

NEWS AND OTHER ITEMS.—Since the last issue of the Beacon, events of the gravest character have transpired in New Orleans, events which have excited the country beyond anything that has occurred since the close of the civil war. The feeling aroused is confined to no particular section or party. The East and West, as well as the South, are ablaze with indignation at the conduct of President Grant in authorizing the employment of the army to effect by force the settlement of a purely civil issue in the State of Louisiana. To the honor of the Republican party be it spoken, that many of its most distinguished ornaments, including large masses of its followers, have manfully taken up the issue which Grant and his Lieutenant have made with the civil power. Indeed, men of all parties and of no parties, the army and Grant's personal adherents excepted, appear for the nonce to be fighting under the same flag. Their motto is, obedience to the laws and the subordination of the military to the Constitution. They have adjourned all mere partisan disputes for the present and organized an opposition independent of existing or former party affiliations. They think it impertinent now to inquire which of the factions which are struggling for the mastery in Louisiana is in the right. Whether either or neither is so, they contend, can be no legal concern of the President. If the five members who were arrested and dispossessed by him were wrongfully in their seats, it was a wrong which only the legislature or the courts could rightfully remedy.—The intrusion of the soldiers into the legislative halls of Louisiana they regard as a blow to the civil power and the contest they are making is to determine whether this power or the military shall be supreme in the country.

As our readers may not be familiar with the antecedent facts in the Louisiana case, we recall the more prominent of them and give a resume of late occurrences in New Orleans. And, first, it is a well known fact that the Conservatives of Louisiana carried the State at the late November election by a heavy popular majority, electing five out of the six members of Congress and seventy out of the one hundred and eleven members to which the lower House of Assembly is entitled. There is a Returning Board in the State whose duty it is made to supervise the count of the ballots and to announce the result.—This Board, which is composed largely of Radicals, after an incalculable number of two months, counted "out" enough Conservatives and counted "in" enough Radicals, as it was supposed, to give Kellogg, the usurping Governor, control of the Legislature. By the refusal, however, of certain honest Radicals, who had been unfairly counted "in" by the Returning Board, to take advantage of the count, the Conservatives were left in a majority of two. But to go back a moment. The Board had returned the election of five Conservative members as doubtful and had referred the decision of their election to the Legislature. Acting upon this reference, when the Legislature met on Monday of last week, after canvassing the claims of the five members to seats and finding them to have been fairly returned, it admitted them as representatives, as it had a perfect right to do. Having now a working majority, the Conservatives immediately consummated the organization of the House and were about proceeding to business when the Legislative Chamber was invaded by a squad of soldiers, acting under the orders of a Brigadier General of the United States army, and impliedly under the directions of Grant, the commanding officer stating, that the body then and there assembled as the Legislature was an illegal organization and would not be allowed to act. Then the soldiers went to work. The five members who but a moment before had been adjudged elected and who had already been sworn in, with the officers of the House, were ejected at the point of the bayonet from the hall, after which the general in command appears to have organized the Legislature to suit himself. The Conservatives protested, but finding themselves powerless, retired from the House, and up to present writing have refused to participate in any legislative proceeding or to answer to their names when called. So, in this first conflict between the military and civil power, the military remains master of the situation and order reigns in Warsaw.

There was a "smash up" at Benning's Station on the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad on Thursday night last, the fatality being the instant death of Thos. H. Fayman, one of the Clerks in the Postal car. The collision was occasioned by the neglect of the switchman at the station who had misplaced the switch and neglected to close it. The engineer of the Express train discovered

this as he neared the station and applied the air brake promptly, thus checking the speed of the train and averting doubtless a terrible accident to the five sleeping cars and two passenger coaches on his train. Notwithstanding these efforts, the force of the collision was such as to wreck both engines, and the lamps being smashed in the postal car, set fire to the mail, destroying it. The iron safes of the Adam Express Company were heated to a white heat, and the company may suffer some loss on packages of money destroyed. These are the particulars of the collision, and they are sufficiently intelligible, but what this collision had to do with the non-reception of the mail at Leonardtown on Saturday night last is not intelligible and we defy anybody to make it so. The truth is some postmaster neglected to forward our mail on the day named, and to this neglect and not to any railway collision was the non-arrival of our Saturday night's mail attributable.

On Thursday night last, State Tobacco Warehouses Nos. 1 and 2, containing about 2700 hogheads of tobacco, valued at \$200,000, were destroyed by fire, with their contents. The origin of the fire is at present unknown, but it is supposed to have been the work of incendiaries. Nearly half of the tobacco destroyed was of Maryland growth and it is thought that this destruction, coupled with the shortness of last year's crop, will much increase the demand for our great staple the coming Spring and Summer. Be this as it may, it would be well, we think, for our planters to keep their tobacco out of market until after the May sweat or at least until the inevitable scarcity has been fully felt and appreciated. It is not more than once in a life-time that the planter has a chance at the speculator and an opportunity like the present for fair retaliation should not be overlooked. The warehouses and much the larger portion of their contents were covered by insurance. It is question, whether or not the State will be responsible for the destroyed tobacco. A suit has already been instituted to test this question. The insurance companies and other losers by the fire have our sympathies in their misfortunes. Messrs. Herbert, Hairston & Co. is the only house familiar to our people which is reported to have had tobacco destroyed by the fire, but we are pleased to know that these losers are fully covered by insurance.

The following is the list of the Grand and Petit Jurors for the March Term, 1875:

Grand Jury.—John C. Herbert, Foreman, Thos. O. Spencer, Dr. James Warren, Thos. H. Springer, Oscar G. Hayden, Joseph H. Jones, French V. Greenwell, Thos. L. Freeman, John D. Freeman, Lambert J. Russell, Jno. F. Combs, John Palmer, James Russell, Richard J. Marshall, John F. Dent, John L. Greenwell, Aquila Burroughs, Henry Neal, Charles L. Wise, Richard H. Bennett, Joseph H. Hancock, Jas. T. King, Alexander Bayne.

Petit Jury.—Albert Burch, Wm. Frank Yates, Philip H. Dorsey, John W. Camaller, Robert J. Bean, Barzilla Jones, Zachariah Mattingley, Wm. A. Kirk, Charles E. Gough, Hayden H. M. Yates, George W. Morgan, Joseph F. Shaw, Giles F. Dyer, James F. Abell, Thos. L. Harrison, A. T. Martin, Stanislaus Clarke, Jerome Hayden, H. L. Burroughs, Wm. O. Keeder, Andrew M. Garner, John E. Carpenter, J. Chew Burch, Charles J. Norris, John A. Scott.

The Supper which came off at Moore's Hotel on Tuesday night last for the benefit of St. Aloysius' Church, of our Town, was a success, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. We would suppose that a hundred or more persons were present and participated on the occasion. The table was most tastefully decorated, there being, besides the flowers and other ornaments, the greatest variety of good things and the greatest abundance of them. Moreover, the cooking was excellently done and the attention by the lady and gentleman waiters every thing that could be desired. The congregation of St. Aloysius' is debtor to the ladies having the affair in charge and so, also, is some at least of the supper eaters, the writer included.

"Alas! how this world is given to lying!" Either Gen. Sheridan—with all due reverence be it spoken—has mis-represented in his latest dispatch the condition of affairs in Louisiana or the whole city of New Orleans, including the clergy, is hopelessly given up to lying. There is no escape from one or the other of these alternatives. The weight of testimony is, of course, heavily against the late story of "gallant Phil," but it should be remembered, that though his earlier dispatches were burdened with the same infamy, they were religiously accepted by "the President and all of us" of the Cabinet as settlers which it was arrant contumacy to question. In this state of the case, we submit to believe anything that is exacted of us.

A formal offer to settle by arbitration the election of 1872 on the part of the McHenry ticket has been made to the sub-committee of Congress in answer to an open letter of Kellogg, laid before that committee a few days since, in which he states he is willing to abide by their decision as to who was then elected. It is stated that the reason Kellogg has not officially accepted the offer is owing to the difficulty experienced in getting other members of his ticket to accede to it. He claims, however, that they must accede, when he will telegraph his agreement to the sub-committee in Washington. Mr. Antoine, his Lieutenant Governor, and W. G. Brown, his State Superintendent of Education, both colored, state that in their opinion it is a ruse of Kellogg to secure his election to the United States Senate in place of Finckeb. They say that if Kellogg can secure his own return by the committee as Governor, with Penn, Conservative, as Lieutenant Governor, it will be with the understanding that he shall go to the Senate, and that Penn may become Governor. They both claim that if Kellogg was elected they would, and they will refuse to agree to any adjudication by which Kellogg can be advanced and they left out in the cold.

Governor Tilden, of New York, in his inaugural message to the Legislature of that State declares, with emphasis, that "the questions settled by the war are never to be reopened. The adoption of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Federal Constitution closed one great era in our politics. It marked the end forever of the system of human slavery, and of the struggles that grew out of that system. These amendments have been conclusively adopted, and they have been accepted in good faith by all political organizations and the people of all sections. They close the chapter; they are and must be final. All parties hereafter must accept and stand upon them, and henceforth our politics are to turn upon questions of the present and the future, not upon those of the settled and final past."

A Compulsory Education Act has gone into effect in New York. It compels the attendance at some school of all children between the ages of eight and fourteen years, and it is the intention of the Board of education to enforce it thoroughly. The act provides that not only the parents who allow their children to stay away from school, but also persons who employ them in any way, are liable to a fine if they shall fail to provide for their attendance at school. Surely, this is carrying government a little too far.

The death of Col. John D. Bowling, of Prince George's is announced. He died at Barnum's Hotel, Baltimore, on Tuesday of last week in the 69th year of his age. Col. Bowling was a gentleman of large means, of generous impulses and of strict integrity. He had frequently represented his adopted county in both branches of the Legislature and exhibited the character of an upright, vigilant and able representative. He was a native of Bryantown in Charles county.

General John C. Breckinridge, who was thought at one time to be hopeless-ly ill, is now so far improved that his friends are hopeful of his permanent recovery. His physicians are reported to have pronounced his pulmonary symptoms merely sympathetic, and he now seems in a great measure relieved from them.

"By the way, of what politics are you?" asked a Senator of an applicant for office while on the way to introduce him to a Cabinet Minister. "Oh," was the reply, "I have always been a Democrat, but I can turn."

Southern Maryland Railroad.—Though we are disinclined to make any further investments in Southern Maryland Railroad prospects or promises, nevertheless, we feel called upon as newspaper journalists to print the following memorial which we find going the rounds of the Maryland Press. We sincerely hope, that the Piedmont and Strick station, a comprehensive letter on trucking as carried on in southeastern Virginia; proceedings of farmers' meetings; practical letters on sheep-raising and other stock matters; a calendar for the month of agricultural and garden operations; dairy discussions; a great variety of horticultural matters, including ornamental gardening as well as the culture of vegetables; fish culture, which is treated by able hands; poultry keeping; useful and domestic recipes and hints on hygiene; these, with a great amount of matter, make up an issue which will commend itself to our farmers, none of whom ought to be without this substantial old farm paper.

"The memorial of the undersigned, citizens of the cities of Washington and Georgetown in the District of Columbia, who represent every branch of industrial pursuits in the said cities, and District, respectfully represent that they are deeply interested in the completion of the Southern Maryland Railroad at an early day as practicable.—That the said railroad company has been actively engaged in the construction of said railroad from the city of Washington to Point Lookout at the confluence of the Potomac river with the Chesapeake Bay. That it has completed the greater part of the grading, bridging and culverts, that in consequence of the recent panic in the money market, and the extraordinary stringency which exists, the company has been unable to press the work to an immediate completion. Your memorialists further represent that the line will furnish a short and expeditious route, not over two hours and a-half from Washington, to the deep waters of the harbors of St. Mary's river and Point Lookout, and a short and convenient outlet to the sea. That be-

side a very... it will... Gray has in a beautiful metaphor written her epiphany:

Full many a Jew of parat ray arena,  
The dark unadorned core of ocean bare,  
Half many a flower is born to blush unseen,  
And waste its sweetness on the desert air.

Baltimore Markets.—Wheat—The receipts of Southern have been very light the past week. Maryland, 550 bushels fair white at 110 to 115 cents; 1,200 bushels fair white at 120 cents; 12,000 bushels prime to choice Southern amber at 130 cents; 1,300 bushels, chiefly at 132 cents; 4,000 bushels fair to prime Southern red at 120 to 125 cents; 900 bushels do. fair at 115 to 120 cents.

Corn—The receipts of Southern Corn during the past week have amounted to only 52,429 bushels. The market has generally quiet, but prices steady, and even firm, until the close with a decline of one cent for Southern. The sales have been as follows: Southern, 200 bushels fair do. at 80 cents; 1,457 prime do. at 82 cents; 3,700 at 84 cents for prime dry; 2,300 prime yellow do. at 81 cents; Sales have been as follows: Southern 200 bushels damp white at 76 to 78 cents; 2,000 bushels prime do. at 80 to 82 cents; 4,700 fair to prime at 81 to 83 cents; 1,200 bushels prime do. at 84 cents; 2,000 fair do. at 80 to 82 cents and 28,300 bushels prime dry do. at 85 cents, the latter mostly sold early in the week; 3,200 bushels prime yellow do. at 81 cents; 12,000 bushels damp at 79 cents, and 12,000 bushels prime dry at 81 to 83 cents.

Cattle—The market has been moderately active and prices firm at a slight improvement. Western shipping the week as follows: 500 bushels Southern at 64 cents. Hogs—The market has been very light, and the sales also. Prices are better; 1,000 bushels are reported sold at 100 to 102 cents, an advance of 2 cents on last week's closing price.

Tobacco—The market for Leaf Tobacco is very firm. We quote as follows: "sound common, 7.00 to 8.50; medium, 8.50 to 9.00; extra, 9.00 to 10.00; bright red to yellow, 12.00 to 18.00; upper country tip, 7.00 to 9.00; brown to red, 9.00 to 11.00; 12.00 to 15.00; extra, 15.00 to 18.00; fancy, 20.00 to 30.00."

Communicated.—Messrs. Editors.—At a special meeting of the Patuxent Grange—the first held since the death of Senator Billingsley—on Wednesday, the 30th of December last, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, we are called upon in the Providence of God to mourn the loss of a friend and brother in the person of our worthy Lecturer, the Hon. Chapman Billingsley; AND WHEREAS, We feel that in our brother, so known and loved for his many virtues, his genial and endearing qualities, so valued and trusted for the ability and fidelity with which he discharged every duty of life, whether as friend, neighbor, Christian, or statesman, his family, society, the public and our Order have alike sustained a great and irreparable loss.

Therefore, Resolved, That we deeply and sincerely sympathize with the family and relations of our deceased in their distress and sorrow. That for the period of thirty days each member of this Grange wear our badge of mourning as a token of the esteem in which we held our brother and of the grief we feel for his demise. That the foregoing preamble and resolution be entered on the minutes of this Grange, be printed in the St. Mary's BEACON, and forwarded to the family of deceased.

T. H. BOND, Secretary.

Communicated.—St. Inigo's P. O. St. Mary's Co., } January 11, 1875.

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"In all thy humors, whether grave or mellow, 'Thou'rt such a touchy, testy, pleasant fellow, 'Hast such much wit, mirth, and spleen about thee, That there's no living with thee, nor without thee."

Very truly, &c., Geo. B. P. TAYLOR.

THE AMERICAN FARMER FOR JANUARY begins a new volume, which, to judge from this number, promises to be as useful as any in its long career in the past. To every farmer, or dweller in the country, no matter to what specialty he mainly devotes his energies, it is one of the most interesting and instructive papers on the management of tobacco, on the diseases of the cotton plant; reports and essays from the most advanced agricultural writers of the day; correspondence from every section, including a letter from Europe giving the latest improvements in sheep-raising; articles on science as applied to farming; a comprehensive letter on trucking as carried on in southeastern Virginia; proceedings of farmers' meetings; practical letters on sheep-raising and other stock matters; a calendar for the month of agricultural and garden operations; dairy discussions; a great variety of horticultural matters, including ornamental gardening as well as the culture of vegetables; fish culture, which is treated by able hands; poultry keeping; useful and domestic recipes and hints on hygiene; these, with a great amount of matter, make up an issue which will commend itself to our farmers, none of whom ought to be without this substantial old farm paper.

IN MEMORIAM.—Another landmark, of the eighteenth century, on the bleak coast of Time has fallen! Fallen, not by any storm or cut down by any ruthless hand, but crushed by the frosts of seventy-five Winters. Mrs. E. E. SHANKS lived her Redeemer and Advocate, and on the 30th of Dec. 1874, sank to sleep peacefully and quietly as an infant in the arms of her twenty years nurtured heir to the thought of death, and though she had no fear for the life to come through faith in a merciful Redeemer, true human nature cannot think of the long good-bye without regret. The poet

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THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE,  
"The Leading American Newspaper,"  
FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

In the recent elections the people have declared in favor of honesty in politics and independence in journalism. The Tribune, which years ago declared that it was not and never would be a party organ, claims the credit as the popular vindicator of its course, and recognizes in the result the voice of the people for reform and integrity in government, for candor and independence among newspapers. During the campaign which has just closed the Tribune has fully maintained its right to the title of the "Leading American Newspaper." This position it has earned and retains for the following, among other reasons: It publishes all the news earlier, more fully, and more intelligently than any other paper. It insists on peace throughout the whole country, the right of local self government and the protection of all classes in the exercise of their just and legal rights. It advocates confidence and good feeling between North and South, and labors for an honest and abiding reconciliation. It maintains fairness and candor toward all public men and questions and dignities and courtesy toward associates and rivals. It publishes scientific news, reports, discussions and discoveries to a degree of fullness and accuracy never before attained by any paper. It gives every week ten or more columns of the most carefully prepared agricultural matter during the year, much more in the aggregate than the entire contents of any other agricultural publication, and the whole forming a department of which an eminent agricultural editor said: "It has done more to make good farmers than any other influence which ever existed."

It has published a series of scientific and literary extras which have met with a wider sale and more emphatic popular approval than any similar publication of the kind.

WHAT THE SOUTHERN PRESS SAYS OF THE TRIBUNE. We consider The Tribune a very valuable paper.—[Ashville (N C) Citizen] The New-York Tribune, in its faithful and searching exposure of outrage and fraud in Alabama and other States, has done immense service to truth and justice.—[Macon (Ga) Telegraph and Messenger.] We thank The New-York Tribune for its manly and powerful words in demanding justice for the people of Alabama.—[Montgomery (Ala) News.]

The best paper in the world is the New York Tribune. It combines the dignity and sagacity of the London Times with the representative news enterprise of America.—[Baltimore Bulletin.] A paper to be admired for its independence of tone and its reliability of news.—[Episcopal Methodist, Baltimore, Md.] Any one who wants a first class paper which keeps fully up with the times in literature, science and art should subscribe for the Tribune.—[Spartanburg (S C) Carolina Spartan.] The imperial sheet of the world, the New York Tribune.—[The Jacksonville (Fla) New South.] We regard it as the best paper, all in all, published in the United States.—[Morristown (Tenn) Gazette.]

Today the New York Tribune is undoubtedly the first of American newspapers; whatever may be said of its rivals, it has clearly won precedence of all and very creditably does it represent the journalism of the country. While dealing with all the topics coming within the range of a newspaper, the Tribune makes a specialty of the great subject of agriculture. It becomes therefore a matter of vital importance to the country that the direction of the ideas of this vast section should be in able and conscientious hands, and a matter for congratulation that the farmer's newspaper par excellence has the high standing of the Tribune.—[The (N Y) South.]

The New York Tribune is doing a great work in popularizing science by the publication of cheap extras that are read daily.—[Our Monthly, Clinton, S C.] American newspaper enterprise is probably at this time more fully illustrated in the daily issues of the New York Tribune than anywhere else.—[Wilmington (N C) Star.] Unequaled in culture, dignity, comprehensive breadth, polish or expression and intellectual force; fettered by no party, by no indecencies of speech, and by no will without sensation.—[Raleigh (N C) Agricultural Journal.] Surely the paper published once a week and containing the high popularity which is bequeathed it, and the name of an ably conducted and independent journal, which it now deserves even more justly than at any time during Mr. Greeley's life.—[Petersburg (Va) Index and Appeal, 1st of Dec.]

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE. Daily, by mail, \$10 per year; Sent Weekly, \$3 per year; five copies, \$2.50 each; Weekly, \$2 per year; ten copies, \$1.25 each; twenty copies, \$1.10 each. Jan 14, 1875.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. ORDERED BY THE COURT, That J H G Collins, Administrator of the personal estate of St. Mary's county, Maryland, deceased, give the notice required by law to the deceased's creditors to exhibit their claims, and that the same be published once a week for six successive weeks in the St. Mary's Beacon.

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TOBACCO AND GRAIN  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Quick sales and prompt returns made. Gen. J. R. Herbert has sold Tobacco, grain and other produce since 1856, and given general satisfaction. Give us a trial. Plantations who had Tobacco in our hands will suffer no loss by the confiscation of Nos. 1 and 2 Tobacco Warehouse, as we were fully insured. HERBERT, HAIRSTON & CO., 85 and 87 S. Charles street. Jan 14, 1875—3w.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. ORDERED BY THE COURT, That Noble L. Penn, administrator of E. R. Penn, late of St. Mary's county, Maryland, deceased, give the notice required by law to the deceased's creditors to exhibit their claims, and that the same be published once a week for six successive weeks in the St. Mary's Beacon.

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