ST. MARY'S BEACON

LEONARDTOWN, MD.

THURSDAY MORNING, March 6th, 1873.

☞ Owing to the pressure from correspondents upon us this week, we have been compelled to omit our usual column of news and other items. Our Washington correspondence, however, will supply our readers with the latest incidents of political interest at the national capital, and for the balance, they must make allowance.

(Correspondence of the Beacon.)

Washington, March 1st, 1873.

The Credit Mobilier excitement has ended, and after weeks of patient sitting, the Committee of Investigation have sent in their report.

The Poland Committee found Oakes Ames and Brooks, of New York, guilty of bribery and corruption, and recommend that they be expelled, while Garfield, Dawes, and several more, were, by their connection, deemed worthy of censure.—The report caused great excitement, of course, and Oakes Ames said that he had still a few unread pages of his famous book which he would read to the House, if the motion to expel him was carried.—Tuesday was the day appointed for the debate, and at an early hour the house and galleries were so crowded that hundreds could not get in. Cox, from New York, proposed to allow the ladies on the floor, and in a very short time the dear creatures were sitting at the desks of the Solons, while the Solons stood by holding muffs, smelling bottles and eye-glasses.

Of course, every eye was turned on the accused members, as they forced their way through the dense throng to their seats. Oakes Ames was as cool and undaunted as if he was not at all interested, and sat at his desk a little to the right of the Speaker's chair. No pen can describe Oakes Ames and do justice to the subject. While his victims sat writhing in their seats, he would smile or bow to some friend. The Speaker, who came out of the investigation with flying colors, occupied a seat on the floor. Garfield, Dawes, and the other implicated innocents, were seated near each other. Misery loves company. All at once there is a stir, a movement of the multitude. The cause is the entrance of a white-haired emaciated figure, now hardly recognizable as the benevolent Brooks, the man who for years has been held up to new members as a model of congressional honor. He has hardly strength to gain his seat and sink into his place as if he could not, he dare not face the multitude of eager faces watching him. Some with pity but m[illegible] the impatient, wished to commence proceeding, but Judge Poland, who with his white hair and whisker, blue coat and brass buttons, looked like the ghost of a continental congressman come to rebuke his degenerate countrymen, arose and demanded his right to commence proceedings. For some moments the debate was exciting but dropped into prosiness, and the audience of brave women and fair men—no, fair women and brave men—laughed and flirted until your representative arose. Then there was a lull in the conversation, which was succeeded by a stillness as of death as Judge Merrick warmed to his subject, and leaving the stump oratory of the ordinary congressman, burst forth in indignant eloquence against the men who dared to betray their constituency and their country as the accused have done.

Judge Merrick retires from public life on the 4th, but he retires with the laurels won in the service of his country. I sincerely wish he may find golden opportunities to add to the wreath with which the applause of the vast audience crowned him as he resumed his seat. After three days' debate, the motion to expel was defeated, and these men who have been proven guilty, were censured by the House, and Stewart, the recusant witness, was released by a vote of his clients, the M. C's, which initials stand either for members of Congress or for Credit Mobilier. Among the men in high places found guilty are the vice-president, Colfax, senators Patterson, Harlen and Pomeroy, judges Sherman and de La hay, representatives Ames, Brooks, Dawes, Garfield, and a few more lesser lights.

The investigations, which have proved much but accomplished little, have occupied so much time of the session, there will be an extra one called on the 1st of April or May, besides which the Senate will remain in session until the 1st of April to dispose of the business now before it.

The second inauguration of President Grant will take place on Tuesday amid much noise of guns, drums and—jews-harps. The city is even now full of strangers who wander about the capitol, wondering at the pictures and statuary or so-called works of work that adorn the walls of the capitol.

There is some talk of impeaching Old Probabilities for giving us such vile weather. The Oldest Inhabitants are in favor of it, for they say such a state of things was never known until the Signal Service was inaugurated. In my next, I will do the inauguration, but if I do not justice to the subject, blame not your

CORRESPONDENT.

[COMMUNICATED.

Editors of St. Mary's Beacon—Gentlemen:

I noticed in your issue of the 6th instant a publication, over the signature of "Innocence," purporting to be an extract from the "Crisfield Leader," and charging that a *gross outrage* had been committed, in this county, upon certain parties who had been arrested under the provisions of the Oyster Laws of this State. If any outrage had really been committed, I would consider myself responsible for it, having been the leader of the party who made the captures referred to. I had been repeatedly called upon by citizens, whose lands border on St. George's River, to assist in arresting parties violating the Oyster Laws; and, our good old Commodore being absent, on the evening of the 14th of January last, I with three white and eight or ten colored men—all of whom were deeply interested in the preservation of the Oysters—sailed down the river above mentioned and succeeded in capturing, in Price's Cove, inside of Crisfield bar, one Sloop, No. 340, sailed by Capt. Wm. Thomas, of Somerset county; also, one Pungy, called Two Brothers, Capt. John Gray, of Accomac county, Va. I took charge of the "Two Brothers" myself; and, whilst getting under weigh, a Pungy close by discovered our intention and sailing up fired into us.—The question was asked by one of my men, must we return fire? I replied no. We then, without further difficulty, sailed up the river as far as my friend Adam's store, where the cases were heard and the fines imposed. The Captain of the Sloop admitted he was guilty.

The Captain of the Two Brothers, denied his guilt, but having no License and being about half loaded with Oysters, and there being seven competent witnesses against him, I found him guilty.

The Sloop and Pungy were stripped of their sails, which were placed in a house and guarded by some of my men the balance of the night. I then went home, but being sent for the next day by the Captain of the "Two Brothers," I returned, and found him willing, as I thought, to do what was right; and, in the presence of one of his friends, he asked me to be as moderate as possible in the imposition of the fine, as it was the first time he had ever violated the Oyster Laws of the State.

The fine against the Two Brothers being paid, the same evening, I delivered to the Captain his sails. Capt. Thomas, of the Sloop, requested me to ride down the next morning to receive his fine; but, instead of paying the fine, he met me with an armed force of Dredgers, 50 or 60 strong, who said if I did not give up the Sloop's sails and License, they would kill me. Being entirely unprotected and [illegible] precisely overpowered I was compelled to acquiesce in their lawless demands.

The following are the names of the parties who assisted in relessing, by force of arms, the Sloop from my custody:—

Capt. Wm. Thomas, of Somerset county, Md.; Capts. John Evans and John Gray, of Pungy Two Brothers, of Accomac county, Va.; Capt. John White of Schooner Jane and Mary of Crisfield, Md.; John Pyne, of Potstoe Neck, Md.; Capt. Wm. Shelton, of Crisfield, Md.; Capt. Wm. Ford, of Pungy "Flora Temple."

My life was threatened by Capt. Evans, if I did not refund the fine paid by him, under the Judgment rendered against him.

A few days after, our good old Commodore made his appearance—having heard of repeated violations of the Oyster Laws in this section—and sent for me to issue warrants against parties whose names had been noted. He said he could not arrest these parties, without warrant, although he might see them going through the evolutions of dredging; but, he must see the dredges in the water, with oysters in them, before he could make an arrest, as they might say they were dredging for *glass bottles*.

I accordingly issued 23 warrants, and gave them to him. On the evening of the 5th inst., he came up the St. Mary's River, and sent for me to come on board. I did so, and in conversation with him, he told me he had taken Schooner Jacob S. Barnes, under warrant issued by me, against her, (Capt. Leach commander,) but that a case could not be made out against her as the informers were unwilling to testify. Moreover, she was not a *Dredge Boat*, because her waist was not cut away, and there were other evidences to induce him to come to this conclusion.

He, therefore, released her without any investigation, thus assuming to himself the prerogatives which seemingly should more properly belong to the legally constituted authorities.

He volunteered to advise me not to find offenders in any one case more than $50.00, as the parties would willingly pay that amount; but, if the fine was made larger, they would probably appeal from the decision of the Justice, and the case might be reversed, and the State would thereby be the loser. I do not think the Commodore has any right to constitute himself Judge in these cases. I am further inclined to think the Commodore's last visit to our waters was made more in the interest of his Eastern Shore friends, than in the redemption of the wrongs which were being visited upon our people. I cannot agree with him, in his opinion, that the imposition of small fines, in all cases, will best subserve the interests of the State; and his arguments that the Governor will be more likely to remit large fines than small ones does not satisfactorily meet my views of my official duty.

This statement is made with the kindest feelings toward Commodore Timmons, and would not have been made by me, except, from the extraordinary statement made in the "Crisfield Leader," charging me, and those under me, with the commission of an *outrage*, upon common citizens of the State, hailing from that section.

THOMAS DENT,

Justice of the Peace for St. Mary's Co.

[COMMUNICATED.

To the Editors of the Beacon—Gentlemen:

In your last issue appears a communication signed *True Blue* which calls for some examination. The writer of the article in question may be and doubtless is sincerely desirous of seeing the Democratic party once more in the ascendant; and [illegible] would seem, to the ordinary eye, rather the flaming torch flung by the incendiary's hand into the very midst of our defences, than the steady gleam of the light that is fed by the oil of experience that alone can guide us in our time of trouble and our way of darkness. Most unfortunately there is too great an aptness to yield to pressure on the part of the conservative element of our county, and most pre-eminently now does the Democratic party represent all our conservatism. And what have her new departures, and her unnatural alliances, and her independent (very independent) schisms brought to her? We have yielded, and let the mortification and shame and our present position answer with what result. A party numbering its adherents by millions has absolutely no voice, no particle of weight in the administration of public affairs, but with banners trailed and soiled and now, alas! dishonored, must perforce stand by, all helpless, and with quavering voice feebly cheer the pageant of Radicalism as it moves along bearing our country's weal to destruction. Must we even join the train? Permit me to quote *in substance* from one of our foremost minds a description of conservatism in an article on Woman's Suffrage:

"The resisted novelty of yesterday, is to-day an accepted principle of conservatism, it is conservative now only in affecting to resist the next innovation, which will to-morrow be found upon its timidity, to be followed by a third revolution to be denounced in its time, only to be adopted in the end. This imbecility is not hard to explain. Our conservatism is of expediency only and not of sturdy principle. [illegible] for the sake of truth and entertains no idea of being guilty of the folly of martyrdom. We doubt when, after a few years, woman's suffrage shall have become an accomplished fact, conservatism will tacitly admit it into its creed, and thenceforward plume itself upon its wise firmness in opposing with similar weapons the extreme of baby suffrage; and when that too shall have been won, it will be heard declaring that the integrity of the American constitution requires at least the refusal of suffrage to asses, then it will assume, with great dignity, its final position."

Put democracy in the place of conservatism, and our party is but too well described. Must we follow still further the path we have lately trod, and yield and bargain and combine 'till, in all our broad land, there shall be nothing left to conserve? Rather let us retrace our more modern course and in the light of the distant past find the true policy we ought to pursue. Let us, if we can, go back to the faith and truth of our fathers, and when we find error and wrong confront us in our way, following their good example, let us, with lance in rest and visor down, challenge the combat to the bitter end and cry "no quarter."

I ask "True Blue" to consider carefully his proposition, taking his own statement of the division of parties in the county as correct, as applied to our local offices. The democratic strength is 1,200—the opposition 1,600. Is the opposition united or divided? If united, surely they will not give up a single office with 400 clear majority in their favor. They are not the people to do quite so generous a thing. Generosity is not their foible. Are they divided? Then where the use of the unnatural alliance? Again, what is the composition of the opposition with which we are to enter into "coalition with honest statement of capital stock of each party to it." What is the negro vote?—How many sable legislators, County Commissioners, etc., must the democratic party aid in elevating to office? Isn't there a bitter twang about the contents of this goblet that True Blue would fain offer to our parched lips? No, Messrs. Editors, we can make no compromise, if we would adhere to one single cardinal principle of our political faith. The sooner we recognize, and so emblazon on our banners, the fact that the contest now is between truth and untruth, light and utter darkness, the better for us and for those who are to come. If the dread future has for us no brighter fate in store than the supremacy of Radical doctrine, if a still greater degradation of the political franchise is to come, if corruption and utter venality are to rule the future as the present, if the last vestige of States Rights is to fall before the annalts of a centralized all but imperial power in Washington, let there at least be those who feel and know that they are worthy of a better fate, not give an abiding hand. Let the struggle still go on, and if we are to fall, let us fall as brave men should with all our armor on. If there is possible chance of political redemption for our county, it must come through the advocacy of the principles ever upheld by the Democratic party. Coalition with the party now in power endangers their very existence.

STATES-RIGHTS.

[COMMUNICATED.

To the Democratic Voters of St. Mary's County.

Once more [illegible] question you from suffering yourselves to be divided into individual rings, cliques and factions as Republicans [illegible] the campaign of 1872 in this county. This division of Republican strength has but the one inevitable result [illegible] defeating *any* one but Republicans candidates; and agents of this work of division belong to that tribe of Judas Iscariot who would sell a party as quick as they would a Savior for less than thirty pieces of silver. In a word, wolves in Republican uniform, who expect to be indirectly rewarded for the petit treasons of putting incompetent men and minority candidates in high places.

"When a crime has been committed against the State," says Macchiavelli, "the perpetrators can always be identified by the question, *who are its greatest beneficiaries?*"

The division of Republican strength into *factions can do no service to the success of* those who belong to the Republican party, whether they appear in Republican blue, Democratic red, or colors borrowed from both.

At a time like this, when any bloated millionaire has no other recommendation but his money, can go to a State legislature in session and buy votes enough to send him to the United States Senate at the voters' own prices, trading and shifting politician in the legislature can make more money in ten minutes by his single vote than an honest tradesman, farmer or mechanic can earn in twenty years of successful labor. This infamy has but one more short and decisive step to take, and that is to make tax-payers, by indirect legislation, pay the prices of these bribes a *second time*.

Therefore, I say, be firm and united—keep your powder dry until a square Republican ticket can be put before you in the usual orthodox manner. Compromise not yourselves, promise not your votes to this man or that man because he represents *himself* as the strongest man in his own district and can *carry all others like* a "flash." All such grandiloquent pronunciamentos simply cover the meanness of humbuggery and the flashy gasconade of tricksters.

If the Republican party of Maryland *have it in their power*, they will send to the United States Senate a man who will reflect honor on his party and his State, and that without any solicitation from him whatever; and to this end the Republican party of this and all other counties in this State should work as a unit. A legislative or Congressional delegation is the political embodiment of the party which elected it, and consequently has a political significance beyond the limits of its respective county or district. A representative without a party is as much an absurdity as a political principle without political power.

We know *who and what* a square Democrat of the old or new school would represent. We know who and what a square Republican would represent, but *we do not know who or what* a "Democratic Conservative Republican" would represent, for the simple fact he does not know himself. [illegible] his complexion changes and he becomes *another*.

In my own case, I stand square and solid upon my civil and military record—in and for the Republican party, and my ability to represent a constituency whose material interests are identical with my own, and *if that* is not sufficient to secure my nomination or election, as the case may be, I have not another word to say, still less to bandy epithets or arguments about it.

I have written these words to keep my party united—*to trust to themselves and only themselves—to bide their time quietly and patiently.* How far I have succeeded in so doing remains to be proved.

RANDOLPH JONES.

March 2, 1873.

BALLOU'S MAGAZINE FOR MARCH.—We are glad that Ballou's Magazine for March has made its appearance a little earlier than last month, and it is evidently making up for the time lost by the fire. We like this magazine for its freshness, variety, fun and sentiment. It always contains more or less reading matter that interests and instructs, making it far ahead of the heavy monthlies which seek a market and interest no one. Light, spicy, Ballou's is always welcome, and so cheap is it that all can afford to buy or subscribe for it. Why, just look at the March list of contents, and see what can be obtained for 15 cents, or $1 50 per year, and a Chromo besides:—"The Winds of March;" "Harbor Thieves;" "Winter Amusements;" "Women's Costume;" "The Eleventh Hour;" "The Lovers' Retreat;" "Shall we know them again?;" "The Slaver;" "Light for the Million;" "A Woman's Temptation;" "Remembrance;" "The Little Stranger;" "Rest;" "The Loss of the Golden Lion;" "Cora's Canary;" "An Unexpected Finis;" "Three on the Prairie;" "Grandfather Grey's Boundboy;" "Cecil Dare's Sacrifice:" "Who was Benevolent;" "Our Young People's Story-Teller—Nicky the Waif;" "Dobby's Attempt;" "The New Rifle;" "Bothwen's Puzzle Page;" "The Housekeeper;" "Facts and Fancies;" "The Lost Hair"—Humorous Illustration. For sale at all periodical depots, or address THOMAS & TALBOT, 36 Bromfield Street, Boston.

A VERY GOOD THEME.—The St. Marys R. R. and Debating Society at a meeting on Friday last by a unanimous vote tendered their thanks to Rhodes Sheppard, Esq., for a very liberal donation of valuable books to his library. This is the second present which Mr. Sheppard has made to the society within the past twelve months, and is certainly the largest and most valuable donation of books which it has received from any one source since its organization.

R. A. GOLDEN & BRO.—The above firm is known to many of our readers who have had pleasant business relations with R. The brothers are from our neighboring county of Charles, and are hard-working, energetic business men. Starting in the grocery business in Washington some ten years, by strict attention to their affairs they have enlarged their sphere of usefulness, adding to their large grocery that of Commission Merchants. Trenching hard upon those who had been laugedly selling the products of the Potomac shores, their business tact has drawn gradually the custom of the lower counties, until they are now advanced beyond the reach of competition. For honesty, integrity, zeal and upright dealing, we cheerfully commend them to our readers.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

WHEAT.—The market for Wheat opened dull, and prices declined somewhat, but at the close we note a better inquiry and a firmer feeling, particularly for the better qualities. The sales during the week amount to about 10,000 bushels, and comprise 3,200 bushels Pennsylvania good to prime red at 190@200 cents; 2,600 bushels Western at 170@195 cents for inferior to prime red, and at 200@202 cents for amber, and 3,000 bushels Southern at 220@225 cents for choice White and amber; and 160@200 cents for inferior to good red.

CORN.—The receipts of Corn during the past week were less liberal, the falling off being principally in Southern, of which the receipts were 45,000 bushels, and of Western 15,000 bushels. The market for Southern has ruled steady, and the entire offerings were sold as follows: 20,000 bushels white at 61@62 cents, closing at the outside figure for the former and the inside for the latter. Western mixed in Elevator has ruled dull and heavy, and we note sales 30,000 bushels at 60 cents, a decline of 1 cent, and the market closes weak, and we quote nominally at that figure.

OATS—The receipts were moderate and the sales reported were 15,000 bushels, as follows: 2,000 bushels Southern at 47@48 cents; 3,000 do. Pennsylvania at 46@47 cents, and 10,000 bushels mixed Western 46@49 cents, and at the close we quote Western at 46@47 cts. for mixed, and at 48 cents for bright.

RYE—Is quiet with small offerings and little demand. The sales reported amount to 500 to 600 bushels fair to good 80@85 cents, and we quote choice at 90 cents per bushel.

TOBACCO—The inspections of Leaf Tobacco the past week were about 200 hhds. less than those of the week previous, the falling off being in Ohio. The general market is dull, and prices throughout favor buyers. The sales of Ohio amount to about 1,000 hhds., principally for France, but for Maryland there is little demand, the German buyers not being in the market on account of the renewed agitation in that country of imposing an import duty on the article. The stock of Virginia and Kentucky is very light, and we learn of no transactions to report. The exports during the past week were 1,105 hhds. Leaf and 46 hhds. Stems, as follows: 928 hhds. Leaf to Havre, 9 do. do. to Demerara and 168 hhds. do. and 46 do. Stems to Liverpool.—We revise our quotations as follows, viz:

Maryland—frosted,	$5.00@	$6.00
" sound common,	6.50@	7.00
" good do,	7.00@	8.00
" middling,	8.50@	10.00
" good to fine brown,	10.00@	12.50
" fancy,	14.00@	20.00
" upper country,	7.00@	25.00
" ground leaves, new,	5.00@	8.50

GUANO, etc.—There is very little doing in Guano or Phospates. There is no Chincha in market, and we quote Guanape at $60 per ton, gold, agent's price. Phosphates and manufactured Fertilizers rule at about $50 per ton.

SEEDS, PLANTS, TREES,—PREPAID BY MAIL.

My new priced descriptive Catalogue of Choice Flower and Garden Seeds, 25 sorts of either for $1; new & choice varieties of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Ever greens, Roses, Grapes, Lillies, Small Fruits, House and Border Plants and Bulbs; one year grafted Fruit Trees for mailing; Fruits Stocks of all kinds; Hedge Plants, &c.; the most complete assortment in the country, will be sent gratis to any plain address, with P. O. box. True Cape Cod Cranberry for upland or lowland, $6 per 1000; $1 per 100; prepaid by mail. Trade List to dealers. Seeds on Commission. Agents wanted.

B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries and Seed Warehouse, Plymouth, Mass, Established 1842.

March 6, 1873—2t.

To Farmers!

To Fishermen!

To Gardeners!

R. A. GOLDEN & BRO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Washington D. C.

WOULD return their thanks to the citizens of St Mary's for the patronage extended them heretofore, and ask a continuance of their confidence and patronage.

Have you early *VEGETABLES* seeking a good market?

Send them to *GOLDEN & BRO.*, for the Washington market, where the highest prices are given and low commission charged.

Have you FISH to sell for fair returns?

Ship them to *GOLDEN & BRO.*, Washington, D C., who will seek a sale, and not wait to be sought.

Have you STOCK to ship when meats are desired?

GOLDEN & BRO., formerly of Charles co., Md, and now at corner of 10 and F sts., southwest, Washington, D. C., are always at the docks to receive freight. They have a stock-yard for cattle, when the market is glutted, and can hold for an advance.—Their charges are very moderate.

And when your FRUITS are in season, send them to GOLDEN & BRO., for a ready sale, quick returns and a good profit.

Have you WHEAT, RYE, OATS, CORN, &c., for which you desire a ready sale at good rates? Send them to GOLDEN & BRO., who will effect sales at as good prices as any other city, and at small commission.

If you have POULTRY, or anything else raised in your county, and which would command good prices in a large city, among the best agents you can procure in Washington, ask

R. A. GOLDEN & BRO.,

Cor. 10th and F sts. southwest,

Washington, D. C.

march 6, 1873—1y.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE.

Joseph A Dillow & Elizabeth Dillow, Assignees of Robert Norris & John A Norris.

In the Circuit Court for St Mary's county, sitting as a Court of Equity.

No. 339 N. R.

THE object of this suit is to procure a Decree for the sale of certain real estate in Leonardtown, St. Mary's county, of which a certain Margaret Dillow, late of said county, died seized and possessed.

The bill of complaint states, that Margaret Dillow departed this life seized and possessed of certain real estate situated on Washington street, Leonardtown, viz: Two houses and lots and other improvements thereon, leaving Thomas Dillow, her husband, and the following persons, her heirs at law, viz: Robert Norris (whose interest is transferred to Joseph A Dillow and Elizabeth Dillow) John A Norris, your orators as aforesaid, Ignatius Norris, Isabel Celestia Norris, Mary Priscilla Norris, Martha Ann Dyer, the wife of Wm Dyer, Jane Elizabeth Little, the wife of John Little, William Fenwick, the husband of Mary E Fenwick, deceased, Enoch Fenwick, Olivia Buckley, wife of John Buckley, Lavenia Fenwick, Mary Fenwick, James A Fenwick, William Fenwick, jr., and John Fenwick, that certain of the aforementioned parties are infants, under the age of twenty-one years, viz: Mary Priscilla Norris, William Fenwick, jr, and John Fenwick. That certain of the aforesaid parties are non-residents of the State of Maryland, viz: Isabel Celestia Norris, Jane Elizabeth Little, John Little, Olivia Buckley, John Buckley, Lavenia Fenwick, Enoch Fenwick and Mary Fenwick.

The bill further avers, that the aforesaid real estate is not susceptible of a fair division among the parties interested.

It is thereupon ordered this fourth day of March, 1873, that the Complainants cause a copy of this order, together with the object and substance of the bill, to be inserted in the Saint Mary's Beacon, once a week for four successive weeks before the 10th day of April next, giving notice to the non-resident defendants, viz: Isabel Celestia Norris, Jane Elizabeth Little, John Little, Olivia Buckley, John Buckley, Lavenia Fenwick, Enoch Fenwick and Mary Fenwick of the object and substance of the bill, and warning them to appear in this Court, in person or by solicitor, on or before the twentieth day of August next, to show cause, if any they have, why a decree shall not pass as prayed.

JNO A CAMALIER,

Clerk.

True copy—Test:

JNO A CAMALIER,

Clerk.

March 6, 1873—1m.

Executors' Sale of PERSONAL PROPERTY.

BY authority of the Orphans' Court of Saint Mary's county, the undersigned, executors of the late Wm McKay, late of said county, deceased, will offer at public auction at the late residence of said deceased in St Inigoes' district on

THURSDAY, the 13th of MARCH, instant,

the following personal property, to wit:

HORSES,
OXEN,
COWS,
YEARLINGS,
SHEEP,
HOGS,
CROPS ON HAND,
FARMING IMPLEMENTS,
HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE,

A DOUBLE CARRIAGE and HARNESS, and other articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS OF SALE.

For sums of $10 and under, the cash will be required. On sums above $10, a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving note with security to be approved by the executors. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, a. m.

WM B BEAN,
Z T McKAY,
Executors of Wm McKay.

P. S. The FARM will be rented on the day of the above sale, subject to a dower interest.

W B B.,
Z T M.

March 6, 1873—ts.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

Messrs Editors—Please announce Dr WM H STONE as a candidate to represent St Mary's county in the House of Delegates of Maryland at the coming Fall election.

Democrat.

march 6, 1873.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

In answer to the call of "Patuxent," Capt J J ALLSTAN is presented as a candidate for the Commissioners' Court.

march 6, 1873. Factory District.

For County Commissioner.

Mr. Editor—Announce CHARLES BUTLER as a candidate for Commissioners' Court at the ensuing election, and say, that he will be warmly supported by the honest men of St Inigoes' district.

march 6, 1873. Many Friends.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

JOHN R FARR, of Chaptico district, is recommended to the voters of St Mary's county as a candidate for Commissioners' Court at the ensuing election.

march 6, 1873. Many Friends

FOR REGISTER OF WILLS.

Mr Editor—Please announce in the Beacon that THOMAS HELMSLEY will be supported for the office of Register of Wills at the ensuing election by many friends in Oakville District.

march 6, 1873.

Proclamation.

STATE OF MARYLAND,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

By a joint resolution of Congress, approved on the 14th February, 1873, provision has been made to enable the people of the United States to share in the advantages of the International Exposition of the products of Agriculture, Manufacture and the Fine Arts, to be held at Vienna, Austria, commencing 1st May, 1873, and terminating 31st October, 1873.

The attention of the citizens of this State is, therefore, called to this subject, in conformity with the request contained in the following extract from said joint resolution:

Section 2. That the Governors of the several States be, and they are hereby requested to invite the patriotic people of their respective States to assist in the proper representation of the handiwork of our artisans, and the prolific sources of material wealth with which our land is blessed; and to take such further measures as may be necessary to diffuse a knowledge of the proposed exhibition, and to secure to their respective States the advantages which it promises.

Given under my hand, and the great seal of the State, at the city of Annapolis, on this twenty-fifth day of February, A. D., 1873

WM. PINKNEY WHITE.

SEAL. By the Governor:

JOHN THOMSON MASON,
Secretary of State.

March 6, 1873—3t.

Public Sale of Valuable REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of authority vested in me, by Power of Attorney from the heirs of Hezekiah Dent, late of St. Mary's county, deceased, I will sell at public auction, at the Court House door in Leonardtown, on

Tuesday, the 18th of March, 1873,

(if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter,) between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock, p. m., to the highest bidder, all that valuable real estate of which the said Hezekiah Dent died seized and possessed, situate, lying and being in the Patuxent District of St. Mary's county, called and known as

KENDERS
OR
PART RESURRECTION MANOR,

and containing

300 acres,

more or less.

The above real estate is the same of which the late Martha M. Dent was endowed, and lies immediately on the division line of the Factory and Patuxents Districts, and runs from the Three-Notched Road to Cuckold's Creek—an estuary of the Patuxent river—where can be made a fine landing for the shipment of wood, grain, &c. It is within convenient distance of the Southern Maryland Railroad, now being built through our county, and adjoins the lands of Marcellus Stone, Ignatius Dorsey, John Barrington, John B. Abell and the Clarke's mill property. Mr. Abell's Wharf, for the Patuxent steamers, is situate on Cuckold's Creek, and within a short distance of this land; and churches, schools, stores and mills are convenient and of easy access.

The soil is good and well adapted to the culture of the staple products of this section of country—tobacco being a specialty; and it could be made a fine grazing farm. There are two TENEMENT HOUSES and a good BARN on this property, and a portion of the land is heavily timbered with elegant timber.

This property is susceptible of being divided into two or three good farms, and, if deemed advisable, will be so offered on the day of sale, if not sold, in the meantime, at private sale.

TERMS OF SALE.

One-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale, and the balance in six and twelve months—the deferred payments to be secured by the notes of the purchasers, with such security as the Attorney shall deem sufficient.

J PARRAN CRANE,
Attorney.

Feb 27, 1873—ts.

NOTICE OF TRANSFERS

THE Commissioners of Saint Mary's county will meet at Leonardtown on the 3rd Monday,

BEING THE 17th DAY OF MARCH, 1873,

and continue in session not less than SIX CONSECUTIVE DAYS for the purpose of

HEARING APPEALS

in relation to and

NOTING TRANSFERS

of the assessed property in said county,

ON OATH,

agreeably to the Act of Assembly of Maryland.

By order of the Board,
C. J. DURANT,
Clerk.

Feb 27, 1873—td.