

ST. MARY'S BEACON
LEONARDTOWN, MD.

THURSDAY MORNING, June 11th, 1874.

NEWS AND OTHER ITEMS.—The special term which His Honor, Judge Ford, had agreed to hold on the 19th instant, for the benefit of the four prisoners whose cases had been removed here from Charles county, is not now likely to be held, the prisoners aforesaid having made good their escape from our jail on Wednesday night of last week. The feat was accomplished by the old familiar mode of taking up the flooring in one of the cells, and access being thus obtained to the jail walls, the prisoners escaped by picking their way through a sufficiency of stone and mortar to allow of an easy transit. The guard, which had been kept around the jail from the date of the prisoners' commitment, had been removed on the morning before their escape, and outside assistance being thus made practicable, it is believed that it is to this the prisoners owe their freedom. A few nimble fingers, however, and a knitting-needle or two is quite as plausible an explanation of the escape. The incaptured parties are William T. Killman, indicted for assault with intent to kill, and William T. Killman, Geo. F. Young, Andrew Jackson and Peyton White, indicted for larceny, all of whom are believed to hail from Accomac county, Virginia. No reward has, as yet, been offered for their apprehension.

A preliminary meeting, we are authorized to state, will be held in our village on Saturday next to form a Grange for this section. A full attendance of those who have agreed to take part in the movement is earnestly desired.

The New York Times prints an excellent editorial article on the subject of mixed schools. It urges with great clearness and force the wisdom of permitting the people to work out this problem for themselves, especially as all parties in the South heartily support the doctrine of free schools for all the children of the proper school age, white and colored, and make no discrimination against the latter in favor of the former, although the pecuniary burden falls most heavily on the white people of the Southern States, and, moreover, because the colored people of the South have not, in any case where they have the majority, attempted to establish, or appeared to desire, mixed schools.

The application on the part of Gen'l Blair for a Mandamus to obtain possession of the office of Adjutant General, has been argued before Judge Miller. Judge Miller's opinion just filed makes the battle a drawn one. He decides the office to be a life tenure under the Constitution of the State, a point raised in behalf of Gen'l Blair, but that Gen'l Blair was disqualified from filling it under the recent Constitutional amendment, a point urged by Gen'l Bond. The case goes to Court of Appeals, where it will be argued at once. It cannot yet be predicted what will be the decision of that tribunal.

Commenting upon the suggestion that "it would be a good notion to try the legal remedy in all the Southern States against recently officials," the Mobile Register declares that "the men who control the 'legal remedy' machinery are generally ten times as bad as the rogues they try. A politician who is a rogue is never indicted—or, if indicted, is never convicted—unless the 'legal remedy' men wish to get rid of a fat rogue in order to make place for a lean rogue."

Pope Pius IX. completed the eighty-second year of his age on the 13th of May His Holiness received 170,000 letters of congratulation—12,000 of them from Italians—during the one day, and huge baskets, filled with other epistles of the same sort, were being carried to his chambers in the Vatican after he had retired.

Mr. Disraeli's lack of health is causing considerable anxiety to his personal and political friends. It is rumored that he may find it necessary to withdraw for a few months from the duties of Premier, which, in the meantime, will be performed by Earl Derby.

sees the pro forma order of the Superior Court and dismisses the petition. The present revenue system of the State therefore remains in force.

"The Court sets forth that the ostensible purpose of the proceedings is to compel the appellants, who are the Assessors for the Third District of Baltimore City, to assess the property within their district, under Act of 1874, chapter 514. The real object is to obtain a definition of the powers of the assessors under the Act.—Though the case is anomalous, still the Court believes it cannot escape the duty of expressing upon the question. "The questions," says the Court, "for us to determine are what is the meaning and effect of the Act of Assembly? and whether the duties of the assessors therein prescribed are so defined as that they can be understood, and their performance by the appellants enforced according to the prayer of the petition? The act is a long one, consisting of thirty-six sections, containing many complex provisions, and requiring in its preparation considerable care and skill, of which we are constrained to say, we discover no evidence whatever in its terms. * * * It is full of imperfections, some of the sections are incomplete, some of them are unintelligible, and many of its provisions are contradictory with one another." It is contended where chapter 514 is imperfect we may resort to Acts of 1874, chapter 483, to supply its defects and control its meaning. The two Acts, it is said, are to be construed together as parts of the same system. This is the main argument of the appellants. This is a vital question in the present case. Chapter 483 is an Act repealing article 81 of the Code, entitled "Revenue and Taxes," and re-enacting the same with amendments. It went into effect on the date of its passage. The Act of 1874, chapter 514, now under consideration, they have proceeded to declare in positive terms that property shall be exempt from taxation for the purpose of the new assessment provided for by the Act.

"It is evident article 81 of the Code, as amended, is altogether distinct from and independent of the Act of 1874, chapter 514. They are not in pari materia. Their provisions are dissimilar, and in some respects in conflict. The words of the latter Act, requiring all aiding Acts to the law to be construed as part thereof, accomplish nothing more than what is already law. It does not apply to the two laws, chapters 483 and 514, because they do not form parts of one system, but of independent ones. The last named Act must be construed to itself, without the aid of chapter 483. The Court then proceeds to consider the effect of chapter 514. "The words of the first section are plain. The petitioner alleges it is the duty of the assessors to proceed to their duties, and that which by the words of the Act is declared to be exempt from assessment and taxation was intended to be made liable. The Court is called on so to declare, in plain opposition to the words of the Act of Assembly.

"It is true, the Court says, it is not confined to the first section to find the meaning of the law, but the whole Act must be construed together. Applying this rule the difficulty is not removed.—We have looked in vain at the other sections of this Act to find any justification for departing from the provisions of the first section." "The oath of the assessors require them to execute the law according to the directions of this Act of Assembly. No other than the first section of the Act attempts to declare what shall be liable to taxation and what shall be exempt, and though some of the provisions of the other sections are not entirely consistent with the first section, they cannot have the effect of annulling or destroying the operation of the express words contained in the first section. When we look at the *provisio*, there is much ambiguity, and if this could correct the rest, we should be compelled to declare the whole inoperative for uncertainty. * * * In the enacting clause the words are plain and unambiguous, and must be taken as the expression of the legislative will.

"It is not in our power to expunge them from the statute, nor is it possible for us, by any legitimate mode of construction, to alter their meaning or destroy their operation and effect.

"The Court refers to the cases of Clark vs. the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, 29 Md., p. 283, and Supreme Court, in Fisher and Blight, 2 Crane, pp. 368 and 369, as to ambiguous and plain statutes, and says the words of this act are plain and unambiguous. All the property in the State is exempt from taxation, except what is particularly mentioned. It is very probable the Legislature intended to mean otherwise, and we are asked to correct the omission or mistake. We have no power or authority to do so. The cases of Jones vs. Smart, in Buller, Justice, 1 Term R. 52, and M. King vs. M. Danelrel, T. B. and C. S. Bayley J. M. King vs. Inhabitants of Bosham, 5 B. and C. 103; Tenderden C. J., and Smith's Commentaries on Statutory and Constitutional Construction, 830 and 714, and other authorities are quoted in reference to the duty of construing a law as passed. The rule governing the Courts in this case is no where better stated than in a former ruling of the Court in the case of Alexander vs. Worthington, 5th Md., p. 455, as follows: "We are not at liberty to imagine an intent and bind the letter of the Act to that intent, much less can we indulge in the license of striking out and inserting and remodeling with a view of making the letter express an intent which a statute in its native form does not evidence."

"In 18 Ohio, 456, 461, 462, the Court decided recently that though it was satisfied the Legislature meant something else from what it enacted; but it could not take the will for the deed. The Court then says: "We are compelled to say that the first section of the Act of Assembly now under consideration must be un-

derstood according to the plain import of its language, and so understood, it is impossible for the Court to enforce its execution, because it would be in plain violation of the fifth article of the Declaration of Rights, which declares that every person in the State, or person holding property therein, ought to contribute his proportion of public taxes for the support of the Government, according to his actual worth in real or personal property."

"The Court says it requires no argument to prove that a law that exempts from taxation all but a small portion of property specified in the Act is unconstitutional and void apart from the consideration that some property is taxed, that the State has not power to tax, it is our duty to declare that it is impermissible. It is evident a mistake has occurred, but we cannot correct the mistake or supply omission. If the Legislature failed to express their real intentions it is for them, and not for the Courts to amend the law, and make it express the legislative will."

"More latitude existed on construction of laws in former times and instances may be found where, in England, courts in construing acts changed or disregarded their language. The modern English decisions do not sanction such constructions, and it has never been adopted in this country.

"The Court says it felt no hesitation in giving their conclusions, as no objection would be made to the public. The system of revenue law and an amendment can be made hereafter by a law more carefully framed.

"The Court decides that even if the first section was not fatal to the law there are so many imperfections in the Act that much difficulty would attend, and perhaps litigation would grow out of it.

"The Court then refers particularly to some of the defects, one in the fourteenth section, the nineteenth and twenty-third, and the fifth section, which refers to a 'Board of Control and Review' in Baltimore county. In the other sections this Board is entirely left sight of, except in the thirty-second and thirty-third sections.

"The Court concludes: "Being of the opinion for the reasons stated, that the Act of 1874, chapter 514, is inoperative, the pro forma order of the Superior Court will be reversed, and the petition dismissed. Order reversed."

[Communicated.]
Waterloo, June 9th, 1874.

Messrs. Editors.—The letter you published in your paper of the 4th inst. I did not intend for publication, but I heartily thank you for the act and the unsought interest you take in me by allowing me to speak as I would have liked to have spoken to all the Tobacco Planters through your paper.

I am really mortified that I sold so few machines this season, but I am not ashamed. I invented the machine, but I could get out no patent for credit and appreciation. I think I have found the key-note to success. I am hiring out all my machines I have on hand at \$1 per working hour. This sounds well and high, but it is not half what the machine is worth. It is not over 10 cts. per 1000 check hills; and may be made even less with long rows and quick team. I hired a Miller to a colored man last week in the presence of another colored farmer, who is a thrifty, but low-down, dollar powerful man." He said, "that's too much for a machine." I said to him, "it is just 10 cts. per 1000 check hills or 1 ct. per 100. Will you come down to my place and strike some check hills at 10 cts. a thousand?" He replied very courteously but very emphatically, "no, sir; no indeed, sir; I would at strike no hills at that."

Now, I will get up the land and check it with the plow, (which my machine does not require) and give 10 cts. per 1000 hills, and I won't plant any more in the land, just to see how it feels on the operator.

As the planters of St. Mary's county would not believe me and eleven—I consider—credible gentlemen, I purpose next working hour. If I am behind the world in every thing else, I will show to the world this, I am ahead of the world in this respect, that I will believe one Christian gentleman as to a fact or some of the world testified to. If the planter whose word is not impeached says to me, I struck 100 hills, while he really struck 100,000, I will give him a receipt for the 100 hills. I dare say that hiring, whenever the parties are near enough, will pay as well as selling. In fact, I'll get a year's hire and then sell him a machine, which may make it \$40 instead of \$30. I expect to send to the newspapers of the five tobacco-growing counties, before long, an advertisement in which I will relate the price, if ordered in a certain time.

Z. D. BLAKISTONE

The American Farmer for June is at hand, well filled with a great variety of useful and attractive matter. This old journal has something for every taste, and no branch of farm or garden work but is treated in its pages, thus making it a valuable hand-book for every farmer and horticulturist. All can examine it who wish to do so, as the publishers will send specimen copies free to all who send for them. Published by Sam'l Sands & Son, No. 9 North St., Baltimore, Md., at \$1.50 a year, 5 copies for \$5.00.

Mr. Vigel, daughter of the renowned ex-Governor Trepp, of Georgia, and the last of his living children, has been admitted to the Lunatic asylum at Millidgeville. She is 50 years old, and has been of unsound mind for a long time. A son of his died there many years ago; and this is all that remains on earth of the most splendid intellect Georgia ever knew.

One element of Bismarck's success as a strategist is indicated by an anecdote concerning him which is quite current in Europe. On a certain occasion, being asked to explain his extraordinary luck at what, he replied, "when I get an opportunity I invariably look into the hand of my opponent."

[Communicated.]
To the newly appointed School Trustees of St. Mary's County:

Continued.—Upon you will soon devolve the duty of selecting teachers for the public schools of the county. Momentous consequences depend upon your action.—The children of to-day will be the men and women of to-morrow. They will occupy the places as the fathers and mothers of a succeeding generation, and to them we must surrender the supervision and control of our industrial, municipal and political institutions. Will society advance under their management and control, or will it retrograde towards ignorance, criminality and barbarism?

This question is before you, and the answer must greatly depend upon the teachers you may select for the training and instruction of the growing generation. Can you be blinded by petty or personal considerations in the face of a duty so important to you as men of honor—as men who understand their duties, and will not—cannot—dare not forfeit their own self-respect.

Permit me to caution you against the delusive notion that any teacher is good enough for a benighted neighborhood, and particularly for a colored school. The bright light of science is most needed in dark places, and there we require the most active, exemplary and persevering teachers. The law makes no distinction between conditions of color. "Light for all" is the spirit of the school law. You have no authority to interpret it differently.

Gentlemen, our public schools are unpopular—they are becoming more so every year. Our tax-payers submit reluctantly to taxation for their support, because they are unwilling to support the State Superintendent, during his short stay in this county, while granting that a good teacher was badly, shamefully remunerated, avowed the opinion that others had been "a hundred fold" overpaid. This might appear to be a very strong if not extravagant expression were it not that erroneous instruction is injurious rather than beneficial, while bad examples and bad influences should be punished rather than rewarded.

Our tax-rate may even now be considering the question of levying another one-tenth of one per cent. for the benefit of the public schools. The law supposes that every tax-payer will be more than remunerated for this outlay by the consequent improvement in his social condition. Is this supposition true or fallacious? Is it just to impose the burden of taxation without enforcing the promised advantages?

Should the County Commissioners refuse to levy the tax, might they not honestly shelter themselves behind the first consideration in all taxation and plead in their justification that no appreciable good has been derived from their previous levies? Might they not summon in their defense the concurrent testimony of three County Examiners—namely, through a space of nearly twenty years?

It cannot be denied, gentlemen, that money enough has been paid for school purposes in St. Mary's county to reward every faithful teacher in the county to his entire satisfaction, and that it has been withheld from those to whom alone it was justly due, and squandered upon others who merited nothing.

Do not neglect this timely warning.—Our schools were not instituted for the benefit or accommodation of teachers, and *divine* examinations support to *children*.—Give good teachers, and the tax-payers will aid if necessary in their support, but if some radical change is not made in the old administration of the school system, the people will ask for a repeal of the school tax. They ought to demand it, and the demand should be granted.

It cannot be expected that good and experienced teachers can be supplied from the county for the public schools, which will be the burden. Outside of tried men, however, you may find many who have most if not all the qualifications and essential characteristics of a successful teacher.

A sufficient stock of education is indispensable, but to be liberally educated is a secondary consideration. Let your appointees be honest, truthful, reliable, unostentatious, ambitious to excel, not pedantic, industrious, neat, studious, reasonable in all things, firm, uniform, no trifler, punctual, economical, fond of good company—not given to loitering in bar-rooms and lounging saloons, and never playing a secondary part in any company.

Among the lady teachers avoid the "stuck up" and "blue stocking" styles, and above all things appreciate "a loving heart" connected with an unyielding will. A fickle, whimsical man can govern children only by the rod, while a yielding, pretending and inconsistent woman can do so by no means whatever.

If you cannot find all the desirable characteristics combined in one man or woman, secure the main essentials at least—*pure principles, good sense, natural industry and practical economy*.

The antecedents of applicants cannot safely be disregarded. Success in one business promises success also in another, while one who has failed in every previous effort will never be a successful teacher. Show the man, long and often, out of pretense and inconstant woman can do so by no means whatever.

Besides this, let your appointments in all doubtful cases be conditional, for one term at least. Results will soon demonstrate the character of your choice. Do

not forget, however, the proverb of the new broom.

The infallible evidence of a good teacher will be found in a constantly enlarging attendance of the pupils—in an increasing fondness for school—more study and less romping at home, a graver deportment and a milder speech, with a more prompt and obedient obedience to parents and teachers.

In conclusion, gentlemen, let me beg you never to appoint a teacher who uses or who will consent to use the text-books of forgotten ages, or one who cannot command respect enough to prevail upon the patrons of the school to procure the text-books of his choice.

Do not debate about consequences; employ good teachers or engage none. You never will have good schools as long as you employ incompetent or inefficient teachers. You alone have the power to appoint, and on you alone rests the responsibility of the appointments.

Yours very respectfully, &c.
BENJAMIN TIPPETT.

GRANGE ITEMS.—The attention of our planting readers is called to the Grange article on our first page, entitled, "The Order a Necessity among Farmers." The letter following from Dr. Samuel A. Mudd, of Charles county, which has been handed us by Col. Taveson, W. Master of Choptank Grange, we take pleasure in laying before our readers, as it effectually removes several hurtful misconceptions which had been formed by many of our people in regard to the character and aims of the Patrons of Husbandry. We thank Dr. Mudd for the permission to make public his opportune letter.

BEAUFORT, CHARLES CO., MD. }
April 2nd, 1874. }

JAMES W. GOODE, Esq.—SIR:—Your supple was duly received; and, in answer, suffer me to give the conditions under which I was led to attach myself to the organization styled the Farmers' Grange, or Patrons of Husbandry. Being a Roman Catholic, I knew full well the repugnance of the Church to all "Secret-bound-oath-Associations"—no matter how benevolent in their professions and conduct. I demanded, therefore, to know the NATURE of the OATH exacted; and, in reply, was informed, by the Deputy, THAT NO LEGAL OATH WAS REQUIRED, but only a SACRED PLEDGE of HONOR, and that any member, after being admitted, if he found anything opposed to his POLITICAL or RELIGIOUS principles, could withdraw.

I then attended the recent meeting of the State Grange, participated in its discussions, and was a sincere admirer of all that transpired, and so far as my knowledge of the intentions of the organization, and the duties required of individual members of the Church to which I belong, I CAN TRUTHFULLY STATE that I could perceive nothing in conflict with our Religion.

The Grange discards all Partisan-Political subjects and Religious discussions, and advocates no authority, or claim, of any Religious denomination. It condemns no innocent amusement, nor the use of anything under Heaven—but its abuse.—We have a little Prayer, Music, Singing, and Dancing—for those who feel disposed that way.

Very respectfully yours, &c.
W. A. MUDD,
Master Bryantown Grange.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

WHEAT.—There has been no improvement in the market for Wheat during the past week, and prices of all descriptions are again lower, particularly for the best quality of the receipts are moderate, only amounting to 100,000 bushels, of which 75,000 bushels were Western, 25,000 bushels Maryland, and 5,000 bushels Pennsylvania. The sales of Maryland include 2,000 bushels good to prime white at 150¢; 400 bushels at 158¢; 1,200 do. at 155¢; 400 do. at 153¢; 1,400 do. at 152¢; and 800 do. at 150¢; the best price obtained to-day for prime lots being 152¢. Western Wheat is dull, and we note a very light demand. The sales reported include 4,000 bushels No. 2 spring red at 128¢; 1,400 do. No. 3 do. at 135¢; both in Elevator for export; 400 bushels prime winter red at 145¢; and 400 do. common do. at 115¢.

CORN.—The market for Southern White Corn opened active and firm at the best figures of last week, but with increased receipts, prices weakened, and although all offerings have been taken the figures the close are 5¢ below the week's closing. The market closed at 50¢ for prime to choice, and 60¢ for fair to prime red at 145¢; 160 do. at 150¢; 1,000 do. at 155¢; 400 do. at 153¢; 1,400 do. at 152¢; and 800 do. at 150¢; the best price obtained to-day for prime lots being 152¢. Western Wheat is dull, and we note a very light demand. The sales reported include 4,000 bushels No. 2 spring red at 128¢; 1,400 do. No. 3 do. at 135¢; both in Elevator for export; 400 bushels prime winter red at 145¢; and 400 do. common do. at 115¢.

FRUIT.—The sales reported amount to 20,000 bushels, as follows: 4,000 bushels Southern at 65¢; 16,000 do. mixed Western at 62¢; 64 cents; 6,400 do. mixed Western at 61¢; 63 cents; 6,400 do. at 61¢; 63 cents. At the close we quote light Southern at 70¢; 74 cents; and heavy Western at 62 cents for mixed, and 63¢ for extra bright.

FRUIT.—The sales reported amount to about 2,500 bushels at from 112¢ to 165¢; the latter being the outside price for prime to-day.

Tobacco.—There has been a good demand for Maryland and Ohio Leaf Tobacco during the past week, and the markets for each may be written fairly active and firm. The sales of Maryland were about 200 hds. per country for France and Germany, and a small portion of fine for the home market, and about 800 hds. lower Tobacco for France, Germany and Holland. Of Ohio the sales comprise about 1,100 hds., a small portion for Bremen and the remainder for France and Germany. We note some holders of Ohio very stiff in their views, and inclined to accept current quotations which buyers offer freely. There is no movement reported in Virginia and Kentucky. The quotations for the week show an increase of 400 hds. in Maryland and Ohio. The exports for the week were 125 hds. to Bremen. We quote prices to-day as follows, viz:

Maryland—common frosted, \$3.00@4.50
" round common, 5.00@6.50
" medium do., 6.00@7.50
" leafy brown, 7.00@8.50
" bright red to yellow, 12.00@18.00
" per country size, 5.00@7.00
" leaves to red, 1.00@2.00

yellow spangled 16.00@12.00
" extra " 14.00@16.00
" fancy yellow, 20.00@25.00
" " " 18.00@20.00
" " " 16.00@18.00
" " " 14.00@16.00
" " " 12.00@14.00
" " " 10.00@12.00
" " " 8.00@10.00
" " " 6.00@8.00
" " " 4.00@6.00
" " " 2.00@4.00
" " " 1.00@2.00
" " " .50@1.00
" " " .25@.50
" " " .10@.25
" " " .05@.10
" " " .02@.05
" " " .01@.02

Trustees' Sale
of Valuable
REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Saint Mary's county, sitting as a Court of Equity, passed in a case in which Daniel S. Spalding and Elizabeth O. Spalding, his wife are Complainants and William T. Oryer and others are Defendants, and bearing date of the 6th day of June, in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-four, the undersigned, as Trustees, will offer at public sale, at the Court House door in Leonardtown, on

Tuesday, the 7th day of July, 1874,

between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock, p.m., the following property, to wit: All that tract or parcel of land, located in Beggars Neck, Leonardtown district, Saint Mary's county Maryland, commonly called and known as PART

WOWLE'S PURCHASE
and containing
45 acres,
more or less.

This land is located upon navigable water and adjoins the Newtown estate and the lands of Alexander Combs. The improvements consist in a comfortable DWELLING HOUSE; A STORE HOUSE and ordinary OUTH-BUILDINGS.

The land is of excellent soil and well improved. The store-house is valuable for its location, and commands a large and profitable trade.

The Oyster trade is carried on in the adjacent waters, to a large extent, whilst fish, of every variety, abound in season. There is a wharf near at hand at which steamers touch two or three times weekly, going and returning from Baltimore and Washington.

Also, all those tracts or parcels of land called and known as
"PART HAMPTON PARK"
AND
"WALFERS HAMPTON,"

containing
140 acres,
more or less.

These lands are located near the first described property, are of excellent soil, fairly improved, and well adapted to the growth of all the staple products of this section of the State.

They are improved by an ordinary Dwelling and Outh-buildings, and adjacent to the estates of Zachariah Matingley and Wellington S. Davis, Esqrs.

TERMS OF SALE,
as prescribed by the decree, are:—One third of the purchase money in cash on the day of sale, and the balance in equal instalments, at one and two years credit—the deferred payments to be secured by the bonds or notes of the purchaser, or purchase, with sureties to be approved by the Trustees, and to bear interest from the day of sale.

When all the purchase money shall have been paid, the Trustees will execute a deed, or deeds, to the purchaser, or purchasers, free, clear and discharged from all claims of the parties to this suit and of those claiming by, from or under them.

JO. F. MORGAN,
DANIEL C. HAMMETT,
JAS. S. DOWNS,
Trustees.
June 11, 1874.—ts.

NOTICE.
At a meeting of the School Board for Saint Mary's county, held in their Office in Leonardtown on 2nd day of June, instant, it was ordered, that the Collectors of the Taxes within said county be notified through the BEACON that the law passed by the late Legislature, chap. 483, sec. 81, sec. 42, requires said Collectors to keep the county tax for educational purposes separate and distinct from the other taxes, and to render to the School Board quarterly returns of all of the said tax collected, and that the penalty of non-compliance is a fine from one hundred to five hundred dollars in the discretion of the Court.

JO. F. MORGAN,
Secretary.
June 11, 1874.—2t.

Claim Agency.
THE undersigned has entered into an arrangement with a reliable Claim Agent of the City of Washington for the prosecution of claims against the U. S. Government. Parties having such claims had better attend to them at once, as the time is now limited in which the same can be filed. Merchants having paid Government tax for 1862-63 are entitled to have the same or a part refunded, upon producing the proper proof. I have been furnished with all necessary forms, &c.
JO. F. MORGAN.
June 11, 1874.—4t.

FOR STATES ATTORNEY.
I announce myself as a candidate for the office of State's Attorney for St. Mary's, and respectfully ask the support of the voters of the county.
JAS. H. WILSON.
June 8, 1874.

POND'S EXTRACT
CURES
Neuralgia, Piles, Headache,
Sciatica, Boils, Soreness,
Lameness, Burns, Sprains,
Tetter, Toothache, Scalds, Wounds,
Sore Throat, Ulcers, Bruises,
Rheumatism, Hemorrhages,
etc.

POND'S EXTRACT
CURED BY
POND'S EXTRACT

FOR CONGRESS,
6th CONGRESSIONAL
DISTRICT.
COL. BAKER A. JAMISON, of Baltimore county, is earnestly recommended to the voters of the 6th District as a reliable and available candidate for CONGRESS. His early and long legislative experience both as an officer for many years of the United States Senate and a member of the Legislature and Constitutional Convention of Maryland, together with his personal popularity and thorough acquaintance with all parts of the District, will render him an able and faithful representative of the interests of the people of the entire Congressional District.
June 11, 1874. Many Friends.

Trustees' Sale
of
REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Saint Mary's county, sitting as a Court of Equity, passed in a case in which John L. Abell and John Abell are Complainants and George D. Duke and others are Defendants, and bearing date of the 6th day of June, in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-four, the undersigned, as Trustees, will offer at public sale, at the Court House door in Leonardtown, on

Tuesday, the 7th day of July, 1874,

between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock, p.m., the following real estate, to wit: All those tracts or parcels of land, located in the Factory district, Saint Mary's county, Maryland, commonly called and known by the following names:

PT. VAUGHN'S HILLS
AND
Whitemarsh,
containing
120 acres,
more or less;

and PART
St Joseph's Manor,
containing
125 acres,
more or less.

These lands are located but a short distance above the Clifton Factory and near the line of the Southern Maryland Railroad. They are of excellent soil, a portion of them being well improved, and have several buildings upon them. They are located in a section remarkable for its general healthfulness, are well adapted to the growth of fruit, as well as the staple products of this section of the State.

They are well arranged for a division into two or more nice tillage farms, or will constitute, in the aggregate, with a small outlay for improvements, a very fine estate.

Terms of Sale, as prescribed by the decree, are: one-third of the purchase cash on the day of sale, and the balance in equal instalments, at one and two years' credit—the deferred payments to be secured by the bonds or notes of the purchaser, or purchasers, with sureties to be approved by the Trustees, and to bear interest from the day of sale.

When all the purchase money shall have been paid, the Trustees will execute a deed, or deeds, to the purchaser, or purchasers, free, clear and discharged from all claims of the parties to this suit and of those claiming by, from or under them.

ROBERT C. COMBS,
JAS. S. DOWNS,
Trustees.
June 11th, 1874.—ts.

Trustees' Sale
of
REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Saint Mary's county, sitting as a Court of Equity, passed in a case in which Joseph Forrest is Complainant and James A. Morgan, Mary A. Morgan and others are Defendants, and bearing date of the 20th day of May, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-four, the undersigned, as Trustees, will offer at public sale, at the Court House door, in Leonardtown, on

Tuesday, the 7th day of July, 1874,
between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock, p.m., the following property, to wit: All that tract or parcel of land lying on the main road leading from St. Joseph's church to Leonardtown, called part of
"ST. JOSEPH'S."
THE "FORREST PART OF TWO BROTHERS AND THE HAZARD,"
containing
100 acres,
more or less.

And, also, all the other adjoining lands which were devised by Richard Mor-

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