THE
ST MARY'S BEACON
LEONARDTOWN, MD.

THURSDAY MORNING, March 29th, 1877.

THE NEW COMMISSION.—The second "Heads I win, Tales you Lose" Commission is still in progress of formation, with a chance, however, that it will break down from the unwilliness of honest and decent people to serve upon it. President Hayes is pressing it with great earnestness and is backed, of course, by the ultra element of republicanism. We sincerely hope, if the democrats become a party to it, that they will again be cheated. The President, having invited Governor Hampton to Washington for consultation in reference to South Carolina affairs, the latter is now *en route* for the meeting as is also Chamberlain. Something like a second Wheeler compromise may be looked for, with the usual result of bad faith and downright cheating by republicans. The *status quo* in Louisiana still obtains, but we predict, as soon as public sentiment gets well to sleep, it will be broken and Packard will turn up trumps. The President has already made the discovery that the Conservative Supreme Court of Louisiana is an "illegal body" and entitled neither to obedience nor respect. All this is very sickening and we look for no improvement whilst the present leaders of our party continue to sway its councils. We still occupy high vantage ground, the people are still with us by a majority of a million in the white and over a quarter of a million in the general vote, they are ready and anxious to be led against the shams and cheats of the hour, yet no leader comes forth to direct them, or if he does, it is a hero who carries a bargain in his pocket or favors submission to the utmost wrong-doing for the "sake of peace!"

COURT PROCEEDINGS CONTINUED.—Wednesday, March 21st, 1877. The Court met, present Honors Ford and Magruder.

Bond use Leach, survivor of Leach and Johnson vs Goddard and others. No. 68 Trials. Tried by Jury. Verdict for plaintiffs. Combs and Briscoe for plaintiffs. Wilson for defendants.

Holloway, Trustee, vs. Buckler. No. 72 Trials. Submitted to Court. Judgment for plaintiff. Briscoe for plaintiff. Wilson for defendant.

The case of Padgett, use Neale, Harris & Co. vs. Terre tenants of Thomas. No. 69 Trials. This case occupied the Court until Friday morning upon pleadings, etc., when it was finally continued. Combs and Harris for plaintiffs. Stone and Camalier for defendants.

State, use Milburn vs. H. W. Crane and others. No. 83 Trials. Tried by Court. Judgment for plaintiff. Crane for plaintiff. Combs for defendant.

State vs. John Garner. No. 12 Crim. Con. Indicted for larceny. Tried by Court. Not guilty. Crane for State. Combs for prisoner.

State vs. A. C. Tennisson. No. 2 Crim. Con. Indicted for selling goods without license. Submitted to Court. Not guilty. Crane for State. Combs for Traverser.

Dyer vs. Ward. No. 15 Trials. Tried by Court. Judgment for defendant.

Same vs. same, Suit. of Webster. No. 16 Trial. Tried by Court. Judgment for plaintiff. Wilson for plaintiff. Combs for defendant.

Saturday, March 24th. Thomas and Warfield vs. Lloyd & Raley. No. 61 Trials. Tried by Jury. Verdict for plaintiffs. Briscoe for plaintiffs. Combs and Morgan for defendants.

Gough & Edelen vs. Jones. Trespass. No. 64 Trials. Tried by Jury. This case occupied Court until Tuesday when the Jury returned verdict for plaintiffs for $74.50 damages. Harris and Wilson for plaintiffs Combs and Crane for defendant.

State vs. Richard Lee, colored. No. 4 Crim. Ap. Indicted for Larceny. Tried by Jury. Guilty. Crane for State. Wilson for prisoner.

O'Leary, use Bush vs. Travers. No. 41 Trials. Case heard under motion for new trial. Motion overruled. Bradley, Col. Blakistone and Wilson for plaintiff. Stone and Combs for defendant.

Wednesday, March 28th. State vs. Charles Kilgour. Inditctment for Burglary. Tried before the Court. "Guilty." Crane for State. Camalier and Combs for defence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—The attention of our readers is called to the notice of the Southern Md. Commission Agency, No. 53 Light Street, Baltimore, Md., to be found in another column.—It will be seen that Jas. F. Abell, Esq., of our county, is one of the Board of Directors for the current year. Messrs. Burns & Sloan, Lumber dealers, 132 Light Street wharf, Baltimore, Md., also advertise in our present issue and we are warranted by personal knowledge of both members of the firm in recommending them to the favorable consideration of our readers.

ORPHANS' COURT.—The Orphans' Court met on Thursday last. Present, Judges Canter, Tippett and Milburn. Among other proceedings were the following: J. Parran Crane appointed Guardian to Ign. B. McKay. The Court met during the week, but no business was transacted beyond the usual routine. It was ordered by the Court that the Register of Wills issue citations for all Administrators and Guardians who have not settled accounts within the time required by law.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT.—The Commissioners' Court met on the 20th inst. Present, Foxwell, Alvey, Jones and Davis. The Court remained in session during last week for the purpose of striking off property wrongfully assessed, and for the transaction of ordinary business. Mr. Fenwick was not present during the time owing to sickness.

DISTINGUISHED COUNSEL.—Hon. F. Stone, of Charles, and Col. J. H. Bradley, of the Washington bar, have been in attendance upon the present March Term of our Circuit Court and have taken part as counsel in several important cases which were before that tribunal for adjudication.

DEATH OF DR. EDWARD JOHNSON.—The Calvert *Journal*, in its issue of the 21st inst. announces the death at Prince Frederick of Dr. Edward Johnson, a former resident of this county, in the 69th year of his age. Dr. Johnson has many warm friends in our midst who will read this announcement with regret.

(Correspondence of the Beacon.)

TALL PINE, MD., March 19, 1877.

The large and commodious hotel and several cottages at Point Lookout were destroyed by fire about 9 o'clock Friday night. The fire is supposed to have originated from sparks falling on the roof of the hotel. T. N. Langley, Esqr, was a considerable looser in the way of furniture, &c. No insurance that we are aware of. What will the pleasure-seekers who are favorably impressed with the Point as a Summer resort do, now that the principal reception building is in ashes? Resort to tents like the wandering Arabs, eh?

St. Patrick's day made its appearance hereabouts, accompanied with rain, sleet, snow, and piercingly cold N. W. winds, to the great surprise of the would-be weather wise individuals of our district. As the Apostle of Ireland experienced a somewhat stormy life, the day in question, in all probability is considered by enthusiasts as emblematical of the venerable Saint's hardships, etc.: for we are told by historians that he traversed every part of the Emerald Isle, encountering great dangers and suffering many deprivations. Now that the republican president has possession of the "reins of the government," it is sincerely to be hoped that his *reign* will progress and culminate satisfactorily. We, for one, desire to see amicable relations established between the North and South. Let the military be subserviant to the civil power. Give us a policy that will set the thousands of unwillingly unimployed artisans, &c., to work so that they can provide a comfortable living for their families, and, with few exceptions, the Tilden, Cooper, and Smith constituents will be satisfied. Such a policy should receive the unqualified approbation of all good men; and, most assuredly, will not escape the notice of Omniscience.

RALYAT.

The above communication should have appeared in our last issue, but was not received until after the paper had been printed off, owing to the delay in its delivery—*Eds. Beacon.*

(Correspondence of the Beacon.)

ST. CLEMENT'S BAY, March 24, 1877.

Messrs. Editors:—On Thursday night, by invitation, I paid a visit to the Town Hall to witness one of the admirable performances of Professor St. Maur, the Wizard, Magician and Ventriloquist.—The doors were opened at seven o'clock and soon there was quite a respectable gathering of the elite of the village and surrounding neighborhood, and I saw among the crowd many beautiful, lovely and bewitching young ladies who gave interest to the play by the merry twinkle of their eyes and gushing laughter.

St. Maur's Magical performances are marvels of deception. As a ventriloquist he is hard to beat, and Master Tom is in every way the equal of the "Nipps." But the best part of his show is the last act where we had the very interesting and laughable performance of "Punch and Judy." In this play, the different changes of his voice are surprising. The performance has to be witnessed to be appreciated. And I would advise every one to witness at least one of his inimitable performances while he is in the county. Before the performance commenced, our old friend, General Baily, alias "Boss," made one of his very interesting and telling speeches on the political situation at this time. He proposes that the Hampton and Nicholl's Governments shall be recognized at once, and said that, unless President Hayes did recognize those down trodden and beleaguered States, that he was a fraud and would prove recreant to the trust reposed in him. After the performance was over, he again made his appearance on the stage with his face blacked and his much prized sword of office girded around his loins, and sang several hymns, and then performed the celebrated Indian war dance of the "Pollywogs." After which, the company all returned to their homes, very well pleased with the show and other little entertainments they had witnessed.

HOT BOX.

(Correspondence of the Beacon.)

RICHMOND, VA., March 21, 1877.

To the Beacon:

There is a popular superstition that even Homer was caught nodding at times—possibly under the drone of his sleepy hexameters; but no such accusation can be brought to bear on the average republican politician of Virginia. They certainly are a fishy set of beings—I allude more particularly to the carpet-baggers—and the apparent complacency of mind that ensues the placing the hand before their eyes so they cannot see the "hand writing on the wall," is, as Dominie Samson would say, "prodigious." Possibly each one thinks that notwithstanding the word has gone forth to unload the "carpet-bagger," and go on with native republicans alone, he may show cause and claim effect sufficient to enable *him* to hold on. Not long since—just after the inauguration of Hayes—a number of republicans held a meeting in the Custom House in this city. Nearly all were officials. Meeting the Deputy Collector on the street on his way up he invited me to go also. And such a meeting! How the mountain did heave. You would think pandemonium had broken loose; the universal cry seemed to be, from the Collector and subordinates, Postmasters and subordinates, white and black, down to the man who fires the heater in the cellar, "send a committee from our band to represent to Mr. Hayes the jeopardy in which the republican party in this State will be placed by adhering to such a policy." I couldn't help it, I had to "laugh right out in school." My friend came to me and said: "I tell you—you needn't laugh, because things are looking d—n squally." I laughingly replied: "I think things do look decidedly squally for you fellows that are making all this row, but do you think you are going to impose on the credulity of Mr. Hayes and make him believe that the perpetuity of the republican party, and the personal safety of its members, can only be maintained by a policy similar to the past, and that, too, by a committee composed of two small-fry politicians and a negro mail-carrier? It is simply ridiculous; I had a right to laugh." I saw afterward by the papers that the committee went, and succeeded in getting an audience, but with what success the actions of Hayes in other localities will indicate. Even our Postmistress, Miss Van Lew, has been dancing attendance on prominent officials for retention, and, I opine, successfully, for there has been no cause offered in objection to her except unpopularity arising from actions during the war. It is remarkable how completely this woman is shunned by the white element in this city. She is as absolutely alone in this respect as if she were in the heart of Africa. And yet no one denies that she is refined and a cultivated lady. She belongs to an old Virginia family who always lived, and do yet, in affluence, and highly respected before the war. It has become the fashion to hate her; even old men from whom we naturally expect some show of conservatism in such things have been educated into this intensity of feeling against her. This feeling is not the result of the recent campaign particularly—although she manœuvred and used the party lash among her subordinates scientifically and with great zeal—but it has been constant and lasting since she first entered the post office. Sometime after the war had commenced, although the family was known to possess a great deal of city property, Miss Van Lew called upon President Davis and represented that herself and mother were in a starving condition, being unable to realize on their property, and begged for some employment under the Government, in order to get some money upon which to live. Mr. Davis felt compelled to do something for her, and, consequently, gave her a position in the State Department as clerk. She had no sooner gotten this position than she opened a line of communication with General Grant's army, and kept him informed, to the best of her ability, of all going on in the confederacy. In this she played Arnold to the confederacy and thereby "damned herself and fame."—This story may be true or it may not, I give it as I have heard it, time and time over. No doubt there is some truth in it, but, like all such stories, I judge it to be greatly magnified. However, she is so completely ostracized that, as she says, "her door bell has not been rung by a visitor paying a social call for years, and when her mother died colored people only tendered their services in that hour of tribulation, and colored pall-bearers were the only attendants on the funeral." The above she embodied in a letter to the press during the campaign. This is certainly the only reason why they object to her having the office, because with a plausible show of defence to justice in the matter of condemnation, it is universally conceded that she is very efficient in her management of the post-office; in fact, it is run better than it ever was before. None deny this. The moral stamina required to stick and brave out all this opposition must be tremendous. Soon after the inauguration of Hayes, a reporter of *The State* called to interview the "Col." as they call her. On making known his business she asked the name of the paper he represented. On being told, she said: "Are you not the person who interviewed me just after the St. Louis Convention?" He replied he was. "You are no gentleman, sir," she replied, and then, from one of Sydney Smith's "brilliant flashes of silence," he took his cue. We have the iron clad interviewer's own statement for it that "he felt so sick he cannot remember how he got out of that room."

While writing the above, I learned that Col. Brady, Sec. of the State Republican Committee, has telegraphed here that Hayes has given him to understand that Miss Van Lew will be reappointed. But I know from personal acquaintance that the Col. is a very great enthusiast, and also by the same token that the language of politicians is frequently very ambiguous.

I wish I could avoid that fruitful theme of long disquisitions—"the times." But how can I? Here in Richmond we are having no times at all. It was dull enough in all conscience before the inauguration, but now utter stagnation prevails. Of the 344 manufactories in the city, probably not one, except the Old Dominion nail works, is working up to 10 per cent. of its capacity. There are only 40 tobacco factories here, one or two of them employing, when business is in its nominal condition, over 900 hands each, and the capacity of which is 20,000 lbs. per day, scarcely a sign of life is to be observed around any of them. How on earth these idle employees obtain their daily food is a question in domestic economy beyond my ken; and an equally amazing problem is how the proprietors stand the pressure? No doubt all have paper maturing most of the time; bank rates for two and three name paper is from nine to ten per cent. and the whole manufacturing interest here is too young to have any surplus capital laying back. Added to this is the fact that not a third of a crop of tobacco was made last year in this section, and prices are unprecedentedly low in Europe. When you realize that this city depends for its subsistence on tobacco and the Tredegar iron works, (now idle) you may forcibly appreciate the situation.

Our city is following in the wake of other cities in all respects. It is becoming sufficiently cosmopolitan to afford numerous social surprises as well as other kinds. Washington being so conveniently near has been frequently used as a Gretna Green by numerous couples who felt the galling chains of outside interference. A couple recently took their departure for parts unknown, one of whom has made the mistake of a lifetime. She was a wife. She left numerous friends behind who are astounded, myself among the number. I do not know what influences were brought to bear to make her marry where her heart was not, but in spite if this she braved it out for years. How delightful were the evenings we spent there during the fall and winter! Pleasant *conversationes*, agreeable *musicales* were the sources of enjoyment. Among our number was her former friend. They were human; they were tempted, and they have gone. "East Lynnes" are frequently found in real life, and need we go to the play-house to see the culmination of such missteps when there are so many examples of those who have gone through the experience; and they cause so many, many bitter tears and sorrowing, heavy hearts. "To late, too late, ye cannot enter in."

J.

[COMMUNICATED.

PHOSPHITZ vs. PROFITS.

About the year of 1845 Peruvian Guano was introduced as a fertilizer in St. Mary's county. The price at first was $41.00, and its effects were almost magical. I have been shown tracks on the land where it had been used, which were as large as a No. 13 or 14 shoe, which it was asserted were children's tracks the previous day. I do not assert this as a fact on my own knowledge; but I do assert, that galled knolls and barren fields, too poor to cover themselves with May grass, gave all the appearance, when sown in wheat, of highly improved tobacco lots. A column for account for low prices and blight and guano, and one for gain, showed that the Farmer had the punishment of Sisyphus to suffer, and that when he would roll the stone nearly to the top of the hill it would roll back to the bottom.

It was asserted that the supply of Peruvian guano was inexhaustible. About 15 years proved this to be an error. The manipulater was the progeny, begotten of Chincan exhaustion. This business flourished with a short life, because the compounds were cheap—Federal Hill, street dirt and a slight savoring of guano. Manipulation had but a short life, and experts in Chemistry went upon the stand and proved that Peruvian guano was nothing, and manipulation was nothing and that Phosphitz was everything. Phosphitzers sprang up like mushrooms, and they have been giving the Farmers the Phitz without the Phos ever since. The stone which Sisyphus rolls up the hill no longer stops at one place on its backward roll, but goes farther down each time, till the Farmer desponds and sighs, glancing at lost labors. What is to be done? Everybody everywhere knows and joins in the chorus "Old hard times, hard times come again," but they leave out the concluding spondee—"No more."

There is nothing in which a Farmer's credulity is more vulnerable than on the subject of fertilizers. He is no Achilles, but a soft crab. On any other matter, for instance, some newly patented plow or implement, he doubts, though a dozen men certify to the excellence. But if he has received a pamphlet on Phlumux Phertilizing Phosphitz, all that is necessary is to find one person who says he has tried it side by side of some other fertilizer, (good for nothing,) and that he found it as good or better, and away he goes and orders from one to ten tons—because it is sold on *time*.

This is much worse than buying for cash. If a man loses what is his, it is bad fortune. If he loses another's, it is worse, for he has to make it up from some other source. The times are hard, very hard, and I have a consolation that all men have not—I'm used to it. The Farmers have a remedy, but it is almost akin to an impossibility to obtain it. Over-production and *bad* products have produced the result. Take away over-production and bad products—its child—and good times will come again. Extortionate taxation and thieving officials swell the onus; but let the Farmers act in concert, generally, and taxes and thievery can be borne. It is a known fact that Maryland Tobacco is nearly, independent of any other variety, as if such variety did exist. There are two remedies: one the reducing the crop planted 20 per ct., the other, the disuse of Phosphitz. Some will argue, "If we do not, others will." Let them do it. The disease will cure itself. It is the very thing we have all been doing to our cost.

The universal cry is, "scarcity of money." Why is it? Because the Farmers have nothing to sell that will bring the money. More corn than the demand, no wheat, more inferior tobacco than the demand. A farmer can get a greater advance on five hogsheads of prime tobacco than on 20 of inferior tobacco. In fact, inferior tobacco is no basis for an advance.

I wish the Planters of Maryland would take up this subject and consider it. I withhold my name, because my humble position would injure the cause I have at heart. I therefore sign instead

HANNIBAL.

RENEW YOUR LICENSES.

TRADERS, KEEPERS OF ORDINaries and others, are hereby notified, that in pursuance of "Code of Public General Laws and the Acts of Assembly in such cases made and provided," to take out and renew their Licenses, on or

Before the First day of May, 1877,

as the failure to do so by any will subject such to the severe penalties imposed by the laws of the State, which forbid all persons from bartering or selling goods, wares and merchandise, without first having obtained a license from the Clerk of the Circuit Court.

By order.
J. FRANK FORD,
Clerk of the Circuit Court
for St. Mary's county.

☞For the convenience of those desiring to take out or renew their licenses which expire on the First Day of May next, I will be prepared to issue the same on or after the 15th day of April, upon compliance with the provisions of the laws of the State relating thereto.

J. FRANK FORD,
Clerk.

March 29, 1877—td*

Southern Md. Commission Agency.

No. 53 *LIGHT ST; BALTIMORE.*

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS

FOR THE SALE OF

Tobacco, Grain and Farm Products.

Cashier: JOHN M. PAGE.
Salesman: THOS. B. H. TURNER.

Directors for 1877:
WILLIAM HAMILTON, SAMUEL COX.
Dr. ED. V. EDELEN, FRED. STONE,
JOHN B. LYON, J. F. ABELL,
JOHN H. COX.

☞All consignments or communications may be addressed to *"Southern Maryland Commission Agency, 53 Light Street."* Any information as to the plan and practical working of this Company will be given by the Cashier, Salesman, or any one of the Directors.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.

March 29, 1877—to Jan. 1, 78.

Sheriff's License Notice.

To Merchants, Traders & Others.

ALL persons and bodies corporate or politic, in Saint Mary's county, who are or shall be exercising or pursuing any business, or shall be doing any act or thing, or shall be in the occupation of any house or place for the purpose for which a license is made necessary by the Laws of Maryland, are hereby warned to *OBTAIN A LICENSE OR RENEW THE SAME,*

On or Before the 1st day of May, 1877,

under the penalties prescribed by said laws for the infraction thereof.

Those interested are notified of the following requirements of the License Law:

Traders' License.—The amount to be paid by traders for license (the amount of stock at the principal season of sale to be given under oath) is as follows: If the applicant's stock in trade does not exceed

	$ 1,000			$ 12
Over	1,000 &	not over	$1,500	15
"	1,500	"	2,500	18
"	2,500	"	4,000	22
"	4,000	"	6,000	30
"	6,000	"	8,000	40
"	8,000	"	10,000	50
"	10,000	"	15,000	65
"	15,000	"	20,000	80
"	20,000	"	30,000	100
"	30,000	"	40,000	125
"	40,000			150

With Clerk's and Sheriff's fees, added.

The applicant must either make oath, as heretofore, before the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county where he is engaged in business, of the amount of goods kept on hand, at the principal season of sale; or the oath may be administered by a Justice of the Peace, when the person wanting the licenses applies through an agent. If the latter course be adopted, the following form will be deemed a sufficient compliance with the act:

Saint Mary's County, to wit:

On this —— day of ——, 1877, before the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for said county, personally appeared —— and declared that he intends to apply for a traders' license, under the 2nd section of the act of January Session, 1858, to the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Saint Mary's county, and made oath that the amount of the stock of goods, generally kept on hand by him, (*or by the concern in which he is engaged*, in case it is a partnership,) at the principal season of sale, (or if the applicant has not previously engaged in such trade, *that the amount of the stock of goods which he expects to keep, &c.,*) does not (or will not) exceed $——

Sworn before ——.

If the oath be administered before a Justice of the Peace out of the county in which the application is made, there must be attached the certificate of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county in which the Justice resides.

Persons may sell salt to cure fish in March, April and May without license.

License to Ordinaries and Tavern Keepers.—The license to ordinaries and tavern-keepers to sell spirituous or fermented liquors or lager beer, in quantities less than a pint, at any one time, are as follows: Provided, that the applicant shall first be recommended to the Clerk by two respectable freeholders of his immediate vicinity, shall make oath before said Clerk that he has bona fide (and without intending to evade the requirments of this article) provided and expects to maintain six good beds with sufficient covering therefor—and three rooms more than sufficient for the private uses of said ordinary keeper, with stabling and provender for five horses at least; and if said applicant resides in the City of Baltimore, that he has provided and expects to maintain twelve good beds with covering as aforesaid, and six rooms.

The said applicant is also to make oath before the Clerk as to rate of rent or annual value of the house at or in which the business to be authorized by the license may be done, or intended to be done.

If the rental value is not

Over	$ 100			$ 25
"	100 and	not over	$ 200	40
"	200	"	300	50
"	300	"	400	60
"	400	"	500	75
"	500	"	700	90
"	700	"	1,000	100
"	1,000	"	2,000	160
"	2,000	"	3,000	180
"	3,000	"	5,000	250
"	5,000	"	10,000	400
"	10,000			450

With Clerk's and Sheriff's fees, added.

Licenses to Retailers of Spirituous or Fermented Liquors or Lager Beer.—The amounts of license to be paid by retailers of spirituous or fermented liquors, or lager beer are as follows:

If the value of their stock in trade be

	$ 500 or less,		$ 18
Over	500		35
From	1,000 to	$ 2,000	50
"	2,000 to	4,000	75
"	4,000 to	6,000	100
"	6,000 to	10,000	120
"	10,000 to	20,000	130
"	20,000 to	30,000	140
Over	30,000		150

With Clerk's and Sheriff's fees, added.

No license shall be granted to sell spirituous or fermented liquors or larger beer, in qualities not less than a pint, for the sum of eighteen dollars and sixty cents, unless the person applying therefore shall also obtain a license to sell goods, chattles, wares and merchandise, paying therefor the sum hereinbefore prescribed according to the amount of his stock in trade.

Females vending Millinery and other small articles, whose stock in trade is not over $500 pay a license of $6 only; but if over that amount, they are required to pay the same license as other persons—oath to be taken as to amount of stock at the principal season of the year.

Licenses to Owners or Keepers of Stallions or Jacks.—The owner or keeper of every Stallion or Jack shall before being permitted to stand or station such animal, pay to the Clerk of the Circuit Court of some one of the counties in this State the highest sum which he intends to ask or receive for the season of one mare; and the receipt of the said Clerk, with the seal of his court attached thereto for said sum, shall be the license for stationing or standing such Stallion or Jack for one year from the date thereof, provided, that in no case shall the sum directed to be paid by this section for such license be less than ten dollars; and that every Stallion or Jack, upon which the said tax is paid, shall be exempt from all other State tax.

An owner or keeper standing or stationing any Stallion or Jack without a license, shall forfeit or pay twice the sum authorized and required to be paid in the last preceding section, one half to the State and the other half to the informer.

BENNET R. ABELL,
Sheriff of St. Mary's county.

March 29, 1877—td.

Non-Resident Notice.

James T. M. Raley
vs.
Geo. C. Boothe.

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

THE object of this suit is to procure a decree for the sale of certain real estate lying in St. Mary's county, for division of proceeds among parties entitled.

The Bill states, that the said James T. M. Raley and the said Geo. C. Boothe are entitled as tenants in common to a tract or parcel of land situated in the 3rd election district of St. Mary's county, called and known as

Pt. Hooper's Park,

CONTAINING SEVENTY-EIGHT ACRES, MORE OR LESS; that is the said James T. M. Raley being entitled to two-thirds interest in the same and the said Geo. C. Boothe to the remaining one-third; and that the said Geo. C. Boothe is a non-resident of the State of Maryland. It is the reupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainant, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the SAINT MARY'S BEACON, once a week for four successive weeks, THREE MONTHS BEFORE THE FIRST DAY OF AUGUST, 1877, give notice to the said absent defendant of the object and substance of this Bill, and warn him to appear in this Court, in person or by solicitor, on or before the FIRST DAY OF AUGUST NEXT, to answer the premises and show cause, if any he has, why a decree ought not to pass as prayed.

R. FORD.

True copy—Test:
J. FRANK FORD,
Clerk.

March 29, 1877—4w.

Religious Notice.—Services at Leonardtown Methodist Episcopal Church Sabbath, April 8th, at 3, P. M. Subject—The resurrection of the dead. March 29, 1877.

POSTPONED

Executor's Sale

OF

REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of a power vested in me by the last Will and Testament of George H. Morgan, late of Saint Mary's county, deceased, the undersigned, as Executor of said deceased, will offer at public sale, at the Court House door in Leonardtown, on

TUESDAY, the 20th day of March, 1877,

between the hours of 12 o'clock, m. and 5 o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate, of which the said deceased died seized and possessed, viz: Tract of land called

MOUNT PLEASANT, containing 218 acres.

PART JANE'S ADDITION, containing 20 acres, and

PART FREEDMAN'S LOT, containing 70 acres.

The above lands are located near St. Joseph's Church, and formerly belonged to the late Joseph Morgan.

Also, the following tracts, viz:

ST. EDWARD'S & TRADEMAN'S LOT, containing 295¾ acres;

FORD'S, containing 30 acres.

The last named tracts of land are situated in the 6th election district, near St. Joseph's Church, and formerly belonged to Leonard Hayden.

All of the above lands are in a good state of cultivation and are well timbered and have necessary farm buildings upon them.

TERMS OF SALE.

One-third of the purchase money in cash on the ratification of the sale—the balance in one and two years, the deferred payments to be secured by the notes of the purchaser with such security as the Executor shall approve, bearing interest from the day of sale.

JAS. T. M. RALEY,
Trustee.

Feb. 22, 1877—ts.

The above sale is postponed until

Tuesday, the 3rd day of April, 1877,

and the property will be sold between the hours above mentioned.

J. T. M. RALEY,
Trustee.

March 22, 1877—2t.

Lumber for Sale

HOGSHEAD STAVES delivered at any point on the Potomac at $1.75 per hundred. I will also deliver LUMBER at $16 per thousand.

J. F. LEWIS, Agent.

March 1, 1877—1m. St. Clement's Bay, Md