

ST MARY'S BEACON

LEONARDTOWN, M.D.

THURSDAY MORNING, April 7, 1870.

It will be seen by reference to the Sheriff's notice in another column that a reward of \$75 is offered for the apprehension of three negro convicts who escaped from the jail at this place on the night of the 5th instant.

Since the above was written, Hill and Paine, two of the convicts, have been captured.

The Legislature adjourned on Monday last, but it is difficult at this time to say exactly what it has passed or what omitted. We shall be able to see daylight in a few days.

Congressional proceedings are devoid of special interest or mischief.

PROCLAMATION OF THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.—Since our last issue, Gen. Grant, in a stupid and stiff message, has sanctioned to Congress that the Fifteenth Amendment has been adopted by three-fourths of the States and is therefore the law of the land.

And the law of the land it will remain just as long as Grant and his party retain power and not a moment longer. We would suppose if States can be coerced to adopt an Amendment to the Constitution, they can be coerced to repeal it, if they will not repeal it without coercion, and that if the Supreme Court can be "reconstructed" for one partisan purpose, it may be "reconstructed" for another. And this is the great crime and blunder of radicalism.—It has unperfected every thing and nothing is permanent. It has no Congress omnipotent. Very well. "If you have Jocko, you can make him bite me, but if I have Jocko, I can make him bite you."

Whenever a partisan end was to be obtained, it neither scrupled nor hesitated to break or set aside the Constitution or to trample under foot the plainest principles of law and justice. It never seems to have thought that its own high-handed "instructions" might be made to return and plague the inventor. Gentlemen, it is a fatal example you have set. A time must come when Butler and Sumner shall no longer be king or men like them be rulers in the Congress of the United States. Then men shall be seen at xious, impatient and eager to restore a noble purpose—be reckless as yourselves, hungry from exile, flushed with triumph, perhaps demanding indignation and denouncing vengeance for your crimes. We shall not mock when your fear comes, for we love only the steadiness of just laws or their peaceful and harmonious changes—not the violence of faction, even our own. We shall not mock but this we shall tell you, you reap only as you have sown—the fruit you gather is of the tree you planted. All this is retributive and poetic justice—the lex talionis—but it is not the way to good government. On the contrary, it is the "road to ruin"—the direct route to the sad level of Mexican disorder. Our present trust is in the Democratic party. We believe it now to be conservative and to aim at the restoration of the States to their normal workings in the Federal system of the Fathers, but we have conversed too long with parties and factions to dismiss altogether the apprehension, that the moderate aim and counsels that now appear to guide it, may not in time become distasteful, or that partisan interest and ambition may not ultimately lead it to imitate the example of radicalism, and become a "Constitution unto itself."

ACTION OF THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—At a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee, held at Annapolis on Tuesday last, advisory action was taken, recommending the Legislature to so alter the Registration law of the State as to make it conform to the provisions of the 15th Amendment recently proclaimed by President Grant as a part of the Federal Constitution. Whilst we incline to the opinion that it would have been impolitic in the Legislature to have "journed without expanding the present Registration laws so as to embrace the negroes, it may be doubted whether the Central Committee are warranted in the statement they make, that the 15th Amendment "has been ratified by the votes of three-fourths of the States." At least, we neither believe this ourselves nor believe that the Committee believe it. One thing is very certain, the Democratic party, in and out of Congress, has heretofore opposed this Amendment, both upon constitutional and upon grounds of force and fraud, (so far as the assent of the Southern States was concerned), and is now understood to be preparing to test the legality of the Amendment in the Courts and to go before the country upon that issue. In this view of the case, it is to be regretted that the Central Committee have conceded to the enemy the important point that the 15th Amendment has been legally adopted. Either they should have stated in the preamble to their resolution the conviction of the party that, though bound to obey it for the time being, the Amendment was, nevertheless, without constitutional warrant and had been fraudulently and fraudulently adopted, or they should have omitted it altogether. "This is our opinion," but as we are no Constitutional Council, we shall feel it our duty to fight our fight wherever the party authorities place us, provided always that it is against the radicals.

DEATH OF GEN. WALLIS

There are many in our midst who will read with the deepest regret the announcement that Gen. WALLIS MITCHELL is no longer with the living.

He was well and had been long known in our county, and by all who enjoyed the privilege of his acquaintance was respected and admired for his high character, integrity of character, solid attainments and shining talents. In the course of his political life, and in contests within the democratic party, Gen. Mitchell was more than once brought into angry collision with a bigoted public sentiment in our county, and feelings of bitterness were engendered that survived here, we are afraid, and possibly elsewhere, longer than they should. The inflamed passions of these times have long burned themselves to ashes and their memory is recalled in presence of the new-made grave of Walter Mitchell, only to point them out as a warning and a subject for regret. The Times supplies the following well-written biography of Gen. Mitchell:

"General Walter Mitchell has been taken from our midst, after a few weeks of painful illness. This sad event took place at his family residence, 'Linden,' near Port Tobacco, on Sunday night last. While it becomes our painful duty to record the death of this distinguished citizen, it is also a pleasure to record our willing testimony to the worth of his character as regards his private and public relations to this community, where his loss will be deeply felt. His counsel and advice, which was sought whenever any movement was contemplated for the advancement of the interests of the county, was always freely given. He never failed to take a bold stand in any cause which he believed to be just and right and for the general good. He was prompt and successful as a business man, acquiring considerable wealth by his practice at the Bar and by his skill and judgment as a farmer and planter. He graduated at Yale College in the class of 1823; was admitted to the Bar in 1825, and practiced with marked success in this, and several adjoining counties of the State for nearly twenty years. During the administration of Governor Frank Thomas, without solicitation, he was appointed Clerk of our County Court. Subsequently, his name was twice or three times placed upon the Electoral Ticket for President and Vice President. His name was twice prominently before Nominating Conventions for Governor of the State. He was a member of the State Sovereign Convention, which assembled in Baltimore in 1861, where he took a bold stand and made an able speech against coercion of the seceded States by force of arms on the part of the General Government. In 1867 he served with distinguished honor in the Constitutional Convention at Annapolis. He was a Democrat of the Jeffersonian school, and was ever firm, bold and consistent in his advocacy of the principles of that party."

MR. WALLIS' PEABODY DISCOURSE.—We are indebted to Senator Maddox for a pamphlet copy of the Discourse of S. Teackle Wallis on the Life and Character of George Peabody. The Discourse was delivered before the Maryland Legislature at its present session and has been published by its order. Since a greater orator than Mr. Wallis celebrated the praises of a wiser and nobler philanthropist than Mr. Peabody, we recollect no mortuary tribute more remarkable for touching pathos, for keen and close analysis, for wealth of adornment, for clearness and elegance of statement, than the present Discourse. The address of Mr. Winthrop on the same subject possesses, indeed, great and varied excellence, but even Massachusetts herself will rank it, we believe, below the effort of the Maryland orator. The good intentions of Mr. Peabody may come to nought or be perverted to evil, his institutes may crumble to dust and his vast benefactions be lost to human service, but his name will live with honor in men's memories till eulogies cease to be immortal.

During the long period of Jefferson Davis' services in the United States Senate, he was admitted to be among the foremost intellects in that body, when it was far more intellectual than it is now. He ranked as one of the most forcible and elegant speakers, and never rose to address the Senators without showing himself thoroughly well-informed upon the subject under consideration. That he made strenuous efforts in the Senate, and by addresses at various points in the Central and New England States, to bring public sentiment to a proper conception of the dangers of the situation, and thereby avert the threatened rupture of the Union, recorded history so fully proves, as to place the fact beyond successful contradiction from even the most persistent perpetrators of truth. Yet a few days ago, Senator Morton, of Indiana, had the effrontery to rise in his place, and declare that in receiving the mulatto adventure Revels, as Mr. Davis' successor, the Senate had lost nothing in intelligence, while it had gained much in patriotism and loyalty. At one time Mr. Morton was considered to be a gentleman of taste and refinement, but it would seem that exceeding loyalty and Radicalism have together about completed the work of making him a malignant clown. On this occasion his conduct was contemptible, but luckily he alone will suffer for it in the opinion of decent men of all parties.

Not long since I called upon some lady friends of mine, and was ushered into the parlor by the servant girl. She asked what name she should announce, and I wished to take them by surprise, and replied Anthon (a friend). She seemed as first a little puzzled, but quickly recognizing her companion, she, in the blindest manner possible, observed, "What kind of a cur, Sir?"

(Correspondence of the Beacon.)

Annapolis, April 5, 1870.

Among the most important bills that have passed the House of Delegates, is not to take effect, however, until 1st of January, 1872. As the Legislature will meet about the time of said bills going into effect, early and immediate legislation will be then requisite to regulate a inspection and storage and usage of Tobacco for the future. Whether it will be to the interest of the State to cut out or all the Tobacco Warehouse will have to be determined also. As the value of Warehouse property and wharves is appreciating every day and as a large income can be secured to the State, free of all risk and incidental expenses, the weight of public opinion here, as in Baltimore, favors the renting out. It is to be regretted that a bill, providing for and regulating the sale or renting of said property, has not been introduced this session.

The report of the Spates' Investigation Committee has been presented and published. It entirely exonerates the Senator from Allegheny from all and every of the many grave and clamorous accusations that have been heaped upon him, and which the veto does not hesitate to attribute to political and personal revenge. In a former letter, I gave a very brief hint that such was the springing of all these grave charges, and a perusal of the report will satisfy the most prejudiced that I was not very far wide of the mark when I said so. The Chairman of the Investigating Committee was Mr. Henry, of Dorchester county. The character which the Senator from Dorchester maintains for intelligence, high-toned honor and intellectual capacity and acquirements, is second to none in or out of the Senate of Maryland. Modest and unobtrusive, he does not often enter into debate, but when he does address the Senate, the marked attention and stillness that pervade the chamber, witness to the high and fastidious estimate he is held in by his peers. When such a man pronounces a verdict of honorable acquittal, who will be bold enough to gainsay the verdict? After reading the report, the Senator from Allegheny received the sincere congratulations of brother Senators. The President of the Senate, Mr. Barnes Crompton, and the Hon. John Lee Carroll, of Howard, and Earle, of Queen Anne's, were foremost and most earnestly fervent in their congratulations. There are moments that compensate for long and many days of pain and anxiety, and such the Senator from Allegheny (Col. Spates) enjoyed on the 31st.

An unpleasant collision took place in the Senate Chamber on the eve of the 31st of March, between Mr. McGarrigle, correspondent of the Baltimore American, and Col. Spates, growing out of an anxiety, on part of Mr. McG., to procure priority of information for his employer. In connection with this very unpleasant affair, I enclose you extract from Baltimore Gazette, and "pray" that you will make it so much of it as you deem necessary, or a part of this letter. On the whole, I think the person most to blame in this transaction is Mr. Claude, whose conduct in this affair it is difficult to reconcile with fair dealing. It was natural, and commendable that Mr. McGarrigle should make every honorable exertion to procure for the American a copy of the "report" and if "persuasive gold" has been employed by him in doing so, it is no more than what the usage of the press justifies. I will here remark, by-the-by, that although I dissent most widely from the editor and proprietors of that paper (American) on State as on Federal politics, I must concede to it and them the praise, due to great talent and enterprise and to the liberality of its dealings with employees. To the latter trait it is indebted not only "for priority of information," but also for the minute details of facts and circumstances of which its Democratic contemporaries seem to be too often happily and strangely ignorant or careless about.

The School bill has finally passed as amended in Senate. The Senator from Prince George's (Mr. Wilson) was chairman of the committee which reported this bill. To him, in particular, especial credit and praise is due for the great and important improvement thereby effected in the School law of the State. To great experience, zeal and industry, he added untiring and courteous patience in discussion, and, after hours of debate and contention with two of the ablest tacticians in parliamentary warfare in Senate, he finally succeeded in securing an almost unanimous acceptance of his bill. Though not as often heard as some of his brother Senators in debate, the influence of his opinions, and his cool and matured judgment, were always more or less apparent in the final result.

The appropriation for expenses of gubernatorial mansion and stables has occupied of late much of the time of the Senate and H. use. Fourteen thousand dollars for stables will appear to the majority of your readers to be a most extravagant and unnecessary outlay, and so in fact it was; but, after the work had been done, excepted and enjoyed by the State, the Legislature had no alternative (consistent with justice to mechanics and laborers) but to foot the bill. The Senator from Washington county spoke very feelingly and pointedly on this subject. To the no little surprise and amusement of the Senate, he feelingly declared that if he voted otherwise than in favor of the "appropriation," his wife would refuse to kiss him on his arrival home, and that he was determined to bring such record with him as would entitle him to all marital privileges. Now, in view of the fact that the Hon. Senator (Mr. Gore) is a remarkably fine and elegant looking man, and a noble-hearted, accomplished and whole-souled gentleman besides, and that his wife is gifted with rare beauty and most fascinating manners, it appeared to me that there was not much danger of the occurrence of a very prolonged estrangement between them, let his vote on "appropriations" for gubernatorial mansions and stables be what they might.

There has been some delay and no little trouble in adjusting and re-adjusting some few appointments in your county. The matter, however, has been finally settled. As on an entire session, held in the middle of the week, the names of

THE SENSITIVE MAN

There are many families who use night lamps, and through inability to provide gas, have been in the habit of burning kerosene oil, a very good thing when properly used. A few words on the subject of its use at night: When the light of the kerosene lamp is turned down low, the combustion is not perfect, and the atmosphere of the room becomes vitiated by the uncombusted oil vapor by the gas produced by the combustion, and also legitimate particles of smoke and soot thrown off, to be taken into the lungs of the occupants. Air thus poisoned is deadly in its effects, and the wonder is that the people are not immediately and fatally injured by breathing it. Its consequences are the unaccountable and mysterious headaches, irritation of throat and lungs, dizziness and nausea.

There are many families who use night lamps, and through inability to provide gas, have been in the habit of burning kerosene oil, a very good thing when properly used. A few words on the subject of its use at night: When the light of the kerosene lamp is turned down low, the combustion is not perfect, and the atmosphere of the room becomes vitiated by the uncombusted oil vapor by the gas produced by the combustion, and also legitimate particles of smoke and soot thrown off, to be taken into the lungs of the occupants. Air thus poisoned is deadly in its effects, and the wonder is that the people are not immediately and fatally injured by breathing it. Its consequences are the unaccountable and mysterious headaches, irritation of throat and lungs, dizziness and nausea.

There are many families who use night lamps, and through inability to provide gas, have been in the habit of burning kerosene oil, a very good thing when properly used. A few words on the subject of its use at night: When the light of the kerosene lamp is turned down low, the combustion is not perfect, and the atmosphere of the room becomes vitiated by the uncombusted oil vapor by the gas produced by the combustion, and also legitimate particles of smoke and soot thrown off, to be taken into the lungs of the occupants. Air thus poisoned is deadly in its effects, and the wonder is that the people are not immediately and fatally injured by breathing it. Its consequences are the unaccountable and mysterious headaches, irritation of throat and lungs, dizziness and nausea.

There are many families who use night lamps, and through inability to provide gas, have been in the habit of burning kerosene oil, a very good thing when properly used. A few words on the subject of its use at night: When the light of the kerosene lamp is turned down low, the combustion is not perfect, and the atmosphere of the room becomes vitiated by the uncombusted oil vapor by the gas produced by the combustion, and also legitimate particles of smoke and soot thrown off, to be taken into the lungs of the occupants. Air thus poisoned is deadly in its effects, and the wonder is that the people are not immediately and fatally injured by breathing it. Its consequences are the unaccountable and mysterious headaches, irritation of throat and lungs, dizziness and nausea.

There are many families who use night lamps, and through inability to provide gas, have been in the habit of burning kerosene oil, a very good thing when properly used. A few words on the subject of its use at night: When the light of the kerosene lamp is turned down low, the combustion is not perfect, and the atmosphere of the room becomes vitiated by the uncombusted oil vapor by the gas produced by the combustion, and also legitimate particles of smoke and soot thrown off, to be taken into the lungs of the occupants. Air thus poisoned is deadly in its effects, and the wonder is that the people are not immediately and fatally injured by breathing it. Its consequences are the unaccountable and mysterious headaches, irritation of throat and lungs, dizziness and nausea.

There are many families who use night lamps, and through inability to provide gas, have been in the habit of burning kerosene oil, a very good thing when properly used. A few words on the subject of its use at night: When the light of the kerosene lamp is turned down low, the combustion is not perfect, and the atmosphere of the room becomes vitiated by the uncombusted oil vapor by the gas produced by the combustion, and also legitimate particles of smoke and soot thrown off, to be taken into the lungs of the occupants. Air thus poisoned is deadly in its effects, and the wonder is that the people are not immediately and fatally injured by breathing it. Its consequences are the unaccountable and mysterious headaches, irritation of throat and lungs, dizziness and nausea.

There are many families who use night lamps, and through inability to provide gas, have been in the habit of burning kerosene oil, a very good thing when properly used. A few words on the subject of its use at night: When the light of the kerosene lamp is turned down low, the combustion is not perfect, and the atmosphere of the room becomes vitiated by the uncombusted oil vapor by the gas produced by the combustion, and also legitimate particles of smoke and soot thrown off, to be taken into the lungs of the occupants. Air thus poisoned is deadly in its effects, and the wonder is that the people are not immediately and fatally injured by breathing it. Its consequences are the unaccountable and mysterious headaches, irritation of throat and lungs, dizziness and nausea.

There are many families who use night lamps, and through inability to provide gas, have been in the habit of burning kerosene oil, a very good thing when properly used. A few words on the subject of its use at night: When the light of the kerosene lamp is turned down low, the combustion is not perfect, and the atmosphere of the room becomes vitiated by the uncombusted oil vapor by the gas produced by the combustion, and also legitimate particles of smoke and soot thrown off, to be taken into the lungs of the occupants. Air thus poisoned is deadly in its effects, and the wonder is that the people are not immediately and fatally injured by breathing it. Its consequences are the unaccountable and mysterious headaches, irritation of throat and lungs, dizziness and nausea.

There are many families who use night lamps, and through inability to provide gas, have been in the habit of burning kerosene oil, a very good thing when properly used. A few words on the subject of its use at night: When the light of the kerosene lamp is turned down low, the combustion is not perfect, and the atmosphere of the room becomes vitiated by the uncombusted oil vapor by the gas produced by the combustion, and also legitimate particles of smoke and soot thrown off, to be taken into the lungs of the occupants. Air thus poisoned is deadly in its effects, and the wonder is that the people are not immediately and fatally injured by breathing it. Its consequences are the unaccountable and mysterious headaches, irritation of throat and lungs, dizziness and nausea.

VALLEY OF AN OATS

The Richmond State Journal is frank and outspoken in its admission as to the present "condition," not to say "situation." It says:

"The States are nothing—no more than countries—and the general government everything. You may not like it, but the war has made it so. State legislatures and governors are of small account, and will "grow small by degrees and beautifully less," in the present and future political calculations of this country."

"To this complexion have we come, at last!"

"There are many families who use night lamps, and through inability to provide gas, have been in the habit of burning kerosene oil, a very good thing when properly used. A few words on the subject of its use at night: When the light of the kerosene lamp is turned down low, the combustion is not perfect, and the atmosphere of the room becomes vitiated by the uncombusted oil vapor by the gas produced by the combustion, and also legitimate particles of smoke and soot thrown off, to be taken into the lungs of the occupants. Air thus poisoned is deadly in its effects, and the wonder is that the people are not immediately and fatally injured by breathing it. Its consequences are the unaccountable and mysterious headaches, irritation of throat and lungs, dizziness and nausea."

"There are many families who use night lamps, and through inability to provide gas, have been in the habit of burning kerosene oil, a very good thing when properly used. A few words on the subject of its use at night: When the light of the kerosene lamp is turned down low, the combustion is not perfect, and the atmosphere of the room becomes vitiated by the uncombusted oil vapor by the gas produced by the combustion, and also legitimate particles of smoke and soot thrown off, to be taken into the lungs of the occupants. Air thus poisoned is deadly in its effects, and the wonder is that the people are not immediately and fatally injured by breathing it. Its consequences are the unaccountable and mysterious headaches, irritation of throat and lungs, dizziness and nausea."

"There are many families who use night lamps, and through inability to provide gas, have been in the habit of burning kerosene oil, a very good thing when properly used. A few words on the subject of its use at night: When the light of the kerosene lamp is turned down low, the combustion is not perfect, and the atmosphere of the room becomes vitiated by the uncombusted oil vapor by the gas produced by the combustion, and also legitimate particles of smoke and soot thrown off, to be taken into the lungs of the occupants. Air thus poisoned is deadly in its effects, and the wonder is that the people are not immediately and fatally injured by breathing it. Its consequences are the unaccountable and mysterious headaches, irritation of throat and lungs, dizziness and nausea."

"There are many families who use night lamps, and through inability to provide gas, have been in the habit of burning kerosene oil, a very good thing when properly used. A few words on the subject of its use at night: When the light of the kerosene lamp is turned down low, the combustion is not perfect, and the atmosphere of the room becomes vitiated by the uncombusted oil vapor by the gas produced by the combustion, and also legitimate particles of smoke and soot thrown off, to be taken into the lungs of the occupants. Air thus poisoned is deadly in its effects, and the wonder is that the people are not immediately and fatally injured by breathing it. Its consequences are the unaccountable and mysterious headaches, irritation of throat and lungs, dizziness and nausea."

"There are many families who use night lamps, and through inability to provide gas, have been in the habit of burning kerosene oil, a very good thing when properly used. A few words on the subject of its use at night: When the light of the kerosene lamp is turned down low, the combustion is not perfect, and the atmosphere of the room becomes vitiated by the uncombusted oil vapor by the gas produced by the combustion, and also legitimate particles of smoke and soot thrown off, to be taken into the lungs of the occupants. Air thus poisoned is deadly in its effects, and the wonder is that the people are not immediately and fatally injured by breathing it. Its consequences are the unaccountable and mysterious headaches, irritation of throat and lungs, dizziness and nausea."

"There are many families who use night lamps, and through inability to provide gas, have been in the habit of burning kerosene oil, a very good thing when properly used. A few words on the subject of its use at night: When the light of the kerosene lamp is turned down low, the combustion is not perfect, and the atmosphere of the room becomes vitiated by the uncombusted oil vapor by the gas produced by the combustion, and also legitimate particles of smoke and soot thrown off, to be taken into the lungs of the occupants. Air thus poisoned is deadly in its effects, and the wonder is that the people are not immediately and fatally injured by breathing it. Its consequences are the unaccountable and mysterious headaches, irritation of throat and lungs, dizziness and nausea."

TRUSTEES' SALE OF REAL ESTATE

BY virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Saint Mary's county, sitting in Equity, passed in a case in which Philip T. Herbert and Ignatius A. Herbert are complainants and Elizabeth A. Herbert and others are defendants, and bearing date of the 7th day of December, 1859, the undersigned, as Trustees, will sell at public auction at Mechanicsville in Charlotte Hall District, on

Saturday, the 30th of April, 1870, between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m. and 5 o'clock, p. m., that tract or parcel of land called and known by the name of LOT NO. 2 OF

S. HERBERT'S LAND, containing 159 acres, more or less, being the land of which John E. Herbert died seized and possessed.

This land lies a few miles from the village of Chaptico in Chaptico district of St. Mary's county.

TERMS OF SALE, as prescribed by the decree, are, one-fourth of the purchase money cash on the day of sale, the residue in two, two and three years, to be secured by the bonds of the purchaser, with security to be approved by the Trustees, bearing interest from the day of sale.

When all the purchase money shall have been paid, the Trustees will execute a deed to the purchaser or purchasers, free, clear and discharged from all claims of the parties to this suit and of those claiming under them.

G. FRED MADDOX, THOS L. DAVIS, Trustees.

TO TOBACCO GROWERS. TO GROWERS. "EXCELSIOR." Containing Ammonia, 6 per cent. Super-Phosphate equivalent to Bone Phosphate of Lime, 57 " Potash and Soda, 5 "

WE again call the attention of the farmers of Maryland and Virginia to our EXCELSIOR, composed of 700 pounds of No 1 Peruvian Guano, and 1,360 pounds of Soluble Phosphate of Lime (bones dissolved in sulphuric acid), potash and soda, forming the most concentrated, universal and durable fertilizer ever offered to the farmer—combining all the stimulating properties of Peruvian Guano, and the ever durable fertilizing properties of Ground Bones.

COLLECTOR'S SALE

Application of R. M. Edwards, Collector of the State and county taxes in the 2nd Election District of Saint Mary's county for the years 1865 and 1866, it is ordered by the County Commissioners for Saint Mary's county, that the said R. M. Edwards proceed to sell, after giving twenty days previous notice at the Court House door and most public place in the county and by publication in the Saint Mary's Beacon, a newspaper published in Saint Mary's county, the following land in the 2nd Election District of Saint Mary's county, to wit:

One tract or parcel of land, called and known by the name of PART ST. RICHARD'S MANOR, containing 239 acres, more or less.

This land is assessed to James A. Clarke, and the State and county taxes due thereon are as follows: For the year, 1868, \$25 54 With interest from January 1st, 1869.

For the year, 1869, \$22 79 With interest from January 1st, 1870.

This land is to be sold to the highest bidder for cash, to pay the Taxes and legal charges thereon due, as per the above statement, and the said land, when sold, to be conveyed by deed of bargain and sale to the purchaser thereof.

By order D. C. HAMMETT, Clerk to County Commissioners for St. Mary's county.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the sale of the above advertised land will take place at the Green Hill, near Middle Landing in the Factory Distr. of, on Saturday, the 30th of April, instant, between the hours of 12 o'clock, m. and 4 o'clock, p. m.

R. M. EDWARDS, Collector for the 2nd Election District of St. Mary's county.

Trustee's Sale of a HOUSE AND LOT IN LEONARDTOWN. BY virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Saint Mary's county, sitting as a Court of Equity, passed in a case in which F. F. Spalding is Complainant and S. E. and J. T. Spalding are Defendants, bearing date of the 29th day of March, 1870, the undersigned, as Trustee, will offer at public sale, at the Court House door in Leonardtown, on Tuesday, the 3rd day of May next,

RE BY virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Saint Mary's county, sitting as a Court of Equity, passed in a case in which F. F. Spalding is Complainant and S. E. and J. T. Spalding are Defendants, bearing date of the 29th day of March, 1870, the undersigned, as Trustee, will offer at public sale, at the Court House door in Leonardtown, on Tuesday, the 3rd day of May next, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock, p. m., the following desirable Real Estate to wit: ONE HOUSE AND LOT. The above property is pleasantly situated in the village of Leonardtown, being the same of which the late Mrs. Eliza Spalding died seized and possessed, and the same now occupied by Dr. Charles Combs. It has upon it a COMFORTABLE DWELLING in good repair, all necessary out-houses and a very productive garden. THE TERMS OF SALE, as prescribed by the decree, are: One-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash, the balance in equal installments of one and two years, the deferred payments to be secured by the bonds of the purchaser, with security to be approved by the Trustee, and bearing interest from the day of sale. When all the purchase money shall have been paid, the Trustee will execute a deed to the purchaser, free, clear and discharged from all the interest of the parties to this cause and of those claiming by, from or under them.