

ST. MARY'S BEACON

LEONARDTOWN, MD.

THURSDAY MORNING, January 29th, 1874.

NEWS AND OTHER ITEMS.—Nothing has transpired either in Congress or in our State Legislature since the last issue of our paper that calls for particular mention. In the latter body, the inevitable confusion and complications growing out of the contest for Senator, Treasurership, Police Commissioners, Speakers of the House and Senate, the organization of the legislative committees and the appointment to legislative clerkships, have much retarded legislation, but these bones of contention now being disposed of, our lawmakers are earnestly addressing themselves to the duties and labors they have been convened to discharge. Senator Billingsley has obtained leave to introduce a bill appropriating \$1000 to aid in the erection of a suitable monument at Point Lookout in this county in memory of the Confederate dead. Mr. Bond, one of our representatives in the Lower House, paid the county a short visit during the week, but returned to his legislative duties on Tuesday. He was looking in excellent health and represented his colleagues, Messrs. Billingsley and Colton, to be in the enjoyment of the same blessing and hard at work in their different houses. The county, we think, has good reason to be proud of their representatives at Annapolis.

The fact exists that the present Louisiana State government was not only set up without any official evidence of votes cast, but was installed by a federal judge under the powers claimed to have been conferred by a federal statute. Congress in such a case can clearly judge of the application of one of its acts and revise the action of one of its own creatures, especially when such judgment and revision are necessary, not only to protect the citizens but the sovereignty of a State. The argument in favor of a new election is that the action of Congress in this matter, instead of being an invasion of State rights, is a recognition of them, because they propose to remit to the people of Louisiana, for their decision at the polls, the vexed question of their present State government.

On Saturday afternoon, says the Washington Chronicle of Monday last, the last rail was laid on the Washington branch of the Washington and Point Lookout railroad. The wharf at Shepherd, opposite Alexandria, the terminus of the branch road, will be completed by Saturday next, and it is expected that the road will be in running order, not later than the 24 of February. The right of way for the main stem of this road, with few exceptions, has been secured, and work will be commenced on sections one to sixteen, inclusive, between the junction of the branch road in the District and Potomac railroad. Bids are being received for the balance of the work, and the contracts will be awarded on the 24 day of February.

Governor Kemper of Virginia proposes to slow a good example to other Governors by abolishing the ornamental office of "Aide to the Governor." The positions of aide to the Governor, aide to the Quarter-master General, &c., are usually filled by harmless popinjays, whose business demand but little of their time. In a few instances persons connected with newspapers have been silly enough to except the unsubstantial decoration.

The trouble in Texas is over, Governor Coke and the other State officers being now in full possession. U. S. Marshal Farnell has telegraphed from Austin to Attorney General Williams that the telegram of the latter "has had the desired effect," and that the complications in Texas affairs "have been amicably settled."

The masquerade ball at the Washington Hotel in our town on Tuesday night last was voted on all hands to have been a decided success. As we have been promised a full account of the costumes, incidents, &c., of the affair for publication in our next paper, we shall adjourn further reference to the subject.

Victor Emmanuel is thought to be angry at the announcement in the *Amorce de Gotha* that he has contracted a morganatic marriage with the Countess Mirasoli, as all the Italian official papers declare that such a union could not be recognized by the Italian Parliament and denounced the report as a "solemn fraud."

Whether or not the Princess Marie, the bride of the Duke of Edinburgh, shall precede the Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, is now agitating the English Court circles. Queen Victoria and the Czar are said to interest themselves in the matter, the former advocating the claim of her daughter and latter that of his.

The dispute is to be settled by the Herald's College. Secretary of State Holladay is thought to be dying at the gubernatorial mansion. Mr. and Mrs. Hollingsworth Whyte, with Mrs. Holladay, are nursing him.

The Senate has confirmed Morrison R. Waite as Chief Justice of the United States. The vote for confirmation was unanimous.

Should ex-Governor Davis, of Texas, persist in his litigation of the question of the legality of the election at which his successor claims to have been chosen it is quite likely it will be expedited by the advancement of the case in the Supreme Court and that an early decision will be reached.

State Senator S. T. Suit, of the Maryland Legislature, has obtained leave and will introduce a bill in a few days asking an appropriation of \$50,000 for the purpose of building a permanent residence in Washington for each United States Senator from this State.

The Republican members of the Maryland Legislature called upon the President on Saturday to pay their respects. Colonel Suit presented an address expressing the confidence of the party in General Grant's administration.

The President has signed the salary bill restoring the salaries of all officers, except the President and Supreme Court Judges, to the old rates.

Parliament has at last been dissolved by Mr. Gladstone, and a general election must be held all through the country for the members of the new House of Commons.

Involuntary manslaughter is the remarkable verdict of a Richmond jury in the case of W. Page McCarty for killing John B. Mordecai in a duel last May.

Caleb Cushing says that he intends leaving for Madrid in February.

CHARLOTTE HALL SCHOOL.—Col. Billingsley submitted on Wednesday the following report from Prof. A. F. D. Brown, principal of Charlotte Hall School, for the year 1873. It will be seen that though the number of pupils has been reduced, the work of instruction in the Academy is as thorough as it has ever been. Says the Professor—

"This School although reduced in number to an average of forty-seven, has continued without interruption, its work of thorough instruction in Latin, Greek, French and Mathematics, as well as the usual branches of English and Military Drill. No case of insubordination has occurred, and the School is especially noted for its superior discipline, as well as its remarkable exemption from sickness."

"Twelve pupils have been educated free. The charge for tuition is \$28 for ten months. The charge for board and washing \$150 for ten months. Four teachers have been employed."

The January number of *Blackwood*, just republished by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 140 Fulton Street, N. Y., contains the conclusion of "Parisians," which adds one more to the list of Bulwer's charming novels. Another serial is the story of Valentine and his Brother, which is commenced in this number, and promises to be a narrative of great interest.

We also find the second number of "International Vanities," treating of "Forms." It tells of the wording of diplomatic and other documents and the languages in which they are written, interspersed with quotations showing the style of royal letters, treaties, &c., and is written with a touch of humor that makes it quite an amusing article.

Then we have "John Stuart Mill: an Autobiography," telling the story of a precocious and isolated childhood, and its effect on the whole future life of the man. It will have a peculiar interest for those who have the guiding of youthful minds, though no one should pass it by without a careful perusal.

The "Note relating to the Story of the Missing Bill" is as entertaining as the story itself, and should be read by all lovers of the marvelous as well as by those of a more practical turn of mind. As yet no one seems able to find a satisfactory solution of the mystery.

It is followed by "A Piece of Heather," a song like poem ending with a slight dash of sentiment.

"The Indian Mutiny: Sir Hope Grant." The writer of this article evidently feels deeply on the subject of this terrible revolt, and portrays the sufferings of the British from the heat of the climate, as well as the barbarities of the rebels, in a graphic manner. He does not fail to recount deeds of heroism, nor to give honor where it is due.

An account of the "New-Year's Political Aspect" brings us, all too soon, to the end of this number.

The increased size of the page is a decided improvement, making the type larger and hand-somer, and still more closely resembling the original.

The February number of Wood's Household Magazine is really a marvel of what can be furnished for only one dollar a year, considering the cost and the quality this is the cheapest magazine which comes to our table. Its articles have a chasteness about them which is not always found in periodical literature, which adapts it to fill a place now too largely occupied by cheap publications that are positively injurious to the young, without being exactly immoral.

We have not room to specify the articles which fill the pages before us—but they are many and excellent. The magazine contains three engravings—a pretty house design—also the New York Fashions (Illustrated) prepared expressly for the Household by Miss Demorest. The publisher announces that hereafter the magazine will always be illustrated.

Subscriptions may begin with any number. Only one dollar a year, or with Chrono Yearly, \$1.50. Address Wood's Household Magazine, Newburgh, N. Y.

A MOTTED POINT.—Governor Whyte in his message says:

"I have some doubts about the constitutionality of the provision of law which vests the appointment of the Board of County School Commissioners in the hands of the Judges of the circuit courts, as this duty is not judicial in its character, and I presume a failure by the Judges to make such appointments would not involve them in any charge of dereliction of duty. So important an act, however, should not be dependent on the volition of the appointing power."

(Correspondence of the Beacon.)

Washington, Jan. 11, 1874.

I promised my dear friends and readers that my next letter would "do" the Senate and the fashions. Now I am puzzled to know which shall have the preference, but as the Senate has done nothing this Winter to help the country and the fashions have, I will acknowledge their superior claim, and I flatter myself give some pleasure to my fair friends who are always on the *qui vive* for the "latest out." When I asserted that fashion had done something for the public this Winter, I alluded to the present simplicity of style in making and trimming "our" dresses, wraps and hats, for bonnets there are none. Hats are worn of every shape, but of course one or two are always preferred, and the Normandy cap is worn alike by young and old. For the latter, it is made of black velvet, with a band and edge of some delicate shade of pink, purple or blue, with broad ends of fringed gros grain falling down the back. For children Normandy caps were first introduced, and are made of white lace or muslin on pink or blue, with sash ribbon fringed at the ends, tied loosely around the crown.

This style of hat is the cheapest, as the materials used are not cut up into bits, and therefore will do to make over. It only requires three-eighths of velvet or silk and some lace and sash ribbon to make one of these becoming bonnets, and any one can make them. The weather has not been so delightful that heavy wraps have not been in demand, though those who are fortunate enough to own a seal skin coat or velvet redingote never fail to wear them. The most fashionable walking suits are composed generally of a dark underskirt and a tight fitting redingote, which is very stylish, with its jaunty pockets and manish turn back collar, for ruffs are dead. The trimming most in vogue is bias bands of the dress material, headed with cable-cord, covered, the same or silk and put up the front and around the back of the skirt. The out-door dresses do not touch the pavement, and I must say that the street crossings have not been improved by this shortening process. Among the fashions about to be revived is that of quilted petticoats, not for underwear, as many of my dear old friends in St. Mary's use them, but for street wear. They are made shorter than even the dresses, are of cashmere, camel hair, silk or velvet, and the imported ones cost from ten to twenty dollars. Over these are worn the redingote, and often a sleeker jacket of the color of the quilted skirt, making the wearer look like patch-work. The chief claim of this dress is its economy. Of course evening and reception dresses are worn long and very short in the neck. Never were dresses so low. I saw a case of imported dresses for one of the belles of the season, and to each dress there were two waists, one high, made invariably with vest front, and the other so low that the owner had to have bands of silk inserted to make them decent, but I am sorry to say very few of our society belles would have taken this precaution, thinking everything from Paris perfect.

The season opened with the new year, which, in spite of what has been said to the contrary, was more generally observed than ever. Some of the Cabinet ministers did not receive, owing to domestic afflictions, though had they followed the example set at the White House they had done so, had their parents been only dead a fortnight. Mrs. Grant has been fearfully criticized for appearing in public so soon after the death of her father, though no one can say that she or Nelly failed in love or duty to the good old man while he lived at the White House, and some excuse should be allowed to her who is well known to be a most obedient wife to the most obstinate man in the country. The Attorney General had very few callers, owing to the revival of old scandals concerning him and his wife. I could not, if I dared, tell half the dreadful things said of the exalted pair. I will only say that, though a member of the Cabinet and nominated for Chief Justice, the Senate refused to confirm him, and after much trouble the President withdrew his name and sent in that of Caleb Cushing of dog notoriety, for it was this noted individual that had Fernando Wood's dog killed because its howls and cries day and night prevented him from sleeping or working. Caleb Cushing is to occupy Taney's chair, and some one else will have to go to Spain to succeed Daniel Sickles and settle about the Virginias, which was so conveniently sunk. Our Post Master General could not receive because his new house was not finished, and the ceiling of the dining-room of the old one fell down and broke all the china, so there was an excuse for not exercising "old-fashioned Maryland hospitality," just as if the people of dear old Maryland were not hospitable now, though they can't so well afford it as those who deal in Pacific R. R. bonds and Credit Mobilier stock. This brings me back to my promise and the Senate, but I must first say to some of my readers that toward, and horse hair no longer adorns the head of the girls of the period. No, she has put that stuff into the pin-cushions she made for the late fashionable charity, the children's fair, and wears her own hair plaited and curled up like, well, I may as well say, horses' tails. This muddy

weather, however, "borrows" the style in it is becoming a simple, and with a few bands and ribbons, hides the knot at the crown of the head, a young girl looks as she should, simple and dignified. Now to work. Congress met on Monday and has let another week pass without doing anything to relieve the country, but on Tuesday after day and battle over their own pay or the Civil Rights bill, which Sumner and Butler threw every where, but practice not at all. In the Senate a few men have worked from the meeting of Congress for the financial relief of the country, and among these Senator Ferry, from Michigan, deserves the highest praise for his unrelenting efforts to assist the workings of the country in their hour of extremity. He advocates the issuing of the reserve fund, and settling the circulating medium hereafter so as to allow twenty dollars to each inhabitant of the United States. Now, I am not a financier, nor do I think I've brains enough to understand the matter as discussed in the Senate pro and con by Morton, Sherman, Bayard & Co., but I do know that if every Senator was in earnest like Senator Ferry to help this distressed constituents, the papers would not so abuse this venerable body, among whom Maryland has two sons, of whom more anon. The House was the centre of attraction on Monday to hear Stephens speak on Civil Rights, and his first great effort in the House is praised by friend and foe, excepting Elliot, of South Carolina, an American citizen of African descent, who has made or read an excellent speech, concocted, it is said, by Hoar and Sumner, in which he gave some hard blows to Harris, from Virginia, who, in the heat of debate, told Elliot to sit down and hush, as he (Harris) was addressing white men and gentlemen. Butler spoke, too, as did all that could get the floor, and those who could not air their oratory during the week, met and made brilliant speeches on Saturday to each other, and their voices awoke the echoes of the Hall, for not a human soul was present in the galleries. I did intend to speak of the English Opera Troupe of the "Ouida Folks," and of the great tragedienne who has just closed one week's engagement and enters on another to-morrow, when she will appear as Lady Macbeth. All these matters would take up too much space, and I will leave them or more interesting matter for my next letter. Wishing all my friends a happy new year and plenty of ice I will close my rather long letter.

SCRITTELLI.

One of the principal objects of the Patrons of Husbandry, or the Grangers, as they are generally known, is to engage in co-operative purchase of merchandise of general consumption, somewhat on the plan of the co-operative stores which have proved so successful in Great Britain, dealing directly with manufacturers and wholesale merchants, and thus dispensing as far as possible with the services of middlemen. Some of the Western Grangers propose the incorporation of the subordinate Granges into stock companies with cash capitals, and the appointment of agents to carry on the business of buying and selling in wholesale quantities at every county seat where the organization is in operation. Also the establishment of grain elevators and hay presses at convenient points for the use of members of the Grange. The plan is to be presented for the consideration of the National Grange at its next meeting. The public are aware of the great progress which the Granger organization has made in the West. In the East, however, it has met with less success from various causes, one of the most apparent of which is the fact that in this section of the country, and especially in the New England States, mechanical and manufacturing industries predominate over the agricultural interests. The originators of the Grange, appreciating the significance of this condition of things, and desirous of increasing the power of their organization, have made an important movement for the establishment of an affiliated association, and have just organized in Worcester, Mass., a new order to be called the Sovereigns of Industry, which is to include in its membership not only farmers, but all persons identified with industrial pursuits. The organization is a national one, William H. Earl of Worcester being its President and J. C. Abbott, General Deputy of the Patrons of Husbandry, its Secretary. The avowed objects of the new organization are the bringing of consumers and producers into closer contact in order to reduce the cost of the necessities of life, the reduction of excessive charges of transportation, and the restriction of the powers of monopolies. It is proposed that agents of the local Granger organization in the West shall ship flour and grain to the agents of the new order by the cargo, receiving in return the products of the factories and workshops of the East.—N. Y. Sun.

The following from a contemporary contains the whole matter in a nutshell: The only principle which will insure success to the farmers' movement is "a common aim and cooperation in action." The farmers must strike at the protective tariff, the root of all their privations and sufferings, through direct legislation, if they desire to redress their wrongs and restore their rights. Their resolutions opposing "high transportation" and the whole category are preposterous without first uprooting their cause, and the protective tariff is their common final and efficient cause. They must beware of those demagogues who will, if possible, keep them "wandering in the dark," pretending to join in the spirit of reform, and at the same time producing strife and discord among those who should have co-operation in every action. This great movement of the farmers which now agitates the country has not been the result of an unprovoked and sudden impulse, but the slow development of years. It is the question of whether the minority are to prosper at the expense of the vast majority.

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.—In the Maryland House of Delegates on Tuesday, an order was passed to refer all bills and petitions about temperance to a special committee, comprising Messrs. Sch. Dawson, Stake, Hudson, Bird and Anson. On the same day Mr. Seth obtained leave to introduce a bill, which will permit the voters of each ward of the city of Baltimore and of each county to vote every three years on the question of granting license to sell intoxicating liquors.—The bill provides that from January 1, 1875, it shall not be lawful to sell directly or indirectly, any intoxicating liquors except as a medicine, and any person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be fined not less than \$20 nor more than \$50 for the first offence, and if convicted the second time shall be fined a sum not less than \$50 nor more than \$100, and be imprisoned for not less than ten nor more than thirty days, and for every subsequent offence the fine and imprisonment shall be increased, both as to minimum and maximum, shall be doubled, one half the fines to go to the State and the other to the informer. That in November, 1874, on the day of the general election, and on a day when a general election is held every third year, it shall be the duty of the judges of election to receive tickets labeled "for license" or "against license," and to deposit them in a separate box, to be counted, returned,

and certified to the clerks of the courts of the various counties and the clerk of the Superior Court of Baltimore; that if any such election a majority of the votes in any ward or county shall be against license, then no license shall be granted; but if a majority shall be for license, then license may be granted in the same manner as now allowed by law; that where the majority in any ward or county under the first election held under this act shall be "for license," then this act shall take effect therein, nor until at some subsequent election the majority shall be against license; that the act shall not apply to the sales of liquor for strictly medicinal or mechanical purposes; that it shall not be construed to repeal any special law now in force, and that all licenses granted after the passage of this act shall cease and become void after January 1, 1875, if the ward or county in which they shall be granted determine against license, and the clerks shall return to the holders of such license the proportionate amount of moneys for the residue of the year such license has run.

Leave was granted Dr. Bird, of Calvert, to introduce a bill to provide against the evils resulting from the sale of intoxicating liquors, which enacts that every husband, wife, child, parent, guardian, or other person, who shall be injured in person, property, or means of support by any intoxicated person, or in consequence of the intoxication of any person, shall have a right of action in his or her own name against any person who shall be selling or giving intoxicating liquors, who have caused the intoxication of any person, shall be liable with the person selling or giving, as above, for all the damages sustained and for exemplary damages; and a married woman shall have the same right to bring suits and control them, and the amount recovered as a *feme sole*, and all damages recovered by a minor shall be paid either to such minor, or his or her parent, guardian, or next friend, as the court shall direct. No person shall sell or give away shall work a forfeiture of the rights of the licensee or tenant, and all suits for damages may be in any of the courts having competent jurisdiction, or before any justice of the peace where the damages claimed do not exceed one hundred dollars, and that in such suits it shall not be necessary to state the kind of liquor sold, or to describe the place where sold.

Mr. James Corrie, Dentist in Baltimore, writes: "I have used Dr. Miller's Dyspepsin personally and in my family for two or three years, and am prepared to say that there is nothing to compare to it as a remedy for Coughs, Colds, &c."

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

WHEAT.—There is a good demand for choice samples of Maryland, and the market is firm at extreme rates, but for all other descriptions the inquiry is less active, and prices are lower. The offerings of Maryland up to Thursday, inclusive, amounted to 13,000 bushels, bulk in the last two days, and the sales were 1,500 bushels fair to prime white at 180 cents, 9,000 do. amber at 170-175 cents, latter for 1,000 bushels very choice, 2,500 do. fair to prime red at 170-185 cents. The receipts of Pennsylvania were 15,000 bushels, and of Western 35,000 bushels. The sales of Pennsylvania amounted to 13,000 bushels at 170-185 cents for inferior to prime red, and we quote at 180-185 cents for good to prime. The bulk of the Western was not offered here, having been purchased direct, and went into elevator for export. The sales reported for the week ending Spring red at 155-158 cents, and 800 do. Winter do. at 162-165 cents, the market closing very strong and the feeling was open and buoyant and prices have given way, particularly for Southern descriptions. The offerings of Southern amounted to 85,000 bushels, nearly half of which was received Thursday, and the sales amounted to 60,000 bushels at 83-85 cents for white, and 80-87 cents for yellow. A considerable portion was held over, for which the best bids at the close of today were 85 cts. for white and 82 cts. for yellow, for dry lots. The receipts of Western are quite liberal, amounting to 13,000 bushels, the bulk of which had been sold to arrive. The sales of Ohio Corn has been light, and sales were only 6,000 bushels mixed, in elevator, at 83-85 cents, closing at the inside figures, and 4,500 do., rejected, at 75 cents.

GRAIN.—The receipts of Oats have increased, and the market is less firm, prices showing a decline at 26-28 cents per bushel. The sales amounted to 12,000 bushels, as follows: 4,000 bushels Southern at 58-63 cents; 6,000 do. Western at 58-60 cents; 2,000 do. Pennsylvania at 58-63 cents. At the close we quote Southern at 58-60 cents; Western at 57-60 cents; and Pennsylvania at 58-63 cents.

TOBACCO.—The market for Leaf Tobacco is quiet, and there have not been much change or change in feeling to report. The business in Maryland has been confined to a few sales to complete shipments, but we hear of no new engagements making. The sales of Ohio amount to only 50 hds. taken for the English market, and of Kentucky and Virginia the only sales were a few hds. of each to local manufacturers. The receipts show a marked falling off, particularly in Maryland crop. The exports during the week were 1,800 hds. to Bremen and 25 hds. to Liverpool, 2524, 1,800 bushels. We quote prices to-day as follows, viz: Maryland—frost & snowed, \$3.50 @ 4.25; sound common, 4.50 @ 5.00; middling, 5.25 @ 5.60; fancy, 6.00 @ 6.50; good to fine red, 9.00 @ 12.00; fancy, 12.00 @ 18.00; upper country, 5.00 @ 24.00; ground leaves, 3.50 @ 8.50.

GRAIN, ETC.—The market for Peruvian Guano is very quiet, and we quote Guano at \$60 gold per long ton of 2,240 lbs. but lots of from 50 to 120 tons, a discount of 50 cents to \$1.50 per ton is allowed. We still quote the leading fertilizers at \$45-50 per ton, but the inferior qualities rule at considerably lower prices.

WANTED AGENTS TO SELL PROF. BECK'S CELEBRATED COAL OIL "HEATING FLUID." Will positively prevent coal oil explosions. Send for sample book, only 25 cents. Terms of sale: County right to MANUFACTURE for sale. Address DANER & CO., 42 St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md. Jan 22, 1874—2a.

Constable's Sale of REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of one writ of Fieri Facias, issued by D. G. Hammett, a Justice of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for St. Mary's county, at the suit of H. Justin G. Harris, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Charles H. Norris, C. J. Norris and J. Romanus Norris, and in execution all the right, title, interest and estate, at law and in equity, of the said Charles H. Norris, C. J. Norris and J. Romanus Norris, in and to the following real estate, to-wit: A tract or parcel of land, located in the 3rd election district of Saint Mary's county, called and known by the name of

PT. NEARD'S SECURITY, or by whatsoever name the same may be known or called, containing 33 3-4 acres, more or less.

And I hereby give notice, that on Tuesday, the 17th day of Feb. 1874, between the hours of 12 o'clock, m. and 4 o'clock, p. m., at the Court House door in Leonardtown, I will expose to public auction the above described real estate, so said and taken in execution to the highest bidder for cash—to satisfy said debts, interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

GEO. A. SIMMS, Constable. Jan 22, 1874—2a.

DYSPEPSIN A CERTAIN CURE FOR Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Biliousness, Sick Headache, and other ailments. It is a powerful and reliable remedy for all the above named ailments, and is the only one that will cure them. It is the only one that will cure them. It is the only one that will cure them.

EXECUTORS NOTICE. Orphans' Court of Saint Mary's County, Md. Jan 13, 1874. ORDERED BY THE COURT, That Ellen E. Eden and Wm J. Edeben, Jr., Executors of the will of Wm. J. Edeben, late of said county, do give notice to all persons having claims against the estate of the said Wm. J. Edeben, deceased, to present the same to the said Executors on or before the 1st day of June, 1874, they will otherwise by law be excluded from the benefit of the said estate. All persons indebted to the estate of the said Wm. J. Edeben, are requested to make immediate payment to the said Executors. WM J EDEBEN, Jr., Executor. Jan 15, 1874—2a.

J. M. RITTER & CO., Produce Commission Merchants, No. 104 South Charles Street, Baltimore, Md. Personal attention given to the sale of Stock, Poultry and Produce generally. Refer to Citizens National Bank of Baltimore, and Dr. Thomas A. Lynch and Col. James S. Down, of St. Mary's County. Oct 5, 1873—6m.

For Sale. THREE yoke of four year Devon Steers unbroken, and in fine condition. For terms, apply to JOS. H. KEY, Agent for MARIA L. KEY. Jan 1st, 1874—4f.

NOTICE. HAVELOCK will stand during the coming season at Leonardtown and at the Great Mills. Particulars hereafter given. HENRY SOTHORON. Jan. 8, 1873—4f. To the Voters of St. Mary's Co. I announce myself a candidate for State's Attorney and solicit the support of my fellow citizens. JAS T BLAKISTONE. Nov 12 1873.