

THURSDAY MORNING, June 12th, 1872.

OMITTED—Two General Laws passed by the Legislature at its recent session were overlooked when preparing the laws for publication and consequently failed to appear in our supplements. They are printed in our issue this week.

GENERAL AND LOCAL ITEMS.—The best thing from the outside world that we hear of is, that Congress has adjourned sine die.

If the newspapers are to be believed—and they are not always quite so safe to follow as the Bible—a straight-out nomination at Baltimore is losing ground daily. The issue is now growing to be between nomination at all and the nomination of the nominees of the Cincinnati nomination. All the Grant papers, of course, are vehement advocates of a straight-out fight.

The nomination of Grant and Wilson by the Philadelphia Convention is giving great satisfaction to the administration party. It is admitted by its enemies to be the strongest radical ticket that could have been put in the field.

The lovers of water luxuries herabouts were refreshed the other day by the sight of a genuine monster sea-turtle caught in the fish trap that renowned fisherman, 'Old Blakstone.' It weighed 103 lbs.—Unhappily, it was not a part of our good fortune to touch, taste or handle any part of it.

Our town was much entertained and delighted last week by the presence of Buckley, Morris & Co.'s renowned Minstrels, who treated our citizens to four consecutive exhibitions, each programme embracing a rich and rare variety of dramatic and musical excellence. The longer the Minstrels staid amongst us, the stronger they grew in favor, and they have left behind them here, not only the most favorable recollection as to their merits as artists, but the most pleasing memories as to their gentlemanly and high social qualities.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—This body assembled at the Court House, Leonardtown, on Tuesday evening last, and organized, on motion of Dr. Wm. M. Abell, by selecting Dr. Wm. I. Ebleen as president. On motion of John S. Allston, Dr. Wm. M. Abell and Geo. W. Morgan were elected vice-presidents. Thomas Parsons acted as Secretary.

On motion of Dr. Lynch, a committee on credentials was appointed by the chair, consisting of Dr. Thos. A. Lynch, chairman; James Rosch, Zachariah Tippett, Wm. A. Kirk, Henry Sotkoron and P. H. Dorsey, to report to the Convention a list of delegates entitled to seats. After retiring for a few moments, the committee returned and reported the following gentlemen to be members of the Convention, the report being unanimously adopted.

1st. District—Dr. James H. Miles, Jas. Wilson, Taylor Bailey, Jas. A. Tenneson, Wm. R. Clark, Jas. Rosch, Henry Crane, Greenwell Hayden, T. E. Loker, Dr. L. J. Sutton.

2nd. District—J. S. Allston, Wm. K. Watts, J. B. Thomas, R. M. Edwards, Jno. H. Waters, Jr., Henry I. Carroll, Thomas A. Lynch, J. Wm. Thomas, Jas. T. Duke, Wm. M. Abell.

3rd. District—Dr. Wm. I. Ebleen, Z. Tippett, Thos. L. Harrison, Peter H. Guy, Wm. H. Hayden, Raphael Downs, Jas. C. Greenwell, Jno. C. Mills, Richard P. Bond, R. C. Combs.

4th. District—O. G. Hayden, Wm. A. Kirk, F. L. Mattingley, Ign. E. Mattingley, Jno. F. Carpenter, J. J. Gough, Jas. R. Alvey, G. W. Goadard, H. B. Caywood, Jno. Palmer.

5th. District—L. H. Canter, Henry Sotkoron, A. F. Lawrence, H. L. Burroughs, Jas. B. Owens, Geo. H. Barber, Wm. Harrison, J. J. Redmond, Robt. A. Young, Col. Jas. T. Blakstone.

6th. District—R. K. Clarke, P. H. Dorsey, S. C. Thompson, F. F. Floyd, S. E. Spalding, Henry Jones, Dr. J. P. Spalding, G. W. Morgan, Jas. T. Parsons, T. H. Buckley.

The Convention now being ready for work and nominations being in order, John J. Allston, Col. C. Billingsley, Col. John F. Dent, Col. George Forbes, George H. Barber and James H. Wilson were placed in nomination. Jas. S. Allston and S. C. Thompson were appointed tellers. The roll being called preparatory to a vote, Wm. R. Clarke of the St. Inigoes delegation, asked to be permitted to submit a resolution to the Convention. The chair decided, that no resolution could be entertained by the Convention at this point of its proceedings. A motion was made to suspend the call of the Convention to allow the resolution of Mr. Clarke to be read. The motion was lost. At this stage of progress, the following members left the Convention and did not again participate in its proceedings:—Dr. James H. Miles, Taylor Bailey, J. A. Tenneson, Wm. R. Clark, Henry Crane, Greenwell Hayden, T. E. Loker and Dr. L. J. Sutton. The call was then resumed and the balloting commenced and resulted, as follows:

—For J. J. Allston, 29; for James H. Wilson, 32; for Col. C. Billingsley, 30; for George H. Barber, 25; for Col. John F. Dent, 20; for Col. George Forbes, 2. The chair announced, that Messrs. Allston, Wilson and Billingsley had been duly elected. On motion, the election of the three gentlemen named was made unanimous. A proposition being made for the election of three alternates, Jas. T. M. Raley, George H. Barber, and Dr. Thomas A. Lynch, were elected by acclamation. On motion, the Convention then adjourned.

JAS. T. PARSONS,
Secretary.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.—It is becoming every day more and more apparent that our party in this State is being manipulated and managed in the interest of personal riuas for personal ends and to the sacrifice of the public welfare. This has been painfully evidenced by the recent action of the Board of Public Works in removing Hon. James C. Clarke from the Presidency of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company and the replacing (?) of him by Mr. Arthur P. Gorman. From the time the first nod was turned in this Canal up to two years ago, the management of it had been in the hands of incompetent political demagogues, who were constantly influenced by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The Canal was sinking money, and it had always proved a fearful costly thing to the State. Hon. James C. Clarke was appointed President and Director two years ago, and such was the life, the energy he infused in this business that the net profits from January 1, 1871, to Dec. 31, 1871, over all expenditures, was \$288,547.07.

The following synopsis of the remarks made and the proceedings had on the occasion of Mr. Clarke's displacement by the Board of Public Works will corroborate all and more than we have charged above: Gen. Bradley T. Johnson, who represents the interest of Virginia in the Board, said that the management of the affairs of the canal during the last two years had been so entirely satisfactory to the people of Virginia, whom he represented, that it was with the greatest regret that he heard any change proposed. This was merely a question of administration and not of law, and the Board had discretionary power in the matter of assigning special duties to certain officers. Virginia was now receiving the interest which had been so long overdue, and her people did not like to contemplate the possibility of the payment being interrupted. General Johnson further said that he had fully informed himself as to the management of the canal, had examined the books and vouchers of the officers, and investigated the system of checks and balances, by which fraud is made almost impossible, and it was his opinion that the business was conducted skillfully, economically and honestly. The system of book-keeping is substantially the same as that used by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. If in the years immediately preceding the beginning of the present administration this system of checks and balances had been in use there would have been no necessity for such an investigation as occurred two years ago, when it was impossible to tell whether the vouchers had been given by men who were living or dead.

Nominations being in order, Gov. Whyte submitted the following, which had been agreed upon by the Board of Public Works: For President, Arthur P. Gorman; for Directors, George S. Brown, Jas. G. Berrett, Gilmore Meredith, Greenbury M. Watkins, Daniel S. Biser and Michael Bannon.

Mr. Johnson made the following nominations: For President, James C. Clarke; for Directors, George S. Brown, Col. J. G. Berrett, Isaac Young, Wm. Dodge, Gilmore Meredith and Wm. S. McPherson, (old board.)

Gov. Whyte remarked that the Board of Public Works had been informed that Mr. Clarke would not accept the office if the salary was reduced to \$4,000.

Mr. Johnson—I am prepared to say that Mr. Clarke will accept the office at \$4,000. The stockholders whom I represent appreciate his services so highly that they are willing to make up the difference out of their own pockets.

Gov. Whyte—If Mr. Clarke had said so before the meeting of the Board of Public Works he might stand in a different position.

Mr. Johnson—If the meeting will adjourn for two days, I will furnish such assurances from Mr. Clarke as will be entirely satisfactory. I hope the delay will be granted.

Gov. Whyte—We have no time to hunt for Mr. Clarke. Mr. Davis will cast the vote of the State as directed by the Board of Public Works.

The ballot was then taken. The State voted for Arthur P. Gorman for President, and Messrs. George S. Brown, Jas. G. Berrett, Gilmore Meredith, Greenbury M. Watkins, Daniel S. Biser and Michael Bannon, which of course secured their election. Mr. Allan Bowie Davis and Mr. KeKaig voted for the same gentlemen. The remainder of the stock represented was voted for the ticket nominated by Mr. Johnson.

On motion the Board adjourned to meet on the first Monday in July.

(Correspondence of the Beacon.)
Washington,
June 2nd, 1872.

Among topics so varied and interesting as those now on the tapis, I am at a loss which to select as an introductory one. Shall I regale my fair friends with the gossip of society, or shall I enlighten my brave friends upon the now all important one of politics? I, with shame, acknowledge to my readers interested in fashion, that for two weeks I've not once looked into a window or analyzed a Doll's garden, but my mind and time have been employed at the Capitol, where the excitement increases every day. Since my last letter, Carpenter, by political fitness, succeeded in passing Sumner's pet bill, but not until the poison had been extracted by the Morrill amendment. Sumner was absent from the Senate when the Civil Rights and Amnesty Bills were passed, and his rage at being out-witted was fearful to behold. On Friday he revenged himself by making a fearful onslaught on Grant and his policy. I can give no idea of the excitement caused by this masterly attack, which lasted four hours, and which the House adjourned to hear. I succeeded, thanks to Senator Sherman, in getting a seat in the gallery reserved for the Senators' families. Every other part of the Chamber was crowded. On the floor of the Senate the members of Congress stood or sat in the seats, or lounged on the sofas. After Sumner ceased, Schurz spoke for two hours, but Sumner had left him very little to say. Among the Senators I noticed Gen. Ransom, of North Carolina, and long since admitted to his seat, and just back of Ransom stood General Young, of Georgia. Among that crowd of men these two were conspicuous, not only by their noble forms and soldierly bearing, but by their bright intelligent faces, which show that in peace they will still stand at the front. I cannot let an opportunity escape of doing justice to the refinement and delicacy of Gen. Ransom's manners. While the floor and gallery were packed, Senator Norton hobbled in on his "sticks," and not one of his own party offered the deformed leader a seat, but Gen. Ransom rose at once, and insisted on his opponent being seated while he stood near, reminding one of Beauty and the Beast. In the House the excitement is intense over the Ku Klux bill, which Butler is determined shall pass and the Democrats are equally determined shall not pass. The Democrats are loaded by Voorhees, when present, but during his absence Beck, from Kentucky, Wood, from New York, Randall, of Pennsylvania, and Van Trump, of Ohio, do the speaking.

There is now a fair proportion of real Southern men in the House, men who fought for the "Lost Cause" in the field, and now fight for their party interest.—Among the prominent Southern men now in the House is Judge Harris, of Virginia, and once a member of Davis' Cabinet. I cannot pay him a higher compliment than by saying he is a worthy son of that noble State which gave us Washington, Lee, "Stonewall" and Ashby. General Du Bose, a colleague of the fascinating Young, is son-in-law of Tombs, and is remarkable for his charming manners and commanding appearance. There is no denying that the Southern members are the only refined gentlemen in the House, where smoking, chewing and spitting on the floor is the order of the day, not to mention the fact that from the galleries the most prominent part of the members are generally their feet, and such feet.—Why in the world their owners should place them on their desks instead of under I cannot divine? The only decent feet in the House belong to Southern men, and you have to watch to get a peep at them, for they never lounge in the presence of ladies.

Strawberries are plentiful, and strawberry festivals are the order of the day. There has been one in progress at Gonzaga Hall for the benefit of St. Aloysius, and on Wednesday evening, the Hall was packed to witness a farce called the "Widow's Victim," which was acted by a club composed of the young men of upperdown. The Widow's Victim is a charming little farce and I would commend it and Toodles to the lovers of private theatricals.

The Capital to-day has an article on the Point Lookout R. R., which it strongly recommends to capitalists as a paying concern and one which will open to Washington three of the richest counties of Maryland. If Col. Suit and Co. do finish the road, they will deserve the gratitude of the people of St. Mary's for opening to them a market for all their produce and for making them many hours nearer a city. I was both vexed and amused a few days ago by hearing a gentleman who was speaking of the strangers one sees in Washington, say, "why, actually, I saw a man from St. Mary's county, Md., here a few days ago."

The Small-pox has broken out again and is spreading rapidly. There is also a great deal of sickness in the city, which is attributed by the physicians to the dreadful condition of the Streets. If Washington is not visited by the cholera, it will be because a certain individual takes care of his own. The Royal family leaves here next week for Long Branch, and very many weeks past, the loved "sands" of St. Mary's will be seen by SCRITTERELLO.

tax man's Secrecie if you have six hours. If you have none six, take part of your well stock, and give one-half of the same to the poor, and see in the course of time which looks the best, which works the best, and then decide for yourselves.

THE JULY NUMBER OF BAKER'S MAGAZINE.—The July number of Baker's Magazine commences a new volume, of the 20th of the popular and prosperous monthly. It is so good and so cheap that it should be in the hands of a million people, for its great mission is to enlighten and amuse, to instruct and delight. The contents of the July number are excellent, and we do not hesitate to call our readers' attention to it. See what can be obtained for 15 cents, or \$1.50 per year. Just placed at the list: "England's House of Commons, or the Sen of the Nation"; "Boston Harbor"; "Salt Lake City and the Mormons"; "Chadler and the Chaldeans"; "Alexandria, Egypt"; "Rio Janeiro"; "The Oglite Prides"; "Patricie DuBarbon"; "To the Absent"; "The Red Crow"; "Mignosa"; "An Empty Pocket-Book"; "The Florentine Maiden"; "Julie"; "Nobody's Daughter"; "Birdie"; "Notes from the Far West"; "The Grave in the Forest"; "The Nun of Yolland"; "The Juan Fernandez"; "Who was Queen at the Ball?"; "Ora Youss Porosa's Story"; "Auntie"; "Gemma, or the Sen of a Politician"; "A Curious Character"; "Ruthven's Pensive Page"; "Noted Matters"; "The House-keeper"; "Facts and Fancies"; "The Peace Jubilee—Glimpses and his Artists." (Humorous Illustrations.) Address Thomas A. Talbot, 63 Congress Street, Boston.

WHY IN YOUR HOUSE.—Our readers can find nothing which tends to fill the Home Circle with such cheerful faces and happy hearts, as the cultivation of music around the fireside; and we hope the day is not far distant when every home will enjoy this great blessing.

WHITNEY'S MUSICAL GREAT is doing much towards the advancement of this beautiful art.—It gives in every number music worth more than the subscription price per year. The June number contains a song and chorus entitled "Sometime," the quartet chorus "Morning," a Sunday School chorus "Jerusalem the Golden," and "Sunbeam Galop," and "Good Humor Waltz." At the low price of \$1.00 per year, it should find a welcome in every household. Send 10 cents for a specimen copy and satisfy yourselves. Address, W. W. Whitney, Toledo, O.

CLAP-NET AND CANT.—Invalid reader, if you are unwise enough to put yourself outside of any of the much talked of cures, you will inevitably come to grief. Ask your physician if any liquid preparation, destitute of stimulating properties, is worthy of the name of tonic. He will tell you no. Still all such nauseous catch-penies, PLANTAINS BITTERS, the most wholesome and important in the world, owes its rapidity with which it relieves the disordered stomach and which conveys its medicinal ingredients to the seat of the complaint. That agent is the spirit of the sugar cane, the most nutritious and agreeable of all the varieties of alcohol. The medicinal ingredients of the Bitters, valuable as they are, would be comparatively useless without this distributive basis. They would ferment and sour.—Beware, as you hope for health, of the horrible compounds of refuse drugs in state of fermentation which humbugs are endeavoring to foist upon the public as medicines.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will not raise the dead, but it will benefit and cure the living. For all severe Coughs, Throat and Bronchial diseases it has never been equaled.

Public General Law
PASSED BY THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MD.,
At the January Session, 1872.

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.]
[CHAPTER 264.]
AN ACT
To provide for the licensing of gaugers of casks and liquors, for the City of Baltimore, and providing for the duties thereof.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That any citizen of the State of Maryland, on application to the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, in the City of Baltimore, and on paying one hundred dollars to the said clerk, shall be entitled to receive a license to act as gauger of casks and liquors for the term of one year from the date thereof. The person applying for said license shall, at the time of receiving the same, take and subscribe before said clerk an oath that he will honestly and faithfully discharge the duties of said office.

Section 2. And be it enacted, That no person engaged in vending or trading in or manufacturing casks or liquors, or as a partner, or as agent, clerk or employee of a trader, vendor or manufacturer of said article, or either of them, or any commissioned officer, shall be licensed to act as gauger of casks and liquors.

Section 3. And be it enacted, That any person may sell, export or otherwise dispose of any foreign or domestic liquors in casks without having the same gauged by a licensed gauger, but in case of difference between the buyer and seller as to the quantity, either party may call in a gauger and his judgment shall bind the parties.

Section 4. And be it enacted, That the gaugers shall procure and use a correct set of gauging instruments, and as soon as they have ascertained the capacity of any cask they shall distinctly mark, with marking irons, the capacity on the bilge near the bung, and prefix the letter M, for the State of Maryland, and the first letter of the surname of the gauger who does gauging; and any cask containing such liquor to be merchantable, must be round at the bilge and heads, the staves thereof to be seasoned within six feet from any injurious portion of wood, and not less than half an inch thick at the thickest part, and not more than three-quarters of an inch at the thickest part, and to be tight, and secured with a sufficient number of good hoops, if of iron, six, and if of wood, not less than twelve, and at least not less than twelve on all double barrels and hogheads; and if any cask containing such liquor shall be found deficient in any of these respects by said gauger, he shall direct it to be cooped or other casks substituted therefor, at the expense of the owner or seller; and if such cask shall be found to be fraudulently made, the owner or seller thereof, or his agent, shall forfeit the cask to the use of the State.

Section 5. And be it enacted, That the said gaugers, in order to ascertain the capacity of casks, shall conform to the Baltimore standard of wine measure, and if any cask or vessel gauged or marked by said gauger, shall in its capacity be found lacking or exceeding one or more gallons in any barrel, or two or more gallons in a cask of a larger size, the gauger shall forfeit and pay two dollars for each gallon so lacking or exceeding the number of gallons marked by him on the cask.

Section 6. And be it enacted, That if any person shall alter any mark or number marked or set down by any gauger, thereby to deceive and defraud the purchaser of distilled spirits, wine, molasses, or other liquid merchandise, so gauged and marked, or shall put any false mark or number on said cask, or upon any certificate intended to counterfeit the mark or numbers of the gauger, he shall forfeit and pay twenty dollars for every offence, one-half to the informer, and the other half to the use of the State.

Section 7. And be it enacted, That every gauger so licensed shall be entitled to demand and receive from the person at whose request he shall gauge any cask or casks, the following fees, to wit: for gauging casks not exceeding forty gallons, ten cents per cask, for casks of larger size fifteen cents.

Section 8. And be it enacted, That any person not being properly licensed, shall not act as a gauger, or being so licensed, shall not act as a gauger outside of the limits of the said city, shall forfeit and pay to the Sheriff of the city the sum of three hundred dollars; said penalty to be imposed as a fine by the Criminal Court on presentment and indictment by the Grand Jury and conviction in due course of law, and one-third of the penalty shall be paid by the Sheriff to the informer, and the residue shall be accounted for by the Sheriff to the Treasury as other fines; if any person so licensed shall be guilty of a fraud by reason of a collusion with any person, he shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and shall, on presentment and indictment therefor and conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a fine of not less than five hundred dollars or more than one thousand dollars, for every such offence, or be imprisoned, in the discretion of the Court, for a time not exceeding three years, or both, and shall also be liable in damages to the party aggrieved.

Section 9. And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect from and after the date of its passage, and all Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

We hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and perfect copy of an Act passed by the General Assembly of Maryland, at the January Session, 1872.
AUGUSTUS GASSAWAY,
Secretary of the State.
MILTON Y. KIDD,
Chief Clerk House of Delegates.

Approved April 1, 1872.
June 13th, 1872.

OBITUARY.
Died, at his residence, Feb. 25th 1872, WILLIAM MATTINGLEY, of Wm., aged 55 years. Also for me: that my pen is forced to trace so sad a record. With such my friends, for the venerable the loved, the good—who ever now and then, as time rolls on are leaving us for the better land. Mr. Mattingley was well and widely known—he was a true and good man—the sweet savor of whose pure life shall last and whose memory is embalmed in the hearts of all our people. He was a member of the vocation wherewith he was called, and was suddenly called away from this troubled scene, that his friends by surprise. He is believed, by all who knew him, that he was ready—were those blessed servants who wait for their Lord. He was born in the County of St. Mary's, and his parents were not in words only but in deeds—it went out and onward ever as a free and honest fountain to refresh the thirsty. He was a true and good man, who knew how much he had done for his God, for the church of God—for all good works—he did not let his left hand know what his right did. He was a true and good man, who was a member of the vocation wherewith he was called, and was suddenly called away from this troubled scene, that his friends by surprise. He is believed, by all who knew him, that he was ready—were those blessed servants who wait for their Lord. He was born in the County of St. Mary's, and his parents were not in words only but in deeds—it went out and onward ever as a free and honest fountain to refresh the thirsty. He was a true and good man, who knew how much he had done for his God, for the church of God—for all good works—he did not let his left hand know what his right did. He was a true and good man, who was a member of the vocation wherewith he was called, and was suddenly called away from this troubled scene, that his friends by surprise. 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