

ST. MARY'S BEACON

LEONARDTOWN, MD. THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 8, 1869.

CELEBRATIONS.—Our National Anniversary was very generally celebrated on Monday last throughout our country by negro as well as white.

The negro—we respectfully beg pardon for giving them their proper designation—the negro celebration in our town was a decided success—all except the music, which was abominable.

There were, probably, fifteen hundred negroes present during the day, and their behavior throughout was deserving of the highest commendation.

One of the most pleasing incidents of the occasion was the recognition by the citizens of Leonardtown of the excellent conduct of the negroes during the day.

In pursuance of orders, Captains Guyther and Gough's Companies of the 5th Md. Cavalry, assembled at the Oak Store in St. George's on Monday morning, July 5th, for the purpose of taking part in the celebration at Piney Point.

After a Battalion drill of the two companies (Capt. Guyther commanding) they marched to the Point, where the Orator of the Day, Major J. Farran Crane, and the Reader, Dr. Thos. A. Lynch, had already arrived.

One member has bought him a house in Philadelphia, another has given him \$65,000, another has given him a carriage, and so on. It is degrading to the office of President of the United States to have such a man there.

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MARYLAND PEACHES.—We were last evening in the orchard of early peaches, large and nearly ripe, which were grown in the orchard of Colonel E. J. Snowden, of St. Mary's county.

We understand that a sample was sent to New York nurserymen, and with his characteristic energy and enterprise, Col. Snowden has made arrangements for sending this early fruit by express to the New York market, which point can be reached in eighteen hours.

We happen to know that the statement of our Washington contemporary is entirely correct, in regard at least to the early maturity of the peach in question.

Twelve days previous to the notice of the *Republican*, which is of the first of July, instant, we were presented with specimens of this new variety of peach, even then nearly ripe and certainly fifteen days in advance of all other classified designations of this fruit, and were astonished to discover that "Hale's Early" had been fairly distanced in the eager race for precocity.

The color, size and formation of the new variety of peach are of the very latest demand, and, if its flavor should prove acceptable, (a matter of which we are at present incompetent to speak) there is the strongest reason for believing that all nurserymen in the Central States will find it to their interest to cultivate it to a exclusion of all other known competitors for early maturity.

JOHNSON AND GRANT.—When a man makes a public speech many men hear him, and there will be corrections of any misrepresentations of what he said.

There is a good deal of truth in them. The style of illustration that marks Western humor, with which Lincoln and Johnson have made us familiar, appears very happily in this image of the President's soul, as seen in a hazel nut!

But I fear for the country when such a man is likened to the Father of his Country. Physically and mentally and morally he is a necessity. Why, sir, his soul is so small that you could put it within the periphery of a hazel nutshell, and it might float about for a thousand years without knocking against the walls of the shell.

There are two kinds of ramic in this country. That being cultivated in the South is only propagated by divisions of roots and cuttings.

A remedy for the red spider on horse plants is a wash made by soaking fine tobacco in cold water, and applying it with a bit of soft cloth to the plant.

Let us keep our animals dry and not leaved over, not trembling from the abstraction of heat by the cold air, whether still or in motion; let us have warmer shelter with sufficient ventilation, and all will be right.

To get green gooseberries place the jar in warm water, and fill with the berries; then pour on boiling rain water until the jar is entirely filled; then seal immediately. Canned in this way they have kept well for four years.

Stirring the soil is pre-eminently important for a good crop of corn; but this stirring is performed economically only by horses. It is cheaper to employ a man and two-horse cultivator, at five dollars a day, than a man with a hand-hoe at 25 cents a day.

A good cement for gutters and leaky places may, it is said, be made of boiled potato skins, if while hot and thick a portion of sand and fine lime be stirred in.

Last year a man in Monckton raised poppies and manufactured opium to the value of \$3,000, and a number of farmers propose this year to cultivate the plant quite extensively.

The best gardeners look out for the turnip seed as soon as they sow their turnip seed. They use lime, tobacco-dust, or soil mixed with road-dust or leached ashes, which they scatter over the turnip-seeds, morning and evening, for the first week after sowing the seed.

A correspondent in Illinois asks if it is true that saltpetre is of any value as an application for plants. A solution of it in the proportion of one pound to five gallons of water is recommended as an application to plants in general, and an agent in the destruction of many insects.

A correspondent informs the American Entomologist that by burying a few slices of ham in the soil, he has caused them to be eaten by their quarters. The same paper learns from horticulturists that two or three table-spoonfuls of kerosene, used in the same way, will produce the same result.

MARYLANDERS AT GEORGETOWN COLLEGE.—The correspondent of the Baltimore Star, under date of the 1st instant, makes creditable mention of the following Maryland students on the occasion of the late commencement at that institution.

Harry Walters, of Baltimore, was proclaimed equal to the premium scholar in the classes of rational philosophy, natural philosophy and chemistry; Peter A. Kelly, of Baltimore in the class of rhetoric; John P. Hamilton, of Port Tobacco, in the class of poetry; Richard R. McMahon, of Prince George's county, secured the premium in the first class of humanities, while Charles C. Lancaster, of Newburg, John R. Ross, of Baltimore, Henry E. Mann, of Baltimore, and John V. Camalier, of Leonardtown, received honorable mention. Robert T. Durney, of Skipton, Fielder Magruder, of Bladensburg, and Benjamin H. Camalier, of Leonardtown, were equal to the premium scholar in the second class of humanities.

R. Smith Hill, of Upper Marlboro', and Class L. Atwell, of Leonardtown, were alike entitled in the first division of the third class of humanities. George Mattingly, of the second division of the third class of humanities. Eugene S. Mattingly, of the second division of the third class of humanities, secured the premium scholar in the second class of rudimentary mathematics, of Port Tobacco, was in a like position in the first class of Christian doctrine; Charles J. Reynolds, of Cumberland, in the second class of Christian doctrine; Henry E. Mann, of Baltimore, and Charles C. Lancaster, of Newburg, in the 3d class of mathematics; Philip P. Wise, of St. Mary's county, in the first class of algebra; George E. Mattingly, of Chaptin, in the class of bookkeeping; J. J. Griffiths, of Baltimore, took the premium in the first class of penmanship; C. C. Lancaster, in the third class of French; Robert M. Durney, of Skipton, in the first division, fourth class of French; Myers K. Jones, of Baltimore, in the class of German.

The following were pronounced equal to the premium scholars in their respective classes: In the first class of French; Richard C. McMahon, of Prince George's county; H. E. Mann, of Baltimore; O. Fairfax Irwin, of Beltsville; John R. Ross, of Baltimore; John V. Camalier, of Leonardtown, and Daniel O'Leary, of Frederick, in the second class of French; Charles G. Woodward, of Baltimore, in the third class of French; R. Smith Hill, of Upper Marlboro', in the first division, fourth class of French; Charles L. Atwell, of Leonardtown, Benjamin H. Camalier, of Leonardtown, Benjamin H. Camalier, of Leonardtown, and Fielder Magruder, of Bladensburg, in the second division, fourth class of French. The premiums for excellence in English composition in the classes named were awarded to Marylanders, as follows: In the class of poetry, to Dennis Sheridan; in first class of humanities, to Henry E. Mann.

HOUSEHOLD AND COUNTRY. Sandy soils, generally neglected, are the very best soils in which to raise superior rye.

The food of all young animals, even the herbivorous, is animal food. This fact should never be lost sight of in feeding young poultry.

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The experiment has been tried in the West of heating hills-sides by the use of the tiles laid in the soil, as for draining, and heated with the heat. It is said to be successful, and artificially heated hills-sides will dispense with manure heat and glass in the growing of early fruits and vegetables.

The New England Farmer says the average yield of potatoes in Massachusetts in 1867 was 37 bushels per acre. It says that land which yields more corn and grass than it formerly did will yield more than one-third as many potatoes. It is rare that the crop exceeds 100 bushels per acre.

Heaves can be bearly or quite cured. Cut cornstoks or good straw and mix up with boiled or steamed potatoes; if the heaver water, do not work hard, when hot. Horses that do not work hard, can be kept cheaper and in more flesh on the above feed, than on any other feed for the price. Shorts or grain ground, added to the above, will of course improve the quality.

Whether the hay is to be fed to cows in milk or horses at work, it is much better if cut early than cut late. Woody sticks affords but little nutriment, and if our animals are to obtain their living from it in the winter we had better turn them into the woods and let them browse, than to be at the expense of laying up wood for them.

With the thought of a farm garden we always conjure up visions of luscious berries, fragrant celery, delicious lettuce, juicy asparagus, appetizing rhubarb, and many other luxuries in the way of vegetables and small fruits, which any farmer can have in their appropriate season if he will take a little pains to cultivate them. We hope our readers will improve upon our hint and take immediate measures for making their gardens what they should be.

The sunflower is very useful. Its leaves soon become large enough to be used as a covering for young cabbage and tomato plants. Its stem affords an excellent hot or cold poultice, and when dead in the fall, if cut up and dry, it answers well for kindling wood. The leaves can be plucked off through the summer without injury to the plant, and dried for fodder, or used as a fine oil, or chicken feed.

It is said to be an absorbent of malaria, and is often cultivated as a preventive of fevers near dwellings that occupy low places.

There is quite an excitement on new Clematises, summer blooming plants. They bring yet very high prices, and have to be treated more in one climate, though they will probably be a success. In Chrysanthemums great advance has been made in the production of an early class of bloomers. It has always been against the Chrysanthemums, that they have been a little late for decorative gardening.

Little flies in gardens or orchards, at early twilight, burning five, ten or fifteen minutes, will attract and consume perfect swarms of all sorts of insects, and more especially fruit than anything else—Lightwood, obtained and split fine, beforehand, enough for the whole season, or flat-bottomed tin lamps, like those of the campaign torches, will be money at one hundred per cent. in every man's pocket who owns either garden or orchard. And picking up and burning or baiting all fallen fruit, will insure two or three hundred to one less insects the following year.

Every one who has even but a small patch of ground, ought to have a few tomato vines to supply his table through the season. To economize space, it may be advisable to train them on a trellis or stakes; but the better way is to let them run on the ground, as they strike root at the joints of the stalk, and thus draw the sap from the soil. To keep the ripe fruit from being eaten by worms, refuse hay, or even brush, may be laid around the vines, which will answer the double purpose, in dry weather, of an excellent mulch. After the blossoms begin to form, the ends of the vines may be nipped off occasionally, in order to send the sap into the fruit rather than the stalk.

A farmer at Fort Ann, N. Y., writes: I have used salt to kill patches of weeds; not knowing how much would kill weeds, I put on at the rate of 50 or 60 bushels per acre of pork salt—soil clay. It killed the will weeds, and last summer, growing as heavy timothy and clover on the old weed patch as I ever saw. I would not advise any one to sow his farm with salt, but I believe it a good thing when rightly managed. It has been a great help to me and I would like to hear what others have accomplished. Some times failures are as valuable as successes; so let us bear all about it.

All authors are agreed as to the practical importance of picking up and destroying the wormy apples as fast as they fall, either by hog power, or when that is inconvenient and impracticable, by man power. The practical utility of applying a gang of hogs the range of the apple orchard throughout the summer is unquestioned. When we consider that every female moth that hatches out in July or August, from the first brood of apple-worms, will probably deposit an egg in some two or three hundred nearly matured apples, thereby rendering them more or less unsalable, the importance of destroying the wormy wind-falls—in the fore part of the season at all events—becomes at once apparent.

To raise pumpkins plough a deep furrow where you wish them to grow. Fill it even full with rotten manure, and cover that with finger dirt—mixing it somewhat with manure. Sow the seed on top in a shallow drill, dropping it in liberally not more than an inch apart, and cover half an inch deep with the mould! If the seed is good, the plants will come up so thick and grow so vigorously as to fill

defiance to striped bugs or any other insect enemy—at least, such has been our experience. When large enough, thin out to a proper distance, about one vine to every foot. On each side of the row plant either cabbage, sweet corn or early potatoes, which afford room for the cucumber vines to run between the hills.

THE ONE DAY IN SEVEN.—One day in seven is the day of rest. And the question rises—what is rest? If only sleep or inactivity, that want is already provided for. Nearly a third of our time is thus spent; more than a third with most in sleep and refreshment. The seventh day is in addition to all this, and is the great man of the week, and the oldest custom in the world. The Hebrews in their history are referred to as men who already recognized the Sabbath or rest of the seventh day. Its observance is enjoined upon them as the continuation of an old institution, not the commencement of a new. The day of rest is intended for the relief of our powers in their activity. In a word, it is repose by the change of mental occupation, not the cessation of all employment.

The repose of Sunday is an escape from the monotony of our daily lives, and in the consciousness that it is not only a privilege, but a duty on that day to dismiss all business and all mercenary care for the morrow. He who understands the day, and duly values it, rises above the sordid conditions and requirements of labor. He is a prince for one day. He is indeed, better than a prince. He is a man relieved of the merciful goodness of the Creator from the sentence, "By the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat bread." The Sunday rest is the richest reward of labor, the best and most certain wages of industry to those who appreciate the privilege, and know how to improve it. The rest of Sunday is the comfort of hope. The man who thinks and who believes, forgets his mortality, and rejoices in the light of the promise of an undying life. He is emboldened by manumission from the ordinary conditions of existence, and carries with him from his Sunday rest new strength for week-day struggle. If the Sunday rest were designed to be an addition of one-seventh more to third of the time which nature exacts for physical recreation, we might dispense with the sun on that day—as too many do, by doing away its hours. But Sunday is the day for rest for the free man, and he who sleeps is dead for the time. Sunday is a cheerful and properly spent, an uplifting and strengthening day, and he who would secularize it would rob us of our best inheritance.

OVERSEER OF THE POOR.—At a meeting of the Trustees of Poor held at Alms House on 6th instant, Mr. William A. Cowles was unanimously elected for the coming year, vice Charles Thompson resigned.

Kind words are the brightest flowers of the earth's existence; they make a very paradise of the humblest home that the world can show. Use them, and especially around the fireside circle. They are a joy beyond price; and more precious to the heart of the wounded, and make the wretchedly-wounded spirit glad, than all the other blessings the world can give.

Where a watering tub is needed abroad, it should be a deep one, and set partly in the ground. It will not freeze there in the coldest weather so as to give much trouble.

MARRIED. On the 5th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Smith, JAMES M. LEACH, of this county, to Miss MARIA INGHAM, of Pennsylvania.

DIED. On the 3rd of July, 1869, from the effects of whooping cough and measles, STANLEY BOURNE, youngest son of Mark B. and Annie M. Chunn, aged 2 years and 14 days.

At his residence in the Factory district, after a lingering illness on Sunday last, R. ALEXANDER CLARKE, former Sheriff of this county, aged about 32 years.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE. ISYLVESTER COSTIGIN will consent to be a candidate for a seat in the lower branch of the General Assembly of Maryland, he will receive at the coming election a earnest support from

FOR THE LEGISLATURE. THOMAS MARTIN is announced as a candidate for the Log Institute at the ensuing Fall election, and will be cordially supported by Charlotte Hall District.

FOR SCHOOL COMMISSIONER. Mr. Editor.—Please announce J. J. ALLSTON as a candidate for School Commissioner for the Factory district.

FOR SCHOOL COMMISSIONER. Mr. Editor.—Announce EDWARD S. ABELL as a candidate for School Commissioner for St. Inigo's district.

VALUABLE PRIVATE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

THE FARM ON WHICH I RESIDE, will be sold or exchanged for property in Baltimore city or county. It contains 200 ACRES immediately adjoining the village of Leonardtown, about 20 acres are within the corporate limits of the village and contains many beautiful buildings.

For beauty and convenience of location, it is unsurpassed by any residence in the county. For terms apply to T. WALLIS BLAKISTONE, Esq., 37 St. Paul's Street, Baltimore, Md., or to the subscriber at Leonardtown. JAMES T. BLAKISTONE. July 8, 1869—4t.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF Teachers of Public Schools, the Treasurer of the School Board will be in Leonardtown on SATURDAY NEXT, the 10th instant, to pay off salaries for Spring term. By order S. J. COSTIGIN, President. July 5, 1869—4t.

NOTICE!!

Office Collector of Internal Revenue Fifth District of Md. Annapolis Junction, June 30, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. That lists of Taxes for Saint Mary's county are prepared and have been received at this office; and that for the convenience of Tax-Payers, and for the purpose of receiving the same, I intend at

ST. INIGOE'S, July 22nd; GREAT MILLS, July 23rd; LEONARDTOWN, July 24th; CHAPTIC, July 25th; CHARLOTTE HALL, July 27th.

A failure to pay by the time indicated, will subject the parties defaulting to an addition of ten per cent. to the Tax, together with a charge of twenty cents (20) for each notice issued, and four cents per mile in serving the same; the whole recoverable by distraint.

Persons indebted to the United States for Taxes will do well to avail themselves of this opportunity to settle the same. DAVID L. STANTON, Collector. July 1, 1869—3t.

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &c. JOHN F. BRIDGET EXTENSIVE MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN NEW AND SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES, BUGGIES AND ROCKAWAYS, SOUTH SIDE OF PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, NEAR 13th STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C.

HAS on hand a large assortment of very fine second-hand, light family CARRIAGES, which he is offering very cheap, as follows: A no-top Buggy, nearly new, \$100; A top Buggy, nearly new, 140; A light Family Carriage, 160; Another light Family Carriage, 125; Also, another light Family Carriage, 50; A Rockaway in fine order, 125; And a number of others, new and second-hand, which will range in price from \$150 to \$300. July 1, 1869—4t.

A New Book for Agents! By CATHERINE E. BEECHER and HARRIET BEECHER STOWE. The American Woman's Home Or, Principles of Domestic Science. Being a guide to the formation and maintenance of Economical, Healthful, Beautiful and Christian Homes. Well printed; profusely illustrated; handsomely bound. A work that will find its way into every household in the land. The names of the distinguished authresses give confidence in the work. It is a practical book, made by practical housekeepers and skillful writers, to meet a practical need. Agents find it the easiest selling book now in the market, as it is needed by every family and there is no competition of similar works or rival editions. Sold only through Agents, by subscription. Exclusive territory and liberal discounts given. Agents wanted in every town and county. Send for descriptive circular to CHAS. S. GREENE & CO., 412 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. July 1, 1869—4t.

CONFIRMATION NOTICE. Philip T. Herbert & Ign. Herbert vs. E. A. Herbert & others. In the Circuit Court for St. Mary's county, sitting as a Court of Equity. ORDERED, that the sale made and reported by G. Fred Maddox and Thos. V. Davis, Trustees, filed in this cause, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the first Monday of August next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Saint Mary's Beacon, once a week for three successive weeks prior to the said first Monday of August. The Report states that Lot No. 2 sold for \$765, and Tractors Lot sold for \$225. JNO. A. CAMALLER, CLK. True copy—Test: JNO. A. CAMALLER, CLK. July 1, 1869—4t.

NOTICE. THERE will be a meeting of the Farmers' Club of Chaptin on the SECOND SATURDAY in July at 2 o'clock, p. m., at Keeder's School House near Chaptin. A. L. TAVEAU, President. J. R. T. REEVES, Sec. July 1, 1869—4t.

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Sheriff's Sale of Real and Personal Property.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Circuit Court for Saint Mary's county, at the suit of Edward Plator, a creditor, by virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the same Court at the suit of William Robinson, executor of L. J. Smith, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Francis J. Stone, and to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, interest, claim and demand, at law and in equity of the said Francis J. Stone, in and to the following property, to wit:

One tract or parcel of land, called and known as

BLOOMSBURY, 500 acres, more or less.

This land is located in Leonardtown District, St. Mary's county. Also, one GRIST MILL. And I hereby give notice, that on Tuesday, the 27th day of July, 1869,

at the Court House door in Leonardtown, between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock, p. m., I will expose to public auction the above described real and personal property so seized and taken in execution to the highest bidder for cash—to satisfy said debt, interest and costs due and to become due thereon. JOHN F. FENWICK, Sheriff. July 1, 1869—4t.

EQUITY NOTICE.

C. C. Lancaster agent in the Circuit Court for Saint Mary's county, sitting as a Court of Equity. Michael Connelly & Patrick Dougherty vs. Geo. W. Jones, et al. No. 223 N. E.

The object of this suit is to procure a decree for the sale of certain real estate lying in Saint Mary's county for purchase money due on same. The Bill states that on the 16th of June, 1867, the Plaintiff sold to the Defendants certain tracts or parcels of land lying in Saint Mary's county, commonly called and known by the name of

TRUTH AND TRUST AND ST. THOMAS, containing SEVEN HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE ACRES, more or less, and for the sum of five thousand dollars, and that there is still due to the Plaintiff, on said purchase, the sum of seven hundred and forty-two dollars and forty-five cents, with interest from April 12th, 1861, and that the said Patrick Dougherty is a non-resident of the State of Maryland.

It is therefore adjudged and ordered that the Plaintiff by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Saint Mary's Beacon, once a week for four successive weeks, three months before the 1st day of November, 1869, give notice to the said absent Defendant of the object and substance of this Bill, and warn him to appear in this Court in person or by solicitor on or before the 1st day of November next, to answer the premises and show cause, if any he has, why a decree ought not to pass as prayed.

R. FORD, Associate Judge. JNO. A. CAMALLER, Clerk. True copy—Test: JNO. A. CAMALLER, Clerk. July 1, 1869—4t.

JUST RECEIVED AT WILE & FORD'S.

A NEW and beautiful assortment of DRESS GOODS of every style which will be disposed of at prices which cannot fail to suit purchasers. We have also in store the largest, cheapest and most fashionable

READY-MADE CLOTHING ever offered to the public of St. Mary's county. Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. WILE & FORD. June 17, 1869—4t.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

I HAVE SOLD THIS FIFTEENTH day of June, 1869, to my son Jos. S. Allston, one half interest in my entire stock of goods now in store at Great Mills. The firm heretofore will be styled J. J. & J. S. Allston. Our terms will be strictly CASH, except by special contract. All persons are earnestly requested to come forward and settle their accounts with me immediately, as I am determined to close my old business without further delay. We shall endeavor in the future, as in the past, by honest and fair dealing with all, to merit the patronage of every one who may favor us with a call. J. J. ALLESTON. June 27, 1869—3w.

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