THE
ST MARY'S BEACON
LEONARDTOWN, MD.

THURSDAY MORNING, April 26, 1877.

To Correspondents.—The letter from a Lonaconing, Allegany County, correspondent was received too late in the week to obtain publication in our present issue. It will be published in our next paper.

The Situation.—The Packard Legislature has collapsed and all its returning board members have taken service in the Nicholls body, which is credited with having behaved with great magnanimity towards its late opponents.—Peace and good feeling now obtain throughout the entire State nor has any class of its population yielded more promptly and gracefully to the new authorities than the republican colored masses. Packard dies hard and is said to be preparing a venormous thrust at the President before he yields to the inevitable. The action of Hayes, however, in giving local self-government to the long outraged people of Louisiana has so strongly entrenched him in general popular confidence that the Parthian arrows of disappointed rage, whether winged by Blaine or Packard, will fall harmless at his feet.—Thus far, and particularly in respect to his action in South Carolina and Louisiana, President Hayes has entitled himself to the good will of good men.

Though, as yet, there has been no formal declaration of war between Russia and Turkey, nevertheless, it is daily expected, all hopes of a peaceable adjustment having been finally abandoned. Indeed, war preliminaries of a character so determined and unmistakable have already been initiated by the coming belligerents as to make an armed conflict between them a question of time merely and all the indications are, that this cannot be postponed beyond a few days. The great European families, not directly parties to the coming struggle, are putting their houses in order for contingencies, a general European war being among the probabilities of the present situation.

Burning of Woodberry Mansion.—The venerable Woodberry Mansion, near this village, owned by Col. Richard H. Miles and tenanted by two worthy and energetic young farmers, Messrs. Wm. F. and J. R. Yates, was consumed by fire on Friday night last. The fire originated in the kitchen, which adjoins the main building, and is supposed to have been communicated to the woodwork of the latter through a crevice in the chimney. It was under full headway when first discovered, and a heavy wind blowing at the time, the occupants succeeded in saving only a small part of their furniture. We learn there was neither insurance on the house nor contents. The melancholy ending of the time-honored relic, above recorded, will conjure up recollections among many Beacon readers of the Woodberry of days gone by and recall memories of the "vanished hand" that gave it renown for refined hospitality and all social graces—will conjure up and recall these, with days and friends that are no more!

The Memorial Tribute to Capt. Foxwell.—The Methodist Episcopal Church, near our village, was well-filled on Sunday evening last to hear the memorial tribute of Rev. Mr. Barnes, pastor of the Church, to the late Stephen Foxwell. Though not as full in personal reference as we had expected, the tribute, nevertheless, was an able one and there were parts of it truly eloquent and all was in excellent taste. The high appreciation in which Capt. Foxwell was held by the community was shown by the presence in the church of full representations of the different creeds and classes into which our people are divided.

Fire at Charlotte Hall.—The particulars of the fire at the Steward's House, Charlotte Hall, on Tuesday of last week, though forwarded to us by mail on the day of the fire, was not received until after our paper had been put to press on Wednesday, owing, we suppose, to some oversight in the postal authorities. We make mention of this to explain to our correspondent why his letter did not appear in our last issue. However, it seems not to have been much of a fire after all, nobody being injured and only a small quantity of bedclothing burned. The trouble originated from the explosion of a coal oil lamp.

Court To-Day.—The Circuit Court of our county, Judge Ford, presiding, will meet to-day for the trial of George W. Smoot, indicted by the Grand Jury at the late March Term, for bigamy. Mr. Smoot's counsel are James H. Wilson, James T. and George Blakistone. The State's Officer, Col. Crane, will be assisted by R. C. Combs.

Maryland Agricultural College.—The indications are unmistakable that [illegible] will be made in the next [illegible] of our State to withdraw the State's donation from our Agricultural College, and it is very probable that the Legislature will vote accordingly unless the present authorities of this institution shall take steps before January next to so re-arrange the *curriculum* of the school as to make it conform more closely to the purpose of its foundation. What this is, its name very clearly indicates. Now, it is alleged, whether truthfully or not we have no present means of verifying, that this main purpose has been too much subordinated of late to other and alien ends, notably, to the preparation of applicants for national cadetships. Besides, this, there is complaint, that while farm theories are liberally enough taught, the application of these to the practical purposes of ordinary farm life is very much neglected in this school. These defects, if they exist, mended, and the chair of Practical Agriculture in the college filled by a scientific *and* practical farmer, like the "*Patuxent Planter*," of the *Prince Georgian*, for instance,—understood to be Col. Bowie, now one of the Editors of the *Maryland Farmer*—or some other gentleman possessing his energy, culture and ability—the Agricultural College will soon be restored to the confidence of Maryland planters who will then promptly and cheerfully see to it that the favor of the State is *not* withdrawn from this institution.

Maryland Eye and Ear Institute.—Dr. George Reuling, surgeon in charge of the Maryland Eye and Ear Institute, No. 66 North Charles Street, Baltimore, reports to the board of directors of the Institute, that during the past year there have been over three thousand patients treated, who, coming from all parts of country, presented to view the various diseases of the eye and ear. During this time there have been 179 operations for cataract; 60 for glaucoma; 98 for squint; 42 for the production of a new pupil in eyes, the "sight" of which had become covered in consequence of old inflammations. The operation for the relief of tear-drop was performed one hundred and eighty-three times during the past twelve months. Quite a large number of so-called plastic operations have also been successfully performed during the same time. Of these the formation of two new eye-lids, the old ones having been eaten away by a rodent ulcer, and the transferring of a rabbit's conjunctiva into the human eye-lids in order permanently to prevent adhesion between these and the ball, deserve special mention. In the dispensary department of the Institution 6,911 patients received gratuitous treatment. Judge Dobbin, Judge of the Superior Court of Baltimore City, is President of the Board of Directors.

Wells Redivivus.—J. Madison Wells has been seen by a *N. Y. Times* correspondent, who says that Mr. Wells "is not in favor of the compromise policy, which, in the first place, demands the surrender of all claims heretofore made by Southern Republicans." We are not surprised at this. Mr. Wells is a Southern Republican who has heretofore made claims for $692,013 for the cotton he didn't own and the property he hadn't got to be destroyed during the war. Congress rejected the claim, but Mr. Wells has now made it to the Southern Claims Commission, and expects to have it allowed. That is the sort of a Southern Republican he is, and that the character of his claims.

An Article of Export.—The German steamers are carrying to Europe from Baltimore considerable quantities of sassafrass root. For the past year there has been more than 40 tons of it shipped. It is used largely for medicinal purposes abroad, and enters, to a considerable extent, into the prescriptions of German physicians when treating febrile patients. It is said of it that it is much more used there than in this country, and that it is also regarded as very efficacious as a remedy for certain blood complaints.

Chromotype Pictures.—The Chromotype process of copying and enlarging small pictures has been brought to great perfection by George C. Lewis, of Washington city, D. C., whose agent, Mr. J. D. Hanson, of this county, is now making a canvass for orders.—Having had a gem and photograph copied and enlarged by Mr. Lewis to our entire satisfaction, we feel ourselves authorized to recommend his work to the favorable attention of our readers.

Accident.—The Rev. Mr. Barnes, pastor of the Methodist Church near this village, had the misfortune on Monday last to dislocate his right thumb.—He was in the act of shoving a boat to the shore when his feet slipped, the oar he was handling twisting the thumb out of joint. The dislocation was corrected by Dr. Spalding, but we learn that the patient is still suffering much pain from the accident.

A Missing Wonder.—A Mechanicsville correspondent reports that a lady of his neighborhood, while preparing eggs for breakfast a few days ago, discovered one egg was manipulating within the original one of perfect size and shell and rolled about the size of a medium sized marble."

On the Home Stretch.—A number of persons from Washington and Frederick counties in this State and from contiguous counties in Pennsylvania have "gone West," prospecting for new homes. Several of them have returned without discovering any location better than their own homes—or even half as good. One of the disgusted returned has given the Hagerstown *Mail* a description of his pilgrimage to Northern Illinois. He says:

"Of course the land is very rich and flat as a table. The principal crop is corn. The climate is almost too cold for wheat although considerable Spring wheat is raised. Almost the only way that farmers can get along is by converting their grain into hogs and cattle, which is pretty generally done. Land is as valuable as it is here. Those persons who are well off, as a rule owe it to the increase in the value of their farms. The top has been reached now, and people are selling their property and moving to the cheaper land farther West. Nearly all the farm houses are exceedingly mean and unhomelike. No fine barns and generally no trees; only small weatherboarded affairs, looking something like a pelican in the wilderness. I observed the general prevalence of the disgusting practice of piling up stable manure around the house to keep the wind from blowing up under the floors. No one can fail to observe that persons in the West are convinced that the sun rises and sets in their immediate locality."

Fire Escapes for Hotels, &c.—In view of fearful disaster at the Southern Hotel, St. Louis, the press has again presented the subject of effective fire escapes, should occasion require their use. Here is one recommended by a correspondent, "H. S. S.," in the Baltimore *Sun* of the 17th:

"The remedy I would suggest, which would be simple and not expensive, is that every window from the second floor up be provided with a rope of sufficient strength to bear the weight of a man, and secured to the floor by an iron staple or ring, and kept in a small box opening with a lid and ready for use. If the press will bring this matter before the minds of the people and of legislators, and secure in every State the passage of a law that will remedy the existing great need, it would deserve the praise of the entire Christian community."

Kerosene Lamps.—The *Scientific American* gives some of the circumstances which lead to the explosion of kerosene lamps, the philosophy of all of them being that the flame may pass down the wick and ignite the vapor which accumulates in the upper portion of the lamp. This vapor is not an explosive as the term is ordinarily understood, but when it is confined so that the gasses resulting from its combustion cannot escape freely into the open air the vessel confining will be shattered. This ignition of the vapor may be brought as follows:

1. A lamp may be standing on a table or mantel, and a slight puff of air from the open window or door may cause an explosion.

2. A lamp may be taken up quickly from a table or mantle and instantly exploded.

3. A lamp is taken out into the entry where there is a draft, or out of doors, and an explosion ensues.

4. A lighted lamp is taken up a flight of stairs, or is raised quickly to place it on the mantel, resulting in an explosion. In these cases the mischief is done by the air movement—either by suddenly checking the draft, or forcing air down the chimney against the flame.

5 Blowing down the chimney to extinguish the light is frequent cause of explosion.

6. Lamp explosions have been caused by using a chimney broken off at the top, or one that has a piece broken out, whereby the draft is variable and the flame unsteady.

7. Sometimes a thoughtless person puts a small wick in a large burner, thus leaving considerable space along the edges of the wick. An old burner, with its air drift clogged up, which rightfully should be thrown away, is sometimes continued in use, and the final result is an explosion.

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine for April, 1877, has been republished by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay Street, New York. The following are the contents:

The French Army in 1877.
A Women-Hater.—Part XI.
Crete.
Pauline.—Part III.—In the Hebrides.
Harriet Martineau.
A Railway Journey.
Translations from Heine, by Theo. Martin.
The Political Situation.

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

We have just received "THE BLACK HILLS, AND AMERICAN WONDERLAND," by H. N. Maguire, who has spent 12 years in the Hills and Yellowstone region. The latest, fullest, and only truthful accounts of Gold and Silver prospects, Agricultural and Grazing resources, Climate, Hunting and Fishing, the Indians, and Settlers' Adventures and Conflicts with them, Mining and Wild Western Life, and the grand Natural Wonders of this most remarkable country—the Waterfalls, Boiling Geysers, noble Scenery, inclusive Gorges, etc., etc. Illustrated with 27 fine engravings, and a new map. Price only 10 cents. Sold by all Newsdealers, or sent postpaid, for 12 cents, by Donnelley, Loyd & Co. Publishers, Chicago, Illinois.

The "Second Md." at Gettysburg

"We copy the following extract from the [illegible] of Lieut. Col. Cullen, Esq., commanding officer of the Second Maryland, charge of the [illegible] at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863.

"March through the beautiful and picturesque valley of the Shenandoah, across the sacred soil of our own Maryland, over the fertile fields and verdant plains of the land of Penn, Ewell's Corps, about eleven o'clock, in the night of the first of July, 1863, formed in line of battle, and lay upon its arms in front of Culp's Hill. Through the long and tedious hours and scorching heat of the land, protected in a measure from the enemy's fire, by the friendly woods that shaded the banks of Rock creek, the second Maryland rested on their arms, through the terific cannonade of that day, until late in the afternoon, when the order came to charge. What moments those were! What terrible suspense! The solemn countenance, the kindly farewell of brother and friend, and the whispered messages of love, to be delivered by the survivors to those at home, too eloquently told of bloody work before them. The clear, commanding voice of the knightly Herbert rings out upon the air, "forward," and the brave Maryland boys began their march to defeat and death. Moving with the precision and measured tread of disciplined soldiery, the battalion marched down the decline, and out into the open field, and the charge was fairly begun. Reaching the banks of Rock Creek, they, for the first time, received the terrific fire of the enemy, massed in force on the opposite side. With a cheer that only Confederates could give, the line plunged into the swollen current, crossed and drove the enemy, broken and discomfited, upon his breastworks. Continuing the charge, with all the assurance of success, they were, nevertheless, compelled to pause, so terrific and deadly was the fire of the reserve force, within point blank range of the enemy's position. Herbert, Goldsborough and Thomas had already fallen, while gallantly leading their men in the charge; Brown and Duvall, and a host of others of the rank and file, had bitten the dust, and were lying all around us; Webb and Owens and others had been carried from the field, wounded unto death; but never, for a moment, did those gallant spirits waver. Charged by a regiment of their own troops in the rear, whilst they were thus engaging the enemy in front, they moved not, but fought on that hill of death, till the God of mercy and pity hung the curtain of his night around them, and shielded with the mantle of darkness, the men who were too brave to seek shelter for themselves. Re-forming their line and renewing the charge, they dashed the abattis away, and the works were theirs. But, fearful as this was, the worst was yet to come, and sacrifices were yet to be made. Holding the works they had so dearly purchased, during the night, the morning of the third found them engaged in preparations for another movement, which, even at this distance of thirteen long years, I tremble to think of. Moving by the left flank, our Brigade, commanded by that model soldier, Gen Stewart, formed at right angles to the works they had carried, and prepared for another and final assault of the enemy's position. Immediately in their front, on the mountain side, the overwhelming numbers of the foe, about fifteen thousand strong, was massed in echelon; on their flank heavy batteries enfiladed their ranks. To meet this force, our little Brigade of nine hundred, advanced to the charge. As soon as they emerged from behind the rocks, under the cover of which they had formed, and debouched in the open plain, the most murderous fire to which men were ever subjected, greeted them. But, on and on that line of brave and gallant men pressed, closing up the tearful gaps as fast as they were made; to the very point of the enemy's works; again were those beautiful colors of silk and gold, the handiwork of the fair and noble daughters of Baltimore, all torn by shot and shell, cut down, only to be raised again, and finally to fall almost within the very lines of the enemy.—But a moment more, and the torn, broken, reeling and shattered fragments of what had been the pride and boast of even that army of veterans, sought the friendly cover of the works from behind which they had just emerged, and but too well proclaims the dreadful fate of that day. Here it was that we saw the gallant Murray fall, surrounded by scores of his company, who devoted to him in life, in death were not to be separated, and here also fell to rise no more, our Iglehart and Morrison's, our Cushings and Wrightsons, and hosts of others.

"Truly, indeed, then, was this the hill of death, and there was no more precious blood ever shed in the cause of truth and justice, than that which on that fatal day, flowed so freely from the veins of Maryland's sons. Not the six hundred, better deserved the meed of immortal renown, than these brave heroes of Gettysburg, and never did the angel of death even reap at Balaklava a ghostlier harvest, than on those bloody heights. The history of the world is, indeed, luminous with the heroic deeds of those who, in every age and clime, have offered up their lives in defence of their solemn and honest convictions of right and duty. But, upon no spot of the South, no, not in the plains of Marathon, or at the pass of Thermopylae; not in the unconquered gulf of Salamis, or amid the monuments and storied hills of Switzerland; not at our own Bunker Hill and Yorktown, are there fountains of inspiration purer and more unfailing than those opened on the fatal heights of Gettysburg, where sleep our yet unsepulched dead."

☞ On motion of General James R. Herbert of the Board of Police Commissioners of Baltimore, in the future no applications for the position of a policeman will be received from any person over forty years of age and less than five feet seven inches in height.

[illegible] for Women.—[illegible] has recently been [illegible] the pages of the journals, wherein a [illegible] and justly-beloved divine is represented as saying that a true [illegible] women to be good wives and [illegible] of vastly greater importance [illegible] in social and philanthropic as money making pursuits. A word or two inspired by practical experience may furnish a not unfriendly comment on the good doctor's exhortations. A good wife and mother is supposed to be not a machine for performing certain established household duties and preparing a certain number of meals a day, she should be a companion, a friend, a helper. But the first step in many homes, when "dull times" or financial mistakes make economy imperative, is to discharge the servant and to suggest that the wife's hands undertake the ordering of kitchen and hall and parlor.

It is not in support of a theory that we must contend that this drudgery unfits her to be an agreeable companion, makes her in a very low and degrading sense a helper and leaves her very little courage or spirit to be an entertaining and useful friend.

What sort of an evening can a family enjoy when she who should be the light and inspirer of all brightness and all gayety is so wearied with bodily toil as to sink upon the lounge for a nap, or busy herself in silence with necessarily neglected sewing? What kind of training can a woman give her children whose nerves are so worn by domestic duties and compelled privation of outdoor-exercise that she can hardly keep her mind clear and her manners serene, or her face cheerful?

Better a thousand times for a woman to help her husband with the money gained by trained eyes and hands than by the petty and narrowing cares of patching and sewing, of scouring, and cooking and sweeping.

An industrious woman can save many hours and much strength from household superintendance, from dressing and dress-making and the rounds of "society duties," for pursuits which should employ her mind and hands in a pleasurable and profitable way.

It is not the only resource left to woman—let the publishers rejoice—to assail the magazine editors with vapid and pathetic poems, full of misplaced self-pity and cowardly complaint.

Wood engraving, etching, lithography, millinery and the making of many useful household articles can easily be carried on in a woman's own home.—A successful florist, a skillful designer for silver, or for architecture, need not affront any conservative husband by unnecessary publicity. One is almost tempted to place the compiling of cookery books in the list of profitable employment, since so many thousands are being sold of two or three satisfactory ones recently edited. An American housekeeper, however fortunate she may be in getting or keeping servants, must necessarily acquire a good deal of culinary knowledge.

Not all women can write, or teach, or make dresses, or cook. But almost every woman can learn by steady and brave endeavor to gain money by a useful and creditable pursuit. It is just as honest, methinks, to earn money as it is to save it by turning and piecing old dresses, or by making soda do the duty of eggs. It is quite as honorable to send your handiwork to a shop and receive payment for it as it is to take boarders "because you have more room than you know what to do with," or to do "your own work" because "you are so tired of servants you could endure them no longer."

If the husband were always the strong, sufficient prop of the household many women would be content to make beautiful and inviting the resting-place of home. But when long-continued pressure of business, a sudden failure of hopes, or ordinary mischance of exposure lays the strong man aside, compels idleness, and this idleness brings about complications of his affairs, is not help, pecuniary help, necessary? And how is the bringing of that help unwomanly? Happy the woman who can earn even a small income for the days of trouble.

Many a widow is earning her right to exist who looks back regretfully to the days when she might have been a real and practical help to the toiling man then at her side.

We may say nothing of the training in "social accomplishments." The day has gone by except for a few favored pets of fashion or fortune—in which "beauty is its own excuse for being," or social charm is a requisite in a wife. Woman is no longer "the flower an honest man plucks to wear in his bosom," but the useful and faithful partner who works in his house or at his side.

Let every girl be trained as her brother is trained, to earn her bread. Let her have, if possible, an occupation which will be an incentive to intellectual growth, and a resource for lonely hours, and a cure for morbid dissatisfaction with the world.

For ninety-five out of a hundred sick women prescribe brain-work and a successful calling. The consciousness of well-used powers, the triumphs of deserved success, are the best tonics.—*The Advance.*

Wine at Dinner.—Washington gossip has busied itself with the possible appearance in White House hospitalities of the temperance scruples of Mrs. Hayes, and has hinted that no more highly flavored fluids would appear on the Presidential board than the cider vinegar in the cruet and the frightfully cold ice water recognized as a national beverage; but we are glad to note that the Executive has entertained the sons of the Emperor of Russia and some other distinguished persons at a very successful dinner without virtually insulting them by the imputation that, if trusted with wine, they would probably exceed by their indulgence the limits of discretion. From this fact it is to be inferred, as it is certainly to be hoped, that the gossip to which we allude is merely idle report, without even as much foundation in fact as gossip ordinarily has. Any other course than the one pursued in this case would be simply an exhibition of bad taste; and if, as it is hinted, the present course was exceptional and is to be reversed on future occasions, it is to be hoped the President will not give many dinners, or, if he does, will invite only Americans, who, from whatever section of the country they may come, will be able to [illegible] upon the [illegible] of private [illegible] or merely personal inclination. We respect temperance and temperance scruples as we do all other scruples originating in moral intentions, and we shall consent always that Mrs. Hayes shall have her own way in her own house as much as any other lady. But the White House is not altogether her own house. It is not a merely domestic establishment. In giving state dinners, as the President of the United States, Mr. Hayes performs a public function, and in the discharge of that function should conform to the recognized social usages of the world. The endeavor to foist into the discharge of that function some illiberal and provincial views as to what people shall eat or drink would be a mistake.—*New York Herald.*

A Famous Legal Struggle.—The romance of reality has seldom appeared so prominently as in the famous suit which reached a final decision in New Orleans last week. The prosecutor, Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines, first brought her case into the courts more than forty years ago, and the time, the talk and the papers pertaining thereunto make Dickens' Jarndyce case rather a tame affair in comparison. Nearly every American lawyer of the past half century has sharpened or dulled his wits on this dispute, even when not stimulated by a retainer on either side, while hosts of able jurists have taken part in the struggle until a higher court summoned them into another sphere with their labors unfinished. The plaintiff herself has on occasion appeared in court as her own attorney and by her wit and wisdom damaged the saying that he who is his own lawyer has a fool for a client. The prize which Mrs. Gaines contested for was a double one. An enormous fortune and the greater satisfaction of established legitimacy gave the stimulus which has sustained her through a struggle which few men would have dared to attempt. Few people will be ungenerous enough to begrudge her the completeness of her triumph, and thousands of women who are the victims of similar circumstances, over which they had no control, will bless her for the persistence through which she has established a precedent of which they can avail themselves. May she live long to enjoy the millions which, though long ago hers by right, she has so splendidly earned by her own efforts!—*Ibid.*

A Happy Day for Louisiana.—The troubles in Louisiana are happily at an end, and that long suffering State will, it is hoped, once more know peace and prosperity. The announcement of the withdrawal of the United States troops was the signal for the breaking up of the Packard Legislature, although the caucus, under the lead of Mr. Warmoth, had determined to stand by Governor Packard. This immediate result is a striking proof of the wisdom of President Hayes' policy, even as a measure of peace and in the interest of law and order. The members of both houses of the defunct body repaired at once to the Nicholls Legislature to take the oath and their seats, Mr. Warmoth and his immediate friends being eventually of the number, and only delaying long enough to make a bargain with the Nicholls government that they should be paid their salaries and mileage. In the now legal Legislature the best of feeling prevailed. There was no disposition on the part of the successful side to triumph over their defeated rivals, but a commendable desire was displayed to cultivate good feeling and to invite the confidence especially of the colored republicans.—*Ibid.*

MARRIED.

By the Rev. Father Vicinanza, JOHN ABELL to APPOLONIA DILLAHAY.

On the 18th inst., by the Rev. Father Paccialrini, CHAPMAN B. BARBER to MARY J. FORREST.

DIED.

In Washington City, on Monday, April 16th, 1877, Mrs. SUSAN B. TIPPETT, relict of the late Uriah Tippett, of this county, aged 40 years.

ST. ELMO.

This fine Stallion will make a season this year in Charles county, where he was raised and is well known. His many excellent qualities, which show for themselves, will at once recommend him to breeders of good stock. He is a chestnut sorrel, perfectly docile and adapted to either saddle or harness. His sire was George Pendleton, who was owned by Joseph Stewart, Esq., out of a Canadian mare, owned by the late Mr. Francis Maddox. She was sired by Medock, owned by S. Cox. The late Col. F. Thompson, speaking of the pedigree of George Pendleton, said: "By breeders of blooded stock the pedigree of these horses has been acknowledged to be as good and fashionable as any in the United States."

ST. ELMO, commencing April 9th, will stand at Port Tobacco on Monday and Tuesday; at Chaptico the succeeding Monday and Tuesday, and thus alternately during the season. He will stand at Hill-Top every other Wednesday, commencing the 11th, and at his Stables at home every Thursday and Friday.

TERMS:—Eight dollars for one mare; $15 for two; $20 for three. Club rates made known on application. No responsibility for accidents. Groom's fee 50 cents.

W. T. STODDERT.

April 26, 1877—1m.

FOR THE SENATE.

Messrs. Editors:—Please announce in the next issue of your paper, that if Mr. R. C. COMBS will consent to be a candidate for a seat in the next Senate of Maryland he will receive the cordial support of the planting and business interests of the county, and will be very acceptable to voters, generally, particularly to those of the Seventh District.

April 26, 1877.

L. D. Blakistone's Tobacco Hiller.

To save money is about equal to making it. If you will use five tons of Guano, give me one ton for one of my Hillers and you will make by it. Or buy one at $20.00 and you will save by it. Manufactured on order only

Z. D. BLAKISTONE.

April 19, 1877—3t.

Mortgagee's Sale

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of a power vested in me, under a Mortgage from John T. Posey bearing date of the 27th of April, 1874, I will sell at public sale, at the Court House Door in Leonardtown, on

Tuesday, the 8th of May, 1877,

between the hours of 12 o'clock, m. and 4 o'clock, p. m., the following real estate, to wit:

One undivided half of a tract or parcel of land called and known as

Locust Plain,

or by whatsoever name or names the same may be called or known, containing

1000 acres, more or less.

The above land is located in the 5th election district of St. Mary's county, adjoins the lands of Mrs. Jeunette Barber, Thos. D. Edwards and Mrs. A. B. Slyle, is convenient to Charlotte Hall School, churches, mills, stores, etc. This property is improved by a large and commodious DWELLING, fine BARNS and all necessary OUT-HOUSES. The soil is excellent, highly improved and well adapted to the production of the staple crops of the section. The greater portion of said land is well set in valuable OAK, PINE and CHESTNUT TIMBER and very near the line of the proposed Southern Maryland Railroad.

TERMS OF SALE—CASH.

THEOPHILUS HARRISON,
Mortgagee.

Jas. H. Wilson, Atty. for Mortgagee.

April 12, 1877—ts.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

Orphans' Court of St. Mary's County, Sct:
April 10, 1877.

ORDERED BY THE COURT, That J. Harris Forbes and Joseph H. Key, Administrators of GEORGE FORBES, late of St. Mary's county, Maryland, deceased, give the notice required by law to the deceased's creditors to exhibit their claims and that the same be published once a week for six successive weeks in the St. Mary's Beacon.

Test: JAMES T. M. RALEY,
Register of Wills for St. Mary's county.

NOTICE.

In pursuance of the above order, we hereby give notice that we have obtained from the Orphans' Court of St. Mary's county, Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of George Forbes, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby notified to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers attached thereto to the subscribers, on or before the 12th day of October, 1877, they will otherwise by law be excluded from the benefits of the said estate. All persons indebted to the deceased are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers.

J. HARRIS FORBES,
JOSEPH H. KEY,
Administrators.

April 12, 1877—6w.

RATIFICATION NOTICE.

Jos. W. Warrington,
John J. Allstan
vs.
Wm F. Ford, Admr of
John H. Thomas et al.

In the Circuit Court for St. Mary's county, sitting as a Court of Equity.
No. 440 N. E.

ORDERED this 10th day of April, 1877, that the sale made and reported by JAMES H. WILSON, Trustee, in this cause, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 2nd Monday of May, 1877; provided a copy of this order be published in the St. Mary's Beacon, once a week for three successive weeks prior to the said 2nd Monday of May.

The Report states that the land sold for $107.

J. FRANK FORD, Clerk.

True copy—Test:
J. FRANK FORD, Clerk.

April 12, 1877—3w.

RATIFICATION NOTICE.

Hillery Johnson and wife
vs.
Dorcas Gatton and others.

In the Circuit Court for St. Mary's county, sitting as a Court of Equity.
No. 441 N. E.

ORDERED this 10th day of April, 1877, that the sale made and reported by Jas. H. Wilson, Trustee, in this cause, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 2nd Monday of May, 1877; provided a copy of this order be published in the St. Mary's Beacon, once a week for three successive weeks prior to the said 2nd Monday of May.

The Report states that the land sold for $370.

J. FRANK FORD, Clerk.

True copy—Test:
J. FRANK FORD, Clerk.

April 12, 1877—3w.

RATIFICATION NOTICE.

J. Simms Fenwick,
Assignee,
vs.
Joanna Barnes et al.

In the Circuit Court for St. Mary's county, sitting as a Court of Equity.
No. 451 N. E.

ORDERED this 10th day of April, 1877, that the sale made and reported by Jos. F. Morgan, Attorney, in this cause, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 2nd Monday of May, 1877; provided a copy of this order be published in the St. Mary's Beacon, once a week for three successive weeks prior to the said 2nd Monday of May.

The Report states that the land sold for $30.

J. FRANK FORD, Clerk.

True copy—Test:
J. FRANK FORD, Clerk.

April 12, 1877—3w.