

Saint Mary's Beacon.

LEONARD TOWN, MD., THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 24, 1867

NO. 1

A DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE.

I will sell at Public Sale in Leonardtown on the FIRST TUESDAY IN NOVEMBER COURT the farm on which R. F. Neale now resides, located on St. Clement's Bay, in Chaptico District and known as "PART OF ST. WINIFRED'S FREEHOLD." This farm contains 230 acres of land, more or less, and has good ORCHARDS upon it, having about a thousand bearing PEACH TREES. A more particular description is not deemed necessary at this time, and all persons desirous of purchasing are invited to call and view the land.

MARY J. NEALE.
Aug. 15, 1867—td.

Origin and History of the Books of the Bible.

BY PROF. CALVIN E. STOWE, D. D.

A work of great value, and an almost indispensable companion of the Bible, showing what the Bible is not, what it is, and how to use it; answering all the objections to its authority urged by modern infidels, and tracing the authority of each book up to its inspired authors, giving a vast amount of information hitherto locked up in very rare and costly volumes, making one of the most popular books ever published.

1000 AGENTS WANTED.

Experienced agents, clerks, ladies, school teachers and others should send at once for circulars giving further information. Address: ZEGLER, McCURDEY & CO., 501 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Sept. 25, 1867—4m.

TAILORING.

THE subscriber having removed to Leonardtown and taken the house between the streets of Mr. F. Will and the dwelling of Mr. E. B. Biscoe, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he is prepared to execute all work in his line, such as CUTTING, MAKING and REPAIRING CLOTHES at the shortest notice, in work-manlike manner and upon the most favorable terms. Having had 23 years' experience of over twenty-five years in the TAILORING BUSINESS, the subscriber flatters himself that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call. He pledges prompt attention to all orders left with him and respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and the public.

G. W. ARMSWORTHY,
Leonardtown, Md.
May 16, 1868—6m.

FOR SALE.

FRANK L. MORLING,
Florist, Seedman and Nurseryman,
STORE NO. 2 NORTH EUTAW STREET
BALTIMORE.

Nurseries on the Hookstown road, adjoining Druid Hill Park. Would invite the attention of the citizens of the county to his stock of GARDEN SEEDS, FRUIT TREES, FLOWERS, SEEDS, FRUIT TREES, GRAPES, VINES, and all small Fruit, Evergreen and Ornamental Shade Trees, Green House, Hot House and Hardy Plants, Herbs, and Flowering Shrubs and all kinds of Vegetable Plants.

Sept. 5, 1867—1y.

FOR SALE.

FOR sale one of the most desirable STORE HOUSES AND DWELLINGS in the county, with STOCK OF COALS, consisting principally of GEO. CHERIES and DOMESTICS. The storehouse and dwelling are situated in the town of Chaptico, St. Mary's county, Md., and the storehouse is one of the best stands for business in the county. The dwelling and store, if not sold, will be rented—Terms liberal, both for the goods and property.

C. C. SPADING,
Chaptico, Md.
Sept. 19, 1867—3m.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

THE firm of S. A. Foutz & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. S. A. Foutz retiring, D. E. Foutz is hereby authorized to settle the business of the late firm, and will continue the business in his own name.

S. A. FOUTZ,
DAVID E. FOUTZ.
Sept. 26, 1867.

WILL continue in the WHOLESALE DRUG AND MEDICINE BUSINESS MANUFACTURING FOUTZ'S MEDICINES, at the old place, No. 116 Franklin street, under the name and style of

DAVID E. FOUTZ.
Baltimore, Sept. 26, 1867—4w.

Something worth Knowing.

THE undersigned will send to any address within the United States of America, upon receipt of twenty-five cents and a REPOSTAGE STAMP, a certificate of advice which will prove highly beneficial to both sex, especially those who are in a delicate state of health. Try me—no humbug. Communications regarded perfectly confidential and will be returned or destroyed at the writer's request.

Address in confidence:
GEO. B. P. TAYLOR,
Ridge P. O.,
St. Mary's Co., Md.
Sept. 19, 1867—6t.

NEW STORE!

Great Bargains to be had at the Brown Store, Formerly kept by Simms & Ford.

This is the place to get good and cheap Bargains.

Here you will get the worth of your money.

Call and Examine!

THE subscribers have just received a well selected assortment of Fall and Winter Goods.

Bought at rates which will enable them to sell cheap, and to whom they most respectfully invite their friends and the public generally to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as they are resolved not to be undersold. Their motto will be "Quick Sales and Small Profits." Our Stock consists in part of Black Cloths, Cassimeres, Satines, 3-4 and 6-4 full Linens; Silk and Cotton Trimmings, all wool Delaines, Colored Alpaca, Perfumery, Plain Dress Goods, &c. Also a fine assortment of Domestic Goods, such as Prints, Ginghams, Brown and Bleached Shirtings, Hosiery, Notions, &c. Hair ware, Queensware, Groceries, Shoes, Boots and Hats, all of the above Goods and many more we offer for cash.

The Highest Price Given for Cotton Rags.

All kinds of Fur brought.

SMITH & MILLS,
N CONRAD, Agent.

Oct. 17, 1867—4f.

TO THE PEOPLE OF ST. MARY'S COUNTY.

The late changes made by me in facilities for operating on the natural teeth, have been the subject of much discussion in regard to myself. My mode of operating on the natural teeth will not only be scientific but will embrace every improvement known to modern Dentistry, and will be of the mildest character, especially avoiding the infliction of the slightest pain, and will be adapted to the age, health, constitution and nervous condition of the patient, thereby offering the greatest encouragement to those who are desirous of preserving their teeth, and who, through fear alone, permit their premature decay.

My present maximum charge will be \$3 per filling, but more expensive operations may be stipulated for.

Should any filling inserted by me within the last two years come out or fail to give satisfaction, I will either refund the amount paid for such operation or detach the same from bill when paid. Such cases will be treated at my own cost, including travelling and hotel expenses.

B. J. BING, D. D. S.,
Cor. Charles and Saratoga Streets,
Baltimore, Md.
Oct. 10, 1867—4f.

CONFIRMATION NOTICE.

In the matter of the Insolvency of Jas. T. Blakelock.

No. 6 Insolvency.

ORDERED, this 14th day of Oct. 1867, that the report made by Jas. S. Downs, Trustee, filed in this case, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the third Monday of November next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in the St. Mary's Beacon, once a week for three successive weeks prior to the third Monday of Nov. next.

The report states the tract of land called Burdett's Neck, sold for \$2625.

JAS. H. WILSON,
Special Judge.

True copy—Test:
JNO. A. CAMALIER, CLK.
Oct. 17, 1867—3w.

RESTAURANT.

I HAVE opened a Restaurant at Mills & Neale's Old Stand, Leonardtown, and will keep constantly on hand a supply of good Oysters and other delicacies of the season. My Bar will be supplied with every variety of the choicest Liquors, and every effort will be made to please my customers. Terms strictly cash. The public are invited to give me a call.

JOHN V. POSEY.
Oct. 10, 1867—1m.

NOTICE.

HEREBY FORWARN all persons from negotiating for or receiving two notes of mine, drawn and made payable to Thomas I. Freeman, dated in 1867, for \$500 each—also, for negotiating or paying a note of Samuel Ridgeway, of Burlington county, New Jersey, drawn in favor of William H. Kelley and by me assigned to the said Freeman, dated 17th of March, 1867, for \$469, because said notes were obtained through fraud.

WM. H. KELLEY.
Oct. 17, 1867—4t.

NOTICE.

THE farm belonging to the heirs of J. T. Robinson, deceased, located in Charles County, Maryland, about four miles from Bryantown will be rented or leased on reasonable terms. Apply to

ZACK R. MOHGAN,
Oxville P. O.,
St. Mary's county, Md.
Oct. 8, 1867—4w.

RACING.

THERE will be three days racing over the course of Pater II Mattingly, near the village of Chaptico, commencing Thursday, the 31st of October and continuing to Saturday, the 2nd of November. The public are invited to attend.

Oct. 10, 1867—td.

COMMUNICATED.

Mr. Editor.—May I ask you the favor of inserting in your paper the following notice:

The 3rd Annual Convention of the Sunday School Association of Maryland and the District of Columbia, will be held in Wesley Chapel, Washington city, on Tuesday, the 3rd of December, 1867, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

All the Sunday Schools in Maryland and the District of Columbia, are expected to send Delegates.

Cards of invitation have been sent to all the Schools in this county, and if any School has not received one, or desires more delegates, and doubt David A. Burr, Esq., 7th & F. Streets, Washington, chairman of the committee of reception, during the sessions of the Convention.

Send by mail, giving names a full, post office address and the church to which they belong. This is necessary, in order that arrangements may be made for their entertainment, during the sessions of the Convention.

Please also prepare a report, giving name and location of School; Superintendent's name and post office address; number of Teachers and Scholars; number of volumes in Library; number added to the church from the School; during the last year; and names of Delegates to the Convention, and forward the same to my address on or before the 1st of November, 1867.

REV. GRIFFITH OWENS,
73 Fayette St.,
Baltimore.

A SKETCH OF THE ABYSSINIAN MONARCH.

The following is a description of Theodore II., taken from a book published last year in France by a gentleman for some time French Vice-Consul to Massachusetts:

The man on whose head now rests the crown of Abyssinia is forty-six years of age. He is of average stature, of an imposing carriage, and of an open and sympathetic physiognomy. His features, less regular than those of most Abyssinians, are impressive and changed, and have certain Orientalal faces with solemn imagination. The look is lively and piercing; the distinct lines of the profile will express the firm will which has enthralled the freest and least docile people of the East. Rigorous toward others in matters of etiquette, the Negus has emancipated himself in matters of costume, and affects a negligence which however never becomes bad taste. A simple soldier's coat, a pair of trousers and a belt from which hang pistols and an English sword, and over all a chama, or embroidered toga—this is his habitual costume. It has sometimes happened that Europeans presented to him have hesitated among the crowd of silk purpours (*balakamis*) which surround him, and committed mistakes which have much diverted him. This disdain of all luxury governs all his acts. The furniture of his tent is of the simplest, while his residences at Magdala and Debra Tabor are incumbered with silks and stuffs from France and India. In the field he wears the coarse black infantry buckler, while by his side trots the page, charged with his state shield, covered with blue velvet scattered with imperial lilies—That which at first is the most striking in Theodore is a happy combination of suppleness and force—especially of force—born proud, violent, and inclined to pleasure, he commands his passions in this sense—that they never make him overstep the limits he has marked out for himself. He has been unjustly accused of drunkenness, and on this subject the late French Consul has collected some information. He is very sober, eats little, drinks more, but never up to any marked over-excitement, far less to coarse drunkenness, more worthy of a yob or Mandingo King than of a sovereign of Christian Abyssinia. As to women, they have never had the least influence on his public life, always excepting his first wife, the good and regretted Tsobdeje, for whom he had always a sort of worship. She had been, however, the faithful companion of his days of trial, and when he lost her seven or eight years ago, he saw in this death a chastisement which Heaven inflicted on him for having burnt a woman alive at G-djan, having burnt a woman alive in the simple life and pious practices of an Abyssinian of the old time, and when she died he lived eighteen months in the strictest continence. A marriage of ambition has been the indirect cause of the irregularities he has since made public. To put an end, by a kind of fusion, to the pretensions of the family of Oubie, he married, about six years ago, the daughter of the latter, the young and beautiful Toroneche, who had throughout Abyssinia the reputation of an accomplished Princess. Witty, accomplished, charming, she had scarcely any defect but the obstinate pride which is a very general drawback with Abyssinians of a certain rank. For two or three years the most perfect union reigned in his household. Theodore had for his graceful partner a tenderness in which pride had no small part, and when she had given him a son he assembled all the grandees at a theatrical *Abé* and showed them the new-born, saying, "Behold him who will reign over you." It is doubtful whether the guests took seriously an observation against which the elder sons of the Negus had the right to protest. One day, on the occasion of the Easter *Feit*, the noble Toroneche, asked her husband for the pardon of some Tigrian chief, kept in irons for their at-

THE RAPID GROWTH OF LONDON.

An English paper asks the significant question: "How long will London be habitable?" The enormous town is increasing so rapidly as to threaten to seriously interfere with the comforts of its inhabitants. Already the prevalence of a southerly wind bears to the vicinity of the parks the dense canopy of smoke and the vitiated atmosphere of nine miles of buildings. As the circumference of the vast city is extended, this evil is exaggerated "with" each annual addition to the space built over. The slight remains of the "blue sky" or "blue sky" are now only to be seen on a few days in the course of twenty-four hours by human beings alone. This is irrespective of smoke, and of all other sources whereby the air is vitiated. This quantity of carbonic acid renders twenty times its weight of atmospheric air unfit for the support of life. On a perfectly calm day, when the respiration of London hangs within the limits of the metropolitan districts, the polluted atmosphere, were it possible to press it down upon the streets, would fill the whole roadway to a depth of between eight and nine feet. This startling quantity of poisoned air London must daily exchange for fresh. As to smoke, it may be mentioned that on an average 14,000 tons of coal are daily used in the capital, a great portion of which is cast into the atmosphere in the partially volatilized form of smoke. The increasing difficulty of living in London during the summer becomes every year more oppressive, and there can be no question that the actual experiment of how large a city can be made will not require many more years to solve.

MUSCLE AND ALCOHOL.

A correspondent traveling with the members of the "National Base Ball Club" of Washington, on their tour through the country, states that they abstain from all kinds of alcoholic drinks—regarding indulgence in this direction as fatal to their success as champion players at base ball. To what extent this rule is in force among other clubs we are unable to state; but it is certainly based upon sound principles of physiology and is sustained by the uniform experience of all persons who have had occasion to appreciate the value of a clear system.

THE NICKEL MINES.

Now that our specie circulation is based so largely upon nickel, it may be interesting to the reader to know something of the locality and character of the mines whence this mineral is taken. The few facts about to be quoted with reference to them are taken from a Pennsylvania newspaper published in the vicinity of the mines, the largest of which are situated in that State. "Forty-four miles from Lancaster," says the journal in question, "are the Gap mines and the smelting works. These mines were discovered many years ago, and about the time of the revolutionary war were worked for copper, but were soon abandoned, the crude machinery of that period being ill-adapted to working them properly. Two generations had passed away, and the circumstance had been forgotten, when about fifteen years ago the mines were re-opened by a company of capitalists from Philadelphia, since which they have been steadily worked. They were re-opened with the view of obtaining copper, but the ore was soon discovered to be richer in nickel, a more valuable mineral, and since then they have been worked for that metal exclusively. In all about one hundred and fifty men are employed at the mines and smelting works."

WHAT ALL YOUNG MEN SHOULD DO.

1. Every young man should make the most of himself, intellectually, morally, socially and physically.

2. He should depend upon his own efforts to accomplish these results.

3. He should be willing to take advice from those competent to give it, and to follow such advice, until his own judgment or convictions, properly founded, should otherwise direct.

4. If he is unfortunate enough to have a rich and indulgent father, he must do the best he can under the circumstances, which will be to conduct himself very much as though he had not these obstacles to overcome.

5. He should remember that young men, if they live, grow old; and that the habits of youth are often than otherwise perpetuated in the mature man. Knowing this fact, he should "govern himself accordingly."

6. He should never be discouraged by small beginnings, but remember that nearly all great results have been wrought out from apparently slight causes.

7. He should never, under any circumstances, be idle. If he cannot find his employment he prefers, let him come as near his duties as possible—he will thus reach the object of his ambition.

8. All young men have "inalienable rights," among which none is "greater or more sacred than the privilege to be somebody."

9. Men who would rather see their children than their money, should be careful to have their children in the habit of saving.

10. Men who have been betrayed and abandoned in the most heartless manner, by all their friends, should be careful to have their children in the habit of saving.

11. Men who have been persecuted and wronged by a general conspiracy of everybody, should be careful to have their children in the habit of saving.

12. Men who imitate popular notoriety, should be careful to have their children in the habit of saving.

13. Men who are always asking, "Don't you think so?" should be careful to have their children in the habit of saving.

14. Men who are always "putting up with" should be careful to have their children in the habit of saving.

15. Men who are always "putting up with" should be careful to have their children in the habit of saving.

16. Men who are always "putting up with" should be careful to have their children in the habit of saving.

17. Men who are always "putting up with" should be careful to have their children in the habit of saving.

18. Men who are always "putting up with" should be careful to have their children in the habit of saving.

19. Men who are always "putting up with" should be careful to have their children in the habit of saving.

20. Men who are always "putting up with" should be careful to have their children in the habit of saving.

21. Men who are always "putting up with" should be careful to have their children in the habit of saving.

22. Men who are always "putting up with" should be careful to have their children in the habit of saving.

23. Men who are always "putting up with" should be careful to have their children in the habit of saving.

24. Men who are always "putting up with" should be careful to have their children in the habit of saving.

25. Men who are always "putting up with" should be careful to have their children in the habit of saving.

26. Men who are always "putting up with" should be careful to have their children in the habit of saving.

27. Men who are always "putting up with" should be careful to have their children in the habit of saving.

28. Men who are always "putting up with" should be careful to have their children in the habit of saving.

29. Men who are always "putting up with" should be careful to have their children in the habit of saving.

30. Men who are always "putting up with" should be careful to have their children in the habit of saving.

31. Men who are always "putting up with" should be careful to have their children in the habit of saving.

32. Men who are always "putting up with" should be careful to have their children in the habit of saving.

33. Men who are always "putting up with" should be careful to have their children in the habit of saving.

34. Men who are always "putting up with" should be careful to have their children in the habit of saving.

35. Men who are always "putting up with" should be careful to have their children in the habit of saving.

36. Men who are always "putting up with" should be careful to have their children in the habit of saving.

37. Men who are always "putting up with" should be careful to have their children in the habit of saving.

38. Men who are always "putting up with" should be careful to have their children in the habit of saving.

39. Men who are always "putting up with" should be careful to have their children in the habit of saving.

40. Men who are always "putting up with" should be careful to have their children in the habit of saving.

41. Men who are always "putting up with" should be careful to have their children in the habit of saving.

42. Men who are always "putting up with" should be careful to have their children in the habit of saving.

43. Men who are always "putting up with" should be careful to have their children in the habit of saving.

44. Men who are always "putting up with" should be careful to have their children in the habit of saving.

45. Men who are always "putting up with" should be careful to have their children in the habit of saving.

46. Men who are always "putting up with" should be careful to have their children in the habit of saving.

47. Men who are always "putting up with" should be careful to have their children in the habit of saving.

48. Men who are always "putting up with" should be careful to have their children in the habit of saving.

49. Men who are always "putting up with" should be careful to have their children in the habit of saving.

50. Men who are always "putting up with" should be careful to have their children in the habit of saving.

51. Men who are always "putting up with" should be careful to have their children in the habit of saving.

52. Men who are always "putting up with" should be careful to have their children in the habit of saving.

53. Men who are always "putting up with" should be careful to have their children in the habit of saving.

54. Men who are always "putting up with" should be careful to have their children in the habit of saving.

55. Men who are always "putting up with" should be careful to have their children in the habit of saving.

56. Men who are always "putting up with" should be careful to have their children in the habit of saving.

57. Men who are always "putting up with" should be careful to have their children in the habit of saving.

58. Men who are always "putting up with" should be careful to have their children in the habit of saving.

59. Men who are always "putting up with" should be careful to have their children in the habit of saving.

60. Men who are always "putting up with" should be careful to have their children in the habit of saving.

61. Men who are always "putting up with" should be careful to have their children in the habit of saving.

62. Men who are always "putting up with" should be careful to have their children in the habit of saving.

63. Men who are always "putting up with" should be careful to have their children in the habit of saving.

64. Men who are always "putting up with" should be careful to have their children in the habit of saving.

65. Men who are always "putting up with" should be careful to have their children in the habit of saving.

66. Men who are always "putting up with" should be careful to have their children in the habit of saving.

67. Men who are always "putting up with" should be careful to have their children in the habit of saving.

68. Men who are always "putting up with" should be careful to have their children in the habit of saving.

69. Men who are always "putting up with" should be careful to have their children in the habit of saving.

70. Men who are always "putting up with" should be careful to have their children in the habit of saving.

THE NICKEL MINES.

Now that our specie circulation is based so largely upon nickel, it may be interesting to the reader to know something of the locality and character of the mines whence this mineral is taken. The few facts about to be quoted with reference to them are taken from a Pennsylvania newspaper published in the vicinity of the mines, the largest of which are situated in that State. "Forty-four miles from Lancaster," says the journal in question, "are the Gap mines and the smelting works. These mines were discovered many years ago, and about the time of the revolutionary war were worked for copper, but were soon abandoned, the crude machinery of that period being ill-adapted to working them properly. Two generations had passed away, and the circumstance had been forgotten, when about fifteen years ago the mines were re-opened by a company of capitalists from Philadelphia, since which they have been steadily worked. They were re-opened with the view of obtaining copper, but the ore was soon discovered to be richer in nickel, a more valuable mineral, and since then they have been worked for that metal exclusively. In all about one hundred and fifty men are employed at the mines and smelting works."

WHAT ALL YOUNG MEN SHOULD DO.

1. Every young man should make the most of himself, intellectually, morally, socially and physically.

2. He should depend upon his own efforts to accomplish these results.

3. He should be willing to take advice from those competent to give it, and to follow such advice, until his own judgment or convictions, properly founded, should otherwise direct.

4. If he is unfortunate enough to have a rich and indulgent father, he must do the best he can under the circumstances, which will be to conduct himself very much as though he had not these obstacles to overcome.

5. He should remember that young men, if they live, grow old; and that the habits of youth are often than otherwise perpetuated in the mature man. Knowing this fact, he should "govern himself accordingly."

6. He should never be discouraged by small beginnings, but remember that nearly all great results have been wrought out from apparently slight causes.

7. He should never, under any circumstances, be idle. If he cannot find his employment he prefers, let him come as near his duties as possible—he will thus reach the object of his ambition.

8. All young men have "inalienable rights," among which none is "greater or more sacred than the privilege to be somebody."

9. Men who would rather see their children than their money, should be careful to have their children in the habit of saving.

10. Men who have been betrayed and abandoned in the most heartless manner, by all their friends, should be careful to have their children in the habit of saving.

11. Men who have been persecuted and wronged by a general conspiracy of everybody, should be careful to have their children in the habit of saving.

12. Men who imitate popular notoriety, should be careful to have their children in the habit of saving.

13. Men who are always asking, "Don't you think so?" should be careful to have their children in the habit of saving.

14. Men who are always "putting up with" should be careful to have their children in the habit of saving.

15. Men who are always "putting up with" should be careful to have their children in the habit of saving.

16. Men who are always "putting up with" should be careful to have their children in the habit of saving.

17. Men who are always "putting up with" should be careful to have their children in the habit of saving.