ST. MARY'S BEACON

LEONARDTOWN, MD.

THURSDAY MORNING, March 19th, 1874.

News and Other Items.—We have been unable to get in type this week a communication from our correspondent "Hot-Box." It will be published in our next.

The death of Senator Sumner, of Massachusetts, is announced. He died at his residence, Washington city, on Wednesday evening of last week at 3 o'clock.—In the first fresh, honeymoon of sorrow with which large sections of the country is receiving his death, it cannot be hoped that any fair or impartial estimate of his life will be attempted or would be listened to if it were attempted. The time for extravagant eulogy is upon us—that of independent criticism is yet to come.—Come when it may, it will be found that the dead Senator, though not quite the faultless apostle his admirers claim him to have been, was neither yet the demon of darkness his enemies have loved to paint him. Thus much we can venture on even now, that in the midst of frontless briberies in public life, of uncountable stealings from the public treasury, of sickening and shameless Congressional prostitutions, he died with clean hands and without even a suspicion of corruption against him.

The Lecture of Rev. Father Boone on the subject of "Ritualism" was listened to on Tuesday night last at St. Aloysius' Church in our town by a large and appreciative audience of different religious faiths, and had the rare merit of pleasing every body who heard it—every body at least that we heard express an opinion about it. It was not the ritualism of the battling ritualists of the day, but the ritualism of his own church that the Rev. Father discoursed of, and in his treatment of his subject, he was not only eloquent at times and always instructive, but so conducted his argument as to relieve it of all taint of offensive sectarianism. We hope to hear the lecture repeated.

The proceedings of our Circuit Court, thus far, are devoid of special interest.—The Court met on Monday, His Honor, Judge Ford, presiding. The Grand Jury being called, 14 gentleman answered to their names, who, after being sworn, were charged by His Honor in his usual clear and impressive manner. The Petit Jury was also called. The appearance, trial and criminal dockets were then called. Benjamin Harris Camalier, Esqr., after having passed the preliminary examination, was, on motion of Hon. B. G. Harris, admitted and sworn in as a member of the bar.

The appeal docket was taken up on Tuesday, and, after motions and arguments in several cases, the following appeal case from the judgment of Justice Fowler—John H. Welch vs. Carpenter & Barber—was taken up, jury sworn and testimony proceeded with, but, up to going to press, the case had not been submitted to the jury.

Judge Magruder had not arrived up to the time of putting our paper to press, but is hourly expected.

The following general acts, having passed both branches of the Legislature, have been presented to the Governor for his signation.

No. 56. An Act to pay the Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, their officers and attendants.

No. 57. An Act to repeal and re-enact section 1 of Article XLV. of the Code of Public General Laws, entitled "Husband and Wife."

Leave has been granted to Messrs. Billingsley, Williams, Tuck, Mudd, Suit and the Senators from Baltimore city, to report a bill for the improvement and renovation of the Tobacco Region of the State.

We learn that our venerable "stand-by," the Steamer Columbia, has been disposed of by her former owners to a joint stock company and that she is now running under the new management. With the exception of our young friend but old "Confed.," Bernard Freeman, who is the new Clerk of the Columbia, her other officers, we learn, will be continued in their old positions, particularly Capt. Harper whose present connection with this Steamer has been maintained for the lengthened period of thirty-five years.—Long life and continued usefulness to the prompt, steady, safe-going grand-mother of all the steamboats!

Hon. John Lee Carroll, President of the Senate of Maryland, is recommended as a candidate for Congress in the fifth Congressional District of this State, by a correspondent in the *Prince Georgian*.—It is stated that Mr. Carroll is the first of his family who has mingled in politics since the time of his distinguished ancestor, Charles Carroll, of Carrolton.

Judge Lewis Dent, brother of Mrs. President Grant, is so hopelessly ill at his residence, Washington, that his demise is hourly expected. At his own solicitation he was visited and comforted spiritually yesterday by Rev. Dr. White, pastor of St. Mathew's Catholic Church, and at a late hour last night signs of approaching dissolution were visible.

An election for Governor and other State officers of New Hampshire, was held on Tuesday, 10th inst. There were three candidates in the field. The vote has been so close that there has been no election by the people. The election will therefore be thrown into the House of Representatives, which is Democratic by about 10 majority.

Speaker Hines has issued his warrant for a special election in Baltimore county to fill the seat in the House of Delegates made vacant by the death of Hon. Robert Fowler. The election was held on Wednesday, the 18th of the present month.

Congress has refused an appropriation of three millions of dollars in aid of the Philadelphia Centennial.

Destruction of Summerseat House by Fire.—The total destruction by fire of Summerseat House, late the residence of S. J. Costigin, on Wednesday, the 11th instant, has called forth a very general expression of sorrow and of deep regret that a calamity so sudden and grievous should have befallen our aged fellow-citizen and his family.

How the fire originated, whether from parlor matches secreted in crevices by rats, or from some spark carried beneath the shingles by the storm of wind raging on that day, will ever remain a subject for conjecture and doubtful supposition. A dense smoke issuing from beneath the roof was first observed by a man of color at work about the farm, who raised immediate alarm, and within three quarters of an hour thereafter the old homestead was a heap of ashes. There was little time to save furniture or wearing apparel. Some beds and blankets, a dozen parlor chairs, the land papers, a few silver spoons and pictures were saved from the flames. Everything else went by the board.

Were the traditions and recollections clustering around "old homesteads" even partially chronicled and preserved, they would oftentimes afford materials for historians and novelists. Summerseat, in common with other old houses and landmarks, had its history and its memories. It was built in 1773 by Col. J. Reeder, the great grandfather of Mr. Costigin's wife, after whose death it passed into the possession of Dr. Gustavus Brown, an eminent and learned physician of his day, and at his death it became the property and residence of the late Hon. Judge C. Dorsey.

One evening in the month of December, 1799, a horseman, travel stained and excited, reached Summerseat, bearing a summons from Dr. Brown, of Port Tobacco, to his relative Dr. Gustavus Brown of Summerseat, requesting his immediate attendance at Mount Vernon, Va., where General Washington was lying dangerously ill. The summons was immediately obeyed. The Doctor made all haste to reach Mount Vernon, but on arriving at the ferry at Alexandria he learned that "it was too late"—all was over—the U. S. had lost its most cherished and illustrious citizen and the world its greatest man—"Washington was dead." While the home residence of the late Judge C. Dorsey, Summerseat was a place of very general resort, consequent on his political, professional and judicial relations to the people of the State and county.

In 1824, pending the Presidential contest of that year, in the dining-room of Summerseat (as we have been informed) the rough drafts of the famous Coffin handbills were darbed off, and were thence conveyed to Baltimore and Annapolis, where they were more pointedly moulded into shape and form. They were soon scattered abroad, and it was thought at that time to have contributed, in no small degree, to the defeat of General Jackson, who was then a candidate for the Presidency. Judge Dorsey having removed to Prince George's county, Summerseat became the residence of Mr. Costigin, whose sad lot it has been to witness its sudden and fearful destruction.

In 1861 the only son of Mr. C., in the pride and glow of youthful manhood, left his ancestral home and joined the First Maryland Regiment, then serving in Virginia under the command of "Stonewall" Jackson. In the Fall of 1862, on General Lee's retreat from Antietam, "he bravely fighting fell," and in the month of January, 1863, his honored and mutilated remains reached Summerseat, where they were interred in the family burial ground, amid the tears and lamentations of a large concourse of citizens from all parts of the county. During the war Summerseat was frequently "interviewed" by the Federal (military) authorities, as it was more than suspected of being the resort and the not unfrequent asylum and stopping place of Confederate soldiers, going to and returning from Virginia. The dear and grand old house has perished. For one hundred years its doors have been open to the stranger and belated and weary traveler, and its successive owners, from its founder, Col. J. Reeder, to its last occupant, Mr. C., ever dispensed as far as their varied and chequered fortunes permitted, a cordial and liberal hospitality. There are many families of note in St. Mary's county whose traditions mingle, in some degree, with those of Summerseat, and to such this notice of and tribute to the old homestead will not be ungrateful, and may perhaps be kindly appreciated by them.

Still Another Fire.—A tenant house belonging to Dr. Wm. H. Stone, of this district, on St. Clement's Bay, just above Stone's Wharf, in the occupancy of Edward Tennisson, was destroyed by fire on Sunday evening last. Tennisson's loss was slight—that of the owner of the property about $1000. The property was uninsured—origin of fire unknown.

Patrons of Husbandry.—*Chaptico Grange.*—We are informed that this Grange was organized at Chaptico on Saturday, the 14th, by Edward Hall, Esq., Secretary of the State Grange, with twenty-six members, of whom the following were elected officers:

Col. A. L. Taveau, Master;
Mr. W. A. Kirk, Overseer,
Mr. G. R. Garner, Secretary;
Dr. John H. Turner, Lecturer;
Mr. Oscar G. Hayden, Steward;
Major Jas. Waring, Asst. do.;
Dr. J. R. T. Reeves, Treasurer;
Dr. James Waring, Chaplain;
Mr. Demetrius Code, Gate Keeper;
Mrs. A. L. Taveau, Ceres;
Mrs. Wm. A. Kirk, Pomona;
Mrs. James Waring, Flora;
Miss Bettie Waring, Lady Asst. Steward.

This is the first Grange organized in St. Mary's, and we hope that as the ice is broken, the ball will now roll on.

The Pilot Boy.—In another column will be found the Spring arrangements of the *Pilot Boy*, Wm. H. Byles, Agent. It will be seen that this swift and favorite little iron steamer has permanently established herself in our waters, opening up a quick communication between our village and Washington city, so timing her leavings and arrivals at the latter point as to place herself in connection on Sunday evenings with the early Washington trains for Baltimore and on Saturday mornings with the Baltimore trains for Washington. This arrangement is destined, in our judgment, to attract in time for various reasons a large travel between our town and surroundings and the two cities we have named. Those who have traveled on the *Pilot Boy* speak of her management in the highest terms of praise and *we* "speak by the card" when we pronounce her agent to be among the cleverest fellows afloat.

Annual Conference of the M. E. Church.—This body, which has recently been in session in Baltimore, adjourned on Wednesday of last week. Among other proceedings of the late conference, we notice that the Rev. J. E. Starr, who has had charge of the churches of his faith in Charles and St. Mary's during the past, has been assigned to labor within the same jurisdiction during the current, year.

READ THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONIAL

Leonardtown, Md. September 27, '73.

C. P. Knight, Esq., Agent for Bradley's Enamel Paint:—Dear Sir: We have made a fair, indeed we believe, a *thorough* experiment with the Enamel Paint for which you are agent, having used it some twelve months ago in boat painting and for other purposes, and we take pleasure in stating, that it has surpassed our expectations, and also the representations that have been made of it, in the points of good looks, *durability and cheapness*. Others in our village who have used it (we mention Mr. Herbert Moore, of the Washington Hotel as among the number) also bear willing testimony to its manifold merits and advantages.

Respectfully,
KING & DOWNS.

(Correspondence of the Beacon.)

Tail Pine, Md., March 16, 1874.

That much is said and penned concerning the management of schools, and the qualities of teachers, you, Messrs. Editors, are well aware. Furthermore, you are aware, no doubt, that a goodly number of individuals who seemingly manifest a delight in writing prolix communications relative to the subjects aforesaid, are mere theorists, i. e., their multitudinous ideas exist only in the imagination. Two-thirds of the well-educated can take pen in hand and indite elegantly and lucidly (as they suppose) how this and that thing should be done, but to consummate what is expressed, thoroughly and satisfactorily, is the principal point. A man may have grand views about the cultivation of corn, but place him in the capacity of a laborer, and nine chances out of ten, he would not know how how to plough a straight furrow. Your correspondent freely and willingly admits that teachers should have great tact in the management and government of schools, but theoretical knowledge *per se* is not sufficient to enable them to instruct successfully. A teacher who understands his duty—with animation and pride enough to desire the advancement of his or her pupils (the patrons' full co-operation is essential) will succeed, regardless of Dick, Tom or Harry's chimerical opinions.

The farmers hereabouts are busily engaged fixin' their fences, repairing gates, ploughs, etc. preparatory for Spring work. Wheat is growing finely, and the way the rams, ewes, and lambs ("Mary had a little lamb," you know,) are feasting, is extremely astonishing. The g-e-n-t-l-e-m-e-n at the Pine have changed their customary way of enjoying themselves.—Horse racin' is "all the go" and cards, quoits, and so-forth, are not so much as even mentioned among them. Whiskey drinking is pretty much *in statu quo*. Oh! for a "Temperance Simeon."

Ralyat.

(From the Dayton Journal.)

WHISKY ON THE BRAIN.

BY A. L. TAVEAU.

Old King Cole was a merry old soul,
And a merry old soul was he—
And he called for his pipe, and he called for his bowl—
And he called for his fiddlers three!

The night was very clear and cool—
The moon was silver bright—
And there he stood—that merry fool—
And swore he was *not* tight!
I thought he *was*—for, now and then,
He'd give a lurch to leeward,
And cry—"Hurrah!!!—three cheers my men!!
Three cheers for Abe and Seward!"

Well, now, I thought that rather queer—
For honest Abe was dead,
And Seward's soul, to upper air,
Sometime ago, had fled.
But, as I was not very pressed,
I thought I'd wait awhile—
Perhaps the young man felt distressed—
He met me with "a smile!"

And, Byron-like, first thing I knew,
He turned his collars down;
And then drew out a *new banjo*,
And struck it with a frown:—

* * * * * * *

"Oh sing, he cries—sing heavenly muse!
Boss Tweed—and all the rings,
And, if you choose, I won't refuse
A batch of railroad kings.
And while among the tuneful strings,
Your fairy fingers stray,
Just sweep the chords—and "wake up things
Generally"—in your way.

And, first of all—that Whisky Ring,
Of horrid reputation,
Which had the impudence to bring
Its heary deputation
To Washington, without a qualm,
Before the "August" Body;
And dared to try the storm to calm
With bribes of—whisky toddy!

I never drink a drop, *you* know,
The *idea* gives me chills,
For when I find I feel "so—so,"
I take to Brandreth's pills.

* * * * * * *

"It helps the 'Government'—you say?"
Two-thirds the revenue
Is thus 'collected,' night and day,
From Gentile and from Jew.
Our mammoth crops of corn and rye,
Dear boy could ne'er be sold,
Un'ess "old bourbon" cocked his eye
And shoveled out the gold.

For farmers don't raise corn and rye
For the "fun of building fences,
They "go for greenbacks"—with an eye
To the 'family expenses."

If farmer Jacob should go back,
Sober as the day he was born,
The grimmest joke his lips could crack
Would be—"No sale for corn!"
"What's that old man—his wife would say,
"You've come back home again,
And have n-o-t-h-o-u-g-h-t a-t-h-i-n-g to-d-a-y—
And brought back all the grain!!!"

Yah frau—old Wein has closed his store,
An' 'bout a thousan' gals
Are prayin' rite before his door,
An' run off all my pals.
We'll have to give up fartain' now—
Sell out and go to town,
An try to make our bread "somehow,"
An' "do the thing up brown."

For that's a joke, they tell me, frau,
That thing the parson said,
'Bout sweatin' up your brawny brow
To make Gale bread;
In town, I hear, a man can shirk,
An' dress his family too—
For saten always has *some* work
For idle hands to do."

* * * * * * *

"For shame!" he cries—"how can you mock,
And jest at 'serious' things?
I feel as if this cruel shock
Would break these "sacred" strings."

* * * * * * *

Alas—poor youth—where *were* you grown?—
Why dear—the thing is plain,
That every pretty girl in town
Has Whisky on the Brain.

—*Chaptico, Md.*

Ballou's Monthly Magazine for April.—The April number of this popular journal of literature is issued, and is fully equal to any that has appeared. Perhaps it may be a little more variety in this number, and the stories may be a little better, but it is hard to improve on any one number of Ballou's, for it is edited with such care that all tastes are suited. The boys find a sea story in each number, the men a tale of adventure, and the ladies poetry and delightful love stories. In addition to all of this there are illustrations of popular subjects, and yet the price is only $1.50 per year, or 15 cents a single number, and each subscriber who sends a year's subscription receives a pretty little Chromo of considerable value as an ornament. The April number contains the following list of contents: "April Showers;" "The Apteryx;" "Sponges;" "Rome;" "Captain Alick's Legacy;" "Missions;" "What came of the First of April;" "The Song of Spring;" "A Tragic Incident of 'Nor-West' Whaling;" "Grandmother's Dream;" "Freedom;" "An Unfortunate Match;" "Anacreontic;" "After Many Days;" "She was a Widow;" "Bended Twigs and Straight Saplings;" "Mrs. Cameron's Experiment;" "Clan Tartans and Plaids," "The Diamond Crescent;" "Right or Wrong;" "Miserable Homes;" "Our Young People's Story-Teller—Lelia Grey; or, Twice an Orphan;" "How Dick and Gerty became Indians;" "Yes and No;" "Ruthven's Puzzle Page;" "Curious Matters;" "The Housekeeper;" "Facts and Fancies;" "The First Day of April—(Humorous Pictures.")

Published by Thomes & Talbot, 36 Bromfield Street, Boston, and for sale at every periodical depot in the country.

The Daily Graphic.—This paper, the pioneer in a new and distinct field of journalism, completed its first year on the 5th instant. It appears to have achieved a permanent success, and we doubt not will improve, as it grows in age, in the character of the illustrations it daily gives to its readers. The *Graphic*, by means of the secret processes by which it is gotten up, possesses a decided advantage over the illustrated weeklies, in being able to present to American readers much earlier the cream of foreign illustrated papers; and it will only need a little improvement in the style of its pictures, to enable it to monopolize this feature of illustrated papers. It is well edited, and altogether, very interesting and attractive.

School Matters.—The Committee on Rules of the Washington Board of School Trustees report that it is not prepared to hazard the expression of an opinion that corporal punishment is not sometimes necessary, and that its proper administration may not result in the best interests of the pupil so punished and of the schools. That this mode of punishment is much too often resorted to by young and inexperienced teachers, it does not gainsay, but that it should be absolutely and entirely prohibited it cannot admit.

Parents occasionally require teachers of primary schools to instruct as much as they can but never to punish the pupils—"*my children particularly*"—generally concluding the admonition. Such mothers, fathers, etc., may be reminded that the teachers of public schools in Maryland have *no choice* in the matter. They are employed and paid by the State, and by the terms of engagement, are required to keep order in the school rooms. The parents of the tender brood should first teach their teacher how order can be maintained without recourse to the rod. St. Mary's teachers will pay high for such instructions. But, seriously, it may as well be granted that punishment is sometimes inflicted upon pupils injudiciously, especially by inexperienced as well as by hasty and impetuous teachers. The fault in such cases is chargeable upon those who imposed such men upon the school district. The only remedy is to remove them.

Lynn C. Doyle writes to the Brooklyn (N. Y.) *Eagle*: "The public schools of our city are presided over by men and women who should not be governed by petty spites, in such a manner as to place in favor some scholars and others in disfavor. This habit has taken root in many of our schools, in classes composed of young ladies who have feelings, and although they should be above jealousy, they still have hearts which feel every slight offered by their teacher. Admitting that some scholars have more winning (?) ways about them, admitting that some scholars have a way of currying favor with their teachers, yet it is not just or right that those scholars should take every good thing and leave naught but bones for the less lucky. A kind word goes a great way as regards making a good scholar, and if a teacher persists in ignoring entirely the "rough and ready" scholars, and offering every inducement toward the advancement of those who can work into the good graces of such teacher, it may do more harm than good in the long run."

As a pendant to the above, we give the report of the late Secretary of the School Board of St. Mary's county, J. Frank Ford, to Prof. Newell, which furnishes an admirable *resume* of the workings of the public schools of our county during the past year. The interesting statistics which accompany the report will be made subjects of future comment.

Prof. M. A. Newell,

Sir:—I have the honor to transmit herewith the annual report of the Board of County School Commissioners for St. Mary's County, for the year ending September 30th, 1873, with the hope that it may meet with your approval. Our schools were kept open for only nine months of the year ending July 31st, 1873, it having become necessary to suspend their operation for one month of the winter term, in consequence of our financial embarrassments; and teachers were paid $50.00 for the remaining one-and-a-half months of that term.

By this means the sum of $950.00 was saved from the expenses of the schools for the year just ended, which having been applied to the liquidation of our debts, has relieved us of our pecuniary difficulties, and placed us in a condition which justifies the indulgence of the belief, that in the future there will be no recurrence of the necessity for a suspension of the schools. You will perceive from the accompanying statistics that the number of schools in operation during the year just ended, is one less than during the year ending September 30th, 1873. This reduction of the number of schools was occasioned by our inability to procure a suitable teacher for one of the schools; arrangements have been made, however, which will enable us to reopen this school for the year just about to begin. There has been a slight diminution in the number of different pupils attending the schools as compared with that of last year, and also a consequent falling off in the pupils in average attendance, this however does not indicate, as it would at first seem, any retrogression in the working of the school system, but is attributable to two causes; first the reduction of the number of schools, and secondly to the fact that during the winter term the prevalence of small-pox in certain localities rendered it necessary, in some instances, to close the schools for weeks, and in every instance caused a great reduction in the daily attendance of pupils. There have been nine colored schools in operation during the year ending July 31, 1873, at a cost of $2,080.50, and it is gratifying to report that the working of these schools has been highly satisfactory. The number of different pupils attending these schools was 512, and the pupils in average attendance 128. Their appreciation of the inestimable advantages offered them by a system of free schools, is manifested in this class of our citizens, by the large number of children attending the schools, and the regularity of their attendance.

Many of our school buildings are sadly in need of repairs, some of them indeed so much so as to render them almost entirely unfit for occupation, and in consequence of the limited means at our disposal, we have been enabled to make but slight and temporary repairs.

We made application to the Board of County Commissioners in May last, asking for an appropriation of $1,000 00, for the purpose of making the necessary repairs to these houses, but our application was denied by that body, and unless some relief be rendered us from other source, I apprehend that many of the schools will have to be closed, as they will shortly become entirely untenantable. It gives me great pleasure to bear testimony to the fidelity and zeal with which the Board of School Commissioners have discharged their duty, under circumstances oftentimes very trying; and I congratulate my county upon its possession of a Board composed of gentlemen so eminently qualified for the important position they occupy.

I am very respectfully yours,
J. FRANK FORD, *Examiner*
Board County School Commissioners.

St. Patrick's Day.—A correspondent of the Bel Air *Aegis and Intelligencer* has taken St. Patrick's Day under his protection and has posted up the following facts and figures in regard to this anniversary from 1856 to 1873.—Unhappily enough, Tuesday last, the St. Patrick's anniversary for the present year, is to be added to, not substracted from the days "which are decidedly disagreeable to human feelings."

Did you ever hear of St. Patrick's day? Did you ever hear people talk about it? Of course you have. Every year, as it comes around, the day gets any quantity of hard hits from any quantity of people. If it happens to rain, or snow, or storm, or is cloudy, or blows, or if there is anything but clear weather—oh! ah! yes! yes! it is St. Patrick's day.

Mr. Editor, that day is maligned—badly too. It is not a whit worse than other days. Sometimes it rains; sometimes it does not rain. Sometimes it blows hard. Again it is as peaceful as you or I. Now, I want to take the part of that much abused day. Let me give you a list of St. Patrick's days, from 1856 down to this year; and now, look at it carefully, and turn the leaf down:

1856—a clear day—all day; 1857—a clear day—all day; 1858—very warm and clear—all day; 1859—cloudy all day—no rain; 1860—a fine day; 1861—cloudy—no rain—blew up cold at night; 1862—cold and clear; 1863—beautiful day—perfectly clear; 1864—clear-windy-Marchy; 1865—a fine day—windy—not disagreeable; 1866—very cold and windy—snow squalls; 1867—snow 12 inches deep; 1868—very warm—76 degrees—showery at night; 1869—snow squalls; 1870—very cold—windy—clear; 1871—a fine day; 1872—heavy snow storm; 1873—elegant day—perfectly clear.

Now Arithmetic—in 18 years there have been nine clear, fine days; two heavy snow storms; three squally days; four changeable days. But only six St. Patrick's days in eighteen which were decidedly disagreeable to human feelings.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup has been before the public for years, and is pronounced by thousands superior to all other articles for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza and all Pulmonary Complaints.

DIED.

Died, in Richmond, Madison Parish, La., March 8th, 1874, HENRY PAINE, in the 59th year of his age.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

Wheat.—The market for Wheat has ruled quiet since our last review, with light offerings of all descriptions. Millers have taken all the Maryland and Pennsylvania samples of desirable grade, and what little Western put on the market found ready purchasers in shippers.—The sales include 5,000 bushels Maryland at 172@185 cents for white, and 170@185 cents for fair to prime red; 6,000 do. Pennsylvania at 160@175 cents for very inferior red to choice amber; bulk at 170@172 cents; 3,000 do. Western Winter at 157 cents for white, and 155@165 cents for red, and 3,000 do. Chicago Spring at 150 cents for No. 2, and 158 cents for No. 1.

Corn.—The market for Corn opened quiet and prices remained steady for some days, but an active demand, caused by advices of an advance on the other side, has carried prices up 5@8 cents per bushel, and the market closes buoyant and strong. The receipts of Southern were moderate, amounting to 50,000 bushels, and the sales include some lots held over at the close of last week. The transactions embrace 32,000 bushels white at from 80 to 85 cents, and 33,000 do. yellow at 78@86 cents, the extremes representing the price of prime dry lots at the opening and close of the week. The receipts of Western were more liberal, amounting to 85,000 bushels, but the offerings were comparatively light, and the sales of mixed lots in Elevator amounted to 55,000 bushels, at 80 cents at the opening, and 87@88 cents at the close of the week, 87 cents for new, and 88 cents for old Corn, with more buyers than sellers at these figures.

Oats.—The receipts of Oats are light, and the market has ruled quiet and steady since our last report. In Western particularly we note a very small offering, the only sales reported being 3,000 bushels at 56@57 cents for mixed, and 59 cents for bright, but Southern were in better supply, and 7,000 bushels sold at 58@62 cents, bulk at 60 cents.

Rye.—The market for Rye is quiet and firm with a good demand, chiefly for export. The sales during the week amounted to 2,500 to 3,000 bushels bulk at 90@92 cents for good to prime.

Tobacco—The market for Leaf Tobacco has ruled very quiet since our last review, and there is no change of any movement to report. The receipts are improving slightly, and good lots of new Maryland are taken readily for the German market, but all other descriptions are neglected. Buyers of Ohio are awaiting the result of the shipment of sample lots sent out a short time since, and we learn of no sales, and both Kentucky and Virginia find no purchasers at present. The exports during the week were 586 hhds. to Bremen, and 9 hhds. to Demerara; total, 595 hhds. We quote prices to-day as follows.

Maryland—frosted & unsound,	$4.00@	5.00
" sound common,	5.00@	6.00
" good do,	6.50@	6.50
" middling,	7.00@	8.00
" good to fine red,	9.00@	12.00
" fancy,	13.00@	15.00
" upper country,	4.00@	20.00
" ground leaves,	4.00@	9.00

Guano.—There is a fair demand for Peruvian, and prices are as before reported, viz: $60 gold per long ton for Guanape and Macabi, with a discount of 50 cents to $1.50 per ton on lots of 50 to 250 tons. We note an improvement in the demand from the South for Fertilizers as the season opens, but trade is not yet active. We quote the leading makes at from $45@$60 per ton, but the inferior qualities are offered much lower.

FOR WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE.

THE swift and favorite Iron Steamer PILOT BOY will leave Leonardtown every Sunday Morning at 6:30 o'clock for Washington, connecting there with early trains of Baltimore and Ohio and Baltimore and Potomac Railroads. Returning, will leave Washington every Saturday Morning at 7 o'clock for Leonardtown, making connection with morning trains for Baltimore.

WM. H. BYLES, *Agent.*

march 19, 1874—tf.

Collector's Sale.

ON application of John L. Foxwell, Collector of the State and county taxes in the 1st election District of Saint Mary's county for the year 1873, it is ordered by the County Commissioners for Saint Mary's county, that the said John L. Foxwell proceed to sell, after giving twenty days previous notice at the Court House door and most public places in the county and by publication in the Saint Mary's Beacon, a newspaper published in Saint Mary's county, the following land in the 1st election district of St. Mary's county, to wit:

One tract or parcel of land, called and known by the name of

POINT LOOKOUT,

containing

322 ACRES,

more or less.

This land is located in the 1st Election District of Saint Mary's County, Maryland, and is assessed to E. G. W. Hall, and the State and County taxes due thereon are as follows:—for the year 1873,

$248.03

with interest from January 1st, 1874.

This land is to be sold to the highest bidder for cash, to pay the Taxes and legal charges thereon due, as per the above statement, and the said land, when sold, to be conveyed by deed of bargain and sale to the purchaser thereof.

By order
C. I. DURANT,
Clerk to County Commissioners
for St. Mary's county.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the sale of the above advertised land will take place at the Court House door in Leonardtown on

Tuesday, the 14th day of April, 1874.

JOHN L. FOXWELL,
Collector.

March 19, 1874—ts.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS

THE MARYLAND FERTILIZING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Are prepared to furnish Farmers with

Ammoniated Super-Phosphate,

adapted to Spring Crops, at $50 per ton.

TOBACCO FOOD,

a speciality for the Tobacco Plant, at $55 per ton.

These Fertilizers have been extensively used in Maryland and Virginia for six years, and are believed by the manufacturers to be as near perfect on as possible to obtain.

Farmers visiting the city are invited to examine their works on Warren Street, and learn how and of what materials Fertilizers are made.

LAWRENCE SANGSTON, Pres't,
Office No. 4 South Holliday street.
J EDWIN MYERS, General Agent.
H C HOWARD, Secretary.
march 19, 1874—2m.

Japanese Peas—200 Bushels to the Acre.

SOMETHING NEW!

Farmers and Gardeners Read This!

Agents Wanted to Sell the Japanese Pea.

These peas have recently been brought to this country from Japan, and prove to be the finest Pea known for Table use or for Stock. They grow in the form of a bush, from 3 to 5 feet high, and do not require sticking. They yield from one Quart to a Gallon of peas per bush. A sample package, that will produce from 5 to 10 bushels of peas, with circulars giving terms to Agents, and full directions as to the time and manner of planting, will be sent postpaid, to any one desiring to act as Agent, on receipt of 50 cents. Address,

L. L. Osment, Cleveland, Tenn.

march 19, 1874—2t.

TO FARMERS,

BOWEN & MERCER'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE

$40 PER TON.

Warranted equal to any manufactured. No Agents. Send for Pamphlet of References.—Ground Bone warranted, $43 per Ton. Ground and Lump Plaster, Guano. 300,000 Bushels Shell Lime.

BOWEN & MERCER,
No 65 S. Gay Steet, Baltimore, Md.
march 19, 1874—1m.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership,

THE firm of H. L. BURROUGHS & BROTHER is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the undersigned will sign in liquidation.

H. L. BURROUGHS,
WM. H. BURROUGHS.
Mechanicsville, March 18, 1874.
March 19, 1874—3t.

IN ST. MARY'S COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT, Feb 28, 1874.

ORDERED, That the sale of the Real Estate of Thomas W. Gardiner, deceased, made by Jno M Brome, Executor of the said deceased, and reported to this Court by the said Executor, on the 10th of February, 1874, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary, on or before the 28th day of March, inst.: 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 said 28th day of March.

The report states the amount of sales to be $10,000.

A J SPALDING, C. J.,
ZACHARIAH H TIPPETT, A J.
March 5, 1874—3w.

FOR STATE'S ATTORNEY.

Messrs Editors—Please announce Dr STEPHEN L D NEALE, Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law, as a candidate for the position of State's Attorney. We believe him to be admirably fitted to discharge with fidelity, boldness and ability the responsible duties of the office.

march 5, 1874. Many Friends.