ST. MARY'S BEACON

LEONARDTOWN, MD.

THURSDAY MORNING, February 25th, 1875.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.—Several contributions, prose and otherwise, which were entitled in point of time to publication in our columns this week, have been crowded out owing to our inability to get them in type. They will make their appearance in our next paper. We can assure the author of the "*Royal Epigram*" and our old friend, "*Rus in Urbe*," that we "postpone" them, even temporarily, with sincere regret.

The letter, to be found in another column, from Hon. Jefferson Davis, and which is in response to an inquiry of Wm. F. Perry, Esqr., of this county, in regard to the correctness of certain utterances, alleged to have been made by Mr. Davis in a speech delivered at Stevenson, Alabama, in Feb. '61, is a *settler* of the issue recently debated in our columns. Indeed, the imputation against Mr. Davis never rested upon any higher authority than that of the late Postmaster General, and, unhappily for Creswell, the fraud attempted in this case is not the only one with which in our time his name has been disreputably associated. Be this as it may, those at least of our readers, who served on the losing side in the late "onpleasantness," will read with pride the present letter of their old chieftain, which but confirms their deep-seated conviction, that "whatever truth shall be brought to light, he never will be shamed." Partly for the purpose of keeping up the scare about "reviving the rebellion," and partly because it is pertinent to the issue in hand, but chiefly to plague Mr. Creswell and his friends, we shall publish the Montgomery Inaugural of Mr. Davis in our next.

The solemn and repeated protestations of Republican leaders to the contrary notwithstanding, we have never once doubted, that whenever the exigencies of republican interest or ambition required a backward step in the business of guarding and protecting the "Nation's Wards," it would be taken without a moment's hesitation. This has been notably exemplified by the recent bill of Mr. Morrill—a republican of the purest water—abolishing suffrage in the District of Columbia.—Though the bill in question is of uniform application, still it is notoriously on account of black suffrage that the abolition has been proposed. The dishonest rings, lifted mainly by this dark agency from their natural gutter to positions of important legislative and executive trusts, have so befouled and blackened the republican name, so shocked the general decency, by the extent and grossness of their venality, as to make it a grave necessity of the dominant party to abolish entirely the elective basis for office within the District. This the Morrill Bill accomplishes and even this is not enough. It substitutes for the old basis a new one which is directly in conflict with representative or local self-government. In brief, Mr. Morrill prefers despotism itself to negro suffrage. He has discovered that the rings which manipulate the blacks in the District are becoming expensive luxuries and that republican Senators who own palatial residences in Washton have to pay for these luxuries like other sinners. Hence negro suffrage is in conflict with the Washington interest of Republican nabobs, and hence again negro suffrage goes under. Again. The Civil Rights bequest of Mr. Sumner to the Republican leaders is first carefully amputated by these gentlemen of its entire school provisions—which is something akin to putting the play of Hamlet on the stage with Hamlet's part left out—and then the game of "how not to do it" commences. Caucuses are convened, parliamentary rules of ancient prescription are overridden, entire night sessions are held, the republican cohorts, with Butler in the lead, are duly marshalled for the fray and inflamed to the whitest possible heat, all in behalf of emasculated Civil Rights, but alas! some how or other, the bill never passes, and, moreover, it begins to look now very much like it never would pass. The case of Mr. Pinchback is another illustration in point. He had been elected in some sort of fashion many times and was much crowded with credentials. The honor of the republican party was pledged to his admission. Nor can it be shown that he has any worse claim to be a Senator than Kellogg has to be a Governor, whatever that may come to. The one thing that is certain, however, is that Pinchback has been postponed—recommitted, in fact, for more credentials. We catch ourselves wondering at many things these times, but our chief wonder is, how the democrats, with their wretched contemptibleness in point of numbers in the present Congress, could have abolished negro suffrage in the District, shaken the school provisions out of Sumner's bill, delayed all civil rights up to present writing and postponed Pinchback! Yes, this is our present bother!

We briefly adverted in our last paper to the necessity which obtains, in our judgment, for the concentration of the democratic constituency of this county in the coming contest for legislative and local offices. In addition to what we then stated, we would remind our friends that a Governor, Comptroller and Attorney-General, "with all that these involve," are to be elected this year and that we cannot escape if we would, and should not if we could, the responsibility which is upon us to maintain to the best of our ability our party supremacy in the State. But this subject can safely, perhaps, be left to take care of itself for the present. At least it is rather to democrats as tax-payers than as party men that we now address ourselves. The frequent recurrence of bad crop years of late, with the consequent involved and crippled character of our industrial interest; the impoverished condition of our lands; the heavy cost of fertilizers and all farm machinery; the high prices we are forced to pay for everything we buy and the low prices we get for everything we have to sell, except tobacco, and even this in the average of a decade scarcely pays the costs of production; the high rate of taxation, unavoidable no doubt, with other backslaps too numerous to mention, go to make up a picture which is rather unpleasant to contemplate. Bad as it is, however, it could be a great deal worse, and a great deal worse it will be, unless we are all watchful to guard our county from all future monetary entanglements with railroads. Our last lesson on this subject ought to be enough for the present generation. But let the dead past bury its dead. It is against future entanglements of this kind, against endeavors to loan the little credit we have left to build or rather to start railroads for other people that we protest, and we predict, now and here, that the old proposition to obtain authority for issuing our county bonds to serve certain railroad ends will be resumed in some shape or form during the current year, if it is not made an element in the coming campaign itself. Whether this fancy of ours be well or ill-grounded, it can do no hurt to the tax-payers, democratic or otherwise, to guard with attention the two avenues through which alone it is possible for a proposition of this kind to enter, and these are, the county's representations in the legislature and in the Commissioner's Court. And with this, we leave everybody to their own meditations.

A vigorous war has broken out between the railroad giants, the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio Companies. The former, having commenced a system of undercutting the latter in shipments of freight from Baltimore to the West, the Baltimore and Ohio retaliated by reducing their rates below those of its rival from Philadelphia to the West. The next step upon the part of the Pennsylvania was to refuse to sell through tickets by the Baltimore and Ohio road from New York and other points to Baltimore and Washington. The B. & O. Company, as a retaliatory measure, has made an immense reduction of the passenger rates between Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia and the leading Western cities, so that a ticket from Baltimore to Chicago can now be had for $10, the former charge being $19. To other points a proportionately large deduction on the old rates has been make. And the war still rages—"at him, Husband!—go it, Bear!"

Whatever may be contemplated to be done by the majority in Congress within the few days which remain of the present session, nothing of note that we can find out is being accomplished, though a great deal is threatened.—Republican Poland has introduced a resolution in the House declaring, that no enterference with the internal affairs of Arkansas is needed. This antagonizes the late message of republican Grant. The Louisiana Committee have not yet reported and, indeed, it now matters little what they report.—The judgment is already made up. The Force, the Civil Rights Bill, are both *in statu quo* and Pinchback is still postponed. Butler contemplates an early visit to Europe. Gentlemen foreigners, hands on your pocket-books.

It is now generally supposed that the "extraordinary occasion which requires the Senate of the United States to be convened for the transaction of business at the Capitol in the city of Washington on the 5th day of March, 1875," (see late proclamation of the President) is the consideration of the proposed reciprocity treaty between the United States and—and—the Sandwich Islands!

We are in receipt of a complimentary ticket to the annual commencement of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, on Friday, 26th inst., from Mr. C. Henry Camalier, a student of the Institution, for which he will please accept our thanks.

Allen T. Caperton, democrat of Charlestown, has been elected United States Senator from West Virginia to succeed Mr. Boarman, whose term expires on the 3rd of March.

[COMMUNICATED.

NEAR LEONARDTOWN, Feb. 20, 1875.

To the Editors of the St. Mary's Beacon:

DEAR SIRS:—As bearing upon the issue in the late newspaper controversy in this county, and it having been asserted upon the authority of Hon. J. A. J. Creswell in his oration on the death of Hon. Henry Winter Davis, that "the leader of the Confederate States said in a speech at Stevenson, 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 the densely populated cities.'" Feeling confident that this statement was untrue, as I stated at the time, I addressed a letter to the Hon. Jefferson Davis for information upon the subject, and to ascertain what foundation there was for such a charge, and received from him the following reply, accompanied with a copy of his inaugural; and though no permission has been given for its publication there is yet no prohibition, and I have therefore deemed it proper and appropriate to lay the same before the public as his best vindication in the matter under consideration.

Yours respectfully,

WM. F. PERRY.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Feb. 5, 1875.

WM. F. PERRY, ESQ.—MY DEAR SIR: Yours of the 23rd ulto. has been received and the letter as well as the accompanying newspaper slips have been carefully noted. You will please accept my thanks for the vindication you have made of myself and of the cause we together strove to maintain. It has been a rule with me to leave criticisms upon my public conduct to be tested by the record of my official acts, which many years of public service has made quite full, and which has the merit or demerit as others may decide of a thorough consistency. Adherence to this rule has been confirmed by the fact, that my assailants take such opposite grounds that one set might be left to answer and be answered by the other. I cannot, however, under existing circumstances, hesitate to comply with your request for information bearing on the issue you have joined.

The specific allegation, the truth of which you have denied, is that in Feb. 1861, at Stevenson, Alabama, I said, "We will carry the war where it is easy to advance, where food for the sword and torch awaits our armies in the densely populated cities." This the writer interprets to mean a general conflagration and indiscriminate slaughter. I have no recollection of ever having made a speech at Stevenson, and have examined a file of newspapers of that day containing such matter, but could not find any reference to a speech made by me at Stevenson. At the time mentioned, I was going from my home in Mississippi to Montgomery, Ala., in consequence of notice received that I had been chosen by the Congress to be the President of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States.—At many railroad stations on the route, the people assembled to manifest their good will, and I often went out on the platform of the car to make due acknowledgements. Stevenson was one of those stations, and I may there, as at other places, have returned thanks; but neither there or elsewhere, neither then or at any other time, could I have used the language attributed to me, or any language that could be fairly construed to have such meaning. Though I may not claim to remember what I said on those occasions, I do know what were my thoughts and wishes, and therefore can be positive as to not having said what I never thought or contemplated. Very soon, say on the second day after my arrival at Montgomery, the inauguration took place, and the address on that occasion will show what were my hopes and purposes, surely more fully and more accurately than the speeches made at R. R. stations, even if they could have been supposed to be correctly reported. A copy of that inaugural address has been obtained and is enclosed herewith.

Deprecating war on every account, and resolved if possible to avoid it, my wishes in that regard much exceeded my expectations. If, as I apprehended, the attempt should be made to coerce the seceding States, and war should ensue, I certainly did prefer the defensive offensive policy, and in that event hoped it might be possible to have the campaigns and battle fields in the enemy's country. When our army marched into Pennsylvania it was not to pillage, to burn, and to slaughter, but to compel the vast hosts which after proportionate preparation had invaded Virginia to counter-march for the protection of their own territory. The means employed were those best adapted to the end, the defence of our country against invasion. The conduct of our armies on every occasion, when beyond the limits of their friends, demonstrated the views of their Government, and challenges comparison with that of their adversary.

For answer to the general arraignment of a purpose on my part to excite sectional hostility, initiate war, and thus destroy the Union of the States, I can, in the absence of any specification, only refer you to deeds as well as public avowals of devotion to the Constitutional Union of our Fathers. They who when entering into high official stations took the oath to support the Constitution with a mental reservation to violate a part of it; they who denounced the Constitution in bitterest terms, and prayed for a dissolution of the Union of which it was the compact; they who exhausted prose and took to verse to revile the emblamatic flag of the Union, might readily "evolve from their inner consciousness" accusations against me, so appropriate themselves.

A short time before leaving the U. S. Senate, in obedience to the mandate of the sovereign State I represented, I was placed on a Committee organized to test the possibility of devising means of pacification which would prevent the passage of ordinances to revoke the grants made to the General Government, as then threatened in many of the Southern States. What my conduct was on that Committee, and what was that of the "Republican" members of it, may be seen by reference to the speech made by Mr. Douglas, as the "minority" member of the Committee after the [illegible] Senate that they were unable [illegible] satisfactory conclusion. See [illegible] National Globe about Jany. 1861.

When taking leave of the U. S. Senate I spoke of the conflict which might result from [illegible] of Southern States, and [illegible] I have no copy of those remarks for reference, I am quite sure they [illegible] no purpose to inflict injury on the [illegible] States of the North, as in my heart [illegible] was towards the people of the [illegible] no other feeling than one of good [illegible]

One of the first [illegible] of the Confederate Government [illegible] to send Commissioners to the U. S. Government to negotiate for terms [illegible] and equitable settlement of [illegible] questions belonging to the separation of the States of the Confederacy [illegible] those of the Union. If there has been [illegible] for the failure of that attempt, [illegible] war between the States, the [illegible] not ours.

The [illegible] Government was truly the [illegible] of our people, not the injury of any other except as necessary to defence. In that spirit was the repeated declaration to be found in my messages to the Congress that we only asked to be let alone, that expression might have been forgotten if it had not been for the jeering, scoffing manner in which it was presented to the public by the journalists of those who were waging against us a war of invasion.

The loss of my books and papers during and soon after the late war, deprives me of the means of reference and has compelled me in this reply to rely on memory. Much might be added by research, but I hope that this may be sufficient for your purpose; and that it will prove to you my desire to comply with your request, and that I am very truly and with best wishes for you and yours,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS CONTINUED.—Archbishop Bayley has issued a pastoral letter to the clergy, secular and regular, of this diocese, based upon the plenary indulgence of Pope Pius IX. of the Jubilee of 1875. The pastoral sets forth, that the plenary indulgence of the Jubilee may be gained by those in the diocese, residing outside the cities of Baltimore and Washington, who make fifteen visits during the year to their respective parish churches and comply with the other conditions, namely, alms-giving, confession and communion. These visits may be made either consecutively or at intervals. Persons afflicted with corporal infirmities are dispensed from the necessity of making these visits but are required in lieu thereof to follow some formula of prayer to be prescribed by their confessor.—The Archbishop refers in the pastoral to the incompatibility of "mixed marriages;" to the virtual apostacy from the faith in sending children to schools where "the all-important teachings of religion are shut out," and the violation of parental restraint and duty in allowing young people license "in the matter of keeping company, of the books and newspapers they read, and the places of amusement they frequent."

The impression obtaining in some localities, that J. Frank Smith, Esqr., has withdrawn as a candidate for Sheriff, we are authorized to state that such is not the fact. Mr. Smith's announcement for the place still appears in our advertising columns.

In our notice of the recent killing of a black man in St. Inigoes' district, we were in error, it seems, in locating the event at the "Pine," the killing having occurred at B. M. Dunbar's Store on Smith's Creek. We have been requested to make the correction and cheerfully do it.

We are in receipt from E. Whitman & Sons of a pamphlet Catalogue of Agricultural Supplies which is very complete and will be found of value to the farmer. It will be sent to any subscriber to the BEACON who will forward his address to the Messrs. Whitman, with five cents for postage.

A Chaptico correspondent informs us, that "Philip Henry Jefferson Readmond" and "General Benjamin Butler" are the proper answers to the two enigmas published in the last issue of the BEACON.

Judge S. J. R. McMillan, moderate republican, has been elected to the United States Senate by the Legislature of Minnesota to succeed Hon. Alexander Ramsay whose term expires on the 3rd of March.

TOBACCO, CIGARS, ETC.—Special attention is called to the business card of Messrs. Hadaway & Billopp, wholesale importers of cigars, tobacco and manufactures of cigars, corner Light and Camden Streets, Baltimore. Judging from the great facilities for manufacturing enjoyed by the firm, with the peculiar advantages of their central business location, fronting immediately upon the Light Street wharves, we would bespeak for them the custom of Merchants and others visiting Baltimore. The senior member of the firm has been in the business for many years while Mr. Billopp is well known throughout Prince George's where his father is rector of St. Barnabas church.—Special terms and inducements are offered to the trade throughout Southern Maryland. Remember Hadaway & Billopp, Light and Camden Streets, Baltimore.

LITERARY NOTICES.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE for March more than maintains its supremacy. The principal steel engraving represents a little Italian shepherd asleep in the woods, with one of his own sheep watching over him and is the most cunning picture imaginable. The double-size colored steel fashion plate is of rare beauty, the ladies pretty, the dresses the very latest, the whole unrivalled. As to the literary contents they get better and better. No other lady's book has such a brilliant corps of contributors as "Peterson." Take it all in all, it is, as the publisher claims, the best for its money in the world if you have not already subscribed for 1875, do so at once. The price is but two dollars a year, postage free. Or three copies for $4.50, postage free, with a magnificent, large-sized engraving, 27 inches by 20, "Washington's First Interview With His Wife," as a premium to the person getting up the club. For large clubs an extra copy of the magazine in addition is given. Specimens sent, gratis, if written for, to persons wishing to get up clubs. Address, CHARLES J. PETERSON, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

THE AMERICAN FARMER FOR FEBRUARY comes to hand well laden with a rich freight of matter not only readable but instructive and directly practical. Prominent features in this issue are reports from numerous active farmers' clubs; correspondence from every quarter, including letters on agriculture from Germany and France; instructions for making super-phosphates on the farm; letters on sheep husbandry; a very full horticultural department, embracing fruit and vegetable growing, the cultivation of flowers, &c.; a valuable paper giving a detailed account of the mode of raising early potatoes by the truckers of Southeastern Virginia; fish culture, with instructions for making trout ponds on the farm, &c. Everything in the number, indeed, is substantial and adapted to our intelligent farmers, who cannot go amiss in subscribing for this useful farm journal, the price of which, including postage, is $1.60 a year, or only $1.10 each to clubs of five or more. The Publishers, Saml. Sand & Son, Baltimore, Md., will send specimen copies free on receipt of stamp for postage.

The Science of health for March opens with an excellent article on Sunlight as a Health Agent; containing also "What I Know of Doctoring;" Tight Lacing as Affecting our Teeth, illustrated; Infant Mortality; Treatment of Sick People; How we Eat, or The Business Man's Breakfast; How Doctors Think and Reason; A New Dress for Women, illustrated; Wheat and Wheaten Bread, with Receipts; The Effect of Dark Rooms on Health; Seasonable Advice; Bald Heads; and a great variety of Miscellaneous matter relating to health and kindred subjects, constituting an excellent number of this most useful and popular magazine. Price only 20 cents, or six months "on trial" for $1.00.—Subscription price $2 00 a year. Address S. R. Wells, Publisher, 389 Broadway, New York.

The Phrenological Journal and Life Illustrated spreads a tempting table for the intellect in its March number. We have a fine portrait of the late Gerrit Smith; "A Well-Balanced Character" follows, which is an excellent mental analysis from the pen of an eminent divine; "Simulating Death" furnishes some anatomical and physiological clues to that very extraordinary performance still known among Asiatics; "Material Resources of West Virginia" is an interesting paper; "Alfred Rumine; or, Who Redeemed Him?" opens well for the first chapter and is essentially realistic; equally interesting is "Where some of our Girls are Educated;" "Personal Experience in Phrenology" is certainly encouraging. Several portraits are given, viz., Captain E. B. Ward; William H. Aspinwall; Rev. George F. Trask; David Webster; King Kalakaua—besides other good things.—Price, 30 cents; or $3 a year. $1.50 "On Trial" half a year. S. R. Wells, Publisher, 389 Broadway, New York.

The London Quarterly Review (known abroad as "The Quarterly") for January has just been republished by The Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay street, New-York. The western gales, which retarded the steamers, have been the cause of the delay in its publication here. The contents are:

The Greville Memoirs;" "The Doctrines of the Jusuits;" "Life of the Prince Consort," "The English Bar and the Inns of Court;" "Judical Investigation of Truth;' "Speeches of Pope Pius IX;" "Farrar's Life of Christ and and "Friendly Societies."

The periodicals reprinted by The Leonard Scott Publishing Co. (41 Barclay Street, N. Y.) are as follows: The London Quarterly, Edinburgh, Westminster, and British Quarterly Reviews, and Blackwook's Magazine. Price, $4 a year for any one, or only $15 for all, and the Postage is prepaid by the Publishers.

DIED.

In Chaptico District, at 8 o'clock, P. M., on Friday, the 19th inst., at the residence of her brother, the late George S. Mattingly, Mrs. CATHARINE BROOKBANK, in the 75th year of her age. May she rest in peace!

On the 11th inst., Dr. LUKE PHILIP BARBER, in the 70th year of his age.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

WHEAT.—The market presents no new features as compared with one week ago. The offerings generally have been very light, less than 4,000 bushels of all descriptions, and chiefly confined to Western and Pennsylvania grain, for which prices have been about steady. Also a few hundred bushels choice Maryland red at 123 cents.

CORN.—The market for Corn has been very dull all the week. The transactions included the following: Southern, 1,200 bushels white at 77@78 cents; 400 bushels do. at 79@80 cents; 2,600 bushels do. at 80 cents; 1,000 bushels yellow at 78½@80 cents; 5,000 bushels do. at 79@80 cents on track, and 1,000 bushels do. at 79 cents delivered.

OATS.—The market has been fairly active and prices have been firmly maintained. The sales have included about 4,000 bushels Southern at 67@68 cents.

RYE.—Has been quite firm and prices are a shade higher. We note sales of about 1,000 bushels prime at 102@103 cents, chiefly at the inside price.

TOBACCO.—The receipts have been very light, confined to Maryland descriptions, for which there has been a fair demand, and a number of small lots have been taken on arrival at full prices. There is nothing doing in Ohio or Kentucky tobacco. Quotations generally are unchanged, as follows:

Maryland—frosted & sound com,	$7.00@	7.50
" medium dull,	7.50@	8.50
" leafy brown,	8.50@	13.00
" bright red to yellow,	12.00@	18.00
" upper country tips,	7.00@	9.00
" brown to red,	9.00@	11.00
" yellow spangled,	12.00@	15.00
" extra,	15.00@	18.00
" fancy yellow,	20.00@	30.00

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Orphans' Court of St. Mary's County, Sct:—

Feb 17, 1875.

ORDERED BY THE COURT, That J Frank Bohanan, admr. of Benedict Nagill, 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.

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 Benedict Nagill, late of said co., 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 1st day of Sept. 1875, they will otherwise by law be excluded from all benefits of the said estate. All persons indebted to the deceased are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber.

J FRANK BOHANAN,
Administrator.

Feb 25, 1875—6w.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

C. C. C. *The True Cape Cod Cranberry, best sort for Upland, Lowland, or Garden, by mail prepaid. $1 per 100. $5 per 1,000. All the New, Choice Strawberries and Peaches. A priced Catalogue of these and all Fruits, Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Shrubs, Bulbs, Roses, Plants, &c., and FRESH FLOWER AND GARDEN SEEDS, the choicest collection in the country, with all novelties, will be sent gratis to any plain address. 25 sorts of either Flower, Garden, Tree, Fruit, Evergreen, or Herb Seeds, for $1.00, sent by mail, prepaid. WHOLESALE CATALOGUE TO THE TRADE. Agents Wanted.*

B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries and Seed Warehouse, Plymouth, Mass. Established 1842.

Feb 25, 1875—2m.

W. H. HADAWAY. C. P. BILLOPP.

HADAWAY & BILLOPP,

Importers of

CIGARS,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

TOBACCO, CIGARS AND SNUFF,

N. W. Cor. Light and Camden Sts.

BALTIMORE.

Feb 25, 1875—6m.

C. C. & R. H. HYATT,

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Leaf Tobacco,

Grain, Flour, etc.

N. E. Cor. PRATT & LIGHT STS.,

BALTIMORE.

Feb 25, 1875—3m.

Trustee's Sale of Valuable REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Saint Mary's County, sitting in Equity, passed in a cause in which John L. Foxwell and wife are Complainants and John V. Lusby and others are Defendants, and bearing date of the 15th day of February, in the year 1873, the undersigned, as Trustee, will offer at public auction, at the Court House door in Leonardtown, on

Tuesday, the 16th of March, 1875,

between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock, p. m., the tracts or parcels of lands, of which the late James B. Lusby died seized and possessed, called and known by the names of

Pt. East Manor,

containing

123 acres,

more or less,

and

FOREST LAND, 26 1-2 acres,

more or less.

The above is a very desirable little farm, beautifully located in the First Election District of Saint Mary's county, immediately on St. Jerome's Creek, and extending to the Three-Notched road—parallel with and in sight of which runs the Southern Maryland Railroad (nearly graded) from Washington City to Point Lookout, and distant from the latter place about eight miles. St. Jerome's Creek is noted for its fine oysters, which grow here in great quantities, and offers ready facilities for the shipment of the same, and of the product of the land, &c.

The farm is well fenced, the soil good and in a high state of cultivation, with an abundance of timber, and has upon it a comfortable DWELLING, a TENANT HOUSE and the necessary OUT-BUILDINGS in good repair; there is also a young ORCHARD of choice fruit in full bearing.

TERMS OF SALE.

One-third cash on the day of sale—the residue in two equal installments, to be paid in twelve and eighteen months, the same to bear interest from the day of sale and to be secured by the notes of the purchaser with such security as the Trustee shall approve.

J. PARRAN CRANE,
Trustee.

Feb 18, 1875—ts.

Trespass Notice.

FROM and after the date of this notice, no person or persons will be allowed to trespass with dog or gun or by passing through or otherwise making a thoroughfare over my land, known as "THORNLY," located in the suburbs of Leonardtown, 3rd election district, or in any manner whatever, without my permission.—Against all persons thus trespassing, the law will be rigidly enforced without distinction.

GEO. A. SIMMS.

Feb 11, 1875—3w.

New and large stock of Winter Goods at exceedingly low prices at the Big Brown Store, Leonardtown.

Trustee's Sale of REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Saint Mary's County, sitting in Equity, passed in a cause in which William M. Wible and wife are Complainants and Eugene Higgs and wife, Wm. H. Hayden and others are Defendants, and bearing date of the 13th day of February, in the year 1875, the undersigned, as Trustee, will offer at public auction, at the Court House door in Leonardtown, on

Tuesday, the 16th of March, 1875,

between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock, p. m., that tract or parcel of land, called and known as

"PART BASHFORD"
OR
"SALT-WORKS,"

situated immediately at Chaptico Wharf on the Wicomico river, in Chaptico District of St. Mary's county and containing

Two and a half acres,

more or less.

The above described land is the same which formerly belonged to the late Chas. Hayden and of which Elizabeth A. Hayden died seized and possessed, and is valuable chiefly as a location for the mercantile business, the Baltimore and Washington steamers touching at the Wharf nearly every day during the season, and the citizens for miles around, generally, meeting the same—the wharf being a point from which large quantities of produce are shipped.

This little tract of land lies between the farms of Samuel Hayden, Esq., and Mrs. Ann M. Farr, and would be an acquisition to either. There is a Dwelling House on the premises, but in consequence of being unoccupied for some time, it is much out of repair.

TERMS OF SALE.

One-half cash on the day of sale—the balance to be paid in twelve months, to be secured by the note of the purchaser, with security to be approved by the Trustee, and to bear interest from the day of sale.

J. PARRAN CRANE,
Trustee.

Feb 18, 1875—ts.

New Advertisements.

TEAS—The choicest in the world.—Importers' prices—Largest company in America—staple article—pleases everybody—Trade continually increasing—Agents wanted everywhere—best inducements—don't waste time—send for Circular to ROBERT WELLS, 43 Vesey St., N.Y., P. O. Box 1287.

Baltimore Female College.

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