

THURSDAY, MORNING, February 2nd, 1871.

CONCERT AND SUPPER.—The Concert and Supper, heretofore referred to in our columns, the proceeds of which is to be distributed in aid of St. Aloysius' Church in our town, would remind our readers to come off, the first at the Court House and the latter at the Hotel of Mr. J. F. Fenwick on Tuesday night next. To avoid throwing the supper too late in the night, it has been deemed advisable to commence the Concert at an earlier hour than was originally announced, and half past 6 o'clock has been fixed upon as the time for the opening of the musical part of the programme. The feature of the entertainment last named will be diversified with interesting choruses and diverting dramatic performances. As the congregation of St. Aloysius is known, far and wide, for its encouragement of, and liberality towards, all worthy and charitable objects, it is hoped and believed that its present endeavors to better the condition of the Church where it worships will be liberally seconded by the Catholic and general public, especially as it expects to give a *quid pro quo* for the patronage it may receive. Remember Tuesday night next, and the Concert and the Supper,—remember, and buy two tickets, 50 cents each, which will admit the holder to all the privileges of the entertainment.

THE COLLAPSE.—The long travail is over and the Dutch are at last masters of Paris. The city capitulated on Saturday last, and it is now reasonable to suppose that the end of the war has been reached. A national Assembly is to be called to give Prussia a Government with which to treat. How this Assembly is to be elected and who are to vote, are questions it is now impossible to answer. Bismarck is master of the situation and an election held while the Prussian army holds Paris and dominates over France will be but a reflection of Bismarck's will. There have been similar elections nearer home. The will of the conqueror was made law here and it will be made law in France. Our remaining hope is, that in neither place will the successful rascals be long permitted to enjoy undisturbed the power they have obtained. We have an abiding faith, in fact, that many years will not elapse before Yankees and Dutchmen will be seen disconsolate and dejected,—chop-fallen and disconsolate, and "eating the bitter leek."

INCOME TAX.—On the whole, the administration has triumphed in this matter, but gained no great honor. Gen. Pleasanton was allowed to make a demonstration against the Income tax, but then the Secretary of the Treasury immediately disavowed him, and went before the Committee and vehemently resisted the repeal. Indeed, Gen. Pleasanton's declaration that it would enable him to dispense with the services of many hundred assessors, was quite enough to stimulate the whole army of office-holders to sustain the law. They did so in a way that was quite peculiar.—In the Senate, the repealing bill passed by a majority of one. When it came to the House, the majority refused to receive it. There is a clause in the Constitution of the United States which says: "All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills." Mr. Randall promptly suggested that this was not a bill for raising revenue, but just the contrary. But the majority of the House, in hot haste to defeat the repeal, jumped at the pretext and sent the bill back to the Senate.

FOUND DEAD.—A white man, named Francis A. Neale, aged about 40 years, living near Patuxent river in the 6th district, was found dead in his house on the 25th, ult. Neale was living to himself in a tenement house of Mr. Henry Jones, and is supposed, being subject to fainting fits, to have fallen in the fire during a paroxysm of this affliction and thus perished. When discovered, the body was directly across the fire and considerably burned. The verdict of the Inquest held by Mr. Justice Graves was in accordance with these facts.

"What can the Republican party do without Grant?" asks the New York Standard. What have they done with him is the more appropriate query? They have debauched the legislation of the nation; reduced the Chief Magistracy of the country to a mere money-making situation; polluted the treaty-making power, and cursed the people with laws of the most scandalous and indefensible nature. The country can do without Grant, if the Radical party cannot, and that fact is cropping out in all current political events.

At the last session of Congress, fifty thousand dollars were appropriated for the purchase of a Soldiers' Home at Augusta, Maine. The thing was managed by one Benjamin F. Butler; and General Farnsworth, of Illinois, Radical, offers to prove that it was purchased for twenty-five thousand. He does not propose to show what because of the balance; he leaves that to Butler.

(Correspondence of the Beacon.)
Tall Pine, Md., Jan. 28, 1871.
Mr. Editor:—Winter, with his "vapors, clouds, and storms," is reigning supreme down here in old St. Inigo's. For several days past, rain, snow and sleet have been gradually and regularly "coming down"; and as I pen these meagre lines, the "chilling drops" are pelting away upon the house-top, and, peradventure, ere the present "cold snap" passes away, long faces, with cold noses will be in fashion, especially with the fox-hunting class of our community. By-the-by, the son of Mars and Venus seems to be doing a "smashing" business hereabouts, sending his darts "hot and heavy." The art of "wooing and winning," now-a-days, seems to be mere child's play.—Even the old *hypochondriacal* bachelor of "three-score years and ten," is beginning to "spruce" up, and can be seen occasionally casting a sheep's eye glance at Miss so-and-so. Really!

If Cupid be blind as some folks say, he certainly must be a wizard. To these old bachelors' gazards "find out" several deaths have occurred near our beautiful village (?) and the lives of others are despaired of. Ah! the despotism of Disease is no fable, which the galling shackles of Pain clearly substantiate. The demise of Senator Maddox has caused a general feeling of sorrow throughout our district, and the unanimous ejaculation mournfully, yet hopefully, ascend upward, *May his spirit rest in peace!*

News scarce, and money "orfully" hard to get hold of. I presume you have plenty of "tin" up your way, as Editors are generally an industrious, economical and clever set of fellows.

Playing "seven-up," "pitchin' cents" and running foot races for "treats" (of course) are the customary amusements practiced in the village of "Pine" and its surroundings, notwithstanding the "pinching" times of cold weather, slim pockets, and last but not least, high taxes! "Nix in life!"

RALYAT.

LITERARY NOTICES.
The most excellent of monthlies, the *Phrenological Journal and Life Illustrated*, comes to us with the February number richly freighted with good reading. There is something in it adapted to everybody's taste; witness the following topics from the table of contents: E. W. Stoughton, the eminent lawyer; "The Christian Church or Disciples," with twelve fine portraits and accompanying sketches of the leading Preachers; Temperament; Physical Education continued; The Evil of Chignon, a time to threaten at a foolish fashion; Homer A. King, the well-known apianian; A Brief History of Bee Culture; How we form Character; The Right Soil to till; The Deluge—a death scene of the Bible; The Paganism; Deceitfulness; Hiawatha's Wooing; the Mount Cenis Tunnel; Honor your Calling; Origin of the American Flag, etc. Our readers all should take this magazine. Price \$3 a year; single numbers, 30 cts. Address S. R. Wells, New York.

The Little Corporal Magazine for February is as crisp and pure as a northern snowflake. Its illustrations are superb. Mr. Sewell, who founded The Corporal nearly six years ago, and under whose editorship it has achieved such an enviable name and circulation, announces, in this number, his withdrawal from the firm of Sewell & Miller, who have for some time been the publishers. He goes into the Book Manufacturing business and will still conduct and publish "The School Festival," which is devoted to Day and Sunday School Entertainments. The Little Corporal Magazine will hereafter be published by John E. Miller, Chicago, Mr. Sewell's former partner, and edited by Mrs. Emily Huntington Miller, who has heretofore been Associate Editor.

THE AMERICAN ARTISAN.—This excellent paper is devoted to Mechanics, Manufacturers, Engineers, Chemistry, Inventions, and Patents.—The articles are clearly printed, and the pictorial representations of the most important inventions are finely drawn. The establishment has connected with it also a Patent Agency; and persons who have contrived any useful novelty sufficiently valuable for a patent, would do well to address this firm on the subject.—Yearly subscription to the American Artisan \$2; or for six months \$1. Address Brown, Coombs & Co., 189 Broadway, New York.

ONE CAUSE WHY LAND IS LOW.—An exchange paper says: "As long as our people have to pay from 16 to 30 per cent. interest on money, just so long will land sell for less than one half its real value. Let us illustrate: Land yields on an average 4 per cent., but if money yield 16 per cent., it is obvious, therefore, an acre of ground which ought to bring \$100 will only sell for \$25. Do not the people see this? If money goes up to 20 per cent. land goes down to \$20 per acre. If the former gets as high as 30 per cent., the latter drops of course, down to \$15 and so on and so on. The higher the money rate the lower the price of land. The best way to stop this whole business is for all people who are in financial trouble to sell a portion of their estate, rather than to pay 16 or 30 per cent. for money.—By following this advice they will save themselves. If they continue to borrow at 16 per cent., in six years they will have nothing to borrow on. Every farmer who is now paying a high rate for interest is simply giving the fruit of his labor to the man who loaned him the money. They (the shavers) will not break him up as long as he pays the interest.—They do not want to do so, because the investment is a good one—much better than that made by farmers who buy land at \$5 an acre.

A stovely fellow, describing his ill to a Physician, insisted on telling him what he had tried. "Well," said the Doctor, "did you ever try on a clean shirt?"

WHAT IS SEEN AT THE PRESIDENT'S LEEVE.—A Washington correspondent of the *Tribune* gives the following lively description of the scene at a reception at the White House:

The Blue Room is one glare of glory, azure and gold and white multiplied from mirror to mirror, and wonderful scenes shedding light over the soft blue carpets, the upholstery, the stands of flowers, and the splendid mass below. Your name is called, your hand is touched, a pair of radiant eyes look over to the next behind you, you have passed the President; an apparition of Hamlet's mother in red velvet and jewels is the President's wife; a crescent array of fine ladies appal you with emerald, sapphire, and pearls, with a "Worth's" dress of dove-colored silk, point lace and diamonds, with a rainbow of blue and black and rose and gold fabrics, and Miss Nellie, who last year, with her pretty hair down her back, capered around the parlors, now confronts you with puffs and rolls and pink satin paniers.

Of course, at the President's levee the diplomats are out in force—the white-whiskered Mr. Edward Thornton, the little astute Baron Greck, with his future son-in-law, the Greek King, and Madame Gerolt herself, who has just set the world so magnanimous an example in giving to the French Emperor the articles of the Geneva union; the dark Spanish Minister; perhaps the brown-eyed wife of the latter, wearing the Spanish colors of flame-color and black—the flame-color a strange admixture of fire and blood—half-veiled by her rich Chantilly, and subdued by the lustre of her diamonds; here is the Count Turenne, beloved of the young ladies; here are a cluster of youthful German nobles; here the Balsani Effendi does duty for his whole legation; here is Madame la Marquise de Chambren, pale faced, calm, looking like the prints of her great ancestor, Lafayette, enough to endure her to all our hearts; here Madame Catacazy moves along, a superb piece of Northern grandeur, golden-haired, blue-eyed, high-colored, her waxen shoulders rising from the sumptuousness of black velvet, and a web of black illusion falling beneath a rose in her hair, and gilding all around her like a shadow.

Here comes the Secretary of the Treasury, quiet, handsome, grave—with his pretty daughter, Miss George Boutwell, proudly exhibited by her countrymen as a type of the New England girl; yonder passes Gail Hamilton, rosy and happy, with Sydney Hyde, whose great olive-colored eyes have danced just as gaily over European crowds, if you will long enough all the Senators and picture-painter Fenton, the bluff Chandler, the Athenian Conkling, and a host of whom the sight is so common that strangers are more distinguished, but all of them provided with the prettiest partners they could find.—Here come some Cuban ladies, lovely patriots, their jewels flashing less than their eyes, their silks pale beside their cheeks, and their hair, as the prints of the King, and the Whips, M. Hills, R. Edrupt, and W. Bartlett. The kennels are at Ascot Heath, the hunting days Tuesday and Friday, and the place of hunt is at Windsor. Fox-hounds are most extensively patronized. They outnumber some three times all the other dogs. Among the largest packs, are Duke of Beaufort's, 72 couples; Belvoir, 67 1/2 couples; Duke of Rutland, master, Berkeley, 60 couples; Lord Fitzhastings, master; Beeston, 60 couples, Sir. A. W. Payton, master; Duke of Grafton's, 60 couples; Heythorpe, 71 1/2 couples, Mr. A. W. Hall, master; Pychley, 71 couples, J. A. Craven, master; Earl of Wemyss, 69 couples, and Sir. W. W. Wynn, 60 couples. Of stag-hounds, the largest pack numbers 31 couples, Brighton, W. T. Deane, master, and Pendo Forest, 30 couples. Lieutenant-Colonel Le Gendre M. Sturges, master, is the second largest. Of beagles there are but 111 1/2 couples reported, the largest pack numbering 20 couples. But of stag-hounds, fox-hounds and beagles, there are 8,155 couples in the table before us, or a total of 16,310 dogs. Many gentlemen requested that no mention be made of their hounds, therefore the record is incomplete. But, it is safe to say that not less than 25,000 dogs will aid in giving life to the hunting fields of 1871. Keeping so many dogs for the chase necessitates keeping at least 15,000 horses for the same purpose. A glance at these figures and a rapid calculation enable us to form some idea in regard to the cost to the English people of one branch of out-door amusements.

NOTION FOR THE BRAIN.—Some time ago Professor Agassiz, in a speech before a Boston assembly, asserted that a fact, in fact, on account of the quantity of phosphorus contained in it, is especially adapted to nourish the brain, and that those persons who subsist upon it largely are, consequently, more likely than others, if possessing the same natural powers, to be distinguished for their brightness and intellectuality. Professor Agassiz is generally regarded as being in such matters, the highest authority in the United States, if not the very highest living, and this estimate is undoubtedly correct, but Dr. D. M. Beard's excellent scientific authority, opposes the Professor's theory, in an able magazine article, arguing that brain-work requires richer and more substantial food, and a larger amount of it, than mechanics or laboring men because: 1. Labor of the brain causes greater loss of tissue in the muscles, the important changes of tissue than a whole day of muscular labor. 2. Brain-workers, as a class, are more active in their work than mechanics and laborers the thinking powers, the tools of trade of brain-workers being always at hand and always idle. 3. Brain-workers exercise, more or less, all the other organs of the body as well as the brain. Dr. Beard, to corroborate his views, cites various nationalities. For example the Romans, Persians, and Babylonians, were dominant nations among the nations and they are free and luxurious in the habits of eating. In modern times the English, French and Americans are running nations, and they are good feeders, and some of them pretty hard drinkers. So our brain-workers have two theories of between them, and they can take their choice. Shall it be fish or roast beef?

Objects seventy-two feet long can be distinctly seen on the surface of the moon by the great telescopes of the Earl of Rosse and Lord Oxmantown. According to Madler, however, it would require instruments ten times more powerful to distinguish a "man in the moon," providing such an object existed. Mechanical ingenuity ought surely to bridge that chasm, for in so doing it would have made a grand stride towards the solution of many recondite problems in connection with our near neighbor Mars which appears so much like a slightly smaller earth.

SCENE OF AN ENGLISH PEER.—There really does seem to be a fatality in some families. Just forty-two years ago the residents in a fashionable London street were amused after midnight by cries of fire. They soon discovered that it was raging in the house of Lord Walsingham, and that there seemed to be in those fire-alarms some chance of rescuing the unhappy inmates. Presently a piercing shriek, which those now living can vividly recall, rang through the night. It came from Lady Walsingham, as she hung herself from an upper chamber and fell dead upon the pavement.—Her husband perished in the flames.—His nephew and successor has lately reached our shores, and is the most distinguished nobleman in the United Kingdom. During the last week of the year his son, a young man of eight-and-twenty, M. P. for Norfolk, had joined a shooting party, which included the Prince at Gunton (Lord Suffield's), in the same county. On the day of his return a telegram was placed in his hand, which related the following: "Lord Walsingham had died by his own hand. On the last day of the year he had locked himself into his room and cut his throat, and it was only on the door being opened that the horrid discovery was made."

It is a most mysterious affair. There was no madness in the family; he was an excellent, amiable man, a model country gentleman, and a most agreeable companion. He was in the happiest circumstances. The coroner's verdict is of course "temporary insanity," but the world will continue to think that there was some special cause for the aberration which led a man who had six weeks previously been able to receive with splendid hospitality the heir to the throne, and who so well that his eldest son had, a day or two before, gone off on a shooting excursion, to suddenly put an end to his existence.

FOX HUNTING IN ENGLAND.—Fox hunting is indeed a national amusement in England. It is not strange that there should be so many good riders in the kingdom, when we take into consideration the number of dogs kept for sporting purposes. Of stag-hounds there are 295 couples, or 410 single dogs. Her Majesty's pack numbers forty couples; the masses of Duke of Devonshire, 100 couples; Henry King, and the Whips, M. Hills, R. Edrupt, and W. Bartlett. The kennels are at Ascot Heath, the hunting days Tuesday and Friday, and the place of hunt is at Windsor. Fox-hounds are most extensively patronized. They outnumber some three times all the other dogs. Among the largest packs, are Duke of Beaufort's, 72 couples; Belvoir, 67 1/2 couples; Duke of Rutland, master, Berkeley, 60 couples; Lord Fitzhastings, master; Beeston, 60 couples, Sir. A. W. Payton, master; Duke of Grafton's, 60 couples; Heythorpe, 71 1/2 couples, Mr. A. W. Hall, master; Pychley, 71 couples, J. A. Craven, master; Earl of Wemyss, 69 couples, and Sir. W. W. Wynn, 60 couples. Of stag-hounds, the largest pack numbers 31 couples, Brighton, W. T. Deane, master, and Pendo Forest, 30 couples. Lieutenant-Colonel Le Gendre M. Sturges, master, is the second largest. Of beagles there are but 111 1/2 couples reported, the largest pack numbering 20 couples. But of stag-hounds, fox-hounds and beagles, there are 8,155 couples in the table before us, or a total of 16,310 dogs. Many gentlemen requested that no mention be made of their hounds, therefore the record is incomplete. But, it is safe to say that not less than 25,000 dogs will aid in giving life to the hunting fields of 1871. Keeping so many dogs for the chase necessitates keeping at least 15,000 horses for the same purpose. A glance at these figures and a rapid calculation enable us to form some idea in regard to the cost to the English people of one branch of out-door amusements.

CRIOUS FACTS OF NATURAL HISTORY.—A single house fly produces in one season 20,000,000 eggs. Some female spiders produce nearly 2,000 eggs. Dr. Bright published a case of an egg producing an insect 80 years after it must have been laid. A wasp's nest usually contains 15,000 or 16,000 cells. The Atlantic Ocean is estimated at three miles, and the Pacific at four miles deep. There are six or seven generations of gnats in a summer, and each lays 200 eggs. There are about 9,000 cells in a square foot of honey-comb; 5,900 bees weigh a pound. The bones of birds are hollow and filled with air instead of marrow. Fish are common in the seas of Surinam with four sorts; two of them on horns grow on the top of their heads. Capt. Beaufort saw near Smyrna, in 1841, a cloud of locusts 46 miles long, and 300 yards deep, containing, as he calculated, 169 billions.

With a view to collect their webs for silk, 4,000 spiders were once obtained, but they soon killed each other. Manufacturers and war never thrive together. The completion of the Mount Cenis Tunnel is a great triumph of engineering art. It is the longest tunnel, so far as we know, that has been driven from the opposite ends with the two borings meeting with precision. From the great height of superincumbent matter over the tunnel, it was impossible to sink shafts according to the ordinary mode, so that the ventilation had to be effected from the two ends of the tunnel. The boring machines were put to work in 1861. The tunnel is over 13,000 yards, or about 7 1/2 miles in length, and is 26 feet 2 inches wide by 19 feet 9 inches high, which affords space for two lines of rails. The excavations were for nearly two-thirds of the distance through schist, the remainder being through limestone and very hard quartz, which caused great trouble and occupied a comparatively long period of the time employed.

Senator Johnson, of the Committee on Revolutionary claims, has reported a bill in the United States Senate authorizing the proper accounting officers of the Treasury to settle with the heirs-at-law of Lieut. Col. Uriah Forrest for half-pay due that officer, with interest at 6 per cent., from the end of the Revolutionary war. By how many sets of heirs this claim has been handed down from generation to generation, since their ancestor "fit into the Revolution," how many dozens of lawyers and lobbyists have fattened on it, and what the grand total of principal and interest amount to, are interesting details respecting which the bill gives no information.

The man who "couldn't find his match" went to bed in the dark.

A correspondent of the *Brooklyn Union*—understood to be a distinguished literary gentleman from the West, now on a visit to the Capital—has elicited from "a very sagacious member of the House of Representatives" the following opinions: First: "We have had no lead since old Thad. Stevens died." Second: "Butler is a noisy man, unscrupulous, cunning, infinite in resources, of unabashed front, and as fond of notoriety as a toper is of cups. No one can deny that he has brains—just as good brains as can be had without a conscience. But he does not lead us." Third: "Mr. Dawes is a strong man in the House—strong by his long membership, and the prestige of great credit, and by his industry, and by the credit he enjoys of being an honest man. He is not a great man. No one ever accused him of that. But his opinion on many subjects is really of great weight with us. And yet his opinion would be more valued if he was more certain with it. He hestitates too lavishly. In short, he talked too much." Fourth: "Banks has the carriage, the dashing presence of an uncommon man. He often looks as if he knew more than he would willingly tell. Indeed I am sometimes reminded of that Fox said to Lord Thurlow: 'No man ever was so wise as Thurlow looks.' Banks has a magnificent brilliancy of intellect, and is the most brilliant orator on the floor. But oratory is not what we care for oratory any more?—Legislation is committee work; and the fine orator is now but a carpet knight.—Banks is a man whose glory is in the past." Fifth: "Garfield has on his side truth, splendid health, learning, high spirit, great power of application, and good habits. Garfield may feel happy whether he looks either way—into the past or into the future." These opinions certainly have the benefit of great positiveness and frankness in their expression.

Muskats have curious methods of traveling long distances under the ice. In their winter excursions to their feeding grounds, which are frequently great distances from their abode, they take in breath at starting and remain under water as long as they can. Then they rise up to the ice and breathe out the air in their lungs, which remains in a bubble against the lower part of the ice. They wait until this air recovers oxygen from juxtaposition with the water and air, and then take it in again, and go on till the operation has to be repeated. In this way they can travel almost any distance and live almost any length of time under the ice. The hunter sometimes takes advantage of this habit of the muskrat in the following manner: When the marshes and ponds where the muskrats abound are first frozen over, and the ice is thin and clear, on striking into their houses with his hatchet for the purpose of setting his trap, he frequently sees a whole family plunge into the water and swim away under the ice. Following one for some distance, he sees him come up to recover his breath in the manner above described. After the animal has breathed again on the ice, and before he has had time to take his bubble in again, the hunter strikes with his hatchet directly over him, and drives him down from his breath. In this case he draws in swimming a few rods, and the hunter, cutting a hole in the ice, takes him out. Mink, otter, and beaver travel under the ice in the same way, and hunters have frequently told of taking otter in the manner described.

RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 30:—Monday, Jan. 30th. Receipts of flour, 4,000 bushels; of wheat, 2,000 bushels; of corn, 1,000 bushels; of oats, 1,000 bushels; of rye, 500 bushels; of barley, 500 bushels; of clover, 500 bushels; of timothy, 500 bushels; of alfalfa, 500 bushels; of hay, 500 bushels; of straw, 500 bushels; of manure, 500 bushels; of lime, 500 bushels; of plaster, 500 bushels; of salt, 500 bushels; of soap, 500 bushels; of tallow, 500 bushels; of lard, 500 bushels; of butter, 500 bushels; of cheese, 500 bushels; of eggs, 500 bushels; of poultry, 500 bushels; of hogs, 500 bushels; of sheep, 500 bushels; of cattle, 500 bushels; of horses, 500 bushels; of mules, 500 bushels; of oxen, 500 bushels; of swine, 500 bushels; of dogs, 500 bushels; of cats, 500 bushels; of birds, 500 bushels; of fish, 500 bushels; of fruit, 500 bushels; of vegetables, 500 bushels; of flowers, 500 bushels; of seeds, 500 bushels; of tools, 500 bushels; of machinery, 500 bushels; of hardware, 500 bushels; of iron, 500 bushels; of steel, 500 bushels; of copper, 500 bushels; of brass, 500 bushels; of zinc, 500 bushels; of lead, 500 bushels; of tin, 500 bushels; of silver, 500 bushels; of gold, 500 bushels; of platinum, 500 bushels; of mercury, 500 bushels; of arsenic, 500 bushels; of antimony, 500 bushels; of bismuth, 500 bushels; of cobalt, 500 bushels; of nickel, 500 bushels; of manganese, 500 bushels; of iron pyrites, 500 bushels; of zinc pyrites, 500 bushels; of copper pyrites, 500 bushels; of lead pyrites, 500 bushels; of silver pyrites, 500 bushels; of gold pyrites, 500 bushels; of platinum pyrites, 500 bushels; of mercury pyrites, 500 bushels; of arsenic pyrites, 500 bushels; of antimony pyrites, 500 bushels; of bismuth pyrites, 500 bushels; of cobalt pyrites, 500 bushels; of nickel pyrites, 500 bushels; of manganese pyrites, 500 bushels; of iron pyrites, 500 bushels; of zinc pyrites, 500 bushels; of copper pyrites, 500 bushels; of lead pyrites, 500 bushels; of silver pyrites, 500 bushels; of gold pyrites, 500 bushels; of platinum pyrites, 500 bushels; 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