

convict upon account of its uncertainty... if this were the same track found at the burnt building, do they care if it falls into the stable of the accused, identify his horse and prove that it was the same horse ridden by the accused on the night before? No chain is stronger than its weakest link. In this chain formed by the State a link is wanting to connect the accused with this act. Suppose, however, you take a different view of this case and think beyond a reasonable doubt that the prisoner is guilty, then it is not clear to me that he should be punished. Criminals must act maliciously, and must have sufficient discretion about them to know the responsibility of their acts before the law will punish. They must know the distinction between right and wrong. Men are punished for crime when they have discretion about them and commit the crime maliciously. The medical books put down many kinds of insanity, and their exciting causes. Any derangement of the emotional faculties is considered insanity, and an act committed by an irresistible impulse, caused by the derangement of either the intellectual or emotional faculties, is not punished by the law. There are many kinds of mania, homicidal, suicidal, kleptomania, Pseudomania, Pyromania, and many others. Every propensity and impulse in the human heart, if excited to extremes, may develop into insanity when so excited. The impulse is irresistible to commit some act—he is captive to his passion and cannot resist it. In this case was there not an exciting cause? He was laboring under the passion of love, the greatest passion in the heart, and could not resist its force, and in a fit of desperation and insanity committed this act. He thought that his life-long affection and hopes had been blasted. The testimony of one witness is that he was a changed man and thought that he would commit suicide. Should he then be punished for this act, done by him under this irresistible impulse? If the jury think that he burnt this house, they should think that he did it in a fit of insanity, and therefore should not be punished.

J. PARRAN GRAY FOR STATE.—My brother for the defence seemed to take offence at my manner of addressing the jury. I speak for myself and not for others. It is argued that this case was tried by public opinion three years ago. Public opinion is nothing to you. You try the case under your oaths, and the smiles and frowns of the public are nothing to you in the discharge of your duties as jurors. Strange conduct on the part of the prisoner, charged on by the defence. He took to drink which is nothing unusual. He was not so fortunate as Burch and became depressed. This was no reason to burn the house of his more fortunate rival. Is disappointment in love a cause for such an act? Where are the hopes of Burch, blasted on account of this crime and buried in the ashes of his building?—He could not marry Miss Guy afterwards on account of the loss of his house. Did the accused leave the county of his own volition or not? Was he not aware that there was then a writ issued for his arrest? Would any man of the jury, who was charged with a crime and innocent, leave his home in flight and seek a home elsewhere?—Miss Guy could not have been forced to marry Burch, and she would not have married the prisoner clandestinely at any time. If she loved him so well, could she not have followed him in his flight? It is contended that if the jury believe that the accused did the act, then he must be considered insane. I say that if he was mad, there was method in his madness. In regard to the coal oil, Catlett put the coal oil which he bought at Mechanicsville in the bottle bought by prisoner from Gough, and Catlett did tell the truth whether he is a descendant from Patrick Henry or not. Catlett never saw the prisoner before. The man he saw had a dark moustache. It is said to-day, in argument, that the moustache of prisoner is naturally light, but there was no evidence to that fact adduced on the stand. The prisoner does not account where he was on the night of the 23d of January. Your verdict must be in accordance with the evidence, and I ask none other. I had heard that the plea of insanity would be forced in this case, and thought that it was a mistake, as no effort was made to elicit testimony upon this point, but to-day I am surprised to discover that it is the main defence. Why did they not put medical experts on the stand to prove insanity? Witnesses could give their opinions. It is for the jury to form their opinion from the facts. In all cases of mania one act is not sufficient to establish it, there must be a series of acts. The defence asks, where was the proof that the prisoner rode this horse? Aquilla Burroughs saw him pass through his farm on this horse, and it was the same track. It is contended that suspicion prompted the pursuers. Why did they not go directly to the house of the prisoner? Instead they tracked the horse over strange roads to them to the house of prisoner. There was no attempt to prove that the horse was not shod in front, and in regard to the color of the clothing worn by the accused, Gough saw him, who knew him, and his recollection is that he wore dark clothing. The defence concludes by summoning the host of friends of the prisoner in his favor, but you must give your verdict according to the evidence, without sympathy. The law has no respect for persons. What did the prisoner ask of Enders Lathrum? What was the news where he came from? Lathrum had been in the neighborhood of the burnt building that morning. Lathrum told him there was no news, when prisoner insisted that there must be some news. That news was the burning of this building. Sanity is presumed until the contrary is proved. The jury stand before the prisoner and the State of Maryland, to acquit if innocent, to convict if guilty. The public look to you for protection. Acquit the prisoner and whose house is safe under such circumstances? But my verdict will be satisfactory to me and the State whom I represent, because you know your duties, and with confidence I now leave the case with you.

ST. MARY'S BEACON LEONARDTOWN, MD. THURSDAY MORNING, April 15th, 1875.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTICES.—A contribution on the subject of Successful Teaching in the Public Schools has been received and will be published in our next issue.

The tidal wave which swept the country last Fall with such disastrous effect to the Republicans seems neither to have spent its force nor diminished in violence. In Connecticut, the issues were chiefly national, in Ohio they were local, in both have the Republicans been badly beaten, so badly, indeed, that the electoral votes of these States are now conceded on all hands to the democrats. In other States lately voting, Michigan excepted, the Republican outlook is also equally gloomy. Of course, there is many a slip between the cup and lip, but, certainly, if appearances are worth anything, the Republicans are in the very rapids of destruction. The people seem determined on a change both as to policy and rulers and Grant and Company had as well hand in their checks and at once conclude their preparations "to git up and—git!"

In a letter to a friend, Hon. Joshua Vansant, at present Mayor of Baltimore, has expressed a determination, after the expiration of his present term of office, to retire from public life. Near half a century has elapsed since Mr. Vansant first became conspicuous as a democratic leader, and from that day to this, through good and through evil report, he has kept the faith, and not only this, he has so delivered himself of his public trusts, varied and trying as they have been, that men of all parties and of no parties have given him their good will, and now that he would put aside future burthens for needful rest, they unite again as with one voice to crown him with the crown of the faithful Steward.

Albeit the immense sums that have passed through Gen. Spinner's hands, now of his own volition about to step down and out, not a single dollar has been unaccounted for nor a cent lost through any agency of his. Besides, he vacates office as poor a man as he entered it. A cleaner record no great financial officer ever presented and it extends over many years of Federal service wherein honesty was the exception, not the rule. How such a man obtained and maintained office under radical rule is positively miraculous!

The Louisiana Compromise, it now appears, will after all result in placing the control of the State entirely in the hands of Kellogg and his adherents. It is stated that the Republican members of the Legislature decided not elected by the arbitration committee will refuse to surrender their seats to the Democrats, but will resign, and Governor Kellogg will then order a new election. The practical result of this will be that the Kellogg government will retain entire control of the State until the next regular gubernatorial election.

Massachusetts after tinkering with prohibitory liquor laws for years has finally adopted a stringent license law. Among its provisions is one that no sale or delivery of liquor shall be made to a person known to be a drunkard, or to an intoxicated person or to a minor; and another that in case of damage done by an intoxicated person the liquor dealer is made liable, and he is further subject to damages should he persist in selling liquor to a person habitually liable to intoxication, after warning from a husband, wife, child, guardian or employer.

An election for Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Annapolis was held on Monday, 5th inst. The entire Democratic ticket was elected by majorities ranging from 43 to 114. Last year the Radicals carried the city by 69 majority. A difficulty occurred between some black and white voters. (Radicals trying to prevent colored men voting the Democratic ticket.) in which one colored man was killed, and several white and colored men wounded. The American admitted that the blacks were in fault.

The Spring meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club will come off at Baltimore during May, commencing the 25th and ending the 28th, inclusive. Trials of speed are also announced to take place at Herring Run Park, on the Philadelphia Road, on the 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st of May. Some of the finest horses in the country are expected at both meetings.

Several clerks in the Post Office Department in Washington have been discovered to be acting as accomplices of mail contractors in swindling the Government.

A Richmond Va. correspondent predicts the election of General Bradley T. Johnson, formerly of this State to the next State Senate from that city.

THE ENFORCEMENT ACT.—As is known to our readers, the tribunal of last resort, the Supreme Court, has now under consideration the Grant Parish cases which involve in their decision the constitutionality of the famous Enforcement Act. From the colloquy, given below, between Attorney General Williams and Justices Clifford and Strong during the trial of these cases, it will be seen, that, if the Enforcement Act is pronounced to be good law by the Supreme Court, the black man will be entitled to remedies under it which no white man can claim. There is little danger, however, that the Court will decide the Enforcement Act to be good law, though there is likelihood that the issue by the management of Williams may be dodged by postponement or locked up until the blacks have been bamboozled at another election. But to the colloquy:

Mr. Justice Clifford said: "He would ask the Attorney General whether, if two indictments were found under the Enforcement Act of conspiracy to prevent a colored man from voting, and the other a white man from voting, would the Circuit Courts of the United States have jurisdiction in both cases?"

The Attorney General—"They would in the case of the black man. I don't contend that they would in the case of the white man."

Mr. Justice Clifford—"Then colored men have more rights in the United States Courts than white men."

Mr. Justice Strong asked, "If a company was formed to prevent a man from voting because he was the son of an Irishman would the U. S. Circuit Court have jurisdiction of that? It was certainly a race discrimination."

The Attorney General replied: "He had no doubt that Congress had the power to provide for such a case, but he did not say that it would come under this act."

The Cincinnati Enquirer makes use of the following language, which is to the point, and is the whole political and financial problem in a nut shell: "The times are hard. Money is scarce. Collections are difficult. Business is dull. The lum of industry is faintly heard. Our streets are filled with those who are either unemployed or have but partial employment. Work is sought by those who cannot find it to do. The financial panacea, which was a Republican census measure of the last Congress, has proved a failure. It has done no good. It has not alleviated at all the public distress, but so far as its effects can be judged, it has increased it. We see no hope for the people, no restoration of good times, until, by the result of a Presidential election, there can be a radical change in our political affairs. Our difficulties are political. The crops have been good. Nothing can be charged to the account of nature for the stringency which affects the money market. While the masses are suffering the few who are in the government rings are amassing large fortunes. They are coming money out of the blood and tears of the people. It would seem to be a bad time to offer administration tickets to the working-men, sustaining a policy which takes the bread from him and his family."

THE RIGHT OF DOWER.—The great favor with which the right of dower is looked upon by the law, is illustrated in the decision rendered recently in New York in the case of Young vs. Young. Mr. Young, who was not so young, being a widower of fifty-two winters, courted Mrs. Young, who had seen but twenty-two summers, and among the inducements offered was the inchoate right of dower in \$150,000 worth of real estate. Four days before his marriage, and without the knowledge of Mrs. Young, he conveyed his lands to his two daughters.

Mrs. Young did not discover the fraud that had been perpetrated upon her until several months after the marriage. When she learned what had been done she filed a bill in equity, asking the court to set aside so much of the conveyance as deprived her of her contingent right of dower, and the court so decreed.

Monsignore Roncetti and Count Marefoschi, Pope Pius' delegates, arrived in New York from Rome on Tuesday, with the Cardinal's cap or berretta, and the official announcement of the creation of Archbishop McCloskey to the dignity of a Cardinal of the Catholic Church. The Pope has designated Archbishop Bayley, of Baltimore, to confer the berretta upon Cardinal McCloskey and the ceremony, which is very elaborate, will take place in New York within the next two weeks. The ceremonies will be attended by nearly all the Catholic dignitaries in the United States. The Cardinal's hat is conferred by the Pope's own hand, and this ceremony will not take place until the new Cardinal visits Rome, which it is presumed he soon will.

Dr. Newman and Mr. Gladstone think they have not yet exhausted all that is to be said on the topic of Papal infallibility and national allegiance. Dr. Newman is out with a reply to Mr. Gladstone's last pamphlet, in which he again asserts the supremacy of conscience over the authority of the Church.

(Continued from the Beacon.)

Baltimore, April 7th, 1875.

Some weeks have elapsed since I did myself the pleasure of addressing a letter to the old familiar Beacon, in commemoration of earlier and better days, but my silence was scarcely to be ascribed, owing to causes that will not now bring up for explanation. I must have to rise, just at this time and place, to make a few remarks in reference to the political portion of my last letter, which has, I learn from various sources, been extensively copied by Radical journals, with a view of proving by me whom you honored in an editorial endorsement as a true and faithful democrat, that the Democratic party is corrupt, and ought to be turned out of place and power. That there are certain men at this time in responsible and high positions which they have attained by fraud and intrigue, who are corrupt, I will not deny, but on the contrary have boldly asserted, and I hesitate to retract, what I logically follow, that the Democratic party is amenable to the same charge, any more than would be the Catholic Church in the State of Maryland, if unhappily their respective and generated Archbishop were to be convicted of "nest hiding" or some other heinous offence against the laws of common decency and religion. In such a contingency I make no apology, but I assert that there would be a class of citizens more clamorous for his dismissal from office and speedy punishment than those of his own persuasion over whom he now presides with such marked ability.

In a letter from a highly valued and intelligent friend, upon the subject of my last published letter, I could not but note the following language: "I doubt the policy of washing our dirty linen in public—to beat the 'Ring' by your mode, that is, by public and open assault, it will be first necessary to beat the democratic party, and that would be swapping the devil for a witch." I agree perfectly with my friend that this is one of the things that should be done in private, but must insist, that if my next door neighbor in this city allowed his filthy linen to accumulate in his yard for several years, and would not remove or clean it after repeated private remonstrance on my part, I should feel it a duty resting upon me as a good citizen to make known the fact to the proper authorities, in order to prevent pestilence and death to my family and others in the city. There has been a very great increase of soiled party linen in our State within the past four years, and so far from any preparations being made to remove or clean it, the profusion of the same, all the signs of the times indicate that those who are responsible for it, are only solicitous about preserving their power and places, and seem utterly regardless of the evil consequences likely to ensue from the stench and effluvia arising therefrom.

It was in consequence of this fact that your humble correspondent thought that the bold, honest yeomen and workers should be apprised of the true condition of their surroundings, and there was no other channel open to him for its accomplishment but that of the press. Nor can he see or acknowledge the philosophy contained in the idea that the democratic party must first be beaten in order to remove from place those who at present control the destinies of that organization. I wish it distinctly to be understood that I never designed or wished for such a result, but on the contrary, out of my great solicitude for the perpetuation of that party, indissolubly connected as I believe it to be with the very best interests of the country and the preservation of the liberties of the people, I was induced to speak and disseminate my ideas for what they might be worth. I see the Democratic party too great a debt of gratitude, even for the humble right of franchise, to wish it ought but success, and long since "my love hath kindled to inflamed respect" for it, and I am sure the remaining years of my life will but serve to attest the devotion I entertain and feel for it. It is the only plank upon which I could possibly stand, and hence my solicitude that it should not sink beneath me, but on my journey's end, and years untold after I shall have mouldered away in the soil of my nativity. It was because I saw danger ahead that I spoke out, and in order to prevent shipwreck, and the destruction of the historic old Democratic bark, I demanded that a change of officers shall take place and more competent and faithful men put in their places. I propose to propose to go into a bill of particulars, let us look back but a few years, and see how the leaders of that day, compared with those of the reigning dynasty at present. In '68, Wm. A. Stewart, of this city, was elected Speaker of the House of Delegates, and a better one never filled it in the opinion of the writer and many others more competent to judge. At the end of the session he was re-elected the President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, a place he still occupies, and according to the views of Democratic and Republican papers in the Western section of the State, in violation of the true interests of all persons holding the stock of that great work of internal improvement. In order to put him in that place, Jim Clarke, the sterling, energetic, Democratic Jim Clarke, was invited to vacate his seat. He had done more and bid fair to accomplish more for the Canal "than all the dukes of waterbury Burgundy" who had preceded him put together, but the ring spoke, the fat went forth and he had to come down and out, to the regret of thousands who knew his great worth.

By the election of Mr. Hines, of Kent, as Speaker who is, according to the authority of Eastern Shore gentlemen, a very clever man personally, and "smart," but has I am told circumnavigated the whole political world and rested his weary head in the present, a Democrat of the most orthodox school. He was selected by the "little jokers" or Ring to take charge of the oyster police steamer, and is the admiral of the Maryland Navy. Mr. William Pinkney Whyte, the Governor of the State, was elected to the Senate of the United States, whilst in the gubernatorial chair, and took the seat, ably filled by the Hon. Wm. T. Hamilton. Now, I do not for a moment charge that these various gentlemen whose names I have mentioned, obtained their places by bargain and corruption, for I do not know it to be a fact, but I do know that our Radical opponents and others think and say so, and the party is made to suffer by such acts. Certain it is, that a Governor who aspires to another position, has it in his power to demoralize members of the legislature, if they are not composed of sterner stuff than generally enters into the composition of ordinary men. Hence it is, that the people, the toiling thousands, who have to bear the brunt of all the adversity that befalls a State or community, should be ever on the alert to see that none but men of firmness and unblemished character are selected to represent them.

I am told by those who ought to be well posted, that the chances of Mr. John Lee Carroll to become the next Governor are decidedly on the wane, although the candidate of the hitherto omnipotent Ring, and that the prospects of Mr. Wm. T. Hamilton are looming up, he having developed unexpected strength all over the State. There is no denying the fact that Mr. Hamilton is most decidedly a favorite with the people, and his speeches in the Senate during the last session, against the encroachments of Grant and his infamous party, have created for him hosts of warm and admiring friends. He spent a few days in the city a short time since, and received a perfect ovation from his many admirers here. I learn he is expected here some time next week, and no doubt vast crowds will throng his rooms whilst here.

Before closing this already lengthy letter, I must not omit to correct what seems to be a very strange impression created on the minds of some of your people by my last letter, to wit, that in my attack upon the last legislature, my remarks were intended for the delegates that represented your county at the last session, in particular. Certainly no thought or intent was remoter from my mind, and I am sure a loss of consciousness, how such an impression could have gotten abroad, unless its conception took its origin in the fact, that the letter in question was published in the St. Mary's Beacon.

In my next, I will try and give some news items that may interest some of your fair readers and others who do not enjoy the exciting sports of the political arena.

Truly yours,
ROS IN URBE.

BALLOON MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR MAY.—Balloon's Magazine for May is out, and looks as fresh and nice as spring flowers. It is filled with the latest reading matter, prose and poetry, and is just such a publication as should be welcomed in every household in the country. It has thousands of friends in every section, and all speak of it in the highest terms. The contents of the May number are as follows:—Scenes along the Hudson; May Flowers; The Fatal Error; or, The History of a Street Sweeper; Winter Wind; 'X' and 'I'; A Telegraph Operator's Story; The Plague Ship; The Lily of Oakley; A Tangled Skein; Countess Clarice; Will She Marry Him? The Magic Glass; or, Detecting a Murderer; An Old Man's Revolver; A Noble Family; Fate on Wings; Our Young People's Story-Teller—Mademoiselle Sybilina; or, The Fortune of a Castaway; Chester's Share; Going to Town; Ruthven's Puzzle Page; Curious Matters; The Housekeeper; Facts and Fancies; A Brilliant Announcement for 1875; Our Correspondents; or, Humorous Pictures. Published by Thomas & Talbot, 36 Northfield Street, Boston. Every subscriber receives a Chromo with the Magazine.

The American Farmer for April contains much matter adapted to our farmers and gardeners. Fertilizers for Spring crops occupy considerable space, and every branch of farm work, trucking, gardening, dairying, &c., has full attention. Live stock poultry, bees, &c., are also treated upon. Published by the American Farmer, No. 120 Broadway, New York. Specimen numbers sent free on application.

A REMARKABLE CASE.—A remarkable death scene occurred a few days ago in Brooklyn, N. Y. Prof. F. W. Walker had for two years been afflicted with muscular contraction of the face and eyes. His physicians prescribed extract of hemlock—a subtle, deadly poison—cautioning him in regard to the quantity to be used and the symptoms that would be developed. Having taken the dose he requested his wife to sit by his bedside and note the symptoms. The first dose not giving him relief, he twice repeated it, his wife all the time recording the symptoms as he described them, until noticing an unusual pallor on his countenance she started for a glass of water. She returned he was breathing heavily, and before a physician arrived the man was dead. The case affords a curious example of devotion to science, and the record taken from the lips of the dying man will furnish an interesting chapter on the effects of poison.

A learned professor predicts that this sort of thing will be—and he takes the place of some of the present instructions given in schools and lectures:—"First class in beefsteak, stand up. Miss Morris, please describe the process of cooking a beefsteak, including a half tick, measured by Whitworth's gauge." "Put it on a gridiron and broil it thoroughly, without scorching, and serve up with salt and pepper." "Wrong; you may set down and out. The process of cooking a beefsteak of the above dimensions is to place it on a gridiron over a hot fire until the outside is properly browned, but not scorched; you are then to put it on a plate in a hot oven, where you are to leave it from three to five minutes; at the end of that time it will be found cooked through, and of a delicate, rosy, pink hue, neither dried nor burned in any part, therefore. If you desire to salt or pepper it before serving, you will receive no diploma from this institution."

FOOD FOR YOUNG CHICKENS.—They want no food for many hours after they are hatched, as they are then digesting the yolk of the egg, which constitutes their first food, and acquiring strength to run about. When they begin to peck, they should be fed with soft food and very small grain. Unquestionably, the best soft food is an egg beaten up with a tablespoonful of milk, and heated in the oven by the side of a fire until it sets into a soft custard. Chickens fed on this partially fed on this make wonderful progress. If they are to make large fowls, they must be fed soon after daylight; if, as is too often the case, they are left hungry for three hours in the morning, they are always stunted in their growth. They must be fed the first thing, and while they are young, every two or three hours during the day.

DARWINISM.—There is one objection to Darwinism, says a late writer, to which little, if any attention has been given. For example, the nearest creature to man in form are not the nearest in intellect. The elephant, dog and horse, which have no affinity to man, have a closer intellectual affinity than those pets of Darwinism, the gorilla and chimpanzee. Again, man is omnivorous—the strongest means of man from the Greeks before Troy to the English of to-day, are primarily carnivorous. But no monkeys are carnivorous. If a man is to be developed from a lower creature, he is to be developed from a form, but to his faithful friend the dog in mind.

ECONOMY IN THE USE OF TEA.—The superintendent of a work house, at Wolverhampton, England, and editor of the Pall Mall Gazette, has discovered a method of making more than the usual quantity of tea from any given quantity of the leaf. It has been satisfactorily investigated by a number of persons. The whole system consists in steaming the leaf before steeping. By this process fourteen pints of good quality tea may be brewed from one ounce of the leaf. The method of steaming is not described, but every housewife can devise one for herself, and if the result is a good one it will be a paying experiment.

GERANIUMS WILL DRIVE OFF SNAKES.—Every species of snake may be permanently driven away from an infested place by planting geraniums. In South Africa the Caffi people thus rid their premises of snakes. A missionary of South Africa had his parsonage surrounded by a narrow belt of geraniums which effectually protected the residence from any kind of snake. A few yards away from this geranium belt a snake would occasionally be found. It is well known that the whole geranium genus is highly redolent of volatile oils—lemongrass scented, musk scented, and peppermint scented. What, therefore, is a very pleasant nosegay for a man is repugnant to the serpent tribe.

DIED.—At his residence in this county on the 6th inst., E. CLARENCE NEALE, in the 37th year of his age. He was a native of New York. On Thursday, the 8th of April, instant, EDWARD, infant son of James Waring, Jr., and Maria R. Waring, "offer little children to come unto me."

BALTIMORE MARKETS.—WHEAT.—The market has ruled very steady all the week, with a fair demand, especially for Western descriptions. The receipts and offerings generally have been light, and the total supply has been heavier than last week, say about 65,000 bushels, including the following transactions reported: "Change. Prices generally have been stronger than they were at the close of last week. The sales were as follows: Southern 400 bushels red at 125 cents; 400 bushels white at 127 cents; 500 bushels do. at 125 cents; 100 bushels do. at 125 cents; 150 bushels red at 128 cents; 400 bushels do. at 132 cents; 1,282 bushels at 130 cents; 500 bushels do. at 123 cents; and a 625 bushels amber at 125 cents. The sales reported at "Change were as follows: Southern and Pennsylvania—125 bushels yellow at 84 cents; 350 bushels white at 85 cents; 1,200 bushels white and 3,500 bushels do. at 88 cents; 1,155 bushels white at 87 cents; 1,804 bushels white at 88 cents; 1,000 bushels yellow at 89 cents; 1,700 bushels do. at 90 cents; and 1,840 bushels white at private terms. OATS.—The market for Oats has ruled very firm all the week, and prices have continued to advance. The offerings at "Change add up only

8,440 bushels, as follows: 600 bushels Southern at 88 cents; 500 bushels do. at 89 cents; 520 bushels do. at 70 cents; 350 bushels do. at 71 cents; 800 bushels do. at 72 cents; 200 bushels do. at 73 cents; 1,600 bushels do. at 74 cents; 100 bushels do. at 75 cents; 300 bushels do. at 75 cents. At the close the market was firm at 75 to 76 cents.

BAUGH & SONS,
No. 103 South St.,
BALTIMORE, Md.

Importers and Manufacturers of Fertilizing Supplies.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE. BAUGH'S HIGH GRADE MANURE FOR TOBACCO AND GRAIN. BAUGH'S PHOSPHO-FISH GUANO. BAUGH'S GUANO AND RAW BONES. BAUGH'S PURE BONE MEAL. BAUGH'S A. A. NITROGEN. ESTRELLA GUANO, a true bird deposit.

For sale at manufacturers' prices by WM. A. LOKER, Leonardtown, Md. April 15, 1875—3m.

To Tobacco Growers THE undersigned are agents for the sale of Messrs W. Whiteleg & Co's TOBACCO MANURE, and we will supply our customers and friends with the same as favorably as they can obtain their Spring supplies from any other parties. It is an article that we can recommend to the tobacco growers, having been tested by some of our best planters with entire satisfaction.

Respectfully,
W. A. PADGETT & CO.
April 15, 1875—2m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Orphans' Court of St. Mary's county, set—April 13, 1875. ORDERED BY THE COURT, That J. Y. Barber, administrator of L. P. Barber, late of St. Mary's county, Md., do give the notice required by law to the creditors to exhibit their claims, and that the same be published once a week for six successive weeks in the St. Mary's Beacon.

NOTICE. In pursuance of the above order, I hereby give notice that I have obtained from the Orphans' Court of St. Mary's county, Md., letters of administration on the personal estate of L. P. Barber, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby notified to exhibit the same with proper vouchers attached thereto, to the subscriber on or before the 21st day of October, 1875, they will otherwise be excluded from the benefits of this aid estate. All persons indebted to the deceased are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber.

J. Y. BARBER, Administrator. April 15, 1875—6w.

Co-Partnership. WE, the undersigned, have this day formed a co-partnership under the name and style of W. A. PADGETT & CO., for the purpose of doing a general Commission Business AT NO. 99 S. CHARLES ST. Consignments solicited and prompt returns made.

W. A. PADGETT, JAS. A. DAWKINS, Baltimore, April 1, 1875. April 9, 1875—4f.

BONE OIL VITRIOL KAINIT. SLINCLUFF & CO WORKS, LEANDENHALL STREET, OFFICE, No. 155 W. Fayette St., BALTIMORE. OFFER TO THE TRADE: Dissolved Pure Raw Bone, Dissolved Pure Bone Ash, Dissolved North Carolina Phosphate, Oil of Vitriol and other Chemicals, FOR MANUFACTURING Super-Phosphates. ALL OF OUR OWN MAKE. Send for Price Lists. April 8, 1875—1m.

GREAT OFFER Number Four. FATED TO BE FREE, Jean Ingelow's great Short, price, in book form, 81 7/8. TWENTY SHORT STORIES, a rich variety of miscellaneous reading; over sixty large pages splendidly illustrated. THE STEEL REPRODUCTIONS, facsimiles of famous pictures; original engravings worth \$15.00.

All the above sent, post-paid with HARPER AND BROS, the great illustrated weekly magazine, TWO MONTHS TRIAL, for only 50 CENTS. (Single) To introduce the paper to new subscribers. Price reduced to only \$2.50 per year—Single number, six cents—none free. At news stands or by mail. Great inducements to agents and clubs. THE GRAPHIC COMPANY, Publishers, 39-41 Park Place, New York. Please state in what paper you saw this advertisement. April 1, 1875—6w.

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