THE
ST MARY'S BEACON
LEONARDTOWN, MD.

FRIDAY MORNING, February 22nd, 1878.

To Correspondents.—"A Revery" by V—e, and an account of a Fox chase in the 6th district by an eye-witness "mounted on Shank's Mare" will be printed in our next. Two metrical efforts, one on the theme, "Time proves all things" and the other, an apostrophe to an "Old Tree," both by the same writer, have been received and are held under advisement. "Fall Races, 1880," a selected piece, received and will be published in our next.

Foreign and Domestic Outlook.—The Cardinals have commenced balloting for a successor to Pius IX and, if the secular press is to be believed, are much divided in opinion as to their choice, there being three distinct parties in the sacred college, one retrogressive, another for the maintenance of the *status quod* and another for putting the church *en rapport* with ideas of modern progress. The war vaporings in Europe have greatly simmered down since our last issue and the outlook now is that England and Russia will try the effects of a conference before resorting to other conclusions.

The Silver Question has reached a vote in the Senate, the result of which is elsewhere given, with the text of the bill adopted. It is now authoritatively announced that President Hayes has no idea of authorizing interference with the local affairs of Louisiana and never has had. He probably regards the Court proceedings against the Returning Board knaves as impolitic but he sees clearly that he would be "going back" on himself and stretching his authority beyond legal limits to interpose against local self-government in Louisiana, the very thing he has established. The Senate, by a vote of 48 to 8, have passed a bill to restore the pensions of the surviving soldiers of the war of 1812, who had lost them by becoming citizens of the Confederacy.

If introducing or asking leave to introduce bills be progress, the Maryland Legislature is making glorious headway. We venture to say that never before in the same space of time has as large a number of bills been introduced in this body. That many light after their reference to Committees is very certain, and this is not all nor the worst. In the vast volume of legislation cut out, and in the short time left to work it up, meritorious measures stand about the same chance to be overlooked as the hurtful ones. Every body thinks his bantling of more importance than his neighbor's and thus, we fear, our present legislators are likely to do and leave undone much which they ought not, and make themselves, besides a name more remarkable for promise than performance. While there is yet time, would it not be well for them to dispose of what they have already proposed before proposing any thing else?

The Local Option Bill.—In response to inquiries as to the character of legislation which has been proposed during the present session at Annapolis on the subject of Local Option, we have to say that the measure in greatest favor with temperance people and which stands the best chance of being adopted, if any is adopted, is the bill that provides that at the next Congressional election there shall be an election for and against license in every election district of the several counties and legislative districts of the city of Baltimore and the result proclaimed by the clerks of the courts. If a majority of votes shall be cast against license where license now exists, there shall be no more liquor sold after the first of May, 1879, the end of the license year, except by druggists on physician's prescription. If a majority of votes be cast for license, where prohibition now exists, license can be taken out under the license laws for the balance of the license year, and thence on regularly, until and unless the law shall be changed by a subsequent vote of the people of the district. And thereafter, every second year, if one-fourth of the number of registered votes cast at the preceding general election shall petition the court of any county, etc., for a new election the court shall order one at the following Congressional election, which shall decide the *status* of such election district for the ensuing two years, and so on. The present *status* of every district stands until changed in the manner paovided in the bill.

Drum Point Road.—It is said, says the Baltimore *Standard*, that such influences have been brought to bear to defeat the Drum Point Railroad project, that the City Fathers will not even authorize the taking of a popular vote to determine the question of endorsing the bonds asked for by the company.

Passage of the Silver Bill.—The passage of the Silver Bill by the Senate on Saturday last by a vote of 48 ayes to 21 nays practically settles the Silver issue which has been so long pending in Congress and settles it, too, against a veto, should a veto be intruded. The bill, having been amended in the Senate, goes back to the House for action, but the friends of the original bill in the latter body will not be apt to antagonize the amendments as this might jeopardize the safety of the measure by the inevitable delay it would cause. It is likely, therefore, that the House will promptly accept the amendments on the principle that a bird in hand is worth two in bush and that half a loaf is better that no bread at all.—We give below the full text of the bill as passed in the Senate, with the ayes and noes on the final passage:

An Act to authorize the coinage of the standard silver dollar, and to restore its legal-tender character.

Be it enacted, &c., That there shall be coined, at the several mints of the United States, silver dollars of the weight of 412½ grains Troy of standard silver, as provided in the act of January 18th, 1837, on which shall be the devices and superscriptions provided by said act; which coins, together with all the silver dollars heretofore coined by the United States of like weight and fineness, shall be a legal tender at their nominal value, for all debts and dues, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract. And the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to purchase, from time to time, silver bullion, at the market price thereof, not less than $2,000,000 worth per month, nor more than $4,000,000 worth per month, and cause the same to be coined monthly as fast as so purchased into such dollars; and a sum sufficient to carry out the foregoing provision is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. And any gain or seigniorage arising from this coinage shall be accounted for and paid into the Treasury, as provided under existing laws relative to the subsidiary coinage: *Provided*, That the amount of money at any one time invested in such silver bullion, exclusive of such resulting coin, shall not exceed $5,000,000: *And provided further*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize the payment in silver of certificates of deposit issued under the provisions of section 254 of the Revised Statutes.

Sec. 2 That immediately after the passage of this act the President shall invite the governments of the countries composing the Latin Union, so-called, and of such other European nations as he may deem advisable, to join the United States in a conference to adopt a common ratio as between gold and silver, for the purpose of establishing, internationally, the use of bi-metallic money between those metals; such conference to beheld at such place in Europe or in the United States at such time within six months as may be mutually agreed upon by the executives of the governments joining in the same, whenever the governments so invited or any three of them, shall have signified their willingness to unite in the same. The President shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint three commissioners, who shall attend such conference on behalf of the United States, and shall report the doings thereof to the president, who shall transmit the same to Congress. Said commissioners shall each receive the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars and their reasonable expenses, to be approved by the Secretary of State; and the amount necessary to pay such compensation and expenses is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 3. That any holder of the coin authorized by this act may deposit the same with the Treasurer or any assistant treasurer of the United States, in sums not less than ten dollars, and receive therefore certificates of not less than ten dollars each, corresponding with the denominations of the United States notes. The coin deposited for or representing the certificate shall be retained in the Treasury for the payment of the same on demand. Said certificates shall be receivable for customs, taxes and all public dues, and, when so received, may be reissued.

Sec. 4. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Yeas—Messrs. Allison, Armstrong, Bailey, Beck, Booth Bruce, Cameron of Pa., Cameron of Wis., Chaffee, Cockrell, Coke, Conover, Davis of Ill., Davis W. Va., Dennis, Dorsey, Eustis, Ferry, Garland, Gordon, Grover, Hereford, Howe, Ingalls, Johnston, Jones of Fla., Jones of Nev., Kellogg, Kirkwood. McCreery, McDonald, McMillan, Matthews, Maxey, Merrimon, Morgan, Oglesby, Paddock, Plumb, Saulsbury, Saunders, Spencer, Teller, Thurman, Voorhees, Wallace, Windom and Withers—48.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Barnum, Bayard, Blaine, Burnside, Christiancy, Conkling, Dawes, Edmunds, Hamlin, Hoar, Kernan, Lamar, McPherson, Mitchell, Morrill, Randolph, Rollins, Sargent, Wadleigh and Whyte—21

Messrs. Butler and Patterson and Hill and Harris were paired. Messrs Eaton, Ransom and Sharon were absent.

Bottom Facts.

A solid understanding of measures and men is no more essential to substantial progress than is a solid *understanding* for the body necessary for its material progress. It is more a shame than a pity to perceive people of elegant physique sliding and shaking along instead of walking as they should, because their inattention to the health of their feet has permitted the growth of corns and bunions, which are ugly disfigurements and sources of torture. Keller's Roman Liniment always removes them painlessly and effectually.

Correspondence of the Beacon.—Our present week's correspondence opens with an interesting letter from St. Louis by a former resident of our county, to be found on our first page, and this is followed up on our second or editorial page by a contribution against Local Option,—Strictures on the late Report of the State Fish Commissioner,—a suggestion on the subject of our Public Roads,—a letter from Johnny Black on what the Turko-Russian War has done for our Agricultural Products—some pungent questions by "Equity" in reference to a supposed overlook of the late Tax-payers' Convention—and, lastly, the appeal of Balyat to the friends of Local Option is given, and the different articles are arranged below in the order in which they have been named above. And, first, of the communication against Local Option by G.

What is meant by local option? Some say it is a law that prohibits the sale of certain articles within certain limits, but I say it is one *indirectly* prohibiting the poor from enjoying the same privilege as that of the rich man. For what is it but this, that the man of means can, when disposed, purchase outside of said limits, and the poor man is debarred, because he is poor? I can never advocate or support a measure oppressive to the class from which the wealth and welfare of this great nation is indirectly derived. I will admit that strong drink is a curse when used to excess, but at the same time I think our local optionists should allow us to eat and drink what we please, even should it be to our own disadvantage We are thankful for their offer to act as our guardians—but don't need them as yet. We will, with all deference, call on them when *we* think their services are needed. F quotes Brown correctly, but while on Hygeine, he should have quoted from the same author upon the use of tobacco. Perhaps he would then have advocated a law prohibiting the production of that delicious weed. But, no, we cannot do without our cigar. F also quotes Prof. N. R. Smith as authority, which I accept as the highest. Prof. Smith has also said that his experience (which it must be admitted was large) proved that where one dies from the use of drink, ninety-nine die from that of tobacco. F bids his co-workers be ready to strike the decisive blow this Fall, and I understand has already the names of seven hundred men in the hands of our delegates at Annapolis. Certainly, a large force to commence with. I had no idea there were so many temperance men in St. Mary's and I hope their actions will be consistent with their preachings, but fear alas! that some have already broken faith. When once your ranks are broken, look out for a rout. So I will say with all honesty of purpose, arise, ye opponents of local option! The tocsin is sounded, your cause is just, all that is necessary is to take one strong pull (if you feel so disposed) of the "staff of life" before making the onset and victory will crown your efforts.

The Fish Commissioner's Report is thus interviewed:

In the details given from the report of the State Fish Commissioner in the Baltimore *Sun* of 26th January, under the head of "Maryland Hatching Apparatus" for artificial development of ova of the fish by steam, I find the process thus described—"This apparatus is of sheet iron buckets hung on frames worked up and down by steam power on a deck scow which has been fitted for the purpose. The motion given to the buckets is steady and accomplishes the purpose of the current. As in our waters, currents are not to be had. artificial motion is thus very ingeniously designed." Science here reveals the astounding fact that there are no currents in the waters, rivers and streams in the State of Maryland. "Can such things be without our special wonder?" Baby-jumpers have had their day and fish-jumpers by steam will henceforth be the rage. Whilst the former jumped the juvenile, the last by steam hastens parturition and jumps millions of fishes into existence. What an invention for fast women! Science has been substituted for miracles since the days when Jonah voyaged in the whale's belly and our Fish Commissioner, reversing matters, now offers transportation, fare and midwifery free, to shad fish traveling from North Carolina to Chrisfield. This is not "a fish story" but extravagantly and wonderfully true. "The pen is mightier than the sword" but science is omnipotent over both. It overcomes all obstacles, overrides all law and blindly captivates the most ignorant. Having no currents, steam has made them. Having no authority or law to purchase a steamer, yet the $13,000 appropriated by the State for stocking the waters of the State in fish enables the Commissioner to set up a wholesale fish business, supplies other States *quid pro quo* with fish, more than doubles his capital, purchases a steam yacht and has near $2,000 surplus left unaccounted for in his report. Could any other officer in the State have done this with impunity? This steamer "was purchased for $12000 out of the proceeds of the sale of young fish propagated *beyond the requirements* of Maryland waters"—yet all the fish so far put in Maryland waters would not overstock the Patapsco river. "In the distribution for 1877," it appears that the Eastern Shore has had 1,371,000 and the Western Shore (Potomac, Patuxent and Gunpowder) 250,000 shad—is this a fair distribution—the *quid pro quo*?

It is satisfactory, however, to learn that our waters have been stocked "beyond the requirements." The temperature of our waters is to be forced 6 weeks earlier to acclimate the ova and young shad from North Carolina. This, it is to be hoped, will so effect the atmosphere that vegetables and fruits will be forwarded on land. Notwithstanding what has been said, the Fish Commissioner is the right man in the right place, if he would only do as the law directs—put the fish in the waters of the State—attend to his own State and let New Jersey, North Carolina and other States alone, drop all visionary abstractions, &c., and stick solely to multiplying the fishes in the most natural, effectual and economical mode.

The Road Scheme is as follows:

Permit me to express my views through your paper in regard to working the roads of our county.

First. Let three men be employed by the Board of County Commissioners, one as supervisor, and two under him for each district. Let these men be employed by the year, and paid at the end of each month. Let the supervisor hire other men to help him when he thinks it necessary.

Second. Let the Commissioners appoint six of the largest tax-payers of each district to pass their opinion as to whether the road work is done properly before the employees can receive their per diem.

Third. Let the men have the necessary tools, &c., to work with, the supervisor taking care of same and caring also for the team during the Winter.

Fourth. During the months that work on the roads cannot be done, such as ditching, shovelling, etc., let the roots, stumps and fallen trees be removed.

Fifth. Let the Commissioners appropriate a certain amount to defray all expenses; and let said amount be properly and judiciously divided according to the area of each district.

Though our "Crohil" friend, Black, writes in uncurrent English to his "Deer Cusen," and spells abominably, his points will be readily taken in by the general reader.

I am gwine to rite you a letter in reggard to de Tucker-Rushan wor. When de Tucker-Rushan wor commsed I herd a man sa dat de wheet and turbacker wood be such a fine price dat it wood make a man's head swim. But dat Tucker—what ye call it?—O, yes, dat Tucker-Rushan wor, has been gwine on for a long time, and I have been wating very pashantly for my head to swim. But I tink, from de wa wheat and turbacker is seeling now, it is enuff to make de farmers ise swim. And if dat Tucker-Rushan wor has made de change, I tink annudder one like dat, wood make de farmers give up farmin, and wunder in de forest, and feed on gras like Nebukadnezer did when he was duced to a state of sanity.

Deer Cusen, I herd dat a man shiped 9 tousand pounds of turbacker and if sold for nighty dollars. De spences wer freedollars and a haff a hogshead. Now as you ah a smarter man dan I am, I wood like for you to tell me how much dat man got clare after he had fed and clothed his wife and childern. I spose hes got a wife and childurn, if he makes all dat turbacker, or udderwise, hes got a lot of niggers hirred. And I tell you again, Cusen, I herd of a man dat shiped tu hundred bushels of wheet and de byers offered him 60 cents a bushshell for his wheet and he told dem dat he wood hold it ober a little longer, and de byers tole him dat he had better hold it ober till annudder Tucker-Rushan wor. I tink so myself [illegible] dat ort to be enuff to make his hea[illegible] one or de tudder,

Deer Cu[illegible] you ah gwine in for a big cra[illegible] wheet and turbacker next year. De way times is now, a man will have to raze twice as much projuce as he used to raze and den wont get half as much munny. De fashshon dat farmers have nowadays, da have to by a lot of gwina before da can make a crap, and it takes all de projuce to pay for de gwina. Makin such a big per cent. as dat, I tink he ort to continue bying gwina. I also tink, if he wood by a little les, he wood make a little larger per cent. Twenty years ago, when a farmer made a crap, he generally got what it sold for clare. But now, if he ships a hundred bushshells of wheet, he is very glad to get the sacks back, so he wont have to by more to ship his next crap. So now you see, Cusen, de change der is in twenty years and de most of it has taken place here lately. So now, de best advise dat I can give you is, to plant tu hundred tousand hills in terbacker and sow one hundred bushshels of wheet. And den if we have annudder Tucker-Rushan wor, you may stand a chance to get 50 cents a hunderd for your turbacker if it is well frosted, and 25 cents a bushshell for your wheet.

Wid de gratest truff and rspc.

"Equity" goes for the late Tax-payers' Convention, in manner and form, following:

It must be conceded that all legislators—law-makers—ought to be held to a strict accountability to their constituents for their public acts, and I am of opinion, that this is a late day in which to depart from such a good and sound principle. I notice, among the several bills now being introduced in the General Assembly of Maryland by our county representatives, one to regulate the fees of Magistrates, Constables, Coroners, Sheriffs, Clerk of the Circuit Court and Register of Wills of St. Mary's county in conformity to the Code of 1860. I understand that our representatives take this proposition up as emanating from the Tax-payers' Convention held in Leonardtown on 29th January. Now, what was that Convention and by what authority did it meet? I assert that it was mainly self-constituted (and challenge any one of its members to prove the contrary), was composed of thirty-five men (tax-payers I will admit) ten of whom at least I know to have been suggested or rather appointed without any election at all. Outside of the ten, I know of others who knew nothing of the Convention until their names were published. And it is upon propositions emanating from a source like this, it is proposed to legislate! Is this either the voice of the mass of the tax-payers or the voice of the people? Besides, by the above bill, it is proposed to retrench the minor and leave out the important items. It is under the *Code of '60* that the Clerk and Register are now charging their fees, and have been ever since its adoption, and therefore it is only the Magistrates, Constables, Coroners and Sheriff whose fees will be reduced if the Convention's recommendation is carried out. Is it not surprising that men who pretend to be well versed in public affairs should have overlooked such an important matter? It is surprising.

Finally, Balyat calls to the friends of Local Option to be up and doing—

"Cast ye up, cast ye up, prepare the way, take up the stumbling-block out of the way of my people"

Will the friends of local option throw off all supineness and awake to the work which the magnitude of their task requires? Whiskey is in the midst of us, entailing enormous evils on man; and is it not of transcendent importance to every advocate of the charitable movemove in question to work unceasingly in behalf of the same? Enemies are industriously and cunningly at work endeavoring to thwart the movement. How? The answer is plain and irrefutable. They say that it is manifest that the expressions in the Bible prove that intoxicating drinks are commended, and in their vehement appeals to the passions of the weak and illiterate, they quote certain texts to show that the Bible sanctions the indulgence of intoxicating beverages! Friends of Temperance! a glorious prospect is before us. The Prince of Life is on our side. Let us be up and doing. "Hallelujah, for the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth." Even now local option is extending its conquests in several counties. If we will but do our duty, it will have its way within the borders of Old St. Mary's ere many months. Blessed thought!

"The best way to resume—is to resume." So the best way to recover health—is to recover it. As Greely would have no "sham" efforts to bring out coin again, so the invalid should pursue no course of fancy treatment to regain health, but use the most direct means to promote its restoration. As a health-renewing remedy, Keller's Vegetable Life Drops stand pre-eminent, acting as they do upon the great organs of the system, very positively, yet so soothing as to occasion no possible discomfort. Sold everywhere.

IN MEMORIAM.

When we look upon the lifeless form of a loved one clothed for the grave, and gaze upon the dear features so soon to be shut in forever from our earthly sight by the narrow coffin lid, there seems nothing left to us but grief and tears. E'en the sweet promise "I am the Resurrection and the Life," is clouded in our great sorrow, nor can the bright vision of our loved one, which faith points out to us in its flight to a Savior's welcome to realms of bliss, console us for the time for the loss of our dead. 'Tis human nature to mourn over broken ties and crushed hopes, over the grave of a friend. Our Savior wept with the desolate and sorrowing. Nor does He chide us when we weep o'er the graves of our loved, if it be not in murmuring against the decree of Providence. Death, though it comes sweetly and gracefully to the dying, is always full of anguish to the surviving. The vacant chair and new-made grave are ever mute reminders of the gladsome spirit that a short time ago brightened the fireside and charmed our hearts, and to hear that sweet voice no more, to see that dear form never again, is anguish too great to be borne but for the tender care of our Savior. All this has been realized in the home circle of the tender daughter and devoted wife to whose memory we offer this little tribute of our esteem.

Mrs. Alice Russell died on the 5th of February, 1878, aged 26. Having for four years suffered from that insidious disease which one moment of returning health, the next pale [illegible] with the near approach of death, she had long fixed her hopes upon that endless future when the soul, relieved from earth's pains, finds a happy repose amid the flowers of immortality where ties are never severed. She was faithfully observant of her church duties, clinging to its beautiful faith with unswerving confidence, and the Christian virtues that were so happily exemplified in her comparatively short life, shone with renewed lustre around her deathbed. She met the pale messenger calmly and peacefully. Her absence from the family circle has left a void none other on earth can fill, yet when time shall have mollified the intense grief of stricken loved ones, they shall sweetly realize the assurance her last hours gave that her freed spirit is but another tie added to the loved ones gone before who swept their cords with the triumphs of joy that she had laid down the cross to wear the crown, in

"The far away home of the soul."

Bereaved ones! hark ea to the sweet music of that Spirit Harp as it steals into your ear of faith like a voice but to angels known! It comes to lure you closer to that unchangeable home. In seraphic strain thy Savior speaks, hear and hush thy sorrow.

Oh, how sweet it will be in that beautiful land
So free from all sorrow and pain
With songs on our lips and with harps in our hands
To meet one another again.

H. K. C.

DIED.

On Sunday morning, Feb. 17th, at his late residence, St. Inigoe's district, Dr. C. M. JONES, in the 90th year of his age.

Notice of Meeting.

Office of County Commissioners,
Leonardtown, Md., Feb. 20, 1878.

The County Commissioners of St. Mary's county will meet at their office in the Court House, for the purpose of noting

TRANSFERS,

ADDITIONS

AND ABATEMENTS

during the March Term of the Circuit Court. Persons interested will please take notice.

By order,
JO. F. MORGAN, Clerk

Feb 22, 1878—2t.

FOR SALE.

I will sell about 100 ACRES of the Cherry Grove Farm, located in the 7th election district, upon which there is a small new DWELLING HOUSE, some OUT-HOUSES and a young ORCHARD. About one-third of the land is in wood. The above land lies on a valuable creek in which many oysters could be seeded and adjoins the farm of R. B. Tippett. For terms, etc., apply to

SARAH A. LONG,
Feb 22, 1878—1y. Milestown P. O., Md.

FOR CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT.

Messrs Editors:—Please announce JEFF D. LOKER as a candidate for Clerk of the Circuit Court at the election in '79 and say that he will receive the undivided support of the voters of the Factory District.

Feb 22, 1878. The People.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

A solemn Requiem Mass for the repose of the soul of Pius IX will be said at 9 a. m. in the several churches of Leonardtown Mission in the following order:—In the church of St. John's on next Monday week, the 25th of February, instant; in Lady's Chapel on Wednesday, the 27th inst; in St. Francis Xavier's Church on the 11th of March. Feb 15, 1878.

LOCAL DOTTINGS.

Taken by Mistake.

The lady who took by mistake from the party at Fenwick's Hotel, on the 15th instant, a fine black Cashmere shawl, will please return the same to this Office and get the one left in its stead.

Death of Dr. Bennett Neale.

This well-known gentleman died at his residence in Baltimore on Wednesday last, aged 63 years. He was a native of Charles county, but for several years past had resided in Baltimore.

Pigeon Shooting.

We have been requested to state that there will be a Pigeon shooting match at Leonardtown on Monday, the 25th instant, in a field of Mr. Key near the village, which will be followed by a dance at Moor's Hotel at night. The public are invited to attend.

Requiem Mass.

A Requiem Mass was celebrated in St. Aloysius' church, in our Town, Father Vicinanza celebrant, on Saturday morning last for the repose of the soul of the late Sovereign Pontiff. The ceremonies were very imposing. The church was draped in mourning and the bell was tolled after each Angelus during the day.

The Cost of the Public Roads.

We have made an inspection in regard to the cost of repairing the public roads of the county during the year 1877, that is, from the 1st day of May last to the 1st of January, and have ascertained that it will cost nearly $7,000. This calculation is based upon accounts and reports which have been filed to the present time under a recent order of the Board of County Commissioners, nor is it certain that other accounts are not still outstanding.

Something for Geologists.

In digging a well a few days ago on the farm of James Guy, Esq., in the Beggar's Neck section of this district, quite a number of ocean shells, fresh looking and in an excellent state of preservation, were found thirty-five feet below the surface. Of the two specimens shown us, both were of the clam variety, one scolloped, the other plain. The questions, *how* these shells got where they were found and also *when*, are respectfully referred to geologists.

Legislative Visit.

Messrs. Combs and Key came home in the Patuxent boat on Friday last on a short visit to their families and to meet the plea-day obligations of their profession. Both are in excellent health. Senator Combs left for Annapolis on Tuesday last by Patuxent Steamer—Mr. Key remains over until Sunday next when he expects to return by the Thompson. This present is the first visit Mr. Key has paid his home since the opening of the session.

Held to Bail.

Edward Herbert, charged with the larceny of a beehive, belonging to Rufus Keech, Esq., of the 5th district, had a hearing before Justice Morgan on Friday last. A large number of witnesses were summoned and much conflicting testimony was adduced. The accused was held to await the action of the grand jury. Upon an offer, the bail was fixed at $250 which was given, and the accused was released. J. P. Crane appeared for the State and James H. Wilson for

A Capsize.

Three young men of our acquaintance, having the fear neither of the Lord nor law very strongly upon them, took a sail on Sunday last for a ducking expedition down the Bay and met with the mishap of being capsized and thrown into water ten feet deep near the mouth of Greenwell's Creek. Though encumbered by heavy clothing, they all succeeded in reaching the boat in safety, and to this they clung until relieved by the friendly aid of Mr. Somerset Norris. It is, perhaps, unnecessary for us to add, the ducking our young friends got was not the sort of ducking they were after.

Quite an Engagement.

Some pugilists in the 2nd district, how many on a side we have not been informed, had quite an engagement on Monday last. The dispute arose about the title to a piece of land. Many blows were given and received, and the attacking parties were forced to retreat, which they did in good order. We have not been informed of the number of killed and wounded, and would be thankful to a contributor for that information. Another engagement is imminent, but negotiations are on foot to call a *Congress* of friendly powers.

The American Farmer

For February is a number of more than usual excellence and variety. No branch of farm-life or farm-work but receives full and timely treatment; and in this issue is found the experience and observation of *more than sixty* of the most successful practical agriculturists of this section, whose views are given on topics of pressing and every-day importance to farmers.

Reports of the proceedings of several associations of practical and intelligent farmers, and valuable papers on clover, tobacco, the peanut the other important crops, are presented. Fruit-growing, the dairy, live-stock management, poultry-raising, vegetable-growing,—all have due space; as do ornamental gardening, floriculture and a home department for the ladies of the household.

A grange department containing, besides some readable address, a full report of grange movements in Maryland.

A number of illustrations are given, including a full-page plate, as a frontispiece, of a celebrated Maryland herd of Berkshires, made from drawings from life.

The subscription price of the *Farmer* is $1.50 a year, but clubs of five receive it at $1. Samuel Sands & Son, Publishers, Baltimore.

Westminster Review.

The Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay Street, N. Y., have sent us their reprint of the Westminster Review for January. The following table of contents shows that it is a very interesting number.

I. "Democracy in Europe." II. "Charlotte Bronte." III. "The Education of Girls: their Admissibility to Universities." IV. "Lessing: his Life and Writings." V. "The Indian Famine: how dealt with in Western India." VI. "Charles Sumner." VII. "The Telephone." VIII. "India and Our Colonial Empire." IX. Contemporary Literature.

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 Blackwood's Magazine. Price, $4 a year for any one, or only $10 for all, and the postage is prepaid by the Publishers.

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