THE

ST MARY'S BEACON

LEONARDTOWN, MD.

FRIDAY MORNING, April 12th, 1878.

To Correspondents.—The contribution, referred to in our last paper, has been examined and has been found to be deficient in so many important particulars that we have been compelled to decline its publication. The communication of *Observer* was received too late in the week for insertion in our present paper. It will be published in our next as will also a sweet little poetic favor entitled "Perennials" by F. G. S., of Washington, D. C.

Legislative.—The following Local bills were enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland at its late session. There were other local laws passed for the relief of individuals, but we are able the make mention this week only of those which are of general county interest:

An Act to amend the laws relating to the Almshouse.

An Act to repeal and re-enact the laws relating to the Public Roads.

An Act regulating the compensation of State's Attorney.

An Act relating to allowances to Sheriff for board of prisoners and for removing Convicts to the Penitentiary.

An Act regulating the costs of County Printing.

An Act to amend the Charter of Leonardtown.

An Act dividing the Second Election district.

An Act adjusting the line between the 4th and 5th districts.

An Act continuing the appropriation to Charlotte Hall school.

The Foreign Outlook.—The response of the Russian premier to the late Circular of the British Foreign Minister has been made public and though less belligerent than had been anticipated, is still very wide of English demands. In the British Parliament, an Amendment to the Address to the Queen, praying her majesty to accept the preliminary conference suggested by Germany, was withdrawn. The address was then agreed to without division. This shows that the war feeling has not abated in England and, moreover, that the likelihood for the assembling of the proposed Peace Congress is as remote as ever. Conceding, however, the full force of these two sinister facts, the European stock and grain markets both indicate a better prospect for an amicable settlement between England and Russia than has obtained for some days past. Otherwise, the *status quod* of the situation is the same as last reported, both parties professing desires for peace and both preparing for war.

The Right Man in the Right Office.—The creation by the Legislature of the office of Tax Commissioner and the subsequent appointment of Col. Woolford to the position both meet our unqualified approbation. That the late assessment, in Baltimore city and in the populous counties, has been partial and unsatisfactory, is now very generally acknowledged. Whilst small properties in these sections have been assessed at an extravagant rate, it is a well known fact that many larger ones, particularly corporations yielding heavy revenues, have been rated at hardly a fourth of their actual value. Besides, whilst this underrating has been going on in sections, and those the richest, overrating has taken place in many sections which are the poorest. Col. Woolford will have the power under the new law to redress and remedy these evils and inequalities, and that he has the disposition to do it, no one can doubt who has any knowledge of the long and gallant fight he has made to tax the property of banks, railroads and other powerful bodies in this State. We repeat, the law creating the office of Tax Commissioner is a good law and no fitter person to fill it could have been selected than Col. Woolford.

Thanks.—Brother Colton, of the *Annapolis Republican*, is a live man and sends us this week an extra, printed on tinted paper and in gold, red and blue inks. The paper contains brief sketches of all members of our recent General Assembly and is as handsome a specimen of typography as we have seen for many a day. The notices of our immediate representatives are very flattering but we have not been able to make room for them.

Do Your own Licking.—Postmasters have received orders from the Postmaster General that hereafter they will not be allowed to attach stamps to letters for any one. Every person must, therefore, lick his or her own stamp.—This order is given that no blame may be attached to officials in case letters should miscarry.

[Communicated.

Messrs. Editors:—While M and Observer have the subjects of local option, road law and retrenchment before the public, it may not be improper for me to claim space in your columns to give expression to the opinions I have and do entertain, although already acted upon by our late legislature.

Citizen seems to have wielded his pea dexterously against the illogical and fallacious arguments of Observer and has clearly, even forcibly, presented the true condition of things very much to my pleasure and satisfaction, while on the subject of local option he seems to present the amusing spectacle of a man convinced against his will.

I am, as I have always been, an anti-local optionist. First, the passage of such a law (*sentence*) is illegal, and 2nd, if it could be made a *law*, it would be unreasonable to hope for its faithful execution. I am no lawyer, but I hope you will allow me to quote from Blakistone to substantiate what I have said.

In the explanation of his definition of municipal law, he says it is a *rule*, "not a transient, sudden order from a superior to or concerning a particular person; but something permanent, uniform and *universal*; therefore a particular act of the legislature to confiscate the goods of Titius or to attaint him of high treason, does not enter into the idea of a municipal law, for the operation of this law is upon Titius *only* and has no relation to the community in general; it is rather a *sentence* than a law."

Local option is an indirect *sentence* against the laborer, who, of all others, needs at times some stimulant, while the wealthy can revel in the luxuries which the distilleries afford. I am well aware that those of our county who have never known the absolute need of a dime and whose interests and observation have told of the sad effect of the immoderate use of drink, will declare, without reflection, that the very poor under such a law, would have the same rights as the more wealthy, but unless the laborer could purchase his dime's worth of the same article as could the rich man with his dollars, his rights would only be nominal and therefore not *rights*. Local option, therefore, can never be a law, but an *ingenious sentence* to make the peasant more obedient to the prince. We all enjoy the *rights* of suffrage, but if we attach the penalty of death to an improper vote or make every man pay a ten dollar poll tax, the rights of many would live but in name.

Another view. Blakistone continues in the way of absolute rights to say: "Let a man be ever so abandoned in his principles or vicious in his practices, provided he keeps his wickedness to himself and does not offend against the rules of public deceny, he is out of the reach of human laws. But if he makes his vices public, though they be such as seem principally to effect himself, (*as drunkenness* or the like) they then become, by the bad example they set, of pernicious effects to society; and, therefore, it is then the business of human laws to correct them" (*drunkenness, &c*).

From this declaration of a learned and able lawyer, you will perceive our legislature can prohibit drunkenness or the like but not the *means* thereof. It can and does say, "Thou shall not kill," which is in thorough accord with the natural and revealed law, but no law-making body can forbid the use of the various instruments of death, such as pistols, knives, grind-stones, plows—nay, even broom sticks—for if they can say whiskey shall not be sold in any county or State, they can say musical instruments shall not be used, less the lorbor should be, in a measure, taken from the field.

In Russia, we are told, that the Czar Peter established a law, that no subject might petition the throne till he had first petitioned the different ministers of State. In case he obtained justice from neither, he might then present a third petition to the prince; but upon *pain* of *death* if found to be in the wrong; the consequence of which was, no one dared such third petition and grievances seldom falling under the notice of the sovereign, he had little opportunity to redress them. While such a law might quell the spirit litigations, it was certainly subversive of *liberty*.

All the commentators of that age decide that this declaration of the Czar was not *law*, but a *sentence* to which all litigants must conform; yet this law effected those interested in suits just to the same extent that does local option the very poor man. The former secured no right, because it could and would never be enjoyed; the latter (local option) allows in words, all the right to purchase whiskey out of the county, but virtually prohibits the poor—a right they cannot enjoy or use and therefore no right but a *sentence* to the effect that drink shall not be had by the poor thirsty laborer—by those who most need its salutary influence.

They may have local option in Maine, but who knows how it operates? But Maine is a Northern State. You can't find local option in force in the Southern States where its use becomes a palpable necessity to the laborer—often the cheapest medicine in tropical climes. If local option should ever become a *sentence*, I will soon look for the prohibition of laudanum.

But, Messrs. Editors, apart from all these considerations, admitting the legality of the law, could, *seriously*, could we hope for its faithful execution? Have we not a law prohibiting gambling, &c., yet in how many cases has it been enforced? Let us see that the laws we have are fully and squarely meeted out before we tack on others of doubtful effect, less by over-legislation we inure our citizens to insincerity and deeply root in our community a disposition to evade all law—a disposition far more ruinous in its tendency—infinitely more deplorable—than the actual sufferance of intemperance.

Messrs. Editors, may I not be pardoned for scanning the acts of our late legislature (for what the great lo, the little are sure to prattle of). In the face of the great depression of the people, the low prices of our staple products, in this hour of general pecuniary embarrassment, we find our legislature affecting a liberality unknown to Melnotte, even when sustained by the wealth of Beauseant and Glavis.

In addition to appropriation for State Normal School, $10,500, Agricultural College, $4,500, for extension of House of Correction, $76,000, St. John's College, its annuity of $3,000 for the next two years and $12,000 additional for each of those years, and Western Maryland College $7,800, we have a newly created office of Tax Commissioner, at a salary, I think, of $5,000 annually. The appointment to this place is made by the Board of Public Works, comprising the Governor, Comptroller and Treasurer, who, it is understood, will select Mr. Levin Woolford, the late Comptroller, for whom it has been said the place was made, to compensate him for the *misapplication* of the public school money to State governmental machinery in the face of school law (chap. 19, sec. 5,) which expressly states in most unequivocal language, that "*as soon as* the Comptroller shall have received from the city of Baltimore and the several counties returns of the amount of the State school tax levied in each county and the city of Baltimore, he shall *immediately* thereafter apportion the amount of the whole levy to the several counties and the city of Baltimore, in proportion to their respective population between the ages of five and twenty years." The section following fixes the time (10 days demand being made) for payment of respective amounts to the several Examiners.

The Governor himself in his message, which was an intelligent exposition of the affairs of the State [illegible] general condition, objected to the appropriation for St. John's College unless the charter should be so amended, by consent or otherwise, so as to place the property entirely under the control of the State and a complete reorganization of the board be effected. The appropriation is made, *but no change*.

The Governor further said in relation to tobacco inspection laws, that "The tendency of modern laws has been to oppose any interference with the business interests of the community, to sever the government as far as possible from the concerns of individuals, and to leave men free to act in all commercial transactions as their judgments directs, subject only to such regulations as are intended to prevent imposition or fraud. It has come to be admitted by those whose ideas are most in advance in our business centres, that the value of an article of trade must always rest upon its intrinsic merits, and the moment the law intervenes and declares who *shall* proclaim the valuable qualities of any particular commodity, a false standard is liable to be raised, thus impairing the credit which it is the interest of the community to maintain. We find in the great metropolis of New York, where commerce and the laws that regulate are most carefully studied, that every effort has been made to leave the trade unfettered as possible, and active competition recognized as the only incentive that can be given to business men to secure to the public the most efficient service. They have gone so far in that State as to declare by constitutional enactment that the legislature shall pass no law involving the compulsory inspection of any article, thus recognizing in the most effectual manner the principal of non-interference." Yet the system is still continued without the slightest change, thus setting up a middle-man between the seller and buyer, which perpetuates an infamous outrage upon the farmer.

The appropriation for Normal School, as before stated, is continued with an intimation that the principalship will be changed, thereby removing an able and efficient and energetic Superintendent, Prof. Newell, the only recommendation of the Institution.

Those members of the General Assembly who pretend to believe that the appropriations to the various colleges and academies throughout the State, and that the continuation of the present system of tobacco inspection is either to the wishes or interest of the people of our State (even one-seventh of them) must swallow facts with a ravenous appetite.

Messrs. Editors, I am thoroughly disgusted. I will try to persuade myself not to think on the conduct of our late legislative body for fear while viewing laborers and farmers rendering into the treasury the sweat of their brow with which they are bridled, saddled and driven, I might lose the reputation for good citizenship which I have so long sustained.

Justice.

A Happy Couple's Message.—Sergeant C. D. French, of the "Monumental City" Police Force, reports as follows:—"I hereby cheerfully testify to the fact that I have used less than one bottle of Keller's Roman Liniment within the past three weeks on a broken ankle, which upon being reset was severely swollen, and also rheumatic, preventing me from walking, except with much pain. The ankle was broken in December last, and all remedies which were recommended I tried without effect, until securing the Roman Liniment, the pains were relieved almost entirely. I was also enabled to walk, by its use, with comparative ease. My wife has been also cured of Rheumatism in the shoulder by the use of a portion of the same bottle of Liniment."

The American Farmer

For April is received,—replete with its usual array of useful and seasonable papers from the most practical and experienced hands in the various departments of farm, garden and household economy. Attentive reading of this number to any of our wide-awake farmers cannot fail to be worth more than the amount of the yearly subscription, which is $1.50, or only $1 to clubs of five or more. Samuel Sands & Son, Baltimore, are the publishers.

A guarantee. There is no case of Dyspepsia, Constipation, Sick Headache, Liver Complaint or Indigestion which cannot be cured by Keller's Vegetable Life Drops. For sale by all druggists, price fifty cents.

The Constitutional Amendment.—A report in favor of a constitional amendment to change the method of counting the electoral vote of the office of President, has been made by a subcommittee of four to the full committee on the electoral count, and accepted by the whole committee by a majority of one. The importance of the proposed amendment induces us to give it in full:

Article 16. The President and Vice President of the United States shall be chosen by the people of the several states. The electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state Legislature, and they shall vote by ballot for the President and Vice President on the day provided by law, which day shall be fixed by Congress and be the same throughout the United States. Each state shall be entitled to a number of electoral votes equal to the number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in the Congress. The electoral votes and fractions thereof of each person voted for as President in any state shall be ascertained by multiplying his entire popular vote therein by the whole number of the electoral votes of the state and dividing the product by the aggregate popular vote of the state for all persons voted for as President, and the [illegible] shall be the number of electors [illegible] thereof to which such person shall be entitled, using for such fraction three decimals and no more. The foregoing provisions shall apply to the election of Vice President: but no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice Pesident of the United States.

Within ten days after any presidential election, the returning officers of general elections in each state shall make proper returns of the votes cast for President and Vice President, and shall transmit the same under seal to the Secretary of State, or other officer lawfully performing the duties of such Secretary, by whom the said returns shall be publicly opened in the presence of the chief executive magistrate of the state, or, in case of his failure to be present, then in the presence of the attorney general and auditor or comptroller of the state, and said officers shall appoint and make apportionment of the electoral votes of the state, as hereinbefore provided, and shall thereupon make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President and Vice President, comprising the popular vote by counties, parishes, or other principal divisions of the state, and their apportionment aforesaid, which lists they shall sign, certify and transmit under seal to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate. Said apportionment shall be made on the same day throughout the United States.

The person having the highest number of electoral votes for President shall be the President; but if two or more persons have an equal and the highest number of such votes, then from such persons the House of Representatives shall choose immediately by ballot the President, but in choosing the President the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote. A quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the righ of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President as in the case of death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the highest number of electoral votes as Vice President shall be Vice President, but if two or more persons have an equal and the highest number of such votes, then from such persons the Senate shall choose the Vice President. A quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

A calculation of what the vote of Maryland would have been in the last count, if this amendment had been the law at this time, shows that Tilden would have received 4.408, of the electoral votes, and Hayes 3.592, which added together make up 8, the electoral vote of this state. New York which has 35 electoral votes would have cast them thus, for Hayes 16.83, for Tilden 17.95, for Peter Cooper, .22 which added together make up 35. A calculation of the electoral college, made upon this basis, would have given Tilden 187.9 and Hayes 181.1, which added together make 369, the whole electoral vote. It will be seen that in a count by this method the votes of the minorities are represented.

A Settler.—A Baltimore cotemporary, having arraigned Hon. Montgomery Blair for inconsistency in that that he once opposed the proposition to make the Supreme Court substantially a Returning Board and now "jumps Jim Crow" and seeks to invest the tribunal aforesaid with the very powers he originally objected to, the latter "goes for" the Editor with the response following which, we think, is entitled to be discribed as a *settler*. Mr. Blair says—

"I had no hope that the electoral commssion, though composed in part of judges, would assume judicial character and set aside the fraudulent returns, because the republican party which held a majority of the commission, had as a party, taken the ground that the question to be decided by it was *ministerial* and *not judicial*. But the question which the State of Maryland now wishes to submit to the Supreme Court is confessedly judicial, and such as it is of every day occurrence for the courts of the United States and of England to act upon, and the reasoning upon which the judges ruled against us as commissioners will oblige them to rule for us on the bench. Now why should a fraudulent President be above the law any more than a fraudulent Governor? What is there in the presidency to consecrate the fraud by which the place has been reached? And how, especially, can those who favored the electoral bill object to a resort to the court to which it expressly reserved the right to appeal?

"The idea is not mine, but that of those who voted for that bill. Nor can the Legislature of Maryland be censured for employing the means to set aside the fraud to which it was invited by Congress.

"I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Montgomery Blair."

MARRIED.

On the 4th day of April, 1878, by the Rev. Father Vichnanz, JOHN G. GREENWELL to MARY ELLEN SPALDING.

DIED.

Suddenly, on the 25th of March, ult., in San Francisco, California, Mrs. EUGENIA V. FORTIER, wife of P. M. Fortier and daughter of the late Thomas R. Johnson, of this county. May she rest in peace!

BLANDFORD & CO.,

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

AND DEALERS

IN FLOUR, GRAIN, COTTON, LEAF TOBACCO,

106 South Charles St., Baltimore.

Particular attention given to the inspection and sale of TOBACCO, the sale of GRAIN and all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE. Liberal advances made on all consignments.

REFER TO

Thos. McWilliams, J. C. Ward, J. J. Burch, The. Smoot, Eds. Beacon, James McWilliams, B. R. Camalier, Geo. Blakistone.

Mr. J. S. MATTHEWS, of Leonardtown, is with us, and would be glad to share the patronage of his friends of St. Mary's and adjoining counties.

April 12, 1878—1y.

Road Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the expiration of thirty days from this date application will be made by the undersigned to the Board of County Commissioners of St. Mary's county to open public road from the land of Wm. S. Coppage, known as St. George's Point, through the lands of Susan P. Smith, John H. Mitchell and Henry Watts to the public road leading to Bacon's Wharf.

WM. S. COPPAGE,
SUSAN P. SMITH,
JOHN H. MITCHELL,
and others.

April 12, 1878—30d.

Notice.

Office of Co. Commissioners,
Leonardtown, Md.,
April 9. 1878.

ALL persons interested are hereby notified, that the petition now on file in the office of County Commissioners, to remove the polls of the 5th district from Charlotte Hall to Mechanicsville, will be taken up for final action on **Tuesday, the 14th of May.**

By order,
JO. F. MORGAN,
Clerk.

April 12, 1878—2t.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

Mechanicsville, April 8, 1878.

THE firm of H. L. BURROUGHS & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the late firm are requested to make early settlement with either of the late partners.

H. L. BURROUGHS,
JAMES BURROUGHS.

The business will hereafter be conducted by H. L. BURROUGHS, who solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage bestowed on the late firm.

April 12, 1878. H. L. BURROUGHS.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE well-known store, with lot attached, known as SANDY BOTTOM STORE, on the Three-Notched Road, in the Patuxent district. For terms, apply at once to

B. HARRIS CAMALIER,
Atty. at Law, Leonardtown, Md.

April 12, 1878—tf.

Notice U. S. Internal Revenue Special Taxes.

Under the Revised Statutes of the United States, Sections 3232, 3237, 3238, and 3239, every person engaged in any business, avocation, or employment, which renders him liable to a special tax, is required to *procure and place and keep conspicuously in his establishment or place of business* a STAMP denoting the payment of said special tax for the special-tax year beginning May 1, 1878. Section 3244, Revised Statutes, designates who are liable to special tax. A return, as prescribed on Form 11, is also *required by law* of every person liable to special tax as above. *Severe penalties* are prescribed for non-compliance with the foregoing requirements, or for continuing in business after April 30, 1878, without payment of tax.

Application should be made to R. M PROUD, Collector of Internal Revenue, at Baltimore.

March 29, 1878, A12,19,26.

John C. Hahtel & Co.,

GENERAL

COMMSSION MERCHANTS

AND MANUFACTURERS OF

AMMONIATED SUPER PHOSPHATE. BONE.

Tobacco Fertilizer and Dissolved Bone,

18 *Bowley's Wharf near the Corn Exchange*,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Solicit orders and consignments.

Jan. 25, 1877—tf.

LOCAL DOTTINGS.

"Demurked Spirit, Rest!"

We learn from late city papers that the good people of Baltimore are seeing ghosts of ghost goings-on through the window of a morocco factory, located near Monument and Eden streets. The excitement in the neighborhood is represented as intense and is spoken of as not having subsided at latest accounts. Neither has the ghost. This unearthly visitation is in the shape of a light, observable from the street at night, which commences with a faint glimmer and gradually increases to an intense brightness. It is somewhat intermittent but at times is clearly defined against the back wall of the room in which it appears and is plainly visible through the window. Crowds collect nightly to see the wonder and a bold policeman, accompanied, however, by two officers, has been induced to enter the haunted building. The party saw and heard nothing unusual, and this after an exhaustive search. Even the usual sulphur smell was wanting. "'Tis wondrous strange," to be sure, but we have a much stranger ghost story than this to tell. The scene was at one of our hotels, the time a few nights ago. Seated in a chair near the stove, and thinking of bed, it being late at night, was a young man, "solitary and alone," smoking his pipe. A dim light was burning in the room, but objects, nevertheless, were plainly distinguishable, and besides that young man was duly sober and was as wide-awake as the reader is this minute. A slight rustling is heard and soon after, "a tall lady, dressed all in white and looking kind of sad like" was seen to emerge from the entry leading from the bar to the sitting room, and then advance with measured step towards the stove in the latter, and, when near it, she paused "and kinder warmed her hands." That young man was still "awatching her but said nothing to nobody." So, the Lady in White warmed her hands in peace and when she got ready to go, she went, and she went the way she came, which was the wrong way to get outdoors, and when she was sought for afterwards in the entry, she had vanished and has never been heard of since. We forgot to mention in the proper place and now mention here that the house "sorter shook" when the lady vanished. And that's all, except that ours is a genuine, orthodox, old-fashioned ghost story, minus the sulphur, whilst the wretched Baltimore business is a *bagatelle* at best and probably a put-up job, to boot.

County Commissioners.

The Board of County Commissioners met on Tuesday last, present, Allstan, Alvey, Bachler, Parsons and Davis. A petition, signed at length, was presented to the Board, asking that the polls of the 5th district be removed from Charlotte Hall to Mechanicsville. Action postponed until the 2nd Tuesday of May. The Board then proceeded to appoint Collectors and Constables for the ensuing year, as follows:—Collectors, 1st district, John L. Foxwell; 2nd, Thos. W. Aud; 3rd, Jos. T. Gough; 4th, James R. Alvey; 5th, Thos. D. Edwards; 6th, Joseph W. Mattingly; 7th, James R. Alvey; 8th, Geo. N. Wise. Constables—1st district, W. B. Tenerson and Dominick Raley; 2nd, Thos. W. Aud and John L. Milburn; 3rd, Jos. T. Gough, Wm. H. Ford and Z. Taylor Mattingley; 4th, Jos. H. Shemwell, Jno. A. Russell and J. J. Alvey; 5th, Thomas D. Edwards and John W. Tippett; 6th, Joseph W. Mattingley and James R. Thompson; 7th, James R. Alvey; 8th, Geo. N. Wise. On application of R. King Clarke, privilege was granted him to construct a wharf on the Patuxent river, at Clarke's landing, and to build necessary houses to engage in the fishery business. The Board [illegible] day in revising [illegible] were stricken from the list, their circumstances being known to individual members of the Board not to warrant pensions. The Board then adjourned to Tuesday, the 23rd day of April, at which time it is expected that a session of two or three days will be had for the purpose of acting on all matters concerning the present levy.

The Case of Resin Jenifer.

This party was presented at the late term of our Circuit Court for selling liquor without license. He was convicted and subsequently sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and costs, or lay in jail for 40 days. Jenifer is a man of some property. He is also a man of shrewd calculation. He therefore resorted to figures to decide whether it was better for him to pay the fine and costs or go to jail. By careful posting up, he found that for each day he remained in jail about $1.75 of his debt would be remitted. This was three times as much as he could make out-doors. Besides, while confined, he would be well fed at other people's expense and not be required to do any work at all. But whatever his reasoning to jail he went and there he is at this writing, well cared for, living at his ease at the public cost and drawing treble wages. We like a joke, but by this way of doing business, the fun is all with Jenifer.

Blandford & Co.

The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of Messrs. Blandford & Co., General Commission Merchants and dealers in flour, grain, cotton, leaf tobacco, etc., No. 106 South Charles St., Baltimore, to be found in another column. The firm stands high, commercially, and is very popular with its customers. J. S. Matthews, Esqr., formerly of this place, is still clerking with this House and his St. Mary's friends are reminded of it in the advertisement.

Clothing House.

To keep our readers in mind of the New York Clothing House, No. 184, West Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md., we are called upon to say this week, that this establishment is giving entire satisfaction to all who patronize it, but as it is in need of more customers, its proprietors will be thankful, if parties from St. Mary's coming to Baltimore for Spring and Summer suits of clothing, will give them a call before purchasing elsewhere.

A Much Needed Want to be Supplied.

Our village housekeepers will learn with pleasure, we are sure, that a professional Butcher is about to locate in their midst and pursue his business permanently in the Town, if he shall receive sufficient encouragement. His name has escaped us, but we hazard little in saying, if he is the right sort of man, that it will pay him to come and stay here.

Departure of Prisoners.

Sheriff Smith left here on Tuesday morning last, per Steamer Sue, for Baltimore, having in charge Wm. Curtis, Richard Somerville and Thomas Smith, convicted at the late term of our Circuit Court of horse and clothes stealing and sentenced by Judge Ford to the State Penitentiary, Curtis for 6 years, Somerville for 4 and Smith for 2. The prisoners are all colored.

Wanamaker.

This old and reliable ready made Clothing House is now offering for sale the best quality of Goods, made in the latest style. Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods and Piece Goods for Order Work, always on hand, of every variety and of the best material. But one price, and that the lowest. If you wish to be satisfied call at Wanamaker's No. 100 W. Baltimore street, Baltimore.

The Promised Entertainment.

The promised entertainment of the Amateur Dramatic Association of our Town at the Society's Hall has been set down, we learn, for Monday, the 29th instant. A lunch and dance is contemplated after the performance, and rumor has it that Ridgely's band of Washington, has promised to supply music for the occasion.

Orphans' Court.

The Orphans' Court was in session on Tuesday last, present Judges Canter, Milburn and Tippett. The Court was engaged exclusively in passing administrator and guardian accounts. The Court then adjourned to the 2nd Tuesday in May.

You can buy anything in the Sewing Machine line at the established and reliable Orchard Mfg. Co., 41 Maiden Lane, Baltimore, lower than anywhere else in the country. Among other inducements, they *guarantee* all Machines 5 *years*, and furnish all attachments free.

Send for their new illustrated catalogue. Mailed free to any address. They sell first-class machines from $10 to $20. Their reputation for fair dealing is well known to many of your best citizens.

SELLER'S LIVER PILLS

have stood for 30 years as the Standard Remedy for the cure of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, and all the diseases of the Liver. Read: "Sellers' Liver Pills cured me of Liver Complaint, which compelled me to quit work."—Wm. Andrews, Baltimore. "I can recommend Sellers' Liver Pills. They removed hundreds of dollars in doctor's bills."—Thos. Adams, Big Sandy, Kentucky. Price 25c. a Box. Sold by all Druggists and country Store Keepers. R. S. SELLERS & CO., Prop'rs, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A CARD.

IN answer to frequent inquiries, substantially as given below, the Board of Directors of the Southern Maryland Commission Agency have authorized the following:

First: In what respect does the Southern Maryland Commission Agency differ from the ordinary Commission House?

The most important difference between the Southern Maryland and the ordinary Commission House, is that the former belongs to and is under the control of the Farmers, who own the stock, and not the Agents.

Second: What security does it offer those who send to it?

The Cashier has exclusive charge of all money. He has given a heavy bond with approved security for the faithful performance of his duties. The By-Laws of the Corporation prescribe these duties. One of these requires him to pay over the proceeds of sale to the owner as soon as the produce is sold. A full and accurate statement of the affairs of the Company is laid before the Board of Directors every month.

Third. Does the Southern Maryland make any advances to its customers and on what terms?

We do. The Cashier is authorized to advance to the nett value, to be determined by the Salesman and Cashier, of any produce in hand. For other advances application must be made to the Board. We charge 6 per cent. interest on advances and nothing more.

March 29, 1878—3w.

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April 5, 1878—4w.

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and to all who know us personally.

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March 22, 1878—tiJune.