

THURSDAY MORNING, December 3, 1874.

NEWS AND OTHER ITEMS.—The close vote at the late election between the Republican and Democratic parties in our county, and the names already announced in our columns for State's Attorney, Legislature and Sheriff, without recurring to the liberal supplements which may be expected for these positions, as well as for Orphans' and Commissioners' Courts as the campaign progresses, demonstrate of themselves, without the intrusion of argument, the necessity of some system of concentration which will relieve the party of all superfluous candidates at the critical moment. Though we have a personal choice, as well as other people, we are writing in the interest of nobody and engage in advance to support anybody that the party may elect to run. All that we insist upon is, that the party shall concentrate and not scatter.—We believe that different systems of concentration at this writing are matters of minor moment with St. Mary's democrats, the supreme object being, as it should be, the unity of the party in regard to men as well as measures. It would be well to remember, that "we have scolded the snake, not killed it" and that, in the presence of 77 majority against us, chaos or disorder of any kind in our ranks is the one thing to be avoided.

Just as we were putting our paper to press, the painful rumor reaches us of the death by suicide of our much endeared friend, Major Wm. O. Key, a native of our village, lately a resident of Union Town, Alabama, where his wife and daughter still sojourn. Major Key had spent the present Summer and Fall in our county and was on a visit to Baltimore city and a guest at the Remert House at the time of his death. He was in the 52nd year of his age. In this sad closing of a life, near to many of our own from congenial and intimate intercourse, and which was emboldened by many generous traits of character and by a preeminent ability, we feel that, though speech is "silvern," silence only is "golden." "Forbear to judge, for we are sinners all—close up his eyes, and draw the curtains close; and let us all to meditation."

The jury in the safe-burglary conspiracy, after being out forty-five hours, has rendered a partial verdict, acquitting A. B. Williams and announcing a disagreement as to Whitley, the ex-Chief of the Secret Service, and Assistant District Attorney Harrington.—The jury on the latter two stood eight for acquittal and four for conviction. This necessitates another trial, which will be had at the criminal Term of the Supreme Court, to be held in December, and to be presided over by Judge McArthur, instead of Judge Humphreys, who presided at the trial just ended.

There was an unusual number of close contests in the Congressional elections. Cutler beats Phelps in New Jersey by 4 votes; Harrison, in one of the Chicago districts, has 7 majority. The Erie District of Pennsylvania elects Egbert over Curtis by 11 votes; Ainsworth, in Iowa, has 59 majority; Walsh, in Maryland, 78 majority; Foster in Ohio, Dabney in Georgia, Farwell in Illinois, and Frost in Massachusetts are elected by less than 100 majority.

Governor Groome, Comptroller Woodford, and Treasurer Compton, the Board of Public Works, together with Hon. A. K. Syster, Attorney General, have selected a spot near Jessup's Cut, on the Washington Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, upon which to erect a House of Correction authorized to be built by the authority of the last Legislature.

Under the various grants by Congress the Union Pacific Railroad is entitled to about 12,000,000 acres of the public lands, of which only 709,954 acres have been duly entered and patented; the Central Pacific 9,000,000, but has only received patents for 672,611 acres; and the Kansas Pacific has taken up 413,000 acres of the 6,900,000 given to it by Congress.

Among the Washington news on the 30th it was reported that the President favors the scheme for a grand system of internal improvements, with a view of reviving business. Republican politicians regard it as a fine scheme to revive the Radical party—to buy the people's votes with the people's money.

Samuel S. Cox, of New York, or Michael C. Kerr, of Indiana, is likely to be selected as Speaker of the 44th Congress, most probably the latter, as Mr. Kerr was the acknowledged leader of the Democratic side of the House, when he was in Congress before.

It is a historic precedent that no candidate has ever been chosen to the Presidency whose politics did not correspond with those of the majority of the House of Representatives. The Democrats will have a majority in the next House.

The salary grabbers have learned a costly lesson in the dear school of experience, but it comes too late to be of any advantage to them, however impressive as a warning to others. Of the one hundred and two members of the present Congress who voted for the salary grab only twenty-four were re-nominated by their constituents, and nearly half of those twenty-four were defeated at the polls.

Mr. Mullett, Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department at Washington, has resigned. He claimed to have charge of a "contingent fund" of \$100,000, and said he would sooner resign than not control its expenditure. The Secretary of Treasury let him resign.

Five colored men have been elected to the next Congress. Two are from South Carolina, one from North Carolina, one from Alabama and one from Louisiana, One of the South Carolinians is a Democrat.

The Governor has issued his proclamation announcing the names of Congressmen elected to represent this State in the 44th Congress. See Proclamation in another column.

A correspondent of the Anne Arundel Advertiser suggests Hon. W. T. Hamilton, of Washington county, for the next Governor of Maryland.

The President has expressed his opposition to the Civil Rights Bill, which he will veto if it comes to him for his signature.

Mr. A. H. Stephens is reported to have become so comparatively corpulent with returning health as to weigh eighty pounds avoirdupois.

MADE LAND.—The reclamation of a very valuable tract of land upon one of the Scotch rivers was made in a very simple manner quite recently. Stakes were driven into the mud at the water's edge at regular distances parallel to the course of the river. Between these stakes branches of trees and brush were thickly matted or interlaced. This simple contrivance resulted in the deposit at every high water of large quantities of silt and mud, until at last an embankment was thrown up without any further expense, sufficient to keep out the water except at high floods. The land thus reclaimed was sown with grasses, and is now used for grazing cattle and is valued at \$300 per acre for this purpose alone. There are thousands of acres alongside of our rivers, both upon the coast and inland, which might be reclaimed in this or similar ways at very little expense.

A WOMAN'S CHANCE.—Marriage statistics have been analyzed to show the probability of marriage for women at different ages. Supposing the sum of a woman's chances of marriage to be one hundred, she exhausts between the ages of fifteen and twenty years, fourteen and a half chances. If she lives unmarried from twenty to five, fifty-two more of her chances have vanished into thin air. If she remains unmarried for five more years she will turn thirty with only fifteen and a-half chances out of her hundred left. After thirty-five she has eleven and a-half chances, and at this point the statistician gave up his calculation, except that he assures us that even if a woman has lived unmarried sixty years, she still has the tenth of a chance of getting married out of the hundred with which she is supposed to have started life.

WHAT IS MEANT BY ONE HORSE POWER.—The power of prime movers is measured by horse power. Watt found that the strongest London draught horse was capable of doing work equivalent to raising 33,000 pounds one foot high per minute, and he took this as the unit of power for the steam engine. The horse is not usually capable of doing so great a quantity of work. Rankine gave 25,000 foot lbs. as the figure for a mean of several experiments, and it is probable that 25,000 is a fair minute's average work for a good animal. It would require five or six men to do the work of a strong horse. Watt's estimate has become, by general consent among engineers, the standard of power measurement for all purposes.—Scientific American.

TETTERD POISON.—A distinguished medical authority warns the drinkers of water of wells near declivities to beware of the typhoid poison sure to be found sooner or later in these reservoirs, if any of the house drainage can percolate to them. The gelatinous matter often found upon the stones of a well is poison to the human system, probably caused by its spores a fermentation of the blood, with abnormal heat of fever. Wholesome, untainted water is always free from color and odor. To test it thoroughly, place a few grains of lamp sugar, and expose it, stoppered, to sunlight, in a window. If even after an exposure of eight or ten days, the water becomes turbid or so that it has been contaminated by sewage of some kind. If it remains perfectly clear, it is pure and safe.

VENTILATE YOUR ROOMS.—The following simple method for ventilating ordinary sleeping and dwelling rooms is recommended by Dr. Hinton in his "Physiology for Practical Use." A piece of wood, three inches high, and exactly as long as the breadth of the window, is to be prepared. Let the sash be now raised, the slip of wood placed on the sill, and the sash drawn closely upon it. If the slip has been well fitted there will be no draught in consequence of this displacement of the sash at its lower part, but the top of the lower sash will overlap the bottom of the upper one, and between the two bars perpendicular currents of air, not felt as draught, will enter and leave the room.

(COMMUNICATED.)
Near Leonardtown, Nov. 23, 1874.
Messrs. Editors.—I notice two communications in the last Beacon, one from Dr. Abell, addressed to Mr. Harris, and another over the signature of Mr. Jno. N. Graves. I will not attempt to criticize the former, for I feel I could not do so without marring the fair proportions of a noble production. I can only say that I have no doubt it meets with a responsive echo from the heart of every honest and true patriot who re-vere his country. It is with the latter communication that I take issue. Mr. Graves tells us in the beginning that he "addresses himself primarily to the Republican party, because I (he) believe that party constitutes the majority of the laboring men of this county," &c., &c. Now, we all know what class of men constitute the Republican party in this county—we know that it is composed principally of negroes, and that few white men belong to it. Consequently it is principally the negro that he views, constitutes the laboring men of this county, and these, therefore, are the kind of men "he is endeavoring to elevate to a degree second to none in the country."

He tells us further on "that this is the party (meaning the democratic) to which we might attribute all the horrors of a civil war," &c., &c. "The privations that have been borne and are now suffered in the South," &c. "That kept four millions of slaves in bondage," &c. Now, as to which party was responsible for the war is a disputed question, the merits of which would involve lengthy discussion. It is sufficient for the present to state, that the democrats exhausted every means to prevent a rupture, and it was only when the republicans had refused all guarantees for an equality of rights in the Union that the people of the South resorted to separation. But as to the responsibility for the sufferings in the South since the war there can be no question. All know that the republican party have held the reins of government since the war—that they are responsible for all the illegal and tyrannical acts which have been visited upon the Southern people, including that greatest of abominations, the investing with the elective franchise of four millions of ignorant negroes, which has resulted in placing several of the Southern States under their control, and placing them and the carpet-baggers, which misrule has resulted in the destruction and bankruptcy of a large part of the most beautiful portion of the country. But does Mr. Graves attempt to hold the whole democratic party of the country responsible for the institution of slavery, and gratuitously charge them with wishing to get possession of the government for the purpose of voting themselves compensation for their slaves? Did not the democratic party of the North fight as hard against the South and perhaps furnish as many men to maintain the Union as the republicans? And is it not the great democratic party of the North that have now wrested the control of the country from the hands of the unscrupulous party who have been assembling at Washington—who have been misgoverning and oppressing the people of the country with unjust laws and unconstitutional Constitutional Amendments—the republican party who have been robbing the people of their substance by robberies and high tariffs—oppressing the poor, just man by requiring him to pay nearly double price for many of the necessities of life by means of those tariffs—excluding foreign productions and foreign competition with our own manufacturers, which tariff, though it placed little or nothing in the National Treasury, yet enabled our manufacturers to run up their prices and still undersell the foreigner and thus exclude him from the market, so that they might pocket the difference in price and become millionaires? How, then, can the democratic party be charged with responsibility for the institution of slavery or with advocating or favoring legislation inimical to the interests of the laboring man? The democratic party are now and ever have been the friend of the poor and laboring man. Do they not now war against and oppose those measures of the Republican party which oppress the laborer and consumer?—Are they not opposed to high tariffs? Are they not opposed to millions of government bonds in the hands of the rich being exempt from taxation, and which receive interest in gold at the rate of eight per cent. paid out of the National Treasury? Are they not opposed to railroad monopolies or the passage of laws which enable them to put the rate of transportation so high that on some of the Western railroads it amounted to more than half the value of the produce transported? These measures, against the interests of the laboring man, are and have been fostered, encouraged and sustained by the Democrats. To such an extent has this unjust, tyrannical and corrupt legislation been carried that the patience of the people have been exhausted, even

whom were republicans, and who rose in their might and majesty against this broad land and against this unjust and unworthy and unscrupulous guardian of their interests, "and shall they proud voices be stayed?" They repudiated a party which has given itself such an unworthy name of their interests; which has loaded the country with an enormous debt and oppressed them with burdensome taxes; which has been so grossly and so grievously to be borne, and they have elected in its stead the proud banner of democracy, under whose mild and benign sway the country so long and so greatly prospered, confident that it would conduct them to a haven of safety. The democratic party is no doubt opposed to negro equality, and believe in the superiority of the Caucasian race. They have too much respect for an uncertain too high a regard for the social condition of the white people of the country to wish to bring them down to the level of the negro, or elevate the negro to an equality with them (if such were possible) either socially or politically. The Almighty made them different and inferior, and it is useless for man to attempt to undo the work of God.

I shall not attempt to notice all the positions set forth in Mr. G.'s communication. Much of it is mere assertion or prediction, yet one more I wish to notice. He tells us that "a noble patriot, well known to this nation, and whose deeds are impressed on all dear lovers of liberty, headed a small but heroic band whose object was to liberate four millions of souls from the yoke of human bondage," &c., &c., "that he valued not life and died the death of a martyr," &c. To whom does this refer? To whom can it refer? It may seem monstrous to realize, yet from the language of the communication we can draw no other inference. Reversing then the name of noble and patriot we are left to the conclusion it can be no other than old John Brown. John Brown who murdered the Doyle family in Kansas in cold blood, and who subsequently led a small party into Virginia for the purpose of exciting a servile insurrection of the slaves against their masters, and was captured at Harper's Ferry and expiated his crime upon the gallows. And is this the model patriot Mr. Graves would set up for our imitation? Old John Brown, the murderer, assassin and insurrectionist, who having dyed his own hands in innocent blood would still further steep them, in conjunction with others, in the blood of the planters of the South.—I shall be delivered from such papers as this!

W. F. P.

LITERARY NOTICES.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for December is an admirable closing number for the present year, it abounds in profitable suggestions and pleasant reading. There are portraits and sketches of Mr. John S. Bender of Indiana, and of Frederic the Great, Prince Eugene, Gustavus Adolphus, Wallenstein, and the Old Dessauer; also, good hits at Modern Progress in the Advancing and Retreating Races, and National Types—both illustrated. Character Three-fold; a scientific exposition of mental phenomena. Spiritual Evolution, an excellent essay on the growth of moral thought. Sex in Education, put in a light, as logical as humorous, some of the main points in this great controversy. Only Trifles offers advertisement of general application. The Labor Problem is an encouraging view of that great paradox. Agriculture as related to Civilization is true. Literary Sharks shows the plagiarists in a strong light. Several good Poems are sandwiched among the prose articles. Jerome Pringle's Pay-day is also worth mention, as a lively, social story. The Mentorial Department is unusually full, and the whole number creditable to the publisher. Price 30 cents. Subscriptions for 1875 are now in order, at \$3. Postage will be prepaid after Jan. 1st, 1875.

Once again into our sanctum cometh the Star Spangled Banner—the December number, and the one which closes its twelfth year of success. Few are there who know not this splendid paper, with its 40 long columns, size of Ledger, illustrated, and just crammed with the very best reading—Poems, Tales, Stories, Sketches Wit, Humor, and Fun. It also contains the celebrated "Rogues' Corner," in which every Swindler, Humberg, Quack and Fraud in America has been, is, and will be fully exposed. For 1875 every subscriber receives the paper fully prepaid, and either a pair of charming "Prang" Chromos, an elegant Dictionary, Album, Book, or choice of twelve premiums—any one being worth more than price of the paper, which is only \$1.00 a year. No paper is more thoroughly established, better known or better liked. Specimens for 6 cents. He who fails to subscribe fails to do what he should do. Send \$1 to Banner Publishing Co., Hinesdale, N. H.

THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH for December closes the fifth volume of that most useful magazine, and is an excellent number, as may be seen from the following table of contents: Diseases of Childhood; Transmission of Moral Tendencies; Henry's Supporters—their Effects; Infant Mortality; A Plea for Hygiene; What shall we Drink? Ventilation; Health and Disease—illustrated; Popular Physiology, with illustrations; Hygiene in the Pulpit and in the Press; The Skin and Blood; Edible Nuts; Regulating Vice; Faith as a Remedial Agent; Taking Cold; Little Folks; and a variety of rich health paragraphs only 20 cents, or \$2.00 a year. Now is the time to subscribe; three months free to those who subscribe at once for 1875. Address S. R. WELLS, Publisher, 389 Broadway, New York.

DEMOREST'S MAGAZINE.—The December number of this magazine is now on our table, and like the former numbers, it is an excellent one. This magazine needs no words of praise from us to recommend it to those who have seen it, as it speaks for itself better than we can speak for it. We can say to those who have not seen a number of it, and who want a magazine of this character, that they can subscribe for Demorest and be perfectly satisfied that they will be highly pleased with it. The subscription price is \$3.00 per year, and for this a fine chromo—"The Old Oak-um Buckets" or "The Captive Child"—is also furnished with gratis. Now is the time to subscribe. Published monthly by Wm. Jennings Demorest, No. 17 East 14th Street, New York.

From the *Aldine* we have "Man's Unselfish Friend," a fine head and bust of a Newfoundland dog, designed by that accomplished artist, Mr. Charles D. Townsend. *The Aldine* does well, in offering so excellent a chromo to the patrons of its series for 1875. It is understood that the original of this fine picture will be one of the many fine paintings held for distribution, through the new Art Union, to all subscribers for *The Aldine*. The subscription price is \$3.00, which includes *The Aldine*, one year, this Chromo, and one share in the Art Union distribution.

THE NEW YORK OBSERVER.—This well known and widely circulated paper, is one of the most valuable of the hebdomadals. It exerts a wide influence in the dissemination of a pure literature and a sound morality, and presents its readers with a weekly resume of the doings in the religious world, giving to each particular sect a passing notice. It is edited by S. I. Prime, & Co. 37 Park Row, New York. Terms, post paid \$2.15. Twelve subscribers, post paid \$20. Liberal commissions to agents. Sample copies free.

CHROMOS.—Godey's beautiful chromo, "The Rescue," is sent to every subscriber of that periodical for 1875. It is worthy a place in every home. Now is the time to subscribe.

MARRIED.

On the 17th of Nov. ult., by the Rev. Mr. Tippet, WM. W. BOUTON to MARY J. GRIFFIN.
On the 28th of Nov. ult., by the Rev. Mr. Starr, F. ASBURY GRAVES to Miss FRANCES E. DICK.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

WHEAT.—Receipts and sales have been light this week, but for both Western and Southern the market has throughout been firm, with an advancing tendency. Sales to Wednesday inclusive add up 45,000 bushels, and they include 13,000 No. 2 Western red in elevator at 116¢, 120¢, the bulk at the latter price; 6,500 Western red on the track at 115¢, 118¢, etc., for fair, and 124¢, 127¢, for good to choice; 800 do. white, track, at 125¢, 132¢, etc.; 1,200 Pennsylvania red, track, p. t.; and 22,000 Maryland, do., at 100¢, 100¢, good to prime at 125 to 132¢, etc., 10,000 bushels at 123¢, 137¢, etc., the closing sales being at 137¢, 137¢, etc., and 2,000 white at 112¢, for common, and from 125 to 150¢, etc., for good to very choice.

CORN.—Southern has been arriving pretty freely this week, and the market for it has in general been active and firm, but of Western the receipts and sales have been light. Sales of Southern to Wednesday, inclusive, reach 70,000 bushels, viz: 45,000 white at from 70 to 80¢, for dump to dry lots, and 25,000 yellow do. at 70 to 80¢, etc. The exports of Western are heavy only to note sales of 3,500 bushels new mixed on the track at 78 to 82¢, and 2,000 do. on private terms, though we note sales of some 40,000 bushels Southern, viz: 30,000 white at from 73 to 79¢, etc., for lots more or less damp, 8¢, 68¢, etc., for dry do., 10,000 yellow do. at 70 to 82¢, etc., and of about 22,000 bushels Western, comprising 1,000 new mixed on the track at 80¢, 81¢, etc., and 10,000 do. steamer corn in elevator on private terms, though we quote this description at 79¢, 80¢, etc. per bushel.

WHEAT.—We have reported this week sales of 1,000 bushels of wheat at 100¢, 100¢, etc., the latter for prime Pennsylvania, and we quote it as closing steady at 100¢, 100¢, for good to prime. These figures being an advance of 5 to 7¢, on the closing prices of last week.

OATS.—Sales have been made of some 14,000 bushels at from 60 to 65¢, for inferior to prime Southern, and 65¢, 64¢, etc., for Western. Tobacco—Receipts and sales of Maryland leaf have been light this week, and the market has necessarily been quiet, but it is still very strong and buoyant for all kinds. The exports of leaf are composed mainly of new ground leaves, which are promptly taken on arrival, usually at 60 to 65¢, though some extra fine leaf bring 60 to 65¢, etc. There have been sales of only a few small lots to the regular trade, all at very low prices. There are some large foreign orders here for this description, but at prices below the views of holders, and they are consequently not being filled. Of Kentucky and Virginia there is no stock offered, and we hear of no sales. The exports during this week have been 461 hhds., viz: 261 to Genoa, 185 to Liverpool, and 15 to Mauritius. We quote prices as follows: Maryland—choice, \$6.50@7.50; sound common, 7.50@9.00; medium, 8.50@9.50; 2,000@15.00; leafy brown, 10.00@12.00; bright red to yellow, 14.00@18.00; Upper Maryland tips, 7.00@9.00; 12,000@15.00; yellow spangled, 12.00@15.00; extra, 16.00@18.00; fancy, 20.00@23.00.

Trustees' Sale
OF VALUABLE REAL AND
PERSONAL PROPERTY.

BY virtue of authority vested in us by a Deed of Trust from William O. Reeder, of St. Mary's county, executed on the 11th day of November, 1874, we will offer at public sale at the Court House door in Leonardtown on
Saturday, the 19th day of Dec.
1874,

between the hours of 12 o'clock, m. and 4 o'clock, p. m., the following real estate, to wit:
The real estate upon which the said Wm. O. Reeder now resides, composed of the following tracts or parcels of land, commonly called and known by the following names:

- WORKINGTON PARK, containing 320 acres, more or less;
- PART DELLA BROOKE, containing 300 acres, more or less;
- MURRAY'S, containing 229 acres, more or less;
- and containing, in the aggregate, 819 ACRES, more or less.

The above real estate is located in the 6th election district of St. Mary's county, is richly timbered, the arable land in a high state of cultivation and excellently adapted to the production of the staple crops of the county. This estate has upon it a large and well arranged DWELLING HOUSE in well preserved condition, and the OUT-HOUSES are in fine order and capable of securing all the products of the farm. These lands border on the Patuxent River and there is a valuable WHARF attached, known as "Reeder's Wharf."

And by virtue of the same authority, we will offer at public auction on the premises of the said Wm. O. Reeder in the 6th election district of St. Mary's county on
Monday, the 21st day of Dec.
1874,

- between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m. and 5 o'clock, p. m., the following personal property, viz:—
- 4 HORSES,
- 5 WORK STEERS,
- 2 OX CARRS,
- 3 HEIFERS,
- 1 HORSE POWER,
- 1 WHEAT FAN,
- 1 GRIST MILL,
- 1 SREW PRIZE,
- 27 HEAD OF HOGS.

TERMS.
For the real estate, one-half cash—the balance in 12 months, the deferred payment to be secured by the land of the purchaser, with security to be approved by the Trustees and bearing interest from the day of sale.

Upon the payment of the whole purchase money for the real estate, the Trustees will execute a deed to the purchaser, free, clear and discharged from all claims of the party to the aforesaid deed of trust, and of those claiming by, from or under him.

For the personal property, cash on the day of sale.
R. C. COMBS,
JAS. S. DOWNS,
Trustees.
Dec 3, 1874.—ts.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Orphans' Court of St. Mary's County, Set.—
ORDERED BY THE COURT, That T. E. Downs, administrator of Mary R. Stone, late of St. Mary's county, Maryland, deceased, give the notice required by law to the creditors of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for six successive weeks in the St. Mary's Beacon.
Test: JAS. T. M. RALEY,
Register Wills for St. Mary's county.

NOTICE.

In pursuance of the above order, I hereby give notice that I have obtained from the Orphans' Court of St. Mary's county, Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Mary R. Stone, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby notified to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers attached thereto, to the undersigned, on or before the 21st day of June, 1875, they will otherwise by law be excluded from all benefits of said estate. All persons indebted to the deceased are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber.
T. E. DOWNS,
Administrator.

Dec 3, 1874.—6w.

CONFIRMATION NOTICE.

James Wilkinson vs
Wm B Tucker.
In the Circuit Court for St. Mary's county sitting as a Court of Equity.
No. 112 N. W.
ORDERED, this 25th day of November, 1874, that the Auditor's Report, filed in this cause, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 4th Monday of Dec. 1874, provided a copy of this order be published in the St. Mary's Beacon, once a week for three successive weeks prior to the said 4th Monday of December.
J. FRANK FORD,
Clerk.

True copy—Test:
J. FRANK FORD,
Clerk.
Dec 3, 1874.—3w.

PROCLAMATION!

STATE OF MARYLAND,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Annapolis Nov. 18th, 1874.

WHEREAS, An Election was held in this State on the 3d day of November, present, for Six Representatives from this State, in the Congress of the United States, and it is the duty of the Governor in the case of such an election to ascertain the number of votes given for each person voted for, from the official returns of the judges of election certified to him; and thereupon by Executive Proclamation to declare the result.

And Whereas, By the said returns so certified, and an enumeration of the votes given for the several Candidates as Representatives from this State, to the Congress of the United States, it appears that PHILIP F. THOMAS had the greatest number of votes in the First Congressional District; CHARLES B. ROBERTS, in the Second Congressional District, WILLIAM J. O'BRIEN, in the Third Congressional District; THOS SWANN, in the Fourth Congressional District; ELLI J. HENKLE, in the Fifth Congressional District; and WILLIAM WALSH, in the Sixth Congressional District. Now, therefore, I, JAMES BLACK GROOME, Governor of the State of Maryland, by this my proclamation, do declare and make known that the said PHILIP F. THOMAS, for the First Congressional District; CHARLES B. ROBERTS, for the Second Congressional District; WILLIAM J. O'BRIEN, for the Third Congressional District; THOMAS SWANN, for the Fourth Congressional District; ELLI J. HENKLE, for the Fifth Congressional District; and WILLIAM WALSH, for the Sixth Congressional District, are duly elected Representatives from the State of Maryland, in the Forty Fourth Congress of the United States.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of Maryland, at *REAL* the City of Annapolis, this eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.
JAMES BLACK GROOME, Governor.
By the Governor,
R. C. HOLLIDAY,
Secretary of State.
Dec 3, 1874.—1m.

CONFIRMATION NOTICE.

George Forbes vs
Thomas J. Franklin,
Jos Harris Franklin
et al.
In the Circuit Court for St. Mary's county, sitting as a Court of Equity.
No. 105 N. F.
ORDERED, this 1st day of Dec. 1874, that the Auditor's Report, filed in this cause, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 4th Monday of Dec. 1874; provided a copy of this order be published in the St. Mary's Beacon, once a week for three successive weeks prior to the said 4th Monday of December.
J. FRANK FORD,
Clerk.

True copy—Test:
J. FRANK FORD,
Clerk.
Dec 3, 1874.—3w.

Respass Notice.

THE public are hereby forewarned against trespassing in any manner upon SOCIETY HILL and BELLEVUE FARMS, situated on Britton's Bay, or upon the shore or cove thereof, belonging to and especially on Cherry Cove, in which oysters have been planted. Against all trespassers the law will be enforced without respect to persons.
NEALE, HARRIS & CO.
Dec 3, 1874.—3w.

FOR SHERIFF.

The business capacity, promptness in duty, humane conduct and personal integrity of BENNET R. ABELL, already tried and tested in the public service, induce the present announcement of his name for the next Sheriffalty. No better officer have we ever had nor one, who has given greater satisfaction to plaintiff and defendant. He has the confidence of business men and
Dec 3, 1874.* THE MASSES.

FOR SHERIFF.

GEORGE A. SIMMS, of Leonardtown district, is respectfully announced as a candidate for the Sheriffalty at the November election in 1875 and will receive the earnest support of the business men of the county as well as the endorsement of
MAY FRIENDS.
Dec 3, 1874.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

Messrs. King and Downs—Gentlemen, Please announce IGNATIUS E. MATTINGLEY and ROBERT C. COMBS as candidates for Seats in the next House of Delegates, and say they will be warmly supported by Chaptico District and the voters of the county.
Dec 3, 1874. DEMOCRATS.

Agents

\$50 to \$75 per month.
Agents wanted every where; Teachers, Ladies, Gents, &c., &c. No capital or outlay required. Send 25 cents for postage on outfit.
D. C. WELCHMAN & CO.,
Irwin Station,
Union Co., O.
Dec 3, 1874.—4f.

FOR STATE'S ATTORNEY.

Messrs Editors—Please announce Dr STEPHEN L. D. NEALE, Attorney and Counselor-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.