ST. MARY'S BEACON

LEONARDTOWN, MD.

THURSDAY MORNING August 6, 1868.

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY MEETINGS.—We direct the attention of the Democratic voters of the county to the fact, that the State Central Committee of the party have appointed Saturday, the 22nd of August, instant, as the day for the district primary meetings in the county. These meetings will select five delegates from each district to attend a county Convention, to meet in Leonardtown on Tuesday, the 25th of August, and this Convention will select three delegates to the State Convention, which meets in Baltimore on the 2nd of September to nominate presidential electors; and, also, three delegates to the Congressional Convention, which meets at Ellicott's Mills on the 9th of September, to nominate a candidate for Congress for this district.

MR. STONE'S SPEECH.—We surrender a considerable share of our space in to-day's issue to the publication of the speech of our representative in Congress, Hon. Frederick Stone, on the Taxation of U. S. Bonds, delivered in the House of Representatives on the 16th of July, ult.—The speech, though short, will be found to be an able one and eminently worthy of Mr. Stone's high reputation as a clear thinker and sound reasoner.

TAXATION OF U. STATES BONDS.

SPEECH

OF

HON. FREDERICK STONE, OF MD.,

IN THE

House of Representatives, July 15 and 16, 1868.

The House being in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union

Mr. STONE said: Mr. Chairman, a great deal of the idle declamation on the subject of the finances is the result of the misconception of the law, and a great deal of intentional misrepresentation. We hear repeated everywhere the importance of the Government maintaining its faith, but we do not very often hear it stated clearly and distinctly in what that keeping of faith consists. We have a large debt, and a portion of it is already due. There is already before this House a bill from the Senate, called a funding bill, which in fact was intended to provide for the payment of that which is already due. I suppose, sir, the only safe rule by which we can be guided in ascertaining in what mode the Government should preserve its faith with its creditors would be to ascertain precisely what contract it made with them, and whatever the Government may choose to pay more than its contract is a question for the Government itself to determine. The only rights which the creditors of the Government have are the terms of the contract that they made with the Government at the time they loaned the Government the money. In order to ascertain what that contract was we have only to refer back to the series of the acts of Congress. No one was authorized to speak for the Government except the Government itself. The acts of Congress spoke in language too clear to be misunderstood or misrepresented, and no man with a fair disposition to arrive at what is the true construction of these acts of Congress can read them and be for one moment in doubt as to the legal effect and equity of this contract.

In the month of February, 1862, Congress passed an act, called the legal-tender act, by which we made non interest-bearing notes of the Government legal-tender for all debts, public and private. They made in that act no exceptions but duties on imports and the interest on the public debt; these were declared to be payable in coin, but that every other species of indebtedness should be discharged and liquidated by non interest bearing Treasury notes of the United States, generally termed legal tenders. In the very same act, after declaring that these non-interest-bearing notes should be received in payment of every debt, public or private, in the second section they provide for the creation of a public debt making the duties on imports and the interest on that debt payable in coin.

Now, sir, is not that plain enough? If the law itself was constitutional, if Congress had the right to issue these non-interest-bearing notes and make them legal tenders in payment of debts, public and private, when in the very act in which they contracted the debt they said the notes should be legal tenders, can the creditors who took the loan and advanced their money upon the faith of that act complain of any misunderstanding, that there was any ambiguity in the act.

But Congress did not stop here. To show that they thoroughly understood the import of the language they were using, two years afterward, in March, 1864, they passed another loan law in which they used this language:

"Payable at a period not more than forty years from date in coin, and of such denominations as may be found expedient, not less than fifty dollars, bearing an interest not exceeding six per cent a year, payable on bonds not over $100, and on all other bonds semi-annually, in coin."

They first said that the principal shall be paid in coin, and then that the interest shall be paid in coin, drawing distinction between the bonds issued under the act of March, 1864, and February 1862. But this is not all. As late as 1865 Congress passed another act, in which they gave the Secretary of the Treasury a discretion to make the principal and interest, one or both, payable either in currency or coin, so that it *should be expressed on the face of the bond.*

Now, then, here is an act of Congress, in 1862, making these bonds payable in currency, leaving the Secretary of the Treasury no discretion. Then there is the act of March, 1864, leaving him no discretion whatever, for the bond issued under that act must be paid, both principal and interest, in coin. Then as late as March 3, 1865, Congress passed a law giving the Secretary of the Treasury the discretion to make the principal or the interest, one or both, payable either in coin or currency, as he might deem expedient.

Now, propositions are being pressed upon this House which amount to this: that although the Government obtained a loan during the pendency of the war, and contracted with its creditors to pay in currency, a gold bearing bond is to be substituted for the bonds already due and payable in currency. Five hundred millions dollars of the five twenty bonds, that were payable by the express terms of the act of 1862 in currency, are now due and payable at the Treasury, the five years' option having expired. How are they to be paid? If they are payable in currency, what is the object of imposing a vast coin debt upon the Government now at this late day? If by the terms of the contract they were payable in currency, why now issue a new set of bonds payable in coin, running a long period of years, and thus substituting a debt payable in coin for one clearly payable in currency? The question is, what was the contract with the public creditors? Not what a broker or a banker might say, or what might be advertised in a newspaper by brokers and bankers, whose only object was to make sales for the sake of their commission.

One of the arguments used on this question is, that if the debt were paid in legal tender notes it would depreciate the credit of the Government, and that the greenbacks would become depreciated and comparatively worthless. That argument proceeds upon the assumption that a debt of the Government, while bearing interest, will preserve the credit of the Government; but that a non-interest-bearing debt will destroy its credit. I presume that scarcely any one will question the fact that the credit of a Government depends upon its ability and its willingness to discharge its just obligations. First ascertain what its just obligations are, and then show a willingness to discharge them, and you need not fear that the credit of the Government will suffer. I deny the fact that it would follow as a consequence of the substitution of the non-interest bearing debt for interest bearing, provided such were the terms of the contract, that the credit of the Government would suffer. On the contrary, I believe that it would be increased. If the debt could be discharged by legal tenders, so far from disturbing, it would only improve the financial condition of the country.

There is no reason that can be urged why the Government should be held to a different rule in the payment of these five twenty bonds from the rule which it adopts in dealing with every other creditor. The Government contracts to pay its judiciary so much money. The judiciary receives it in legal tender notes, and does not pretend that the Government violates its faith. It contracts to pay its army so much money. The army receives it in legal tender notes, and sets up no pretence that the faith of the Government is broken. And thus the Government deals with every single creditor it has, great or small; and we hear no complaint of a violation of faith except coming from the bondholders or their advocates. If we had contracted in the act of February, 1862, to pay the loan in gold, why we should pay it in gold. If it is perfectly clear that we contracted to pay it in currency, the holders of the loan have no just cause of complaint if the Government does pay it in currency.

Now, sir, we have had a great deal of discussion in the House to-night, and some before, as to the taxation of Government bonds. It is a part of the inherent power of Congress, given to it by the Constitution, to levy tax for the support of the Government, and to suppose for one moment that one Congress could bind a succeeding Congress as to any article to be taxed, whether Government bonds or anything else, would be to any one who had ever examined the Constitution at all or the workings of this or any other Government, the very height of absurdity.—It would enable one Congress, as was very justly said by a distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania, by exempting everything from taxation, to put an end to any Government. The right is unquestioned; and while an exception is made in the acts of Congress exempting the Government bonds from State of municipal taxation, no pretence is set up to exempt them from the power of taxation of the United States, whether the tax should be upon the principal or upon the interest, or upon both, is, perhaps, not a very material matter.—That they should bear their fair share of the burdens of the Government it now almost a *concession* in this country, and is certainly sustained by every principle of law and justice.

But the great principle to be kept in view, as was said by the gentleman from Massachusetts, [MR. BUTLER] is the equalization of three burdens. It is the correct principle at last, that all classes and all property should bear their fair and just share of the burdens of the Government.

Sir, it has been sometimes argued by gentlemen that any material addition to the currency of the country would exercise an injurious effect upon the value of that currency. This is not so. More than one half of the country is this day without enough currency to transact their ordinary business. The business of the country would absorb and use profitably a great deal more currency than we now have.

MR. BURLEIGH. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question.

MR. STONE. Yes, sir.

MR. BURLEIGH. I desire to inquire if I understood the gentleman correctly when I understood him to say that after the Government has called on its citizens for money to supply its wants, and has received it and has passed a law declaring that the bonds given for that money shall not be taxed, then the Government has the right to turn around and pass another law taxing those bonds? Is not that in the nature of an *ex post facto* law? I do not know that I quite understood the gentleman. If I did not, I should like to do so.

MR. STONE. In answer to the question of the gentleman I would say that I deny uttering the right of one Congress to prohibit all succeeding Congresses from imposing a tax, either upon Government bonds or any other species of property.

MR. BURLEIGH. The gentleman does not quite understand me.

MR. STONE. I think I understand the gentleman perfectly.

MR. BURLEIGH. I will state what I mean.

MR. STONE. I think I understand the gentleman perfectly. Every citizen or foreigner or whoever he may be, who advances his money to the Government is presumed to know, and does know—for men who make these advances of money understand the workings and the authority of the Government as well as, and perhaps better, than any other class of men in the world—they know that the power of the Government to tax is inherent and inalienable. And they take the loan always subject to the inherent right of taxation possessed by the Government.

MR. BURLEIGH. Let me interrupt the gentleman again for a moment.

MR. STONE. Very well.

MR. BURLEIGH. The Government makes a contract with me, for instance; it asks me for my money, and I give it.—The Government then executes a bond to me, and puts its seal upon it. Now, after having received my gold, can it tear that seal from the bond without my consent? I want to know if the Government possesses any such power as that. If it does, then I have yet to learn it.

MR. STONE. I have already answered the question of the gentleman. I repeat again, that no government was ever instituted among men that did not possess this inherent and inalienable right. And no man scarcely out of a lunatic asylum ever supposed that this Congress, or the Parliament of Great Britain, or the Chamber of Deputies of France, or the Diet of Germany, with all their Executives combined, could strip the Legislative Department of the Government of this inherent and inalienable right. And these men took the bonds of the United States knowing that the Government always reserves to itself that power. But the Government never did promise not to tax these bonds; they only declared that the States should not tax them. I will read from the act on that subject:

"All stocks, bonds, and other securities of the United States, held by individuals, corporations, or associations within the United States, shall be exempt from taxation by or under State authority."

That, I believe, is the utmost extent to which any of these laws go—that the bonds shall be free from taxation under State or municipal authority. Congress never for a moment attempted even to make them not taxable by the United States.

But, Mr. Chairman, the funding bill is simply a bill to exchange bonds payable in currency for bonds payable in gold; nothing more or less. Whether it is wise, when it is impossible to have full discussion upon so important a measure, to change the currency debt into a gold debt, and thus to impose a burden upon the people of this country of certainly between five hundred and one thousand million dollars, notwithstanding the lower rate of interest on the new bonds, I must leave the majority of this House to determine. I myself, deem it both unwise and unjust to the people that they should be called upon to perform more than they agreed to do at the time they incurred the debt; and when every interest in the country is now so heavily taxed.

But, Mr. Chairman in the few minutes allotted to me I feel inclined to adopt an expression used by General Blair in his late celebrated letter, in which he says the financial question is subordinate to the political one. This letter of General Blair seems to have created a great deal of interest in this House and out of it. It has been termed revolutionary and warlike. Now, I agree with and most cordially endorse every word in that letter. It is because I believe it is not revolutionary, that it is not warlike in the slightest degree, that I do endorse it. It is a plain statement of a question which he desires to submit to the people, and to take their deliberate judgment upon it at the ballot box. If you can term any question that is submitted to the people at the ballot box, and upon which their deliberate judgment is evoked—if you term that war, then what do you term peace?

That letter of General Blair's simply declares that the governments set up in the ten rebel States were not warranted by the terms of the Constitution of the United States, and it proposes to submit to the deliberate judgment of the people whether the Executive should or should not be called upon to undo what the writer of the letter believes, and what I believe, to be an unconstitutional usurpation of power.

It is impossible that any revolution or war can come of any deliberate appeal to the ballot box. If the people declare by the election that those State governments are unconstitutional, and that they desire their Executive to command the army to undo what the army did, surely that cannot be termed a revolutionary measure.

But there is a small cloud on the horizon. The bill so recently passed by both Houses of Congress in relation to counting the electoral votes of the reconstructed States is, in my judgment, a measure fraught with danger to the country; for, as I construe that bill, it certainly claims for the two Houses of Congress the right to receive or to reject the vote of any one of the ten Southern States, as Congress may choose. The Constitution is explicit upon that subject. It gives to Congress the right to fix the day upon which the electors shall be voted for, and the day upon which the electors shall cast their votes. There the whole authority of Congress over the subject ceases; everything else in regard to the election is entirely and exclusively under the control of the States themselves, and Congress has no right to reject the vote of any State where the constitutional requirements have been complied with by the electors being selected upon the day designated by Congress.

Who but Congress is to judge whether or not the State government spoken of by that act was made in compliance with the act of March 2, 1867? By the terms of that bill the States may be here represented; Congress may have already passed judgment that she had complied with the terms of the reconstruction acts; and yet that act gives to Congress the right to count such of the votes as they please and reject such as they please. Once concede to Congress that right, and the election of the President is in the hands of Congress, and not of the people.

That act must have been passed with some purpose and for some intent. The act of March 2, 1867, after prescribing what a State should do to entitle her to representation here, provided that after Congress did admit her Representatives the act should be inoperative. What, then does this bill mean when it says that the vote of none of those ten States shall be counted unless Congress is satisfied. (I do not quote the exact words, but recite the substance of the act) that at the time she cast her electoral vote she had complied with all the requisites of the reconstruction act to be judged of by Congress again. What is the effect of such a law? It is either entirely nugatory, or it would necessarily give this body the right to count the vote of one State and reject that of another, both States being represented on the floor—a right claimed in the very face of the Constitution, which gives to each State the right to choose the electors in the manner that the Legislature thereof shall direct. If this power is conceded to Congress, then elections by the people are at an end.

OFF AT LAST.—After a mighty deal of prologue and pother, our Honorable Minister to St. James, Mr. Johnson, has escaped the country and is now upon the seas on his way to England. He sailed from Baltimore on Saturday last. Since he was *booked* for England, wine and wassail have been the order of the night.—Dinners complimentary were of daily occurrence and the whole performance has been wound up with a grand steamboat ovation. All this for the man whom the people and the nation delight to honor.—And yet, if there is a creature crawling between Heaven and Earth who has eaten more dirt than Reverdy Johnson, who has time-served and trimmed more shamelessly for selfish ends, we know it not nor want to know it. We throw up our cap, neither for successful tricksters nor successful trickery.

RADICALISM AND THE LABORER.—A laboring man writes the following to the *Bangor Democrat:*

"For four day's work in 1859 I could buy a barrel of excellent flour. For an equally good barrel now I have to work eight days.

For one day's work in 1859 I could buy five pounds of tea. For the same day's work I can now buy but two pounds.

For one day's work then I could buy thirty pounds of sugar. For a day's work now I can get but fifteen pounds.

For a day's work in 1859 I could buy eight pounds of tobacco. For a day's work now I can buy but three pounds.

For a day's work in 1859 I could buy fifteen pounds of coffee. For a day's work now I can buy but five pounds.

For one month's work in 1859 I could clothe myself and family for one year.—To do the same now I am obliged to work two months and a half.

I might thus go through the whole list of articles that a laboring man and his family consume. The fact is that we are permitted to enjoy but one-half of the fruits of our labor; the other half goes to the public treasury.

Is it not time for me and my fellow-laborers to look around us, ascertain the cause of this robbery of labor, and apply the remedy?

The laboring man is right when he says that the people are permitted to enjoy but one-half of the fruits of their labor, but he makes an error in stating that "the other half goes to the public treasury." If this were so, the public debt would already be paid, but it is not so. It goes to the support of the Southern negroes in idleness and to keep the whites under the bayonets of a huge standing army and to enrich a set of rascal plunderers.

ANNOUNCEMENT FOR CONGRESS.—Hon. Frederick Stone is announced in another column as a candidate for re-election to Congress. As it has become a settled law of the party that the member should be endorsed for a second term when he has given satisfaction to the district, and as Mr. Stone has given this satisfaction in an eminent degree, we suppose his return to Congress will not be seriously contested.

DIED.

At his residence in the Factory District, on Friday, the 31st ult., after a short illness, Dr. H. C. EDELEN, aged about 35 years. May he rest in peace.

CONFIRMATION NOTICE.

Penn & Mitchell & others
vs.
Samuel Blair & others.

In the Circuit Court for St Mary's county, sitting as a Court of Equity.
No 552 E.

ORDERED, this 5th day of August, 1868, that the Auditor's Report, making sale in this case, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the third Monday of Sept., next; provided a copy of this notice be published in the Saint Mary's *Beacon*, once a week for three successive weeks prior to the third Monday of Sept.

JNO A CAMALIER, Clk.
True copy—Test:
JNO A CAMALIER, Clk.
Aug 6, 1868—1w]

Trustees' Sale of valuable REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust from Edmund J Plowden, of Saint Mary's county, Maryland, to Robert C. Combs and James S. Downs, as Trustees, of the county and State aforesaid, and bearing date of the nineteenth day of May, in the year one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-eight,—said Deed of Trust being given, in express terms, for the benefit of all the creditors of said Edmund J Plowden, according to their original liens or priorities—we will offer at public sale at the Court House door in Leonardtown, on

Tuesday, the 1st day of September next,

between the hours of 10 o'clock, a m and 5 o'clock, p m., the following tracts, or parcels of land, to wit:—

BUSHWOOD LODGE,

containing

800 acres,

more or less;

SAINT CLEMENTS MANOR,
THE GLEBE
and the GRUBS,

containing

245 acres,

more or less; and the

WHARF & BUILDINGS,

number of acres unknown.

All these lands are located in the 4th Election District of Saint Mary's county aforesaid, and contain, in the aggregate, over

1100 ACRES

of land.

This property is beautifully located on the Potomac River, and has one of the finest

Dwelling Houses

in Southern Maryland upon it. It has also fine out-buildings, modernly constructed, fine fencing, is well drained, &c., &c.

There is a magnificent

ORCHARD

upon it, containing several thousand trees, in full bearing, and embracing all the choicest and most marketable varieties of fruit. The most of this Orchard is young and will not reach its prime until the next season.

The soil of this estate is remarkably fine and well improved, and all the staple products of this section can be advantageously grown upon it.

There is a large quantity of fine meadow and grazing land upon this property, which could be turned to excellent advantage in the raising of stock for market.

The "Wharf Buildings" are among the very best upon the Potomac, embracing

WHARF,
STORE-HOUSE,
DWELLING

and every other essential building. The profits of the Wharf are large, and its location for a store-house is very desirable.

This Plantation lies in a compact body, has an abundance of fine

Timber,

of every variety, upon it. It adjoins the fine estates of the late Wm H Garner, the late Wm H Thomas, Wm Blair, the Glebe, &c., &c. This land for many years past has been cultivated upon the modern and most improved system and is, consequently, in fine health and susceptible of rapid improvement. It is well watered; and, a steamboat wharf being upon the premises, its products can be shipped rapidly and at a small expense.

Steamers to and from Baltimore and Washington stop at the wharf several times a week.

Churches, Mills, Stores, &c., are convenient to the premises.

Persons desirous of purchasing are invited to view the premises before the day of sale.

TERMS OF SALE,

as prescribed by the Deed of Trust, are: One half the purchase money in cash on the day of sale and the balance at twelve months credit—the deferred payment to be secured by the bond of the purchaser, with security to be approved by the Trustees, and to bear interest from the day of sale.

ROBERT C COMBS,
JAS S DOWNS,
Trustees.

Aug. 6, 1868—ts.

[Baltimore Daily Gazette and Daily National Intelligencer will publish once a week till day of sale and send bills to Trustees for payment.

AND, by virtue of the authority above recited, we will offer at public sale, on the premises of the aforesaid Edmund J Plowden, on

Thursday, the 3rd day of September next,

(if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter) the following personal property, to wit:—

10 Horses;
4 Mules;
15 Head of Cattle;
22 Hogs;
Crop of Wheat;
a large lot of Farming Implements;
a small Stock of Goods, &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE,

as prescribed by the Deed of Trust, are cash.

ROBERT C COMBS,
JAS S DOWNS,
Trustees.

Aug. 6, 1868—ts.

REDONDA GUANO.

The Cheapest and Most Successful Fertilizer on Wheat ever Introduced into this country.

The REDONA GUANO has now been used extensively for two years upon every description of crops, and with the most unprecedented success. Its results upon the various crops, and especially the wheat crop of the present season, has established its reputation beyond all others, and a demand, unprecedented.

"REDONDA" is a pure, natural Guano, entirely uniform in its character, sold to the farmers just as it is imported, and requires no preparation for the DRILL.

The EXTREMELY LOW PRICE at which it is sold (the ordinary manufactured Phosphates costing over one hundred per cent. above the price of Redonda) is not the least important fact to the farmer.

Pamphlets containing testimonials from FARMERS and PLANTERS in Maryland, Virginia, Delaware and New York, from which we extract trieny the adjoining on wheat, together with REPORTS and ANALYSIS of the most eminent chemists in the country, with full directions for its use, can be obtained at our warehouse or from our various agents.

PRICE $40 PER TON.

Reeder's Wharf, St. Mary's Co., Md., June 6, 1868.

Messrs W Crichton & Son.

Gentlemen:—I have just returned from a visit, made expressly to see the effects of your Redonda Guano on the present crop of wheat, and although it involved a ride of thirty miles, yet I feel amply compensated.

The three gentlemen I visited, were Col Forbes, H G S Key and George H Morgan; they all used it extensively, and three finer fields cannot be found in Maryland. The latter gentleman is the most enthusiastic in its praise, he has used Peruvian, and all the numerous manufactured Phosphates, but never had such a field of wheat as at this time. Yours, respectfully,
W O REEDER.

Sandy Springs, Montgomery Co., Md., June 24, 1867.

Messrs W Crichton & Son.

Gentlemen:—The Redonda Guano, that we purchased of you last fall, has given us entire satisfaction, we applied it to wheat, corn, potatoes and buckwheat, we sowed one field of wheat broadcast, about 100 lbs. to the acre, in Montgomery County, and harrowed it in, which looks well. On the same farm, in this county, we put in a field of Buckwheat, which was as good as ever grew on land; about 200 pounds to the acre, of the Redonda, was applied. The potatoes look well and the Redonda has made us as good crops as some of the Fertilizers that cost us double the price the Redonda did.

Yours, truly, RAWLINGS & SON.

Dep't of Labor and Agriculture of State of Md., Office 51 N Calvert Street, Baltimore July 16, 1868.

Messrs W Crichton & Son.

Gentlemen:—I desire, as promised, to acquaint you with the results of the application of the Redonda Guano, upon my wheat land last fall. I applied the Guano at the rate of 350 lbs per acre (as thick as the drill would sow it;) this application was made to 12 acres, one half sown in Wheat, the other in Rye.

The grain grew well in the fall and both Wheat and Rye promished a fine crop in the spring; the grain has been harvested but not as yet thrashed. I have reason to believe that the Rye will make an unusually fine yield, but the Wheat does not promise so well, owing to the Fly having damaged it very severely.

This may be ascribed, to no little extent to the variety sown (Boughton,) as the bearded wheat of my vicinity has almost entirely escaped the ravages of both Fly and Weevil. The Clover sown upon the ground to which the Guano was applied, is well set and very vigorous, and evinces the application of the Redonda, though not of speedy benefit, from the causes above, as a very valuable permanent fertilizer.

Yours, respectfully, W S McPHERSON.

Port Penn, Delaware, June 6th, 1868.

Messrs Wm Crichton & Son.

Gentlemen:—You are aware that I depended mainly on the mixture of Redonda Guano last autumn for manuring my wheat, using a small portion of Peruvian (not all of a part of a ton I got from you) on about thirty-five acres. From present appearances, my crop will excel any ever raised on same area, within my recollection on the fields now in cultivation, during the last thirty years. Yours, respectfully,
DAVID STUART, M.D.

Late Chemist to the Maryland St Agr Society and Prof. of Chemistry in St. John's College, Annapolis.

Anne Arundel Co., Md., June 30th, 1868.

Messrs W Crichton & Son.

Gentlemen:—I used the Redonda Guano this spring, on my corn and in my garden. The results of this manure are quite satisfactory to me, and I consider it fully equal to any of the manufactured phosphates which I used at same time, and which cost me twice as much as Redonda.

Yours, respectfully, JAMES LUCAS

Parkton, Baltimore Co., Md., June 30th 1868.

Messrs Wm Crichton & Son.

Gentlemen—I used the Redonda Guano, mixed with a small quantity of Peruvian, on sowing my wheat last fall, and I state that I have a most excellent crop from it, equal to any of my neighbors, and better than some upon which Peruvian and other manures were used.

I applied it by itself this Spring on corn and oats, and I have never had any crops on my farm look as well this far. I shall use it on wheat this fall. It is the cheapest and best manure I have ever used. Yours, respectfully,
JOHN P CAPE.

Long Green, Baltimore Co., Md., June 23rd 1868.

Messrs Wm Crichton & Son.

Gentlemen.—I used the Redonda Guano mixed with a small proportion of Peruvian, on my wheat last fall (say 250 lbs of Redonda and 75 lbs Peruvian to the acre.)

My crops fully equal to any of my neighbors who have used Peruvian Guano alone.

In an improved field I used ground Bones, but it is not equal to the old field where I applied the Redonda. Yours, Respectfully,
W H WATKINS.

WM. CRICHTON & SON,
General Agents for United States,
Wood St., Bowly's Wharf,
Opposite corn exchange, Baltimore, Md.

August 6, 1868—2m.

Camp Meeting.

GOD WILLING, we propose to commence our Camp Meeting, for St. Mary's circuit, on

FRIDAY, the 14th instant,

in the beautiful Grove of Mr. Graves' near Oakville.

Persons wishing to attend from Baltimore, and other points convenient to the Patuxent line of Steamers, will land at Ferrest's Wharf, whore they will find a stage to convey them to Camp.

"The invitation is to all."

B H SMITH,
Pastor.

Aug. 6, 1868—ts.

Professional Notice.

DR. WM. T. BOHANAN has removed his office to White Plains, near the Great Mills.

Aug 6, 1868—3t.

Trustees' Sale of valuable REAL ESTATE IN ST. INIGOES' DISTRICT.

BY virtue of an order from the Circuit Court for Saint Mary's county, sitting as a Court of Equity, and bearing date of the 23rd day June, 1868, the undersigned, as Trustees, will offer at public sale at the Court House door in Leonarditown, on

Tuesday, the 1st day of September next,

between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m. and 4 o'clock, p. m., the following real estate, to wit:

All that part of the real estate formerly owned by Jeremiah Artis, deceased, which was sold by the late George C Morgan, as Trustee, to Jeremiah Artis, Jr., and which embraces part of the tracts of land called

POPE'S HOG PEN;
PART OF HAWLEY'S MANOR;
BUSH NECK;
AND

Taylor's Choice.

This land has the advantages of a water location and has fair

BUILDINGS

and other improvements upon it. The soil is good and well adapted to the culture of

FRUIT,
GRAIN,
TOBACCO, &c.

To persons wishing to engage in the Oyster business this property offers many excellent advantages, and for agricultural purposes it is sufficiently large for the present labor system.

TERMS OF SALE.

as prescribed by the order, are CASH.

Upon the payment of the purchase money, the Trustees, will execute a deed to the purchaser, free, clear and discharged from all the claims of the parties to this suit and of those claiming under them.

R FORD,
R C COMBS,
Trustees.

Aug. 6, 1868—ts.

COMMISSIONERS NOTICE

THE undersigned, appointed Commissioners by the Circuit Court for St. Mary's county, Maryland, to lay off and divide the real estate of the late William H Garner, said real estate lying and being in Chaptico District, in the county and State aforesaid, called and known as

"CHICKAHOMINY," containing 300 acres more or less;
"SPRINGFIELD," containing 140 acres, more or less;
"BLOOMFIELD" containing 140 acres, more or less;
"PENNY REIN," containing 150 acres, more or less;
"CHINCK HILL," containing 150 acres, more or less; and
"LAWRENCE PLACE," containing 100 acres, more or less,

hereby give notice to all concerned, that they will meet on the premises of the said deceased in Chaptico District on

Thursday, the 10th day of September next,

(if fair, if not, the next fair day thereafter) to execute the trust so as aforesaid committed to them by the said Court.

JNO F DENT,
FRANCIS J STONE,
JNO H TURNER,
CHAS MEDLEY,
ALBERT BURCH,
Commissioners.

Aug 6, 1868—td.

GREAT BARGAINS IN LAND.

I WILL sell the following property on on the following terms:

"TRAPP STORE" and LOT, $2,500
"PART OF OAKLEY," 80 acres, $50 per acre;
"PART OF OAKLEY" and "CANOE NECK," 100 acres, $35 per acre;
"PART BARTON HALL," 150 acres, $30 per acre;
"SWAMP LOT," 40 acres, $15 per acre;
"ENFIELD'S," 173 acres, $12 per acre;
"PART OF HEARD'S ESTATE," 178 acres, $6 per acre.

TERMS.

One third cash and from one to five years on the remainder.

Address
Dr R P BLAKISTONE,
Milestown, P O.,
St Mary's county, Md.

Aug. 6, 1868.

FOR CONGRESS.

The Hon F STONE is suggested to the voters of the 5th Congressional District of Maryland for re-election at the ensuing Fall election. Mr Stone is, and ever has been a firm and consistent Democrat, yet conservative in his views. He has been faithful and true to his trust, and well deserves the endorsement of his constituents for another term.

Aug 6, 1868—tc