

THE LOUISIANA COMMITTEE.—The most potential utterance which has yet been made upon the subject of the Louisiana troubles was made to Congress on Friday last. As is known to our readers, a Congressional Committee had been selected to visit New Orleans, under instructions to investigate and report upon the troubles, recent and exigent, which have made that city and the unhappy State of which it is the commercial metropolis the subject of discussion in all forums of political expression in every nook and corner of the country. The recent message of the President, the late Senatorial debates, the deliberances of the press and the resolutions of the different public meetings which lately assembled in New York, Boston, Baltimore and other places, are all, more or less, partisan and *ex parte* in tone and statement and lack the calmness and equanimity of judicial announcements. Not was anything better expected from the Committee whose report is under review. The majority was not only republican, but republican after the strictest fashion of republicanism, personal admirers of Grant and warm supporters of his administration. Nobody expected anything better or higher from such a Committee than a partisan report or rather everybody expected two partisan reports, a majority one eulogizing republican action in Louisiana and a minority one denouncing it. But, whatever may have been expected, there is only one report and this is approved and signed both by the republican majority and the democratic minority. Nor is it partisan either. The members appear to have abdicated all political feeling before entering upon their work nor does party preference of any kind crop in any part of it. Neither in their exhaustive investigations at New Orleans nor in their report of results is there a phrase or incident which betrays undue leaning towards any faction in Louisiana or any political organization anywhere. An examination, made under such auspices and thus conducted and reported, is of plenary authority and is entitled to bind both democracy and republicanism, and especially the latter, the latter having a majority of two to one in the Committee. What, then, are the revelations of the report? In the first place, it is shown that the Returning Board was illegally constituted. In the second place, the report establishes that the November election was a perfectly fair one and that there was no intimidation of voters or none which did not apply as strongly to one faction as the other. It shows that the Conservatives were fairly entitled to a majority of twenty-nine of the members elected to the Legislature. To particularize, the report proves that in the parish of Rapides, the Conservatives elected all their legislative members and that the action of the Returning Board in throwing these members out was "arbitrary, unjust and illegal" and that this action "alone prevented the return of a majority of Conservative members of the Lower House." The report declares that the Conservatives fairly carried the State of Louisiana at the election in 1872 and elected McEnery beyond a doubt over Kellogg. It also explains the stories which have been circulated to the detriment of the White League—Sheridan's "banditti"—but we have already given details enough and must now hasten to our conclusion, and that is, that the military interference of Grant with the Legislature of Louisiana on the 4th of January, instant, was both without and against law and that it was an intervention to set up and stabilize a palpable and proved usurpation.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—The popular favor which the military interference with the Legislature of Louisiana has created throughout the country, has induced President Grant to send a special message on the subject to Congress, explanatory and apologetic. Though artfully written, the message as an explanation is a complete failure. Nothing that he states, even if it were as true as it is false, could justify the late unwarranted and high-handed conduct of the President and his military subordinates in New Orleans. Conceding the existence of all the lawlessness he charges, and admitting that the five members ejected were wrongfully seated, and that Kellogg is the *de jure* and the *de facto* Governor, still the interference of Grant is, not only without color or authority of law, but positively and directly against it.—This is now admitted by all respectable publicists in the country and is rather palliated than denied by the message itself. In fact, the law as to when and how the President shall interfere in the internal affairs of a State is so plainly written, that there is no mistaking even its slightest overlapping, much less the

gross departure of which Grant has been guilty in the case of Louisiana. No governor, bogus or otherwise, has any authority of law for calling upon the President for military assistance to suppress real or assumed violence within a State, the Legislature of that State being in session, and the President who interferes under such a call clearly transcends his legitimate powers and makes of himself an arrant law-breaker. It is now Grant's dilemma and all the special pleading of the message is unavailing to take him out of it or to obscure his lawless agency in breaking up the legal Legislature of Louisiana.

THE STEAMER COLUMBIA.—Doubtless our readers have heard, ere this, and with deep regret, that the old steamer which has plied our waters between Baltimore and Washington for over forty-six years called at Abell's Wharf for the last time on Wednesday, the 23rd of December, with her flags flying as a symbol of her departure from these waters. Our people gathered around the old boat which had been so regular and faithful in her trips through so many years, and hurrahs, long and sincere, rent the air as she steamed off, whilst her faithful Captain and crew stood upon the decks with "expressive looks, and eyes, tender and tearful."

Captain James Harper has been in command of this boat for over twenty-five years and served upon her nine years as mate previous to his promotion to the Captainship. We have ever found the Captain a most competent and vigilant officer, and we believe we speak the sentiments of our entire people when we say, that he is the best and most popular commander who has ever been among us.

The following letter which has been sent to the Captain, signed by all the gentlemen in the vicinity, speak so well our own sentiments that it is with pleasure we give it publication.

ABELL'S WHARF, Dec. 24, 1874.
CAPT. JAMES HARPER, DEAR SIR:—We learn with the deepest regret that our favorite old steamer "Columbia" has made her last and final trip to these waters, and though we would to the fullest extent that "time will come with all its blights," yet we cannot but feel sorry to part with the faithful old boat which you have commanded so efficiently for more than a quarter of a century. Your affable manners, strict sobriety, unostentatious kindness and zealous discharge of your duties have so endeared you to our people that it is with feelings of duty, mingled with pleasure, that we bear testimony to the high esteem with which you are held and which you so richly deserve.

We, therefore, sincerely hope that when the Spring opens we will see you again grace the decks of another steamer as faithful as the "Old Columbia," and we pledge you not only our support and patronage, but that of our entire people. Wishing you great success and hoping again to have your cheerful presence and valuable services, we beg to be considered personally your sincere friends, &c.

We learn, that by reference to the record of the expenses of the Company, it will be seen that the whole damages accruing to the boat during the long time in which the Captain has commanded her, will not exceed in the aggregate three hundred dollars.

Indeed, we cannot speak too highly of the entire crew of the "Columbia." Mr. Bernard Freeman, the competent, obliging and gentlemanly clerk, well merits the popularity he has achieved; Mr. Matthew Andrews, the watchful quartermaster and wheelman, has zealously served upon her thirty-three years, whilst her accommodating mate, Mr. Pearson, with his no less accommodating assistant, Mr. Dameron, Dick, our host of "social hall," Jeff, the courteous and careful steward, with George, his assistant, Eliza and Agnes, ever cheerful and kind, have all been upon the boat a great number of years, and are familiarly known and respected by our people.

We are advised, that it is the intention of the Company to place a newer and faster boat upon the route in the early Spring, and we sincerely hope that it may come among us as regularly and faithfully as the old Columbia did, manned by the same old trusty crew and we ask no more.

NEWS AND OTHER ITEMS.—The time of Congress since our last issue has been mostly occupied with debates upon the Louisiana *embroglio* and public meetings in the chief cities of the Union on the same subject have also been the order of the day for the past week. The excitement has been intense upon this subject every where, but is believed to be now subsiding.

Grange Ball, to be given by Chaptico Grange, on the evening of the 22nd, at 6 P. M., will take place at Bushwood, instead of Palmetto Hall, as the great Hall, at Bushwood, has been found to be more roomy for the occasion. Chaptico Grange evidently "means business"—the Grange is a good "Institution," and such pleasant re-unions prove that good feelings are to be "the order of the day" among the Grangers. God speed the cause!

We learn that the R. R. & Debating Society have it in contemplation to have repeated the brilliant entertainment they gave a few weeks back in aid of their projected Town Hall, the lady and gentlemen performers there, in having signified their willingness to again assist them. We expect to be able to give particulars in our next.

The Maryland Ploughman and Chesapeake Granger, is the title of a new monthly magazine which has just made its appearance at Annapolis. It is published by E. S. Riley, Jr. & Co. at the flow price of one dollar per annum, and makes a very neat appearance.

Last year the Secretary of the Navy appointed a Naval Board, consisting of Commodores Wyman, Stitz and Wood, for the purpose of inquiring into the expediency of establishing a naval station at St. Mary's, Maryland. The Board have submitted a report, in which they recommend the measure.

Hon. J. A. J. Creswell, and about one hundred others, heirs to the estate of the Ash family, of Holland, are making efforts to recover the estate, which it is said, was valued at \$3,000,000 twenty years since.

Gov. Groome and family have removed from Elkton to Annapolis, to reside permanently in the "ancient city of the Severn" during the Winter. The Governor has been heretofore dividing his time between Elkton and the capital.

Hon. Francis Kierman has been elected by the Legislature of New York to the Senate of the United States. Democrats have also been elected by the Legislatures of Pennsylvania and Indiana to the same position.

The citizens of our village and environs having ice-houses to fill have availed themselves of the present freeze to do it. The ice gathered is spoken of as of fine quality.

The Committee on War Claims in Congress has reported adversely on the bill for the payment to Col. John H. Sotheron for property taken from him during the war.

The office in Baltimore city of the Patuxent River steamers has been removed to No. 118 Light St. wharf (up stairs).

On the 13th instant, the Kellogg Legislature of Louisiana elected P. B. S. Pinchback, Senator of the United States.

Ex-Governor Bowie has been re-elected President of the Baltimore City Passenger Railway.

(Correspondence of the Beacon.)

Baltimore, Jan. 17th, 1875.
Dear Messrs. Editors.—Lest my very existence might be entirely forgotten by you, I must address you near the beginning of the new year, a few hasty lines, from this the commercial metropolis of our old mother State of Maryland. As you are well aware, I have ever felt a great interest in St. Mary's, the cradle of religious equality, and at the present day, the nursery of liberality and the home place of generous, hospitable men and women. I have so often been forced to regret, that some one in years gone by had not written the many interesting reminiscences they possessed, and thereby clothed many a spot with a classic interest, that now enjoys no other charm than its simple value in dollars and cents. In this connection I must beg leave to mention a legend I received very lately from a very intelligent lady of this city, but originally from your county, which to the antiquarian at least, may be interesting.

Green's Rest and the Ware House Farm, near the head of St. Mary's River, were formerly possessed by Gov. Green and was his place of residence, but some years after his death, became the property of the Lynches. The house in which the Gov. lived was afterward known as the old red house, and the father of the late Capt. Thos. Lynch owned and resided in this old house at the outbreak of the revolution. It was in such a dilapidated condition that he determined to build a new house on a hill close by, and whilst it was in course of construction, the carpenters left and joined the patriot army and never returned, having been slain in one of the many hard fought battles of the Maryland Line, which so distinguished itself during the sanguinary struggle for freedom. Unfortunately I could not learn his name or I should do my utmost to hand it down to posterity. The Lynches of South Carolina were related to those of St. Mary's, and after the war was ended, the mother of Thos. Lynch, jr., the signer of the

Declaration of Independence, came on to visit her relations at Green's Rest, where she died and was buried, in the family graveyard, situated on that part of the estate, now known as the Ware House. Unfortunately it passed out of the Lynch family, and as an additional evidence of the folly of burying in any but consecrated ground, especially where the law of primogeniture is not in force, the spot has been cultivated for many years, and hundreds of times no doubt, have semi-civilized negro boys caroled corn songs as they guided the plough share that tore ruthlessly through the sod that covered the mortal remains of a noble woman who gave birth to and carefully reared one of the fathers of our great republic.—Her distinguished son, I am told, was seized with a consumption of the lungs and undertook a voyage to Europe for his health, but neither the ship in which he took passage, nor himself, was ever seen or heard from afterward. Whilst on this voyage I am reminded of the fact that Thomas A. Lynch of your county, the only son of the late here, as the successor in the State Senate, of the lamented Billingsley, and I think the old mother county would do herself great credit if she will invite so able and energetic a gentleman to represent her in that body. The Dr. has many warm friends here and throughout the State, and all admit him to be a live "man," full of intellect, and well calculated to defend the interest of his section and State. I think, that far less able men have represented you in the last decade or two, and if you expect to have influence in the halls of legislation, rest assured, that can only be exercised by men of brains and enterprise. "Verbum sat sapienti."

As you very readily imagine, there is a very intense feeling here in regard to the Louisiana trouble, and the excitement reminds me very much of that which culminated in '61 and brought on the ever to be deplored war between the States. As a rule, the men who were ardent Unionists in the late struggle are violent to day in their denunciations of Southern people, and breathe war and thunder all the time. I for one, have long since eradicated from my bosom all feelings of animosity for the honest Union men of '61, but how I am to be endowed with charity enough to forgive any intelligent man, who sympathizes with the barbarous negroes and Yankee adventurers that are now trampling upon the noble and generous sons and daughters of poor oppressed and ill governed Louisiana, is a problem that I fear I shall not soon be able to solve. If it were a mere political difference of opinion, I should have no hesitancy in believing that time would dissolve all hard or uncharitable feeling, but in the present status of affairs, it seems irreconcilable with my ideas of justice and fair play, and can't see how any generous and upright man could hesitate to be in full accord with the owners of the soil, as against the horde of miscreants who usurped authority over them, and could not maintain it twenty-four hours, but for the interference of Federal soldiers. I cannot divest myself of the idea that it is a deliberate scheme of Grant's to goad the Southern people to such a pitch of phrensy, that they will in some unguarded moment strike down a few poor soldiers, and in that event, he will sound the tocsin of alarm through the North and West and rally his old adherents to the rescue of the republic more and by this means, cause himself to be elevated a third time to the chair of Washington, which he has already so thoroughly disgraced. Desperate diseases require powerful remedies, and without some potent stimulant is speedily injected, all the symptoms denote a sure and early demise of the republic. As a natural sequence, the man who saved his country a second time from disruption, should alone be worthy to rule it, and a grateful people could not think of being so unthankful, as to invite any one else to assume the reins of government. This is the game Mr. Grant is playing, and if the Southern people commit any blunder and thereby suffer him to win a third term, then we may look for a periodical return of trouble in the country, and a life long infliction of Grantism and corruption upon it, and a requiem upon republican institutions. I trust that the wise counsels of Bayard and Gordon and others will be rigidly observed, and that Grant will live to learn that "in these cases

We still have judgment here; that we but teach Bloody instructions, which being taught, return To plague th' inventor."

I must not omit, before closing this too lengthy letter, to mention, for the gratification of the numerous friends of your fellow citizen, Francis J. Stone, clerk of the steamer Express, that he has won during the past year, golden opinions among the business men here for his efficiency as an officer and courtesy as a gentleman, and I have heard many regrets expressed, that he has not a better field for the display of his eminent qualifications.

Truly yours, &c.,
EVS IS URBE.

[COMMUNICATED.]
Near Leonardtown, Jan. 14, 1875.

Messrs. Editors.—I must again ask your indulgence for space in your columns to say a few words in reference to the communication of Mr. Graves published in your issue of the 7th inst., an indulgence heretofore generously granted and for which you will please accept my sincere thanks. At first I concluded not to pay any attention to it from the want of truth exhibited, deeming it unworthy of notice. Upon further consideration, however, thinking that some people might misconstrue my motive in remaining silent, I determined to publish a refutation of his statements, trusting that this explanation will be accepted as an apology for my so doing by those who think I ought to have pursued a different course. Mr. G. refers not to any of the points already in issue, and thus virtually admits his inability to controvert the conclusions arrived at by me in my last communication. In the new field he has chosen he proceeds upon premises, which are absolutely and notoriously without foundation. He tells us that the leader of the Confederate States said in a speech at Stephenson, Ala., in Feb. 1861, "We will carry the war where it is easy to advance, where food for the sword and torch awaits our armies in densely populated cities," which sentiment, he says, "immortalized his name in the estimation of his followers." It is probably the first time any of his followers have heard the announcement—at least as coming from the Confederate leader.—It certainly sounds more like the language of Federal than Confederate leaders, for some of them did do what Mr. G. charges the Confederates intended. With those who know the Confederate leader personally, and who were cognizant of the well known humanity which pervaded all his actions almost to a fault, his high-toned, honorable conduct throughout life, his speeches and writings and the manner in which the war was conducted by the Confederates, this charge and all else he says in connection therewith carries on its face its own refutation. Charges such as these, however, may well be expected from the authors of such communications as those with which Mr. G. has favored the public, who, aware of the estimate to which their own published sentiments have assigned them, seek to drag others down to a similar level. But let us see how the facts of history sustain Mr. G. in this accusation.

The Confederate cavalry leaders frequently penetrated the enemy's country, yet we heard of no destruction of thickly populated cities. The Confederate armies under Gen. Lee twice invaded Northern soil, and did they exhibit a desire to carry on the war in the manner in which he charges was his intention? As is well known when Gen. Lee advanced into Maryland the soldiers under his command conducted themselves in a most exemplary manner, so much so as to excite the surprise of the inhabitants, who had been led by misrepresentation to expect something so different.

The rules of civilized warfare were strictly observed by them, and private property and individual rights most scrupulously respected. Again on the second invasion, Gen. Lee issued a general order, No. 73, while at Chambersburg, Pa., from which I give the following extracts:—"The Commanding General considers that no greater disgrace could befall the army and through it our whole people, than the perpetration of the barbarous outrages upon the innocent and defenceless, and the wanton destruction of private property that have marked the course of the enemy in our own country. It must be remembered that we make war only upon armed men, and we cannot take vengeance for the wrongs our people have suffered without lowering ourselves in the eyes of all, whose abhorrence has been excited by the atrocities of our enemy and offending against Him to whom vengeance belongeth. The Commanding General, therefore, earnestly exhorts the troops to abstain with most scrupulous care from unnecessary or wanton destruction of private property." &c.—There speaks the great and good man—all his other orders were in harmony with this, and he acted under the authority and sanction of the chief leader of the Confederate States. Can the Northern leaders produce such a record? Are they exempt from the charges brought by Mr. G.? We will see.

Who burned Atlanta, Ga., Columbia, S. C., and many other cities, villages and private residences in the South and turned the women and children out in many instances to starve? Leading Generals of the Federal army. Who devastated the beautiful Valley of Va., and according to his own report burned 2,000 barns filled with grain, farming implements, and 700 mills filled with flour, the property of private individuals? General Sheridan and his followers. These are but specimens. To complete the list we would have to add the atrocities of Pope, Milroy and others which I deem unnecessary. But as a finale let us ask, Who on the 28th of

Feb. 1864, led a body of 4,000 picked cavalry from Washington on a raid to Richmond, whose object was to burn the city of Richmond and kill J. F. Davis and his Cabinet? None but Gen. Fitzpatrick and Col. Uriah Dalgreen.—The success of the expedition was prevented by the repulse of that portion of the command under Dalgreen by a regiment of Department clerks, and the inhabitants of Richmond saved from one of the most awful fates that the mind of man can conceive or the most malignant heart devise.

Dalgreen was killed in the retreat by another command, his body captured, and from papers found on his person the true objects of the expedition discovered, and the authenticity of the papers established beyond a doubt. For a confirmation of these facts I refer the reader to "Pollard's Lost Cause" and "McCabe's Life of Gen. R. E. Lee," pages 445 and 651 of the latter work, and for the manner in which this same party are now following up their unwholesome work let the oppressed South and poor wronged Louisiana answer.—What now becomes of Mr. G.'s charge that the Confederates intended to carry the war where "food for the sword and torch awaits our armies in densely populated cities," and who are amenable thereto? The gentleman has made a misapplication of terms; if he had said Federal instead of Confederate he would have been much nearer right.—Mr. G. in his communication after exhausting himself upon the point noticed, says he is satisfied if any man cites some cheap expressions of friendship, with a promise to the public of contemplated peaceful deportment in the future, and ends with a tender of friendship and good will. I would not seek to rob the gentleman of the benefit of any of his professions and recollect they are sincere, but how will he reconcile these tenders of friendship and good will with the unfounded imputations by which he has sought to malign and misrepresent others, and falsely accuse them with intending that which many of the leaders of the cause he now endeavors to defend have been guilty of themselves? Is it not evident that behind all this virtuous visor an insidious motive lies coiled within, and that while he assumes this virtuous garb and speaks so graciously in one sentence, he at the same time in another deliberately maligns a whole people, myself included, and reveals in himself a nature far more hideous than that of "tameless tiger thirsting for blood," &c., a comparison with which he reviles others, a comparison which could have only emanated from a mind and heart such as his. I have not the least knowledge of the great act of friendship he says he once endeavored to perform for me. I have not even the honor of his personal acquaintance. If, however, he was guilty of such an act of self-abnegation as to become the friend of one who had engaged in a course which he now denounces, I tender him my thanks for the same. Mr. G. speaks of contumacious and obliterating false impressions of his enemies. I am not aware of having done him any injustice—I have stated nothing but what I can prove and have proved whenever necessary. I would not intentionally do an injustice to any person. I have been writing against principles—sentiment if you will. Principles published by him, and which I or any other person had the right to correct or controvert. His communications and mine are before the public, let them render their verdict. If his first communication or others have placed him in an unbecoming light, let him not blame others nor myself for placing upon it the only construction its language would admit of, but turn rather the accusation upon himself for having in the first place published such sentiments.

In conclusion I will state, that I cherish unkind feelings towards none, and in stating this controversy expressions have escaped me calculated to give offence or to wound the feelings of any one. I tender to them my expressions of sincere regret, and trust I may now be permitted to close this controversy without offence to any.

Respectfully,
WM. F. PERRY.

Business Notice.
THE undersigned, having enlarged his shops, informs his friends and the public, generally that he keeps constantly on hand

CARTS, WAGONS, BUGGIES, &c., and that he is now prepared to make or repair the same at the shortest notice. Plain or ornamental painting, trimming, &c. done in any style to suit the taste. Blacksmithing of all kinds also done with neatness and dispatch.

Having all the necessary materials for making Coffins and a Hearse to attend funerals, the undertaker's business will be made a specialty. My study is the future, as in the past, will be to please all my patrons and to merit their confidence.

J. J. JARBOE,
Leonardtown, Md.

Jan 21, 1875—1y.

CONFIRMATION NOTICE.

Jos H Key & D S Briscoe, Executors of H G S Key,

Josephine Plowden,

In the Circuit Court for St. Mary's county, sitting as a Court of Equity.

No. 293 N. E.

ORDERED, this 19th day of Jan. 1875, that the Auditor's Report, filed in this case, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 23rd day of February, 1875; 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 23rd day of February.

J FRANK FORD, Clerk.

Trus copy—Test: J FRANK FORD, Clerk.

Ja. 21, 1875—3w. k&k

Public Sale

of PERSONAL PROPERTY.

THE undersigned, Executrix of Col. Chapman Billingsley, late of Saint Mary's county, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, at the late residence of said deceased in the Patuxent district, on Monday, the 1st day of February, 1875,

(if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter,) the following desirable personal property, to wit:

HORSES, CATTLE,

PROVENDER, CORN, TOBACCO, FARMING IMPLEMENTS, &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.

For all sums of \$20 and under the cash will be required—for all sums above that amount a credit of one month will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, a. m. LYDIA C. BILLINGSLEY, Executrix.

Jan 21, 1874—2t.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forwarn all persons from employing or harboring either of my sons, John C. Dean or Oscar Levi Dean, as they are both minors under the age of twenty-one years.

WILLIAM HENRY DEAN, Leonardtown, Md. Jan. 19, 1875.

New Advertisements.

Kenmore University High School

AMHERST C. M. VA. H. A. STRODE, (Math. Metall. P. Va.) Principal and Instructor in Mathematics, Engineering and Natural Sciences. H. C. BROCK, B. Lit. T. C. V., recently Asst. Prof. Latin, P. Va.) Instructor in Greek, Latin, French and German. One of the leading High Schools of the State. New term commences Feb. 1st, 1875. Charge \$10 per board and tuition. References—John Merryman, Esq., Cockeysville, Md. Catalogues mailed to all applicants.

IMPORTANT To Mothers

Nurses and Invalids, and persons of impaired digestion. Dr. Ridge's Food is very agreeable, and, from the nature of its composition, is exactly adapted to all conditions of the stomach. Sold by Druggists every where.

TEAS—The choicest in the world.—Manufactured by the largest company in America, and is perfectly adapted to the body.—Trade continually increasing.—Agents wanted every where.—Let inducements—don't waste time.—Apply to the Proprietors, 43 Vesey St., P. O. Box 1247.

WANTED. AGENTS for the PUBLICATIONS OF DR. LIVINGSTONE.—Complete, authentic, and reliable. Presented to the trade. Address: B. B. RUSSELL, Publisher, Boston, Mass.

\$5 = \$20 per day at home. Terms \$77 A WEEK guaranteed to Male and Female Agents, in their locality. Costs NOTHING to try it. Particulars Free. P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Me.

PSYCHOMANCY, OR SOUL CHARMING. How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any person they desire, instantly. This art all can possess free, by mail, for 25 cents, together with a Marriage Guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies, etc. 1,000,000 sold. A queer book. Address: T. WILLIAM & CO., Publishers, Philadelphia.

500 AGENTS WANTED immediately to sell very desirable NEW PATENT articles for house-women and others. G. J. CAPEWELL, Cheshire, Conn.

MOST EXTRAORDINARY MARYLAND!

Send for list of papers and schedule and rates. Address: Geo. P. Rowell & Co., Advertising Agents, No. 41 PARK ROW, NEW YORK. REFER TO EDITORS OF THIS PAPER. Jan 14, 1875—4w.

EXECUTRIX'S NOTICE.

Orphans' Court of St. Mary's County, Set.—Jan 12, 1875.

ORDERED BY THE COURT. That Lydia C. Billingsley, Executrix of Chapman Billingsley, late of St. Mary's county, Md., 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.

Test: JAMES 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 testamentary on the personal estate of Chapman Billingsley, 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 subscriber, on or before the 21st day of July, 1875, they will otherwise be barred from the benefits of the said estate. All persons indebted to the deceased are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber.

LYDIA C. BILLINGSLEY, Executrix. Jan 14, 1875—6w.