ST. MARY'S BEACON

LEONARDTOWN, MD.

THURSDAY MORNING, June 26th, 1873.

NOTICE TO EXCHANGES.—In response to inquiries from respected press cotemporaries as to the course we shall pursue in regard to our exchanges under the present postal law, we have to say, that we shall continue the "swap" with all papers with which we are now in communication, paying at the Leonardtown Postoffice the new mail fee on *their* journals, in consideration of their paying at their respective offices the mail fee upon *ours*.

RESOLUTIONS OF THANKS.—The graceful Preamble and Resolutions, following, sufficiently explain themselves to render introductory explanations unnecessary upon our part:

The Lady Managers of the recent Concert and Festival, being desirous of expressing, in some suitable form, their high appreciation of, and gratitude to, the Georgetown Masonic Choir, for their kind and generous assistance towards the completion of St. Peter's Chapel, held a meeting at which the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Managers, Clergyman and Congregation of St. Peter's Chapel, are justly due and are hereby cordially tendered to Herman Seligson, Esq., Musical Director, and the Members of the Georgetown Masonic Choir, for their disinterested aid and support:

Resolved, That all who had the pleasure of hearing them are indebted for a highly elegant and rare musical entertainment, seldom, if ever, equaled, and never surpassed, in this community.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing Preamble and Resolutions be published in the St. Mary's Beacon, and a copy of the same be signed by the President and Secretary, and transmitted to the Musical Director of the Georgetown Masonic Choir.

MRS. GEORGE FORBES,
President.

MISS OLIVE DURANT, *Secretary.*

NEWS AND OTHER ITEMS.—Our distinguished countyman, Col. JOHN F. DENT, having recently been "interviewed" by a friend upon the subject of his willingness to accept the nomination, if tendered him, of the Democratic Party of the State for the position of Comptroller, we have good authority for stating, that the Colonel, though originally disinclined to allow his name to be used in the pending contest in that connection, has finally withdrawn all objections and now fully places himself at the services of his party and his friends. The late hour at which this information reached us precludes at our hands this week other mention, than that this announcement of Col. DENT will be received with the warmest enthusiasm by the democratic following in St. Mary's whose battles he has fought so faithfully, so ably and so long.

Light-fingered postmasters with easy consciences are beginning to find out, we are pleased to believe, that robbery of mails passing through their offices cannot be accomplished with entire impunity.—Mr. Edward S. Hawley, postmaster at the Head of St. Clement's Bay in this county, has been detected in the late common pastime of purloining money from letters passing through his hands—detected and brought to grief. Circumstances, tending to implicate Hawley, having come to the knowledge of the Post Office Department, Detective McPhail was immediately detailed to prepare the proper bait for a "catch." The gudgeon bit voraciously and at once. When confronted with the evidence of his guilt, Hawley frankly acknowledged his crime and expressed his readiness to put himself "upon his country." He had previously attempted to implicate or cast suspicion upon the Leonardtown post-office, but the investigation of the Detective only established that this office was, as it always has been in this regard, without fault and above reproach.

It is to be hoped that our patriotic citizens will not allow our coming national Holiday, the Fourth of July, to escape them this year without suitable notice.—If farm work permits, we decidedly favor a general "cultivation" of the coming Fourth, as our county is already several years in arrears in this regard. Since the above was written, we have received notice, which is elsewhere published, of a celebration of the Fourth at Piney Point Pavilion in the lower Potomac section of our county.—Joseph S. Allstan, Esqr., will read the Declaration and Dr. Thos. A. Lynch will deliver the Oration. We bespeak a large gathering on the occasion, and we suggest a cessation of work and business of all kinds and pic-nic parties and social celebrations in neighborhoods too remote from the Point for convenient attendance. Let the Nation's Birthday be again honored as in our fathers' times!

During the late pastoral visit of Archbishop Bailey to the different Catholic churches in the mission served from Leonardtown, he confirmed 880 persons. We have no information from other churches of this faith in the lower sections of our county, but there is little doubt that the number confirmed in St. Mary's during the late visit will largely exceed a thousand. All who heard the Archbishop preach speak in the highest terms of his eloquence, learning and ability, and those who met him in the social circle are equally enthusiastic in reference to his genial and amiable deportment in home life.

From the report of the examiners, Hon. Judge Ford and D. C. Hammett, Esq., we learn that the pupils of the Female Academy under the charge of Mrs. Charlotte Fenwick, of our town, acquitted themselves at their examination on Monday last in a manner unusually creditable, giving evidence of thorough and most careful culture in every department of their studies. These embrace the usual branches taught in other female academies of learning and include Music, French and German. We congratulate Mrs. Fenwick and her accomplished Assistant as well upon the valuable endorsement of the examiners as upon the unqualified approval of the present patrons of the Academy.

There is no truth in the report which prevails, we learn, in some sections of our county, that Jackson, the condemned murderer, had made a confession of his crime. Jackson having expressed a few days ago a wish to see one of his counsel, an interview was accorded him, but we have authority for saying that nothing was revealed during this conference tending to throw additional light on the Scofield tragedy. The inference of a confession was assumed, we presume, from these facts.

The commissioner of pensions, in a recent order, provides that the application of a widow for the increase of pension provided by section nine, act of March 8, 1873, will be allowed whether the application for such increase be made before or after the date of her remarriage.

Mosby declares the blacks who have been made United States officers in Virginia to have been of more credit to the Administration than the whites.

THE GRANGERS MOVING.—Western exchanges continue to report the doings of the patrons of husbandry or farmers' granges in their several localities. The Indianapolis *Journal* (republican) complains that the granges now organizing in Indiana—and there are a good many of them—are invariably officered by democrats, which calls from the Cincinnati *Commercial* the remark that "if the republican leaders want to retain their hold upon the farmers it would be well, perhaps, to cease lecturing them about the impropriety of their conduct in mixing politics with their business, and give heed to the evils of which they complain." The suggestion is well timed. The Chicago *Times* (democratic), in discussing the subject of the farmers' movement, remarks that the enormous impetus given it by what it calls the new political economy party by its victory in the recent Illinois judicial elections, is an "amazing fact." In Livingston county the farmers have already cleared the decks for a second contest next Fall against the monopolists. The farmers in Iowa, through conventions in Washington, Polk, Wayne and other counties, will present candidates for the Legislature and for local offices, and have called a State Convention to nominate State officers in August next. The Ohio farmers have proclaimed that the "present tariff system is robbery of the Treasury." This seems to be the prevailing sentiment among the farmers engaged in this movement, although in some districts the old protective tariff party still has adherents. Taken altogether this farmers' movement, or this political economy movement, or this movement of the patrons of husbandry, or by whatever name it may be called, is progressing with rapid strides throughout the West, and penetrating the strongholds of the old parties all over the country. That it will exercise a powerful influence in the coming Fall State elections there is no doubt, and thus pave the way for the grand national contest in 1876.

THE OYSTER POLICE COMMANDER AGAIN.—Admitting it to be true in every particular, it has not been allowed us to see how the statement of Capt. Timmons, given below, can be made available in any fair defence of *his* official conduct, however valuable it might prove if Capt. Davidson and the legal authorities of Talbot were put upon *their* trial. We submit, that the short-comings of Davidson and Company cannot be made to offset the derelictions of Timmons. Nevertheless, the Commodore is entitled to be heard, and here is what he says:

"*Steamer Lulu*, June 4, 1873.—To the Editors of the Baltimore Sun: Will you do me the favor to make the following statement in "The Sun" in regard to the oyster police force: The force went into commission April 26th, 1868, and was in command of Captain Hunter Davidson from that date to April 26th, 1872; the fines during the four years from that time for violating the oyster laws of Talbot county, were thirty-five hundred and fifty dollars. On April 26, 1872, I assumed command, and from that date to this date, the 4th of June, 1873, which is one year, one month and eight days, the fines have been five thousand and thirty-three dollars for violating the oyster laws of Talbot county. I find on the record for the fiscal year commencing September 1, 1871, and ending September 1, 1872, of the Comptroller's report, that no fines have been paid in from Talbot county for said fiscal year. I also find upon the records that fines were imposed for said fiscal year to the amount of two hundred and ninety-five dollars, none of which had been paid into the treasury as required by the act of Assembly, 1870, chapter 364, section 31.

Respectfully, yours,
WM. E. TIMMONS,
Commander Fishery Force."

MISS ANTHONY'S DEFEAT.—We grieve to remark that the tyrant man has rather got the better of Miss Anthony. A Federal judge, sitting in judgment upon her, has pronounced her guilty of illegal voting. In doing so he has taken grounds which we are not used to see assumed by Federal judges in these latter years. It is some time since we were assured from a Federal bench that there were any such things as State rights, even within the narrowest limits, as against the legislation of Congress. Judge Hunt points out both the rights of States and the limitations of those rights in a fashion which would not have misbecome a judge appointed under a much earlier Administration than that from which he derived his commission:

"The right of voting or the privilege of voting is a right or privilege arising under the constitution of the State and not of the United States. If the right belongs to any particular person it is because such person is entitled to it as a citizen of the State where he offers to exercise it, and not because of citizenship of the United States. If the State of New York should provide that no person should vote until he had reached the age of thirty-one years, or after he had reached the age of fifty, or that no person having gray hair, or who had not the possession of all his limbs, should be entitled to vote, I do not see how it could be held to be a violation of any right derived or held under the Constitution of the United States. He might say that such regulations were unjust, tyrannical, unfit for the regulation of an intelligent State; but if the rights of a citizen are thereby violated they are of that fundamental class derived from his position as a citizen of the State, and not those limited rights belonging to him as a citizen of the United States, and such was the decision in Carfield vs. Carryell."

HOW IT WORKS.—One year ago the Legislature of Connecticut repealed the usury laws by a vote one hundred and thirty-one to forty-five in the House and with only one dissenting vote in the Senate. The result has been a good one.—Investments of Connecticut capital in the West has diminished in amount. Money has been loaned more freely within the State. Investors have preferred to have their security—all other things being equal—under their own eyes. Says the New Haven *Palladium*, in reference to fears that have been recently expressed that the banks would put up their rates to an extravagant point:

"It is clear that if banks put their rates too high, in a free and open market, they will have to recede from an untenable position. If they put their rates higher than they are in adjoining States money will be drawn here until the rate is restored to its normal line in this section of the country. No one can regard that as a calamity in any point of view. If, on the other hand, money is worth 8 per cent. in Connecticut, no law can keep it down.—The law may, by its interference, force loans up to 9 per cent. or else drive money elsewhere for investment. It can do nothing else."

FREE TRADE LESSONS FROM THE CENSUS.—The *World* has an elaborate double-leaded article, showing that the official returns of the ninth census is one of the most effective free trade documents ever published. One of the most significant facts it develops is that, of a total of 12,505,023 persons engaged in labors of different kinds, only 1,554,560 are even claimed to come within the scope of the pseudo benefits of protective tariff legislation.—The editor reasons that—

If it could be proved conclusively that the country at large would derive ultimate advantages from special legislation that tended to erect these 1,554 560 persons into a privileged class at the expense of all other classes in the community, that might still be no good reason for a protective tariff in a republic; but when it is known that the entire body of capitalists, the proprietary class, who are the only real beneficiaries of special tariff legislation, number only 42,877—when these facts are collectively considered, Protection, as a means of fostering the interests of a republic, does seem to be the wickedest absurdity of a not very wise age.

[From the Baltimore Sun.]

DOG BITES—TO THE PUBLIC.—Allusion having been made to an article on hydrophobia, published by me a year and a half ago, I deem it proper to repeat what I then emphatically said, "that a slight scratch from the dog's tooth is much more dangerous than a deeper wound," because less blood flows to wash away the poison, and to render necessary more thorough washing with soap and water. The part should be instantly washed with soap and water, and when dry should be thoroughly touched with caustic potash by a physician, if possible. The milder caustics such as lunar caustics, &c., are worthless.

I have witnessed many deaths since that article was published from this disease, in not one of which was the caustic used. In all cases the patient said "the the scratch was so slight that they did not mind it"—the very reason that they should have "minded" it. In all these cases life would have been saved had the means been promptly employed.

Another error is, always killing the dog that bites; he should be carefully shut up. If he remains well he has not the hydrophobia. But apply the caustic at any rate at once.

NATHAN R. SMITH.

Baltimore, June 6th, 1873.

NEWSPAPER CHANGE.—Colonel S. S. Smoot has been chosen president of the Capital Publishing Company, of this city. This is a deserved compliment to the energy and ability of a live business man, who will carry with him in his new sphere of duty that enterprise which has characterized his efforts in other branches of professional and mercantile life in this community.—*Daily Chronicle.*

[COMMUNICATED.

Mr. Editors:—Our citizens almost with[illegible] have within a short time la[illegible] a desire for a railroad thro[illegible] county, to terminate at or ne[illegible] Lookout. The object had been so [illegible] considered that no less than tw[illegible] were in existence at the same tim[illegible] two companies actually at work to c[illegible] it out on lines not very remote from [illegible] other. After a slight struggle be[illegible] these roads a compromise was [illegible] about, the Washington City and Po[illegible] Lookout road selling out to the Southern [illegible]yland road, as per contract entered i[illegible] and I believe duly recorded.—That state of rivalry should have excited some warmth of expression in the controversy with each other was, perhaps, natural to be expected, but it was thought that a settlement would tend to unite all parties in an effort to accomplish the general purpose that all had in view, or at any rate would put an end to captious objections, garbled statements and gratuitous slanders against the company of either road, and especially against the company which by its priority it became and whose interest it was to remove any difficulties in the way of bringing about the much desired result. That serious difficulties may arise to thwart or delay such undertakings is a common observation, but that *friends* of the undertaking, instead of giving aid and counsel in removing, should spend their time in suggesting and magnifying obstacles and in libeling those engaged in overcoming them, is a most singular and unnatural condition of things. It shows that a profession of friendship may be used as a garb to cover malignant hostilities, or when in *reality there is no malice*, how a *fire lance*, such as Dugald Dalgetty, can slaughter on either side for pay.

Your correspondent C. did, when the rivalry between the two companies existed, send forth frequent productions through your columns for the advancement of the claims and interest of what was called the Suitroad. He appeared to be the Jupiter Tonans of that company, and I think had a monopoly of thundering, for I do not recollect that he ever drew forth a response. It was hoped that when the Suit road expired we should have a calm sky, but that, however, does not suit some persons, and it required that some more thunder should be manufactured, and C. is sent for to make his appearance in Washington city to forge up a small thunderbolt, and sure enough here it is in the BEACON. All must allow that C. is a fine classical writer, and one very apt to seize upon any strong points which the subject on which he writes may present. The viper, however, bit a file, for this communication of C. seems to have but little, if any, point at all. It is based upon mere indefinite presumptions, without the evidence of one single important fact to which the public mind could be attracted, abounds in the grossest improprieties, and in a way which the author thinks ingenious (but which all right thinking men must condemn as ungenerous and unbecoming) charges the President of the S. Md. R. R. with perjury and President and Directors with corruption, both actual and intended in the management of the affairs of the company.—It is true he excepts from any of his charges Dr. Alli[redacted] and myself, (the latter with [redacted] rather left-handed Irish compliment,) but Dr. Brome and Mr. Harris believing that President Smoot and the other Directors are and will be actuated by the purest motives in their transactions past, present and to come connected with our enterprise, consider it a useless compliment to be placed at all in contrast with such gentlemen. They have implicit confidence in their integrity, and such exhibits as C. has presented will not remove that confidence. It is rather calculated to increase that confidence with them and with the public, that one so able and willing as C. to detect and expose faults had to draw upon his imagination in order to find them. To use his own quotation: "It is all but a dream at the best," and I will retort that I have higher authority than Homer for saying that such dreams as his come *not* from God. What a dream it is, and I fear not all a dream at that, to represent a man as acting corruptly with money when the money had no existence! The bonds (so C. says) have not been sold, have brought no money and cannot be made to bring money for various reasons (which are powerful in only his opinion), why then volunteer the slander that these gentlemen or any of them would steal it if it did come? Could any charge, either written or spoken, be more gratuitous? Few, in my opinion, could be more offensive. C. was so anxious to hunt up and detect some criminal offence on the part of the management of the S Md. R. R. that in his rambles he interviews Gov. Cooke, Vice-President of said company, and his statement, even as given in C.'s communication, should have indicated to him that President Smoot has a character in the community in which he lives, which would not justify him, C., in the charges and insinuations he has made.

But, sir, let me ask is C. a stockholder that he should be so extremely inquisitive and uneasy about the money the company may have or get? Does the company owe him any amount? Has he any interest at all in the concern, except such as may be in common with all citizens who willing or unwilling cannot fail to be benefited by the construction of our railroad? Even this interest, he seems for some consideration or other, to be willing to abandon or jeopardize.

C., I think, may be justly booked with the enemies of a railroad through our peninsula, and all he says and writes should be viewed in that light. His important services are engaged, I much suspect, to advance the interest of some other corporation than the exploded Suit road, and I believe the future will prove it. The pamphlet to which C. alluded, issued last year by the S. Md. R. R. Co., displaying without the least exaggeration the great advantages to arise from that road, was well calculated to attract the attention of other companies, not only in internal trade, but in foreign commerce, and some could see very clearly that their interest may be materially injured by its final success. The wings of commerce will not fold themselves upon a *filthy duck puddle* when they rest upon that beautiful sheet of water and splendid harbor (Winter and Summer) St. Mary's River. In less than twenty years I prophesy there will be a considerable and increasing commercial city on that river. Oh! that capitalists would come and view it and instruct themselves thoroughly in the great advantages it presents, and I may live to see my prophecy fulfilled. If the generous Vanderbilt could break from the trammels of New York, even in part, and come on and view the spot, I have no doubt that the decree would go forth which would cause the city of "Vanderbilt" to arise to distribute the blessings of his fortune and to immortalize his name.

BENJ. G. HARRIS.

Literary Notices.

THE ALDINE for July is a capital number, both as regards its Arts and its Literature. It opens with a full-page illustration, printed in tints, and entitled "Catch Him!" It represents two children, the elder of whom, a girl, is holding her little brother up to a rosebush, on which a butterfly is about to alight. This is one of Mr. John S. Davis's studies of child life, and a very excellent one, too. "Moonlight on the Shenandoah" is the title of the first of a series of five illustrations drawn by Mr. J. D. Woodward, whose themes are the scenery of the Old Dominion, which is chiefly selected in this instance from the region around Harper's Ferry and the Shenandoah. They are picturesque and beautiful. Mrs. Eliza Greatorex transports us back to Old New York, in her spirited sketch of "Hell Gate Ferry," which is one of the most characteristic local drawings ever contributed to THE ALDINE. "A Dainty Bit," after Otto Meyer, is delicious enough to provoke an epicure and a lover. Other figure-pieces are the "Morning Bath," by H. Werner, and "You Naughty Children!" by A. Gabl. There is a noble portrait of "The Countess Potozki;" a fine architectural view of "The Frauenkirche, Nuremberg;" a woodland scene entitled "The Onset," by C. Kroner; and a weird picture of a bittern, as we suppose, standing alone in a desolate marsh upon which the moon is just rising. This, which is after Dahl, is a most poetic and impressive realization of "Solitude." The Literature of THE ALDINE is always excellent as, and generally more varied, than the literature of any other American magazine. There are in the present number four good stories: "Sugaring off," a study of New England life, by Mrs H. G. Rowe, whose name is new to us; "Return in peace," a study of old home life in the State of New York, by Lucy Ellen Guernsey; "The Comet," by Erckmann-Chatrain; and "The Turkish Slipper," by Maurice Hartman. The more solid articles are a readable editorial on "The Old Dominion," apropos to Mr. Woodward's illustrations; another on "The Frauenkirche, Nuremberg;" and "A Life's Romance," a brief memoir of The Countess Potozki.—The poems are "The Song in the Dark," by Mary E. Bradley; and "Sebastiano at Supper," by Margaret J. Preston. Music, Art, and Literature are intelligently and independently discussed. Altogether the number is remarkably good. Subscription price $5.00, including Chromos "Village Belle" and "Crossing the Moor." James Sutton & Co., Publishers, 58 Maiden Lane N. Y.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for July opens with a timely paper by W. H. Rideing, entitled "Jack Ashore," exposing the peculiar temptations and demoralizing influences to which sailors are subject in our metropolis. The article is characteristically illustrated. An illustrated article on "National Standards and Emblems," by H. K. W. Wilcox, is novel and interesting, and especially timely *apropos* of the Fourth. A similar consideration renders seasonable also the paper on the "Signers of the Declaration," which contains twenty-three fac-similes of the signer's handwriting, the selection being made from characteristic letters, suggestions from which form the basis of a very entertaining article by Mr. Lossing. This subject will be concluded in the August Number. A series of illustrated papers descriptive of General Sherman's recent tour in Europe and the East, written by the General's aid-de-camp, Colonel J. C. Audenried, is begun in this Number. That part of the first article which relates to Sicily is very ably supplemented by Mr. Junius Henri Browne's beautifully illustrated paper on "Sicily and the Sicilians." The poetry of the Number is contributed by Bayard Taylor, Kate Putnam Osgood, Mrs. M. D. Brine, Tracy Robinson, Miss Constance F. Woolson, and Miss Fannie R. Robinson. Mrs. Brine's poem, "Down by the Brook,," is accompanied by a beautiful illustration. The Editorial Departments are excellent as usual, including a contribution from Dr. Samuel Osgood for the easy chair, an exhaustive summary of scientific progress, a very complete Historical Record, and an entertaining Editor's Drawer.

The July Number of The Phrenological Journal opens volume 57—certainly a venerable magazine—in a most creditable manner. Readers must find the following among the specially interesting papers, which impart a high value to the number. Salmon P. Chase, with Portrait; The Problem of Government, which every politician should read carefully; Sketches from Daily Life, illustrated; Creating an Atmosphere; Genius and Talent; How to Use Phrenology, illustrated; How I Gained it; The Shaker Problem, a defence; James L Orr, with Portrait; Integrity; Where will you Summer; Compulsory Attendance, a powerful discussion of the Education Question. Terms, $3 00 a year, or six months on trial, for $1.50. Address S. R. Wells, 389 Broadway, N. Y.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE for July, 1873, is a superb number. There is no magazine offering similar attractions upon our table. The magnificent steel engraving of "The Young Harvesters" is full of the most suggestive beauty and feeling. Two children among the golden headed wheat, one with sickle in hand leads, with the rake, her sister, who draws after her a tiny wagon load of flowers. The pure sweet breath of the Summer is in this beautiful picture. Then there is a Lady's Slipper Pattern, colored; a steel fashion plate, tinted and colored with exquisite delicacy, whose perfect accuracy of Fashion may be relied upon, for PETERSON leads all the others in its fidelity to fashion. Mrs. Ann S. Stephens' enchanting novel of "The Lost Inheritance," is continued, and grows more exciting with each new page. All of its many departments are filled with pleasant, useful or entertaining reading. Remember, it is the cheapest of the lady's books! To single subscribers it is $2 00 a year. To clubs it is cheaper still, viz., 5 copies for $8.00, or 8 copies for $12.00, with both an extra copy and a splendid premium engraving to the person getting up the club. Specimens are sent gratis to those wishing to get up clubs. Address Chas. J. Peterson, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

THE UNDEVELOPED WEST.—The National Publishing Company of Philadelphia have in press and will shortly issue an interesting work entitled—"The undeveloped West, or Five years in the Territories"—being descriptive of the vast region between the Mississippi and Pacific; its Resources, Climate, Inhabitants, Natural Curiosities, &c., &c. Life and Adventures on the Prairies, Mountains and the Pacific Coast, with two hundred and forty-four splendid illustrations—by J. H. Beadle, Western Correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, and Author of "Life in Utah," &c., &c. Address—National Publishing Company, Philadelphia.

MILITARY ORGANIZATION.—The final organization of the First Regiment District of Columbia Militia, which was completed by the election of the field and staff officers, is a gratifying event, and shows that the arduous labors of the public-spirited gentlemen who have for so many months been spending valuable time as well as money in the work of organizing a militia force, are bearing good fruit. In the selection of its officers the regiment has been singularly fortunate. In Colonel S. S. Smoot it secures the services of an officer who to soldierly ability and experience adds a high rank as a cultivated gentleman, an acute legislator, and a successful man of business. Lieutenant Colonel R. J. Fleming, Majors William Dickson and Plant, and the subalterns are worthy associates, and under the care of such officers the organization cannot fail to prosper.—*Sunday Herald.*

OBITUARY.

Died, on the 18th of June, 1873, at the residence of her husband in the Factory district DERINA, beloved wife of Benedict Magill, aged 67 years, 1 month and 27 days.

Long will her memory be cherished by her numerous friends, and her name spoken with reverence for her purity and goodness. Her heart and home were ever open to receive alike friend or stranger, and her parting "God bless you" has often made a lighter heart. Ready at all times to extend a helping hand she made herself merely secondary. Up and doing with a light and cheerful heart she seemed to say,

"With me no melancholy void,
No moment lingers unemploy'd,
Or unimprov'd below."

Indeed when I view her character I am almost made believe that purity reigns as strong within the human heart as a desire to do evil, for she sinned not, not from fear of punishment, but from love of virtue. She

"Fear'd not, had heaven decreed it to have stood,
Adverse against a world, and singly good."

Stricken down by a lingering and painful disease her Christian fortitude did not forsake her, even in her latest moments of consciousness she felt that

"Labor is rest, and pain is sweet,
When thou, my God, art near."

She passed from earth to heaven leaving a record enticing us onward to meet her when we too have done with the cares of earth.

Oh! what a happy hope, this meeting beyond the grave. Grieve not friends, it is the lot of all to die; your loss is her gain. You have the happy remembrance of being by at the final hour, and cooling her fevered brow with the hand of love and sympathy as her soul heaved its farewell sigh in leaving its earthly home for that home beyond the tide.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

WHEAT.—The market for Wheat has ruled dull during the week under review, and at the close prices are 5 to 10 cents lower. The receipts of Southern amounted 6,000 bushels, all of which sold as follows: 2,000 bushels good to prime white at 170@180 cents; 1,000 bushels amber at 180@192 cents; 1,200 bushels inferior to fair red at 145@160 cents, and 1,800 bushels good to prime do. at 165@175 cents. At the close we quote choice white at 185@188 cents, and amber at 180@185 cents. The receipts of Western were 20,000 bushels, a considerable portion of which had been sold to arrive, and was previously reported. The sales during the week were 400 bushels common spring red at 137 cents; 7,000 bushels good to prime winter red at 150@155 cents; 6,000 bushels amber at 160@175 cents, latter for a small lot of fancy; and 800 bushels white at 163@165 cents. At the close we quote amber at 160 cents.

OATS—The market for Western Oats has ruled very dull and heavy during the week, and prices show a marked decline at the close, but Southern are in limited supply, and are comparatively firmer. The sales of Western were 16,000 bushels mixed at 40@46 cents, the inside figure for slightly damaged, and 3,500 bushels bright at 45@48 cents, and of Southern 2,600 bushels at 47@51 cents for inferior for choice bright. We quote to-day, Southern at 48@50 cents; mixed Western at 41@43 cents, and Bright do. at 45@46 cents.

CORN—The receipts of Corn during the week amounted to 170,000 bushels, of which 140,000 bushels were Western. Up to Thursday the market for Southern ruled dull; and prices for both white and yellow declined 1@2 cents; but on Thursday the demand was active, particularly for white, and prices advanced 1 cent for yellow and 2@3 cents for white. The sales were 15,000 bushels white at 66@71 cents' closing 70@71 cents, and 15,000 bushels yellow at 62@63 cents, closing at 63 cents. The market for Western has ruled very dull, and the prices of mixed in Elevator has declined 3½ cents per bushel, closing at the lowest point of the week. The sales reported were 2,000 bushels No. 2 white at 65 cents, 1,200 bushels No. 1 yellow at 61 cents, 4,400 bushels No. 2 mixed at 56@57 cents, and 20,000 bushels mixed at 60@63½ cents, bulk at 60½@61 cents, all in Elevator.

RYE.—The receipts of Rye have been more liberal, particulary of Western, and the market has ruled dull and heavy, closing at lower figures. The sales reported reach 1,200 bushels Western at 72@75 cents, and 500 bushels Maryland at 80@85 cents, but at the close we quote at 70@80 cents for fair to prime.

TOBACCO—The receipts of Maryland Leaf Tobacco during the past week are nearly 500 hhds, less than those of the week previous, but those of Ohio are nearly 600 hhds. greater. For Maryland the market has continued active for all the better grades, and the sales amounted to 1,000 to 1,200 hhds. for all the markets, but principally for France and Holland. Although the French buyers have as yet taken no Ohio, there has been a good demand for that description, and we note sales of about 600 hhds. for Duisburg, Bremen and Austria. It is expected purchases will be made the coming week to fill the French contract, and there is a better feeling prevailing, the views of holders having been sustained in the transactions reported. For Kentucky and Virginia the market is quiet.—We learn of sales of 75 to 100 hhds. of the former on speculation, but in Virginia there is nothing doing beyond small sales of decided qualities to fill orders for export, and for these grades prices are firm, but the lower grades are entirely neglected. The exports during the week were 920 hhds. to Amsterdam, 970 hhds to Rotterdam, 114 hhds. to Liverpool, and 36 hhds to Montevideo: total 1,980 hhds. We have no change to note in prices, which are as follows, viz:

Maryland—frosted,	$4.00@	$5.00
" sound common,	6.25@	6.50
" good do,	7.00@	8.00
" middling,	8.50@	9.50
" good to fine brown,	10.00@	12.50
" fancy,	11.00@	20.00
" upper country,	7.00@	25.00
" ground leaves, new,	5.00@	8.00

GUANO, ETC.—We note a fair supply of Chincha Island Guano in dealers' hands, which is selling at $80 per ton of 2,000 lbs., currency, but there is no stock in agents' hands. Gua-nape we quote at $60 per long ton in lots of 10 to 50 tons, with a deduction of 50 cents to $1.50 per ton for lots from 50 to 150 tons.—There is an active Southern trade demand for Fertilizers, and the leading makers command $45@$50 per ton, while inferior kinds are much lower.

SAINT MARY'S FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE annual examination of this school will take place on

MONDAY, JUNE 30th, 9 o'clock, a. m., and the commencement exercises on TUESDAY, JULY 1st, 3 o'clock, p. m. The public are invited to attend.

Mrs. JAS. R. THOMAS,
Principal.

June 26, 1873—1t.

NOTICE.

THE FOURTH OF JULY will be celebrated at "Piney Point Pavilion" by the reading of the Declaration of Independence by JOS. S. ALLSTAN, Esq., and an Oration by Dr. THOS. A. LYNCH.

President of the Day—Dr. Wm. M. Abell.

Vice Presidents—Dr John M Brome, Captain George Thomas, Hon James S Downs, Col John H Sothoron, Hon George W Morgan.

Committee of Arrangements—Wm R Clarke, Henry I Carroll, J Frank Ford, James J Gough, Col Theophilus Harrison, Capt Joseph Forrest.

To be concluded with a "Hop" at night.—There will be excursion parties present on the occasion.

Exercises will commence at 12 o'clock precisely. The public are invited to attend.

By order of the Committee.

June 26, 1873—td.

FOR SALE.

AN excellent Dwelling House, in fine rate condition, with 20 acres of land attached. The out-buildings are modern and commodious. The soil of the land is excellent, and its condition good. The fencing is new and of first class material.

The situation is well suited to a Physician, or to any person desiring a comfortable residence in a healthy and pleasant locality.

Steamboat communication and the general salt-water advantages in convenient distance to the property.

For terms and particulars, address
COMBS & DOWNS,
Attorneys for Owners,
Leonardtown, Md.

June 26, 1873—tf.

CHARLOTTE HALL.

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF this school will take place on

FRIDAY, JULY the 11th,

beginning at 11 o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

June 26, 1873—td.

LOWER POTOMAC LINE

For Washington, Alexandria, Georgetown and Potomac River Landings,

Connecting at Alexandria with Orange, Alexandria and Manassas and Washington and Ohio Railroad.

Also,

For Fredericksburg and Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.

On and after June 12, 1873, during the summer months, the GEORGEANNA will leave Baltimore every THURSDAY at 5 p m., and Washington every MONDAY at 9 p m.

Freight received Wednesdays and Thursdays.

C. P. HILL, Agent,
138 Light street.

June 26, 1873—tf.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

DWELLINGS, FURNITURE, BARNS, OUT-HOUSES, FARM PRODUCE, &c., &c., insured on the Mutual Plan by the

STATE OF MARYLAND
MUTUAL FIRE
Insurance Company
OF BALTIMORE,

Office No. 17 South street.

B G HARRIS, President.

DIRECTORS:

S H Caughy, " Noah Walker & Co.
Philip T George, " George & Jenkins.
T D Anderson, " Anderson & Bro.
John Stark, Carpenter and Builder.
Hon George Brent, Court of Appeals.
George P Jenkins, Charles county.
George Combs, St. Mary's county.
B. G. Harris, " " "

This is a *Home Company*, gotten up expressly in the interest of the citizens of Southern Maryland, to enable them to overcome the difficulties they experienced in procuring Insurance in the ordinary Insurance Companies, with a *majority* of its Directors well known in that community.

It has been in business now over four years. *All losses accrued*, and they have been unusually large, *have been faithfully and promptly paid*, which is our best guarantee for the future.

The plan adopted is the safest and cheapest known in Insurance, and affords to all Insurance at its exact cost, and ought to be encouraged by all who wish to protect themselves against loss or damage by fire.

If these interested will get it their patronage and interest themselves in the increase of its business, in a few years it will rank among the largest Insurance corporations in Maryland, a credit and benefit to all, and an honor to the State.

GEO. A. SIMMS,
General Agent for St. Mary's Co.

Jun 26, 1873—.f.