THE
St. Mary's Beacon
LEONARDTOWN, MD.

THURSDAY MORNING, May 25th, 1882.

HIGHER CIVILIZATION.—At a recent meeting of representative colored men in Baltimore city, the subject of discussion being "The Present Needs of the Negro to Entitle Him to a Place in the Highest Realms of Civilization," strong grounds were taken against the prohibitory statutes of our State in regard to equality of the colored race before the law and against the infidelity of the republican party in redeeming its pledges for the relief of the colored race. The prominent subjects of grievance were the prohibition of the colored man from the bar of the State, the non-protection of colored women by the bastardy laws and the non-employment of colored teachers in the public schools. The leading speaker contended that the interests of the colored race had been betrayed by both parties and that the colored people of Maryland should hereafter rely on themselves and work out their own salvation without regard to party lines or professions.

MURDERER CAUGHT.—The man who murdered Capt. Nelson and the colored mate of the sloop Fanny Southard on the 4th inst., while the vessel was lying in Mechodock Creek, has been caught and has confessed the crime. His name is Frank Burkman alias Burke. He was arrested in Baltimore and now awaits the requisition of the Governor of Virginia.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—In pursuance with a call of Hon. A. P. Gorman, Chairman, the Democratic State Central Committee, assembled at Barnum's Hotel on Tuesday the 16th inst. Representatives from the city of Baltimore and all the counties except Charles, Calvert, Dorchester and Garrett, were present. St. Mary's was represented by Dr. Thos. A. Lynch.

Primaries were ordered to be held uniformly throughout the State on September 27th.

"Time and place for Congressional and Judicial nominating Conventions were determined on. For this district, the Congressional and Judicial Conventions will meet at Upper Marlboro, on the same day—October 3rd.

In calling the Committee to order, Senator Gorman made a speech, acknowledging the differences in the party and showing how little foundation there was for them. At the conclusion of his remarks a Committee was appointed to prepare an address to the Democratic voters of Maryland. The Committee reported the following address, which it was unanimously resolved to issue to the Democrats of the State in the name of the State Central Committee:

TO THE DEMOCRATIC VOTERS.

The Democratic State Convention, at its meeting in 1881, pledged its representatives in the General Assembly of 1882 in substance and effect, to the following reforms:

First. To the enactment of a law providing for the accurate registration of the names of all persons entitled to vote in this State.

Second. To the enactment of laws sufficient to remedy the defects existing in local laws relating to the selection of Grand and Petit Jurors.

Third. To such changes in the criminal law of the State as were necessary to make it effective as a means for the prevention and punishment of crime.

Fourth. To the exercise of strict economy in the management of public affairs.

Fifth. To the maintenance of the purpose of the State to subject to taxation all forms of wealth within its territory which were not exempted from taxation by irrevocable contracts.

The convention, in order to give effect to the pledges thus made, assumed the duty of charging a committee which it named with the duty of preparing and presenting to the General Assembly of 1882 the bills intended to give effect to the proposed reforms. The majority of that committee accepted and executed the trust reposed in them, and submitted their work to the Senate and House of Delegates early in the session of 1882. The proposed measures provided, first, for the redivision of the city of Baltimore into new election precincts and wards of equal population—of any proper, new and permanent registration system to that city; second, for the complete and accurate registration of qualified voters in such new election precincts and wards of the city of Baltimore, and in every county of the State, under provisions of law which compelled accuracy and good faith on the part of all concerned in the work; third, for the election of Grand Jurors in the city of Baltimore by a method better adapted than the plan then in use to secure the choice of competent persons to fulfill duties of such importance; fourth, by the extension, under careful limitations, of the powers of the police justices in the city of Baltimore. These measures were subjected to close scrutiny, not only by the Senate and House of Delegates, but also by the press and by the people.

It was found that they had been framed with the single purpose of effecting the reforms to which the Democratic party of the State was pledged, and were sufficient to accomplish the desired object if they were faithfully executed by the executive and by those he appointed and by all others charged with performing the duties imposed by the particular laws. They were therefore accepted with little modification and with great unanimity. The General Assembly of 1882 gave further effect to the pledges of the State Convention of 1881. It firmly maintained the taxing system of the State. It practiced a strict economy in legislative expenses. It made sufficient provision for the future maintenance of the public credit. This brief review of 1882 is sufficient to demonstrate that it fully redeemed the pledges made by the Democratic State Convention of 1881, and has removed or remedied every complaint heretofore made against the administration of the public affairs of this State by the party to which we belong. The only cause for dissensions and discontent which now exist among us arose from complaints that the primary meetings in our party—held for the purpose of making nominations—are not fairly conducted. It may be that legislation will fail to provide an adequate remedy for this evil if it should hereafter occur.

Your committee however, is not without power to correct such mischief. It may refuse, and will refuse, to recognize any nomination which is fraudulently made, and will, in any such case, order that new primary elections shall be held in the locality in which the wrong occurred. The obligation of seeing that the registration law, which is the most important of all these measures, is faithfully executed, falls upon the Governor.—Unless the duties imposed by that law are executed by honest and capable officers it must prove inefficient.

It must be remembered, moreover, that even if the duties imposed by the new registration law are properly executed by the officers of registration the law will fail to accomplish the objects which it was intended to achieve unless it is hereafter supplemented by the choice of proper Judges of Election for all the election districts and election precincts in this State. The Governor has no responsibility for the choice made of such officers in the counties of the State. We can only express an earnest hope that those who are charged with the performance of this duty may execute it with the single purpose of giving full effect to the will, lawfully expressed at the ballot-box, of those who are entitled to vote in each election district of the State.

In the city of Baltimore the case is widely different. The Judges of Election for each election precinct of that city are appointed by the Supervisors of Election for the city of Baltimore. These Supervisors in the years 1882 and 1883 will be appointed by the Governor, acting in the exercise of his single discretion. We confidently expect that his discretion will be wisely exercised by the appointment of officers whose very names will be guarantees to the community in which they live, and by whom they are known, that their powers will be so rightly and purely exercised as to insure, during their tenure of office, a fair election and an honest count in every election precinct of the city of Baltimore. It is necessary to add, in conclusion, some practical counsel addressed to each one of you. You are citizens of the State, but your right to exercise the privilege of voting in your respective election districts and election precincts depends upon your doing what the Constitution and the laws of this State have made it necessary that you should do before you can vote.

If you wish to enjoy, in its full measure, your privilege as a citizen of sharing in the government of your country, State, county, city or town, you must in due season enroll your name as a qualified voter in the manner provided by law in the election district or election precinct in which you are entitled to vote. If you wish that your right to vote, when thus obtained, shall be effectual in producing results, you must see to it that other qualified persons residing in your election district, or election precinct, who share your opinions are also duly registered, and each man among you must also exert himself by the use of the amply sufficient means provided by the registration law itself to prevent the name of any person who is not lawfully entitled to be registered from being placed on the registry of voters or list of registered and qualified voters of his election precinct or election district.

You must bring to this work of registration a degree of honest zeal and a spirit of earnest co-operation not inferior to any which have marked your conduct in the most active contest in which you have been engaged in this State since 1867. Remember that you must oppose your efforts to the organized work of Superiors and Deputy Marshals paid to render to the Republican party that service which you will voluntarily give to your own party, and show by your diligence your higher sense of the duty develved upon you as a citizen of the State. Remember that no future election can be properly conducted in this State unless those who are entitled to cast their ballots are correctly ascertained and enrolled. We have an abiding faith that the coming enrollment, if fairly made and rendered fully effectual by the appointment of proper Judges of Election, will do more to increase the hold of the principles which we profess upon the affections of the people of this State than any other State measure which our party has ever inaugurated or given effect to. The new registration law, if it be properly executed, will carry with it that assurance of good government, and of a purpose to use all the means necessary to maintain good government, which every political party must give to the people upon whom it relies for permanent support, if it expects, or deserves to achieve success.

By the order of the Democratic State Central Committee.

ARTHUR P. GORMAN, Chairman.
Baltimore, May 16, 1882.

MANDAMUS AGAINST GOV. HAMILTON.—The Annapolis correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, under date of Monday last, writes to that paper as follows:

In the Circuit Court to-day D. Claude of A., attorney for the petitioners, filed a petition for mandamus to compel the Governor to send or deliver the bill entitled "An act to repeal and re-enact section 26 of chapter 198 of the acts of 1880, entitled an act to repeal chapter 181 of acts passed at the January session, 1874, being an act to repeal article 71 of the Code of Public General laws, entitled "oysters," as amended and re-enacted by chapter 364 of the acts passed at January session, 1870, and also chapter 167, of the acts passed at January session 1872, and to re-enact the same with amendments," &c., (which they claim is now a law under the constitution,) at the office of the Court of Appeals, that it may be recorded and in due time published and certified as required by law. The petition for mandamus is signed by Senator George Wells, who introduced the bill in question before the Legislature, and James A. Hardesty, an oysterman, of the city of Annapolis.—The petitioners represent that the above-mentioned bill passed both houses of the Legislature in due and proper form of law, as prescribed by the constitution of the State of Maryland, and that after duly passing the Senate and House of Delegates was presented, according to law, to Wm. T Hamilton, the Gov. of Maryland, for his approval, at the executive chamber, on Friday, the 24th day of March, and that it has remained in the possession of the Governor, or his agent, from that day and date until the present time, and that the Legislature did not adjourn until Monday, the third of April, and that the bill was in the possession of the Governor or his agents for nine days before the adjournment of said Legislature. The petitioners further represent that the constitution, article 2, section 17, declares that if any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within six days (Sunday excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the General Assembly shall by adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law; that the said bill was in possession of the Governor for more than six days, and that the Legislature did not adjourn within that time, and that therefore the said bill is a law under the constitution and laws of the State; that your petitioners further represent that they are informed, and therefore charge, that William T. Hamilton, Governor of Maryland, has undertaken to retain in his possession in an illegal and unconstitutional manner the bill above referred to, and that it is the duty of the said Governor to give or send the bill to the Clerk of the Court of Appeals, as required by section 30, article 3, of the constitution. The petitioners further claim that they are without remedy in the premises save by a writ of mandamus.

Whereupon Judge Miller has ordered that a rule be laid on the Hon. Wm. T. Hamilton, Governor of Maryland, to show cause why a writ of mandamus should not issue as prayed, on or before the 31st day of May, 1882, provided a copy of the rule be served upon him on or before the 20th instant.

Senator Wells, it will be remembered, issued a card several days ago, in which he charged the Governor with detaining this bill illegally and in violation of the constitution. The questions at issue involve a constitutional test as to the date of presentation of bills to Executive, and whether it is required by the constitution that such presentation should be made to the Governor personally or to his agents. The bill also affects the oystermen, one of whom joins in the petition with Senator Wells.

BANQUET TO GOV. HAMILTON.—The late Banquet to Gov. Hamilton at the Carrolton Hotel, Baltimore, says the Democratic *Advocate*, was a gathering of some good men with good intentions, and others who represent no one but themselves and their own ambitions. Hon. Thos. F. Bayard, Hon. Samuel J. Tilden, Senators Vance, Ransom and Voorhees, Gen. Hancock and the host of other distinguished men invited, were not present. Gov. Hamilton was the only guest—the others were subscribers to the feast. The distinguished gentlemen from other states could not have been expected to be present. The United States Senators and members of the House of Representatives, we were sure, would not attend a political feast to which the Maryland Senators and Representatives had not been invited. They early found that it was a factional banquet. The leaders were Democrats, if you please, but Democrats unnecessarily warring with the great body of the party, and claiming for themselves all the good results of recent legislation, *pledged* by the *whole* party, and carried out by *the party*, with a little set of extremists continually throwing obstacles in their way.

Mr. James Hodges presided at the banquet, and was the leading spirit. Mr. Hodges, no doubt, is a well-meaning man, but is also one whose zeal outstrips his knowledge, and is an extremist of the most pronounced type. His speech was both frothy and fulsome—frothy on reform and retrenchment, and fulsome in praise of the guest of the occasion.

Many of those who sat at the table with the Governor have no special regard for him nor endorse his dogmatism. Some of them were only Democrats as long as they were kept in office. They sulked as soon as they were succeeded by others, and sought to overthrow the party by all their means, and they must have felt uneasy when Mr. Hodges was speaking so enthusiastically of reform *within the party*. They *went out* of the party, and either voted the Republican ticket or abstained from voting altogether, whilst duing the campaign they worked to sow discord and dissension in the Democratic ranks. We have neither time nor inclination to particularize or to mention names, but those who are familiar with the standing and records of many who were present know that the gathering was not of a representative kind.

Mr. Hodges' speech was full of errors as to facts, and it is to be hoped for his sake that the press did not quote him correctly. His ignorance in historical matters of politics was lamentable. Neither Washington nor Jefferson would recognize their principles, as presented by him.

The Governor's speech was in good temper, and is the best examination from him in several years. There was nothing striking in his remarks; nothing new—just his general ideas summarized and mildly stated. As we have not hesitated to censure his course when we deemed it to be merited, so we fail not to praise when praise is due.

Col. Wm. P. Maulsby was a speaker on the occasion, and we regret his remarks were not fully reported. He spoke late in the evening, and the *Day* and *Sun* were complimentary in their mention of him. Col. Maulsby was one of the participants who really desired economical government and Democratic unity, and it is to be regretted that he had not been given Mr. Hodges' place and made the speech of the evening.

We should be glad to see these factional antagonisms at an end. There seems to be no occasion for such a gathering as the one on Wednesday night. Had it included representative men of the *whole* party, and pledges of party fealty, party unity, economy and good government been made; had there been a burying of all past differences and pledges of conciliation and harmony, great good would have followed and the rank and file would have rejoiced from one end of the state to the other.

DIED.

At his residence, near Newport, Charles county, Md., JAMES T. A. PRICE, in the 63th year of his age, and formerly of this county.

We are selling goods lower than ever at
BIG BROWN STORE.

Sheriff's Sale
OF
REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Circuit Court for St. Marv's county, at the suit of Zachariah Mattingly, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Annie C. Hutchinson, surviving obligor of Joshua Hutchinson, and to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, interest, claim and demand at law and in equity, of the said Annie C. Hutchinson, surviving obligor of Joshua Hutchinson, in and to the following property, to wit:

One tract or parcel of land, called and known as

PART ROCKY POINT,
containing 155 acres, more or less.

The above land is located in the 3rd election district of St. Mary's county.

And I hereby give notice that on

TUESDAY, the 20th day of June, 1882.

at the Court House door in Leonardtown, between the hours of 12 o'clock, m. and 4 o'clock, p. m., I will expose to public auction the above described real estate, so seized and taken in execution to the highest bidder for cash—to satisfy said debt, interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

WM. J. WATHEN.
Sheriff.

May 25, 1882—ts.

When you have any money to spend, and want to get its real value in merchandise, come to the
BIG BROWN STORE.

Public Local Law.

ENACTED JANUARY SESSION, 1882.

[Published by Authority.]

CHAPTER 33.

AN ACT to repeal an act passed January Session, eighteen hundred and eighty, entitled "An Act to Encourage the Destruction of Hawks, Owls and Foxes in St. Mary's county," and to re-enact the same with amendments thereto.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That any person killing any hen hawk, partridge hawk, large owl, crow or fox, within the limits of St. Mary's county, shall be entitled to receive a bounty of twenty-five cents for each and every hen hawk, partridge hawk and large owl, and five cents for each and every crow, and fifty cents for each and every fox so killed.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That to obtain said bounty it shall be necessary for the person killing said hen hawk, partridge hawk, large owl, crow or fox, to produce the head of said hen hawk, partridge hawk, large owl and crow, and the brush of said fox, before some justice of the peace for St. Mary's county, and at the same time make oath that the said hen hawk, partridge hawk, large owl, crow or fox (as the case may be) was caught and killed within the limits of St. Mary's county, and thereupon the said justice shall give a certificate of the production of the said head or heads, brush or brushes, before him, and the taking of said oath, it shall then be the duty of the said justice to destroy the said head or heads, brush or brushes, so as to prevent a second allowance upon the same.

SEC. 3. And be it enacted, That upon the production of the said justice's certificate before the County Commissioners of St. Mary's county, the Commissioners are hereby authorized and directed to levy upon the assessable property of St. Mary's county, a sum sufficient for the aforesaid bounties for the use of the person or persons producing the same, and the collector of the taxes shall collect and pay the same accordingly.

SEC. 4. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect from and after the date of its passage.

Approved March 15, 1882.

WILLIAM T. HAMILTON, Governor.
(SEAL) OTIS KEILHOLTZ, Speaker of the House of Delegates.
GEO. HAWKINS WILLIAMS, President of the Senate.

Maryland, Sct:

I Spencer C Jones, Clerk of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full and true copy of the Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, of which its purports to be a copy, as taken from the original law belonging to and deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Appeals aforesaid.

(SEAL) In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand as Clerk, and affixed the Seal of the said Court of Appeals, this seventeenth day of May, A. D., 1882.

SPENCER C. JONES,
Clerk Court of Appeals of Maryland.

May 25, 1882—3w.

Why is it that every body comes to the Big Brown Store to trade? Because they can buy goods cheaper than any other place in America.

Sheriff's Sale
OF
REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Circuit Court for St. Mary's county, at the suit of Samuel Smith and Susanna P. Smith, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of John W. T. Cullison, Mary E. Cullison and James H. Armsworthy, and to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, interest, claim and demand at law and in equity of the said John W. T. Cullison, Mary E. Cullison and James H. Armsworthy, in and to the following property, to wit: One tractor parcel of land, called and known as COLE'S PURCHASE, containing 192-4 acres, more or less. The above land is located in the 2nd election district of St. Mary's county. And I hereby give notice that on TUESDAY, the 20th day of June 1882, at the Court House door in Leonardtown, between the hours of 12 o'clock, m. and 4 o'clock, p. m., I will expose to public auction the above described real estate, so seized and taken in execution, to the highest bidder for cash—to satisfy said debt, interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

WILLIAM J. WATHEN,
Sheriff.

May 25, 1882—ts.

We have the finest coffee in lower Maryland at the *BIG BROWN STORE.*

We have a line of Ladies' Shoes that we are offering at 50 cents—cheap at $1.
BIG BROWN STORE.

Everybody comes to the Big Brown Store to trade.

Trustee's Sale
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for St Mary's county, sitting as a Court of Equity, passed in a cause in which Ann M. Abell and J. Leo Abell are complainants and Jane A. E. Abell, Hannah G. Abell and others are defendants, the undersigned, as Trustee, will offer at Public sale at the Court House door, Leonardtown, Md., on

TUESDAY, June 13th, 1882,

between the hours of 12 o'clock, m. and 4 o'clock, p. m., the following valuable real estate, called and known as

PLACENTIA
OR
ECHO MOOR,

containing

252 acres, more or less;

Also,

RETIREMENT,

containing

221 acres, more or less;

Also,

PT. TRENT MARSH and Pt. Hickory Bottom,

containing

161 acres, more or less;

Also, one undivided half of

Hopewell's Adventure, Hopewell's Addition to Adventure and Four Square,

containing

136 acres, more or less,

and generally known as Hezekiah Dent's old homestead.

The first two named tracts adjoin each other and are located immediately on Briton's Bay, in the 3rd election district, within about a mile by water and about three miles by land of Leonardtown, near three steamboat wharves, at which steamers touch to and from Baltimore and Washington almost daily and convenient to churches, schools, etc. The improvements on "Placentia" consist of a magnificent

DWELLING,

fine BARNS and all necessary OUT-BUILDINGS. The land is in a high state of cultivation, and a portion of it is well set in valuable chestnut and other timber.

The improvements on "Retirement," the adjoining tract, consist of a good DWELLING and the necessary OUT-BUILDINGS, and the soil is well adapted to the production of the staple crops of the county.

"Pt. Trent Marsh and Pt. Hickory Bottom" is located in the 3rd election district on the road leading to Andrew's Church, about 3½ miles from Leonardtown, and is improved by a comfortable DWELLING and the usual OUT-BUILDINGS. A large portion of this land is well set in PINE TIMBER valuable for cord wood and the arable land is in a fair condition and susceptible of improvement.

The last named tract—the Dent Homestead—is located in the 8th election district, immediately on the line of the Southern Maryland railroad. The improvements consist of a good DWELLING, now somewhat out of repair, a fine BARN and the usual OUT-BUILDINGS. This property is specially valuable for the large quantity of Chestnut, Pine and other timbers upon it.

The above described lands compose all the real estate of which the late B. I. Abell died seized and possessed, and are sold free and clear of the widow's dower.

Terms of Sale.

as prescribed by the decree, are one-third cash on the day of sale, the balance in two equal installments in one and two years from the day of sale, the deferred payments to bear interest from the day of sale and to be secured by bonds of the purchaser or purchasers, with security to be approved by the Trustee.

JAS. H. WILSON,
Trustee.

May 18, 1882—ts.

A fine line of Ladies' and Misses fancy hose at BIG BROWN STORE.

Notice.

HAVING obtained the services of a competent and skillful blacksmith, I am prepared to attend to horseshoeing, etc.

JOS. A. DILLOW.

May 11, 1882.

In HATS we have Gents' and Youths' nobby Spring styles at
BIG BROWN STORE.

$5 TO $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free.—Address STINSON & Co Portland, Maine.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

BIG
Brown Store!

We call special attention to our line of

PRINTS,

The best ever brought to town.

Hose, Corsets, Towels, Napkins, Ribbons, Underwear, Neckwear, Notions, Curtains.

Crockery, Glassware, Stove and Tinware. Groceries. Furniture.

READY-MADE CLOTHING

and a full line of *Gents' Furnishing Goods*, which must now be sold.

A. A. LAWRENCE.

May 25, 1882.

A CHALLENGE
TO THE WORLD

To produce such a continuation of genuine bargains as we will offer for the next three months in *Men's, Boys' & Children's Clothing*: all this year's manufacture. Our stock contains

UNheard of precedented approachable BARGAINS

CHILDREN'S SUITS, $1.50 up. BOYS' SUITS, $4.00 up.
YOUTHS' SUITS, $5.00 up. MEN'S SUITS, $4.00 up.

We have the largest variety. We have just what you want. We have crowds buying. We have lowest prices.

To the man who has only a limited amount to spend for Clothes, we ask an inspection of our stock and prices, and those who wish finer garments can be equally well suited in every respect at the MAMMOTH CLOTHIERS,

C. N. OHNI & SON,
Manufacturers and Retailers,
230 W. Pratt St., through to 55 Hanover St.,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Custom Department filled with novelties at attractive prices.

May 18, 1882.

Public Local Law.

ENACTED JANUARY SESSION, 1882.

[Published by Authority.]

CHAPTER 250.

AN ACT to direct and empower the County Commissioners of Saint Mary's County, to protect the County property and County Records from the effects of fire, by effecting an insurance on the property and providing fire proof safes.

SECTION 1. Be enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland. That the County Commissioners of St. Mary's County, be and they are hereby empowered and directed to cause an insurance against fire, to be effected on the public buildings of the County in some good and reliable Company, preference being given to the Montgomery County Mutual Fire Insurance Company. And the said Commissioners, are further empowered and directed to purchase immediately after the passage of this Act, at the expense of the County, and at a cost not to exceed the sum of eight hundred dollars in the aggregate, a fire proof safe, each for the use of the said Commissioners, the Clerk of the Circuit Court for said County, and the Register of Wills, in which shall be kept the County Records and other valuable papers and things of the County in said respective offices.

SECTION 2. And be it enacted, that this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved 3rd May, 1882.

We hereby certify, That the aforegoing is correct copy of an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed January Session, 1882.

J. M. MILLER,
Secretary of the Senate.
JOSEPH B. SETH,
Chief Clerk of the House of Delegates.

May 18, 1882—3w.

To the Traveling Public.

Having leased the property known as Moore's Hotel, Leonardtown, Md., for two years, commencing the 1st of January, 1882, I respectfully inform the public that its management will now be under my exclusive direction and that no pains or expense will be spared to maintain the high reputation as a public resort it has obtained in the past and to increase it in the future. Thankful for the liberal patronage which has heretofore been extended to the House, I respectfully solicit a continuance and increase of the favors of the traveling public. All parties indebted to Mrs. M. J. Moore on Hotel account are reminded that the accounts due from them to her have been placed in my hands for settlement and that no further indulgence can be allowed them.

HERBERT F. MOORE,
Leonardtown, Md.

Jan 12, 1882—tf.

Ladies' and Misses Spring style Gloves at
BIG BROWN STORE.

Public Local Law.

ENACTED JANUARY SESSION, 1882.

[Published by Authority.]

AN ACT to repeal section one of Act to divide the Fourth Election District of St. Mary's county, and to create an additional Election District in said county, to be styled the Seventh Election District, Chapter two hundred and eighty-three of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-six, and re-enact the same so as to read as follows:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That so much of the Fourth Election District of St. Mary's county as included within the following lines shall hereafter be known as the Seventh Election District, that is to say: Beginning at the crossing of St. Clement's Bay Run, by the stage road, and running thence with said stage road toward Chaptico until it reaches the Northeast end, or corner of "Reale's Lot," on said stage road; thence by a direct line to the head waters of "Notley Hall Creek;" thence by the waters of the Wicomico and Potomac rivers and St. Clement's Bay to the beginning, including the several Islands contiguous to the aforesaid rivers.

Section 2. And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved May 3rd, 1882.

We hereby certify, That the aforegoing is a correct copy of an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed January Session, 1882.

JOSEPH B. SETH,
Chief Clerk of the House of Delegates.
J. M. MILLER,
Secretary of the Senate.

May 11, 1882—3w.

THE LEONARDTOWN AMATEUR MINstrel Troupe, will give an entertainment at

Mechanicsville

On Thursday, May 25th, 1882.

ADMISSION—Adults, 25 cts.
Children, 15 cts.

May 18, 1882.—td.

We are bound to quit merchandising, so now is your time to buy goods cheap at
BIG BROWN STORE.