestant families without the word of God. There have been 155 new publications added to the Society's catalogue, of which 6 were volumes. New books have been issued in the German, French, Portuguese, Spanish, Hawaiian, Bengal, Zulu, Italian, and Welsh languages. The new periodical of the Society, the Illustrated Christian Weekly, is meeting with gratifying success, its circulation in one year's time reaching 70,000 subscribers. It is enlarged for this week's issue to sixteen-page pages, to make room for the anniversary statistics.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE for April 1872. New York: Leonard Scott Publishing company. The Westminster for April contains articles on "Trial by Jury;" "The Foundation Reconstruction of Germany;" "The Mussulman Rising in India;" "Christian Theology and Modern Freethought;" "Spiritualism and its Evidences;" "The Migration of Intelligence," and some one or two other subjects, as well as a full account in a specialty with the "Review of Contemporary Literature." The Westminster is the organ of Sceptics and Free-Thinkers of Great Britain, and, although its contents, it is true that they are nevertheless ably written the fact of there being always in each number one article at least inimical to Christianity and Christian Culture and morals will probably render its circulation a limited one.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.—*Harper's* for June is cut with its usual store of good things, not least among which is a very clever and entertaining sketch of a rather hackneyed subject—the German Gambling Spas. Cassler, the Spanish republican, contributes a paper on the "Republican Movement in Europe." Porte Craven continues his sketches of mountain scenery, and Charles Nordhoff his "California" talks. Not least among the articles is a review of Moses Stuart's Journey from East to the Holy Land (illustrated), in which the attempt is made to meet some of the mathematical objections of Bishop Colenso to the record, though ignoring the most powerful of all his points—the discrepancy concerning the tribe of Dan. Members of the Methodist Convention will find pleasant Sunday reading in "John Wesley and His Time," and others in novels, sketches, poetry, and Drawer, will find surely something to their taste.

FORM AND HEALTH for June is before us, and is certainly a very valuable number. No other magazine surpasses it in the quality of its literature, while it surpasses all others of its size in the number and variety of its articles, and in its adaptation to all the wants of the family. Its departments of Health Culture, and Home Entertainment, Humorous Incidents and Current Events, make it the most valuable and cheapest family magazine published in the country.—Order it from the Newsdealers, or send direct to De Witt C. Ivon & Co., No 52 Fourth Avenue New York. Single copies 15 cents; $1.50 per annum.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE is received. It is handsomely illustrated with Fashion Plates, of interest to the ladies. Its stories, poems, &c., are of an entertaining nature, and the Magazine is a novel excellent one. Terms $2 50 a year.—Charles J. Peterson, publisher Phila.

(Correspondence of the Beacon.)

Newnan, Ga., May 31st, 1872.

The political caldron is already beginning to boil throughout the South, and the interest, which is usually begun to be manifested at this time in the local elections, is entirely absorbed by the great national contest for the Presidency. If the Republicans in the North are divided, the Democrats in the South are not less so. The dissensions in the Radical party which at one time promised to ensure success to the Democracy, now promises their utter demoralization, if not their total disbandment. The Cincinnati Convention from which we were led to expect so much, has put forth a ticket entirely satisfactory to none, except, perhaps, to the candidates themselves. Nevertheless, the South is apparently favorable to its acceptance by the Baltimore Convention. This, it seems to me, erroneous but not unpardonable disposition of Southern Democrats, is caused by the years of robbery, insult and oppression that has been heaped upon them by the Grant Administration. It seems not to have occurred to them, however, that Mr. Greeley was the advocate, if not the instigator, of every wrong we have been compelled to endure. They have forgotten how he welcomed into the columns of his paper all kinds of slanders that could be hatched up by his lying correspondents, hired emissaries of the Radical party, sent amongst us for no other purpose than to array one class of our people against the other, that they might have a pretext for their vile usurpations and oppressions. In their anxiety to be released from political bondage, they war against the *dust unsoil*, while they praise the *author* of their sufferings. But there is far from being anything like unanimity on this subject. A majority perhaps are willing to accept the Cincinnati ticket from motives of expediency. Another large and respectable class greatly prefer a "straight out" Democratic ticket, but are willing to abide the action of the Baltimore Convention. While a third repudiate Mr. Greeley altogether, and denounce the "liberal movement" as a sham, to obtain a new lease of power to the Radical party. They regard with suspicion a movement encouraged, if not positively endorsed by Mr Sumner, the arch enemy of the South, and see in it rather a thirst for power and spoils, than an earnest desire for a reformation in our political government. And they are strengthened in this opinion, since Mr. Greeley boldly intimates, that he prefers the most corrupt Republican, to the purest Democrat, and would withdraw in favor of Gen. Grant, rather than allow a Democrat to be elected. Many of the latter class will not vote at all; while a few will support Grant as the "least of the two evils."

It will be impossible for Mr. Greeley to create any enthusiasm in his favor in the South. Those who are most anxious for his nomination, are so entirely from expediency, and are induced to this, very much as a sick man is induced to take a dose of nauseous medicine, with the hope of being benefited by it. Nothing is more certain than that he will utterly fail to command the full strength of the Democratic party. There are thousands of Democrats who will not inconvenience themselves in the least to go to the polls to vote for him.

The Republican party in the South is composed almost exclusively of negroes, carpet baggers and Federal office-holders. These will go *en masse* for Grant. And if there is much of a falling off in the Democratic vote, Mr. Greeley will carry but few of the Southern States.

Those who assume that if a Democrat is nominated for the Presidency by the Baltimore Convention, Mr. Greeley will put his threat into execution by withdrawing in Grant's favor, or if he does withdraw, that Grant will be elected, assume facts to exist, that are nothing more than remote probabilities. If he is so thoroughly convinced, as he professes to be in his letter of acceptance, that the Liberal movement "has received the stamp of public approval, independent of official patronage and indifferent to the smiles or frowns of power," he will not withdraw from the contest. But if he does, we will need no better evidence of the insincerity of his professions, and would have good cause to congratulate ourselves at having escaped being the dupes of a vile political swindle. At the same time those *truly* Liberal Republicans who abandoned their corrupt organization, because they conscientiously believed that its policy would involve the country in utter and hopeless ruin, will be found enlisting themselves under the banner of democracy. Every indication points to the present as the most favorable opportunity for success that has been presented to us for the past twelve years.—Let us use it, by nominating for the highest office within the gift of the American people, a tried statesman of the democratic school—one whose past record is not wholly at variance with his present professions. It is the only way to reunite the discordant elements in the party. Let us not allow a deserter—not a convert—from Radicalism, to dictate to us what shall be our policy. Let us neither heed his threats, which is the best evidence of his insincerity, nor his promises made only to deceive.

"*Timeo Danaos, et dona ferentes.*"

But animated with the spirit of our fathers, let us enter the conflict under our own, and not an enemy's colors; confident of victory, determined to fall if we must, but surrender, never!

SOUTH.

TO TOBACCO PLANTERS.—Dr. R. P. Blakistone Mineltown, St. Mary's County, writes April 4th, 1871. "Having used most all of the various fertilizers offered for sale, *I now use none but the "Excelsior."* It pays well on Tobacco and Corn, and every variety of Vegetables. It makes a softer and prettier Tobacco than Peruvian Guano, and the Tobacco can be stripped and conditioned for market when the season is too slight for handling Tobacco grown by Peruvian Guano. My opinion is, that Excelsior starts the young plants growing much sooner, and keeps them growing in dry weather, while the Peruvian only acts when the season is favorable." See J. J. Turner & Co.'s advertisement in this paper.—May 9, 1872—5t.

TOBACCO PLANTERS.—The U. S. Commissioner of Agriculture in his 1870 report says: "J. J. Turner & Co.'s Excelsior, made in Baltimore, is used to a greater extent (in Maryland and Virginia) than all other fertilizers combined, and has retained the good opinion of farmers longer than any other fertilizer. Applied at the rate of 150 lbs. per acre, it hastens the maturity of wheat about 5 days, and benefits the succeeding crops of clover 50 per cent."—May 9th, 1872—5t.

[COMMUNICATED.

Dear Beacon.—Since I last had a chat with you the Washington and Point Lookout R. R. Company have commenced operations in this neighborhood. One of the directory has called on me several times, and I assure you he is *walking* the work through at railroad speed; and the master of construction, too, is a live man. I think his head is level, but it looks rather odd to see *Snow* in this latitude so late in the Spring, and from present prospects I think we shall have the article here during the whole Summer. A chilly prospect ahead, indeed. The engineer corps, too, have a skillful commander, his head, too, is quite level—he thinks deep. A few days ago I observed a scout, from the enemy's camp, enter the engineer picket line. He—the scout—approached the old Pathfinder as only an expert knows how to do. He was as polite as a French dancing master. He was very communicative, said many pleasant things, gave his host and the company many compliments, but occasionally would ask some *close* question connected with the affairs of the W. & P. L. R. R. Company, and such answers as he got—Oh Jerusalem! I think he knew less after he retired beyond the pickets than before he entered them. Not so the other. He learned much by managing to keep the scout talking. *The interviewer was interviewed!* It is sometimes hazardous for raw troops to tamper with old regulars.—I think that the W. & P. L. R. R. Company are all live men, rank and file. They mean fight sure. They have their pockets well filled with greenbacks, and know how, when and where to use them. They pay for what they get, and that has a peculiar charm here at this time. Greenbacks are a scarce *salad* hereabouts, and anything or anybody that brings them and scatters them amongst the people, as do those gentlemen, must, of necessity, become popular. I begin to think that they represent the *original* Jacobs. Facts are stubborn things, but very convincing to unbiased minds.

I understand that the S. M. R. R. Co. are throwing up a little earth at the first parallel. I fear that they will have to raise the siege unless they are reinforced soon. I don't think *they* mean fight. They have my sympathy, for somehow they appear to be the weaker party; but they should have taken their position and got their earthworks up when there were none to oppose; certainly they have had plenty of opportunity.

Rome was surprised and sacked whilst her citizens were feasting on, and enjoying the spoils of, their former conquests. They thought they were secure after becoming so rich and powerful, but those dauntless men, from towards where the white bear and the seal sport amongst everlasting fields and mountains of ice, swept down upon them, and Rome ceased to be her former self.

The Southern Maryland R. R. Co started, years ago, with the most flattering prospects. Their friends were legion, but they were too fast. They issued stock, or traversed the county and got subscriptions to take stock, requiring of all who were verdant enough to pay it, two per cent., to be paid in advance, for which they gave their receipts. *Where is that money thus collected?* Echo answers, where! Have they, like the Romans of old, been all this time feasting on the pittance that they then collected? Two per cent. was a small sum to go out of business with. I fear their opportunity for collecting more has past—past for ever! They may marshal their forces, throw up earthworks, &c., &c., but too many of their old friends have lost confidence in them, no one wishes to buy their stock *or charter—not even the new company.* Troops will not fight well after they lose confidence in their commander—in his skill and bravery—perhaps honesty, for they don't know at what time they may be betrayed and captured.—Stack your arms boys, come over and join issue, make the best terms of surrender that you can, and let us have *one* good Road. What's the use of fighting after you are out-flanked, out-generaled and whipped. A good retreat, or even a good surrender, is better than a bad stand.

JEEMS.

TOBACCO PLANTERS.—Thirteen years experience in growing Tobacco in Maryland has convinced the most skeptical that "Excelsior," manufactured by J. J. Turner & Co., has no competitor for growing and maturing Tobacco.—May 9th, 1872—5t.

If you desire rosy cheeks and a complexion fair and free from Pimples, Blotches and Eruptions, purify your blood by taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It has no equal for this purpose.

THE HUMAN ROOF AND ITS THATCHING.—If the man deserves well of his country who makes two blades of grass grow where only one grew before, surely he who produces a glorious crop of hair on a comparatively barren scalp deserves the hearty thanks of the obliged party. All honor, therefore, to PROFESSOR E. T. LYON, for, unquestionably, his renowned KATHAIRON accomplishes this object. Gentlemen whose whiskers are shy of making their appearance in force, or the fibers of whose moustaches disclose those "magnificent distances" for which Washington City was once so famous, will find this HAIR PERSUADER the most wonderful encourager of fibrous development that has ever yet been invented. Both sexes are advised to use it, as, by all odds, it is the best article for improving the growth and beauty of the hair, keeping it free from scruf and dandruff, preventing it from becoming harsh, dry and gray—giving it a rich gloss and endowing it with flexibility—that Toilet Chemistry has ever evolved from the vegetable kingdom.

TOBACCO PLANTERS.—Use the "Excelsior" Guano, manufactured by J. J. Turner & Co., if you wish to grow large crops. 100 pounds of it is equal to 200 to 300 pounds of any other fertilizer.—May 9, 1872—5t.

TOBACCO PLANTERS.—Do not jeopardize your crops this year by using untried fertilizers. The "Excelsior," manufactured by J. J. Turner & Co., has been used successfully the past *thirteen years, and it is the best.*—May 9th, 1872—5t.

GRATZ BROWN.

HIS ACCEPTANCE OF THE CINCINNATI NOMINATION.

In reply to the notification of his nomination for Vice President by the Cincinnati Convention, Governor Brown wrote a long response, in which he says:

"I accept the nomination as a candidate for Vice President, and endorse most cordially the resolutions setting forth the principles on which appeal is made to the whole people of the United States.

A century is closing upon our experience of a Republican Government, and while that lapse of time has witnessed a great expansion of our free institutions, yet it has not been without illustrations, also grave dangers to the stability of such a system. Of those successfully encountered, it is needless to speak. Of those which remain to menace us, the most threatening are provided against, as I firmly believe, in the wise and pacific measures proposed by your platform.

It has come to be the practice of those elevated to the position of national authority to regard the public service but as a means to retain power. This results in substituting a mere party organization for a government itself, which constitutes control amenable to no laws or moralities, impairs all independent thought, enables the few to ride the many, and makes personal allegiance the road to favor. It requires little foresight to perceive that this will wreck all liberties, unless there be interposed with a timely reform of administration, from its highest to its lowest station, which shall not only prevent abuses, but likewise take away any incentive to their practice. Wearied with the contentions that are carried on in avarice of spoils, the country demands repose. The Union is fortified by more power than ever before. It remains an imperative duty to cement our nationality by perfect reconciliation. At the North a wide-spread sympathy is aroused in behalf of those States of the South which, long after the determination of resistance to rightful Federal authority, are still plundered under the guise of loyalty, and tyrannized over in the name of freedom. Along with this feeling is present too the recognition that in complete amnesty alone can be found the hope of any return to a Constitutional Government as of old, or any development of more enduring unity and broader national life in future. Amnesty, however, to make it efficacious, must be real, not nominal, genuine, not evasive. It must carry along with it equal rights as well as equal protection to all, for the removal of disabilities as to some with enforcement as to others, leaves room for suspicion that pardon is measured by political gain; and especially will such professed clemency be futile in the presence of a renewed attempt at prolonging the suspension of the habeas corpus, and persistent resort to martial rather than civil law in upholding those agencies used to alienate the races, when concord is most essential; and in preparing another elaborate campaign on a basis of dead issues and arbitrary intervention. All will rightly credit such conduct as but a mockery of amnesty, and demand an administration which can give a better warrant of honesty in the real work of reconstruction and reform. In the array of sectional interests a Republic so wide as ours is never entirely safe from serious conflicts. These become still more dangerous when complicated with questions of taxation, where unequal burdens are believed to be imposed on one part at the expense of another part.

It was a bold as well as an admirable policy in the interest of the present as well as future tranquility to withdraw the decision of industrial and revenue matters from the virtual arbitration of an electoral college, chosen with the single animating purpose of party ascendency, and refer them for a more direct popular expression to each Congressional district, instead of being muzzled by some evasive declaration. The country is thereby invited to frankest utterance, and sections which would revolt at being denied a voice, out of deference to other success, would be content to acquiesce in general judgment, "honestly elected." If a local government be, as it undoubtedly is the most vital principle of our institutions, much advance will be made towards establishing it by enabling the people to pass upon questions so nearly affecting their well being dispassionately through their local representatives.—The precipitance which would force the controlling declaration on the tax or tariff through the Presidential candidacy is only a disguised form of centralization, involving hazardous reaches of executive influence. A conclusion will be much more impartially determined, and with less disturbance to trade and finance, by appealing to the most truthful and diversified local expression. Industrial issues can be likewise emancipated from the power of great monopolies, and each representative held to fidelity towards his immediate constituents. These are the most prominent features of that general concert of action which proposes to replace the present Administration by one more in sympathy with the aspirations of the masses of our countrymen. Of course such concert cannot be obtained by thrusting every minor or past difference into the foreground, and it will be for the people to determine whether these objects are of such magnitude and present urgency as to justify them in deferring adjustments until the country shall be first restored to free suffrage, uninfluenced by official dictation, and ours becomes in fact a free Republic, released from apprehensions of central domination. Without referring in detail to various other propositions embraced in the resolutions of the Convention, but seeing how they all contemplated a restoration of power to the people, peace to the nation and purity to the Government; that they condemn the attempt to establish an ascendency of military over civil rule, and affirm with explicitness the maintenance of equal freedom of all citizens, irrespective of race, previous condition, or pending disabilities, I have only to pledge again my sincere co-operation.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, yours,

B. GRATZ BROWN.

PLANTERS OF TOBACCO.—One hundred pounds of "Excelsior," manufactured by J. J. Turner & Co., is equal to 200 to 300 pounds of any other fertilizer offered for that crop.—May 9th, 1872—5t.

DEATH OF JAMES GORDON BENNETT.—The death of James Gordon Bennett, the veteran editor of the New York Herald, which had been anticipated for several days, took place at his residence in that city on Saturday afternoon last at 5.25 o'clock. Of the history of Mr. Bennett much might be written illustrating the romance of an early adventurous career, and the final triumph of industry and perseverance over repeated vicissitudes.

Mr. Bennett was born in Banffshire.—Scotland, in the latter part of the last century, and after receiving the usual preparatory education entered the Roman Catholic seminary in Aberdeen when about fifteen years of age, with a view of preparing for holy orders in that church, of which his parents were members. At this institution he remained for several years, when, under a sudden impulse, he emigrated to America with a young companion, arriving at Halifax in April 1819. Having but little money he was soon compelled to seek employment, which he found in the following autumn in Boston, as proof-reader in a publishing house.—During his residence in Boston he published a number of poetical effusions in the newspapers. In 1822 he visited New York for the first time, and after a brief connection with the press of that city, accepted a position on the Charleston (S. C.) Courier as translator from Spanish American journals. In a year or two he returned to New York, and after trying the business of lecturing, went to work on the National Advocate, a democratic paper. In 1825 he bought the Sunday Courier, which he gave up some time after and became Washington correspondent of the New York Enquirer, in which position he was able to show his talents as a newspaper writer. In 1832 he went to Philadelphia, and for a year or two was connected with the Pennsylvanian, a democratic journal. On the 6th of May, 1835, Mr Bennett with the aid of two young printers, published the first number of the New York Herald, the third penny paper then ever attempted in America. His days of poetry and partyism were now ended. He worked with a view to build up a thoroughgoing newspaper as the surest means of fortune. How far he succeeded the world already knows.

The Herald, in announcing the death of Mr. Bennett, says:

Five years ago Mr. Bennett entirely withdrew from actual management of the Herald, but although feeble in frame his general health had been remarkably good, while his fine intellect remained unimpaired, and his interest in the events of the day continued unabated up to the moment of his fatal illness. About 11½ o'clock Saturday afternoon, 25th ult. Mr. Bennett suffered a slight convulsive attack accompanied by epileptic symptoms, but not sufficiently marked or violent to excite apprehension of immediate danger. At 1 30 o'clock last Sunday morning the attack was repeated with greater severity. From that time the end became evident, although the constant attendance of Drs. Ceccarini, Hammond and Lusk ensured the exhaustion of all within the reach of human efforts to avert a fatal result. On Tuesday last at the request of Mr. Bennett, Archbishop McCloskey visited his bedside and administered to him the sacrament of the church. When the last hour arrived he sank to sleep in death calmly and peacefully, and his soul passed away without a struggle. Mr. Bennett was in the 77th year of his age.

MARRIED.

On the 17th ult., by the Rev. Father DeWolf, J. H. PAYTON JOHNSON to Miss MARY E. MATTINGLEY.

On the 15th ult., by the Rev. Father Vicinanza, FRANCIS WARE, of Charles county, to Miss SARAH SCOTT, of this county.

On the 30th ult., by the Rev. Father Gubitosi, WILLIAM HOLMEAD, of Washington, D. C., to Miss ALICE G. UNKLE, of this county.

On the 29th ult., by the Rev. Father Vicinanza, EDWIN J. THOMPSON to Miss M. LOUISA MARYMAN.

On the 1st inst., by the Rev. Father DeWolf, GILES DEAN to Miss APPELONIA GAITON.

On the 4th inst., by the same, FRANCIS MATTINGLEY to Miss LAURA BLAJR.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

WHEAT.—The market for Wheat has been dull and inactive, and prices at the close are fully ten cents lower. The receipts have ruled light, but there has been no demand to any extent except from one miller, who left the market after making only moderate purchases. The sales foot up 8,000 bushels, and are as follows: 500 Pennsylvania white at 210 cents; 1,500 Southern red at 205@225 cents; 3,500 Pennsylvania do. at 205@210 cents; 2,00 Western do. at 210@215 cents; and 1,000 Spring red at 115 cents. We quote prices to-day for Southern white and red at 205@220 cents for fair to prime; Pennsylvania 205@210 cents for fair to good; and Western 200@210 cents for do.

CORN.—The market during the week has been steady for white Corn, while yellow and mixed have given way a trifle, and at the close yellow is 3 cents lower and Western mixed 1@2 cents lower. The receipts have been free but not excessive. The sales amount to about 130,000 bushels, as follows: Of white 10,000 Southern at 77@79 cents; 5,000 Western on the spot, at 77 cents; and 12,000 ditto to arrive on private terms; 5,000 blue-eyed sold at 74@76 cents. Of yellow the sales were 20,000 Southern at 71@75 cents, bulk at 72@73 cents; 3,000 Western mixed to arrive, and only 10,000 in elevator at 72@73 cents; and 3,000 on track at 71@72 cents.

OATS—Have been in active demand with large sales, and at the close the market for light Southern and Western bright is strong, but Western mixed are dull and weak. The sales amount to about 30,000 bushels, of which there were 8,000 light Southern at 59@62 cents; 8,500 Western bright at 58@61 cents, and 12,000 Western mixed at 55@57½ cents, closing at the higher figure for the two first and at the lower for the latter.

RYE.—The market for Rye has ruled quiet but firm with light receipts and small sales within the range of our quotations, viz: 95@105 cents, according to quality.

TOBACCO.—The market for Leaf Tobacco this week has been with special feature. The inspections for the week were in excess of those of the week previous, and what was put on the market of Maryland and Ohio was freely taken for export at full prices, and Virginia and Kentucky Tobacco were fairly active at our quotations. The exports were 470 hhds. Leaf and 47 do. Stems for Bremen, and 573 hhds. Leaf for Rotterdam. We quote prices to-day as follows:

Maryland—frosted,	$ 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@	20.00
" upper country,	7.00@	25.00
" ground leaves, new,	0.00@	0.00

GUANO.—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. For Phosphates and manufactured Fertilizers $50 per ton is the general price. The Southern demand for Fertilizers, which has been considerably better this year than last, is pretty much over for the season, but there is a pretty active business doing just now with the near trade.

Primary Meetings AND County Conventions.

THE DEMOCRATIC and CONSERVATIVE VOTERS of St. Mary's County are requested to meet at the respective places of holding Polls in each Election District, on

SATURDAY, THE 8TH OF JUNE,

to select TEN DELEGATES to attend a County Convention, to be held in Leonardtown, on

TUESDAY, THE 11TH OF JUNE,

for the purpose of selecting THREE DELEGATES to represent the county in a State Convention, to be held in Baltimore city, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th of June, to appoint Delegates to the National Convention, to be held in Baltimore city, on TUESDAY, the 9th of July, 1872.

By order of the
Democratic and Conservative
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
for St. Mary's County.

June 6, 1872—1t.

RATIFICATION NOTICE.

In the matter of the Petition for Commission of Partition on the Real Estate of Wm. H. Garner, deceased.

In the Circuit Court for St Mary's county. No 329 Commissions.

ORDERED, this 31st day of May, 1872 that the Auditor's Report, filed in this case, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before 1st Monday of July 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 1st Monday of July.

JNO A CAMALIER, Clk.

True copy—Test:
JNO A CAMALIER, Clk.

June 6, 1872—3w.

Law Co-Partnership

THE undersigned, Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Chancery, have this 6th day of June 1872, formed a co-partnership in the practice of their profession, under the name and style of

HAMMETT & COLTON

They will practice in St. Mary's and the adjoining counties and in the Court of Appeals. *Prompt and special attention* will be paid to the collection of claims. Address Hammett and Colton, Leonardtown P. O., St. Mary's county, Md.

B. C. HAMMETT,
R. JOHNSON COLTON.

June 6, 1872—4t.

Tax Notice.

ALL persons indebted to me for Taxes will be required to settle the same immediately, otherwise I will be compelled to collect the same by law.

W. HAMMETT,
Late Collector
Leonardtown District.

June 6, 1872—3t.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between J. T. BALLENGER and J. O. NEALE in the merchantile business at Mechanicsville is dissolved by mutual consent, to take effect on the 1st of JUNE. Either partner is authorized to make settlements for the firm.—Persons indebted will find it to their interest to come forward and settle without delay—otherwise payment will be enforced by law.

J. T. BALLENGER,
J. O. NEALE.

May 30, 1872—3t.

Dentistry.

I RESPECTFULLY announce to my friends and patrons that I have returned from my professional tour in Virginia, and am now ready to wait upon those who may desire my services, either at their homes or at my residence in Leonardtown.

PAGE EDMUNDS.

may 30, 1872—3t.

SUMMER RESORT DURING THE HOT SEASON.

ENCOURAGED by the satisfaction which my place seemed to afford during the last two Summers, I propose to receive BOARDERS the present season from June 1st to September 1st.

My terms this season will be for grown persons $1 50 per day, and for nurses and children from 2 to 15 years old, from 50 cts to $1.

No charge for sailing, fishing, bathing, or use of any fruit grown on my farm.

My Dwelling sits back 100 yards from the Potomac River, and a handsome lawn extends to the water's edge.

My rooms are large and well ventilated.

With the luxuries of the river in abundance, with delicious fruit, fine water, and ice house well filled, I feel sure of pleasing all who may favor me with their patronage. Address,

DR. R. P. BLAKISTONE,
Milestown,
St Mary's county, Md.

may 23, 1872—3m.

FOR SALE.

I WILL sell my farm CINTRA, located in Medley's Neck, at private sale. For terms and particulars, apply to me personally or by letter, Leonardtown, Md.

GEORGE FORBES.

may 23, 1872—tf.

Surveying.

Parties wishing to employ the services of the undersigned as surveyor will address,

GEO. B. DENT,
Great Mills, P. O., Md.

March 28th 1872—4t.

Mortgagee's Sale of Valuable REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of authority vested in me by a Mortgage from Margaret P. Shaw, bearing date of April 7th, 1870, I will sell at public sale, at the Court House door in Leonardtown, on

Tuesday, the 25th day of June next,

between the hours of 12 o'clock, m., and 4 o'clock, p. m., the following valuable property, to wit:

One tract or parcel of land, called and known as

PART INDIAN CREEK AND ADDITION,

containing

350 acres,

more or less.

This land is located in the 5th election district of St. Mary's county, Maryland, and is about three miles distant from the village of Charlotte Hall, and about two miles from the Potomac River and within one mile of a fine shipping landing.

The improvements upon the property consist of three Barns—two of which are the finest in the county—and all other necessary out-buildings.

The soil of this land is of the very best in the State for Tobacco, and is well adapted to the culture of Wheat, Corn, Grass, &c.

The location is remarkable for health, and is convenient to Charlotte Hall School, Churches, Mills, &c.

As a Stock Farm there is none superior in this section of the State, and its proximity to the line of the proposed Railroad from Washington city to Point Lookout—now being constructed—renders it especially desirable for Fruit and Marketing purposes.

TERMS OF SALE.

Twenty-five hundred dollars in cash on the day of sale, and the balance in twelve months from the date thereof—the deferred payment to be secured by the bond, or note, of the purchaser, with security to be approved by the Attorney for the Mortgagee, and to bear interest from the day of sale.

When all the purchase money shall be paid, the Mortgagee 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.

JOHN T. BALLENGER,
Mortgagee.
JAS. H. WILSON,
Attorney.

May 30, 1872—4s.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.

Orphans Court of Saint Mary's County, Sc:—May 21, 1872.

ORDERED BY THE COURT, That Jane A Shoemaker, administratrix of Wm. Blair, late of St Mary's county, Maryland, deceased, give the notice required by law for 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:
JAMES T. MEDLEY,
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 Wm Blair, 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 20th day of Nov 1872, they will otherwise by law be excluded from the benefit of the said estate. All persons indebted to the deceased are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber.

JANE A SHOEMAKER,
Administratrix.

may 23, 1872—6w.

WANTED AGENTS! FOR OUR DIGESTION;

OR, MY

JOLLY FRIEND'S SECRET

Dio Lewis' Last & Greatest Work

All this author's books have had large sales, and this, his most important work, is sure of an immense run! It meets a popular demand, all being alike interested in the vital subjects of which it treats. The book is low-priced and practical, and so will suit all classes. Who among us have not suffered from the effects of indigestion? How many of us have not had "the blues?" Buy this work and save yourself a world of trouble—dyspepsia, biliousness, &c. and all their attendant evils. A splendid chance for agents, who should apply at once and get illustrated circular, terms, &c., *free*. Address GEO. MACLEAN, Publisher, 733 Sansom St., Philadelphia.

may 23, 1872.

JESSE DYER. C. D. HILL. (L. DESERTH GARDINER late of W. A. Padgett & Co.)

DYER, HILL & CO.,

Grocers, Liquor Dealers and GENERAL Commission Merchants,

NO. 49 LIGHT STREET,

BALTIMORE, MD.

March 21, 1872—tf.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

A. F. LAWRENCE, of Charlotte Hall, has taken out an agency for the sale of real estate in conjunction with JOSEPH H. HAVILAND and SAML. R. NEAVE, of Charles county, and they hope from their extensive connection, both in England and in the Northern States, to be able to sell any desirable property placed in their hands. Address subscribers at Hughesville Post Office, Charles County, Md.

Nov 28, 1871—tf.