ST. MARY'S BEACON

LEONARDTOWN, MD.

THURSDAY MORNING, July 10th, 1873.

To Correspondents.—The late hour in the week at which we received the communication of "C" on railroad affairs, as well as the length of the communication itself, have prevented our getting it in type in time for the present issue of our paper. It will appear in our next.

Col. John F. Dent.—As the democracy of St. Mary's is a unit for the nomination by the democratic party, at the coming State convention, of Col. Dent, of our county, for Comptroller, and as it is confidently believed that this preference is endorsed by the tier of counties which make up the 5th Congressional District, and, furthermore, as it is now known that his name will be presented by this section for the action of said Convention and that he will accept, if nominated, we feel ourselves called upon to bring to the attention of distant quarters of the State, in which he may be only partially known, something of the personal character and political antecedents of the man whom it is the wish and aim of Southern Maryland democrats to honor in this matter.

Col. Dent is in the full vigor of middle-life manhood, is a member of the legal profession, though the leading business of his life has been planting, and it is to the cultivation of the soil that his time and energies have been mainly devoted.—Called, repeatedly, by the voice of his county to act for her in a representative capacity, he obtained in the very beginning the fullest confidence of his constituents and this throughout a prolonged public career he ever maintained and still possesses. His standing and influence with his party in the State are evidenced by his elevation to the honorable position of Speaker of the House of Delegates and the leadership of important committees in the different representative bodies to which he has been chosen. He was also one of the Maryland representatives in the celebrated Peace Congress which was convened at Washington at the beginning of our national troubles and cast his voice and influence as a member of that body in the interest of compromise and conciliation. Although occupying many responsible places of public trust, Col. Dent has never disdained to serve his people in the humbler positions of local duty and he is at present President of the St. Mary's Board of School Commissioners and an earnest and intelligent worker in behalf of popular education. Though guarded in conduct and habit and somewhat reserved in manner, Col. Dent is not insensible to the pleasures and amenities of social and cultivated life and, altogether, a more companionable man "within the limits of becoming mirth, we never passed a pleasanter hour withal." With capacity of a high order, he unites thorough business training and untiring energy, and neither in public nor in private transactions has his personal integrity ever been soiled by a discreditable suspicion.

The political record of Col. Dent is clear, clean and luminous. Commencing his political life as a Whig, he adhered to the failing fortunes of that patriotic party until its final collapse when, resisting the wiles and blandishments of the proscriptive organization which sought to supplement it in Maryland, he joined the democracy, giving to it no halting or half-hearted support, but a bold, able and persistent advocacy, in all weathers bravely standing by its colors, and is so standing to-day. Such is the man who is presented by the democracy of Southern Maryland to the consideration of the Democratic nominating Convention which assembles in Baltimore in August. They ask but a fair canvass of his claims and the claims of the section he represents, but pledge themselves in advance to stand by the party nominees of the Convention, whoever they may be.

The Handsome Thing all Around.—In the recent municipal contest in Baltimore city to elect delegates to a mayoralty Convention, the democrats turned out in mass to vote, which was the first handsome thing in the series—then the delegates they elected were nearly unanimous for Vansant, which was handsome thing No. 2, and handsome thing No. 3 was the handsomest of all—Mr. Latrobe, Mr. Vansant's competitor, upon the nomination of the latter, gracefully threw up the sponge as did also his friends, and now "everything is lovely and the goose hangs high."

The United States Senatorship.—The *Prince Georgian*, noticing what it terms the recent "high state of political excitement" in Baltimore over the primary elections, especially in the second legislative district, "the home of both the aspirants for United States Senatorship," says:

"As to the bug-bear about the United States Senatorship, we can advise our city contemporaries that the people of the 'rural districts' are not taking much stock in the business, having other and more important matters to engage their attention; and woe unto the man who, in a crisis of this importance, attempts to divide and distract the party by any side issue of this character."

The men of the counties are regarding with stern disapproval the course of certain Baltimore politicians who seem to think and act as if the Senatorial question was in their own keeping, or subject to their disposal. When the legislature assembles, it may be deemed necessary by the county members, for the sake of harmony, to discard all those who have been so persistently pressed upon public attention, by their indiscreet friends, and take up some one who has not been offensively obtruded upon the party.

We like the views of the *Chestertown Transcript*, embodied in the subjoined extract:

The *bane* of modern politics is, in allowing those who want office to thrust themselves upon politicial parties. The old jury law disqualified any one from serving who solicited the place. The same rule in selecting candidates will make a political millenium.

Piney Point Celebration.—The celebration of the Fourth at Piney Point Pavilion, we learn, was a most creditable affair, the attendance being good, the arrangements excellent and the literary features of a high order of merit. The address of Dr. Lynch, though mainly historic, was listened to with marked interest. We learn that the parallel drawn by him between the encroachments of Crown and Parliament upon the rights of the people *then* and the encroachments upon the same rights of the Executive and Legislative powers of this country *now* elicited undivided attention. The Declaration was most happily delivered by Joseph S. Allstan, Esqr., who prefaced its reading by a short impromptu address distinguished for eloquence and patriotic utterance. We had arranged to be with our Piney Point friends on the Fourth and are still regretting that we were unable to join them, but the "best laid schemes of men and mice," you know, etc., etc.

The Execution To-morrow.—Sheriff Abell has completed all necessary preliminaries for the execution of Jackson to-morrow. The gallows, which is in rear of the Court House, has been erected and tested, and a line of posts, connected by ropes and guarding the passage from the jail to the place of execution, has been arranged to prevent any crowding upon the officers and attendants whilst in the performance of their duty. We learn that the prisoner will leave the jail at 10 minutes to 1 and will make a short address from the scaffold to his friends before he dies. We have authority for saying that, though Jackson has prepared a statement, to be published after his death, he makes in it no revelations which throw additional light upon the painful mystery that still shrouds many incidents of the late terrible tragedy at Fairfield.

Potomac Summer Travel.—The Summer travel from the cities to the different Potomac Watering Places has commenced and our village is already receiving an unusual share of this patronage, both the excellent Hotels in our town, even thus early in the season, being alive with health and pleasure-seekers. We note the arrivals at Moore's Hotel since the date of our last issue:

C S Maunder, Maurice Ketchem, Ryland Ruff, W F Towers, Wm Dalton, F A Miller, Miss Bessie Miller, Mrs. Miller, Mrs F M Rohrer, W H Glasscott, Miss Bertie Glasscott, Mrs Glasscott, Mrs Geo Howard, Miss Mattie Conray, Miss Emma Conray, Mrs M Harker, Col Wm R Crisp, W B Parisen, Miss Parisen, Miss Mary Aukward, Miss S M Lusby, H A Preston, Mrs Preston, Miss Annie Preston, Mrs McGrew, Mrs M Walker, Thos Cooney, Harry Cooney, Captain Herman Schreiner, Mrs Schreiner, all of Washington; V H Neale, J S Turner, T M Carr, Wm Merrican, Mrs W M Davis, Baltimore; Charles L. English, Mrs. English, Georgetown; Wm H Harker, New York; John W Mitchell, Charles county, Md.

The Rate of County Taxation.—The rate of County taxation in St. Mary's for the current year will be a few cents in excess of the rate last year, last year's rate being 69 cents on the $100 as against 73 cents this year. This is exclusive of the School tax, which is the same every year,—10 cents on the $100. The combined rate, therefore, this year will be 83 cents on the $100 as against 79 cents last year. The annual statement of the Commissioners, soon to be published, will fully explain the expenses which this taxation is designed to meet.

(Written for the Beacon.)

Mr. Editor:—The Fourth of July was celebrated by the colored people in the beautiful woods of Jos. H. Key, Esq., at Leonardtown in a most becoming and patriotic manner. The meeting was organized by the selection of the following officers:

President, Walter Burton;
Vice-Presidents, Samuel Barber, Henry Butler, William Hall, Richard Winters, Edward Harper and Lee Kelley;
Chief Marshall, Wm. Rich;
Assistant Marshalls, Henry Carberry, Alex. Dorsey, A. Thompson, Jno. Smith, Franklin Buchanan, Mr. Mason, Henry Bush, James Jackson, Wm. Jones.

Committee of Arrangements.—Merrydak C. Clarke, John Lawrence, George Craton, John Woodland, Charles Jones, Samuel Bush, Nicholas Taney, Henry Mills, Francis Neale, George Thompson, John Cooper, George Maddox.

Secretary, James Martin.

The Reader for the occasion, Wm. H. Foster, read the Declaration of Independence in a clear and impressive tone, at the conclusion of which John H. Butler, the Orator of the Day, was introduced amid deafening cheers, and proceeded, in his usual felicitous style, with an address, in which he referred in happy terms to the glorious history of the revolution, and, in fitting words, alluded to the benefits which had been handed down by our patriotic fathers to him and his colored friends as well as to all others who love liberty. He urged his colored friends particularly to strive to elevate themselves in all that makes man great and good, so that they might aid in one common brotherhood all who live under the protection of the folds of our lovely flag, in raising and advancing this glorious country in patriotism and virtue far above other nations of the earth.

He did not come among them to speak of politics on so sacred an occasion, but to encourage all, Democrats and Republicans, to live as friends and brothers under the flag of this great country. Although it had been said that he came here to abuse Democrats, it was not so; he would come among them again in a short time, but it was not his habit to abuse. He would advise his Republican friends not to abuse Democrats, that molasses was the best to catch flies with. It had also been hinted that we wished the release of Jackson, the murderer. This is a wicked supposition. We are a law abiding people, and as much interested in having the laws faithfully executed as the highest in the land, that is our greatest protection. We want no association with murderers and robbers, be they white or black. If people will allow the devil to overcome them we have no use for them here. Let them go where they can enjoy his society. He loved old St. Mary's and her people because it was here that the liberty of conscience was first proclaimed to the world. The great principles of freedom, which was the basis of the greatness of this country, must be sustained by all Christian people as they were now all brethren, at least by adoption, and he urged his colored brethren to educate their children and thus render them capable of aiding in the march of progress which was going on throughout the length and breadth of this extensive country. He closed by thanking God that the benefits of that freedom which had been achieved by our white brethren in the "days that tried mens' souls" had come to him and his colored brethren in this their day, and he invoked His aid in making all worthy of the great and glorious boon by living together in peace and harmony on this earth, so that we may all meet as brothers in heaven when we die.

At the conclusion, cheer after cheer went up for the Orator, and after the band played several national airs, the order of ceremonies were announced for the evening by the Chief Marshall, who proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Key who had allowed them the use of his woods, which was unanimously adopted. When the meeting adjourned the company formed into line and marched to the music of the band through the streets of Leonardtown, and those disposed proceeded to the place selected for a ball, where all went "merry as a marriage bell." After dark a torch light procession, headed by the band, closed the ceremonies for the day, amid the joy and delight of all who participated.

'76.

(Correspondence of the Beacon.)

Mr. Editor:—The Fourth of July was celebrated in Charlotte Hall by a match game of Base Ball between nine of the students of Charlotte Hall School, who assumed the name of "Modocs," W. F. Bassett, Esq., their Captain, called "Captain Jack," and nine young men of the neighborhood who organized under the name of Dolly Varden, with J. Harry Chesley, Esqr., Captain. The Modocs were dressed in light pants with a large M across their breasts, while the Dolly Vardens wore short pants of D. V. calico fastened just below the knee, with white hose and low quarter shoes.

Capt. C. Bruce Barber acted as Umpire and made a very appropriate address at the commencement, which was about three o'clock.—The prize to be played for was a beautiful and elegant floral tribute from the fair sex, which having been made by such fair hands, caused each side to use great exertions to obtain it.—After playing about three hours, victory was declared in favor of the Modocs by a score of fifty-one to nineteen. After the play was over, each nine was drawn up in front of the audience, when the bouquet was presented in a gallant style by Edward T. Briscoe, Esqr., on behalf of the ladies. Captain Jack of the Modocs received the flowers and responded in a few happy and well chosen remarks, and proceeded to distribute them to his braves. Before being dismissed the defeated Dolly Vardens gave three cheers for the Modocs; after which all retired from the field. The game passed off very quietly, and was witnessed by from one hundred and fifty to two hundred persons, mostly ladies.

I am yours, very respectfully,

D.

A Palpable Hit.—In the *Typographical Advertiser*, for April, issued from the Foundry of MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan, Philadelphia, we find the following:—"Bold Statesmanship—Taking double pay from Uncle Samuel's pocket, and taxing newspaper exchanges."

(Correspondence of the Beacon.)

The Fourth of July at Charlotte Hall.—The Literary Society of Charlotte Hall School has for many years celebrated the Fourth with an oration, inculcating a love of patriotism, the ceremonies concluding with a parade of the Cadets. But to-day the exercises were of a very different nature, being a match game of Base Ball between the "Dolly Varden and Modoc" Clubs, the former being composed of young gentlemen of the neighborhood and the latter of the Cadets. The hour for the game having arrived, J. H. Chesley, Captain of the Dolly Vardens, and Wm. F. Bassett, Captain of Modocs, formed their men into line in front of the spectators.—The Umpire, Captain C. Bruce Barber, then delivered an address, in which he reminded the contestants that although this day was the anniversary of a republic, whose pristine glory had faded, they had not assembled to commemorate the brilliant and perishable deeds of the illustrious and patriotic dead; but were to contend for moral and of victory, and the heavenly smiles of an idolized sex.—That to succeed in such a contest, they should deem it no less an honor than a pleasure to eagerly encounter the fatal battle-axe of a Cœur de Lion or the unerring lance of a De Montfort. The speaker also made allusions to the chivalrous spirit that animated the youth of the middle ages, and was lavish in his compliments to the beautiful and fair. The nines were then assigned their respective parts, and after a spirited and exciting contest the result was a score of 51 to 19.

The game being ended and the Clubs reassembled, the Umpire declared the Modocs the victors. The announcement of the victory was received with three cheers by the vanquished Dolly Vardens for their conquerors. The Modocs, duly appreciating the plaudits of the admiring fair, bore themselves gallantly through the contest, and deserved and met a better fate than the "Modocs of the lava beds."—Next in order came in the presentation of a large bouquet composed of nine small ones. Edward T. Briscoe, Esq., as the representative of the ladies, presented the floral tribute with their congratulations, and his happy allusion to "Miss Dolly Varden of Barnaby Rudge" elicited continued applause from the auditors. He also spoke in eloquent terms in reference to the laurels won at the Olympic games, in comparison with the prize which he held in his hand. His remarks were very interesting and replete with classic lore.

Wm. F. Bassett, Captain of the victorious nine, received the bouquet, and tendered thanks to the ladies, asserting that they did not attribute their success to previous training or to skill in the game, but to the inspiration of the presence of the fair, and a desire to receive the laurels of victory from their hands. The youthful speaker acquitted himself in a very creditable manner, considering his physical condition, having taken an unusually active part in the game, and being the most successful player upon the field. The attendance was much larger than was anticipated, including about forty or fifty ladies. Of course St. Mary's and Charles were well represented. There were also present some of the noble daughters of the "Old Dominion," and several from the metropolis of our own State. With no accident to mar the enjoyment of the day, the spectators quietly dispersed, to return to their homes, as the sun disappeared beneath the Western horizon.

A Spectator.

(Correspondence of the Beacon.)

St. Clement's Bay, July 7th, 1873.

Messrs Editors:—For the first few days of July, Old Sol was doing his best towards heating the atmosphere and drying up the earth,—the streams were already beginning to grow less, and the verdure looked dry and crisp,—the heat was almost suffocating, and all nature appeared enervated; and I thought I would make a short visit to Longworth Point, where there is always a cool and refreshing breeze, and you can find comfort and convenience.

In passing through Bedlam Neck, I found the corn crop generally looking very unfavorable—I think the farmers down there must plant a small kind, perhaps the Yankee breed. The land looks white and crusty, and has already got the Summer freeze upon it. When I arrived at the Point, everything looked different, the broad and well tilled fields giving promise of an abundant harvest and future prosperity. "Richard is himself again!"—His new and commodious house is fast filling with the elite and beauty of Washington, (none of your shoddy aristocracy, but as S. used to say, the "first preferre") and he is as busy as ever attending to the comfort and convenience of his guests.—Colton's is the place for all those who are in search of health and pleasure. He has everything to tempt the palate and lull to repose. There you can get all the delicacies of the season as well as the necessaries of life—and he still keeps a beverage very refreshing to the inner man.

Where are all the candidates, and what are they doing? I never meet one now. Are they like an old gentleman said during the war? have they concluded an "army stick" and are they waiting for cool weather to make their final charge.

Hot Box.

A Disputed Point of History.—Popular tradition gives to the great King Alfred of England the institution of trial by jury. Among antiquaries this has always been a disputed point, though the current popular impression has held its own, and will probably long continue to hold for Alfred against all other claimants. But Edmund Burke, while lauding Alfred, still says in a note: 'Historians, copying after one another, and examining little, have attributed to this monarch the institution of juries, an institution which certainly never did prevail among the Saxons.' Later on in history we find the "revival" of the jury system attributed to King Henry II. in the twelfth century. But the researches of a German scholar, Dr. Heinrich Brunner of Vienna, confirm the opinion that Henry the II, who was a Norman, and descendant of William the Conqueror, if he "revived" the institution of the jury, may but have revived the work of his Norman predecessors on the English throne.

To Dr. Brunner the credit apparently belongs of furnishing the original authorities for his statements, and giving a history in detail. The results are, briefly, as follows: During the existence of the Merovingian dynasty on the continent of Europe, the German or Gothic tribunals—not juries in the modern sense—were presided over by officers of royal appointment, and the examination of the members of the tribunal, as witnesses, was introduced. In Normandy the process received a still further development. The number of witnesses was fixed at twelve sworn men, a majority of whom decided the question at issue. It was in this shape that the institution was introduced into England by the Norman King, Henry II. Gradually the jury of twelve neighbors, witnesses, or cognizant of the general facts, were allowed to summon evidence from witnesses outside of their number. Thus they were both witnesses and judges. In 1650 a statute was passed by Parliament separating the witnesses from the jury, whose function it now became to make up a verdict from the testimony laid before them. Up to the beginning of the present century nearly fifty acts of Parliament in reference to juries were passed. The subject has received the molding of legislation since, in this country as well as in England, and precedents and judicial decisions have added their influence to put the institution in its present form, under which a witness upon a jury would be fatal to its verdict.

The original of the German and probably of the Anglo-Saxon process of trial, was by the "hundred" or the representatives of the "hundred" families of the vicinage. They were judges, rather than jurors. Their province was to affix the penalty, usually by custom, tradition or unwritten law. Sometimes, no doubt, the personal feeling or "public opinion" of the court supplied the want of law or precedent. In a word, the German tribunal seems to have been a recognized and therefore legal sort of "Lynch law," as is now termed, or sometimes like an "ostracism," as the Athenians practiced it.—The parties to the suit, or the criminals arraigned, established the fact of guilt or purged themselves of the charge by various forms of ordeal or trial by combat.

The name jury, from the French *jure*, sworn, would seem to mark the Norman origin of the institution. Of course, this is not conclusive, as the Norman conquerors would have named English institutions. Yet many Saxon appellations, especially of popular things and customs, have survived the Norman conquest. The historian Hume, usually careful in examining authorities, appears to come, upon this theme, under Burke's rebuke, quoted above, "copying after one another, and examining little." Hume says: "All advances toward reason and good sense are slow and gradual. Henry, though sensible of the great absurdity of trial by duel or battle, did not venture to abolish it; he only admitted either of the parties to challenge a trial by an assize, or jury of twelve freeholders. This latter method of trial seems to have been very ancient in England, and was fixed by the laws of King Alfred; but the barbarous and violent genius of the age had of late given more credit to the trial by battle, which had become the general method of deciding all important controversies."

If Alfred did anything in relation to the "jury" (a name by the way, which hardly applies to the early German and Saxon tribunal) he did not take away the ordeal or trial by combat, rather than by evidence, which was an essential part of the proceedings. It seems most reasonable to infer that Henry II authorized an appeal from the Saxon custom, with its "ordeal," to the Norman proceeding by evidence. The subject, so far as popular sources of information are considered, is involved in great obscurity. But whatever else may be disputed, it is certain that the jury of to-day is very different from anything which Alfred founded, and far advanced from the jury of Henry II.

Ballou's Magazine for August.—The August number of Ballou's Magazine contains, among other good things, a most wonderful story of Arctic adventure, written by an old whaleman who passed a winter among the ice and snow, frozen in for nine months. It is a thrilling story of peril and excitement, and quite seasonable at this time, after reading of Captain Hall's death, and the escape of some of his crew. Besides this story, there are a dozen or more of others, all of the best quality, and just the thing for a hot afternoon, or seaside reading. The Magazine is a household pet, and some people think they can't keep house without it. It is cheap but real good, and one hundred pages of reading matter are supplied for fifteen cents, or $1.50 per year, and a pretty little Chromo as a premium. All the back numbers from the first of January supplied by the publishers, Thomes & Talbot, 36 Bromfield Street, Boston, and for sale at all the periodical depots in the country and Canada.

MARRIED.

On the 7th inst., by Rev. Mr. Smith, JOHN W. DUNAWAY to Miss ALICE E. CLOCKER.

On the 8th inst., by the Rev. Father Paccirini, NORRIS M. SUIT to Miss ROSA E. WILLIAMS.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

Wheat.—The last year crop of Southern Wheat being nearly exhausted, receipts of that description are very light, amounting this week to only about 2,000 bushels, while the new crop is also coming in slowly as yet, receipts since this day week being only 3,200 bushels. The market is consequently quiet, and we have no special change to note. The entire offerings were disposed of those of old at 180 cents for choice white; 175@178 for amber; 152@160 cents for fair to good red, and 125@140 cents for common do., and new at 180@200 cents for prime to choice white; 158@175 cents for fair to good do.; 165@170 cents for prime red, and 155 cents for fair to good do. The receipts of Western amounted to about 7,000 bushels, and the market for choice qualities is firm, but inferior grades are dull and heavy. The sales reported were 1,000 bushels Indiana Hill amber at 163@165 cents; 1,200 bushels Western amber at 160 cents, 3,600 bushels, common to good lighter red at 135@148 cents, and 400 do spring red at 140 cents.

Corn.—The receipts of Western Corn continue liberal, amounting this week to 300,000 bushels, but Southern is in light supply, only 2,000 bushels having been received since our last, the bulk of which came in early in the week. The market for Southern has ruled active, and closes 2@3 cents higher for both white and yellow, owing to the scarcity. The sales were 12,000 bushels white at 77@80 cents, and 8,000 bushels yellow at 60@62 cents, the outside figures being realized to-day. Western mixed in elevator was in more active demand, and the prices advanced from 50 to 60 cents per bushel, but to-day the market was weaker, and the price receded to 59½ cents, closing dull. There was some inquiry for forward deliveries, and sales were reported of 15,000 bushels mixed, for last half July, at 60 cents; 45,000 bushels, last half August, at 61@61½ cents; and 25,000 bushels, same time, on private terms.

Oats.—The market for Oats has ruled active and firm since our last report, and prices have further advanced 2@3 cts. per bushel. The sales reported amount to 25,000 bushels as follows: 5,500 bushels Southern at 45@50 cents; 15,000 bushels mixed Western at 42@45 cents, and 4,500 bushels bright do. at 44@46 cents. At the close we quote Southern at 47@50 cts.; mixed Western at 43@45 cents, and bright do. at 45½@46 cts.

Rye.—The receipts of Rye continue moderate, and we note the market quiet and rather heavy. The sales reported amount to about 1,000 bushels fair to prime at 70@77 cts., and we quote at those figures to-day.

Tobacco—The inspections of Ohio Leaf Tobacco during the past week show an increase of 300 hhds., as compared with those of the week previous, and we note a corresponding falling off in the inspections of Maryland. There has been a good demand for both these descriptions, and the markets are firm, without showing any decided improvement. The sales of Ohio amount to 700 hhds for France, 200 hhds for Bremen and Duisburg, and 100 hhds. for Austria. The feature in the market for Maryland has been the demand for the frosted and common kinds.—Some 400 hhds., have been taken at very full prices, supposed for the Spanish market. The medium grades are also in good request for France, about 600 to 700 hhds having been purchased since our last, but the finer qualities are comparatively neglected at the moment.—There were no inspections of Virginia and Kentucky during the week, and we note the market for these descriptions quiet and steady, without any movement of importance of which we are advised. The exports during the week were 793 hhds. to Bremen and 10 hhds. to Londonderry; total, 1,003 hhds. We quote prices to-day as follows:

Maryland—frosted & unsound,	$3.50@	$5.00
" sound common,	5.00@	6.00
" good do,	6.00@	7.00
" middling,	7.50@	9.00
" good to fine red,	10.00@	13.00
" fancy,	14.00@	20.00
" upper country,	5.00@	25.00
" ground leaves,	4.00@	9.00

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. Guanape 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.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., 37 Park Row N. Y., 10 South Street Boston, and 701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia are Agents for St Mary's Beacon in the above cities and authorized to contract for advertising at our lowest rates.

May 15, 1873.

HENRY NEALE,

Boot & Shoemaker,

LEONARDTOWN, MD.

THE undersigned will return to Leonardtown, Md., on or about Friday, the 18th instant, for the purpose of resuming the BOOT AND SHOEMAKING BUSINESS in the village, he will be found at his old stand (between Fenwick's Hotel and the store of Greenwell & Fenwick) and will be thankful for a renewal of the favors of his old customers and the patronage of the public, generally. Mending of all kinds done with neatness and dispatch

HENRY NEALE

July 10, 1873—tf

Religious.

THE Second Quarterly Meeting of St. Mary's Circuit, M E church, will take place at Ebenezer Chapel on Saturday, Aug. 2nd, 1873. Meeting will continue three or four days, in the grove, under the direction of Rev. John Lanahan, Presiding Elder of the Baltimore District. All are cordially invited.

Rev. JESSE C STARR, P. C.

July 10, 1873—td.

CONFIRMATION NOTICE.

Walter B Langley,
Assignee.
vs.
Alice Morgan and
John F Magill,
Admrs. of
George C Morgan
& others.

In the Circuit Court for St. Mary's county, sitting as a Court of Equity.
No 208 N E

ORDERED, this 7th day of July, 1873, that the Auditor's Report A, filed in this cause, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 1st Monday of Aug. next; provided a copy of this order be published in the St. Mary's *Beacon*, once a week for three successive weeks prior to the said 1st Monday of August.

JNO A CAMALIER, Cl'k.

True copy—Test:
JNO A CAMALIER, Cl'k.

July 10, 1873—3w.c&c

CONFIRMATION NOTICE.

In the matter of the Mortgage from
Charles W. Deans to
Geo. W. Fish.

In the Circuit Court for St Mary's county, sitting as a Court of Equity.
No 345 N. E.

ORDERED, this 7th day of July, 1873, that the sale of the Real Estate made and reported by J Frank Bohanan, Attorney for George W Fish, Mortgagee, in this cause, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 1st Monday of August next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in the St Mary's Beacon, once a week for three successive weeks prior to the said 1st Monday of August.

The report states that the land sold for $2100.

JNO A CAMALIER, Cl'k.

True copy—Test:
JNO A CAMALIER, Cl'k.

July 10, 1873—3w.

ORDER OF RATIFICATION.

IN ST. MARY'S COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT, July 8, 1873.

ORDERED, That the sale of the real estate of Harriet Maryman, deceased, made by Jo. F. Morgan, Trustee of the said deceased, and this day reported to this Court by the said Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary, on or before the 8th day of August next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in the St. Mary's Beacon, at least once a week, for three successive weeks, before the 8th day of August next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $1,500.

A J SPALDING, C. J.,
L H. CANTER, A. J.,
ZACHARIAH H TIPPETT, A J.

July 10, 1873—3w.

CONFIRMATION NOTICE.

Daniel S Spalding
vs.
John T Spalding,
Trustee of
Daniel S Spalding, &
John T Spalding &
Alexander Combs.

In the Circuit Court for St Mary's county, sitting as a Court of Equity.
No. 313 N E.

ORDERED, this 8th day of July, 1873, that the sale made and reported by Jo F Morgan, Trustee, in this cause, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 1st Monday of Aug. next; provided a copy of this order be published in the St Mary's *Beacon*, once a week for three successive weeks prior to the said 1st Monday of August.

The Report states that the land sold for $4,000.

JNO. A CAMALIER, Cl'k.

True copy—Test:
JNO. A CAMALIRE, Cl'k.

July 10, 1873—3w.

New Advertisements.

THE VERY BEST PLAN

By which you can obtain Life Insurance is the Low Premium, All Cash, Stock Plan. It furnishes the largest amount of insurance for a given sum of money. The contract is plain and definite, without complication, mystery, or uncertainty. The policy is always worth its face, the premium never increases. It is the most satisfactory and economical plan for the insurant. The Travelers Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., grants Life Insurance upon this excellent plan. Its security is unquestioned. Apply to any Agent, or send for a Circular.

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AN excellent Dwelling House, in first 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.

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June 26, 1873—tf.