

THURSDAY MORNING, November 16th, 1876.

**COMPLAINT.**—A complaint has reached us from a subscriber to the BEACON at St. Inigoes Post-office that he has received his paper very irregularly of late and that on one occasion the paper of another subscriber was sent him in place of his own. This shows carelessness on the part of the postmaster at that office which we hope got to have occasion to refer to again. It is becoming a very common practice among postmasters to make a temporary loan of newspapers to non-subscribers and they are thus frequently misled or lost. This is a clear violation of law and should be continued hereafter against the wishes of our subscribers, we shall feel it our duty to interview the Assistant Postmaster-General on the subject.

**THE SITUATION.**—We had hoped to have been able to have presented our readers in the present issue of the BEACON with sufficient uncontested returns from the late presidential struggle to have decided beyond the possibility of a peradventure the question as to the incoming occupant of the presidential chair. This hope has not been realized, nor do we now think this vexed question will be settled before the end of the present week. We have little doubt, however, that there will be no Hayes and no war. The democrats have at least three hundred thousand majority on the popular vote and have already an admitted electoral vote of 184, with the returns from Louisiana, South Carolina and Florida, not to hear from, but canvassed by the Returning Boards of these States. In two of the States named—Florida and Louisiana—the official count shows that the democrats have been successful by twelve hundred in the first and seven thousand majority in the latter, while in South Carolina, though it is conceded that Hampton has been elected, with a legislature democratic by a small majority, it is claimed with some degree of plausibility that the vote on the electoral ticket is too close to authorize any positive assurance at present as to the result. It will thus be seen that the democrats have at least the *prima facie* case in their favor, and the only way they can now be defeated is by the Returning Boards of these States throwing out enough democratic votes in Louisiana to nullify the popular vote as expressed at the ballot-box. Whatever may have been originally intended, they are not prepared to believe either that this will be attempted or that it will be submitted to, if it is attempted. There is intense and wide-spread excitement throughout the whole country as to the possible action of these Returning Boards, particularly that of Louisiana, already twice convicted of fraud, and the determination is unmistakable to have a fair canvass of the votes cast and no cheating. To do the republicans justice, we believe that its better men are as earnestly favorable to this as the democrats themselves.—Be this as it may, the canvassing is to take place in public and in the presence of representative democrats of ability, experience, integrity, courage and national fame, and we are assured, should either fraud or force be introduced upon the final determination, they may be depended on to give forth no uncertain sound. In the meanwhile, we should await with patience the action of these returning boards nor anticipate in advance that they will all shock the public conscience by a fraudulent attempt to count Mr. Hayes into the presidency against the deliberately expressed wishes of the American people.

**THE ORPHANS' AND COMMISSIONERS COURTS.**—Both these Courts were in session on Tuesday last. In the former, the Petition of Lydia A. and Lydia C. Hutchins against Dr. Thos. Barber, Executor of Lydia C. Billingsley, for application of rents was argued by James H. Wilson for petitioners and B. G. Harris for the executor, the question being whether the rent of particular lands devised to the petitioners should go into the hands of the Executor as assets or to the devisees. Held *sub curia*.

**GRANT'S DEEDS.**—This distinguished officer, of Confederate Cavalry fame, paid our town a visit on Tuesday evening last and was complimented with a serenade by our Amateur Band. The General was en route from Currioman by Steamer John W. Thompson to his home on the upper Potomac.

**ORDER AT THE POLLS.**—We mention with pleasure that notwithstanding the excitement at the polls on election day in our county, it passed off without a single breach of the peace that has come to our notice.

**THANKSGIVING DAY.**—Gov. Carroll has issued a proclamation, printed elsewhere, appointing Thursday, the 30th day of November, a day of thanksgiving and prayer, and recommending the people of the state, that laying aside their usual occupations, they assemble on that day at their customary places of worship, and bowing down before Him, who is our refuge and our strength; implore his aid and guidance in furthering the prosperity of our common country. The 30th inst. is the same fixed upon by the President of the United States for the national thanksgiving.

**"THE MIGHT HAVE BEEN."**—In an able and frank editorial under the heading given above, the *Baltimore American*, among the foremost and most authoritative oracles of Republican opinion in the United States and the acknowledged organ of its party in Maryland, gives expression in its issue of the 11th instant to statements and opinions remarkable for the new views expressed of Grant and his favorites and for the confirmatory support given to the large and ugly "bill of particulars," filed by democratic newspapers and orators against republican management and the national administration, during the campaign just closed. As the *American* is of the highest authority with the Republicans of St. Mary's and is certainly entitled to the same weight with them now that it was before the election, we publish its latest expressions with a view of enabling the colored people of our county to judge for themselves as to which of the opposite party leaders in their midst—the democratic or republican—told them the most truth and which the most falsehood, merely premising, that the *American* is their own witness and that we give its article without the change of a single letter.

We suppose it might as well be confessed, now that the Republican party has met with so serious a defeat in a national campaign that it has been growing weaker before the country ever since the re-election of President Grant. Nothing is to be gained by concealing the truth, but it must be both interesting and profitable to take a retrospective view of politics during the last four years and trace out the causes which have lifted the Democracy from a minority to a majority party and dissipated the burden of disaster and odium under which it has labored for sixteen long years. We might even go back as far as 1868, and say that in making a Presidential candidate of a successful General the Republicans committed a mistake that was born out of the memories of the war and the gratitude felt toward the man who had conquered peace. Something there was also of fear in the motives that prompted the original nomination of Grant—fear that the Democratic party had been so strengthened by the administration of Mr. Johnson and contemporary causes that Republicans could only save the Government by taking advantage of the popularity of Grant and turning it to political account. It was not asked at the time that the General Grant was a great statesman, for the war was feeling fresh and pointed towards him as the most available nominee. He was elected, and nothing occurred during his first term to indicate the coming troubles within the party, although the radical leaders—the men of the Summer class, who had founded it and built it up, were already showing the signs of dissatisfaction with the administration that were later on to develop into open discontent and opposition. Many of them gave their aid to Mr. Greeley in 1872, but their conversion to his support was more than offset by the refusal of Democrats to vote for him, and so resulted four more years of Grant in the White House.

It was exceedingly unfortunate that when in 1870, Republicans in Congress commenced the war upon Sumner and Schurz, President Grant did not only show to the country that his sympathies were with the old time leaders of the party and promptly repudiated the officious schemers who were apparently in the full confidence. The deposit of Mr. Sumner from the chairmanship of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate was a crime and a blunder, and was one of the first of those famous errors that paved the way for the revolution of 1874 and the great re-election of 1876. From that moment the administration and its supporters commenced to involve the party in growing disrepute. Mr. Sumner, Mr. Schurz, Mr. Greeley and a multitude of other honest and faithful Republicans who had a right to a voice in the political organization which they had most largely helped to create, and which they had served in the days when he was a Republican was to encounter obloquy and danger, could not be insulted and assailed in the party by latter day converts without a most harmful reaction upon it following. When they embarked in the Liberal movement of the Presidential campaign of 1872, they caused Republicans who were such from patriotic convictions to ask themselves whether a party that had passed into the control of new men and had spurned its old and honored leaders was not becoming untrustworthy and undeserving of continuance in power? The seed that was planted then germinated and struck the roots of a desire for change broad and deep in the popular mind, and to-day Democrats are comprehending with regret the outcome of a policy of fatuity and perverseness. The lesson has been sharply taught that no party can afford to affront leaders who have been conspicuous in it for fidelity and integrity, and that it is always safer to listen to the councils of wisdom and experience. Conscience in politics counts for a great deal after all, and it has been the ill fortune of Republicans not to insist on its being heeded.

"After 1872 the Administration went steadily on from bad to worse. It was surrounded by schemers and wicked and greedy plotters who brought out and spread the disgrace for which the Republican party was held responsible. President Grant permitted himself to be hedged in by evil advisers and to cling to them with a determination that was remarkable in a man who was never even accused of personal dishonesty. The scandals of which the Administration and the party had to bear the brunt form a long and shocking list—The Credit Mobilier and Whiskey Ring exposures, the robbery of the Freedmen's Bank, the many disgraceful acts and the tremendous stealings of the District of Columbia Ring, the virtual expulsion of Bristow and Jewell from the Cabinet—what intelligent American has not viewed them with shame and disgust? Faithful advice—even the ordinary teachings of experience and the warnings that the people were turning against the Republican party—had no effect on the powers that had usurped the control of it. It was an evil hour for it when the President turned away from Sumner and took Boss Shepherd to his bosom. Shepherd's combination of scoundrelism for purposes of public plunder and the President's favoritism towards them has cost Republicanism thousands upon thousands of votes.—General Babcock, the President's confidential secretary, was a man of the kind of men to be guilty of complicity in the bogus safe burglary and the operations of the Washington Ring, and only to have failed of conviction because of the skillful suppression of evidence by hired purjurers, and still the President would not renounce him. Harrington, while under trial in connection with the safe burglary, was an honored guest at the White House and the moral sense of the country was shocked at the spectacle. The tone and atmosphere of public life at Washington had become thoroughly demoralized and poisonous, and the nation waited in vain to see the administration endeavor to purify it by first purifying itself.

We venture to say that there are many Republicans who voted the ticket on Tuesday who will acknowledge to-day that they were misled and defeated because it deserved to be. They cast their ballots for the candidates because they hoped for reform within the party, and they felt that they had a chance for success only in so far as the people believed that a vote for them was not a vote to approve the errors of the Administration which had caused the defeat in 1874 and the grave dissatisfaction which has existed ever since. There was something of an effort made to appeal to the conscience and intellect of the nation in behalf of Gov. Hayes, and he owes the largest share of his vote to it. One of the causes that operated in producing his defeat was the suspicion that the party would not be able to free itself from the influence of the present regime or the condition of affairs produced by it.—We believe that God would have called for his aid all the best elements of the party and would have restored the Republic to its former standing, but it was not possible to induce a majority of voters to take this view, and in their alarm they threw the power into Democratic hands. It might have been different if Republicans had taught the administration that it must be representative of the integrity and purity of the party and conducted the government on the basis of honor and intelligence. When they failed to do this they lost their opportunity of winning. What was forfeited could not be regained even by preaching reform throughout the campaign and nominating a candidate who has borne himself with dignity and self-respect, and all of whose actions and words entitled him to confidence.

**SHEPHERD'S FINANCIAL WRECK.**—The announcement of A. R. Shepherd's financial embarrassment was not unexpected, but was looked for daily. For months past his paper has been on the streets and offered at a remarkably low discount. At a meeting of his creditors, the class of men called together were principally those associated with him in his management of the District while President Grant was in office. Works and Governor, and who received from him many favors. Shepherd's career as a real estate speculator is well known. On June 1, 1871, when he assumed the office of member of the Board of Public Works, his property was fairly assessed at \$275,642, and this was burdened by deeds of trust to the amount of \$239,942.80. This, therefore, made him worth at that period \$25,399, provided his property was not undervalued in the market, in which event he would have been bankrupt. On Oct. 1, 1873, after he had neglected his private affairs for the public good for twenty-eight months, a low assessment of his property showed a value of \$454,918, which was covered by deeds of trust amounting to \$317,942.80. This left a net value of \$136,975.20 in excess of debts of trust, and \$1,476 in excess of balance on July 1, 1871. To this must be added deeds of trust lifted within this time to the amount of \$140,000. Adding this to the above, \$256,476 will be found to have been cleared within a period in which there were no bona fide profitable sales of real estate; so he must have cleared this amount from his salary of \$2,500 per annum. He had built in this time a palace costing \$100,000, and furnished it at a cost of fully \$60,000, and has entertained royally.

Large as Shepherd's resources were, his schemes would always exceed them, and kept him in hot water the richer he got. Before the four-million-dollar loan passed it was asserted that his fortune depended upon it. In October, 1873, after the failure of the Cooke's, he was known to have been between \$40,000 and \$50,000 behind in his account at the National Metropolitan Bank, of which he was a director. He pledged \$450,000 worth of District bonds to Morton, Bliss & Co. of New York, and loaned \$225,000 on them, and placed the same together with another loan of \$30,000, to his individual account as the "Howe of Five Forbs," and checked upon them in parcels as though he was

**THE LAW SUIT.**—In the Court of Common Pleas of Baltimore on Saturday Judge Giles decided a very important case, the *Shepherd vs. City of Baltimore*. It is stated that this is the first time that the question has been presented for judicial determination, and it is now the decision of one of the highest courts of the community at large. The plaintiff proposes to take the case to the Court of Appeals for final adjudication. The case is as follows: Recently in the matter of the opening of North avenue or other streets to Belair avenue, certain property of Lewis Math's was taken for which as yet payment of the award had not been made by the city. Alexander Y. Doldfeld, a creditor, obtained a judgment against Math for \$2,001 and to secure the amount caused an attachment on the judgment debt to issue out of the Court of Common Pleas against the mayor and City Council as parties of Math. Judge Giles on Saturday heard argument on a motion to quash the attachment by City Solicitor Findlay and Bernard Carter, the latter representing other creditors, for, and John B. Wentz, counsel for plaintiff, against the motion. He granted the motion and directed the attachment to be quashed. The court decided that an attachment could not lie against a municipal corporation, even though the judgment debtor was not a city employee, that the municipal corporation does not come under the spirit of the attachment law of the state, and that it is exempt from attachments in all cases, for reasons of public policy and convenience.

It seems Mr. Tilden went to bed Monday night and slept calmly, and on Tuesday night only voted, but at his dinner he was about to go on, breakfasted at eight, voted at eleven, dined after three. His acts are reported by the New York press with all the scrupulous fidelity with which the metropolitan journal records the movements of men who are about to be hanged.—But even in his emergency Mr. Tilden's modesty did not desert him. His last words were: "It is not I who should be congratulated, but rather the party which I represent."

"I am willing to risk my reputation as a public man," wrote Edward Hine to the Liverpool *Mercury*, "if the worst case of small-pox could be cured in three days, simply by use of cream of tartar. One ounce of cream of tartar dissolved in a pint of water, drank at intervals when cold, is a certain, never-failing remedy. It has cured thousands, never leaves a mark, never causes blindness, and avoids tedious lingering."

The most astonishing bet on the Presidential election is that of two old Springfield toppers, one a true Bourbon Democrat, and the other a dyed-in-the-wool Republican, that the loser shall go without his daily drink—a perogative he had in the world for the remainder of the year, and that the other shall have the privilege of tantalizing him to any extent.

Should any elector die or be disabled, there is no legal method of filling his place, except where the State has made provision, and should one of the electors absent himself for any reason from the meeting of the electoral college, which meets in every State capital on the first Wednesday of December, the result might be entirely changed.

John Quincy Adams had a most hot and bitter temper. It sometimes found expression in sentences like this taken from the just published volume of his diary: "Such is human nature in the highest intellect, the envious temper, the ravenous ambition, and the rotten heart of Daniel Webster."

Mr. Whittier is sixty-eight years old and a most quiet, kindly and refined person, using habitually the Quaker "thee" and "thou." Mr. Longfellow is a year older and wears well the dignity of the gentleman and the poet.—Mr. Lowell is fifty-seven, and has the looks of the critic rather than the poet.

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**Bachelors' Fertilizers.**—We send our readers to advertisement of Mr. J. C. Hatched, of Balt., a manufacturer of Fertilizers. He is known as a gentleman of reliability and guarantee every article he offers to the public. He solicits the trade of St. Mary's County and offers articles of the highest grade, and pledges himself to keep his standard to the highest point. He refers to Hon. Andrew Chapman, John G. Chapman, Marshall Chapman, J. H. Mitchell, Hugh Mitchell, Col. Saml. Cox, Dr. Saml. A. Dr. Thos. E. V. Edick, Dr. E. V. Edick, Dr. W. J. Boorman, Dr. F. W. Hawkins, Dr. H. B. Swan, W. R. Franklin, Towally and Rufus Robey, Dr. B. A. Jamison, F. L. Dent, and Judge J. F. Gardner, of Charles County. He refers to Dr. J. M. Evans and Mr. Geo. W. Fink, of this County, as to his ground bona, who say it is the best fertilizer he has ever seen.—We ask of the public a fair trial of Mr. Hatched's Fertilizers. He will sell as low as any other, and will give you a receipt upon a satisfactory trial.

**A CARD.**  
St. Inigoes P. O.  
Nov. 13, 1876.  
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the enclosed bill for the funeral of either Henkle or Sellman. I regard Peter Cooper as one of the purest and noblest men in our republic. Some men sit on the fence until certain States have their election a few weeks prior to the presidential contest, and then they go on the winning side. On the contrary, we go on the side that ought to win; and if the friends of the aforesaid party will take heart and begin to organize and drill themselves for the "irrepressible conflict," victory will certainly perch upon their banners in 1880.  
Very respectfully,  
Geo. B. T. TAYLOR.

**MARRIED.**  
In Baltimore city, at St. Martin's church, by the Rev. Father Foley, on the 31st of October ult., WM. H. CARROLL to Miss LUCY COAD, of St. Paul's church, Baltimore, Md., Thursday, the 2nd of November, instant, by the Rev. Dr. Hammond, OSCAR G. HAYDEN to Miss KATIE MADDOX, both of this county. On the 10th inst., by the Rev. Father Collins, ALEX. GOLDSBOROUGH to MARIABENSON. On the same day, by the Rev. Mr. Murphy, PETER ALVY to INDIANA QUADE. On the same day, by the Rev. Mr. Chasler, JAMES H. TENNISON to MARY A. P. BABFORD. On the same day, by the Rev. Father Vicars, ALFRED B. HALL to ELIZA A. REDDICK. On the 14th inst., by the Rev. Father Boone, JAS. R. PILKERTON to MARY A. QUADE. On the same day, by the Rev. Mr. Beeson, GEORGE A. TUCKER to MARTHIA A. DUNN.

**BALTIMORE MARKETS.**  
WHEAT.—The sales of the week as reported at Change were as follows: Southern—2,224 bu., common red at 116¢@120¢; 4,600 bu. fair to do. 125¢@128¢; 2,444 bu. good to prime do. at 130¢@135¢; 2,280 bu. prime to choice amber at 137¢@140¢; 120 bu. fair to good Southern white at 125¢@130¢.  
CORN.—The sales of the week were as follows: Southern—5,743 bu., new Southern white at 45¢@52¢; chiefly at 54¢@50¢; 2,000 bu. yellow, old, at 50¢@51¢; 7,780 bu. good to prime old at 53¢@55¢; 4,805 bu. new yellow at 48¢@52¢; 3,120 bu. old yellow at 53¢@55¢.  
OATS.—The market has been firmer, with a good demand. The sales have been as follows: Southern—1,400 bu. fair at 31¢@33¢; 400 bu. do. at 33¢.  
RYE.—Receipts 6,340 bu. The market is quiet but steady. Sales 400 bu. at 60¢; 100 bu. at 70¢.  
TOBACCO.—The market is quiet, but steady, and we repeat former quotations, as follows: Maryland—medium, \$3.50@4.00; medium, 5.50@6.00; heavy brown, 7.50@9.00; bright red to yellow, 11.00@12.00; upper country tips, 5.50@7.50; brown to red, 8.50@10.50; yellow spangled, 11.00@14.00; extra, 14.00@17.00; fancy yellow, 17.00@24.00; ground leaves, 3.00@9.00.

**New Advertisements.**  
Highest Premium at the Centennial Awarded to the  
**LAMB KNITTING MACHINE!**  
Knits a Stocking in 15 Minutes.  
Knitting in the bed and mallowing off the toe complete; knits all sizes; narrow and wide as will; and knits the web either Tubular or Flat. Single, Double, or Ribbed. Profiting all Varieties of Knit Apparel. Send for circulars and sample stockings.  
LAMB KNITTING MACHINE CO.,  
Chicopee Falls, Mass., or Philadelphia, Pa.

**J. & P. COATS**  
have been awarded a Medal and Diploma at the Centennial Exposition and commended by the Judges for  
**"SUPERIOR STRENGTH  
EXCELLENT QUALITY  
POOL COTTON."**

**A. T. GOSHOEN, Director-General,**  
ALEX. R. BOTLER, Secretary pro tem.  
25 Extra Fine Mixed Cards, with name, 10  
each, post-paid. L. JONES & CO., New  
York, N. Y.

**AGENTS FOUR \$10.00 Chromo FREE.**  
J. M. MUNYON & CO. Phila.  
adelpia, Pa.  
\$500 a MONTHLY salary to any person selling our LITTLE BOOK. No  
press, brush or water used. Sample  
Book worth \$2.00 sent free. Send stamp for  
circular. **EXCELLENCE CO.** 17 Tribune Building,  
Chicago.

**50C. SWEATY FEET. 50C. LITTLE'S ORIGINAL OINTMENT.**  
The only remedy that will cure  
Sweaty, Tender, and Offensive Smelling Feet,  
without any injurious effect. A cure guaran-  
teed or money refunded. Good for Piles, Frosted  
Feet, and Chafing. Send receipt of price.  
JOHN LITTLE & CO.,  
P. O. Lock Box 2331. PHILADELPHIA, PA.  
Ask your druggist and merchant for it.  
Nov. 16, 1876.

**Notice to Teachers.**  
THERE will be a meeting of the  
Board of School Commissioners  
on  
**TUESDAY, the 28th instant,**  
to approve Teachers' Reports for Fall  
Term, ending November 15th, 1876.  
Teachers will have their Reports in  
the office by the day of meeting, and  
those desiring checks for their salaries  
to be sent by mail will enclose in their  
reports a note to that effect.  
Text-Books, with catalogue of prices,  
can be had of John J. Alletan, Great  
Hills; Wm. J. Edeien, Jr. & Co., Leon-  
ardtown, and J. J. Gough, Chaptico.  
GEO. THOMAS,  
Secretary.  
Nov. 16, 1876—21.

**PUBLIC SALE.**  
THE undersigned, Executor of the  
Last Will and Testament of Miss  
Martha Wood, deceased, and by order  
of the Orphans' Court of Saint Mary's  
County, will sell at Public Sale, in the  
village of Newport, Charles county,  
Maryland, on  
**Wednesday, the 13th of  
Dec. 1876,**  
between the hours of 11 o'clock, a. m.  
and 1 o'clock, p. m., the Real Estate of  
the deceased, known as

**Wood's Adventure,**  
or by whatever name it may be called,  
containing  
**400 acres,**  
more or less. This land is located near Newport,  
Charles county, Md., and adjoins the  
lands of Mr. John B. Turner, Thos. P.  
Turner, Dr. Brooke and Mrs. Gough.  
The farm is well TIMBERED and said to  
be a FINE TOBACCO SOIL. It is  
convenient to Chaptico, Schools, and  
Mills and has a STRAM SAW  
MILL within a very few yards of the  
title of the farm.

**Terms of Sale,**  
as prescribed by the Orphans' Court of  
Saint Mary's county: One-half cash on  
the day of sale and the balance in  
twelve months; the deferred payment  
to be secured by the bond of the pur-  
chaser with two securities to be ap-  
proved by the Executor, and to bear  
interest from the day of sale.  
R. H. GARNER, Executor  
of Miss Martha Wood.  
Nov. 16, 1876—15.  
[Port Tobacco Times copy twice and  
send bill to this office for collection.]

**PROCLAMATION.**  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
ANAPOLIS, Nov. 7, 1876.  
While the past year has been a many  
period of great depression, and per-  
haps of suffering, we cannot be un-  
mindful of the blessings we have en-  
joyed throughout this commonwealth  
from an abundant harvest and a reason-  
able remuneration for the labors of  
our people.  
We know that our country is teeming  
with resources of every kind, and  
the proper enjoyment of them must  
ever depend upon our own action.  
Let us, therefore, humbly acknowl-  
edge that we are indebted to the Al-  
mighty Giver of all for what we are and  
for what we must hope to be, and to  
this end—

**JOHN LEE CARROLL, Govern-  
or** of Maryland, do hereby appoint  
**THURSDAY, the 30th of NOV-  
EMBER, as a DAY OF THANKS-  
GIVING AND PRAYER,** and do most  
earnestly recommend to the people of  
this State, that, laying aside their usual  
occupations, they assemble on that  
day at their customary places of wor-  
ship, and bowing down before Him  
who is our refuge and strength, im-  
plore His aid and guidance in further-  
ing the prosperity of our common coun-  
try.  
Given under my hand and  
the great seal of the State of  
Maryland, at Annapolis city,  
this seventh day of November,  
eighteen hundred and seven-  
ty-six.  
**JOHN LEE CARROLL,**  
By the Governor,  
**R. G. HOLLYDAY,**  
Secretary of State.  
Nov. 16, 1876—14.

**RATIFICATION NOTICE.**  
IN SAINT MARY'S COUNTY ORPHANS'  
COURT, Nov. 14th, 1876.  
ORDERED, That the sale of the  
real estate of Geo. Thompson, of Joshua,  
deceased, made by Jas. T. Parsons, Exe-  
cutor of the said deceased, and this day  
reported to this Court by the said Exe-  
cutor, be ratified and confirmed, un-  
less cause be shown to the contrary, on  
or before the 21st day of DECEMBER  
next— provided, a copy of this order  
be inserted in the *St. Mary's Beacon*,  
a newspaper published in St. Mary's  
county, at least once a week, for three  
successive weeks, before the 21st day  
of December next.  
The Report states the amount of  
sales to be \$401.  
L. H. CANTER,  
Chief Judge.  
JOHN L. MILBURN,  
Associate Judge.  
Nov. 16, 1876—3w.

**BISHOP'S VISITATION.**  
The Rt. Rev. William Pinkney, D. D., will  
visit St. Mary's Parish on Monday and Tuesday,  
Nov. 20th and 21st, the service on Monday  
being at the Parish church in St. Mary's city  
and on Tuesday at the Chapel at the Ridge.  
The hour on both days is 11, a. m.  
Nov. 16, 1876. M. H. HUNTER, Rector.

**POLYTECHNIC  
ATUAL  
Business College**  
An actual business institution, where book-  
keeping, mathematics, penmanship, stenog-  
raphy, telegraphy, etc., are thoroughly taught  
by efficient and experienced professors. Young  
men and boys are specially educated with a view  
of being competent to take positions in any busi-  
ness house. Constant supervision and individ-  
ual instructions in each department from ex-  
perienced instructors, who are each specially  
practiced in a distinct branch. Full business  
course, all branches, time unlimited, \$60 on  
easy terms of payment if desired. Book-keep-  
ing, including arithmetic and penmanship, only  
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mitted. Estimate any time. Send for pamphlet.  
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226 Baltimore St., cor. Charles Baltimore, Md.  
Oct. 5, 1876—2a.

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