

STORM SIGNALS.

The establishment of a system of storm signals in this country seems now to be certain; and when the plan has been provided itself to be practicable, it will doubtless be adopted in all parts of the land.

A Washington correspondent of the New York Express says that such a system, intended mainly for agriculture and commerce, will be presented to Congress, asking the passage of an act ordering the system to be tested by firing signal guns at forts, navy yards, arsenals, barracks, military posts, from which, if successful, it may be extended to large towns throughout the country.

The plan is briefly described as follows: When a storm has formed and commenced to travel in any certain direction, the first telegraph station over which it passes, is to send the news to all the telegraph stations at county seats, scores of hundreds of miles in advance, according to the kind of storm, always keeping the news a considerable time in advance.

Three guns are to be fired at each county seat, as a warning of a coming storm. The interval between the first and second guns, is to indicate the kind of storm that is coming; and the interval between the second and third guns, the direction from which it is coming. When the first and second guns are fired at an interval of one minute, a tornado, hail storm, terrific gale, or destructive storm is approaching; an ordinary rain storm is approaching; an ordinary rain storm is approaching; an ordinary rain storm is approaching.

As practical illustrations: If the first and second intervals are 1 and 2 minutes, a destructive storm is coming from the N. E.; if the intervals are 3 and 8 minutes, a rain or snow storm is coming from the N. W.; or if the intervals are 6 and 3 minutes, a rain or snow storm is coming from the E. If thought valuable, four guns may be fired as a warning of a coming storm, the interval in seconds between the third and fourth guns to indicate the distance that the storm is off, seconds for miles. If four guns are fired at intervals of 3, 8 and 2 minutes, it will indicate a rain or snow storm coming from the N. W., 120 miles distant.

This system will be of use for the interior; for bays, rivers and lakes, at the entrance to harbors, and at capes and other prominent points on the coast, at which points the three guns will have to be repeated every one or two hours until the storm arrives, so as to be heard by all passing vessels.

A request is made for inventors to send to Washington improvements on the above plan, it on the mode of firing the guns as signals.

PUBLIC DEBT. The statement of the public debt shows an increase of eight or ten millions of dollars. This increase is caused by the large amount of coin (\$26,000,000) which was taken from the vaults on the 1st of November to pay the interest on the five twenty bonds which became due on that date.

On the 1st of January about twelve millions of dollars in coin will be required to pay interest on five twenties falling due then, and about nine millions in coin to pay the semi-annual interest on the six per cent bonds of 1881. Besides this, nearly seven millions in coin will be required to pay the principal and interest of the six per cent bonds of 1867, which mature on January 1st, 1868.

The interest on the five twenty bonds falls due on the 1st of November and May, at which times \$26,000,000 in gold is required to pay it; and on the 1st of January and July, when \$12,000,000 are required. There is now in the vaults of the Treasury about \$100,000,000 in coin, of which sum \$18,000,000 is represented by gold certificates.

On the 1st of November, after the \$26,000,000 was taken out, but \$5,000,000 remained; consequently there has been \$15,000,000 in coin received during the past month.

THANKS TO THE SOLDIERS.—The great victories over Radicalism which have been won in this State and elsewhere at the recent elections have been largely owing to the intelligent votes of the soldiers. The "boys in blue" fought to restore the Union. They did not expose their lives to establish a negro empire on the ruins of the ten States they fought to save from secession. They are as manly as any are brave, and very few of them could be induced to aid in subjecting the white men and women of the South to the degrading domination of barbarian negroes just released from slavery. All the frantic appeals of the Radicals to the soldiers were unheeded. They were bound to vote as a shot—for a Union of States to be ruled by white men.—Love, Intl.

THE BEST EDUCATION.—They say that apprenticeship is disesteemed to and out of fashion with the boys of our days; if so, I regret it for their sakes. To the youth who asks, "How shall I obtain an education?" I would answer, "Learn a trade of a good master." I hold firmly that boys may thus better acquire the knowledge they need than by spending four years in College.—Autobiography of Horace Greely.

EXTRAORDINARY COINCIDENCES.—The diameter of the earth multiplied by 108 gives the diameter of the sun; the diameter of the sun multiplied by 108 gives the mean distance of the earth from the sun; and the diameter of the moon multiplied by 108 gives the mean distance of the moon from the earth.

A boy and girl were disputing as to what their mothers could do. Getting impatient, the little dandied blurted out by the way of climax and as a clincher:—"Well, there is one thing my mother can do that yours can't—my mother can take every one of her teeth out at once."

ST. MARY'S BEACON

LEONARDTOWN, MD.

THURSDAY MORNING December 12, 1867.

THE EFFECT UPON THE COUNTRY.—The press and cons of the press have now been delivered upon the late message of President Johnson and the aggregate of comment and commendation is found to be decidedly, and is deservedly, in excess of the fault-finding and censure. It was not to have been expected, of course, that such journals as the New York Tribune, the Times, Forney's Press and Chronicle, the Baltimore American would have discovered anything to commend in any message of the present executive. It was not to have been expected, we say, nor do we think it was desirable. Commendation from such a source would have had a tendency to compromise the President with the decent opinion of the country.

The praise of some people is always a reproach and the Greeks are never more to be feared than when they are caught bringing presents or paying compliments. The message regarded as finally settling, so far as argument and reasoning can settle them, the issues that have been raised before Congress and the Executive upon the subject of reconstruction.—After this, no amount of declamation and no ingenuity of special pleading can disturb the conviction of the country that Congress, in its dealing with the Southern States, has been guilty of a gross, palpable and outrageous violation of the Constitution. The reasonings of the President upon this point, though presenting nothing of fact that he had before introduced in his messages, now rest upon a demonstration. The present message, which is decidedly the ablest effort of the executive, removes from all candid minds the last lingering doubt of the guilt of Congress in the matter of violating the Constitution. It establishes beyond a peradventure, it makes it out as clear as the noon-day sun, that the reconstruction acts subvert the Constitution in ten States of the Union and consequently they allow persons to be deprived of life, liberty and property without due process of law—that they permit them to be arrested without judicial warrant and punished without trial by jury—that they deny the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus—that they bind the people of the South hand and foot in absolute slavery, and, finally, that they "strangle down all those rights in which the essence of liberty consists and which a free government is always most careful to protect."

Under this state of the case, a plain man would think that it was the duty of the President, under his oath of office and the clear obligation which it imposes, to interpose by force, especially after all other kinds of interposition had been tried without effect, "to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution." But this would inaugurate another civil war and civil war, says the President, is the last remedy for the worst of evils. Admitted. But are there any worse evils in this world to the parties affected than their reduction from a state of freedom and happiness to a state of slavery and misery? We certainly think not. If war is ever justifiable, its justification is to be found in a case like this. Not thus reasons the President, however. The case of the South, it appears, is no case for any forcible intervention on the part of the President. "It is only in cases where the executive is compelled to stand on his own rights" that he would be justified in interfering by force against Congress "to save the life of the nation." If the Legislature were to pass a law abolishing "a co-ordinate department of the Government," the executive branch, for instance, the President is clear that it would be his duty to meet the issue with powder and shot. In the case, however, where the liberties of seven millions of our countrymen have been stricken down in clear violation both of the letter and spirit of the Constitution—where the property and lives of these millions have been placed at the mercy and caprice of irresponsible power—the opinion of the President, that force would not be justifiable, but that executive intervention should be limited to respectful argument and peaceful remonstrance! We should like to know why force would be justifiable in the one case and not in the other? Is the "life of the nation" involved in no case except where the executive department of the government is concerned? Is not this "life" as intimately bound up with the rights and liberties of the people as any thing else, as with the maintenance and preservation of any "co-ordinate department of government?" The truth is, the President has no right to use force in either case or he has a right to use it in both, and above all, he has no right to use it against the less crime and let the greater go unwhipped of justice. This reasoning excepted, we have discovered nothing in the message which does not meet at least a qualified approbation at our hands. Its effect upon the country has been exceedingly good. It has placed the revolutionists so clearly in the wrong that they have been compelled by force of public opinion to abandon their mad scheme of

position before trial as well as that for impeachment. Its eloquent call, also, for restoration, union and harmony, as a means of rescuing the country from the perils that environ it, has elicited a response from the country which not even Congress can mistake and which it dare not longer trifle with or disregard.

(Correspondence of the Beacon.)

Washington Dec. 9th, 1867.

The trial of Mr. Davis seems to be one of those matters that never will be brought to a point. Judge Underwood will do all in his power to stave it off so long as there is the least possible chance of the Chief Justice sitting in the case with him.—Should Judge Underwood find any opportunity of trying the case alone, there is no doubt that he will begin and hurry it through with all possible dispatch. Did you ever see Judge Underwood? I suppose not. The Judge is neither remarkable for good looks nor for legal ability.—I am sorry to say he has not a pleasing face. He is rather below the medium height. His eyes are large, widely separated, his nose a regular pug and he addresses in the shabby-genteel style, with a high-crowned silk hat and his hair long on his shoulders—from its appearance, one fancies it is not often disturbed by the comb. He wears a long thin beard of a mixed red and sandy color. If you did not know him, you would fancy Judge Underwood to be just such a looking man. The Judge hails, I think, from that good old State, Connecticut. Some few years ago, he found his way to Virginia and turned his attention to getting money and teaching school. The former he succeeded in pretty well. As to the latter, I do not think the youth of Occoquan and its neighborhood were much benefited either by his precept or example. The Judge took the short cut to money in the shortest possible way. He married a lady who possessed, in her own right, some of those things formerly called niggers but now freedmen. His Honor found the institution not a paying one and converted them, with all haste, just before the war, into vulgar dollars and cents, current coin of the realm. Although strong in Southern sympathies, the Judge found the climate of Occoquan unhealthy and too warm for his constitution. Besides, the good people of that region had a playful way of putting persons of his stamp through a little performance on the tight rope. The Judge, not finding this consistent with the dignity of his position, shook the dust from his feet and left for the cooler and more healthy climate of Washington. We next hear of him as Judge of the U. S. Court, charging the Grand Jury at Richmond and informing them that that city was one of the greatest slave markets in the world. We suppose the Judge carried his negroes there to be sold, as he seems so well acquainted with transactions of that character. He once introduced Fred Douglas to an audience as "a friend and brother." Fred looked very much ashamed of being caught in such company and his cool impudence of manner forsook him for the first time.

Business continues almost at a standstill here. It is a universal subject of complaint. Old merchants who have been in business here all their lives say they never knew trade so dull as now. Every one is afraid to take any step, not knowing what Congress may do. It seems to be the same case all over the country.—Every branch of trade is paralyzed, and there is no prospect of any improvement. Mechanics and laboring men are looking for anything to do to get bread and shelter for their families during the coming Winter. So long as Congress is threatening the country, day after day, with civil war, we shall see no change for the better, and may look for a much worse state of affairs.

The negro has now had the benefit of seven long years of legislation, and with all its advantages, there are a thousand times nearer barbarism than when in the most absolute slavery. Would it not be well to give a year or two of legislation to the benefit of the white man? Suppose we try it, and see how it works. Ex-detective Baker, by his testimony before the impeachment committee, has again crossed swords with Mrs. Cob. Unless we are much mistaken in the expression of those piercing black eyes of hers, she will yet make the General bite the dust. The detectives, at the last accounts, had not yet succeeded in capturing Baker. Should he be taken and brought to Washington, things will be just as they were before.—He will, perhaps, be fined a dollar, or presented with a set of silver by his friends and be called a much persecuted man.—Certainly, the General is the most unscrupulous liar and rogue the world ever saw. Yet this man was made by Stanton a Brigadier General of volunteers and his name was sent to the President for the same appointment in the regular army—fortunately, Mr. Johnson could not see it, and struck his name from the list. When this fellow first entered the army as Stanton's chief-taker, he was not worth five hundred dollars, all told. He has just finished building a hotel in a town in Michigan at the modest cost of fifty thousand. No two men were ever better suited to each other, in tastes, habits and manners, than Stanton and Baker—there is not a pin to

choose between them. At the last trial of Baker, when the pretty Mrs. Cob gave him such an overhauling before the Court with his gang of thieves at his heels and every man of them swore to lie enough to heat the lower region to a white heat, if lies could do it. When the history of the treatment of prisoners confined in Federal prisons comes to be written, it will be one of the most interesting documents of the age. The work is going on, and if the truth be permitted to come out, by both Federal and Confederates, Wirz will be an angel of light in comparison with some whose names may be mentioned. Gen. Baldy Smith was sent to New Orleans during the war to investigate the conduct of Generals Banks and Butler while in command of that Department. During the session of that commission, some of the richest developments were made that ever came to the light of day, but political influence has consigned them again to darkness. Let us have them by all means.—The proceedings of the Commission are on file at the War Department—if they can only be given to the public in pamphlet form, what a treat it will be.

Every avenue leading to the House was crowded on Wednesday last, by hundreds eager to witness the impeachment of the President. Negroes, men, women, children, in rags and in velvet, all were there, strong-minded women largely in the majority. One of the latter class, determined not to be disappointed, had taken her lunch with her and was eating it in the Rotunda, and I suppose, had her night-cap in her pocket for a twenty-four hours' stay. Mr. Wilson gave us to understand last week that Negro suffrage must go down as many wry faces as we please, the pill shall be swallowed and unless something is done by the President, I am afraid it will be no idle boast. General Hancock turns out to be a tramp. We know the General to be a brave man, having seen some little of his fighting qualities. A brave man is never a tyrant, as is clearly proved by the conduct of the General.

We have had Hackett at the National. He is certainly a finished actor. His Falstaff was perfect and gained for him the applause of all lovers and judges of good acting. Grant is still most provokingly silent. As yet, the meeting in New York has not brought him out. The gallant fighting Colonel of the Chronicle now and then tells us that Grant is so and so, 100 lbs. him under the ribs, winks at him and asks, General, didn't you say it? but the only thing that comes from the General's mouth is a large volume of smoke, and he looks across the street at some fine horse that is passing by. The meeting in New York has caused no little trouble among the faithful here and there is quite a split in the wigwag. There is one thing that conclusively settles the matter in our minds which is, that Mr. Stevens is a Great man and says Grant will neither write a letter nor make a speech.—Enough is known of Mr. Stevens to prove that he will never be in favor of any man that is not a Radical, body and soul, and the silence of Grant is but a trap to induce the Democratic party to take him up and run him for President, which, it is to be hoped, they will be too sharp to do.

The impeachment, as you will see, died and was buried on Saturday last. The galleries of the House began to fill at a quiet early hour with the usual crowds of latter-day patriots and strong-minded women, each and all expecting some snug little place under President Jen Wade.—But alas! for the uncertainty of human hopes! Mr. Wade was not invited to enter the White House and hand over the greenbacks to the hungry crowd. After the vote was taken and the thing finally settled, the crowd withdrew and at two o'clock the galleries did not contain a greater number of persons than you would find when some bill is pending for the printing of a thousand or so of documents on some important subject. The Radicals, so far, have been silent, but as the crowd came out of the galleries we thought more than one face bore the traces of bitter disappointment. We suppose we shall have the usual number of Coroner's inquests over bodies of disappointed office seekers found in the canal and river, with nothing in their pockets but letters from politicians, Jones and Smith of their native towns recommending them for office under Mr. Wade. But this is an everyday affair in Washington. Mr. Wade passed down the avenue shortly after the vote was taken. He did not look pleased. We thought Jen looked as if he felt just ready to pass a bill disfranchising every white man, woman and child on earth. It was his only hope, for the action of the House on Saturday consigns him to the shades of private life, where may be forever remain beloved and respected by all whose hearts are as merciful and bitter as his, and when his closing hour shall come let us hope he may find some small portion of that mercy which for seven long years he has so coldly denied to all that asked it; may history, after his time has passed, never again be obliged to write on her page the name of a man who denied to his fellow-beings the common feeling that even brutes seem to have for each other.

The blood-stained Colonel of the Chronicle seems to be standing on ticklish ground. There is some talk of relieving him from his arduous duties as Secretary of the Senate. His friends think it shameful to be so imposed on and compelled to waste his precious health so long in the service of his country. The gallant Colonel is perfectly willing to remain and even die with his harness on—for a consideration. Should the Col. leave the Secretaryship it will not be long before we shall have some rich developments.—You know when rogues fall out.

The Negroes here are beginning to give the cold shoulder to their white political friends. The blacks say the white leaders are not the clean thing. There was quite a spicy time at the seventh ward Radical meeting last week. Dr. Boyd (who has for some years been furnished board and lodging at Government expense, for taking a fancy to other people's property) and some of his colored friends had so lively a time that the club, by a Negro vote, adjourned sine die. Where and when it will again spring up remains to be seen.

The Public Roads.—As Winter is approaching and rather already upon us, we have thought a might be of advantage to the public to call in advance the attention of the proper authorities of our county to the usual Winter condition of our public thoroughfares. It is known to all that the public roads in our county during a considerable part of every Winter are almost impassable or passable only at great risk and inconvenience to man and beast. It is, probably, now too late in the season to do more than apply temporary remedies to the defects of our county travel, but what can be done in this direction ought to be done at once and before Winter is in full blast upon us. A stitch in time saves nine, says the proverb, and a little attention to our roads now may be worth more than a great deal of labor expended upon them hereafter.—Bye-the-by, has it never suggested itself to the tax-payers of our county that there is something rotten in the State of Denmark—something wrong about our present road system? The keeping up our public roads is the heaviest item in our county expenses and yet, instead of our roads being improved from year to year, as we have a right to expect they should, it is a fact, we apprehend, that they are quite as bad now as they were twenty years ago. Suppose the money which has been spent during these twenty years in mending, patching and applying temporary expedients to the roads had been expended in one year and had been appropriated to the making of good, permanent roads in the beginning, can there be a doubt that our travel would now be in an infinitely better condition than it is and that the yearly charge for maintaining it would be greatly less than at present? Under the present system, we can never have any better roads than we now have. This system ignores the future and looks only to the present—it encourages temporary expedients for our road evils and spends neither thought nor money on their permanent cure. This we regard as the great radical defect of the existing system. We know, of course, that the county is not able to put all her thoroughfares in good durable condition in a single year, but we submit that she is able to put one or at least a segment of one in this condition—that she will be able next year to do as much more and as much more the year after that, and so on, until all our "evil ways" have been finally abolished.

The IMPROVEMENT BUSINESS.—The improvement business has finally come to grief. A direct vote was taken in the House on the subject on Saturday last and it was defeated by a vote of 108 yeas to 57 nays, 68 republicans and 40 democrats voting against it. If this question had been brought to a decision twelve months ago, there is little doubt that the impeachment of Johnson would have been ordered by nearly a unanimous republican vote. There is no question that the recent democratic victories have saved Johnson from impeachment, perhaps from deposition, and the country, consequently, from civil war. Radicalism, wiled from this subject in Congress, not from any love of justice or from any regard for the Constitution, but from pure fear of the aroused and concentrated hatred of the people. Even now this hatred is not altogether appeased, and it would not much surprise us if some of the more prominent "impeachers" were made objects of popular vengeance for their complicity in this business.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, is a combination and a form indeed, for healing and curing diseases of the throat, lungs and chest. It cures a cough by loosening and cleansing the lungs, and allaying irritation; thus removing the cause, instead of drying up the cough and leaving the disease behind.

A clergyman down East, asked a woman he had baptized, as she was coming out of the water, how she felt in her mind, and was somewhat surprised to hear her answer "Jolly."

We are always advised to watch our tongues, but unfortunately, they are so loquacious that we can't see them.

MARRIED. On the 10th inst., by the Rev. Father Enders, DANIEL S. SPALDING to Miss ELIZABETH O. CRYER. On the same day, by the Rev. Father Paolini, WALTER WOOD to Miss SUSAN V. HAYWOOD.

DIED. On the 4th instant, at his residence in St. Inigo's District, after a short illness, JAMES L. FOXWELL, aged about 55 years.

Trustees' Sale of REAL ESTATE. BY virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Saint Mary's county, sitting as a Court of Equity, passed in a cause in which Henry Jones is Complainant, and William S. Morgan, is Defendant, and bearing date of the 19th day of March, 1867, the undersigned, as Trustees, will offer at public sale, at the Court House door in Leonardtown, on Tuesday, the 7th day of January, 1868, between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m. and 5 o'clock, p. m., the following real estate to wit: The tracts or parcels of land called and known as

CHANCE; YOKE BY CHANCE and HOPEWELL, containing, in the aggregate, 211 acres, more or less. These lands are located in the sixth Electoral District of St. Mary's county, and adjoin the estates of George W. and James A. Morgan. They are about four miles from the Patuxent River, and have a comfortable Dwelling, and good out-buildings upon them. They are well timbered, are in a fair state of cultivation and improvement and have some of the finest Meadow Lands in the county upon them.

TERMS OF SALE, as prescribed by the decree, are:—One third of the purchase money in cash on the day of sale, and the balance in equal instalments, at one and two years credit—the deferred payments to be secured by the satisfaction of the Trustees, and to bear interest from the day of sale. When all the purchase money shall be paid, the Trustees will execute a deed to the purchaser, free, clear and discharged from all claims of the parties to this suit and of those claiming under them.

ROBERT C. COMBS, JAMES DOWNS, Trustees. Dec 12, 1867—48.

Administrators' Sale of REAL ESTATE. BY virtue of an order from the Orphans' Court of Saint Mary's county, the undersigned, Administrators of Joseph Morgan, late of said county, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, at the Store of George H. Morgan, in Chaptico District, on Saturday, the 4th day of January next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m., and 4 o'clock, p. m., the following real estate, to wit: One tract or parcel of land called

CRISTY'S, located near the village of Chaptico, in Chaptico District, Saint Mary's county, Maryland, adjoining the land of Aquilla Burroughs, Esq., and containing 40 acres, more or less.

TERMS OF SALE: One half of the purchase money in cash and the balance in twelve months—the deferred payment to be secured by the bond of the purchaser, with security to be approved by the administrators, and to bear interest from the day of sale. GEO. H. MORGAN, ANN E. MORGAN, Adms. of Joseph Morgan. Dec 12, 1867—48.

CONFIRMATION NOTICE. Benjamin Pennoke, vs. Edward S. Abell, Ador of Robert Thompson, Maria Thompson and others. No 88 N E.

BY virtue of authority vested in me as Clerk of the Circuit Court for St. Mary's county, by the Honorable Judge General James M. Smith, it is hereby ordered, that the Auditor's Report, filed in this cause, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the third Monday of Jan. next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in the St. Mary's Beacon once a week for three successive weeks prior to the third Monday of Jan. next. JNO. A. CAMALIER, CLK. Dec 12, 1867—48.

CONFIRMATION NOTICE. B. G. Harris, vs. J. H. Maddox & G. F. Maddox. In the Circuit Court for St. Mary's County, sitting as a Court of Equity. ORDERED by this Court, that the report of Benj. G. Harris, Trustee, in this case filed this day, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 20th of Jan. 1868, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the St. Mary's Beacon, once a week for three successive weeks, before the 1st day of Jan., 1868. The report states that the property called "White Hall" sold for forty-five hundred dollars. R. FORD, Associate Judge. True copy—Test: JNO. A. CAMALIER, CLK. Dec. 5, 1867—48.

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MARYLAND BOUNTY TO SOLDIERS & SAILORS! Army and Navy Agency, THOMAS TIMMONS & CO. No. 19 South St., over Gas Co's Office, Baltimore.

ADDITIONAL U. S. BOUNTY. Soldiers of 1861, 2, 3, 4, who have received not more than \$100, are entitled to an additional \$100. Widows and heirs of soldiers, also soldiers who have lost their Discharges, are entitled.

PERSONS WHO FURNISHED SUBSTITUTES. Between April 1 and December 18, 1864, will also be entitled to Bounty from the State of Maryland. Discharges of Soldiers of 1861, 2, 3, 4, Wanted. OWNERS OF ENLISTED SLAVES. And heirs of deceased Soldiers may obtain valuable information free of charge at our office. We make liberal advances, collect promptly, and if desired will cash claims for State Bounty at sight. All letters promptly answered. U. S. Bounty, Pensions, Back Pay, Prize money, &c. for Soldiers and Sailors promptly collected. Cut this advertisement out and bring it with you, or communicate by letter. THOMAS TIMMONS & CO. Dec. 12, 1867—4m.

BANKRUPT NOTICE. District Court of U. States for the District of Md. In the matter of Nelson Conrad, bankrupt, District of Md., S. S. THIS is to give notice, That on the 7th day of November, 1867, a warrant of bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of Maryland, against the estate of Nelson Conrad, of Leonardtown, in the county of Saint Mary's, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; That the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assessors of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be held at the law office of Shelby Clark, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said district, on the 17th day of December, A. D., 1867, at 11 o'clock, a. m. WASHINGTON BONIFANT, U. S. Marshal for said District. Dec. 12, 1867—2.

FARM FOR SALE. WE will sell at Private Sale a very desirable little farm in the Factory District, nicely located, having a good DWELLING and fair OUT HOUSES upon it, and containing 137 1-2 ACRES. This land will be sold for \$2000—one half cash and the balance at 12 months credit. COMBS & DOWNS Attorneys for the Owner. Dec. 12, 1867—4.

LAST NOTICE. NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons indebted to me must call and make settlement of the amount due on or before the 1st day of January, 1868, otherwise their claims will be placed in the hands of proper officers for collection, without reservation or distinction of priority. J. W. J. MOORE, Washington H. el. Dec. 12, 1867—48.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS. NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of St. Mary's county, Md., letters of administration on the personal estate of Gustavus B. Brown, late of St. Mary's county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereon to the subscriber, on or before the 21st day of Jan. 1868, otherwise they may be barred by law from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of Dec., 1867. C. W. CLAGGETT, Administrator. Dec 12, 1867—4w.

CONFIRMATION NOTICE. B. G. Harris, vs. J. H. Maddox & G. F. Maddox. In the Circuit Court for St. Mary's County, sitting as a Court of Equity. ORDERED by this Court, that the report of Benj. G. Harris, Trustee, in this case filed this day, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 20th of Jan. 1868, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the St. Mary's Beacon, once a week for three successive weeks, before the 1st day of Jan., 1868. The report states that the property called "White Hall" sold for forty-five hundred dollars. R. FORD, Associate Judge. True copy—Test: JNO. A. CAMALIER, CLK. Dec. 5, 1867—48.

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