

Gen. O. O. Howard.—The "Christian Home," as his friends love to call the head and front of the Freedmen's Bureau, is at present in very hot water. We are convinced that a portion of the charity fund intended for the aid and help of negroes and appropriation to his own and the benefit of his relatives, including, we suppose, the brother who betrayed our negroes upon humanity in the "Steppan Woods" a year ago. The Freedmen have already established that Howard purchased the ground where the Howard University now stands and created the building out of the funds appropriated by Congress for the Freedmen's Bureau. They have shown that he was largely interested in the manufacture of the patent brick out of which the Howard University is constructed; that the money for these bricks was paid out of the Bureau funds and put into the pockets of Howard and his associates. It is also to be evidenced that he asked and received a share of the ground purchased for the Howard University by the Bureau funds, for himself, and that he erected a private residence upon it, all at the expense of the Bureau. The trustees of the University have testified that the institution is a private appropriation, in no sense connected with the government; that the government has no control of it, and does not receive any revenue or benefit from it. At the same time it is proved that the money for its erection was paid out of the government funds, and that the salaries of its professors and teachers are now paid out of the Bureau fund. Builders and architects have testified to the fact that the material known as the patent brick, out of which the building was constructed, is worthless for building purposes, and that it would not answer for private dwellings, much less for a large public building. The proposition is determined to sift the matter to the bottom, and will not be put off with any attempt at white washing. The main point so far elicited is with regard to the Howard University and the manner of its construction, but still more damaging revelations are charged to be in reserve, which will be made public in a few days. When the Howard commenced managing the Bureau Fund, they were as poor as church mice—they are now supposed to be the richest people in Washington. Their sudden transition from poverty to affluence has long been a mystery to honest people, but the "milk in the ocean" is now being very satisfactorily explained.

Miss Baker's Lecture.—The lecture of Miss Baker at the Court House on Thursday evening last on Principles, Politics and Power—a somewhat curious melody one would think for a lecture—was but thinly attended, owing in a measure, doubtless, to the shortness of the notice given, but chiefly, perhaps, to our sturdy, old-fashioned prejudices against the appearance of a lady in public as a speaker. We can allow, it seems, women to sing and dance in public with eminent propriety, but no female lecturing in this quarter, if you please, unless it be strictly after the orthodox manner of Mrs. Caudle. Nor is this prejudice confined to the stern or sex. The ladies of our community seem to be less tolerant of female lecturers and lecturing than the men. But this is a digression.

Now, apart from the social and political views of Miss Baker, which, are, of course, of the Northern or "advanced" order, we think her lecture on Thursday last is fairly entitled to be voted a failure. At least, it struck us as abruptly connected, as badly reasoned in some parts, and as inflated and redundant and therefore vicious in style, and we except not from this latter criticism even the sacred quotations from Mr. Senator Pomeroy, evidently a great man with Miss Baker.—Decidedly, Miss Baker has a very feeble voice, is sadly indistinct in syllabic enunciation, careless of inflection in tone and altogether indifferent to emphasis. The whole disagreeable truth is, lecturing is not Miss Baker's forte. It remains but for us to add, that she was calm and self-possessed during the delivery of her lecture, departing herself gracefully and lady-like throughout, and was treated by her audience with that respect and courtesy which her sex and demeanor, if not her cause, entitled her to receive.

New Goods.—Attention is called to the advertisement of Messrs. Wile & Ford in another column. They are in receipt of a heavy stock of Spring and Summer goods which they undertake to sell for cash at less than Baltimore prices and 10 per cent. lower than they can be purchased elsewhere in the county. Give them a call.

A politician of the period is thus quoted: He is a political demagogue, and he is to be found in a conspicuous position between two political incendiary opponents, who may be found as intriguing to stir up the party that has gone to give the party that is going to have it to give.

At the meeting, above referred to, Col. Johnson said, that although he did not come here to speak as such, nor as if he was in any wise connected with it. He spoke as any other of those present might speak. He was of the opinion that the road would advance the interests of the city more than any other road that could be built. Twenty years ago, when the great Western systems of railroads were first projected, he predicted that they must be consolidated, and westward toward the export towns of the East, and they had.

Government W. B. Harrison.—In our last issue, we said it was our duty to call attention to the proposed extension of the Southern Maryland Railroad project, and to call attention to the fact that the project was not only a beginning, but a step toward the realization of the project. We repeat in part, but we repeat that one is forthcoming and will be given to the public at an early date, and we doubt not that it will fully cover all the inquiries that have been raised and satisfactorily explain the temporary delay that has occurred in "holding up" for a serious consideration. We have evidence that the officers of the road are earnestly at work in its behalf. Col. Johnson, its president, recently addressed a public meeting in Washington, forcibly urging, that that city should lend its credit to the road or at least guarantee the interest on its bonds. The question of Washington aid to the road is now up for practical solution, Congress having, we believe, passed an act authorizing its corporate authorities, upon the favorable action of the voters of the city, to subscribe to or endorse the bonds of the company to the extent of \$1500,000. It is likely that the road authorities are waiting the action of Washington in this matter and have delayed putting the road under contract until that city shall have spoken.

When the Baltimore and Ohio road was first built, the great coal basins of Pennsylvania and the products of Maryland were entirely useless; now almost the entire product is used on the Atlantic seaboard. The \$1,900,000 worth of coal would soon be \$10,000,000, and that also would seek the seaboard. And it has been fairly proven that all products requiring transit will take the nearest route to a market.

He took it for granted that the saving of two hundred miles, as the Point Lookout road would save, from the mines of Pennsylvania to the seaboard, would guarantee the building of the road, and that saving made this road inevitable.

The proposition was to give aid to the persons who propose to build this road, and it was to the interests of the city to build it. There was no doubt but that this road, when it was connected with the mines, would be a paying road. If, however, it was not in the interests of the city, they should have nothing to do with it.

The road would open seventy miles into three counties, all of which would be opened to a land market, and nothing can be done to benefit them that would not occur to this city. At the eastern terminus of the road were employed beds that now made a trade that operated at least ten thousand men, and in five years the increase will bring the number up to fifty thousand. This road opened at once a direct and quick line to the Mississippi.

If the road were built, in a very short time there would spring up at its eastern terminus 15,000 or 20,000 inhabitants, and it would make Washington a seaport town, and throw millions of dollars into the hands of the people of the city. If that road had been constructed during the war it would have saved the Government \$50,000,000. This road taken through the coal mines would give the inhabitants of the metropolis communication in two hours with the great field for fuel in this country.

The road, then, must be built, and the question was, would Washington aid it? He had spoken as he had that the people might know that there was no risk; and if the aid was extended, the road would be built immediately. This was to be an expensive project, but it would take the coal trade from the hands of the Baltimore and Ohio road; that road could not keep it, because the Southern Maryland road saved 200 miles of freightage, and opened a market to the entire eastern section of Virginia.

The speaker said there were in this city two kinds of people—extravagant and economical. The latter class when they carried their economy into railroads made it much worse than extravagance. The three counties had every disposition to give, but the constitution of Maryland so bound them that their help could not be relied on; but if the city gave their aid the road would be built by next fall, and in a few years it would add more than the cost of the road to the value of the property of this city. He hoped that they would give in their consideration. The road would run to this city, and form a junction with the great Western system. He did not think that any road could be so profitable.

TO THE DEMOCRATIC VOTERS OF THE FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

My friends:—I feel greatly gratified to be permitted to address you on this important occasion. I have been honored by the Democratic party of this Congressional District to be chosen as its candidate for the office of Representative in Congress. I have been elected to this office by the will of the people, and I feel it my duty to you to state to you the principles of true liberty and independence which have lately transpired. I shall be happy to think that I have in any degree been instrumental in securing such benefits to the people of this district. I have been elected to this office by the will of the people, and I feel it my duty to you to state to you the principles of true liberty and independence which have lately transpired. I shall be happy to think that I have in any degree been instrumental in securing such benefits to the people of this district.

I have no further comment or criticism to make upon the course of the Central Committee or that of the Legislature, nor do I deem any necessary, for I believe the Democrats of this district, and I hope of the whole State, now their attention has been called to it, will in due time ignore such timid counsels. As I now feel confident that you will take active part in your primary meetings, I have no fear but that your conventions will, when they meet, rescind the resolutions of the Central Committee, and in their stead will lay down and spike down as the great distinctive plank in the Democratic platform, "That the so-called 15th Amendment is not law—is unconstitutional in manner and matter—and void and of no force, and is not entitled to the obedience of any citizen of the United States." See to it, my friends, that this or something like it, be the foundation of your action regardless of consequences, or your condition will be the most abject.—Should you fail in this crisis, instead of addressing you as fellow-citizens of a free country, you may with more propriety, but with a burning blush, be addressed as "fellow-subjects or slaves of more than thirty tyrants."

Must we but weep o'er days more blest, Must we but weep o'er Days Former? We will all understand what such declarations, as above advised, mean; and they will bring to our minds (not, I hope, easily to be forgotten) the fraud, villainy and tyranny by which the monstrous act was consummated.

Hoping and sincerely believing that such will be your course, when you assemble in your primary meetings and your conventions, the object I had in view, when I addressed you and announced myself an independent candidate for Congress has been fully satisfied, and I therefore most hopefully and cheerfully withdraw from that position.

BENJ. G. HARRIS

Mr. Editor.—The near approach of the proper season for repairing roads, the miserable, disgraceful condition of our highways generally, induce me to urge upon our commissioners the absolute necessity of going to work at once and vigorously. The experiences of travel upon such roads as ours form a tempting subject for expatiation to a frequent sufferer from its perils and adventures; but as the evil is so general, and so vexatious, and readers could "take unfold" of your breadth "scapes from abysses and sloughs by no means 'few and far between,' I will not refresh a perhaps slumbering memory, or stir to renewed threats of vengeance, the depths of a much-versed, long-tried spirit of suffering. "Let us have peace" for past delinquencies, and come to a practical consideration of the subject of improvement of the roads. It might be considered rather a reflection upon the intelligence of your readers, to urge upon the necessity of good roads, but the discussion of the question certainly seems justified by the spathy with which a plaguesome public regard the miserable abortions, yelped our high-ways. By-ways would be a much more appropriate term for the ample ditches through which, in the pious belief of their being roads, we flounder in helpless indignation with curses both loud and deep, which develop into well-defined threats of suit for damages, under the stimulus of a broken spring, a crushed wheel or a successful but involuntary attempt at an aerobic exercise. But the unfortunate temporarily repaired, but the unfortunate crawls thro' the mud, or out of the hole, the white heat of passion cooks down to a moderate temperature, and by the time the journey is completed the do-nothing habit of a long-suffering public reverts to its supremacy. The public is proverbially a patient beast, as patient as that synonyme of inexhaustible endurance, the ass. Therefore it suffers and grumbles, and threatens and does nothing. However, it may be taken for granted, all would like good roads, and we must have some kind of road over which we can change to travel in comfort. Now, the existence of any roads at all, supposes the necessity of at least occasional repairs; and it becomes then an important question, how the repairs are to be made?—Should they be done in the penny-wise pound-foolish style for merely temporary use, or shall they be thoroughly done, at greater first cost, but with greater ultimate economy? Of the greater ultimate economy of a thorough system of repairs, there can hardly be a serious doubt. It needs but a moment's reflection to decide.

REFORM.

The Little Corporal for May comes in good time. Fresh as the flowers and bright as the spring time—full of good things for the children and for all who love children. Great improvements are promised in the already charming Magazine. One dollar a year. Sewell & Miller, Chicago, Ill.

MARRIED.

On the 23rd inst., by the Rev. Mr. Reed, JAMES THOMPSON to Miss SARAH E. ANDERSON. On the 25th inst., by the Rev. Father Enders, JAMES T. HAZELL to Miss ELLEN S. EVANS. On the same day, by the Rev. Father Dewell, JAMES SCOTT to Mrs. ELIZABETH DEAN.

Those who have an interest in the progress of agriculture and the application of machinery to its purposes will take pleasure in contemplating the engraving which we herewith present. In this the frank-faced farmer is seen seated, with no sign of fatigue, upon the comfortable seat of the sulky harrow and seed-sower, and ready to proceed with his easy task of guiding the team across the field. He is about to perform work with the ingenious machine upon which he rides, equal, the inventor claims, to that which in the "old style" would require five men and extra horses, and will do it, besides, with that certainty, uniformity, and perfection known only to machinery. Should he be preceded by two of the sulky gangs, plows used in the great West, the field may be plowed, fertilized, sowed, harrowed, and laid down to grass simultaneously; and all fears of any change in the weather over night, which so often keeps awake the thoughtful farmer, may be dismissed from his mind. It is stated that the machine has been long and thoroughly tested in the field, with very superior results; that it does not easily get out of order or incur loss of time by breaking down. It was awarded a first-class premium and gold medal at the late Maryland Agricultural State Fair. The following is the inventor's description of its construction and operation.

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This machine was patented on May 4th, 1869, and parties interested desiring State or Territorial rights can address either the inventor and patentee, Augustus L. Taveau, Chaptain, St. Mary's County, Md., or R. Sinclair & Co., 62 Light street, Baltimore, Md.

TAVEAU'S PATENT HARROW AND SEED-SOWER.

Trustees' Sale of valuable REAL ESTATE IN ST. MARY'S COUNTY, MD. BY virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Saint Mary's County, sitting as a court of Equity, passed in a cause in which Francis Neale and others are complainants, and James Waring and wife and others are Defendants, and bearing date of the 26th of March, 1870, the undersigned, as Trustees, will offer at Public Sale at the Court House door in Leonardtown, on Tuesday, the 24th day of May 1870, between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock, p. m., the following tracts or parcels of land, to wit: One tract or parcel of land called and known as PART OF NOTLEY HALL, containing 231 1-2 acres, more or less; and one other tract or parcel of land called and known as PART OF THE WOODLAND, belonging to Notley Hall estate, containing 32 2-3 acres, more or less. These lands lie near the Wicomico River, in Saint Mary's county, Md., and are remarkable for health, beauty and convenience of location. They are of the finest soil and highly improved. The DWELLING HOUSE upon the property is ordinary, but the OUT-BUILDINGS are commodious and in good condition.—The Notley Hall property has long been celebrated for its excellence of soil, being adapted to the culture of every variety of crop known to this section of the State. Parties desiring to purchase fine land are invited to view the premises, the property being located but a short distance from Plowden's Wharf, on the Wicomico River.

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GREAT! GREATER! GREATEST!!! IMPROVEMENTS ever offered to cash buyers in St. Mary's county are now offered by the undersigned, who have just received and opened the finest, cheapest and best selected SPRING and SUMMER STOCK ever received in Lower Maryland, embracing Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Men's, Youth's and Boys' Clothing, Notions, Gents Furnishing Goods, Fancy Goods, &c., &c. Having purchased our stock upon the most favorable terms, we are enabled to offer our customers the greatest bargains ever offered in St. Mary's county. We defy competition and will undertake to sell our goods at less than Baltimore prices for cash. To our stock of LADIES' DRESS GOODS and Men's, Youth's and Boys' READY-MADE CLOTHING, we particularly direct the public. Having made these branches of the business our specialties for many years, the superior advantages which we possess, place us beyond the possible reach of successful rivalry and enable us to save for our customers at least 10 per cent. on their purchases. Call and see for yourselves that what we promise, we perform. Thank you to the public for their liberal patronage in the past, we respectfully solicit a continuance for the future. WILE & FORD. April 25, 1870—2m.

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TAVEAU'S PATENT HARROW AND SEED-SOWER.

Trustees' Sale of valuable REAL ESTATE IN ST. MARY'S COUNTY, MD. BY virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Saint Mary's County, sitting as a court of Equity, passed in a cause in which Francis Neale and others are complainants, and James Waring and wife and others are Defendants, and bearing date of the 26th of March, 1870, the undersigned, as Trustees, will offer at Public Sale at the Court House door in Leonardtown, on Tuesday, the 24th day of May 1870, between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock, p. m., the following tracts or parcels of land, to wit: One tract or parcel of land called and known as PART OF NOTLEY HALL, containing 231 1-2 acres, more or less; and one other tract or parcel of land called and known as PART OF THE WOODLAND, belonging to Notley Hall estate, containing 32 2-3 acres, more or less. These lands lie near the Wicomico River, in Saint Mary's county, Md., and are remarkable for health, beauty and convenience of location. They are of the finest soil and highly improved. The DWELLING HOUSE upon the property is ordinary, but the OUT-BUILDINGS are commodious and in good condition.—The Notley Hall property has long been celebrated for its excellence of soil, being adapted to the culture of every variety of crop known to this section of the State. Parties desiring to purchase fine land are invited to view the premises, the property being located but a short distance from Plowden's Wharf, on the Wicomico River.

TERMS OF SALE, as prescribed by the decree, are:—Five thousand dollars in cash on the day of sale and the residue in twelve months therefrom—the deferred payment to be secured by the bond or note of the purchaser with security to be approved by the Trustees, and to bear interest from the day of sale. When all the purchase money shall be paid, the Trustees are authorized and directed to execute a deed to the purchaser, free, clear and discharged from all claims of the parties to this suit and of those claiming under them. J. R. COMBS, J. B. DOWN, Trustees. [The Washington Daily Chronicle and Baltimore Daily Gazette publish once a week on the 1st day of sale and send bill to this office for payment.]

GREAT! GREATER! GREATEST!!! IMPROVEMENTS ever offered to cash buyers in St. Mary's county are now offered by the undersigned, who have just received and opened the finest, cheapest and best selected SPRING and SUMMER STOCK ever received in Lower Maryland, embracing Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Men's, Youth's and Boys' Clothing, Notions, Gents Furnishing Goods, Fancy Goods, &c., &c. Having purchased our stock upon the most favorable terms, we are enabled to offer our customers the greatest bargains ever offered in St. Mary's county. We defy competition and will undertake to sell our goods at less than Baltimore prices for cash. To our stock of LADIES' DRESS GOODS and Men's, Youth's and Boys' READY-MADE CLOTHING, we particularly direct the public. Having made these branches of the business our specialties for many years, the superior advantages which we possess, place us beyond the possible reach of successful rivalry and enable us to save for our customers at least 10 per cent. on their purchases. Call and see for yourselves that what we promise, we perform. Thank you to the public for their liberal patronage in the past, we respectfully solicit a continuance for the future. WILE & FORD. April 25, 1870—2m.

BY virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Saint Mary's County, sitting as a court of Equity, passed in a cause in which Francis Neale and others are complainants, and James Waring and wife and others are Defendants, and bearing date of the 26th of March, 1870, the undersigned, as Trustees, will offer at Public Sale at the Court House door in Leonardtown, on Tuesday, the 24th day of May 1870, between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock, p. m., the following tracts or parcels of land, to wit: One tract or parcel of land called and known as PART OF NOTLEY HALL, containing 231 1-2 acres, more or less; and one other tract or parcel of land called and known as PART OF THE WOODLAND, belonging to Notley Hall estate, containing 32 2-3 acres, more or less. These lands lie near the Wicomico River, in Saint Mary's county, Md., and are remarkable for health, beauty and convenience of location. They are of the finest soil and highly improved. The DWELLING HOUSE upon the property is ordinary, but the OUT-BUILDINGS are commodious and in good condition.—The Notley Hall property has long been celebrated for its excellence of soil, being adapted to the culture of every variety of crop known to this section of the State. Parties desiring to purchase fine land are invited to view the premises, the property being located but a short distance from Plowden's Wharf, on the Wicomico River.

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