

St. Mary's Gazette.

DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, NEWS AGRICULTURE AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

VOL. III.

LEONARD TOWN, MD., THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 1, 1866

NO 20

ST. MARY'S GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
JAMES S. DOWNS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—\$2.00 per annum, to be paid within six months. No subscription will be received for a shorter period than six months, and no paper to be discontinued until arrears are paid except at the option of the publisher.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—75¢ per square for the first insertion, and 50¢ for every subsequent insertion. Right lines or less constitute a square. If the number of insertions be not marked on the advertisement, it will be published until ordered, and charged accordingly. A liberal deduction made to those who advertise by the year.

Communications of a personal character will be charged, at the same rates as advertising. Obituaries over ten lines in length will be charged at the rate of 50¢ per square.

All communications for publication must be accompanied with the real name of the author, or attention will be paid to them. The real name of the author will not be published, unless desired, but we cannot consent to insert communications unless we know the writer.

STRANGE, BUT TRUE.

Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can hear something very much to their advantage by return mail (free of charge) by addressing the undersigned.—Those having fears of being humbugged, will oblige by not returning this card. All others will please address their objections to—
THOS. F. CHAPMAN,
331 Broadway, New York.
Feb. 8th, 1866—1vt.

NOTICE.

I have understood wishes to inform the citizens of Leonardtown and vicinity, that he has rented a room in the Washington Hotel, for the purpose of repairing WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY.

He will keep constantly on hand an assortment of new WATCHES, which he will sell lower than Washington or Baltimore prices—and will warrant them all to be good time pieces.

He desires a liberal share of the patronage of the community, and pledges himself to give entire satisfaction, as to work and price. Those wishing to have work done in his line will do well to give him a call.
MILES W. STY JWELL,
Watchmaker & Jeweler,
Dec. 7th, 1865—4t.

J. HERVEY EWING,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
No. 11 Law Building, —St. Paul Street
BALTIMORE.

REFERENCES.
LEVIN GALT, Attorney at Law,
EDWARD ISAAC, " " "
REV. J. N. K. HUNT, D. D.,
REV. HENRY SHERMAN, D. D.,
CARRINGTON, BIRD & Co.,
F. GOSWELL & Co.,
LAWRENCE & McSHERRY,
JOS. F. McINTOSH, Esq.,
ROBERT LAWSON, Esq.,
S. S. STUBBS, Esq.,
Dec. 7th, 1865—4t.

JNO. E. HOLMES,
(formerly of St. Mary's County.)

—WITH—
J. SMITH & SON,
WHOLESALE
Grocers & Liquor Merchants,
DEALERS IN
Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Provisions, Fish,
&c., No. 35 CHEAPSIDE,
BALTIMORE.

HERBERT & HAIRSTON,
TOBACCO, GOTTON,
And General
Commission Merchants,
No 158 West Pratt Street,
BALTIMORE.

REFERENCES:
JAMES W. ALLETT, Pres. Bank of Com-
merce, Balt.
WOODWARD, BALDWIN & Co., Baltimore.
HOWARD, COLE & Co., Baltimore.
WILLIAM JOHNSON, Charlotte, N. C.
JUDITH CALDWELL, Salisbury, N. C.
Oct. 12th, 1865—1 Oct. 12th, 1866.

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL tracts of valuable River and Forest lands, at reduced prices and on accommodating terms.
Apply to
JAS. S. DOWNS,
City lot Owners,
Feb. 8th, 1866—4t.

Dr. Strickland's COUGH NO MORE Cough Balsam

It is warranted to be the only preparation known to cure Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Chronic Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis and Croup. Being prepared from Honey and Herbs it is healing, softening, and expectorating, and particularly suitable for all affections of the Throat and Lungs. For sale by Druggists everywhere.

**Dr. Strickland's
CURE
FOR
Piles
Pile Remedy**

has cured thousands of the worst cases of Piles and Hemorrhoids. It gives immediate relief and effects a permanent cure. Try it directly. It is warranted to cure.
For sale by all Druggists at 50 Cts. per bottle.

Dyspepsia.

Dr. Strickland's
DR. STRICKLAND'S TONIC
is a concentrated preparation of Roots and Herbs, with antacid and commutatives to strengthen the stomach and nervous system. It is a certain remedy for Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Nervousness, Loss of Appetite, Acidity of the Stomach, Flatulency and Debility. It is not alcoholic, therefore particularly suited for Weak, Nervous and Dyspeptic persons. For sale by all Druggists every where at \$1 per bottle.
Feb. 1st, 1866—1y.

**THE FERTILIZER
FOR MARYLAND LANDS**

Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate containing 53 per cent. of Phosphate of Lime. And 405 " " " Ammonia.

It should be borne in mind that the PHOSPHATE OF LIME in this article being obtained exclusively from RAW BONES and a PURE BARYTES, there is 70 PER CENT. OF IN OPERATIVITY as in the case of SUPER PHOSPHATES made from MINERAL GUANOS, but being entirely SOLUBLE in the SOIL, continues to IMPART its FERTILIZING QUALITIES to the CROPS FOR YEARS.

The remarkable success which has attended its use in MARYLAND and PARTS OF VIRGINIA is a sufficient GUARANTEE to induce those who have not tried it to do so.

The GRAIN CROP in this State where this FERTILIZER has been applied is supposed to have been INCREASED FROM 25 TO 50 PER CENT. by its use. While for TOBACCO and GRASS LANDS its success has been equally decided.

The price in Baltimore is uniform with the manufacturers' Factory Price.
GEORGE DUNDALE,
Manufacturer's Agent,
105 Smith's Wharf,
Baltimore, Md.
Jan. 25th, 1866—3m.

**MORO PHILLIPS' Genuine Improved
SUPER-PHOSPHATE
OF
LIME.**

Standard Guaranteed.
For Sale at Manufacturers' Depots
27 North Front St., Philadelphia, Pa.
14 Bowly's Wharf, Baltimore, Md.

And by Dealers in general throughout the Country.

The Material of which
MORO PHILLIPS' PHOSPHATE
is manufactured contains fifty per cent. more Bone Phosphate than any other, therefore it is more durable. The ammonia present gives it great additional fertilizing value.

Five years experience has proved to the farmer that it makes a heavier grain than even stable manure, and is not only active but lasting.

MORO PHILLIPS,
Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer,
Jan. 25th 1866—3m.

**SHOE MANUFACTORY
AND
GROCERY STORE.**

I have just returned from Baltimore with a new and carefully selected stock of Leather, and will manufacture BOOTS and SHOES, at the lowest rates possible.

I also have on hand a well selected stock of GROCERIES and LIQUORS, which will be sold low for CASH.

My place of business is "Mount Pleasant," about 2 1/2 miles from Leonardtown, on the road leading to the Head of St. Clement's Bay.
BENJAMIN F. ELLIOT,
Sept. 14th 1865—1y.

W. C. WOOD & CO.

HAVING established themselves in Leonardtown for the purpose of carrying on
**COACH-MAKING,
SADDLERY, & C.**

respectfully inform their friends and the public that they are at all times ready to execute orders entrusted to them, in the most durable and tasteful manner, such as
**BUGGIES,
ROCKAWAYS,
LIGHT CARRIAGES, &c.**

With their facilities for manufacturing, they feel confident of being able to meet the wants of all who may favor them with their patronage.

Old Carriages repaired at the shortest notice and at moderate prices.

BLACKSMITHING of all kinds, done at their establishment with neatness and dispatch.
Jan. 11th, 1866—1y.

**FINE GROUND
NAVASSA GUANO,**

Warranted to contain 60 per cent. of BONE PHOSPHATE OF LIME, and superior to ALL MANURE.

Prepared by the
Patapasco Guano Company,
AND FOR SALE BY
NEALE, HARRIS & CO.,
General Agents,
Nos 24 and 26 Commerce street,
August 17th, 1865—4t.

**BURNS & SLOAN,
LUMBER DEALERS,**

123 LIGHT STREET,
BALTIMORE.

Have on hand a large assortment of
**LUMBER,
SHINGLES,
LATHS,
FRAMES,
DOORS &
SASH,** which they offer for sale at the lowest Market rates, for Cash.
BALTIMORE—
1865—1y.

RATIFICATION NOTICE.

John B. Welch & others,
vs.
Edwin A. Wilson & others.

In the Circuit Court for Saint Mary's County, sitting as a Court of Equity.
No 18 N. Equity.

BY virtue of authority vested in me as Clerk of the Circuit Court for Saint Mary's County, by the "Code of Public General Laws" of this State, it is hereby ordered, that the report of James S. Downe, Trustee in this case, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the third Monday of June next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Saint Mary's Gazette once a week for three successive weeks previous to the third Monday of May next.

The report states the land sold for \$150
JNO. A. CAMALIER, CLK.
True copy—Test:
JNO. A. CAMALIER, CLK.
Feb. 8th, 1866—3w.

RATIFICATION NOTICE.

G. H. Herbert and
Margaret E. Herbert his Wife,
vs.
John V. Posey.

In the Circuit Court for Saint Mary's County, sitting as a Court of Equity.
No. 528 Equity.

BY virtue of authority vested in me, as Clerk of the Circuit Court for Saint Mary's County, by the "Code of Public General Laws" of this State it is hereby ordered that the report of Robert Ford, Trustee, in this case, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the third Monday of June next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in the St. Mary's Gazette, once a week for three successive weeks, prior to the third Monday of May next.

The report states that the land sold for twenty-nine hundred dollars.
JNO. A. CAMALIER, CLK.
True copy—Test:
JNO. A. CAMALIER, CLK.
Feb. 8th 1866—3w.

RESTAURANT.

THE public are hereby notified, that I have opened a RESTAURANT in the village of Leonardtown, and will keep on hand a choice variety of LIQUORS.

**CIGARS, OYSTERS,
GAME &c.**

We have rented a large and convenient located building—being the house opposite the residence of Dr. Thomas J. Stone.

The patronage of the public is solicited.
MILLS & NEALE,
Jan. 11th, 1866—3m.

(From the Balt. Evening Transcript.) THE PRESIDENT'S VETO MESSAGE.

As anticipated by most people acquainted with his views, the President returned yesterday to the Senate, the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, his objections. Like all of Mr. Johnson's public communications, this document is calm, dignified, dispassionate, statesmanlike. He presents the rare spectacle of a civil magistrate, elected during a time of high excitement, rising superior to all mere party or sectional considerations, and from the height of a lofty patriotism, taking in, in comprehensive view, all sections, all parties, all citizens, even those against whom he so strenuously contended during the war, with a noble impartiality which cannot fail to win the admiration of all who know how to appreciate pure motives or magnanimous acts.

His objections to the bill are two-fold general and special. Of the former, the first is that there is no need for the law at present, as the act now in force has not yet expired, and was stringent enough for the purposes of the Government during the war.

His gravest objections are, however, levelled against the unconstitutionality of the measure. He shows that it proposes, in time of peace, to set up a military tribunal, with vague and indefinite powers, having cognizance of a host of offences, real and imaginary, against unknown provisions of a bureau attached to the Executive Department of the Government. The trials to take place under the act are to be without indictment, without a jury, and are to proceed upon the arbitrary principles of a court-martial, and to be administered in many cases by agents ignorant of the laws of the land and of the customs of the people among whom the decisions are to be made. As the territory over which this kind of jurisdiction extends is very large, so the time of its duration is indefinite, and it becomes a part of the recognized law of the land.

In this respect, it is a monstrous anomaly, as these decisions admit of no appeal, and are removed entirely from the judicial control of the Supreme Court. These are gross and palpable infractions of the Constitution, which positively prohibits any such trials except in the regular army and navy, or in the militia in time of war. He also repudiates it as too dangerous a power to be entrusted to the hands of any one man.

If he goes on to say, it is urged as a war measure, it behooves us to inquire whether there is still civil war in the country. This he emphatically denies, and accuses those who assert it as unnecessarily disturbing the commerce, credit and industry of the country, and concludes that the proposed law is "as inconsistent with the actual condition of the country, as it is at variance with the Constitution of the United States."

His objections to its details are equally weighty. He shows that the destruction of the system of slavery, the object for which the Freedmen's Bureau was originally established, has been accomplished in the most effectual manner possible, viz: By a Constitutional amendment in which the Southern States themselves consented. Nor does he apprehend that the powers which assisted in effecting this in time of war needs any enlargement now that peace is re-established.

He objects also to the building of school-houses and asylums for the blacks, as Congress has never considered it had the power to do anything of the sort for multitudes of white people who are honestly toiling day after day for their subsistence. Such a course is injurious to the negro and expensive to the white man.

The Bureau would cost the tax-payers more than twenty millions a year, besides the additional expense of retaining troops to keep the peace between its officers and the people of the district in which they might be stationed. Such expenditure is particularly ill-judged at present, when the utmost economy is required to maintain the credit of the government.

The proposition in the fifth section to take away the land of the people without legal proceedings, is also unconstitutional. The owners may be minors, or persons of unsound mind, or may have had nothing to do with the late war, in all which cases the proposed seizure of their property, is utterly indefensible. Even if the estates are liable to confiscation, they cannot be appropriated by the government, without previous trial and condemnation.

Now all these gross violations of the Constitution and the common law are really productive of nothing but mischief to the race it is proposed they shall benefit.—They tend to keep up indefinitely the unsettled condition of the negro's mind and prevent him from making any effort to help himself. Of course he should be protected, but like everybody else, by civil law. His labor is needed, and when matters come to be tested, it will be found that it is not sufficient to supply the large demands of the section in which he lives. He is, therefore, in a peculiarly favorable condition for making good bargains for himself.

But the gravest objection remains to be considered. The Constitution imperatively demands that every State shall be represented in Congress, but here is a bill affecting important interests, proposed to be passed at a time when those States which are particularly affected by it are excluded from representation. The presence of their delegates is necessary now, when all conceivable assaults are made upon the character and motives of their people.

In the President's own words: It is plain that an indefinite or permanent exclusion of any part of the country from representation must be attended by a spirit of disrespect and complaint. It is unwise and dangerous to pursue a course of measures which will unite a very large section of the country, however much the latter may preponderate. The course of emigration, the developments of industry and business, and natural causes, will raise up at the South men as devoted to the Union as those of any other part of the land. But, if they are all excluded from Congress—if, in a permanent statute, they are declared not to be in full constitutional relations to the country, they may think they have cause to become a unit in feeling and sentiment against the government. Under the political education of the American people, the idea is inherent and ineradicable that the consent of the majority of the whole people is necessary to secure a willing acquiescence in legislation.

The bill under consideration refers to certain of the States as though they had not been fully restored in all their constitutional relations to the United States. If they have not, let us at once act together to secure that desirable end at the earliest possible moment. It is hardly necessary for me to inform Congress that in my own judgment most of those States, so far at least as depends upon their own action, have already been fully restored, and are to be deemed as entitled to enjoy their constitutional rights as members of the Union. Reasoning from the Constitution itself, and from the actual situation of the country, I feel not only entitled, but bound to assume that with the Federal courts restored, and those of the several States in the full exercise of their functions, the rights and interest of all classes of the people will, with the aid of the military in cases of resistance to the law, be essentially protected against unconstitutional infringement and violation.

We congratulate the country on the possession of so able, clear-headed and conscientious a President, and rejoice that he has taken issue with the radicals in so open, bold and patriotic a document. Those wretched scribblers who have been trying to make the people of the North believe that if the bill were returned, it would be objected to only on grounds of detail, that could be easily accommodated, now stand before the public in their true light, as deceivers, whether wilful or from ignorance, we do not pretend to say.

The objections are of the most fundamental character, and cannot be met except by absolute retractions on the part of Congress.

The issue is now joined, and every man must decide whether he will stand by Andrew Johnson in the interests of peace, property and reconciliation, or rush with the radical majority into anarchy and ruin. We have no doubt of the decision of the great mass of the people, and regard this veto as the first crushing blow against the wretched faction which has usurped the powers lawfully belonging to a Congress of the Nation.

LETTER FROM MEXICO.

MEXICO, November 14th, 1865.

MY DEAR SIR: I remember meeting you in the street in Richmond, and that you asked me to write to you after I had looked around in Mexico, and let you know candidly the result of my observations and my opinions upon affairs here, from a "poor Confederates" point of view. I gladly seize the present opportunity to do so, the more particularly because I hope that my views, as here expressed may, through you, be assimilated among many of your dear friends in old Virginia, and that they may be induced seriously to think over the idea of emigrating and coming here.

The great difficulty with many is how to raise the money to get here. That stone has been removed out of the path of every one, for the Imperial Decree of September 5th, for the Government will pay your passage. But you may say, "what am I to do when I get there?" I answer, "Anything you choose, almost." True, you will not make your fortune in a week, but you will make expenses until you can look around and settle yourself.

There are many Confederates here, and all of them have or can get occupation, if they want it. In the first place, there are some ten or fifteen millions of acres offered to colonists by various landholders here at various rates, the least advantageous of which are as much land as you will till—the colonist furnishes the labor—the holder everything else—will lend you provisions till you make your own, and will furnish seed, stock, farming implements,

and every thing, and divide equally the profits. Will also furnish hocks and herds for stock breeding, on the same terms.—And then the yield of a spot of ground, farmed in Virginia principles, would be perfectly fabulous—indeed, there would scarcely be an end to the harvest. You may form an idea of what it would be from this fact: that land cultivated on the Mexican system of farming, (probably the most slowly in the world, for they never touch the field after the seed is planted, except to harvest the crops,) yields from one to three or four hundred fold, and that, too two, three and four times annually. Think of it, a bushel of corn yields four hundred bushels four times a year! The productiveness of the country is certainly one of the seven wonders of the world. You know that it must be so because nobody works and everybody lives. I know of a lady here who lives off of the natural products of her farm. She is considered rich too—she has not a hand on the place except an agent who sells the natural, spontaneous products of the ground on the spot—the buyers come for it—take it away and pay their money.

But there are other occupations here which will give a more immediate, though by no means so rich a reward. General Magruder is at the head of the Mexican land office—the lands of Mexico never have been surveyed—he needs assistants every day, and pays from \$50 to \$150 a month. This you may imagine is an endless job. I don't know whether you are a surveyor, but if you or any one else who is will come out here you won't starve, particularly if you bring your instruments with you.

I am delighted with the whole country. It is certainly the most favored in the world, and most certainly the place for you and me, and all like us. What can we do in Virginia? People abroad have no idea whatever of Mexico—all their knowledge is obtained from Northern newspapers.

The country is far better settled than the United States. There are many robbers, it is true; but these always abound where the people make no resistance, but hand over quietly all they have without a word. It is a notorious fact that the robbers never attack where they have any idea of meeting resistance.

There is no opposition whatever to the Government. The Liberals are more dead than the Confeds, and the Empire is gaining strength, popularity and support every day. It is the greatest mistake in the world to think that the Empire is not stable, popular and secure. I say to you what I would say to all my friends: Do what I have done; come to Mexico. If you should come before an agent is appointed in Richmond who would give you transportation, I have authority for stating that your passage expenses will be refunded you on your arrival here. In the meantime, if you want any information, or if any one else does, let them write to me—Office Colonization, Mexico—and I will most cheerfully and gladly tell them what I can.

General Price is getting a splendid settlement under way near Cordova, a place that formerly (before the dark days we set free) was the garden of Mexico, but since it has been entirely neglected, where lands are given the emigrant by the government.

Governor Harris, of Tennessee, and Judge Perkins, of Louisiana, are with him.

Generals Harleman and Terry are doing likewise in Talisco, and there are others being established all around. Of course there is no limit to the size of these settlements, the more the better. If I only had forty good negroes here from Virginia I could make my fortune in two years. I would not want more money than I could make in that time.

Most truly,
RICHARD L. MAURY,
Colonel, Ac.

THANKFULNESS.—The hat was passed around in a certain congregation for the purpose of taking up a collection. After it had made the circuit of the church, it was handed to the minister, who, by the way, had exchanged pulpits with the regular preacher, and we found not a penny in it. He inverted the hat over the pulpit cushion and shook it, that its emptiness might be known, then raising his eyes toward the ceiling, he exclaimed, with great fervor, "I thank God that I got back my hat from this congregation!"

An Exchange says, "It is better to love a person you cannot marry, than to marry a person you cannot love." This a short text for a long sermon, which human experience will continue to preach until the last syllable of recorded time."

The woman who rushed to a soldier's arms, has been sent prison for having government property in her possession.