

THURSDAY MORNING, June 4th, 1874.

NEWS AND OTHER ITEMS.—The June Term of our Circuit Court began on Monday last, Judge Ford, presiding. The dockets called and judgments entered in plain and uncontested cases, etc. On Tuesday, the pre-emptory call of the Trial Docket was proceeded with, but no case of interest was taken up. The case of the State vs. Wm. T. Killman, indicted for assault with intent to kill, etc. Case removed from the Circuit Court for Charles county. Prisoner arraigned and pleaded, "not guilty." Also, State vs. Wm. T. Killman, George F. Young, Andrew Jackson and Peyton White. Indicted for the larceny of 1 1/2 cords of wood.—Case removed from the Circuit Court for Charles county. Prisoner arraigned and pleaded, "not guilty." These cases are progressing as we put our paper to press, the State being represented by the State's Attorney, J. Farrar Crane, and the traversers, by Messrs. Blakistone & Morgan and Combs & Downs. Since the above was written, we learn that, in consequence of the absence of an important witness for the State, His Honor has agreed to hold a special term of Court, commencing Tuesday, the 10th of June, instant, to try the last two cases.

A correspondent at Mechanicsville gives an account of the organization at the Hillside School of a Teachers' Association for the Northern division of this County. Prof. Newel, of the State Normal School, was present as was also the County Examiner, Mr. Tippett. About ten teachers and amateurs, besides others interested in the cause of popular education, were in attendance and the organization was perfected by the adoption of a Constitution and by-laws and the election of the following officers:—President, George H. Carpenter; Vice-president, H. Clay Dent; Secretary, M. L. Readmond; Treasurer, Miss Bettie Chunn. Prof. Newel delivered a pleasing and instructive address to the association, which was listened to with marked attention. The Prof. arrived in the county on Friday last, and since his limited stay has been devoting himself to the inspection of the schools, etc., etc. He leaves, we learn, for other fields of duty to-day.

It is now currently stated and generally believed, that President Grant will veto the Civil Rights bill should it pass the lower House of Congress. It is still doubtful, however, whether the bill will be reached during the present session, and the prospect is believed to have had a potential effect in staying off for the present Congressional action in the matter. The Secretary of the Treasury, Judge Richardson, has vacated his post at last and has been translated to a judgeship in the Court of Claims. Gen. Brewster succeeds him and is spoken of as a man of integrity, ability and financial resources.

We tender our acknowledgments to Mrs. Raley and Mrs. Downs, of our village, for presents of strawberries of their own culture. These ladies, we learn, have been using this luxury on their tables for ten days and upwards. The berries sent us were of large size and thoroughly ripe.

We direct attention to the advertisement of Whitelock's "Vegetator" in our paper of this date. The Vegetator is claimed to be a better and cheaper manure for tobacco than the damp Peruvian Guano now being applied, and our planters will do well to test its value for themselves.

The Senate Committee have finished the investigation of District affairs and will soon report to Congress in favor of abolishing the present government, appointing a Commission to examine its accounts, and another Commission to govern until some permanent plan is decided upon. The two last witnesses were Messrs. Blake and Magruder, members of the Board of Public Works, and it is doing them no injustice to say that, out of their own mouths they convicted themselves and their associates in the Board of about the worst that has been alleged against them. Mr. Magruder's confessions are alone enough to condemn the whole District administration.

There is very little chance of the passage of the Civil Rights bill this session, although it would obtain a majority of the votes of the House, if it be gotten before it. The bill lies upon the Speaker's table, and there is such an accumulation of business having precedence of it in the regular order, that it will hardly be reached this session, unless taken up under a suspension of the rules. Some days ago a motion to this effect obtained a majority, but failed of the requisite two-thirds, and this the friends of the bill will not be able to obtain. There is some earnest opposition to it on the Republican side of the House, on grounds of expediency.

We see that Charles J. Russell, Esq., has been appointed by His Excellency, Gov. Groome, a magistrate for Chaptico district in place of Mark Z. Chunn, deceased.

Up to latest reports, the Court of Appeals have reached no decision on the amendment act, though the arguments in the case have been heard over a week.

(COMMUNICATED.)
To my Fellow-Citizens of the Sixth Congressional District of Maryland.

In announcing myself as a candidate, as I now do, to represent this district in the next Congress, I carry out a purpose formed during the last Presidential and Congressional campaign and frequently expressed since that time. The National Democratic Convention which convened in Baltimore in 1872 undertook, in the face of their former professions, the desperate experiment of radicalizing the masses of our party. They set up Greeley against Grant. They demanded that Grant's radical platform, and against Grant upon Greeley's no less radical platform, and then dubbed their position as the least of evils, in order that the people might be deceived into support of it, and thus throw away all the great distinguishing principles of the party. This, I thought, was asking too much of men of common sense, and, in my opinion, nothing but the prevailing idea that the action of a Convention, however absurd, was binding upon the party, could have induced any large portion of it to swallow what they called "the bitter pill," prepared for them by the learned Doctors. Frequently in my denunciation of Greeley have I been met by men of intelligence with the declaration, that if the Convention had nominated a negro instead of Greeley that the Democratic party would have been bound to support him—and though shocked at the suggestion, yet according to the idea that the power of a Convention was despotic, the conclusion was inevitable—and inasmuch as this Convention itself in its very first resolution "Recognized the equality of all men before the law," it is clear that the Democratic candidate for the Presidency might with as much propriety have been a negro as Horace Greeley. The day has passed, I hope, when Conventions called to represent our party and advance its principles shall desert the men and abandon the principles of that party and expect or hope for success. We have good and great men in our ranks to choose from, and our principles must be established or a curse will light upon the limbs of men.

Then let our principles be asserted clearly and distinctly, and let the man from our own ranks be chosen with care and judgment, and God will protect the right. Why the Convention of 1872 did not thus act, is to me inexplicable. For one it is known, I believe, that I could not and would not obey the mandate of that Convention. I did not take either of the evils, Greeley or Grant, and I feel confident that most of those who submitted so unwillingly to the dictation of that cowardly majority, with me and with those who would not submit and who would not vote for either of those radicals, at the result between the two. If Greeley had been elected with the consent and support of our party, the great distinguishing principles of our party would have been overthrown forever. His defeat, I trust, takes with it the "shades of night" which would have enveloped our whole country if he had been successful. Better a great deal that Grant should have been elected with our opposition than that Greeley should have been elected with our consent and by our support. From a defeat, the Democratic ranks might rally, as I think they will, but a surrender, such as the Convention of 1872 advised, would have been fatal to our hopes forever.

I have said this much in regard to the action of that Convention in order to justify my course in refusing to vote for its nominee and in now nominating myself as a candidate for Congress and appealing directly to the people for their support. My platform is built of good American material, and is one which should appeal directly to the hearts of the white people of this country and cannot fail, considering the rights involved, to have the sanction of their judgment, common sense and patriotic feelings. I hold and will maintain that the 14th and 15th so-called amendments of the Constitution of the United States are utterly void and not good American law, having been avowedly and notoriously adopted in consequence of force and duress upon the Southern States of this Union, without which it is clear they could never have been adopted.

When we support the Constitution of the United States, I mean to support the said 14th and 15th amendments, and in every case in which I may come in contact with them or any offspring from them, whether as a private citizen or public servant, I shall invariably maintain those views.

The force bill under which so many of our citizens have so severely and illegally suffered, the Ku-Klux bill under which a reign of terror prevailed among the white people of the Southern States, and in consequence of which so many have been so unjustly and illegally imprisoned; the Civil Rights bills by which negroes are forced as it were upon an equality with white people in all public institutions, embracing public schools, juries, tax courts, etc., etc., etc., in which the radicals have determined the black and white races shall commingle and shall have equal chance for power—these and other acts of oppression which are in reserve for us, as if to try how basely we can submit, are all the regular descendants of these two amendments. Wherever and whenever any head of this venomous Hydra shall appear, Hercules must boldly and strongly strike until the whole cursed brood shall be exterminated. Of course nothing can be done to relieve us of these outrageous acts of oppression unless genuine and firm democrats shall be a majority in Congress or in one House thereof at least. If we shall then exercise this power we shall then legally have with us the Government in the true position in which it was intended by our forefathers to stand. If I shall ever be a member of Congress in such a majority, the very first motion I would make would be to vacate the seats now usurped by negroes in those Halls and have them filled with white men. Further, in any contest for a seat in Congress from States in which negroes had not the right to vote previous to 1861, I would vote always to give the seat to the contestant who appeared to have a majority of white voters in his favor, refusing in every case to allow any negro votes to be counted for either contestant; and, to close up the whole business, I would propose an amendment of the Constitution providing that one but white men shall vote or hold office within the bounds of the United States, thus establishing beyond doubt, that this is completely a white man's government and that white men shall exclusively rule within our limits.

After placing before you my views in contrast with the platform of the Convention of 1872, (the last declaration of principles we have had), I trust your wisdom will not condemn me for presumption in declaring myself an independent Candidate and making my appeal to you, my fellow-citizens. When I look through the district, there does not come to me the name of a single democrat, who has ever had any aspiration for public life, who did not go off in the Greeley stampede, and, under the circumstances, it occurred to me, that it was my duty as a once trusted and approved servant of our people to lift the standard of the party from the dust. Should circumstances change, as I hope they have and will, should the democratic party of our district indicate, as I trust they will, that they have turned with disgust from the "fish pots" of the Egyptians to the true faith—shall they only and simply declare, clearly and unequivocally, their determination, "The White Race shall exclusively govern our Country," then my name shall not be in their way, but all my efforts shall be given in support of the man they may choose to hold the standard of the party with that noble inscription upon it.

BENZ. G. HARRIS.
(Correspondence of the Beacon.)
Oakville, June 1, 1874.

Messrs. Editors.—The work on our Railroad is still progressing, though very slowly. Money, the ruler of nations as well as railroads, is scarce, and I fear some of the hands are leaving; while those who stay wield their picks in order to keep time, while the band plays 1-0-2 p-a-y, though we must still expect a railroad, as one of our enterprising citizens has agreed to build it for us if the Company failed. But, Messrs. Editors, do you not think it would be a *terrible* convenience for him to help them with a few thousands, than attempt the whole thing himself? Railroads are confessed enemies to full pockets, and I fear he would become depleted before he finished and still leave us without the iron horse. The democratic press are holding a general jubilee throughout the country over President Grant's veto of the inflation bill. Lookout for another Greeley! I wouldn't be surprised if the Democrats were to nominate him for the next Presidency—just like them—and, Messrs. Editors, judging from the past, wouldn't that be a grand successful failure. It would serve us right though, as we are nearly always opposing what the mass of the people need, until they get it over us, and I expect the Republicans are now wishing we may take him off their hands, as we did Greeley. We are always picking up their men and measures after our opponents have squeezed all they can get out of them. A new idea crosses my mind now, and that is if we really wish Ulysses for our President, we had best begin tickling in time. The Republicans have all the offices of profit under their control, but we have a few of trust. Why not offer him the Trusteeship of our Public Schools? It is a position eminently suited to tickle young politicians and old friends. Be quick or you will be forestalled.

The sunny weather has enabled farmers to get to work well ahead in their work. Corn is looking well, and I hear very little complaint of the cut worm that has been so destructive the last two or three years. Tobacco plants that have not been injured by the fly are looking well and growing very fast. A few of our farmers have planted some, but the majority have not commenced. Wheat looks well, and bids fair to be an average yield.
Yours truly,
A.

(COMMUNICATED.)
"History of the Grange Movement; or the Farmers' War against Monopolies." Being a full and authentic account of the struggle of the American Farmers against the extortion of the Railroad Companies. With a History of the Rise and Progress of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry. Published by the National Publishing Co., Philadelphia.

The most remarkable and powerful movement of the present day is, unquestionably, the War which the Farmers of the United States are waging against the Monopolies of all kinds that have for so long been robbing the people and oppressing the falling portion of our community. The work begins with the census which have aroused the American people against the Monopolist, and treats of the railroad system of the country, its growth, actual condition and prospects. It then shows how this noble system has been perverted to further the ends of selfish capitalists and railroad directors, who seek gain at the expense of the community; and we are given a terrible and thrilling account of the crimes and frauds of the railroad corporations of to-day. The author widens his scope and vigorous pen, and points out the evils which this selfish greed has entailed upon us. He shows how the great corporations have been able to control the whole country; how they have robbed the nation, and corrupted our Congress, State Legislatures, and Courts of Justice. He gives us some startling facts about the Wild-Cat Railroads of the Country; the reckless gambling in stocks and the terrible financial convulsion from the effects of which we are still suffering. The book then takes up the cause of the farmers of the United States, and lays before us a calm but eloquent statement of their wrongs; shows how the farmers are overcharged and robbed of the just reward of their labor, and points out the causes of these evils. It explains how the railroads impoverish the farmers, and gives a substantial reason for the charge so often repeated, that high freights affect the value of land as well as of its products. A considerable portion of the work is devoted to a history of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, and it contains an account of its rise, progress, present condition and future prospects. Each feature of the order is fully explained, and an amount of information is given concerning this wonderful organization that will amply satisfy the most curious. It is decidedly the most interesting and useful volume of the day, and as it comes at a time when the whole country is suffering intensely from the effects of the evils it denounces, cannot fail to have a tremendous sale. It is an ably written work, and a bold and vigorous pen in behalf of the farmers and all who are oppressed and robbed by the grasping Monopolies which are causing so much trouble. It is sold by subscription only, and agents are wanted in every county.

We have just received from the Leonard Black Publishing Company, the May number of Blackwood's Magazine, which opens with the continuation of "Valentine and his Brother." The interest of the story increases, as the boys and their mother, who have been so strangely separated, are drawing very near to each other. The article on "Heralds" was suggested by a recent picture—the Alceste of Mr. Leigh's "Corinthian Temple" is a festive scene somewhat in the style of the famous "Noctes Ambrosiane." In "Alice Lorraine, Part III," we are carried to the valley of the Medway, and are treated to a graphic medley of fruit-picking, trout-fishing, and love-making in an old-fashioned Kentish farm. The present series, No. V., of "International Families," treats of Emblems. "Dates and Dates," by Lord Lytton, is a clever off-hand plea for fame, by way of good-humored response to some recent criticisms on "Fables in Song." In the "Budget and the Income-Tax," we are told that "there is hardly any subject within the range of English literature which so much has been written and spoken as the Income-Tax, and there is hardly any subject about which the public mind is so little matured."

It is understood and is very probably true, that Mr. Disraeli has informed Mr. Sartoris, the father, that it is the purpose of the Queen, on the arrival of the bridegroom and bride in England, to confer a baronetcy upon the young man as a compliment to the American nation. Thus he will become of rank entitled to appear at Court, which at present he is not.

The Arkansas House have adopted resolutions declaring that Senators Dorsey and Clayton obtained their seats in the United States Senate by bribery and corruption, and that in case they do not resign within ten days the United States Senate will be requested to investigate their election and expel them.

OBITUARY.
Biographies for private citizens are entirely unnecessary. But to let a person (who has long been a part of our history) pass to that "hour when no traveler returns" without a word is like solitary death in a Sahara. Capt. Louis B. Lewis, who died on the 22nd ultimo, was in the 54th year of his age. Capt. Lewis had been blessed with a competency for many years, and might have ranked with the wealthy had he loved a dollar. But he did not, and all who would could share with him, either in his hospitality or in his benevolence. The good of his neighborhood will miss him, for he believed to ask was to receive. If so small a gift as a "cup of cold water" was so highly esteemed by our Saviour, we may justly hope that the many acts of kindness bestowed on the poor and needy by Capt. Lewis will meet their reward in life into which he has entered.

As a kind and affectionate husband and father he was the equal of any, and the superior of many. Shoppers, my friends.
The evil deeds men do live after them.
The good men do not live after their bones.
So let it not be with the subject of this tribute.
A. FANZA.

(Correspondence of the Beacon.)
Charlotte Hall, May 30, 1874.
On Friday, the 29th inst., I was one of the many attendants of an examination held at School No. 1, 5th election district, of which Mr. H. C. Dent is teacher. I would but reiterate the sentiments of all present when I say that the examination was thorough, conclusive and to the point, and reflected credit upon the teacher. Our worthy County Examiner seems by his masterly efforts to be working a change for the better in our system of education. After the exercises of the day were closed, all repaired to our homes well pleased with the manner in which the juveniles had acquitted themselves.

In the House of Representatives, on General Estlin's motion to take up the civil rights bill, Mr. Lowndes, Republican, from Maryland, voted in the negative with the Democratic members, Messrs. Archer, O'Brien, Swann and Wilson.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Wheat.—The market for Wheat has opened dull during the week, and prices show a further decline of 5/8¢ per bushel all grades. The receipts of Wheat were liberal, amounting to 10,000 bushels, but of Pennsylvania were only 5,000 bushels, and Maryland 15,000 bushels. The receipts of Maryland and Pennsylvania were 7,000 bushels, but of Pennsylvania were only 5,000 bushels, and Maryland 15,000 bushels. The receipts of Maryland and Pennsylvania were 7,000 bushels, but of Pennsylvania were only 5,000 bushels, and Maryland 15,000 bushels. The receipts of Maryland and Pennsylvania were 7,000 bushels, but of Pennsylvania were only 5,000 bushels, and Maryland 15,000 bushels.

Corn.—We note a good demand for Southern white Corn since our last review, and the market shows strong at an advance of 2 cents for white at 100¢ per bushel, and 100¢ for yellow. The offerings up to Thursday, inclusive, amounted to 30,000 bushels, and the sales embraced 25,000 bushels, good to fair, at 96¢ per bushel. The close was quiet, prime white at 85¢, and do. yellow at 82¢. We note also sales of 2,000 bushels of Western white at 85¢, and do. yellow at 82¢. The market for Corn has been somewhat panic-stricken, and for Western descriptions here, prices have advanced considerably. The receipts were moderate, amounting to 125,000 bushels, and the sales include 40,000 bushels of mixed at 85¢, 20,000 bushels of white at 85¢, and 2,000 bushels of yellow at 82¢. The market for Rye is active and the market has risen from 100¢ to 105¢ per bushel, and we note a closing with an upward tendency. The sales totaled up 2,200 bushels at 110¢, and 800 do. 112¢, the latter sold on Thursday.

TOBACCO.—The markets for Leaf Tobacco rule quiet at all though the demand is fair for desirable qualities, the tendency is generally in buyers' favor. The receipts of Maryland are good, and we note an increased demand for grades suitable for the French contract and for the German market. The sales during the week foot up 60 to 700 lbs., mostly for France, and Germany. For upper country descriptions the market is quiet but rather more active. For Ohio we note a fair inquiry and a steady feeling, some holders being reported as not disposed to accept current rates. The sales were 200 to 300 lbs., for the United States, France and Germany, mostly at \$4.50/7. Color descriptions are still in good demand, principally for the American market. We learn of no movement in Virginia or Kentucky. The inspections for the week show a falling off of about 300 lbs., chiefly in Ohio. The exports during the week were 600 lbs. to Bremen, 754 lbs. to Rotterdam, 504 lbs. to Havre, and 10 lbs. to Demerara; total 2,207. We quote prices to land as follows, viz: Maryland—common frosted, \$3.00/4.50; sound common, 5.00/6.50; medium dull, 6.00/8.00; leafy brown, 7.50/11.00; bright red to yellow, 12.00/18.00; upper country tips, 5.00/7.00; brown to red, 7.00/9.00; yellow spotted, 10.00/12.00; extra, 14.00/16.00; fancy yellow, 28.00/35.00.

THE PLACE TO BUY CHEAP GOODS FOR CASH.

WE desire to call the attention of the public to our stock of new and seasonable goods, to which we are constantly making additions of all the latest styles; all of which will be sold at city prices.

Our lady in charge has just returned from Baltimore with a large and well selected assortment of

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS.

Owing to the active Spring trade we are making NEW ADDITIONS TO THE ABOVE STOCK WEEKLY.

A full line of staple DRY GOODS AND CASSIMERES, STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES, FLOUR, MEAL, PROVISIONS, &c., QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE, STONEWARE, WOODENWARE, TIN-WARE, HARDWARE, FARMING IMPLEMENTS, &c., &c. Drugs and Medicines.

PERFUMERY. NOTIONS. Hosiery. WHITE GOODS AND TRIMMINGS. LATEST STYLES GENTS' & BOYS' HATS.

We invite special attention to our stock of Boots and Shoes, of which we have on hand a complete assortment—all styles and prices. A full stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, UNDERWEAR, &c., &c. You can always get what you want if in season; if not in season, we have facilities to get it for you at shortest notice.

Call and examine our Goods and Prices. We are determined to please you. GREENWELL & FENWICK, Leonardtown, Md. June 4, 1874.

New Advertisements.

"WE And Our NEIGHBORS" is the latest and most work by Harriet Beecher Stowe. Author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "The Minister's Wife," "My Wife and I," and other powerful stories, each the literary gem of its period; and this story promises a like genuine and wholesome emotion. It bears directly on social topics of interest, embracing the romance of youthful companionship, the brightness of happy home-life, the epic complication of neighborhood associations, and such full and profound domestic pictures as have led to the widespread temperance movement of the day.

Mr. Stowe is now in the prime of that genius which wrote "Uncle Tom's Cabin" alone out-selling by hundreds of thousands any edition of any original work ever published—more the 20th. Her book two years ago, "My Wife and I," out-sold every contemporary. Such a pure and ennobling story as "We and Our Neighbors" should be read in every home. This Serial is now running exclusively in the Weekly Family Newspaper, The CHRISTIAN UNION Henry Ward Beecher EDITOR.

In religious matters this paper is Evangelical and unsectarian; in political affairs, independent and outspoken. It contains the best articles, and both short and serial stories, from the foremost writers; it aims to maintain the highest standard in Religion, Literature, Poetry, Art, Music, Science, News, Politics, Household and Family Affairs, with Stories, Rhymes, Puzzles for the Children, etc. Nothing is spared to make it a complete Newspaper for the Family, pure, attractive, wide-awake, and up with the times—a journal interesting to every one in the household, young or old. It is A MARVEL OF CHEAPNESS For less than one cent a day, it gives every week reading matter enough to fill an ordinary \$1 25 book of over 300 pages, and in a year 35 such volumes, at a *single dollar's* worth of matter! To each it is annually PRESENTED

A Complete Library The form of the paper, 24 pages, large 4to, pasted and trimmed, commends it to all. The well-earned popularity of this paper is now such that of its class it has the Largest Circulation in the World, and has readers by hundreds of thousands. An Illustrated Number, containing the opening chapters of Mrs. Stowe's admirable story, will be SENT FREE to every new and renewing Subscriber. If you are not already a subscriber send at once and secure it under the new offered LIBERAL TERMS. The paper may be had either with or without the attractive *Illustrated Number*, viz: the CHRISTIAN UNION, One Year, only, \$3.

Or, with premium pair French Ostrich-feather pens, (size 11x13 inches each), charmingly engraved, mounted, sized, varnished, ready for framing. Delivered free, \$3 50. Or, with large premium French Oil Chromo, "The Lord is Risen," a beautiful Cross and Flower-piece, which sells in art stores for \$5.00 (size 11 x 10 1/2 inches), mounted, sized, varnished, ready for framing. Delivered Free, 3 50. Specimens sent post paid on receipt of 10 cents.

Money must be sent by Postal Money Order, Check, Draft, or Registered Letter.—Otherwise it is at the sender's risk. Address J. B. FORD & CO., Publishers, 27 Park Place, New York.

Good Agents Wanted The immense circulation of the Christian Union has built up an active cross-country. No other publication compares with it for quick and profitable returns. The public enterprise of Mrs. Stowe's new story, the topicality of the paper, the friendly support of thousands of old subscribers, the artistic premiums for immediate delivery, light outlines and complete "illustrations" to beguile, assure repeated success to agents, and offer active, intelligent persons unusual chances to make money. All who want a safe, independent business write at once for terms, or send \$2 for chromo outfit to J. B. FORD & CO., New York, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati or San Francisco.

Agents Wanted For Prof. FOWLER'S GREAT WORK On Manhood, Womanhood, and their Mutual Inter-Relations; Love, its Laws, Power, etc. Agents are selling from 15 to 25 copies a day. Send for specimen pages and terms to agent, and see why it sells faster than any other book. Address, NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

Save Fifty Dollars! THE NEW FLORENCE. PRICE, \$20 below any other first-class VALUE, \$30 above any Sewing Machine. SAVED, \$50 by buying the Florence. "Every machine warranted. Special terms to clubs and dealers. Send for circulars to the Florence S. M. Co., Florence, Mass, or 49 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.

The American Loan and Trust Company OF LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS. \$500,000. Will negotiate Loans of Improved REAL ESTATE worth at least twice the amount loaned thereon. Interest 12 per Cent. per Annum. Collection of Principal and Interest Guaranteed. Principal and interest payable in New York if desired. Send for circulars. Address GEO. A. MOORE, Sec'y, Leavenworth, Kansas.

1874 DOMESTIC. This Sewing Machine gives the most satisfaction to the user, is paid for most readily, and is the best of all to sell. If there is no "Domestic" in your town, apply to DOMESTIC S. M. CO., New York. LADIES SEND for elegant Fashion Book.

As prescribed by the decree are:—One third cash on the day of sale, and the balance in two equal installments of one and two years; the purchaser or purchasers to give bond for the deferred payments, with security to be approved by the Trustee, and to bear interest from the day of sale. When all the purchase money shall have been paid, the Trustee will execute a deed to the purchaser or purchasers, free, clear and discharged from all claims of the parties to the sale, and of those claiming by, from or under them. JAMES H. WILSON, Trustee. June 4, 1874—ts.

THE BEST ORGAN. THE BEST PIANOS. Largest assortment of Sheet Music, Music Books, &c., south of New York. Sent for Price Lists and Catalogues. OTTO SEITZ, 307 West Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.

ADVERTISERS send 25 cents to Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 41 Park Row, N. Y., for their Eighty-Page Pamphlet, showing cost of advertising. June 4, 1874—ts.

PIANO TUNING. WE take pleasure in announcing that G. L. Wray, of G. L. Wray & Son, 420 11th Street, Washington, D. C., is now in Charles county and will visit St. Mary's county in a few days for the purpose of tuning and repairing PIANOS AND ORGANS. He has the highest recommendations from such celebrated establishments as Wm. Knabe & Co., and Charles H. Schiff, of Baltimore, for whom he is also Agent. Communications addressed to him in care of GREENWELL & FENWICK at Leonardtown will receive faithful attention. As this will be an opportunity not often available in the country, we advise our mutual friends to send their orders early. June 4, 1874—3ts.

WHITELOCK'S VEGETATOR, A SUBSTITUTE FOR PERUVIAN GUANO. \$50 per ton, \$4 per bag. Applied by the Tobacco planters of Pennsylvania, Maryland, North Carolina, Virginia. We ask those who have not applied it to their Tobacco to test its value by the use of a single bag. WHITELOCK & CO., 44 South St., Baltimore. June 4, 1874—4p.

CONFIRMATION NOTICE. Joseph N. Combs vs. Catherine A. Bean & Alice Gardner, adms. of Bennet Bean, & others. In the Circuit Court for St. Mary's county, sitting as a Court of Equity. ORDERED, this 29th day of May 1874, that the sale made and reported by T. M. Raley, Trustee, in this cause, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 4th Monday of June next; provided a copy of this order be published in the St. Mary's Beacon, once a week for three successive weeks prior to the said 4th Monday of June. Report states that the land sold for \$2,025. J. FRANK FORD, Clerk. True copy.—T. J. FRANK FORD, Clerk. June 4, 1874—3ts.

Trustee's Sale of REAL ESTATE. BY virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Saint Mary's county, sitting as a Court of Equity, passed in a cause in which Henry A. Carter and Alice Gardner, his wife, are Complainants and William H. Sotheron and others are Defendants, and bearing date of the 30th of May, 1874, the undersigned, as Trustee, will offer at Public Sale at Charlotte Hall in the 5th election district of St. Mary's county, on Saturday, the 27th of June, 1874, between the hours of 12 o'clock, m. and 4 o'clock, p. m., the following real estate, viz:— LONG YORKSHIRE, SOTHORON'S HILLS, and SOTHORON'S SUPPLY, or by whatsoever name or names the same may be called, containing in the aggregate, 198 acres, more or less. The above tracts of land are located in the 5th election district of Saint Mary's county. The improvements consist of a good DWELLING HOUSE, TWO BARNES and all necessary OUT-HOUSES and the soil is well adapted to the production of the staple products of this climate, particularly tobacco, the said land being the real estate of which the late Richard C. Sotheron died seized and possessed and is sold clear of the widow's dower.

TERMS OF SALE As prescribed by the decree are:—One third cash on the day of sale, and the balance in two equal installments of one and two years; the purchaser or purchasers to give bond for the deferred payments, with security to be approved by the Trustee, and to bear interest from the day of sale. When all the purchase money shall have been paid, the Trustee will execute a deed to the purchaser or purchasers, free, clear and discharged from all claims of the parties to the sale, and of those claiming by, from or under them. JAMES H. WILSON, Trustee. June 4, 1874—ts.

Public Sale. Public Sale, May 28, 1874. One Grant. One Grant. One Grant. One Grant. One Grant. 10 Cask. 15 Cask. 25 Cask. 30 Cask. 50 Cask. 100 Cask. 240 Cask. 500 Cask. 19,000 Cask. Grand Total. Cash. PR. Whole Ticket. Tickets, or cash. 11 Whole Tickets. 22 Tickets. For Ticket. Public Sale, May 28, 1874. Sh. RE. BY virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Saint Mary's county, sitting as a Court of Equity, passed in a cause in which Henry A. Carter and Alice Gardner, his wife, are Complainants and William H. Sotheron and others are Defendants, and bearing date of the 30th of May, 1874, the undersigned, as Trustee, will offer at Public Sale at Charlotte Hall in the 5th election district of St. Mary's county, on Saturday, the 27th of June, 1874, between the hours of 12 o'clock, m. and 4 o'clock, p. m., the following real estate, viz:— LONG YORKSHIRE, SOTHORON'S HILLS, and SOTHORON'S SUPPLY, or by whatsoever name or names the same may be called, containing in the aggregate, 198 acres, more or less. The above tracts of land are located in the 5th election district of Saint Mary's county. The improvements consist of a good DWELLING HOUSE, TWO BARNES and all necessary OUT-HOUSES and the soil is well adapted to the production of the staple products of this climate, particularly tobacco, the said land being the real estate of which the late Richard C. Sotheron died seized and possessed and is sold clear of the widow's dower.

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