THE
ST MARY'S BEACON
LEONARDTOWN MD.

THURSDAY MORNING, January 23rd, 1879.

"THE GOOD MOVE."—Under this caption, the Annapolis *Record* expresses great gratification at the prospects of the hostile factions, heretofore warring for mastership within the democratic party, coming together and agreeing "to give and take" in their make-up of a State ticket the coming Summer and in the future distribution of party patronage. This is as it should be, for whilst the majority is entitled to rule at the party primaries as well as at the polls, it should study to reconcile and conciliate in the former that it may the more surely triumph at the latter.—And the minority would do well to remember that it is far better that some of the old leaders should be recognized in the "new deal" promised than that Maryland should be allowed to depart from the column of democratic States, though we are fully prepared to concede to the *Record* that the "infusion of new blood" in democratic selections for office would be a great benefit to our party. In justice, however, to the present democratic management in Maryland, it should be stated, that whilst it may have acted ungenerously towards brother democrats and have made too close a corporation of itself, it has brought no reproach upon our cause by either venality of conduct in office or incompetent administration. Maryland to-day is as ably and honestly officered as is any State in the Union and presents an honorable contrast to republican management at Washington and every where else. Her general comparative prosperity and sound financial condition prove this beyond a peradventure. This, with its consummate ability in the management of our party affairs, has been the secret of the "Ring's" success and explains why our party has so long maintained control in the State, and though we heartily vote for the "new deal," we vote for it because we believe it will unite the democratic party and make it more homogeneous by dividing its honors fairly between the factions into which it is unhappily divided, and not from any expectation that this fusion will give the State or the public any abler or more faithful public officers than now administer our affairs.

HON. WM. T. HAMILTON NOT IN DEFAULT.—A report having been circulated in Montgomery county and elsewhere to the effect that, in the late struggle for Congress in the 6th district of this State, Hon. Wm. T. Hamilton had played false to the Hon. George Peter, the democratic nominee, Mr. Peter, has published a card in the Rockville *Sentinel*, not only denying this charge, but asserting that, after his nomination and throughout his whole campaign, he had the earnest support of Mr. Hamilton, his friendly counsel and his kind hospitality. In addition, Mr. Peter declares that Mr. Hamilton made a personal canvass of his own county and to some extent of other portions of the congressional district in his (Peter's) behalf.

DEMOCRATIC SENATORIAL CAUCUS.—The democratic Senatorial caucus has affirmed by a unanimous vote that the new amendments to the constitution, the 13th, 14th and 15th, were all legally passed and are good law. Of course, neither of these propositions is true and we are sure that this will be judicially shown when these matters are brought to the legal test nor have we a doubt that this test will ultimately be made. However, these amendments are quite as good law as was the late Missouri compromise, and if they will give the country a peace as long, we should not quarrel with them, though we regret that a democratic body should have belittled itself by affirming of these amendments what it must have known was untrue.

JUDGE MERRICK.—Brother Vanderford of the Westminster Democratic *Advocate*, the leading democratic journal in Western Maryland, declares that notwithstanding the *ex cathedra* announcement that Mr. Gwinn is to be the democratic candidate for Attorney General next Fall, (Mr. Gwinn now holds the office), he is for Judge Merrick and hopes the Judge's friends will take measures to make his nomination a success.

☞The Spring meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club will open at Pimlico, May 20th, and continue four days. The sum of $10,000 has been distributed among the purses and stakes and provision is made for horses that have not yet distinguished themselves, as well as for the most fortunate. The purse races, with the exception of one, are free.

☞Gov. Hampton, of South Carolina, has so far recovered that it is expected he will be out in a few days.

[COMMUNICATED.

Messrs. Editors:—Senator Edmunds, I observe, has presented a resolution in the Senate of the United States of which I will only quote a small portion, that being sufficient for the brief comments and points I design to make.

"Resolved as the judgment of the Senate, That the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments to the Constitution of the United States have been legally ratified and are as valid and of the same paramount authority as any other part of the Constitution," &c., &c.

I have frequently known the Constitution to be construed and applied as *unquestioned* authority, but I do not recollect that Congress or any other sensible body of men ever thought it necessary until within a few years back to adopt resolutions declaring the Constitution "valid and of paramount authority." No one ever thought of doubting it. But since Mr. Edmund's party obtained power, they have had Constitutional Amendments adopted in such a way as to leave but little if any doubt of their utter invalidity. Resolutions upon resolutions have been offered in Congress, State Legislatures and political Conventions pro and con, and have left the public judgment as unsettled as Mr. Edmund's resolution, no matter what may be its fate, will leave it. He must surely know that such a resolution cannot establish either the validity or invalidity of a Constitutional Amendment. If ratified according to the 5th Article of the Constitution, it wants no resolution of the Senate or Congress to give it validity; if not ratified as required by said Article, no resolution of any body of men can take away its utter invalidity. This is so or the entire Constitution is a dead letter.

I am glad, however, that the Senator has offered this resolution, as I presume he will undertake by argument to enlighten the judgment of the Senate to which he appeals as well as the public mind upon the point which he raises that these Amendments have been "legally ratified." For one, I shall be greatly obliged to him if he will remove my convictions of the utter illegality of their ratification, for as now convinced, when I swear to support the Constitution of the United States, I swear not to support these Amendments, and I have heretofore and shall hereafter in every case as in duty bound be governed by that oath.

It is the discussion therefore on the subject the Senator has presented in his resolution that will have a beneficial effect, and it is hoped Mr. Edmunds will open fully and that there will be other intellects of the Senate who will take care that the Constitution of our revolutionary fathers, which they are sworn to support, shall not go without a brave and gallant defence.

If you can allow me space, I will present some of the questions and points which I think will be raised and elucidated in the great discussion which must take place on Senator Edmund's resolution—

1st. Upon the submission by Congress of the 14th and 15th Amendments to the several States, had not the Legislature of each State the right freely, without constraint and unconditionally, to adopt or reject them?

2nd. After being submitted to each State, did not *more* than one-fourth of said States, acting freely and without constraint, reject the 15th Amendment? and if they did *(as is certain)* how could it become a part of the Constitution, the 5th Article of which requires its ratification by three-fourths of the States?

3rd. When thus rejected, could it again be acted on without a new submission according to the 5th Article of the Constitution?

4th. Was there any such submission, and if said Amendment was adopted without such submission, as no doubt it was, is it a valid part of the Constitution?

5th. Had Congress the Constitutional power to *compel* the Southern States (after they had already freely rejected the Amendment) to adopt it, and was not Congress guilty of such compulsion in making representation in Congress from those States to depend upon such adoption; in other words, is not constraint destructive of election?

6th. The 14th Amendment was rejected by the votes of the Southern States and Maryland, Kentucky, California and others, making more than one-fourth of all the States. Was it proper and legal that the rejection by these last named States should be made ineffectual by Congressional constraint upon the Southern States as shown in the law passed the 2nd of March, 1867, by which they were compelled, as before stated, to adopt it?

7th. If free negroes had possessed full rights and privileges as citizens under the Constitution of the United States as it was originally adopted, could they (or any other citizens) have been deprived of those rights and privileges by an amendment of the Constitution ratified in the same manner as the 14th Amendment, and if rights and privileges cannot be taken away by such a proceeding, how can they be given?

8. Upon the whole, if it is agreed by the people of the States that negroes shall have all the rights claimed for them under the 14th and 15th Amendments, the *legal* possession of which is more than doubtful, would it not be judicious to submit Amendments at once for this purpose to take the place of said Amendments, so that their rights shall be subject to no further question? It is highly probable that such Amendments would be promptly adopted in proper form, and thus we should purify our Constitution and destroy forever I hope the pernicious precedent which is now set before the country in the present 14th and 15th Amendments.

B. G. HARRIS

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.—Now that it is settled that Florida has elected two Democrats to Congress, the two parties have an equal number of the delegations in the House of the Forty-Sixth Congress, each having a majority of the Representatives from eighteen States, with two States still in the doubtful column—Indiana and California. If the election is thrown into the House by any chance, a great deal will rest on the vote of De La Matyr, of Indiana, who was elected by the fusion of the Democrats and Nationals—half of the other Representatives from that State being Democrats and half Republicans. If the Democrats elect three members in California next September, De La Matyr could give them a majority of the States by his single vote, and vice versa he could give the Republicans a majority if they get California. That is the way the thing stands; but it is worth remembering that the seat of one Republican from Indiana (Godlove S. Orth) is contested upon allegations of fraud, so that if he is unseated and his Democratic opponent admitted, the Indiana delegation will be Democratic without De La Matyr's vote. In that event the Democrats would have had the States of California goes Republican. Now if California goes Democratic and the Presidential election is thrown into the House, the Democrats will have a majority of one and choose their own President; while if, on the contrary, California goes Republican, there will be a tie, and if the election is thrown into the House a failure to choose would result, in which event the President *pro tem* of the Senate, chosen by the Democratic majority, would become President of the United States. So it will be seen the Democrats hold all the big trumps this time.

HARD TIMES, 1819-'20.—People who complain so much of the existing "hard times" would do well to read the following from Benton's Thirty Year's Recollections." He says:

"The years 1819 and 1820 were a period of gloom and agony. No money—either gold or silver, no paper convertible into specie; no measure or standard of value left remaining. The local banks, all but those of New England, after a brief resumption of specie payments, again sank into a state of suspension. The bank of the United States, created as a remedy for all these evils, now at the head of the evils, now prostrate and helpless, with no power left but that of suing its debtors and selling their property, and purchasing for itself at its own nominal price.

No price for property or produce; no sales but those of the sheriff and marshal; no purchaser at the execution sales but the creditor or some hoarder of money; no employment for industry, no demand for labor; no sale for the products of the farm; no sound of hammer, but that of the auctioneer knocking down property. Stop-laws, property-laws, replevin-laws, stay-laws, loan-office laws, the intervention of Legislature between the creditor and the debtor—this was the business of legislation in three-fourths of the States of the Union—of all south and west of New England. No medium of exchange but depreciated paper; no exchange even but little bits of foul paper, marked so many cents and signed by so many tradesmen, barbers, or inn-keepers; exchanges deranged to the extent of fifty or one hundred per cent. Distress, the universal cry of the people; relief, the universal demand, thundered at the door of all Legislatures, State and Federal."

☞The nomination of Gov. Vance for the United States Senate by a Democratic caucus of the Legislature of North Carolina should be everywhere hailed with joy. It is an act of justice to Gov. Vance long withheld, for he was only kept from the Senate by a bit of political jugglery when Merryman was elected. But it is more than an act of justice now. It is placing in the highest legislative branch of the Government a man who will reflect credit upon the position, and one whose voice will be ever found defending the right.

☞Four women called on President Hayes on Monday to urge him to veto any act passed by Congress to enforce the act of 1862 against polygamy.—They told Mrs. Hayes that if the anti-polygamy act was enforced it would make outcasts of fifty thousand women of Utah, who now have happy homes.

☞Pinchback, who is editing a newspaper in Louisiana, says that the first effort at the disfranchisement of the colored voters will come from the North, and that the negroes may yet be led to vote the Democratic ticket in order to preserve their rights.

☞A young lady in Baltimore, engaged for three years, still keeps her affianced upon the "ragged edge," because he refuses to have the nuptials solemnized in South Carolina, where divorces are not permitted for any cause.

☞Gov. Robinson in his message advises the discontinuance of the normal schools, which fail to accomplish the purpose of their establishment, and calls for the Legislative protest against Federal interference in elections.

☞A Baltimore physician who has just returned from a visit to New York, was assured that of the mothers there who bore children last year, 442 were over fifty years of age.

☞Bishop Whittingham, of Baltimore, has partially recovered from what was deemed a critical illness.

NOTICE.

THERE will be a meeting of the School Board, on TUESDAY, Feb. 4th, prox., for the purpose of passing Teachers' accts. for term ending Jan. 31st, 1879.

By order,
GEORGE THOMAS,
Secretary

Jan. 23, 1879—2t.

LOCAL DOTTINGS.

Hon. B. G. Harris.

The petition of Hon. B. G. Harris [illegible] compensation for slaves [illegible] and others by the Federal [illegible] the late war. This appears [illegible] legal a claim as any which [illegible] be called upon to pay and [illegible] folly will be able to prejudice it in the matter. The [illegible] to the Constitution of the [illegible] that "private property [illegible] public use without just [illegible] that slaves were considered [illegible] under that same Constitution is [illegible] man. That the [illegible] it important to its success [illegible] with the Confederate States [illegible] compensated emancipation [illegible] and by its urgent de[illegible] same in the Border States. [illegible] done, it claimed and exer[illegible] this "private proper[illegible] it could take it, and [illegible] and for so doing, it [illegible] solemn obligation to com[illegible]. No debt can stand [illegible] The subject-matter [illegible] to us to be in no way [illegible] there can [illegible] white or black, should be against the payment of these claims. Indeed, all should be willing to urge the Government to an early and honorable settlement. By the action of the Government in the premises, many of our citizens have been reduced to poverty—many have become old and unable to work—many have died leaving widows and children penniless and all these are as justly and humanely entitled to relief from the Government as any other of its creditors. We advise that the people of our county and other localities in our State back up Mr. Harris by short petitions having the same object in view, signed without distinction of race or party. Premising that Mr. Harris' paper has been sent to Hon. B. F. Butler, of Massachusetts, for presentation to the House of which he is a member, because Gen. Butler was personally cognizant of many of the facts stated in it, and not from any want of confidence in or respect for our immediate representative, Dr. Beakle, we give now the text of the petition.

To the Honorable the Congress of the United States:

The petition of Benj. G. Harris, a citizen of Maryland and of the United States, respectfully shows to your Honorable Bodies that when the late war between the United States and the Confederate States took place he was the owner of a large number of negro slaves, and continued to be until about the last of October, 1863, when thirteen of them, being able-bodied men, went from his residence without his consent to Point Lookout, then occupied by the troops of the United States. They were received into camp at that place, and as your petitioner believes, were taken into the service of the United States, so that he was by the action of the officers of the general government and as he presumes, by order of said government, entirely deprived of said property.

He begs leave further to state, that St. Mary's county, the county in which he resides, was afterwards, as he was informed and believes, included in the military district having its headquarters at F[illegible] force in Virginia. That Gen. B. F. B[illegible] in command of said district, and w[illegible] sent, as your petitioner presumes, by [illegible] the government, a steamer to the shores of [illegible] county, with United States soldiers, who came to his residence, took thence and carried to said steamer fourteen women and children belonging to him, claiming the right to do so because the said women and children were the relations of the men before mentioned who had already become attached to the service of the United States. This took place in the Spring of 1864, and from that time he has been deprived of the services [illegible] slaves.

Being thus [illegible] of his aforesaid property, greatly to his [illegible], your petitioner claims that he is enti[illegible] fair compensation therefor from the United States, and he therefore prays your Honorable Bodies to pass a law by the provision of which necessary arrangements may be made for the consideration of his claim, as also similar claims of all his fellow-citizens, so that the government of the United States may at an early day "compensate him and them for their property taken for the public use," and your petitioner will ever pray, &c.

BENJ. G. HARRIS.

The Late Dr. Haw.

A correspondent of the Georgetown College *Journal* supplies the following facts in regard to Dr. Henry Haw, whose death in our village in the 82nd year of his age, has already been noticed in our columns:—The deceased, says the *Journal's* correspondent, was a student of Georgetown College in 1810, and it is said his brothers John and Benjamin were also here.—The Dr. was born in Charles County and subsequently took up his residence in Washington, where he married the daughter of Mr. Brown, the former proprietor of Brown's Hotel, now the Metropolitan. He resided many years at the Hotel, and his reminiscences of the great men with whom he became personally acquainted were very interesting. After graduating in medicine, he moved to Louisiana, where he practiced his profession. Although the deceased was rather reticent in regard to his personal history, we have these particulars from one who knew him well since 1864, when he went to reside in St. Mary's County where he died. Our informant adds: "The Doctor was a man of remarkable character, and while residing here was highly respected and noticed. He was, in every respect, a man of honorable character, and condemned any thing to the contrary in others.—He held the position of President of the Board of Town Commissioners here, as long as he would consent to hold it, but of late years his health has been failing and he has been confined to the house. One of his most remarkable characteristics was his memory of persons and things. I think that he knew the history of the families of nearly all the prominent men of the country. He died on the 7th of December instant, much lamented."

A Novel Contest.

During a late tobacco stripping season certain employees on the Leonardtown estate of Joseph H. Key, Esqr., entered into a contest to determine which could strip the most pounds of tobacco. The entries were Joseph H. Mortimer, Alfred Hayden and George Yoe, the two first named prolonging their struggle during three days, with the following result:

	1st day.	2nd.	3rd.	
Mortimer,	439 lbs.	360,	365—	1163
Hayden,	378,	300,	415—	1093

Yoe did not enter the battle until the 3rd day and stripped 345 lbs. Independent of their stripping work, the contestants did the feeding on the farm, morning and evening, which engaged them about two hours in each day. The average age of the strippers is about 22 and every bundle stripped was regular and well tied. Mr. Key also entered the race in one of the day's contest, but as he has never been heard of since, it is a fair presumption that he did not save his distance.

☞Leslie & McCaffray, Publishers of Sheet Music & Music Books, will send to any address their complete catalogue with a new and beautiful song, just published, with Piano or Organ accompaniment, for a three (3) cent stamp. Address Leslie & McCaffray, Altoona, Pa.

The Alms House Management.

From the report given below, of Dr. Camalier, physician to the Alms House, the public will read with pleasure that, notwithstanding the heavy reduction which has been made in the cost of keeping our paupers under the new management inaugurated by the present Board of County Commissioners, these unfortunates are as well provided for as under any previous system. At any rate, they express themselves as comparatively happy and contented, and we have the Dr.'s authority for stating, that they are comfortably clad and their condition much improved in other respects. The suggestion of the Dr. as to certain improvements in the interior of the Alms House are entitled to weight with the Commissioners and will no doubt be approved by the public.

GREAT MILLS, Jan. 14, 1879.

To the Honorable the County Commissioners for St. Mary's county:

GENTLEMEN:—The following comprises the total number of inmates of the Alms House on the first day of January, 1879, upon the incoming of the present Superintendent, F. H. Bond, Esq.

John T. Connelly, white, age,		64
John H. McClain,	" "	58
Catharine Thompson,	" "	70
Ann Turner,	" "	25
Maria Buchanan, black,	"	80
Ceci Chapman,	" " died 10th inst.,	75
Mary L. Smallwood,	" "	30

This being my report for the first month of the new year and under the inauguration of a new management, it seems proper that I should refer generally to the improved condition of the paupers since the date when the direction of the house was taken under the exclusive personal supervision of your Honorable Board. They are now comfortably clad and express themselves as happy and contented as possible for such unfortunates to be in their dependent situation. Many additional necessary comforts have been provided for them, and the thanks of the tax-payers as well as others must be accorded to your Honorable Board when it is fully understood that all this has been accomplished at a great reduction of former expenses while entailing upon your Board and assistants much additional labor and personal attention. As physician appointed by you under the late Act of Assembly, it has been my pleasure as well as duty to give all the attention in my power towards the performance of the duties imposed upon that responsible position, and you may be assured that my aid will be at all times cheerfully extended in every way you may desire towards ameliorating the condition of the inmates and reducing the burden of taxation heretofore imposed upon our people for the maintenance of the institution. The building has been greatly improved through your prompt action in causing a new covering to be placed on the roof, thereby preventing much discomfort and inconvenience this inclement season; yet from close observation, extending through several visits made by me during the late extreme cold weather, it is obvious that other repairs are needed to render the house as comfortable as it should be, and which I am satisfied the known humanity of the people of the county will justify you in making the necessary expenditures for as soon as convenient. Among the interior improvements needed immediately for the promotion of the health and comfort of the inmates, I would suggest that the old-fashioned fire-places be dispensed with in the several rooms and stoves be substituted. This change, I am sure, will be found also more economical, as the quantity of fuel at present consumed is enormous, with no commensurate comforts. In conclusion, it affords me pleasure to bear testimony to the cleanliness of the house while under the charge of Mr. Foxwell, the late keeper, as well as the kindness and care on the part of the family towards the paupers under their charge. The present keeper having so lately taken charge, it cannot be expected that his arrangements have been as yet perfected so far as to enable us to pass judgment upon them. Upon examination and inquiry of the paupers, they all express themselves fully satisfied with their diet and attention since he has been in possession. I can myself testify to the kind personal attention of Mrs. Bond during the illness of the aged colored woman who lingered for several days after a fatal attack of paralysis.

Respectfully submitted,
C. HENRY CAMALIER, Physician.

[COMMUNICATED.

OUR ENDOWED COLLEGES, ETC.

"In referring to the common school system of "the State, Gov. Robinson, of New York, in his "late message, makes remarks especially applicable to that costly sham, the College of the "city of New York, and to kindred institutions. "He says, that to levy taxes upon the people for "the gratuitous education of a few boys in the "collegiate branches, is a species of legalized "robbery. Nine in ten of those educated in the "so-called high schools at the public expense "would far better pay their own bills than to "have them paid by the people of the State. "The Normal Schools, also, are, with two or "three exceptions, wholly useless, and fail almost entirely to accomplish the objects for "which they were established, and for which "the State is annually paying large amounts of "money from the treasury. He calls upon the "Legislature to make inquiry into the workings "of these institutions and to provide for their "abolition. Let the Legislature begin this duty "by sweeping away the colleges from this city."

Such are the views expressed by the distinguished statesman of New York in opposition to interested demagogues and politicians. Such should be the suggestions of the Governor of Maryland at the next session of the Legislature in regard to this wholesale plunder of the treasury which is denounced as an infamous imposition upon the people. Virginia has abolished the office of Superintendent of public schools, which, so far from being of advantage, is regarded by the people as *a public nuisance*. The examiners alone cost the State annually twenty-six thousand dollars, which is regarded as a useless expenditure of the public funds. The public interest demands that this infamous school system be abolished. That the people of each school district should regulate their own schools without the interference of *dictators or petty tyrants*. That the donations to colleges and academies be taken away and applied to the primary school fund, that the rich and the poor may share alike the benefits derived from the State. The free scholarships at St. John's College, with a few exceptions, are given to sons of wealthy parents. The Rev. Mr. Barber, of Dorchester county, who is in independent circumstances, obtained a free scholarship for his son. Mr. Sheppard, one of the wealthiest citizens of the same county, received a similar situation for his son. Wm. J. Price, of Queen Anne's county, who is said to be worth seventy thousand dollars, has obtained a situation at St. John's College for his son, and other instances might be stated if necessary. My object in referring to these gentlemen is to show that the poor class of people derive no benefit from the donations made by the State to colleges and academies. The same may be said of the Agricultural College, which is of no advantage to farmers, but is regarded as an imposition upon the public. If these institutions cannot be sustained without the aid of the State, they should be abolished. G.

Ballou's Monthly Magazine for February.

Full of the most charming reading matter is Ballou's Magazine for the month of February.—The leading illustrated article is by the author of "A Whaleman's Adventures," and treats of the Fiji Islands. Earl Marble has a poem, "Daddy Joe's Sweetheart," written in dialect, which will be interesting to Southwestern and especially to Missouri readers, and which is accompanied by some capital illustrations drawn from life. Besides these, there are some ten or a dozen stories, adventures on land and sea, domestic stories, poetry of a superior order of merit, and a set of comic engravings that will make the most dull smile. The contents of the number are as follow: The Fiji Islands and People; My Garden; The Battle for the Cedars; For Remembrance; Haidah's Valentine; Infatuated; Resting; Hetty's Career; Lord Tom; Sleep; Fate; At Moscow in Winter; Daddy Joe's Sweetheart; Circumstantial Evidence; The Doctor; The Tiger of the Antarctic; Count Otto and the Nixie; With Her Majesty; Our Young People's Story-Teller—My Mother's Husband; Ruthven's Puzzle Page; Editorial Notes; The Housekeeper; Curious Matters; Things Pleasant and otherwise; Our Picture Gallery (humorous illustrations.) Published by Thomes & Talbot, 23 Hawley Street, Boston, at $1.50 a year, postpaid, and for sale at all the periodical depots in the country.

[COMMUNICATED.

LEONARDTOWN, Jan. 21st, 1879.

ROB. BEACON:—The theory advanced by your correspondent "W" and "Friend" in the last issue of your paper as a solution of the proposition over my signature in your previous edition, is materially the same. Relatively considered with the starting point, both have located the spot where the change in days occurs at the same place on the circumference, the only difference being that Friend has been more specific and selected a starting point that will bring the meridian of change "at or near" the city of Concepcion. Of the theory I shall for the present say nothing. Suppose, to be exact, the meridian where the change occurs be located *at* the city selected. Now Wednesday, does not begin till the imaginary traveller reaches this meridian, and as he is going with the (apparent) velocity of the Sun, it is 9 o'clock to him during the whole circuit. If it were possible, then, for him to ascertain the day and hour one mile *east* of Concepcion as he approaches, it would therefore be 9 o'clock Tuesday, and when he reached the city it would be 9 o'clock, Wednesday. Here, then, are two points on the earth's surface, one mile apart, the time at one being 9 o'clock, a. m., Tuesday, and at the other, a few seconds later, the same hour on Wednesday. Will Friend or W. or both tell us if on the circumference there can be such localities with any such curious division of time.

ENQUIRER.

[COMMUNICATED.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I feel gratified to have it in my power to indorse the announcement of Mr. Holmes as a candidate for the Legislature in you last issue. The only change I claim the privilege of suggesting is from Francis to Frank N. Holmes. And in addition to what voters have well and pointedly said, I shall simply add the testimony of a true and earnest friend. Having known Mr. Holmes long as the only son of a widowed mother, (his father dying before he attained his majority,) the sole care of this mother and five little sisters devolved upon him. How dutifully and well he served as son and brother is the admiration of all who knew him. In every station, he is noted for industry, perseverance, honesty and indomitable will, and, as a citizen, as one who "knows his duty, and, knowing, dares maintain." One so constituted must necessarily make a fit representative for old St. Mary's.

FARMER.

Another Ducking Excursion.

Attracted by the success that crowned a previous excursion to the Narrows in search of the festive Canvasback, etc., another Leonardtown ducking party set out last week for the Wicomico, but found on their arrival the river frozen up and the game they were searching for out on the Potomac. To the credit of their prowess be it spoken, however, they succeeded in bagging about a duck apiece and were in high feather on their return that the outlay for the sport they had was not above $5 per duck.

The Evening Bulletin.

The *Evening Bulletin*, the first sought for and one of the most acceptable of our daily Baltimore exchanges, has entitled itself to the good opinion and liberal encouragement of democrats throughout the State by the ability of its management and the fearlessness with which it gives expression to its opinions. Room is wanting here to give details of its political, literary and commercial features, and we shall take occasion to refer to these more fully in our next.

Rev. Father De Wolf.

Late Frederick papers state that the Rev. Father De Wolf, who was located in this county for many years and is still well and kindly remembered here, while riding from Frederick city to Petersville last week, was overpowered by the cold and would have perished but that his condition was discovered and relief afforded.

Electric Geography No. 2.

We are in possession of an advanced copy of the Maryland edition of the Electric Geography No. 2 by Prof. M. A. Newell, principal of our State Normal School at Baltimore, but we have not as yet had time to give it more than a cursory examination. We shall refer to it more in detail in our next.

School Apportionment.

The school apportionment for St. Mary's county for the 1st quarter of the present year is as follows:—for white Schools, $2,059.85—for colored schools, $1,147.80.

The Attention

of our readers is specially called this week to the advertisement of John Wanamaker, to be found in our columns elsewhere. This advertiser is offering unusual inducements to buyers in his line of trade, and we bespeak an early call upon him, as his announcement shows he is anxious and determined to sell and is selling at the very lowest figures. Give him a call and contrast his prices and selling advantages with those of similar establishments before making up your mind to purchase.

Chew JACKSON'S BEST Sweet Navy Tobacco.

Clothing Store.

We call attention to the advertisement in to day's paper of the old, reliable and well-known house of Noah Walker & Co. This establishment, with branches in Washington and elsewhere, is one of the largest and most complete in the country. If we are not mistaken, this is the first house which made the business of selling ready-made clothing respectable and reliable. To-day the Messrs. Walker are patronized by the most respectable and fastidious in the country

F. W. Trimble.

We take pleasure in referring to the card of Mr. F. W. Trimble, in another part of this paper, who has succeeded Trimble & Co., Nos. 78 and 80, W. Pratt St., dealer in sash, doors, blinds and factory work, &c. The readers of the BEACON will do well to give them a call when buying, as they will find him both obliging and accommodating. Having a factory of his own, he is ready to furnish at lowest cash prices everything in his line and of the best.

A Reliable House.

Those of our readers who visit Baltimore this spring to make purchases of clothing for men and boys, cannot be better suited in choice, style or quality than at the reliable house of Chas. N. Oehm & Son 230 W. Pratt St. near Hanover. See advertisement in another column.

MARRIED.

On Monday, Jan. 13th instant, at St. Nicholas Church, by the Rev. Father Neale, AMBROSE F. GOUGH to LUCY V., second daughter of John H. Butler.

OBITUARY.

Died, at her residence in Chaptico district, St. Mary's county, Md., on Tuesday, January 7th instant, Mrs. SARAH A. SAXTON, consort of the late George Saxton, in the 59th year of her age.

Death, that ugly, meager tyrant, which knows no pity and heeds not mercy—who is indiscriminate in the choice of his victims, has again intruded himself into this quiet neighborhood and heralded therefrom one of its truest and most exemplary mothers, a kind and loving friend, a courteous and obliging neighbor.

In this tribute to the memory of the deceased, it is but just to state that, during a protracted illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, she never lost sight of the grand object of her creation nor was ever heard to murmur against what seemed an affliction of Providence.

Weep not, relations and friends, though your grief must be deep, but rather rejoice that the spirit of one so worthy—so eminently worthy of divine preferment—should bid adieu to all earthly suffering, to wing its flight to the home of Saints where misery durst not enter and perpetual bliss reigns supreme.

H.

DIED.

At Brook's, the residence of his Nephew, John S. Raley, on Thursday last, the 16th instant, BENEDICT RALEY, in the 64th year of his age. May he rest in peace!

DIVINE SERVICE.

Methodist Episcopal Church, Sabbath, January 26th.
Joy Chapel, 11 a. m.
St. Paul's, 3 p. m.
WM. H. BARNES, Preacher in charge.
Jan 23, 1879.

NOTICE.

Office of County Commissioners,
Leonardtown, Md., Jan. 23, 1879.

ORDERS for the fourth and last installment of pensions for the year 1878 will be issued, on application, on and after February 1st.

Parties holding road certificates will file them in this office for settlement, as the Collectors are not authorised to settle them without an order for the same having been first obtained.

By order,
JO. F. MORGAN, Clerk.
Jan 23, 1879—2t.

BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS,
CHOICE SEEDS, &c. By Mail.
For $1.00 we will mail, postpaid, either of following Collections, all choice varieties.
20 Verbenas, or 8 Heliotropes,
[illegible] Geraniums, or 9 Fuchsias,
8 Coleus, or 6 Roses,
4 Ivies, or 8 Chrysanthemums, or
10 assorted Green House Plants, 8 Gladiolus, or 8 Double Tuberose, or 24-5c. or 12-10c. pkts Garden Seeds, or 24 packets choice Flower Seeds.
Circular, with additional collections, mailed to applicants.
EDW'D J. EVANS & CO.,
[Local Agents Wanted.] YORK, PA.

MARSHALL HOUSE
N. E. COR. 8TH & D STREETS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
On the American and European Plans.
R. J. MARSHALL, PROPRIETOR.
[Late of St. George's Hotel, Piney Point.]
This House has been thoroughly refitted and refurnished in the best manner, and it offers to the traveling public, one of the best, cheapest and most convenient hotels in Washington.
RATES:

Board per day,	$ 1 50
" " week,	5 to 7
" " month,	20 to 30
Lodging,	50c
Meals,	25c to 50c

Jan 23, 1879—tf

STEAM SAW & GRIST MILL.
F. M. DYER.
LEONARDTOWN MD.
Hard Wood sawed for $7 00 per m. feet
Soft " " 6 " "
Grist Mill day TUESDAYS in each week until further notice. Only one-eighth toll taken.
☞ A share of public patronage solicited.
Dec 5, 1878—1y.

RATIFICATION NOTICE.

Richard H. Miles
vs.
John Dillahay,
Anna C. Dillahay, his wife.

In the Circuit Court for St. Mary's county, sitting as a Court of Equity.
No. 351 N. E.

ORDERED this 27th day of December, 1878, that the sale made and reported by R. H. Garner and B. H. Camalier, Trustees in this cause, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 4th Monday of Jan. 1879; 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 4th Monday of January.

The report states the land sold for $10,000.

J. FRANK FORD,
Clerk.

True copy, Test:—
J. FRANK FORD,
Clerk.

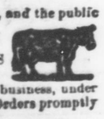
Jan. 2, 1879—3w.

1843 ESTABLISHED 1843
GUNS.
BREECH LOADING GUNS,
MUZZLE LOADING GUNS,
WINCHESTER RIFLES,
BALLARD RIFLES,
SMITH & WESSON REVOLVERS,
COLT DOUBLE ACTION REVOLVERS,
And Revolvers of all kinds.
ELEY'S AND AMERICAN CARTRIDGE SHELLS.
Loaded Cartridges for Breach Loading Guns, Shooting Coats, Pants, Vests and Hats, Bogardus Ball Traps, Glass Balls, Ammunition, &c.
Sportsmen can rely on getting everything in the shooting line of the best quality at
ALEXANDER McCOMAS,
51 South Calvert Street,
BALTIMORE.
Sept. 19, 1878—4m.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

Messrs Editors:—We are pleased to learn that Mr. FRANCIS HOLMES has been suggested as a suitable candidate for the next Legislature of Maryland. His high moral character and popularity would secure the confidence and support of the people. We believe him to be in every respect eminently qualified for the position, and that he will, if elected, discharge his duty faithfully to the people and the State.

Jan 16, 1879. VOTERS.

FRESH
MEAT MARKET.
I respectfully inform my friends, and the public in general, that I will sell
FRESH and SALTED MEATS

to suit the times at my place of business, under Moore's Hotel, or residence. Orders promptly attended to.
I. GROSS.
Jan 9, 1879—tf.

BEST business you can engage in. $5 to $20 per day made by any worker of either sex, right in their own localities. Particulars and samples worth $5 free. Improve your spare time at this business. Address STINSON & Co. Portland, Maine.