

DR. HENKLE ON THE FINANCES.— Though undoubtedly an important issue, the financial question is not entitled to a prominent position in the present Congressional contest. It is the Republicans who have elevated it into undue prominence with the view and in the hope of diverting popular attention from their incapacity and dishonest management of public concerns since their advent to power and particularly from their fraudulent action in putting Mr. Hayes into the presidency. People who are interested in good government will not allow the Republican party, which sustained from beginning to end the piratical administration of Grant and which is seeking to-day to restore power to the same unclean hands, to take refuge in a side issue like the currency. The latter, indeed, is a living and important matter, but the vital question is, shall the party which ruled and rioted with Grant during eight years of the most shameful misgovernment which ever afflicted a free country, which set aside the fair verdict of the people at the last presidential election and is now running and ruling the present imbecile administration, bear control and shape legislation in the next Congress? The people of this district will soon have an opportunity to answer this question and we much mistake them if they shall fail to give even stronger emphasis to their condemnation of Grantism and all that it implies than they gave at the last Congressional contest in the 5th district. But to return to the finance question. The following are the views of our candidate, Dr. Henkle, as expressed to the reporter of the Daily Bulletin a few days ago:—

Reporter.—Since the reports made in the newspapers of your speech recently delivered in the seventeenth ward various opinions have been expressed as to your views upon financial questions. Will you be kind enough to give them to me so that there may be no misapprehension of your position?

Dr. Henkle.—Certainly; you shall have them as distinctly as I can find language to express them in, and I take pleasure in doing so, from the fact that the reports made in some of the papers, especially the Sun, conveyed a meaning very different from what I said on the occasion referred to.

I am in favor of the full restoration of the standard silver dollar, its free coinage the same as gold, and making it a legal tender to any amount, as it always was prior to its demonization in 1873; and the use of silver certificates for convenience in large transactions. I am opposed to the contraction of our currency or the increase of our bonded interest-bearing debt in order to bring about specie resumption forcible upon a certain day.

I am in favor of abolishing our national bank currency and issuing in its stead Treasury notes to an amount sufficient for the necessities of trade, making them receivable for all Government dues of every kind, including duty on imports, at the same time redeeming in coin or currency as the contract requires, an equivalent amount of the Government bonds, thereby saving the interest now paid annually upon so much of the public debt.

The interest thus saved would be greater by many millions of dollars than all the taxes now paid to the Government by the national banks, and our current expenses reduced to the same extent.

Besides the saving of the interest on the bonds to be substituted by Treasury notes, the capital now lying idle in these investments would be restored to the usual channels of trade and business. It would seek other investments, and, I believe, aid very materially in reviving the paralyzed industries of the country.

I am opposed to what is termed "flat money." The theory upon which it is based I believe to be erroneous, and its results if adopted, would be disastrous to the country.

I believe gold and silver to be the only money recognized in the Constitution; but as the nation is in debt, and it is not able now to pay its debts, and some evidence of that indebtedness must be issued based upon the credit of the nation, a portion of that indebtedness can be represented as well and as lawfully in the form of Treasury notes as in bonds.

The right to issue bonds bearing interest, which is not called in question by any one, certainly implies the right also to issue notes bearing no interest, and if Congress makes these notes receivable for all manner of Government dues, I believe the people also will accept them; and they will be as good as silver or gold for all the current business of the country. I am opposed to such an inflation of the currency as would give property and products a fictitious value, and I am also uncompromisingly opposed to a contraction which would reduce the value of our money below a normal and healthy standard.

These are my views briefly expressed. I can see no reason why any one who desires the reduction of our annual expenses the consequent reduction of taxation and an honest administration of the affairs of our country should object to their adoption. I am convinced that a large majority of our people desire the adoption of such measures as I have indicated, and I believe they are right.

COMMUNICATED. Messrs. Editors:—I have read with attention, but surprise, the communication of Capt. Geo. Thomas, "To the Public," deprecating in the outset a controversy which cannot but prove to the community his prejudice, his favoritism and partiality.

It is said, and wisely too, "that conscience does make cowards of us all." That men are more sensible and obedient to the mandates and judgment of their fellow-men than even to their Creator has long since been conceded, and why one so ingenious, so guileless—when charges are so groundless—proofs to establish innocence so numerous, should express unwillingness to enter into controversy to exculpate one's self, is better understood by him than me.

The Captain assumes, or rather intimates, that you, Messrs. Editors, gave an unfair coloring to your reports of public meetings of 17th ultimo—states that the size of said meeting was mainly due to the fact that it was 1st Tuesday of Court and the opening of the Congressional campaign,—that the majority of those present were merely lookers on—that there was no excitement except on the part of a few defamed candidates at the late examination, and a few personal friends included, &c.

I might state that the meeting was due to three causes—the 1st Tuesday in Court—some were present for the purpose of listening to the political discussion, but at least three-fourths were openly and unequivocally there to express their indignation and denounce the course of Mr. Examiner Thomas, supported and sustained by the School Commissioners—that the excitement was universal as was demonstrated by vociferous applause and that the feeling of the assembly was intense against the School authorities, but, by so doing, I would set my opinion and judgment up against Capt. Thomas, whom we all know, is an eminently superior being.

Permit me, Messrs. Editors, to quote from "The Duchess De La Valliere" to prove my statement, and to show there is more proof of this fact in the Captain's denial and conduct than can be in his affirmation.

"LAD. People! what's the People? I never heard that word at Court! The People! I doubt not, Duke. The People, like the air, is rarely heard, save when it thunders! He has, for the first time since his connection with the school office, condescended to regard the People. They spoke in thunder, but he was so far down town that his fearful peals did not reach him until its greatest fury had been spent."

He also very ingeniously omits to tell the public of the meeting on the following Saturday—carefully conceals the fact that his friends—I should have said relatives—made two unsuccessful attempts to pass resolutions revoking the action of the previous meeting and lauding the school authorities—and even some of these friends, more hypocrites than aught else, had on a previous occasion been heard to speak disparagingly of the one whose acts they professed to support. It is a nice question with me whether they acted rather from the reproach of conscience for ingratitude for past favors or from a desire to do good.

Permit me, Messrs. Editors, for digression—I will now on to the rule for casting percentage. Capt. Thomas admits in his card that some had received credits on branches not mentioned—that when he was satisfied in his own mind of certain qualifications of candidates he would put them on the certificate—that credits for teaching power did not affect the general average of certificates—that the various questions are valued according to the difficulty involved in the answers—that each candidate is credited with such value to each answer as seems to me just—that he writes Orthography and Spelling and gives the full mark on the former.

This is certainly the most novel and absurd rule that ever any intelligent community considered. It amounts to this, and nothing more, my rule is my will. This may suit some, but to me it is without a parallel and I will therefore be bold enough to presume that I can better it.

Imagine the examination to embrace two questions in every heading or branch of study. Every correct answer is credited by x and incorrect one charged —10 (not as the city rule—0-7). The algebraic sum, i. e., the difference between the x and—credits, less the forfeits, for bad spelling, in the percentage on that heading, and is plus if the positive credits are greater, and minus if otherwise. The gross sum of the percentages on every heading divided by the whole number of headings gives the average percentage by which each candidate's merits are estimated.

To shorten labor and save time, let 10 questions represent the 100 and each credit and forfeit rises one hundred-fifths, and every erroneous letter, figure, &c., should be charged one. For convenience, you might substitute 5 questions for 100, and the credits and forfeits would then rise to one hundred-fifths, or 20 and the forfeiture for orthographical errors rises to 2, &c.—This rule, when used by Mr. Tippet, and I believe introduced into that office by him, has been denounced as excessively severe, but for my part I cannot conceive of credits without forfeits, nor do I believe that two answers, both equally correct, one crowded with orthographical errors, the other not, or can be entitled to the same credits. Now the difficulty in passing examinations depends, not upon the severity of the rule, but upon the character of the questions and the height of the standard. If any intelligent man would tell me how percentage could be cast up, with any degree of exactness, upon answers to the following questions, I would like to meet him.

"What in me is dark, illumine; What is low, raise and support; That to the height of this great argument I may assert eternal Providence, And justify the ways of God to men." We were required to make verse of this, parse each word and then give metaphorical analysis of same—to describe artesian wells and Savery Engines, &c. But Capt. Thomas unites spelling and

style and gives a credit of 100 on the former. Will he explain why he credits me by 100 on orthography and also 60 on style? Things, when united, I have been taught make but one.

He tries to induce 1st grade teachers to think that I believe them unworthy of the certificates which they hold. This is not so, but I do think I am entitled to the same certificate that they are, and he ridicules the idea that my classmate should get a first grade certificate whilst I, who have been a hard student for the past six years, was cut down, but to ridicule facts only reflects the bias judgment of knaves. If the public believe me a fool and that ridicule is useless, then the Captain's ridicule is directed toward reminding me of the fact; if otherwise, this scheme is but glass through which may be seen his defense, and the fact of injustice in the late examination is made clear.

In a letter from Capt. Thomas, dated Sept. 27, '77, urging me to write an essay "on School Examinations and Exhibitions," he says: "I know of no one of our class of teachers who could write a discussion of the subject more interesting." To Col. Dent he speaks in high terms of me as teacher and favorably of the progress of my school, nevertheless he ridicules the idea that I am as worthy as my old friend and classmate, and does not give me a credit of even one for teaching power.

What about the Preamble and Resolutions? They charge the Examiner of public schools with having performed the duties of his office in an arbitrary manner—arbitrary because he refused to listen to the wishes of the people or to consult their interest—partial because the standard was low to promote the interest of some, while considerably elevated to defeat others and because some had received liberal credits upon branches not mentioned in the late examination—unjust because he exceeded the powers delegated by a too liberal law in some instances, while in others he went outside of all law, using the seal of a body corporate as the means of gratifying his personal ire by extending gratuitous insults. They also charge the School Commissioners with "having ceased to promote the educational interest of said county by persistently imposing upon the public an Examiner who, by his arbitrary, partial and unjust conduct, has rendered himself obnoxious to the people. Are the charges specific enough?

Are preamble and resolutions intended to embody and set forth the opinion and judgment of an organized body or are they to be encyclopedias detailing every little minute school fact—facts which are expected to and should be set forth in argument to prove or disprove the resolutions?

The public meeting of 17th ultimo was called upon to denounce the course of Mr. Examiner Thomas as arbitrary, partial and unjust and as calculated to work the greatest injury to the public school system. Is it to be presumed that an intelligent gathering (despite Capt. Thomas' opinion to the contrary) consisting of three or four hundred persons from every part of the county, could be ignorant of the meaning of the words arbitrary, partial, unjust and injurious to the public school system? "We are not specific enough and are not fortified by proof," yet the President of School Board declared the charges against the school authorities to be slender, but did not prove it. The Examiner denounces them as groundless, but fails to show it, whilst his facility presented him to exhibit proofs—all the documents at his house while the School Board pay \$60 per annum rent for school office.

I hardly feel called upon to state anything in connection with the finances of the Board, as the facts set forth in my last communication have not been controverted, but this I will say, since the School Board claim to have improved the financial condition of that office, that when Benj. Tippet was appointed—and I state without fear of contradiction—the School Board was about \$4,000 in debt. At his death he left a surplus of about \$2,500, with school fund and \$3,900 colored, with unappropriated assets, in shape of back taxes, amounting to at least \$5,000. I seriously doubt if the School Board can show such a healthy financial condition under the sway of the present incumbent.

Messrs. Editors, there are other points which I proposed to discuss, but as they have been touched upon by "Teacher No. 9," I will close my communication after a brief reference to what has been done.

If it is competent for the School Board and consistent with their duties and oath of office to reinstate some, we humbly ask that they do not, by their manifest their favor, injustice and oppression toward us, but that they will allow us to share the honor and profits of our labor equally with those of similar educational qualifications. But unless they do so, and consent to consult the public interest in future, they will daily grow more thoroughly in the contempt of the public and I am unwilling to believe in such emergency, but that the means are equal to the ends.

I am, with respect and esteem, FRANK N. HOLMES.

The American Farmer. For October is an unusually rich number—the celebrated Prize Essay of Edward Stabler, of Montgomery Co., Md., upon the Revival of the Wagon-Land in the Old States, being the leading paper. This essay is now republished in the old Farmer, where it originally appeared, accompanied by a note from Mr. Stabler, the author, in which he says: "After thirty years further experience, since its publication, I do not perceive any necessary or any advantage to result from any modification of it; subsequent experience has not changed my views in regard to it." This and other similar papers on the same subject, published at the time, was the awakening of a new interest in agricultural improvement in the Old States of the South, which is still manifested in several of them. In addition to this essay, many other valuable papers are given in this number, among them the proceedings of a Society of Agricultural Cultivators, the report of the Maryland Horticultural Society's Annual Exhibition, the "Fiscals and Fair of the Grangers in Baltimore Co.," and the Address of Dr. Magruder, the Paris Agricultural Exposition, various articles on Live Stock, Farm, Orchard and Garden Work for the Season, the Show at Plover, the New York State Fair, &c.—in short, this October No. is a complete manual in everything pertaining to agriculture and the kindred branches. Those who subscribe now for the Farmer for 1879 will receive the three last numbers of this volume gratis.

COMMUNICATED. TO THE PUBLIC.

At the risk of firing those whose ear I would beg to have for such explanation in the matter of the charges against the School Board and Examiner as seem proper to notice, I resume my statement, and will take up the remaining points regarding which the thinking and intelligent public may desire some authoritative information. The idea is held out that an effort is being made to turn down and out our native teachers, and substitute for them teachers from a distance—more particularly Normal School graduates. I replied to this charge in a public address on the 21st ult. that there were no Normal School graduates teaching in the county; that there were three ladies teaching who had been in part educated at the Normal School, one of whom was a native of the county and that the others were nearly related to some of our best known citizens, and so came to cast their lots among us. I stated further, that so far as introducing Normal School graduates was concerned, I was not sure that I was in accord with Prof. Newell on the subject of Normal School education. I regret that a misapprehension of my words on this point should have made me seem to have been guilty of the bad taste of "denying that Prof. Newell and I were on good terms." I added that the number of our young men teaching in other sections of the State was rather than a distance now working with us in the cause of education. I will here add that I have in no case that I can recall, directly or indirectly, by recommendation or otherwise, interfered with the rights of the local trustees to select their own teacher unless by them or by the patrons requested so to do.

A point has been attempted to be made against the Board regarding the grade of teachers for the colored schools being lower than that fixed for the white schools. Explanation on this point is very simple. The supply of teachers for the white schools equals the demand, very nearly, and so the Board can insist upon certain scholastic requirements, in almost every case, and still keep open the schools. With the colored schools it is different—the supply falls far short of the demand. While, then, the Board can obtain teachers of the requisite qualifications for some of the colored schools they cannot for all, and so, rather than close these, they accept, not appoint or choose, teachers of lower grade. The rule, in fact, in both cases, is the same. The best material offered or obtainable is accepted. For if, in any particular case, the Board is satisfied that a rigid adherence to the standard will close a school, white or colored, the rule is relaxed. This has been done in the case of some white schools, but often in the case of colored schools. The school law no where determines the mode of fixing the grade or pay of teachers. An intelligent public officer will seek to obey the spirit of the law under which he acts. Now the spirit of the school law undoubtedly is to provide for both white and black the best teachers that can be had. This I conceive the Board has done.

The idea seems to prevail, and is not a little dwelt upon, that the standard has been suddenly raised, and surprise has been expressed that certain certificate teachers of Mr. Tippet's appointment have been rejected or graded lower by the present Examiner. There has been no sudden raising of the standard. The examination for 1st grade of last August did not differ very materially from the one held two years ago. It was more difficult—but not much more so. The standard has been gradually raised since my connection with the Board, and I believe that in this I am but following in the steps of my predecessor, for I know him to have been the advocate of frequent re-examinations. As to teachers having been turned down, I can only say that I had to act upon the papers handed in by the several candidates as my only guide and standard, and was awarded his exact due. And I am quite sure that in my judgments I was more lenient than Mr. Tippet would have been, his system of awarding credits being more exacting than the one I have adopted. The same Board examined the papers in both instances. Then the matter can be explained, as I conceive, in one of these ways. The examinations may now be more difficult than formerly. The white schools are all filled, except two, by teachers who teach the standard, and so this objection must fall surely all to the ground. The schools are established for the benefit of the people, and that the higher the educational requirements of the teachers the better the object and purposes of the law are attained. The last papers handed in may have been worse than the former. This matter I can't explain. Again Mr. Tippet may have done, and I am advised did to, in some cases, as I have done, viz: to meet particular needs he may have granted certificates to some not exactly qualified in the hope and belief that improvement would take place. Any one of these suppositions will satisfy the possibilities involved without the assumption of unfairness or unreasonableness. All the papers, however, are in the office, and if the offended parties demand it, I am quite sure that the Board will allow such publicity to be made of them as will forever set at rest all doubts as to the justice and propriety of the action of the Board and Examiner in the matter.

With the addition of a word or two bearing on the financial condition of the Board, I will rest the whole question, almost with the feeling that I owe the public an apology for appearing in print at all.

Some very wild statements have been hazarded as to the financial management and status of the Board, past and present. Let some alarm may be thereby created, and as illustrative of the loose manner in which charges and statements concerning the Board are made, I notice the same. It is gravely stated that Mr. Tippet "by his wise, just and judicious management" paid off a large debt and accumulated a considerable surplus—in little over two years—and a sort of Cassandra croak is sounded prophetic of woes unnumbered in the

shape of financial crashes and county scrip.

The utter absurdity of the statement is manifest on the following grounds: 1st. Mr. Tippet did not manage the finances at all—he had charge of the funds as all Examiners have, but the Board controlled and managed the same—then and now. 2nd. The several amounts payable to the school fund of the county are only sufficient to keep the schools in operation and leave a small balance, and the schools were as a fact kept open during Mr. Tippet's administration. 3rd. The Board did owe three or four thousand dollars as stated when Mr. Tippet took charge. On the contrary, Mr. Ford turned over to Mr. Tippet about \$2,400 in cash and some \$3,600 due by Collectors. 4th. The published "Annual Statements" have shown a continued and gradual increase of a continued amount year by year. The croak may have relieved pent up feeling and can't do harm and so I say no more regarding it.

I trust that in the statement I have made all will see how little foundation there has been for the persistent abuse of the Board and Examiner. All sorts of statements have been made, but any intelligent observer can at once see how very much of the clamorous appealing to prejudice and passion in this case has no other foundation to rest upon than "I believe," or "I have been told" so and so, and all this position and how any evidence is levelled against a body composed of men to say the least of characters untried and unimpeachable.

Respectfully, GEO. THOMAS. MATTAPAN, Oct. 12th, 1878.

COMMUNICATED. Messrs. Editors:—In my last, I endeavored to show that the great evil—the outgrowth of the pro rata order—and since I have shown very clearly how the order detrimentally affects the teacher, people, and popular education, I will in this give expression as to how a proper solution may be arrived at. Let the School Board, at its next meeting, (I don't wish to be understood as being dictatorial) rescind the order, thereby meeting the just demands of both teacher and people. Then, if practicable, and it can conveniently be done, close or consolidate schools not averaging ten (when not caused by illness or sickness) for two consecutive terms. Then, if the state of finance will permit, pay the teacher a certain (reasonable) amount per quarter for each average above ten, and no one will have just cause to complain when a stimulant will be offered to excite teachers to cause the greatest average possible.

Before leaving this subject, it may not be out of place should I say that, while I recognize the merits of a master carpenter over one not so well versed in his trade, I must hold to the rule that where the work to be done is within the capacity of the latter, and he does it equally as well as the former, that his services are of equal worth, and should be paid accordingly. Hence the salary of 1st and 2nd grade teacher.—There are few schools, if any, in our county, if I have been rightly informed, that require the services of a 1st over a 2nd grade teacher, and if such is the case, why make the unnecessary expenditure? The reference I have made to the 1st and 2nd grade teacher I will admit, because in an educational point of view, his scholastic attainments are greater. What contends is, that the services of both are of equal value when the same kind of school work done by one is as well done as that by the other, therefore what I have said upon the subject, I give for what it is worth.

TEACHER. RATIFICATION NOTICE. George H. Kyle, vs. Benj. G. Harris et al.

In the Circuit Court for St. Mary's county, sitting as a Court of Equity. No. 380 N. E. ORDERED this 14th day of Oct. 1878, that the Auditor's Report, filed in this cause, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 2nd Monday of Nov. 1878, provided a copy of this order be published in the St. Mary's Beacon, once a week for three successive weeks prior to the said 2nd Monday of November.

J. FRANK FORD, Clerk. True Copy, Test: J. FRANK FORD, Clerk. Oct. 17, 1878—3w.

Road Notice. NOTICE is hereby given, that 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 a public road from the "New Cut Road," in the 3rd district, near the corner of John Fawcett's fence, thence through the lands of said Fawcett, George F. Washen, Mrs. Snoot and others to the road leading from the Plank Bridge to Parsons' Mill, intersecting said road between the dwellings of Mrs. Eison Graves and Geo. F. Washen.

ZACHAEUS TIPPETT, J. D. THOMPSON, GEORGE J. NELSON and others. Oct. 17, 1878—30d. Races! Races! THERE will be two days racing over the course of Daniel Chesnut Esqr., near the Trappe Store, in Bellam Neck, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 1st and 2nd of November next.

Purse, the 1st day, \$20—for the 2nd day, the entrance. Free for all horses. It is expected that the Congressional candidates will be present on the first day of the races and address the meeting. Oct. 17, 1878—4d.

New Advertisements.

TO HAVE GOOD HEALTH, THE LIVER MUST BE KEPT IN ORDER. SWEET'S CHEWING TOBACCO. A Beautiful Portrait. A DAY to Agents canvassing for the Fleet's Visit, Terms and Outfit Free. Address: P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. Price, TEN CENTS. NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING LIBEL EDITOR.

Pianos and Organs AT FAC. TORY. PRICES. Great Reduction to close out present stock of 200 New and Second-Hand Instruments of first-class makers, fully warranted, and at prices that DEFY COMPETITION, for cash, or on instalments. AGENTS WANTED FOR WATERS SUPERIOR BELL, ORGANS and PIANOS. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. HORACE WATERS & SONS, Manufacturers and Dealers, 40 East 14th-st., N. Y. Also General Agents for SHONINGERS' CELESTIAL ORGANS.

A Beautiful Portrait. of any size made from any kind of small picture. Geo. Agis wanted in every unoccupied county. Address: THE AUBURN COPYING CO., Auburn, N. Y. \$7 a DAY to Agents canvassing for the Fleet's Visit, Terms and Outfit Free. Address: P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. Price, TEN CENTS.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING LIBEL EDITOR. Containing a complete list of all the towns in the United States, the Territories and the Dominion of Canada, having a population greater than 5,000 according to the last census, together with the names of the newspapers having the largest local circulation in each of the places named. Also, a catalogue of newspapers which are recommended to advertisers as giving greatest value in proportion to price charged. Also, the Religious and Agricultural Journals, very complete lists, and many tables of rates, showing the cost of advertising in various newspapers, and much other information which a beginner in advertising would do well to possess. Address: GEO. P. BOWELL & CO., Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce St., New York. Oct. 17, 1878—4w.

RATIFICATION NOTICE. Robt C Combs & M. Catharine Downs, admors James S Downs, vs. Ann E. Sinclair and others.

In the Circuit Court for St. Mary's county, sitting as a Court of Equity. No. 483 N. E. ORDERED this 16th day of Oct. 1878, that the sale made and reported by Robert C. Combs and M. Catharine Downs, Trustees in this cause, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 2nd Monday of Nov. 1878; provided a copy of this order be published in the St. Mary's Beacon, once a week for three successive weeks prior to the said 2nd Monday of November.

The report states the land sold for \$1,250. J. FRANK FORD, Clerk. True Copy, Test: J. FRANK FORD, Clerk. Oct. 17, 1878—3w.

Convocational Services. I AM requested by the Dean of the Convocation of Washington to give notice that, God willing, Convocational Services will be held in King and Queen Parish, St. Mary's county, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24th and 25th, as follows: Thursday, Oct. 24th, in Christ Church, Choptank, at 11 a. m. and 2.30 p. m. Friday, Oct. 25th, in All Saints Chapel at 11 a. m. and 2.30 p. m. N. B. The Holy Communion will be administered at each morning service. JOSEPH W. MURPHY. Oct. 17, 1878—4d.

NOTICE. THE ladies will have a dinner at Three Gates, Cedar Point, on the completion of the completion of Cedar Point Methodist Episcopal Church on THURSDAY, 24th OCTOBER.

Public Meeting. AN OYSTER DINNER, free of charge, will be served at MORGANZA on SATURDAY, the 26th of OCTOBER, instant, by the friends of Col. J. Parran Crane. The public are respectfully invited. WM. F. HALL, Manager. Oct. 17, 1878—4d.

Notice of Election. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Judges of Election and to the Voters of St. Mary's county, that an Election will be held in the several election districts of St. Mary's county, at the usual places of holding the Elections, on

The First Tuesday after the First Monday, being the 5th day of November, 1878.

for the purpose of electing one person to represent the Fifth Congressional District of Maryland in the Forty-Sixth Congress of the United States. The polls of said Election will be opened in each and every Election District of said county, at the usual places of holding the polls, at nine o'clock, A. M., and will close at six o'clock, P. M., when the ballots shall be opened and publicly counted. J. FRANK SMITH, Sheriff of St. Mary's county. Oct. 10, 1878—4e.

LOCAL DOTTINGS.

Democratic District Meeting. We are authorized to state, that there will be a meeting of the Democratic voters of the 3rd district at Baltimore's Store, Head of St. Clement's Bay, on Saturday next, the 19th instant, at 2 o'clock, p. m., which will be addressed by Hon. B. G. Harris, Senator Combs, Jas. H. Wilson and others. Democrats from other districts and the general public are invited to attend.

A Greenback Candidate. The Greenbackers have nominated Eugene S. Calvert, Esqr., of Prince George's, one of the editors of the Independent Farmer, as their candidate for Congress.

Land Sale. R. C. Combs sold at Trustees' sale on Tuesday last, the 15th instant, the farm known as Holly Tree, etc., located near the Alum House and containing 1044 acres for \$1,350. Purchaser, Col. R. H. Miles.

Sheep Killing Dogs. Parties interested in sheep are called upon to keep a sharp lookout for dogs at this writing, the flocks of Messrs. J. H. Key and Chas. V. Hayden, of this neighborhood, having suffered lately by canine depredations.

An Old Landmark Gone. Benedict Buckler, better known as "Old Ben," and noted for his unflinching democracy, keen interest in politics and activity in political campaigns, has been reached by his 80th birthday. Peace to him!

Improvement. The Old Restaurant, opposite our abode, is newly fitted up by Mr. Albert Gottschalk, of Baltimore, as a wholesale and retail liquor house. Mr. Hezekiah Gump, of Baltimore, a very courteous and polite gentleman, is in charge of the store and we are sure will do justice to all who may give him a call.

Gen. Bailey to the Front. Gen. Bailey is again on the war path. He requests us to announce him as an independent candidate for Congress, and we do it. True to his old principles, the General still insists that "woman is a brick" and that the country shall be made to "bleem." These are strong points, to be sure, but the trump card of the General is, that he will make things lively about the Treasury and divide with his friends.

Late Elections. Our republican friends effect to consider the October elections as favorable to their cause, and we admit they were victorious on State issues in Ohio. If they have increased their vote on State or any other sort of issues in any of the other States voting, we have not heard of it, and, moreover, on the vital question, they have lost about eight members of Congress, not even holding their own in this regard, even in Ohio.

Cedar Point Meth. E. Church. By notice elsewhere published, it will be seen that the ladies attached to the congregation of Cedar Point Methodist Episcopal Church propose giving a dinner at Three Gates, Cedar Point on Thursday, the 24th of October, instant, the proceeds of which will be applied to completion of said church. Rev. Wm. H. Barnes will deliver an address on the occasion. Dinner, 25 cents. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

The Pioneer House. The Pioneer House on the New Avenue in the new section of our Town has been raised by A. M. Graves, Esq. of our village, and is now being rapidly pushed to completion. The house will be a neat two-story dwelling, on the corner of the avenue and the street, which is proposed to run at right angles to the same, near Fenwick's Hotel. We wish Mr. Graves all success, and hope that his enterprise may be followed by others. In a short time, the avenue will be enclosed and then, it is hoped, the lots will be taken up, and the whole enterprise of Capt. Lawrence made a success.

Hymenial. At the residence of the bride's father, on the 25th ult., Mr. P. F. Combs, of Loveland, and Miss Corriane Reed, daughter of Judge H. N. Reed, now of Mineola, but formerly a prominent citizen of Housatonic County. We congratulate the happy couple on the fortunate circumstances which mark their entrance upon wedded life. Mr. C. has established a reputation as a man of honor, integrity and superior business capacity, as well as a most accomplished gentleman. We can, therefore, but expect a successful, happy and useful career for him and his bride. His graceful pen has often heretofore shed its lustre upon the columns of the Patriot, and we hope that now, in his supreme bliss, he will not forget his old love.—Est. Peace Patron.

Mr. Combs is a native of this county, and though young, is well known and highly appreciated here, and as the Beacon is also indebted to him for favors, we take pleasure in joining with the Patron in wishing him a long and happy wedded life.

Republican Meetings. We notice, from huge posters circulating about, that Col. Crane, "the Republican candidate for Congress," with Hon. Francis Miller and Hon. B. H. Kennard, will address the Citizens of this County at St. Julgeon's, Oct. 17th; California, Oct. 18th; Mechanicsville, Oct. 19th and Great Mills, Nov. 4th. The poster goes on to state, that "all who are in favor of an honest and Pure Ballot Box, and maintaining the Honor and Good Faith of the Government are cordially invited to attend." We had supposed, after the late Electoral Commission, the least said by Republicans about "honest ballot boxes" the better. "Maintaining the honor and good faith of the government," in the mouth of a Republican, means, that the badholders are to ride the taxpayers awhile longer and are ultimately to be paid off in gold, though they originally contracted to accept pay in currency.

Mammeth Sweet Potatoes. The potatoe sweet made in our last paper has had the effect of stirring up an emulation among our patrons which bids fair to supply us with sweet potatoe eating for the balance of the season. The first installment came from our friend, Allen C. Tyler, of Crossed Manor in St. Inge's district and consisted of two potatoes which weighed, respectively, 5 lbs. 10 ounces and 5 lbs. 4 ounces. The next was furnished by Rhodes Shepard, Esqr., of this district and weighed 5 lbs. 12 ounces, and 10 lbs was supplied by Mr. A. W. Gardner, of Choptank district, and weighed 6 lbs. 9 ounces. Mr. Gardner writes us that "up here we do not notice five pound potatoes, but when above, they begin to attract attention," and asks, if it would not be safer for us hereafter, before challenging neighboring county, to consult Choptank? We are decidedly, of that opinion, and as a matter of fact, we always intend to include Choptank when we go for the enemy across the river. Our friends will please excuse our thanks for their presents.