ST. MARY'S BEACON

LEONARDTOWN, MD.

THURSDAY MORNING, August 7th, 1873.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTICES.—The publication of the annual statement of the County Commissioners for the current year, which will be found on our first page, has necessarily circumscribed our reading space this week to very narrow limits.

The Concert, etc., of our Juvenile friends at the Court House on Friday night last was largely attended, we learn, and was very well received by the audience present.

The Maryland State Teachers' Association will hold its annual meeting at Hagerstown, Md., on the 27th, 28 h and 29th of August, instant.

We regret to state, that Mr. James M. Hayden and wife were both badly injured on Friday morning last by being thrown from the wagon in which they were riding against a fence, the horse attached to the wagon taking fright, Mr. Hayden guiding the animal towards the fence to prevent his running further, and for self-protection. Besides several severe contusions received by both parties, the arm of Mr. Hayden was broken by his fall and the breast of Mrs. Hayden was found to have been penetrated by a large splinter to the lung. The parties soon after the accident were conveyed to their home and at latest accounts, though neither were thought to be out of danger, both were regarded as improving.

In an altercation on Friday last at the Factory, a young man named Price, stabbed another young man, named Saunders, but not seriously, we learn. Price was subsequently held to bail for $1,000 for his appearance at court. The cause of quarrel is unknown to us.

James Cooper, colored, was committed to jail on Monday morning last by Mr. Justice Morgan charged with stealing $15 from Albert Hayden, also colored.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.—The members of the Democratic County Convention, which assembled at the Court House, Leonardtown, on Tuesday, the 5th of August, instant, to select delegates to represent the democratic party of St. Mary's county in the State Convention of the party which meets in Baltimore on the 12th of August, instant, organized at 2½ p m., o'clock, by electing Col. Billingsley, President, Dr. Wm. I. Edelen and Dr. Thos. [illegible] vice-presidents, and by appointing [illegible] Wise, Secretary.

The President, on taking the chair, made a brief address to the Convention, stating its object, etc., after which, on motion of George W. Morgan, a committee on credentials, consisting of Geo. W. Morgan, Jas. H. Alvey, James S. Downs, Joseph S. Allstan, Wm. A. Kirk, and Wm. R. Clarke, was appointed to report the names of the delegates elect to the Convention.

After retiring for a brief space, the committee returned and submitted through their chairman the following report, which was unanimously adopted by the Convention.

St. Inigoes' District—James Roach, R. B. Crane, J. F. Ellicott, G. Hayden, W. W Brady, J. F. Smith, Wm. R. Clarke, Geo. L. Smith, Z. T. McKay, W. H. Raley.

Factory District—H. J. Carroll, J. T. Duke, Edwin A. Wilson, Geo. L. Clarke, John S. Bean, Dr. Thos. A. Lynch, Jos. S. Allstan, J. Frank Bohanan, Philip E. Wise, Wm. K. Watts.

Leonardtown District—Jas S. Downs, Wm. I. Edelen, Jas. H. Wilson, Bennet R. Abell, Jos. F. Morgan, Robert A. Young, Jos. H. Key, John Dillahay, Jas. T. Blakistone, R. C. Combs.

Chaptico District—Jno. E. Carpenter, Jerome Hayden, D. Code, J. E. Mattingley, O. G. Hayden, Thos. C. Edwards, Wm. A. Kirk, J. J. Alvey, J. A. Russell, D. N. Shanks.

Charlotte Hall District—Jas H. Alvey, J. F. Ward, Wm. L. Thomas, Robt Burch, N. L. Penn, George W. Burroughs, James D. Owens, Jos. H. Hancock, James Birch, H. D. Burroughs.

Patuxent District—Col. C. Billingsley, Thomas H. Bond, Leo H. Hayden, S. Chapman Thompson, George L. Raley, Geo. W. Morgan, Jas. T Parsons, John F. Cox, Geo. W. L. Buckler, John T. Spalding.

Col. Blakistone moved, that the members of the several delegations present be empowered to cast the full vote to which their district shall be entitled. Adopted.

After a call of the Convention, on motion of R. C. Combs, the Convention proceeded to ballot for six delegates to represent St. Mary's county in the State Convention of the party which meets in Baltimore on the 12th of August, instant.—Tellers being appointed and the vote being taken, the following gentlemen were announced to have been elected:—James S. Downs, Jos. S. Allstan, Jas. T. Blakistone, J. E. Mattingley, Geo. W. Morgan and O. G. Hayden.

On motion of Col. Downs, the following resolution was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Democratic and Conservative Party of St. Mary's county, as expressed through their representatives in this Convention, that Col JOHN F. DENT is the choice of said party for the position of Comptroller of the State of Maryland, and the delegates selected here to-day to the State Convention are herewith instructed to cast their votes for Col. DENT and to use all honorable means to secure his nomination.

On motion of Col. Blakistone, the delegates elect who shall be in attendance at the State Convention were empowered to cast the full vote of the county.

On motion, the Convention then adjourned.

C. BILLINGSLEY, Prest.

P. E. WISE, Secretary.

THE FARMERS IN LEAGUE.—We learn that it is in contemplation to take the initiative in a few days to form a "Farmers Grange" in this county, plenary authority having already been obtained for so doing from an original organization of this kind in the West. Though still objecting to secret leagues, political, industrial or otherwise, we are not greatly horrified that the great Western Farmers movement for self-protection has at last reached our own firesides. These "Granges," are spreading with great rapidity all over the land and bid fair to become organs of great influence and power. They had their origin in the determination of the Western farmers to unite for that mutual protection against the encroachments of the vast monopolies with which the country is harrassed. Already has their influence been felt in all circles, political and otherwise, and their favor is being courted by aspiring politicians, and the fame of the Farmers' Grange is being rung in clarion tones throughout the length and breadth of the land. We hail these "signs of the times" as the indications of the dawn of a new era in the political economy of the country.

Agriculture and the farmers are acknowledged to be the main-stay and prop of a Nation's existence. Other industries, manufactories, commerce, science, &c., are necessary and useful, but the products of the farm are *absolutely indispensible*. Yet no branch of industry has been so much abused; to none has the fostering care of the government been so little extended as to that on which depends the very existence of the nation. High tariffs have been laid from time to time to protect and encourage domestic manufactories, patents are granted to protect the inventor in the enjoyment of the fruit of his genius, but none of these "sweet morsels" have fallen to the lot of the tiller of the soil. He is and has ever been left to his own resources, and compelled, emphatically, to "hoe his own row." Not only so, but he has ever been the victim of monopolies, and of *protected* "corner" makers, tricksters and sharpers.

When the throwing open of our maratime ports free to trade with all nations is urged to give to the American farmer an opportunity to buy articles of every day use at figures much reduced from those he now pays, the answer is made that "our manufacturers cannot compete with the 'pauper labor' of Europe." Suppose this to be true, is not the American farmer compelled to employ laborers for his fields at a much higher rate than is paid by the farmer of Europe who has an equal opportunity with the European manufacturer to make use of "pauper labor?" Is there any just reason why the purse-proud millionaires of New England and New York should be 'protected' by the government from a fair competition with foreign manufacturers more than the farmer in regard to the products of his soil?

The farmers have submitted to these discriminations against themselves long enough; they have been the stepping-stones on which manufacturers and capitalists have increased their wealth long enough, and determined to yield a tame submission no longer, they are everywhere combining together for mutual protection. "Free Trade and Farmers' Rights" is the watchword that is to lead the victory in the approaching political campaigns and that is to hurl from power the "Credit Mobilier" monopolists who pass laws and grant public lands for the building of Pacific railroads, and pocket immense shares of the proceeds.

We have frequently advocated the advantages to be derived by our farmers in a combination of numbers. "In union there is strength; in division is weakness," and we hope the day is not far distant when open "Granges" will be formed among us, and the farmers of Maryland will be found enrolled under the banner "Free Trade and Farmers' Rights."

ENTERPRISE.—The Murray Hill Publishing Company, 129 East 28th Street, have just made arrangements with "The Graphic Company" for a further 15,000 of that unique chromo, "Throw Physic to the Dogs," a copy of which they present to every purchaser of Dr. Foote's most popular book, *Plain Home Talk and Medical Common Sense*.

Both chromo and volume seem to have touched the mirth and sympathy of the people. It is to the credit of the Doctor that he designed the picture which Bispham has so admirably painted. The Doctor is strongly "new school," and can afford to humorously illustrate on canvas the exclamation of Macbeth, 'Throw Physic to the Dogs'.—*New York Daily Tribune.*

[COMMUNICATED.

PRIMARY MEETING OF LEONARDTOWN DISTRICT, AUGUST 2nd, 1873.

The meeting was called to order by Dr. Charles Combs, who nominated Col. Jas. S. Downs for presiding officer of the meeting, which nomination was carried. Col. Downs on taking the chair made a few remarks stating the object of the meeting, and announced that the regular business of the meeting was in order.

On motion of Col. James T. Blakistone, Jo. F. Morgan was appointed Secretary of the meeting.

Hon. B. G. Harris then took the floor and stated that he had a motion to make, but before making it he would ask permission of the meeting to make a few remarks, which permission was granted.—The gentleman then spoke, in effect, as follows:

Mr. Chairman: Notwithstanding the notice given, there appears but comparatively few of our party here to-day to take part in our proceedings. I can account for it but in one way and that is that there is a perfect unanimity with the democrats of this district, and, I think, I may say, of this county, in favor of the nomination of Col. JOHN F. DENT as the party candidate for the Comptrollership of the Treasury. All of us know Col. DENT, and all who know him everywhere can vouch for that integrity and intelligence which qualify him for this high and important trust and justify our confidence in him. But this, though an important view, is not the only view that we assembled in a party meeting must take of this, by as much desired nomination. We present Col. DENT as a true and faithful democrat—one who has heretofore stood up and bravely asserted and defended the principles of our party "in times that tried men's souls." These times have to a certain extent passed away, and it is but just and proper that the people should desire to honor one in more peaceful times who was so true and faithful in times of trouble and danger.—But my object in rising on this present occasion was not for the purpose of recommending Col. DENT to your consideration, for you all know him well, but for the purpose of accomplishing the object of this meeting at this late hour of the day by dispensing with the usual formalities of this kind. I therefore move the following resolution:

Resolved, That on this occasion it is unnecessary to use the ballot for the election of our delegates to the County Convention, and we therefore dispense therewith and will take the vote *viva voce* and in mass.

The resolution was unanimously carried.

Mr. Harris then nominated the following named gentlemen to represent this district as delegates to the County Convention to assemble on Tuesday next, viz: Col. James S. Downs, Dr. Wm. J. Edelen, H. Stanislaus Jarboe, Zach. Mattingley, Young P. Dawkins, James T. Abell, James C. Greenwell, John Dillahay, Col. James T. Blakistone and Robt. C. Combs, which nomination was unanimously carried.

On motion, three hearty cheers were given for Col. JOHN F. DENT. The meeting then adjourned.

JAMES S. DOWNS, Chairman.

JO F. MORGAN, Sec.

[COMMUNICATED.

Mr. Editor:—The writer of this paper is an old democrat, never having, since he was entitled to vote, voted any other than the democratic ticket and for democrats. Of late years, he has taken no very active interest in party matters beyond voting his opinions at the polls, and has not attended, that he recollects, any political meeting beyond the limits of his own district for four or five years. Having been invited, however, by a friend on Saturday last to attend a republican meeting near St. Joseph's church, and being curious to hear what the republicans speakers had to say, he accepted the invitation and attended. The meeting in question he found to be very much like other political meetings, and as he did not go to report the remarks of the different speakers or the proceedings of the meeting, even if he had been qualified to do so, he has no opinions to express about the arguments used, the incidents of the meeting or the statements made by the different speakers, further than what follows. Among the speakers, was Capt. A. A. Lawrence, of your town, and among other statements that he made was one that very much surprised me and will perhaps astonish other "natives."—Capt. Lawrence was making an argument to the republicans present to prove to them that they (Tippett, Davis and their crowd, he said were of no account) should support such Independent Democrats as the Republicans had or should select as their candidates, and he gave as a reason for this support that the Independent Democrats had supported the different members of their party who were candidates in '71, and that in 1872, they had cut the name of Mr. Merrick, the Democratic nominee for Congress from their tickets and filled the blank with the name of Mr. Albert, the Republican nominee. And much more he said to the same effect, and in praise of what the Independents Democrats had done for the Republican party and expected hereafter to do for that party. Now, Mr. Editor, is it a fact, that the Independent Democrats acted in the manner that Capt. Lawrence describes in 1871? and more than all, is it a fact that they cut Mr. Merrick for Albert in '72? All I have to say is, if this is a slander it is not the slander of an

EYE WITNESS.

A CARD.

Our customers will please send us immediate notice whenever their Sewing Machines need adjusting or any instruction in their use is desired.

Our interest not being second to that of purchasers of Machines in their successful operation, we hold ourselves in readiness at all times to render any necessary and practicable assistance.

We are particularly desirous that every Howe machine sold by our Agents should be used successfully and give entire satisfaction, and for that purpose will spare neither pains or expense.

THE HOWE MACHINE CO., No. 38 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.

[COMMUNICATED.

The annual commencement of Public School No. 4, of Leonardtown district, under the tutelage of Joseph W. Goldsborough, Esq., took place on Saturday, the 2nd inst., and was largely attended by both ladies and gentlemen.

Sweet music lent its softening influence, and the day, notwithstanding the intensity of the heat, passed off pleasantly and agreeably.

A number of the pupils delivered orations, etc, including two original productions, all of which were rendered in a very happy manner, and did credit alike to themselves and their respected teacher—and the best evidence of their success was the applause which they received from the intelligent audience.

After the close of the speeches of the students, Mr. Benj. H. Camalier, who was present, being called upon by their teacher to address them, responded in a few encouraging words, congratulating them upon the success they had attained, and urging them to persevere onward in the cause of education, reminding them that education not only brought joy and gladness to their hearts in the outside world, but added charms to the pleasures of home, binding more closely the sacred ties of family, affection, etc.

After paying a high and worthy compliment to their efficient teacher, the speaker closed with his best wishes to the students for a bright and happy vacation, etc.

Mr. Goldsborough then presented some handsome testimonials to the pupils for their good deportment and attention to studies during the year, after which a sumptuous dinner was served by the kind patrons of the school, in which all present participated, and as the shades of evening gathered round, the company quietly dispersed, after having spent a most delightful and happy day. *

THE SOUTHERN MAGAZINE.—The *Southern Magazine* for August is upon our table. Among its excellent contents is a short but important paper from the pen of Henry Ewbank, of South Carolina, entitled "The Duty of the Hour," with an editorial addenda by Wm. Hand Browne, the able editor of the Magazine. The scope of the article has reference to the important attitude now manifested by the people of the South generally, in regard to their political affairs. Mr. Ewbank desires to arouse the people of the South, that important portion of them who have heretofore moulded and directed public opinion, to the critical condition of those affairs which now threaten to engulph not only the fabric of government but their social and moral status also. Radicalism is now beginning to bear its fruit, but if that people arise in their might and show the tremendous power they are capable of showing to place once again their political affairs upon a solid basis, it will be but a question of time ere the social and moral status of the people will settle down into that quietude which is absolutely demanded before material prosperity will again gladden their eyes. The supineness which they now exhibit must give place to decided and vigorous action. Radicalism in the South desires only "to be let alone," as it knows full well that it cannot withstand the opposition of the men of intelligence who have heretofore made the South a wonder; and in whose borders and among whose people have sprung up the scions of noble sires, who bared their breasts to the storms of political revolution which made America the abiding home of that freedom which heretofore existed only in the imagination of patriot and philantropic men. The storm of political oppression which has swept like a besom over the South, and which now fastens its fangs upon the forms of two of the States, must be loosed. This can only be done by the men who have the indomitable will and courage which centers in the brain of the Anglo Saxon race. If they sit down supinely and allow a few disreputable characters to direct the hordes of brutal people who have the ballot thrust into their hands to produce the effect we now witness, it will take comparatively but a short time to make the South that pandemonium which would ever so much please the tyrannous crew who planned and set the machinery in motion, that they might prosper thereby. "He who would be free must first strike the blow." Never in our history was this so true of the people of the South as now. The commitment of their destinies to the arbitrament of the sword and that decision, is a fixed fact, but it settled but one thing, politically, the indivisibility of the country. As a matter of course, a social institution being in the balance fell with the former, and whilst there was regret there is no disposition to bring it back. The fact of the ballot being placed in the hands of the ignorant negroes, and the results of their uses of it, directed by the most corrupt motives of those who lead them, compels the men of intelligence, those who have everything at stake, to resist the downward tendency of matters. They must do this or submit themselves as abject slaves, or be compelled to fly the country to escape political death. To remain in the country with political matters conducted without their assistance, or flying from the country, is just the thing desired by Radicalism. These are the stern facts which stare the Southern people in the face. If they look at them with an eye of determined opposition, no matter what the odds against them, whether it be the whole power of the government, if that power is directed in a bad cause, the machinations of their enemies will eventually fail, if fought in that resolute manner which is a characteristic of the Southern people.

We trust that wise councils will prevail, and that the Southern people will again resume the reigns of government and convert the South into a garden and not allow it to grow up into weeds, and be left a prey to the political vultures who desire to feed upon it, caring nothing for its prosperity.—*Towsontown Journal.*

ARRIVALS AT MOORE'S HOTEL.

Jos M Wells,	D. C.	Gus Davis,	D. C.
Jacob Schoyer,	"	G R Thompson,	"
Louis Schoyer,	"	Jos Repetti,	"
Mrs M McGraw,	"	Chas Sewell,	"
J H Awkward,	"	J G Robinson,	"
J Carrise & wife,	"	G R Barnes,	"
M J Weller,	"	Miss Ella Kelley,	"
J Murphy & wife,	"	Miss Mollie Keiley,	"
Miss Nora Murphy	"	M J Fowler,	Balto.
Miss Nell Murphy	"	Mrs Fowler,	"
C A Ridgely,	"	Jno Waters,	"

FREE TRADE AND FARMERS' RIGHTS.—Free Trade, says the *New York World*, would wrest from the Federal Government its most dangerous and corrupting instrument of consolidated power. It would restore to the people the wealth of which Protectionists are daily robbing them.—It would abolish the tariff jobbery, the power of which is sufficient to enable any administration or party to subvert State governments, and State Rights of all kinds, to inslave society and corrupt the politics of the country.

"How is it," continues the *World*, "that 100 bushels of wheat buy less coffee in the United States than the same 100 bushels of wheat would buy in Europe? And how does it happen that 1,000 pounds of native bar-iron buys more coffee in the United States than in any other country in the world? These are questions which the indignant farmers may profitably exercise themselves by inquiring into.—Wheat and iron are alike American products, subject to the same natural laws in respect to the price of labor, price of money, and so on. Why should wheat be more valuable, have more purchasing power as compared with iron and measured in coffee, in Europe than in America.

But first let us put the fact of this comparative superiority beyond a doubt.

Suppose we take 1,000 pounds of American bar-iron, which is now selling at 4 cents a pound, or say $40, and exchange it for Rio coffee in New York.* The price of green coffee being 25 cents currency per pound, the 1,000 pounds of bar-iron would buy therefore 160 pounds of Rio coffee.

A thousand pounds of bar iron would purchase also 26⅔ bushels of Chicago spring wheat, No. 3, which is now selling at $1 50 per bushel, and the 26⅔ bushels would, of course, buy 160 pounds of Rio coffee in New York.

Now, then, let us take the 1,000 pounds of bar-iron and the 26⅔ bushels of wheat to London, and then see, first, how much coffee we will get for them respectively; and second, how much iron 26⅔ bushels of wheat will buy there.

The price of the best crown Staffordshire iron in London is at present £12 10s. a ton of 2.240 pounds; 1,000 pounds would therefore fetch £5 11s. 8d. The price of Rio coffee in bond in London is 80s. for 112 pounds. The £5 11s. 8d., or the 1,000 pounds American bar-iron, would buy, as near as possible, 156⅓ pounds of Rio coffee, or 3⅔ pounds less than in New York.

The Chicago No. 3 wheat being worth 11s. per cental, or 7 77s. per bushel, the 26⅔ bushels of wheat would fetch £10 8s. 5d., and would buy of Rio coffee, at 80s. per cwt., 291½ pounds; and bar-iron being £12 10s. per ton, the 26⅔ bushels would purchase 1,893⅞ pounds of bar-iron in London or Liverpool.

Here's the rub. Coffee is free here, and still the 26⅔ bushels of wheat purchases 130 pounds of coffee more in London than in New York; and of the iron, which is subject to a duty, the 26⅔ bushels will purchase nearly 900 pounds more in London than New York. In both instances the farmer is at a disadvantage by being an American, while the iron-master the moment he removes his iron from under the ægis of the tariff loses on the purchase of coffee, and if he were to lay out his 1,000 pounds of iron for wheat in London, he would only get 14.1 bushels of Chicago spring wheat, No. 3, or 12 6 bushels less than in New York

What does the farmer think of his position? Is he still of the opinion that the railway monopoly is the source of all his woes?

DIED.

On the 11th instant, Mrs. MARY B. DYER, in the 72nd year of her age, relic of John Dyer, soldier of the war of 1812.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

WHEAT.—The receipts of Southern Wheat continue very light for the season, amounting, Thursday inclusive to 70,000 bushels, which is below the expectations of dealers. The market opened dull, and with a tendency to lower figures, but the demand becoming more active in the last day or two, the feeling is stronger and prices of the prime and choice grades advanced 2@3 cents per bushel. A portion of the offerings were held over for a day or two at the opening of the week, but they have since been taken up, the sales being as follows: 7,500 bushels common to prime white at 145@165 cents, bulk at 160@165 cents: 10,000 do. common to fair red at 140@155 cents; 22,000 do. good to prime do. at 157@163 cents, and 10,000 do. amber at 162@167 cents. At the close we quote prime to choice white at 165@170 cents; choice amber at 165@167 cents, and good to prime red at 158@163 cents. The receipts of Pennsylvania and Western are also very moderate, and were all sold as follows: 1,600 bushels Kentucky white at 150@160 cents; 800 do. Western do. at 150@152 cents; 1,600 do. do. amber at 150@153 cents; 4,000 do. do. red at 145@148 cents, and 3,500 do. Pennsylvania red at 143@120 cents.

CORN—The market for Western Corn continues very dull, and the prices of mixed in Elevator is 1@1½ cents lower since our last review. The stock in elevator is still very large, and but a small quanity has been stored during the week, the scarcity of vessels preventing shipments to any extent. The sales reported were 42,000 bushels mixed at 56½ cents, and 1,600 bushels low mixed at 62 cents, both lots in Elevator; 4,000 do. white, to arrive, on private terms; 20,000 do. mixed, for delivery last half of August, at 58 cents; 20,000 do., in all September, at 59½ cents, and 6,000 do rejected at 44@55 cents. The receipts of Southern are nearly nominal, and we note the market for white active and firm, with sales of 3,000 to 3,500 bushels at 85@87 cents, but yellow is dull, a few lots selling at 58@59 cents.

OATS.—The receipts Oats continue liberal, and the market is dull and heavy at lower prices. The sales reported amount to 26,000 bushels, as follows, 12,000 bushels mixed Western at 38@43 cents, the former for inferior; 5,000 do. bright do. at 43@46 cents, and 9,000 do, Southern at 43@48 cents. At the close we quote Southern and bright Western at 43@45 cents, and mixed Western at 40@42 cents.

RYE.—The receipts have been very [illegible] and the market, although dull, is a shade firmer, and we note the few lots offering sold at 62@65 cents for fair to prime.

TOBACCO—The inspections of Leaf Tobacco during the week under review, were about equal to those of the week previous. We note the markets firm, but there is less activity to be noticed generally. The amount of Ohio required for the French contract has been nearly all taken, and there were no purchases on that account this week.—The sales amounted to 400 to 500 hhds. for Bremen, Duisburg and Austria. Maryland was more quiet, owing to small stock offering, and the sales were limited to about 400 hhds., principally for France and Bremen. There was a fair inquiry for Kentucky and Virginia, and the sales reached about 150 hhds. at steady prices. The exports during the week were 681 hhds. to Rotterdam, and 1,537 hhds. to Havre; total 2,218 hhds. We quote 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@	8.00
" 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 tonju 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.

NOTICE.

THE Ladies belonging to the congregation of Our Lady's Chapel, Medley's Neck, will give a DINNER on the land of Mr. B. I. Abell, adjoining the Chapel on SATURDAY, the 16th of August, instant, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, for the benefit of the church.—Refreshments will be provided for the occasion and will be disposed of at moderate rates. The public are invited.

August 7, 1873—td.

Dissolution Notice.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the name of ADAMS & TAYLOR, Carpenters and Builders, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said company will make settlement with F D Adams, who is alone authorized to receipt for same.

ADAMS & TAYLOR,
July 29, 1873.

Aug 7, 1873—3w.

WHITE HALL ACADEMY

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

LEONARDTOWN, MD.

THIS Academy will be open for the reception of pupils on the first *MONDAY* in September next.

TERMS:

For board and tuition in English per quarter,	$ 35 00
Music and use of piano.	10 00
French,	2 50
German,	2 50
Washing and mending,	5 00

For books and stationery the market price will be charged, or they may be furnished by parents. The year is divided in two sessions of five months each; no deduction will be made for loss of time unless in case of protracted sickness.

These sums are required in advance. For further particulars, address

C. FENWICK, Principal.

aug 7, 1873—tf.

Grandest Scheme Ever Known

Fourth Grand Gift Concert

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KY.

12,000 CASH GIFTS $1,500,000

Every Fifth Ticket Draws a Gift

$250,000 for $50.

The Fourth Grand Gift Concert authorized by special act of the Legislature for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky, will take place in Public Library Hall, at Louisville, Ky.. Wednesday, December 3, 1873.

Only sixty thousand tickets will be sold and one-half of these are intended for the European market, thus leaving only 30,000 for sale in the United States, where 100,000 were disposed of for the Third Concert. The tickets are divided into ten coupons or parts and have on their back the Scheme with a full explanation of the mode of drawing.

At this concert, which will be the grandest musical display ever witnessed in this country, the unprecedented sum of

$1,500,000,

divided into 12,000 cash gifts, will be distributed by lot among the ticket holders. The numbers of the tickets to be drawn from one wheel by blind children and the gifts from another.

LIST OF GIFTS:

One Grand Cash Gift,		$250,000
One Grand Cash Gift,		100,000
One Grand Cash Gift,		50,000
One Grand Cash Gift,		25,000
One Grand Cash Gift,		17,000
10 *Cash Gifts*	$10,000 *each,*	100,000
30 *Cash Gifts*	5,000 *each,*	150,000
50 *Cash Gifts*	1,000 *each,*	50,000
80 *Cash Gifts*	500 *each,*	40,000
100 *Cash Gifts*	400 *each,*	40,000
150 *Cash Gifts*	300 *each,*	45,000
250 *Cash Gifts*	200 *each,*	50,000
325 *Cash Gifts*	100 *each,*	32,500
11,00 *Cash Gifts*	50 *each,*	550,000
Total, 12,000 *Gifts, all Cash,* amounting to		$1,500,000

The distribution will be positive, whether all the tickets are sold or not, and the 12,000 gifts all paid in proportion to the tickets sold—all unsold tickets being destroyed, as at the First and Second Concerts, and not represented in the drawing.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole tickets $50; Halves $25; Tenths, or each Coupon, $5; Eleven Whole Tickets for $500; 22½ Tickets for $1,000; 113 Whole Tickets for $5,000; 227 Whole Tickets for $10,000. No discount on less than $500 worth of Tickets at a time.

The unparalleled success of the Third Gift Concert, as well as the satisfaction given by the First and Second, makes it only necessary to announce the Fourth to insure the prompt sale of every Ticket. The Fourth Gift Concert will be conducted in all its details like the Third, and full particulars may be learned from circulars, which will be sent free from this office to all who apply for them.

Tickets now ready for sale, and all orders accompanied by the money promptly filled. Liberal terms given to those who buy to sell again.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent Publ. Libr. Ky., and Manager Gift Concert, Public Library Building,
Aug 7, 1873—1m. Louisville, Ky.

CONFIRMATION NOTICE.

Wm J Norris,
next friend to
Abell B Norris,
vs.
John A B Shermantine
& others.

In the Circuit Court for St. Mary's county, sitting as a Court of Equity.
No. 237 N Equity.

ORDERED, this 4th day of August 1873, that the sale made and reported by R. C. Combs and J. S. Downs, Trustees, in this cause, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 1st Monday of Sept. 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 September. The report states that the land sold for $575.00.

JNO A CAMALIER, Clk.
True copy—Test:
JNO A CAMALIER, Clk.
Aug 7, 1873—3w.

F. D. ADAMS,

BUILDER and CONTRACTOR

THE [illegible] prepared to contract for BUILDING and REPAIRING in Saint Mary's and adjoining counties. All work intrusted to him will be done with despatch and in workmanlike manner. Address,

F D ADAMS,
Mechanicsville,
St. Mary's county, Md.
Aug 7, 1873—tf.

WEEMS' TRANSPORTATION LINE

CHANGE OF DAYS.

On and after WEDNESDAY, July 30th, 1873, the steamers PLANTER and MARY WASHINGTON will run as follows:

Leave Pier No. 8 Light street Wharf every WEDNESDAY nightat 10 o'clock for Patuxent river direct, far up as Hill's Landing. Returning, leave Hill's Landing every Friday morning at 4 o'clock for Baltimore, calling at all the landings for Freight and Passengers, and at Governor's Run and Plum Point on her trip to Baltimore.

Leave every Friday morning at 6 o'clock for Patuxent river, via Plum Point and Governor's Run, far up as Hill's Landing. Returning, leave Nottingham every Monday morning at 5 o'clock, for Baltimore, calling at all the landings for freight and passengers going and returning.

Leave every Tuesday morning at 6 o'clock for Patuxent river, via Plum Point and Governor's Run, far up as Benedict. Returning, leave Benedict every Wednesday morning at 6 o'clock for Baltimore, calling at all the landings both ways.

Freight received at No. 1 Tobacco Warehouse Wharf: Wednesdays, for Abell's wharf and all landings above Benedict; Thursdays, for Plum Point and Governor's Run, and all the landings on the river, far up as Hill's Landing; Mondays for all the landings far up as Benedict.

M L WEEMS, Agent

July 31, 1873—tf.

Workers Wanted

FOR GOODS

HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE,

which, with its Premiums, is one of the most attractive in the country.

Price of Magazine,
ONE DOLLAR
A YEAR.

Commissions liberal, offering a lucrative and agreeable business to those willing to give it proper attention.

Vol XIII, begins with July, 1873. Examine our Clubbing and Premium Lists Two first-class periodicals for the price of one. For specimen Magazine and further information, address Wood's Household Magazine, Newburgh, N. Y.

S E SHUTES, Publisher.

July 31, 1873.

Hagerstown Seminary

For Young Ladies.

The Fall Term of this popular Institution will commence on Monday, the first of September next. Parents or Guardians desiring a school of the highest character, at moderate rates, for their Children or Wards, apply for information to the Principal, Rev JOHN McCRON, D D., Hagerstown, Maryland.

July 31, 1873—1m.

Boarding and Day School,

1336 "I" *St., opposite Franklin Park, Washington, D. C.*

THIS school will re-open MONDAY, Sept. the 8th. Rare facilities afforded for thorough instruction in English Branches, Music and Languages. For particulars, address

Miss M J HANOVER, Principal.

July 31, 1873—6m.

NOTICE.

THE Ladies of St George's Congregation will give a DINNER in the church yard of their church on SATURDAY, August the 9th, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, for the benefit of their church. Refreshments will also be provided on the occasion, and the public are respectfully invited.

July 31, 1873—td.

NOTICE.

THE Ladies of St. Mary's church will give a dinner for the benefit of their church on THURSDAY, the 7th of August, at the Governor's Spring, on the farm of Dr Brome.

The public are earnestly requested to attend.

July 31, 1873—td.

NOTICE.

THE Judges of the Orphans' Court of Saint Mary's county, having been advised by letter from the Trustees of Baltimore Female College, that a vacancy now exists in the Free Scholarships of said institution, and Saint Mary's county being entitled under the law to one of said scholarships, notice is hereby given that application for said position will be received and considered up to and be the second

TUESDAY OF AUGUST NEXT,

at which latter date the appointment will be made. The pupil selected will be admitted to all the instruction given in the College and to all the privileges of the normal class, and all necessary books, without any charge whatever.

By order of the Orphans' Court of St Mary's county, Md.,

J T M RALEY, Register.

July 24, 1873—td.