ST. MARY'S BEACON

LEONARDTOWN, MD.

THURSDAY MORNING, November 11, 1869.

OFFICIAL RETURNS.—The following are the official returns of the vote in this county on Tuesday, the 2nd of November, instant, for Comptroller, Senate, House of Delegates, Sheriff and County Commissioners:

Woolford,	1454
McKellip,	17

Majority for Woolford 1437.

For the Senate.

Districts.	1	2	3	4	5	6
Maddox,	96	169	194	125	69	156
Jamison,	65	115	159	250	86	48

Majority for Maddox 86.

For the House of Delegates.

Martin,	57[illegible]	39	197	235	[illegible]59	152
Loker,	144	48	233	132	[illegible]2	125
Colton,	71	92	176	23[illegible]	[illegible]37	79

For Sheriff.

Abell,	95	224	232	65	22	121
Alvey,	66	57	115	310	132	86

For County Surveyor.

Dent,	163	269	342	362	142	196

For County Commissioners.

Bean,	156	221	162	147	73	88
Carpenter,	84	105	125	243	85	48
Combs,	36	98	225	36	14	148
Duke,	87	250	226	140	69	65
Dillahay,	76	61	196	249	55	59
Herbert,	23	23	44	189	14	23
Loker,	112	116	246	101	20	70
Parsons,	23	65	132	196	75	152
Payne,	2	5	8	15	14	51
Redmond,	88	196	127	146	144	90

Except in two districts (Factory and Oakville) there was no contest for the position of School Commissioner and in Factory the vote foots up as follows:—Saunders, 156—Abell, 119. In Oakville, the vote is: Jones, 114—Costigin, 84.

SOUTHERN MARYLAND RAILROAD.—We are pleased to be able to state, that work is soon to be commenced upon this road, and we learn that beginnings are to be made at Brandywine, Charlotte Hall and at Schofield's in a few days. Competent engineers of the Company are now inspecting the road with a view, we understand, of making a survey of location. The directors, who met in Washington on Thursday last, organized by electing Col. S. M. Johnson President and C. E. Rittenhouse Treasurer. A director (Dr. Brome) who was present at the meeting in Washington informs us, that he is now fully satisfied both as to the responsibility of the chief subscribers to the stock of the road and as to the earnestness of their intention to build it as soon as possible.—As an evidence of this responsibility and earnestness, the Dr. informed us that the directors did not contemplate calling upon our county for its internal improvement fund nor upon the stockholders residing in the county for their subscriptions until after the road had been graded. This relieves our county and people of all risk in the matter, for when the road shall have been graded, the completion of the work is inevitable. It now behooves us all, to drop suspicion and distrust, to go to work for the road—to assist by every agency to increase the subscriptions in the county to its stock—and to facilitate the acquisition of the right of way for the road through our county wherever it has not yet been obtained. This is the work that now remains for us to do, and we should all in the county unite to do it, and do it with a will. We have ourselves not a single remaining doubt now that the road will be built and within a reasonable time.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—At a meeting of the members of the St. Mary's Reading Room and Debating Society on Friday last, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected officers to serve the ensuing four months:

President, Dr. Charles Combs;
Vice-Prest., F. Wile;
Rec. Sec., Stephen F. Wathen;
Ast. Rec. Sec., T. J. Moore;
Cor. Sec., D. C. Hammett;
Treasurer, Henry Combs;
Librarian, Robt. A. Young.

The President elect, appointed the following gentleman to constitute the standing committies for the term:

Library Committee.—Jo. F. Morgan, D. S. Briscoe and J. J. Ford.

Finance Committee.—V. Camalier, Jos. H. Key and C. J. Norris.

Question Committee.—Jno. F. King, Frank Ford and A. J. Spalding.

NEW GOODS.—Wm. F. Greenwell and Wm. A. Fenwick, under the style of Greenwell & Fenwick, are now opening at the store, formerly kept by Jno. S. Edwards, one of the heaviest stock of Dry Goods and Groceries ever brought to this market. They authorize us to say that they intend selling to cash or punctual customers at unusually low rates, their stock having been purchased under very favorable circumstances. Give them a call. Their advertisement will appear in our next issue.

MARYLAND ELECTION.—The majority for Woolford is 28,076 and there is not elected to either House of the General Assembly a single radical.

NEW AND VALUABLE INVENTION.—A real genuine Maryland invention was exhibited at the late State Agricultural Fair—one that will, in a short time, revolutionize the manner of preparing the soil for the reception of grain. It is called the "Revolving Sulky Harrow." This implement deposits the fertilizer, grain and grass seed at one time, and while pulverizing the soil covers the two first in a beautifully prepared seed bed, and leaves the latter deposited upon the finely comminuted soil in the rear, to be "set" by the first shower." The inventor labored for five years in perfecting the machine; and when he regarded it as being perfect in all its bearings, he brought it to the notice of farmers and others, by first placing it on exhibition at the Cattle Show, instead of rushing it before the public prematurely, so often the cause of failure. In novelty of construction, design and execution, the machine stands alone, with no other "Richmond in the field." It will accomplish from 10 to 15 acres per diem, depending upon the skill of the driver, quality of the team and soil. Its great advantage is that there is nothing *local* in its character, but is adapted to universal use in every quarter of the globe, where wheat, rye, oats, buckwheat, barley, peas, etc., are grown, and will go in immediately after the plow without any rolling or other preparation. With it there need be no fear of land being run "together" after rain, for the farmer, with this great implement, can put in his seed and fertilizers as rapidly as he can plow, and go home at night and smile at the storm. The machine can be seen at the establishment of R. Sinclair & Co., on Light street, Baltimore. The inventor of this great labor-saving machine is Col. Taveau, of this county, a farmer of great and varied intellectual researches. Besides receiving the first premium, Col. T. was awarded the *gold medal* for his invention.

OBITUARY.—George Peabody died at London, on Thursday-evening, October 4. He was born in 1795 in Danvers, Mass. His parents were so poor that they could not afford him a liberal education. In his twelfth year he became a grocer's drudge in Danvers. After clerking in several stores with poor luck he went to Georgetown D. C., to manage his bankrupt uncle's business. In 1812, he served as a volunteer in an artillery company, though exempt on account of his youth. He afterward went into business as draper with a partner, who retired eight years after, leaving Peabody head of the firm. He went frequently to England to buy goods, and in 1837 became a resident of London. He soon became a great capitalist. As a banker he did his utmost to sustain American credit in London. He managed several State-loans with great ability, and by his integrity made the name of American respected in financial-circles in England. Of his career as a philanthropist, it is needless to speak. Two continents rejoice to bear witness to the large-minded benevolence of his acts. The other day (September 30), after a visit to his native land, glorified by benefactions, he returned to London. During his absence from England, the merchants of London had erected a statue in honor of the American philanthropist. His health, long failing, gave way, and he expired in his seventy-fifth year. He was never married. He was the greatest of America's, if not of the world's, philanthropists of his day.—His rivals in benefaction were mere advertisers.

THE ELECTIONS.—Seven States held elections on November 2. The total result is gratifying to the Democracy, and correspondingly annoying to the Republicans. For the first time in seventeen years, the Democrats have the majority in the Government of the State of New York. New Jersey has again recorded her faith in Democratic principles. Maryland is overwhelmingly Democratic, and so is Alabama. Illinois has turned its back on the Republicans; Minnesota is indifferent, the majority for the Republican candidate for Governor falling off from last election dreadfully. Wisconsin, too, shows signs of revolt from Radical rule. But the saddest fate of all for the boasting Radicals is in Massachusetts. The latest returns denote that Claflin (Rep.) received 70,122; Adams (Dem.) 48,792—Republican majority, 21,330.—There was a labor-ticket that received 12,866 (mostly Democratic), reducing the Republican majority to 8,464. Last year, Claflin's majority was 68,855, eight times as large as his present majority.—The new Massachusetts Senate will number nine Democrats against two last year; and the House will have fifty-nine instead of sixteen elected a year ago.

Alphonse Lamartine said: "Poetry is the morning dream of great minds, foreshadowing the future realities of life; it evokes the fantasms of all things before the things themselves appear; it is the prelude to thought and the precursor of action. Overflowing intellects, like Cæsar, Cicero, Brutus, Solon, and Plato, begin by imagination and poetry—the exuberance of mental vigor in heroes, statemen, philosophers and orators. Sad is his lot who, once at least in his life, has not been a poet."

GENERAL COUNCILS.—In view of the rapidly approaching Ecumenical or General Council of the Roman Catholic Church at Rome, the following list of the General Councils which have been held, and the reasons for which they were convened, is of interest:

1. The first General Council was that of Nice, held in 325, for the purpose of refuting the heresies of Arius, who asserted that Christ was inferior to His Father.

2. The second General Council was held at Constantinople, A. D. 381, to refute the errors of Macedonius, who asserted that the Holy Ghost was not one of the three divine persons.

3. The third General Council was held at Ephesus 431, concerning the heresy of Nestorius, who asserted that the Virgin should not be called the Mother of God.

4. The fourth General Council met at Chalcedon in 451, to decide on the doctrine of Eutyches, who denied the humanity of [illegible]

5. The fifth General Council was held at Constantinople in 553. It condemned the heresy of Origen, who asserted that the Holy Ghost is nothing more than divine energy or power of acting, &c.

6. The sixth General Council met at Constantinople, A. D. 680. It condemned the doctrine of the Monothelites.

7. The seventh met at Nice, 787, to denounce the Iconoclasts, who opposed veneration of images.

8. The eighth General Council met at Constantinople, 869, and confirmed the reverence of images and other regulations of the church.

9. The ninth General Council and the first Lateran met 1123.

10. The tenth General Council and the second Lateran met 1139. This Council, among other matters, condemned the acts of Arnold, of Brescia.

11. The eleventh General Council also met in the Lateran 1197. This Council ordained that the right of voting for a new Pontiff should from that time forward belong exclusively to the College of Cardinals.

12. The twelfth also met in the Lateran 1215. This Council, among other matters, gave its assent to seventy chapters drawn up by the Pope who presided at it.

13. The thirteenth General Council met at Lyons in 1245. Its object was that of deposing the Emperor Frederick. It also treated of three other subjects: First, the assisting of the Empire of Constantinople against the Tartars; and third, the Holy Land against the Saracens.

14. The fourteenth General Council met at Lyons in 1274, for the purpose, among other things, of reuniting the Greek Church.

15. The fifthteenth General Council met at Vienna in 1311, for the purpose of suppressing the Order of Knights Templar, and the doctrine of the "Brethren and Sisters of the Free Spirit," a German institution, condemned.

16. The sixteenth General Council was that of Constance, which assembled in 1414, on account of a dispute that existed in the selection of a Pope, there being at that time no less than three claimants for the holy office.

17. The seventeenth General Council is known as that of Ferrara and Florence. Its objects was the re-union of the Latin and Greek Churches.

18. The eighteenth General Council was the Council of Trent, which was convoked in 1545 by Pope Paul III, to refute the doctrines of Luther, Calvin and Zuinglius.

THE DECLINE IN GOLD.—The New York World dilates on the "singular condition of the gold and government" bond markets, and the downward tendency of both in the greenback quotations. The World says:

"This downward tendency of the greenback prices is viewed by the heavy and shrewd holders of bonds as an evidence of an improvement in our government credit, which is likely to bring our paper currency to a specie standard before a great lapse of time. While these are the views of a certain portion of the community, there are others, of similar high standing and influence, who favor the immediate abolition of the legal-tender act, and the resumption of specie payments on the California plan of making gold the standard for all prices and quoting greenbacks at a discount. This would annihilate the gold room and speculations in gold, and would relieve the nation from the evils of a fluctuating standard for prices depreciated below the gold value. The question of resuming specie payments on some plan by which it can be done at an early date is much discussed among bankers and merchants. The test suit before the Supreme Court at Washington—the decision in which was posponed last year—is likely to be decided in January. The opinion prevails with those well informed that the court will declare the legal-tender act unconstitutional. This may or may not be the case; but, nevertheless, it is incumbent on every prudent banker and merchant to prepare for the eventuality by getting out of debt."

PHYSICAL EFFECTS OF MIDNIGHT.—Between 11 at night and 1 in the morning is the interval that the temperature of the human body falls to its minimum. From some researches lately cummunicated to the Royal Society it appears that healthy beings go regularly through a daily cycle of variable warmth. The maximum heat is reached at 9 A. M. when, in persons under twenty-five, the temperature of the flesh stands at ninety-nine degrees Fahrenheit, and this is maintained till 6 P. M when it slowly and steadily falls till an hour before midnight; the amount of decrease by this time is something over two degrees. At about 3 A. M. the upward turn is taken, and the heat increases till 9 o'clock. It is curious that this extent of change only occurs to young bodies. Old folks preserve a nearly equal degree of warmth all the twenty-four hours through. Other notable facts are, that feeding has nothing to do with the variations, and that hot and cold baths do not appear to interfere with the regularity of the successive changes.

MANURES.—It always affords us pleasure to be able to present judicious articles upon the important subject of manures, their proper economy, &c. The following, bearing upon some of these facts, will be read with interest and profit. The hints thrown out should be carefully considered and improved by every farmer, as they are practical in character, and in one farm or other, are susceptible of almost daily application:

"The best method of using stable or barnyard manure for corn or potatoes, is to haul it fresh from the cellar in the condition in which it rests in the vaults, spread it upon the plowed field, and harrow it in with a Geddes harrow. This is what is called "long manure," and is a form which, according to the opinions of many farmers, is unsuited to immediate use; also it is objected, that in spreading fresh manure upon plowed fields and covering it only superficially with earth, much of it is lost by *evaporation*; or, more correctly speaking, certain volatile, gaseous constituents rise on the breeze and are wafted away. In our view, both of these notions are incorrect. The excrement of animals must undergo a kind of fermentation, or putrefactive change, before it is assimilated by plants, and it is better that this be carried forward in the field, as there it is in contact with the soil, which is greedy to absorb all the products of the chemical change. Creative power has bestowed upon dry earth prodigious absorptive capabilities. If a lump of fresh manure as large as a peck measure is placed upon a plowed field uncovered, and allowed to ferment or decay in the open air, the absorptive powers of the earth are such that it will actually *attract towards it* ammonical and other gases, and thus rob the atmosphere of its natural volatile principles. A film of earth no thicker than the rind of an orange, placed over a lump of manure, will effectually prevent loss of manurial products.

A PITHY SERMON.—Many a sermon has been spun out to an hour's length that did not contain a tithe of the sound moral instruction and counsel to be found in the following brief and pithy sermon from the pen of that good man, and racy writer, Rev. John Todd: "You are architects of your own fortunes. Rely upon your own strength of body and soul.—Take for your motto self-reliance, honesty, and industry; for your star; faith, perseverance, and pluck; and inscribe on your banner "Be just and fear not." Don't take too much advice; stay at the helm and steer your own ship. Strike out. Think well of yourselves. Fire above the mark you intend to hit. Assume your position. Don't practice excessive humility. You can't get above your level—water don't run up hill.—Put potatoes in a cart over a rough road, and the small ones will go to the bottom. Energy, invincible determination, with the right motion, are the levers that move the world. The great art of commanding is to take a fair share of the world. Civility costs nothing and buys everything. Don't drink; don't smoke; don't swear; don't gamble; don't lie; don't deceive or steal; don't tattle. Be polite; be generous; be self-reliant. Read good books. Love your fellow-man as well as you love God. Love your country and obey the laws. Love Truth. Love honor. Always do what your conscience tells is your duty, and leave the consequence to God.

Millions of esculent fungi, almost as nutricious as meat, rot because people are reluctant to eat them. With a work on fungus-eating, published a few years ago by Mr. Worthington Smith, any one might go fearlessly into the woods and fields and choose his dinner. There is a fungus, just like a rumpsteak in flavor, which abounds on oak trees; there is the puff-bale, flavored like sweetbread, and the *hydna*, which reminds one of oysters; and the *agaricus deliciosus*, and tasting like lamb kidneys; there are many others—a catalogue as long as Homer's catalogue of the Saipes, which nobody deigns to touch. A number of them would be valuable to the epicure for their novel and delicate flavors; and they would be welcome to the poor man's table, if he were once taught their use. Some of them, if a man eats them with his eyes shut, are undistinguishable from meat.

Switzerland is one of the oldest settled countries in Europe. The Rhetians, a barbarous tribe, occupied it in the earliest times of European history. One of the tribes of Gauls, called Helvetians, (and from which tribe the name of Helvetia as applied to the country comes at the present day) occupied the lower countries, only allowing the Rhetians to occupy the mountains. The Romans finally came, 58 years B. C., and conquered the whole country, built many of the first roads to cross the Alps, in a rough state, to be sure, but which have been the pioneer roads to the whole country. In the 4th century, the Huns, northern Germaine tribes, conquered all that portion where the German language is now prevalent; the Duke of Burgundy, the western portion, where the French language is spoken; and the Ostrogoths, the southern portion, where the Italian or Roman language was predominant. The present confederation was formed in 1814. The population is 2,600,000.

LONG AND SHORT DAYS.—The further any country lies north the longer are its days in winter. At Berlin and London the longest day has sixteen hours and a half; at Stockholm it has eighteen hours; and shortest five hours: at Tornac, in Finland, the longest day has twenty-one hours and a half; Wanhertus, in Norway, the day lasts from the 21st of May to the 22d of July, and at Spitsburgen the longest day is 3½ months.

A Sunday-school teacher was giving a lesson on Ruth. She wanted to bring out the kindness of Boaz in commanding the reapers to drop larger handfuls of wheat. "Now, children," she said, "Boaz did another very nice thing for Ruth; can you tell me what it was?" "Married her," said one of the boys.

DEATH OF GENERAL THOMAS F. BOWIE.—Departed this life, on Sunday last, the 31st of October, 1869, after a brief illness, in the sixty-second year of his age, General THOMAS F. BOWIE.

In the daily and sad enumeration of demises coming under our observation, none have called for tribute to memory more deservedly than this. In the ordinary course of events, men come and go, and leave few marks behind them, to stamp the age in which they live; but in the present instance, it is no fulsome eulogy to say that General Bowie exceeded, to a great extent, the common lot of his fellow men. Of his ability as a jurist, let the record he has made in his State courts attest; and at the Bar of his native county, his argumentive eloquence and irresistible logic displayed in the practice of the law for over thirty years, will ever speak loudly and beautifully in his behalf. To the day of his death he wore the armor of his profession, and high upon the list, competed successfully in many instances with others who were wont to engage him. Thus he passed away, exhibiting, to his dying moments, his devotion to the law. The legal profession has lost one of its brightest lights, and a void is made that few can fill.

For a long series of years he was State's Attorney for this county, prior to the formation of the Constitution of 1851, and herein gave many evidences of a thorough and accomplished criminal lawyer. Of his public life, other than professional, he served several sessions in the Legislature from this county, and among other measures of importance to his constituents, was the founder of the late School System. As a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1851, he was chairman of the committee on the Judiciary, and assisted in other capacities, to make a name that lasted him through life. He represented this Congressional District in the National Congress two terms, and while there battled in the right against the then coming conflict between the States, participated, in an eminent degree, in the debates upon every subject of local or external character, and proved himself equal to his peers.

As a literary character, he was well-known. In the quiet recesses of his home, or by the fireside of friends, his conversational powers and flights of imagination, on all occasions, forcibly impressed his auditors. His effusions of poetry, whether of the tender emotions, or those of dramatic tone, both personified in himself, enchanted, for the while, the circle in which he was placed; and this community will long remember these familiar scenes.

In domestic life, as a social gentleman also, he was fully characteristic of a generation that has nearly passed off the stage of human deeds!

Possessed as he was of a heart that beat responsively to that of others, he mingled its feelings with the highest and lowest. As a parent, he was most devoted; as husband, the most sincere; and friend, the warmest.

In the space of one short week, the walls, that now are draped in mourning, were festive with the marriage bell. The gay pleasures of the wedding, plighting of the sacred troth, and happy auguries of the future, bespoken by numerous friends, who only witnessed it, it would seem, in anticipation of the wail of woe so soon to follow. Yes, death crept in upon the threshold, lurking behind the festal bower, and exacted his promise—so severe and sudden. Oh! let us turn from the sight, muffle the funeral bell, and sing pæans to the happy unit! God does all things in his own proper way.

Let us hope that his last moments, expressive as they were of belief in the Redeemer's Atonement, were forerunners of his eternal happiness. Let us drop the tear over his eventful life, thus closed, and trust that the autumn breezes may play around his grave and betoken the serenity of Heaven's mercy upon him.

"Peace to the dust that in silence reposes
Beneath the dark shades of cypress and yew;
Let Spring deck the spot with her earliest roses,
And Heaven wash their leaves with its holiest Dew."

—*Prince Georgian.*

YOUNG MEN.—It is easier to be a good business man than a poor one. Half the energy displayed in keeping ahead that is required to catch up when behind will save credit, give more time to attend to business, and *add* to the profit and reputation of those who work for gain. Be prompt. Keep your word. Honor your engagements. If you promise to meet a man or do a certain thing at a certain moment, be ready at the appointed time. If you have work to do, do it at once, cheerfully and therefore more speedily and correctly. If you go out on business, attend promptly to the matter on hand—then as promptly go about your own business. Do not stop to to tell stories in business hours.

If you have a place of business be found there when wanted. No man can get rich by sitting round stores and saloons. Never "loaf" on business matters. If you have to labor for a living, remember that one hour in the morning is better than two at night. If you employ others, be on hand to see that they attend to their duties, and to direct work to advantage. Have order, system, regularity, promptness, liberality. Do not meddle with business you know nothing of.—Never buy any article simply because the man who sells will take it out in trade. Trade is money. Time is money. A good business habit and reputation is always money. Make your place of business pleasant and attractive, then stay there to wait on customers.

Never use quick words or allow yourself to make hasty or ungentlemanly remarks to those in your employ; for to do so lessens their respect for you and influence over them. Help yourself and others will help you. Be faithful over the interests confided to your keeping, and all in good time your responsibilities will be increased. Do not be in too great haste to get rich. Do not build until you have arranged and laid a good foundation. Do not—as you hope or work for success—spend time in idleness. If your time is your own, business will surely suffer if you do. If it is given to another for pay it belongs to him, and you have no more right to steal that than to steal money. Be obliging. Strive to avoid harsh words and personalities. Do not kick every stone in the path; more miles can be made in a day by going steadily on than by stopping to kick. Pay as you go. A man of honor respects his word as he does his bond. Ask, but never beg. Help others when you can, but never give when you cannot afford to, simply because it is fashionable. Learn to say no. No necessity of snapping it out dog fashion, but say it firmly and respectfully. Have but few confidents, and the fewer the better. Use your own brains rather than others. Learn to think and act for yourself. Be honest. Be vigilant. Keep ahead rather than behind the times. Young men, cut this out, and, if there is folly in the argument, let us know.

SHELTERING STOCK.—E. W. Parmlee writes to the *Journal of the Farm*, as follows: I think I am not mistaken in assuming that the publishers of the *Journal of the Farm* are friends of dumb brutes, or in other words, that a few paragraphs relating to the care of domestic animals, will not be refused a place in your columns.

We are now just entering upon the season when the farmer if ever, should make preparations for the comfort of his stock. I need scarcely advert to the fact, that while there are some farmers who think it worth their while to make proper arrangements for the comfort of their stock, there are many others who never give the subject a second thought. Now such farmers to my mind, are not only foes to the commonest principles of humanity, but absolute enemies to themselves. They not only subject the dumb brutes entrusted to their care to hardships and privations, which are detrimental to the poor creatures comfort, but to the pockets of these—to use the mildest term—thoughtless persons. Proper warmth is as essential to the health and good condition of an animal as food, in fact, to a certain extent, it supplies the place of food.

An animal comfortably sheltered can be wintered upon much less food, and will come out in the Spring in better condition, not only so far as flesh is concerned, but in strength and vigor, than one which has been permitted to be exposed to the inclemencies of the weather, or kept in stables which are open to the driving winds and rain. The saving of food is estimated at 25 per cent.

Again, animals thus properly sheltered are far less liable to attacks of diseases of which so many animals die, or are rendered comparatively worthless. These are facts which I have learned by my own practical experience, and if farmers who are in the habit of neglecting their stock in winter will be advised by one who has tested both methods, they will at once go to work and arrange for the comfortable sheltering of their stock during the coming months.

Louis XIV. built, at an enormous expense, an aqueduct for supplying Versailles with water; the Maintenon bridge, built for supplying this aqueduct, is the most magnificent structure of the kind in the world; it is 4,400 feet in length, 200 feet in height, and is constructed of three tiers of arches of one upon another, 242 feet in each tier, and a span of 50 feet. Jerusalem is at the present day, and has been for hundreds of years, supplied with water through a ten-inch earthern pipe, from the "Pool of Solomon," near Bethlehem, a distance of seven miles. A modern writer, in speaking of the great Delhi canal, in India, says: "The waters, carried over the low country in an aqueduct of masonry, after passing a cut in the mountains 60 feet deep, flowed through the city, distributing itself in minor streams, supplying gardens, fountains, and mansions, filling the marble baths, and watering rich fruits and flowers." The great Ganges canal, in the same country, is nearly 1,000 miles in length. This immense system takes from the sacred river 8,000 cubic feet of water per second, and has placed thirteen millions acres of waste land in a high and prosperous state of cultivation. This great water carriage is fringed upon both sides, during its entire distance, with fruit and ornamental trees of every description.

INDIVIDUALITY OF TASTE.—To obtain the greatest amount of pleasure and instruction from books or pictures, individual taste, rather than fashion, should be consulted in their selection. Books read without interest can hardly be expected to profit the reader; and a book which will delight and improve one person will often utterly fail to interest or instruct another.

Thus, one may find the humor of "Pickwick" congenial to his taste, while his neighbor pronounces it dry and silly.—Another finds mental food and entertainment in historical or scientific works, while one of equal culture and intelligence will find the same in the pages of Burns, or the weirdly beautiful creations of Scott. Both are entertained and benefitted, while the most superior works, read without a relish, would have yielded neither pleasure nor profit.

Still, by judicious effort, the literary taste of most readers may be improved, and, in the case of young ladies who find their chief pleasure in trashy works of fiction, the effort is one eminently fit to be made.

MARRIED.

On the 27th of October, ult., by the Rev. Mr. Wyatt, PETER OWENS to Miss MARY GREENWELL.

On the 31st of October, ult., by the Rev. Mr. Smith, NOAH WILSON to Mrs. ELIZABETH DODGE.

On the 2nd of November, inst., by the Rev. Dr. Bunting, JOHN McGINLEY to Miss MARY JANE BARNES.

On the 3d of November, inst, by the Rev. Mr. Stephenson, R. G. McKAY to Miss M. V. CRUIKSHANKS.

DIED.

At the residence of her husband, in this district, on Tuesday, the 2nd of November, instant, SUSAN wife of John L. Abell, aged about 40 years. May she rest in peace.

SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

The undersigned will sell at Public Auction at Cedar Point in the 2nd Election District on

TUESDAY, 16th instant, at 10 o'clock, a. m., a valuable lot of HORSES, HOGS, CATTLE and FARMING IMPLEMENTS. Four months credit on all sums above $10, the purchaser to give note with approved security.

P. B. KEY.

Nov. 11, 1869—1t.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING of the members of the Board of School Commissioners at their office in Leonardtown on

SATURDAY NEXT, THE 13TH INSTANT,

and it is hoped that there will be a full attendance on that day. By order of the Board,

S. J. COSTIGIN, President.

JAS BUNTING, Secretary.
Nov. 11, 1869—td.

"A Complete Pictorial History of the Times."

"The best, cheapest, and most successful Family Paper in the Union."

Harper's Weekly.

SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED.

In November will be commenced *"Man and Wife,"* a new serial story, splendidly Illustrated, by Wilkie Collins (Author of "The Woman in White," "No Name," "Armadale," and "The Moonstone")—New Subscribers will be supplied with Harper's Weekly from the commencement of the Story to the end of 1870 for Four Dollars.

Critical Notices of the Press.

The Model Newspaper of our country. Complete in all the departments of an American Family Paper, Harper's Weekly has earned for itself a right to its title, "A Journal of Civilization."—*New York Evening Post.*

Harper's Weekly may be unreservedly declared the best newspaper in America.—*N. Y. Independent.*

The articles upon public questions which appear in Harper's Weekly from week to week form a remarkable series of brief political essays. They are distinguished by clear and pointed statement, by good common-sense, by independence and breadth of view. They are the expression of mature conviction, high principle, and strong feeling, and take their place among the best newspaper writing of the time.—*North American Review, Boston Mass.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS—1870.

TERMS:

Harper's Weekly, one year $4 00

An Extra Copy of either the Magazine, Weekly, *or* Bazar *will be supplied gratis for every Club of* Five Subscribers *at* $4 00 *each, in one remittance; or, Six Copies for* $20 00, *without extra copy.*

Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weekly, and Bazar, to one address for one year, $10 00; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, $7 00.

Back Numbers can be supplied at any time.

The Annual Volumes of Harper's Weekly, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense, for $7 each. A complete Set, comprising Thirteen Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5.25 per vol., freight at expense of purchaser. Volume XIII ready January 1st, 1870.

The postage on Harper's Weekly is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office. Address

HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.
Nov. 4, 1869.

MILLINERY
and
FANCY STORE.

MRS. MARY J. CAMPBELL has just received and is now opening in the room adjoining John S. Edwards Store, Leonardtown, a very choice selection of new

MILLINERY
AND
FANCY GOODS,

of the latest Fall and Winter styles. She has greatly enlarged her stock which, being purchased in Philadelphia at low rates, will be sold at city prices, for cash. Bonnets made or repaired to order. In addition to Millinery, she has also LADIES CLOAKS of the latest fashion.

☞ MRS. CAMPBELL takes occasion to return her sincere thanks to the ladies of the county for the liberal patronage she has received at their hands and to solicit a continuance of the same. No exertion will be spared on her part in the future to deserve the encouragement she has received in the past.

Oct 28, 1869—tf.

Thomas J. Dail. *John L. Hebb.*

T. J DAIL & CO

Wholesale Grocers
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

also dealers in

Wines, Liquors, Cigars and Tobacco,
No 27 Cheapside, Balto.

☞ Personal attention given to sales of Grain.

☞ Orders promptly attended to.
Feb 14, 1867——1y

MRS. JAS. R. HOPEWELL

Is prepared to accommodate
Permanent, Transient and Table Boarders,
At No. 23 South Howard street,
BALTIMORE