THE
ST MARY'S BEACON
LEONARDTOWN, MD.

THURSDAY MORNING, June 21st, 1877.

THE EASTERN WAR.—The Eastern war is still "making haste slowly," the situation in Asia being about the same it was ten days ago and in Europe the Danube has not yet been crossed. The Russians are successfully keeping the how, when and where of their forward movements a profound secret, even from the hundred and fifty newspaper correspondents who are on the spot and eager to point out where the thunderbolt is to fall. That fall it soon must is now beyond a peradventure and the great anxiety is as to the result of the first general conflict. Nobody now looks for peace from negotiations, the situation having long since escaped that possibility. The successful crossing of the Danube by the Russians will determine the present doubtful attitude of England and Austria towards the Czar and settle the moot question as to a general European war. That there is grave danger of this latter calamity is shown by the sensitiveness of the stock-boards and the anxiety and preparation which are obtaining at the capitals of the European States.

DROWNED.—Two sailors, George Hess and William Hirch, the former aged 33, the latter 24 years, were drowned near the mouth of Briton's Bay on Thursday evening last by the sinking of a small boat in which they were conveying bricks from a wreck near the shore to the schooner Allie Harriblin on which they were employed and which was anchored near by. The Captain of the schooner was on shore at the time and nothing is positively known of the cause of the boat's sinking beyond the fact that she was noticed when leaving the wreck to be overladen. Both parties were from Baltimore. Their bodies were recovered the same evening by Capt. Bullock and were subsequently interred at Newtown.

HARVEST, ETC.—Our farmers are in the midst of their wheat harvest and the reports that have thus far reached us of the possible yield are all on the favorable side of the ledger. The grain is represented to be unusually good. A few planters have succeeded in pitching a full tobacco crop, but the large majority has only made fractional plantings, owing to the lightness and partiality of the seasons and the backwardness of plants. The corn crop is standing well and growing off finely. A good season within a few days would greatly benefit corn, give the planted tobacco a good send off and enable farmers, generally, to finish up their tobacco planting.

FOR PINEY POINT.—*Excursion.*—The fine steamer, John W. Thompson, Capt. Wood, is booked for an excursion this evening from this place to Piney Point. The steamer will start from Leonardtown wharf at 6, p. m. and return on or about 2 in the morning, touching at Abell's and Society Hill wharves, going and returning. Price of tickets 50 cts. each, children half price. There will be a plentiful supply of confectionery on board and it is anticipated, among other sweet things, that music, vocal and instrumental, will "enrich the salt sea air," downward and "Home Again!" A dance at the Point is also in the programme.

PENS ON A NEW PLAN.—We have received from Messrs. J. R. Hawkins & Co., Philadelphia, a specimen of their "Gem Solid Ink Pens." The ink used is solid and a piece being fixed upon a common pen only requires dipping into ordinary water to make as good ink as we have ever seen. We tested the article and find it more than comes up to representations. No inkstand is needed and only a rare dip in of the pen in water. These pens or this ink can but be a great convenience. The patentees wish an agent for this county.

OMITTED COURT PROCEEDINGS.—We omitted to state in our last issue, that the case of David Davis vs. A. C. Tennison and others, No. 417 N. E., was argued by Messrs. Crane for complainant and Combs and Wilson for respondents before His Honor, Judge Ford. This case involves many nice questions of law as well as Equity, and the decision of His Honor is look to by the profession with considerable interest.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.—Postmaster General Key's letter to the Alabama Special Agent has the genuine ring of Civil Service Reform in it. There is no mistaking the force and significance of the words, "I shall take great pleasure in removing an agent and reducing the force when I discover that he has time to attend to party organization and party discipline."

[COMMUNICATED.

CHARLOTTE HALL, June 16th, 1877.

Messrs. Editors:—Your correspondent being but a unit in the political arena, has refrained until now from expressing his views in regard to your plan of a minority representation in our county conventions. From conversations with numerous friends and the article in your issue of the 7th inst., over the signature of O., I am induced to hope that, if it is energetically canvassed, it may yet have the benefit of a trial. I have been as yet unable to find the man, with the faculty of reasoning, that is not pleased with it, except a few perhaps that have an axe to grind and are sure of being on the winning side under the old regime. And then they have no other argument to offer against it than that "the majority must rule." They seem to lose sight of the fact that the minority rules as often as the majority under the present system and, as managed by the wire-pullers, frequently partakes of the nature of the "heads I win and tails you lose" principle.

Under the present system, it is possible for one-fourth of the votes cast at our primary elections to defeat the other three-fourths, as in the case where four districts elect by a bare majority of one in each, and three districts cast their entire vote on the opposite side. But under your plan, it is impossible for the majority to lose, and at the same time the minority must necessarily have as fair a representation as the losing side can have under the present. Morever, under the present system, the minority may have no hearing at all.

I would respectfully suggest, for want of a better name, an "Anti Primary Election," to take place in the same way as our primary elections, at some time previous to the call of the Central Committee, should one be made, for the purpose of ascertaining the sentiment of the democrats of the county in reference to the proposed change. I am thoroughly satisfied that, if it is once fairly tested, our people will never revert to the present system of chosing candidates.

A general scramble for office, as in the days of one party, must ever result in disaster. Our present system is unsatisfactory. And to secure the solid vote of the democracy, it is highly necessary that the ticket should be brought out through the agency of some fair and equitable plan. That we need party organization for the Fall campaign, I think with O. is "beyond the range of argument."

If the democrats will hold together, the day is not distant when the scum of radicalism will be wiped off our political escutcheon. Then, and not till then, will the general scramble plan be acceptable.

But I have wandered from the immediate purpose of this communication.—I have been requested by several friends to place the following gentlemen, provided they will serve, in nomination for the office of County Commissioners, subject to a nominating convention, viz: Jas. H. Alvey, J. Hillery Parsons, Jeff. D. Loker, Wm. A. Loker and G. W. L. Buckler.

The office of County Commissioner, being a tax-payers' affair, it is very desirable that none but substantial men of business capacity should occupy the position. If the above named gentlemen will consent to serve, and there are but the five on the ticket, they can safely bet their bottom dollar on the banner district.

Very Respectfully,

H.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A frightful accident occured on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad on Tuesday by which five persons were killed and twenty others badly wounded. Among the former was Chas. H. Keefer, Esq. editor in chief of the Frederick *Examiner* and secretary of the county agricultural society, and among the latter Col. Chas. Trail of the same city, both prominent and influential citizens. The accident was caused by the collision of an excursion train from Frederick with the Winchester train bound for Baltimore. Both trains were behind time and each seems to have been unaware of the approach of the other.

OTHER GRANTS.—Mr. Jesse Grant has sent his first foreign letter to the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*. It describes the voyage, and this is a specimen of the style: "I indiscreetly ate boned turkey at lunch, and observed many others tempting Providence in the same way. Later—An uneasy sensation creeps upon me; nearly all who have eaten boned turkey forego their smoking—gradual disappearance of these unfortunates."

ENGLAND STILL AGOG.—England is still agog over Grant and in addition to making him a Doctor of Civil Laws, "with all that this implies," has voted him the "freedom" of its chief city and thrown in a gold box for good measure. One thing can be safely gambled on, Dr. Grant will take everything that is given him as long as other people pay the postage.

[COMMUNICATED.

Messrs. Editors:—There is nothing I deprecate more than a newspaper controversy. In such, parties are so apt to find a license or presume that they have a right to indulge in personalities. I can see no difference between an insult offered through the columns of a newspaper and one offered "to your very beard." Such controversies terminate in nothing except to strengthen the partisans of either writer. So often have I seen such controversies descend to disgusting repartees, that I had promised myself never to indulge.

In the issue before your last, I ventured a short article in regard to the office of County Commissioners, which has elicited a reply from a contributor of yours, "J. N. G." Your contributor was very fair and friendly in his manner and so disposed to argue the question fairly and dispassionately, that I have violated this promise to myself, with the proviso that I expect him to deal with me in all honesty and fairness, with a mind to be convinced if proofs are produced, and that he will not indulge in the insults which I have before cited, because upon the first personality offered I propose to discontinue the controversy and let the argument stand on its merits, if any attach to him.

I propose to take up the several arguments which my friend uses to suit his purpose in detail. Of course all are in opposition to the main fact by which I illustrated the position taken by me. First:

"Did it ever occur to your correspondent O that three-fourths of the taxes were paid by persons whose names do not appear upon the tax record?" &c.

I must confess to a dulness of perception, for I assure you that this never did occur to your correspondent, and as far as he has been able to learn, it never did occur to anybody else except my friend. It cannot be denied that legally and technically the tax-payers are those who hold property and pay a certain tax thereon levied by the proper authority—but he proposes to go outside and to the bottom of the well. Gladly will I accompany him.

But before we start he must first promise me that his theory proceeds not from any of the old struggles between labor and capital, and which of late has developed into *communism*. Then we will together pursue the path of truth. I concede at the outset, that the sweat of the laborer's brow furnishes the material wealth of every country—by it the rich revel in their luxury, the merchant acquires wealth, and by it the property holder is enabled to pay his taxes—but it would be preposterous to think that the property holder held his property at the mercy of the laborer which he employs for fair wages to make that property profitable to him. The laborer receives a *quid pro quo* for what he does upon the farm of his employer and is himself benefited. What farmer or merchant in St. Mary's county ever takes into consideration the taxes which he is required to pay when contracting for labor or selling his wares? Some philosophers contend that all taxes fall ultimately upon the land, but this is denied. If a tax be placed upon a commodity consumed by an artisan, he may retrench his expenses or increase his labor. They must be very heavy taxes, indeed, and very injudiciously levied which the laborer will be made to suffer without obtaining higher wages. A man who owns a farm and rents it to a tenant should receive a proportion such as will give him a fair income out of which he must pay his taxes. My friend's argument, though having some force in it, is not practicable and is too remote to be advanced. Why not then abolish all taxes upon property and establish a poll-tax, as three-fourths of the taxes are paid by non-property holders? Certainly some one pays no taxes. Historians inform us, that one of the chief causes of the destruction of the Roman State was the alteration which Constantine introduced into the finances by substituting an universal poll-tax in lieu of almost all the taxes which formerly composed the revenue of the empire. But apart from all this, conceding the force of the theory of my friend, let us look upon another view of the case—the distribution of the taxes. What the laborer has done was done through necessity, and he never thinks of anything but his next year's labor. It is immaterial to him how the taxes are distributed, but it is of vital interest to the property holder, because come what may his property is responsible for next year's taxes. How many farms in our county, after paying expenses of labor and fertilizers, clear enough to pay taxes? Still there is nothing so certain as taxes. Failure in crops, bad seasons, mitigate against the farmer—his taxes must be paid. So with causes conflicting with the interest of the merchant. Practically and from all reasonable conclusions the tax-payer is directly and almostly entirely interested in the constitution of the Commissioners' Court. Second.

"Are we to look forward to the enactment of a law which would so completely curb the ambition of the sons of toil and stifle the hopes of their offspring?"

Now, upon this point I am sorry to say that my friend has been laboring under a misconception. Admitting any force in my theory—that only tax-payers should vote for and be County Commissioners—this force would be an incentive to his "sons of toil" to acquire property, and thus add to the material prosperity of the county. Property, as every writer on polititical economy avers, is the material wealth of any country—therefore this incentive, if properly understood, will traduce my friend's argument. Third.

"O speaks of Commissioners Fenwick and Alvey as being the only representatives of the material interest of the county and urges their re-election upon the ground that they separated so nobly from the other members of the Court upon all matters where the party separated, and where the offices of the county in their gift were given to parties in opposition to the interests of the tax-payers of the county. But if O imagines that Democrats are the only tax-payers of the county and that they are so poorly represented in this Court, I will assure him that if one of the Commissioners above named had not received the support which he did from the Republican party in his own and other districts he would not be able to lay claim to the office which he now fills."

Now, upon these points made in the communication of my friend I have but little to say. Their baldness is a sufficient refutation. I can safely state, that neither Mr. Fenwick nor Mr. Alvey are indebted to republican votes for their election, because both of them received less than the number of votes cast for the nominees on the State democratic ticket. These gentlemen having been placed there by the tax-payers of the county, it was their duty to make their actions subservient to that interest. In regard to the bonds taken by the Clerk to the Board I have nothing to say. This is a too delicate matter and would be descending to personalities. But to return, I hold that five democratic County Commissioners can be elected, provided only five persons offer as candidates for that position. I don't know what my friend calls the republican party in St. Mary's county. Of course upon all National and State issues, where the colored man's prejudices can be excited, there may be a party organization, but for local offices I cannot see how this prejudice can be kept up. Anyhow, our local elections since the enfranchisement of the blacks prove not. The colored man, except for the efforts of demagogues, would rather vote for those who befriend him on other matters. Fourth.

"The present Court found the county heavily in debt."

Now, this is a proposition which my friend cannot sustain for one moment if he will reflect. St. Mary's county has had no public debt for many years. Possibly a retiring Board may have failed to pass or allow some accounts against the county, but each Board is presumed to settle the whole expenses of the county at each levy. If any Board fails to do this, the succeeding Board has but to supply the deficiency, but my friend should not call this a public debt. Besides, my friend forgets that the preceding Boards have been for several years past constituted in the manner as objected to by me. Ever since 1872 has a majority of the Commissioners Court been Republicans. Fifth.

"The very last act of the retiring Board was to pledge the county's faith for the payment of $2,000 to Mr. John Parsons, who would not wait for his money any longer, since he had not been returned."

My friend must certainly expect to be laughed at. We have great respect for him, but our risibilities are excited at this argument of his. Who returned Mr. Parsons at first? and who tried to return him a second time and failed? I am surprised at him for thus trying to play into the very argument which I tried to make in my first card. The Republicans of St. Mary's county are responsible for his election, and it was not their fault that he was defeated. We presume, if the "retiring board" pledged the county's faith to Mr. Parsons for $2,000, the county owed him that amount of money, and whether it did or not, it is certain the majority of the "retiring board" was republican.

I find no fault with the amount of increased taxation, because I can see that it was necessary. I expressly stated in my communication that I made no attack upon the present Board of County Commissioners. I only made my argument upon a principle which would in the nature of things mitigate against the interests of those who were materially concerned in the prosperity and advancement of St. Mary's county. It is fortunate that the law is so constituted that the County Commissioners are obliged to do that which they should do, but who is authorized to prevent them from doing that which they should not do?

The other matters in regard to the Clerk to the Commissioners being required to give bond, &c., we will pass over as mere surplusage. My friend should take the strong points in his case. This bond, as he well knows, amounts to nothing, and was discovered as the law, not for his protection, but because it had been neglected. It is about as useless as any other bond for the faithful performance of an office of trust where it is the officer's interest to perform his duty faithfully. I can tell my friend how this law was found out and suggested if he wishes to know. Anyhow, there never was a default under any Board prior to this requisition. This, my friend must admit, is begging the question. Sixth.

"The salary of the Clerk to the Commissioners for 1866 was $1,270—while that of the Clerk for 1877 was only $945 for performing the *same duty*, viz.: the extra work incident to the assessment, besides additional work, such as supplying the Circuit Court with the names of tax-payers from which to draw juries, for making out a list of county charges to be revised by the grand jury and making a road record."

I am forced to discant, at length, upon this point in my friend's argument. I know that he thinks that he speaks from authentic statements made to him. I cannot for a moment think that he would intentionally violate the truth in this particular. He may think that he speaks *ex cathedra*, but I speak from the *record*, or at least my information has been obtained from the present custodian of the record. My friend asserts most positively that for the year 1866 the Clerk to the Board of Commissioners received a salary of $1,270. I have consulted the record for that year and discover that James H. Wilson, Esq., who was then Clerk, received $865, which included costs of stationery and fuel. Now my friend is mistaken in regard to the year 1866 being the year in which an increased salary for the Clerk was allowed. Although this was the year in which a new assessment was made, still an increase of salary to the Clerk was not really allowed until the following year, 1867, in which year the Clerk performed the duty which was imposed in the last assessment upon the Board of Control and Review. My friend can consult the record in regard to the amount paid the Clerk for that year and he will discover that about the same was then paid as was paid Mr. Jno. N. Graves for his services from March to November, without this extra work. This is the same case in regard to the last assessment in 1876. No increase of salary ought or should be allowed unless to the Clerk who occupies the position during the year 1877. I have no doubt that the present Clerk to the Board of County Commissioners will make all extra charges, which he should. There is one item, which is alike common to the year in which Mr. Wilson acted as Clerk and the year in which Mr. Jno. N. Graves acted, and that is, that both were called upon to furnish the Assessors with a list of the tax-payers of the county. So much for this, now let us get at the facts. We have already stated that Mr. Wilson received $865 from Nov. 1865 to Nov. 1866, including this charge of $100, together with stationery and fuel. Look upon this picture and then look upon the picture which I now propose to present to you. Remember that it was for the *same duty* performed. Mr. Jno. N. Graves received $945 for services from March to November. Before this time, two other Clerks had been been employed by the Board, who filled up the time from Nov. 1875 to March 1876. One of them was paid $157.11 and the other $293.80. This was all for one year, from Nov. 1875 to Nov. 1876. The County Commissioners may employ a Clerk for each month in the year, still there is the *same duty* to perform. Now let us add up these amounts paid as salary for a Clerk during this time, and instead of $945 we will have $1,395.91; and we were near forgetting the stationery and fuel account which was included in the $865 allowed to Mr. Wilson, and which for the year 1876 was $86.93. Now add this to the $1,395 and we have the prodigious sum of $1,482, against $865, the amount allowed Mr. Wilson for the *same services* in 1866. In regard to the extra work which was imposed upon the Clerk to the Commissioners for 1876, viz.: "extra work incident to assessment, besides additional work, such as supplying the Circuit Court with the names of tax-payers from which to draw the juries, for making out a list of county charges to be reviewed by the Grand Jury and making a road record," I will contract to do the same, excepting the list of tax-payers, for twenty-five dollars.

I have extended this explanation simply for the purpose of doing justice to the Clerk for 1866, and to do justice to the Board who then appointed him to that position, and who approved and passed his account. I feel sure that my friend is laboring under a mistake which he will admit after he has consulted the records. I cannot believe that he would wilfully have stated this to be a fact without being so satisfied in his own mind. I know then that he will correct himself and that this question, at least, will be settled between us. I must at least blame my friend for making such serious charges without having first informed himself of facts which are open to every one by searching the records of the Commissioners' Court—but this blame is not given him in any exulting or victorious spirit, but only in kindness, that he may be more cautious in future. The harm he has done has been remedied, and the only harm may result to himself, for making a statement which is false. Still I will intercede for him with those who have been unintentionally wronged by him, and I think that I can make it all right. Be more careful in the future. It is a rule of law, that secondary evidence can be only offered when the best evidence cannot be obtained. Now in this case the records were open to him, and every citizen has a right to consult them. Don't trust again to hearsay, but go straight to the fountain head.

I give the present Board all praise for the erection of the new county jail, but still I may be mistaken in praising those who simply do their duty. This has been a necessity, and will be a saving to the county.

There is but one thing in my friend's card that I take exception to, and that is the tone of his last paragraph. He seems to impugn my motives because I am a democrat. This I will pass over and excuse, provided he never uses such weapons again. If he can convince me, it is all right, but I shall expect him to be open to the same conviction of truth.

O.

A CASE OF POLITICAL HYSTERICS.—The *World* calls the late article of the *New York Herald* on Tilden and the dead democracy, "a case of political hysterics," and intimates that it must have been a cable dispatch, sent under the ocean by Kate Field or Olive Logan. Says the *World*:—

"But the cause of grief which has struck the *Herald* speechless for two days, and strikes it incoherently on the third, is sufficiently plain. It is a casual remark made by Mr. Tilden at the Manhattan Club the other evening that he was elected to the Presidency which Mr. Hayes is now administering. That is so true and so obvious that we should not expect to see anybody's nerves shattered by it. To most people who read it, it seemed to be in the nature of a truism. There was nothing in it to kill Mr. Tilden, unless the *Herald* considers that whom the people elect die young."

☞The Hon. A. C. Harmer, Republican member of Congress from Pennsylvania, was recently interviewed as to the prospects for the formation of a new party and the present condition of trade, &c., he said:

"This Southern question has kept the country in an unsettled condition for sixteen years. For the last five years it has had a paralyzing effect upon every branch of business, and to a very large extent has prostrated the industrial interests of the country. It has made capitalists over-cautious, the investment of capital in the legitimate channels of trade uncertain, destroyed confidence, depreciated values, and injured to an alarming extent the whole business interests of the country. While all classes have been affected from this state of affairs none have suffered like the working classes, and I consider that the most important question to be met in the immediate future and disposed of in a satisfactory manner is the employment of the workingmen of the country."

☞The Cabinet is reported to be falling between the silver stool and the gold stool. The West wants silver, the East demands gold, the South will take either or both, and Mr. Hayes is anxious to satisfy everybody.

☞It is conceded on all sides by far seeing men that Democracy was never in a better trim for a successful fight with the opposition. Never have the hopes of its leaders beat higher than they do at the present time at the brightening prospects of the future. Said a prominent leader of the party the other day, in Philadelphia, in reply to an inquiry as to its purposes, &c.:

"So far as the Democratic party is concerned, I have already said that I believe it will adhere to its organization. It relies with entire faith on those who represent it in the two houses of Congress. And to them the course which it shall pursue in every emergency may, I think, be safely entrusted. But in whatever they do I look for harmony and united action and the preservation of the integrity of that party, the existence of which, with its history and its traditions, could not, I believe, be permitted to pass away without endangering the preservation of principles upon which the very continuance of our government depends."

Peterson's Magazine for July is on our table, ahead as usual of all others. The principal steel engraving, "Cherry Ripe," after Meyer Von Bremen, is one of the most beautiful we have ever seen, even in this magazine. Then follows a mammoth colored steel fashion plate, with five figures, a miracle of loveliness. In addition to this, there are some twenty other engravings of fashions. There are also colored patterns of butterflies and flowers for applique embroidery; besides a dozen or more other patterns in crochet, embroidery &c, &c., for the work-table. Mrs. Hooper begins a powerful novelet, "Blue-Beard's Closet;" Mrs. Stephens continues her "Dependent Cousin," a story which is alone worth the subscription price; and in addition, Frank Lee Benedict, and the author of "The Second Life" have thrilling tales while all the rest are far above those usually found in periodicals. "Peterson," in fact, is celebrated for its stories. This is, undoubtedly the cheapest and best of the lady's books; and it combines more attractions than any other. A new volume begins with this number affording an excellent opportunity to subscribe. Price two dollars a year, with great deductions to clubs, and premiums to persons getting up clubs. Specimens sent gratis to those wishing to get up clubs. Address CHAS. J. PETERSON, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

BALLOU'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR JULY.—In these days of hot weather, it is refreshing to turn to such a light, breezy, wholesome Magazine as Ballou's, and read it all through, from begining to end. There is such an endless variety in the Magazine that all parties are sure to be suited. Tales, adventures, and all that goes to make reading lively. The engravings are nice, the poetry really of extra quality, and M. Quade's department of fun very laughable. Just try a copy, and see if we have not stated the case correctly. The contents of the July number are. "Shooting a Flamingo;" "Sketches from Natural History;" "Scenes in Iceland;" "Rosamond Pond;" "City of Toulon, France;" "Ralph Huntington's Trial;" "Song;" "The Rector of St. Luke's;" "New Days;" "Miss Charleton's Ship;" "A Memory;" "The Heiress and her Guardian.—A Tale of English Country Life;" "O'Duggan's Wretched Fiasco;" "Lucy's Friend;" "OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S STORY-TELLER—The Child of the Wilderness. A True Story of Early life in the Northwest;" "Ruthven's Puzzle Page;" "Curious Matters;" "The Housekeeper;" "Things Pleasant and Otherwise;" "Historical Pictures" (Humorous Illustrations). Published by Thomes & Talbot; 23 Hawley Street, Boston, at $1.50 per year, postpaid.

MARRIED.

On the 13th of June, 1877, by the Rev. Mr Chesley, CHARLES E. BUCK to EMILY CHESLEY.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

WHEAT.—The offerings have continued light, mainly Pennsylvania descriptions, and with a less active demand from millers prices have declined fully 10 cents per bu. The sales of the week, as far as reported, were as follows: 425 bu. Southern at 175 cents for fair red and 180@185 for good do.; 1,000 bu. prime Pennsylvania red at 195, and 8,400 bu., in lots, at 190, chiefly to go out of the market.

CORN.—Southern—1,008 bu white and 800 bu. yellow at 58 cents; 2,260 bu. white and 755 bu. yellow at 59; 20,365 bu. white and 7,097 bu. yellow at 60; 458 bu. yellow at 60½; 3,000 bu. white and 1,220 bu. yellow at 61; 200 bu. do. at 62.

OATS.—The market has been moderately active and steady for prime heavy lots, but dull for light Southern. The sales were as follows: 2,300 bu Maryland at 46@47 cents; 1,700 bu. do. do, at 49; 2,578 bu. prime do. at 50; 100 bu. do. at 51.

RYE.—Receipts 600 bu. The market has been quiet but firm, with sales of 400 bu. good at 83 cents, and 200 bu. prime at 85 cents.

TOBACCO.—The market is firmer and active, and considerable sales have been made to the holders of the French contracts both of Maryland and Ohio leaf. There has also been sales for the Duisburg and German markets at good prices. We quote as follows:

Maryland—inferior and frosted,	$2 50@	3 50
" sound common,	4 00@	5 00
" good common,	5 00@	7 00
" middling,	7 50@	8 50
" good and fine red,	9 00@	10 00
" fancy,	12 00@	15 00
" upper country,	4 00@	20 00
" ground leaves (new)	3 00@	5 00

Divine Service.

Services of the Methodist Episcopal church for Sabbath, June 24th.

Mount Zion, 11, a. m. Sermon-subject—"The latter day glory."

St. Paul's. (Leonardtown,) 8 p. m. Sermon-subject—"The battle of Calvary."

Lecture on "Bunyan" at 3.30 p. m., at Mr. W. Graves'. June 21, 1877.

THE ANNUAL

PUBLIC EXAMINATION of Charlotte Hall School will take place on **Wednesday and Thursday, the 27th and 28th of June. Exhibition on Friday, the 29th of June.**

June 21, 1877—2t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

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

June 19, 1877.

ORDERED BY THE COURT, That Joseph S. Allstan, Executor of Thos. H. Springer, 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, I hereby give notice that I have obtained from the Orphans' Court of St. Mary's county, Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Thomas H. Springer, 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 subscriber, on or before the 21st day of December, 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 subscriber.

JOSEPH S. ALLSTAN,
Executor.

June 21, 1877—6w.

Trustees' Sale
OF
REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for St. Mary's County, in Equity, passed in a cause in which Benjamin Pembroke and Trueman, Belt & Sons are complainants and Catharine O. Raley and Philip Raley are defendants, and bearing date of the 19th day of June, 1877, the undersigned, as Trustees, will sell at public auction, at the Court House door in Leonardtown, on

Tuesday, the 17th day of July, 1877,

between the hours of 12 o'clock, m. and 3 o'clock, p. m., the following real estate, to wit: All that tract or tracts of land called and known as PART

Margaret's Hills & Green's Value,

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

172 acres, more or less.

The above land is located on St. Jerome's Creek, in the 1st election district of St. Mary's county and is the same property of which John C. Krall died seized and possessed.

TERMS OF SALE.

One-half cash on the day of sale, the balance in twelve months, the deferred payments to be secured to the satisfaction of Trustees and to bear interest from the day of sale.

JAS. H. WILSON,
JOS. H. KEY.
Trustees.

June 12, 1877—ts.

CRAMPTON'S

IMPERIAL SOAP

IS THE BEST.

Crampton's Imperial Soap is the Best.

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Crampton's Imperial Soap is the Best.

This Soap is manufactured from pure materials; and as it contains a large percentage of Vegetine Oil, is warranted fully equal to the best imported Castile Soap, and at the same time contains all the washing and cleansing properties of the celebrated German and French Laundry Soaps. It is therefore recommended for use in the Laundry, Kitchen and Bath Room, and for general household purposes; also for Printers, Painters, Engineers, & Machinists, as it will remove spots of ink, Grease, Tar, Oil, Paint, etc., from the hands.

The Huntington (Pa.) Monitor of April 5th, 1877, pronounces this Soap the best in the market, as follows:

"Reader, we don't want you to suppose that this is an advertisement, and pass it over unheeded. Read it. We want to direct your attention to the advertisement of 'Crampton's Imperial Soap.' Having used it in our office for the past year, we can recommend it as the best quality of soap in use. It is a rare thing to get a Soap that will thoroughly cleanse printing ink from the hands, as also from linen, but Crampton's laundry soap will do it, and we know whereof we speak. It is especially adapted for printers, painters, engineers and machinists, as it will remove grease of all descriptions from the hands as well as clothes, with little labor. For general household purposes it cannot be excelled.

Manufactured only by

CRAMPTON BROTHERS,

Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6 and 10, Rutgers' Place, and 33 and 35 Jefferson Street, New York.

For sale by

GREENWELL & FENWICK,

LEONARDTOWN, MD.

June 21, 1877.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

The Board will meet on TUESDAY, 3rd JULY, prox. for the special purpose of examining Teachers' Reports for the term ending June, 30th instant.

GEO. THOMAS,
Secretary.

June 21, 1877—2t.

NOTICE,

Wanted 500 Farms in St. Mary's County.

ALL parties having Farms, Water Front Estates, Mills, &c., will find it to their interest to communicate with the undersigned before placing their property in other hands for sale. Address CHAS. YARDLEY, Mt. Washington, Balto. co., Md.

June 7, 1877—3m.

THERE IS NO ACHE OR PAIN Bruise or Sprain, Tetter, Itching or Inflammation, that Keeley's Samaritan Liniment will not alleviate INSTANTLY. For sale by Wm. J. Ridout & Co., Leonardtown, Md.