St. Mary's Gazette.

DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, NEWS AGRICULTURE AND GENERAL INTELLIGENC

C. III. LEONARD TOWN, MD., THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 5, 1866 NC 38

ST. MARY GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
JAMES S. DOWNS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—$2.00 per annum, to be paid within six months. No subscription will be received for a shorter period than six months, and no paper to be discontinued until all arrearages are paid except at the option of the publisher.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—75 cts per square for the first insertion, and 50 cts for every subsequent insertion. Eight lines or less constitute a square. If the number of insertions be not marked on the advertisement, it will be published until forbid, and charged accordingly. A liberal deduction made to those who advertise by the year.

Communications of a personal character will be charged at the same rates as advertising. Obituaries over ten lines in length will be charged at the rate of 50 cents per square.

All communications for publication must be accompanied with the real name of the author, or no attention will be paid to them. The real name of the author will not be published, unless desired, but we cannot consent to insert communications unless we know the writer.

RATIFICATION NOTICE.

Maria P. Morton,
vs.
Martha M. Washington
& others.

In the Circuit Court for St Mary's County, sitting as a Court of Equity.
No. 482 Equity.

BY virtue of authority vested in me, as Clerk of the Circuit Court for St Mary's County, by the "Code of Public General Laws" of this State, it is hereby ordered that the report of F. Stone, Trustee filed in this case, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on before the third Monday of Nov., next: Provided a copy of this order be published in the Saint Mary's GAZETTE once a week for three successive weeks prior to the third Monday of Oct. next

The Report states the land sold for $4055.

JNO A CAMALIER, Cl'k.
True copy—Test:
JNO A CAMALIER, Cl'k.
June 28, 1866—3w.

RATIFICATION NOTICE.

J. J. Redman,
vs
George Hacket et

In the Circuit Court for St Mary's County sitting as a Court of Equity.
No. 65 N. Equity.

BY virtue of authority vested in me, as Clerk of the Circuit Court for St Mary's County, by the "Code of Public General Laws" of this State, it is hereby ordered that the Report of G. F. Maddox Trustee, filed in this case be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the third Monday of Nov. next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Saint Mary's *Gazette*, once a week for three successive weeks prior to the third Monday of Oct next.

The Report states that the land sold for nine hundred dollars.

JNO. A. CAMALIER, Cl'k.
True copy—Test:
JNO. A. CAMALIER, Cl'k.
June 28, 1866—3w.

RATIFICATION NOTICE.

Luke W. B. Hutchins,
vs.
John Saxton & others.

In the Circuit Court for Saint Mary's County, sitting as a Court of Equity.
No. 2 N Equity.

BY virtue of authority vested in me, as Clerk of the Circuit Court for Saint Mary's County, by the "Code of Public General Laws" of this State it is hereby ordered that the Report of F. Stone and R. Ford Trustees in this case be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the third Monday of Nov. next provided a copy of this order be inserted in the St. Mary's GAZETTE, once a week for three successive weeks, prior to the third Monday of Oct. next.

The Report states the land sold for twenty-five hundred dollars.

JNO A CAMALIER, Cl'k.
True copy—Test:
JNO A CAMALIER, Cl'k.
June 28, 1866—3w.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

Petition for Insolvency. } In the Circuit Court for St Mary's county

BY authority of the Circuit Court for Saint Mary's county, it is hereby ordered that Luke W. B. Hutchins, an Insolvent Petitioner, be and appear before the said court on the third Monday of Nov. next, to answer such interrogatories or allegations as his creditors, endorsers, or securities may allege or propose against him, and that said Insolvent cause a copy of this notice to be published in the Saint Mary's GAZETTE, once a week for three months, previous to said third Monday of Nov. next.

June 20 1866.
GEO. BRENT,
Judge of C. C. for St. Mary's County.
True copy—Test.
JNO. A. CAMALIER, Cl'k.
June 28th, 1866—3m.

WANTED.

A Situation as Teacher in a Private School or Family, by a gentleman of xperience. Terms moderate. Inquire of the Editor.
Feb. 1st, 1866—tf.

RATIFICATION NOTICE.

Richard Bond, use of
James T M Raley,
vs
John W Bond.

In the Circuit Court for St. Mary's County sitting as a Court of Equity.
No. 78 N Equity.

BY virtue of authority vested in me, as Clerk of the Circuit Court for St Mary's County, by the "Code of Public General Laws" of this State, it is hereby ordered that the Report filed by James S Downs Trustee, in this case, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the third Monday of Nov, next: provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Saint Mary's GAZETTE once a week for three successive weeks prior to the said third Monday of Oct., next.

The report states that the land sold for $650.

JNO A CAMALIER, Cl'k.
True Copy—Test:
JNO A CAMALIER, Cl'k:
June 14, 1866—3w

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

ON application of Geo S Mattingly Administrator of Sarah A Mattingly, late of St. Mary's county deceased, it is ordered by the Court, that the said Administrator notify the creditors of the said deceased to file their claims against said deceased in the office of the Register of Wills for Saint Mary's county on or before the 8th day of July, 1866, for dividend, and that this order be published once a week in each week until the 8th day of July next.

Test,
JAMES T. M. RALEY,
Register of Wills
for St. Mary's county.
June 7th 1866—td.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber, has obtained from the Orphans' Court of St. Mary's county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Joseph Abell, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouches thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 18th day of Dec., 1866, othe,wise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of June, 1866.

JAMES F ABELL,
Administrator,
June 14, 1866—4w.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

ON application of W. S. Hammett, Administrator of Allen Burgess, late of Saint Mary's county deceased, it is ordered by the Court, that the said Administrator notify the creditors of the said deceased to file their claims against said deceased in the office of the Register of Wills for Saint Mary's county on or before the 15th day of August 1866, for dividend, and that this order be published once a week in each week until the said 15th day of August next.

Test,
JAMES T. M. RALEY,
Register of Wills
for St. Mary's County.
May 10th, 1866—td.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

ON application of William Scott Administrator of Williamson Burroughs, late of St Mary's county deceased, it is ordered by the Court, that the said Administrator notify the creditors of the said deceased to file their claim against said deceased in the office of the Register of Wills for Saint Mary's county on or before the 13th day of Sept., 1866, for dividend, and that this order be published once a week in each week until the 13th day of Sept., next.

Test,
JAMES T. M. RALEY,
Register of Wills
for St. Mary's county
May 31, 1866—td.

Professional Notice.

THE undersigned, having entered into an arrangement with an able legal firm in Washington city to prosecute claims against the Government, respectfully invites the people of St. Mary's and adjoining counties to transmit him any claims, whether for Bounty, Pensions, Damages during the war or other cause which they may hold against the United States Government. Strict attention will be given and prompt return made of all liquidated claims. All business of a legal character placed in his hands will be promptly attended to. Information in regard to claims cheerfully given, free of charge. Address,

B. A. JAMISON
Attorney at Law
and
General Claim Agent,
Chaptico,
St. Mary's County,
Md.
June 14, 1866—1y.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of St Mary's County, Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of A Price, late of St. Mary's county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with proper vouches thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 29th day of Dec., 1866, otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 21st day of June 1866.

J J ALLSTAN,
Executor.
June 12, 866—4w.

Arctic Refrigerator.

Sandford's Patent Self-Ventilating and Purifying.

THE best and most conveniently constructed article for cooling and preserving Meats, Milk, butter, Fruit, Wines, &c.

All the compartments are guaranteed dry and consequently free from mould, moisture and impure odor, and will keep the viands placed in them in a better and harder condition than any other Refrigerator now before the public.

The improvements recently added—by which a great saving of ice has been obtained, more frigid air produced and durability effected—certainly places them far in advance of anything ever offered for public patronage.

The shelves of the ARCTIC are open work, to allow the free circulation of the air down about the sides of vessels or articles upon the shelves, thus entirely surrounding them with moving currents of cold iar.

They open with double doors upon the front and top, with lock and key to each—being made out of seasoned lumber in the very best manner and handsomely grained—makes a desirable piece of furniture for a dining room, and have a water jar from which perfectly cold water can be had at all times without additional ice.

For sale only in this city by
CORTLAN & CO.,
Nos 216 and 218 Baltimore Street,
Manufacturers and owners of Patent.
Chest and Upright REFRIGERATORS of other kinds.
WIRE DOORS in great variety.
PATENT WATER PITCHERS.
PATENT ICE CREAM FREEZERS.
ICE PICKS and MALLETS, &c., &c.
may 17, 1866—3m.

D. T. MORGAN & CO.

General Commission Merchants,

No. 174 W. Pratt Street,

Three doors E. of Maltby House,
BALTIMORE.

☞ Prompt Sales rendered in all Country Produce that may be consigned to them, in every case.
May 3, 1866—tf.

Mrs. D. T. Morgan,

Respectfully announces to the Public that she has opened a

BOARDING HOUSE,

No. 234 Hoffman Street,

BALTIMORE.

☞ TRANSIENT BOARDERS ALWAYS ACCOMMODATED.
May 3, 1866—tf.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

ALL persons indebted to John F. Fenwick on open account or note are requested to settle with him immediately or their notes and accounts will be placed in an Officer's hands for collector.

JOHN F FENWICK.
Leonard Town, Md.
May 24th, 1866—tf.

Professional Notice.

THE subscriber respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of St. Mary's. He can always be found at his residence in Leonard Town district (the residence of the late James S. Edelen) unless when professionally engaged.

PHILIP R. EDELEN, M D.
May 24th, 1866—6m.

J. HERVEY EWING,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

No. 11 Law Building,—St. Paul Street
BALTIMORE.

REFERENCES.
LEVIN GALE, Attorney at Law,
EDWARD ISRAEL, " " "
REV J NeK. RILEY, D. D.,
REV HENRY SLICER, D D.,
CANFIELD, BRO & Co.
F GROVE & Co.,
LUDWIG & McSHERRY,
JNO F McILTON Esq.,
ROBERT LAWSON, Esq.
S SUTHERLAND, Esq.
Dec. 7th. 1865—tf.

A. BRAFFMAN,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
READY MADE CLOTHING.
No. 32 Marsh Market Space,
N. W. Cor. Second st Opp. Maryland Institute,
Baltimore.

Keeps constantly on hand a large assortmen of Ready made Clothing—also clothes made to order in the latest and most fashionable styles.

Persons desiring to secure bargains, would do well to call and examine my stock before going elsewhere to purchase.
April 19, 1866—1y.

THE GRAY MARE THE BETTER HORSE.

I had lately the pleasure of passing a very agreeable evening in a mixed company of both sexes, where the conversation happening to turn upon the propriety of that power which men usually arrogate to themselves of ruling over their wives with despotic sway, a young lady of wit and humor, then present, replied, "it might possibly be so sometimes, but much oftener the *gray mare is the better horse!*" and very obligingly entertained the company with the following account of the rise of that proverbial saying, which is made use of when a woman governs her husband.

A gentleman of a certain county in England having married a young lady of considerable fortune, and with many other charms, yet finding, in a very short time, that she was of a high domineering spirit, and always contending to be mistress of him and his family, he was resolved to part with her. Accordingly he went to her father and told him he found his daughter of such a temper, and he was so heartily tired of her, that if he would take her home again, he would return every penny of her fortune.

The old gentleman having inquired into the cause of his complaint, asked him "why he should be more disquieted at it than any other married man, since it was the common case with them all, and consequently no more than he ought to have expected when he entered into the marriage state?" The young gentleman desired to be excused, "if he was so far from giving his assent to this assertion, that he thought himself more unhappy than any other man, as his wife had a spirit no way to be quelled; and as most certainly no man, who had a sense of right and wrong, could ever submit to be governed by his wife.

"Son," said the old man, "you are but little acquainted with the world, if you do not know that all women govern their husbands, though not all indeed, by the same method. However, to end all disputes between us, I will put what I have said on this proof, if you are willing to try it; I have five horses in my stable; you shall harness these to a cart, in which I shall put a basket containing one hundred eggs, and if, in passing through the county, and making a strict inquiry into the truth or falsehood of my assertion, and leaving a horse at the house of every man who is master of his family, and an egg only where the wife governs, you will find your eggs gone before your horses; I hope you will then think your own case not uncommon, but will be contented to go home, and look upon your own wife as no worse than her neighbors. If on the other hand, your horses are gone first, I will take my daughter back again, and you shall keep her fortune.

This proposal was too advantageous to be neglected, our young married man therefore set out with great eagerness to get rid, as he thought, of his horses and his wife.

At the first house he came to, he heard a woman, with a shrill and angry voice, call to her husband to go to the door.—Here he left an egg, you may be sure, without making further inquiry; at the next he met with something of the same kind; and every house, in short, until his eggs were almost gone, when he arrived at the seat of a gentleman of family and figure in the country. He knocked at the door, and inquiring for the master of the house, was told by a servant that his master was not yet stirring, but if he pleased to walk in, his lady was in the parlor.—The lady, with great complaisance, desired him to seat himself, and said, if his business was very urgent, she would wake her husband to let him know it, but had much rather not disturb him.

"Why, really, madam," said he, "my business is only to ask a question, which you can solve as well as your husband, if you will be ingenuous with me. You will, doubtless, think it odd, and it may be deemed impolite for any one, much more a stranger, to ask such a question; but as a very considerable wager depends upon it, and it may be some advantage to yourself to declare the truth to me, I hope these considerations will plead my excuse. It is, madam, to desire to be informed whether you govern your husband, or he rules over you?"

"Indeed, sir," replied the lady, "this question is rather odd, but, as I think no one ought to be ashamed of doing their duty, I shall make no scruple to say that I have always been proud to obey my husband in all things; but, if a woman's own word is to be suspected in such a case, let him answer for me, for here he comes."

The gentleman at that moment entering the room, and after some apologies, being made acquainted with the business, confirmed every word his obedient wife had reported in her favor; upon which he was invited to choose which horse in the team he liked best, and to accept of it as a present.

A black gelding struck the fancy of the gentleman most; but the lady desired he would choose the gray mare, which she thought would be very fit for her side-saddle; her husband gave substantial reasons why the black horse would be the most useful to them; but madam still persisted in her claim to the gray mare.

"What!" she exclaimed, "and will you not take her, then? But I say you shall; *for I am sure the gray mare is the much better horse!*"

"Well, my dear," replied the husband, "if it must be so——"

"You must take an egg," replied the gentleman carter, "and I must take all my horses back again, and I must endeavor to live happy with my wife."

MY MOTHER'S GRAVE.

It was thirteen years since my mother's death, when after a long absence from my native village, I stood beside the sacred mound beneath which I had seen her buried. Since that mournful period, a great change had come over me. My childish years had passed away, and with them my youthful character. The world was altered too; and as I stood at my mother's grave, I could hardly realize that I was the same thoughtless, happy creature, whose cheeks she so often kissed in an excess of tenderness. But the varied events of thirteen years had not effaced the remembrance of that mother's smile. It seemed as if I had seen her but yesterday—as if the blessed sound of her well remembered voice was in my ear. The gay dreams of my infancy and childhood were brought back so distinctly to my mind that had it not been for one bitter recollection, the tears I shed would have been gentle and refreshing. The circumstance may seem a trifling one—but the thought of it now pains my heart, and I relate it, that those children who have parents to love them, may learn to value them as they ought.

My mother had been ill a long time, and I had become so accustomed to her pale face and weak voice, that I was not frightened at them, as children usually are.—At first, it is true, I sobbed violently; but when, day after day, I returned from school and found her the same, I began to believe she would always be spared to me; but they told me she would die.

One day when I had lost my place in the class, and done my work wrong side outward, I came home discouraged, and fretful;—I went to mother's chamber.—She was paler than usual, but she met me with the same affectionate smile that always welcomed my return. Alas! when I look back, through the lapse of thirteen years I think my heart must have been stone, not to have melted by it. She requested me to go down stairs and bring her a glass of water; I pettishly asked why she did not call a domestic to do it. With a look of mild reproach which I shall never forget if I live till I am a hundred years old, she said, "will not my daughter bring a glass of water for her poor sick mother?"

I went and brought her the water, but did not do it kindly. Instead of smiling and kissing her, as I was wont to do, I set the glass down very quickly and left the room. After playing a short time, I went to bed without bidding my mother good night; but when alone in my room, in darkness and silence, I remembered how pale she looked, and how her voice trembled when she said, "Will not my daughter bring a glass of water for her poor sick mother!" I couldn't sleep. I stole into her chamber to ask forgiveness. She had sunk into an easy slumber, and they told me I must not waken her. I did not tell any one what troubled me, but stole back to my bed, resolved to rise early in the morning and tell her how sorry I was for my conduct.

The sun was shining brightly when I awoke, and hurrying on my clothes, I hastened to my mother's chamber. She was dead! she never spoke more—never smiled upon me again—and when I touched the hand that used to rest upon my head in blessing, it was so cold that it made me start. I bowed downed by her side, and sobbed in the bitterness of my heart. I thought then I wished I might die, and be buried with her; and old as I now am, I would give worlds were they mine to give, could my mother but have lived to tell me she forgave my childish ingratitude. But I cannot call her back, and when I stand by her grave, and whenever I think of her manifold kindness, the memory of that reproachful look she gave me, will bite like a serpent, and sting like an adder.

INFANTS' RIGHTS CONVENTION.

In these times of conventions of all sorts, the following, with reference to the movements of the infants of this land, may not be without interest:

A large and spirited meeting of infants was recently held at Nurserydom, at which they asserted their rights, and called for an immediate redress of the wrongs which have been inflicted upon them. The following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, We have been brought into existence without being consulted at all in regard to our feelings and wishes, thus saying the immediate authors of our existence under the strongest obligations to see that our rights are promoted, and our wants supplied; therefore.

Resolved, That we claim our rights to derive our nourishment from the fountain Nature has provided for our sustenance, and which is universally admitted to be the only source from which we can derive materials for a vigorous growth; and that the too common practice of cutting off the supplies from this source, to avoid the necessity of attendance to our wants, is inhuman, and unworthy of a Christian mother.

Resolved, That we do earnestly protest against the impartiality sometimes exhibited by our mothers in nursing lap-dogs and making parlor companions of them, as though they were the real offspring instead of ourselves, while we are turned out to Bridget.

Resolved, That we claim as our rights a place in the parental bed, and deem it a very poor excuse for tucking us away with the nurse, that our mother comes home from parties late at night, and does not wish to be broken of her rest.

Resolved, That we are opposed to taking medicine, when it would be seldom required if we were properly taken care of by our mothers; and especially do we raise our voices against the practice of many nurses who secretly keep a bottle of paregoric or Godfrey's Cordial, and force down our throats a dose in the evening, so that we may not disturb them in the night.

Resolved, That in consequence of these and other abuses to which we are subjected, most of us become sickly, and about half of our number die before we are able to take care of ourselves.

Resolved, That our cry shall be "war," and not "peace," until our wrongs are redressed and our rights restored to us.

Voted, That the proceeding of this Convention be published in all papers from Maine to Texas.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The *Intelligencer* says:

One of the greatest outrages committed by the leaders of the disunion party in their Rump Congress is the fact of their putting the several changes they propose to the Constitution into one general amendment.

Nothing could better illustrate the distemper of these times than the presumptuous arrogance of the Congressional leaders in submitting the proposed amendments as a whole.

The idea of agents approaching their masters in this style is one of novel impression. The Congress, the agency of the States, applies to its sovereigns, the States, to learn their pleasure as to a change in the organic law, and yet it refuses to submit the proposed changes in such a manner as that the States can exercise a free judgment. The ancient mythology divided the past into three eras, the age of gold, the age of iron, and the age of brass. Was there anything in the famed age of brass commensurate with the sublime impudence of this programme?

Suppose one of William B. Astor's agents should submit to him a plan for the the improvement of one of his houses—a window here and a door there, another portico, an additional wing; and Mr. Astor, after looking into it, should say, "Well, I approve of all the proposed alterations except the new wing;" what would be his astonishment if his agent were cooly to reply, "I beg your pardon, sir; I don't submit the question in that way; that is not my manner; you must says yes or no to the whole business." If Mr. Astor's astonishment would permit him to say anything, we can imagine that he would, perhaps, exclaim, "You impertinent puppy," and unless he was a very amiable man, would involuntarily feel for his cane.

This is a parallel case to the manner in which Congress is now treating the States in the matter of amending the Constitution. And if the times were not sadly out of joint, these Congressional men of brass would not dare to treat their masters so superciliously. If they did, the universal cry of indignation of an outraged country would cause blushes to suffuse even their brazen cheeks.

A Clergyman lately addressed his female audience as follows: Be not proud that our blessed Lord paid your sex the distinguished honor of appearing first to the female after the resurrection, for it was only done that the glad tidings might be spread the sooner.

"The smiles of home are exceedingly pleasant," but there are many people who have good homes who prefer "smiling" with a friend outside.

Falsehood is often rocked by truth, but she soon outgrows her cradle and discards her nurse.

Whatever may be the reputation of a man while alive, when dead he is generally allowed to be a finished gentleman.