ST. MARY'S BEACON

LEONARDTOWN, MD.

THURSDAY MORNING, September 14th, 1871.

What it has Cost Us.—If our readers have not found out by this time what has caused and who is responsible for the hurtful and criminal divisions which have existed for months and now exist among democrats in our county, we despair of enlightening them. We think this subject has been exhausted and that nothing pertinent or important remains now to be said. Talking and writing may still go on, but the argument is really concluded. The effect of these divisions upon our party prospects, however, is a different subject and one that may well engage our serious attention.

After a careful survey of all the surroundings, we give it as our deliberate opinion, that the local divisions within our party, commencing in the Summer and still blatant, have cost our State Ticket at least five hundred votes. What additional damage they will do us between this and the election, it is now impossible to estimate. We believe we shall have a hard struggle to maintain the supremacy of our party in our county this Fall. The struggle, of course, will be made and we know that it will be worthy of success if it does not obtain it. But contrast the difference. Instead of a bare majority—the majority that we gave for Merrick—if our party had been united from the beginning of our disputes, and been actively and harmoniously working as it worked last Fall, we could have increased this majority at least to seven hundred and fifty votes. We have talked, not merely with professional politicians, but with quiet, thoughtful, observant Democrats from nearly every neighborhood of our county, and, without a single exception, they all placed our loss at the figures above given who did not make it greater, and they all attributed this loss, moreover, to the domestic perturbations in our party. How these perturbations produced the loss in question or in what particular vote it was sustained, we deem it unnecessary here to mention. To the intelligent reader, further explanation on these points is unnecessary.

That a terrible responsibility rests on something or somebody, is evident to the dullest perception. Who or what this somebody or something is, we hope our readers do not now require us to tell them.

A Misconception.—We have never entertained or expressed an opinion, as has been supposed, we learn, by some of our independent democratic friends, that our party would be sold out or betrayed to the enemy in the event of their success in the pending election. On the contrary, we believe and have ever believed, that, if Mr. Colton, for example, were elected to the legislature, he would, as soon as he reached Annapolis, *abdicate his independency*, go into caucus and vote and act with the democratic members from other sections of the State. We believe and ever have believed, if Mr. Shadrick, for example, were elected to the Commissioners' Court, that he would make both an honest and efficient member of that body. This is not the trouble. The trouble is, if either of these gentlemen is elected, or any member of the independent ticket, the democratic party is beaten—the policy of nominations for local and legislative positions is beaten, and our party, our rights and our property will be left to the mercy of a still implacable radicalism. Is it likely, we ask in all soberness, if the principle is established that there shall be no more nominations for local and legislative positions, that democrats will continue to represent us at Annapolis and administer our affairs at home? We have but to open our eyes to find out that this will not be. The radical strength in our county uncomfortably approximates our own. If radicalism concentrates through its leagues, as it will do, and if we do not concentrate, as we cannot, except through some sort of conventional medium, what but defeat can result? Elect the independent ticket or any member of it, and the policy of local and legislative nominations is beaten, perhaps for years to come, certainly until after the next election for local officers.—And once let radicalism obtain control in our county, get possession of our local courts and both wings of our Court House, as it will inevitably do, if we discard party concentration in our local affairs, and then set to work to unseat it! We have all read of Sinbad and the *old man* of the Sea; and some of us remember and take to heart the moral which that fable conveys. We shall find to our sorrow, that to build up radicalism in our county is a much easier labor than to break it down.

Death from Hydrophobia.—Stephen E. Mattingley, aged 23 years, son of Francis E. Mattingley, of Chaptico District, was bitten by a mad dog on or about the 19th of July, ult. Not knowing that the dog was mad, little attention was paid to the bite, particularly as the wound soon healed. On Monday of last week, young Mattingley was attacked with a chill, which was followed by sore throat and fever.—On Tuesday the usual symptoms of hydrophobia were developed, and on the day following, the unfortunate youth died in great agony. His worthy family have our sincere sympathies in their bereavement.

Something to be Considered.—However democrats may have differed heretofore or may now differ in regard to the merits of the Convention and Crawford systems of party concentration, it is something to be considered, that either system is better than none. Nobody doubts, we suppose, if the Convention advocates had been beaten by the Crawfordites in the late contest within our party, that *they* would have submitted to the majority judgment of the party and cheerfully acquiesced in the "new departure." Are not the Crawford people bound in honor, having been fairly and clearly beaten, to abide the result of their defeat? We know that many favorers of the Crawford policy consider themselves to be so bound, and we know that *all* of them are rightfully bound, whether they respect the obligation or not. But there is something else to be considered. The present independent movement in our county ignores *both* systems of party concentration, Crawford as well as Conventional. Why, then, should the Crawford advocates favor and support this independent movement?—Every man of sense admits that *some* system of concentration is necessary to prevent our party falling to pieces or radicalism from *ultimately* triumphing in our county. Though the Convention system may be infinitely worse—we know it to be infinitely better—than the Crawford system of party nomination, is it not better than no system at all? If this be true, as all must admit, what claims can the independent movement of our county have upon the support of Crawford men? We ask our Crawford friends to debate this question calmly and to make up a dispassionate judgment upon it.

The Crawford System.—In the only county in our State in which it has been tried this Fall—Harford—the Crawford System has come to grief. Instead of uniting the party and reconciling differences of opinion as to candidates, the very opposite result has followed, and the spectacle is presented of discordant and belligerent sections of the same political family berating and fighting each other with all the venom usual in domestic estrangements. Nor is this all. Hon. John Carroll Walsh, a member of the Harford Executive Committee, is out with a protest, in which he substantially charges, that the democracy of Harford has been cheated out of its choice for judge, and been otherwise most foully wronged. Be this as it may, it is certain that the Crawford System has worked little good to the party in Harford. Instead of the boasted union and harmony which were to result from its adoption in that county, a scandalous schism is the result, an opposing and contesting delegation to the judicial convention having already been appointed. We notice that the trouble in our party, both under the Crawford and Convention systems, is from parties who could'nt or did'nt get the nominations.—What a pity it is, that a system coul'nt be discovered to give every body an office! It is the unlucky office seeker who causes both the bother and pother in parties!

Henning's One Price Store.—The neatest, most select and stylish stock of gentlemen's furnishing goods in Washington city is certainly to be found at the establishment of Mr. George C. Henning, No. 410 Seventh Street, who has just received from New York the latest novelties in ties, bows and scarfs, and a large assortment of new and choice goods in his line. He has also received an extensive stock of French, English and American Cloths and Cassimeres, which he will make up to order in the most fashionable style, and of superior workmanship. At his store will also be found a very large line of ready made garments, made in the neatest and most durable manner, and of the highest style of finish. Persons patronizing this establishment may rely on being dealt with in the most conscientious manner, as but one price is asked, from which there is no deviation.

Phrenological Lecture.—Dr. Brown, colored, of Baltimore, lectured at the Court House, Leonard Town, on Monday evening last, to quite a large audience on the subject of phrenology. He is a very creditable speaker, is of modest manner, uses excellent language, and his discourse on the occasion showed him to be well-studied in the subject which he undertook to handle. He was frequently applauded during the delivery of the lecture.

Republican Convention.—The Republican Convention, which assembled at the Court House, Leonard Town on Wednesday of last week, organized by electing Jos. B. Davis, Esq., President, and Philip G. Love, Secretary. Capt. A. A. Lawrence, John H. Leach and Gustavus Brown were appointed delegates to the State Convention. The Convention transacted no other business.

Sickness.—For the past week or more, bilious diseases have prevailed to a very wide extent in our county and, though few, if any, deaths have resulted therefrom, these complaints, we learn, have proved much more obstinate this season than usual. We are pleased to hear that the sick, generally, of our county are now upon the mend.

Col. Bowie's Card.—There is that about the card of Col. Bowie, copied from the *Prince Georgian* of the 8th instant and given below, which reminds us of old-times and especially of old-time democratic integrity and honor. The Colonel is ancient and out of date, to be sure.—a fossil, mayhap,—something very like our venerable fathers in the faith, Joshua Vansant, John Parran and Mr. Key,—but a man, nevertheless, who is still capable of seeing the right and capable also of following it bravely, even when it leads to his own disadvantage. Col. Bowie is not more firmly persuaded that two and two make four than that it would be discreditable in him, a democrat, to vote either against the nominees of his party or to *lend* himself to any candidacy by which the success of *its choice* might be jeopardized. He was not its choice—Mr. Merrick was—but instead of fighting Merrick—it was well for Merrick, we can tell him, that he was not nominated in St. Mary's—instead of fighting Merrick, the Colonel joins hands with him, and both are now busy in fighting Merrick's radical opponent, Mr. Shelby Clarke. In these times, such conduct is positively extraordinary, and will so, doubtless, appear in this latitude, but what better could have been expected of a man who openly avows, that "*he belongs to the Party, not the Party to him!*" Beyond publishing his card, we'll have nothing further to do with such a fossil.

Eglington, September 2, 1871.

Mr. Editor:—Having been solicited by sundry persons and urged from various sources to become an Independent Candidate for the office of State's Attorney, and hearing that my name is being used, in connection with that office, for the purpose of forming a "Citizen's" or "People's Ticket," in opposition to the regular one now in the field, I beg the use of your columns to say that, under no circumstances or combinations of events, will I suffer myself to be the candidate, for any office, of any party, in opposition to the nominations of the late Democratic Convention of this county.

I announced myself last April as a candidate for that office, subject to nomination under the established usage of the party. The voters at the Primary Meetings, in a majority of the Districts, selected another gentleman, and overlooked what I considered my strong claims—unrewarded services for thirty-five years—a life-time devotion under adverse circumstances. This was painful, under my embarrassed condition, but I uttered no complaint. The people have the right to bestow office on whom they choose. The Convention could do nothing but ratify the expressed wishes of the people. This is the view I would counsel all my friends to take. If ever there was a time, it is the present, for union, harmony, concession and devotion to principles, not to men.—Now is the crisis for all men who love their party principles to lay aside all regrets arising from disappointment, abandon personal dislikes, private piques and grievances, leaving the future to correct present errors, and rally, with heart and soul, in support of the *whole* ticket as presented by the Convention.

Let our friends, who are dissatisfied, remember we have an unexceptionable State Ticket, and every vote lost to the County Ticket will detract from that immense majority we confidently expect to be given for our able, eloquent, pure and patriotic candidate for Governor, William Pinkney Whyte. I sincerely hope, when he visits us this autumn, we will present an undivided, not a weak, disorganized party.

I feel, as I ever have felt, that I belong to the Party, and not that the Party belongs to me; therefore, on all proper occasions, I shall defend its principles and its political actions; ardently support the State Nominations, and use my best exertions for the success of the entire County Ticket.

Respectfully, &c.,

W. W. W. BOWIE.

Circuit Court.—Parties interested will bear in mind that the September Term of our Circuit Court will commence on Monday next, the 18th instant. It is anticipated that a full bench of judges will be present, but it is not thought that the session will be prolonged beyond one week, the different dockets showing we learn, a considerable decrease of legal business as compared with previous jury terms.

Ballou's Monthly Magazine for October.—This sprightly, lively and instructive magazine for October is issued in good time for its thousands of readers to admire. No magazine in the country gives so much for so little as Ballou's. It contains one hundred pages of reading, twenty or thirty engravings, some of the best stories that the best authors can produce, and is just the serial to have in a family fond of intellectual pursuits. Here is a list of contents for the October number. Glance over it and see what a treat is in store for the public: "The Rowtor Rocks;" "Madame Malibran;" "Chased by Wolves;" "Among the Himalayan Mountains; "The Eastern Hellebore;" "Brazilian Convoy of Gold;" "Pyramid Rock;" "The Tobacco Plant;" "Strange Animals;" "With what Measure ye Mete;" "Adrift;" "Big Nick;" "Anon;" "The Keys of St. Peter;" "Love's Changes;" "Sketches of Travel in California;" "The Unwilling Benedict;" "Semiramis;" "A Little Flower;" "Ave Sanctissima;" "Leila's Governess;" "Altures, Idaho;" "Were they Jacks or Packs?" "My Voyage with the Scot;" Our Young People's Story-Teller—"Guess: or, The Son of a Politician;" "Remembrance;" "Lizzie's Charity;" "Curious Matters;" "The Housekeeper;" "Facts and Fancies;" "Fishing—Reality and Fancy" (Numerous Illustrations.) Published by Thomas & Talbot, 63 Congress Street, Boston, $1.50 per year, or 15 cents per number.

Something that Every Farmer Wants.—A copy of the American Stock Journal. The September number, contains the usual variety of valuable information, written by the best, and most practical writers in the country. If farmers would pay more attention to the breeding and raising of stock, we should hear less complaint about hard times, and low prices of grain. We therefore urge all to send for a *first-premium* copy. Address, N. P. Boyer & Co., Parksburg, Clarion Co., Pa.

[Communicated.

I regret, Mr. Editor, that my too favorable notice of Col. Dent's card of the 24th ultimo, should have drawn him to the sad necessity of invoking the unhallowed aid and advice of "spirits of health, or goblins damned," but whether "the spirits" obeyed his call, or whether they were "white, red or grey," is immaterial to the public. If the only information they imparted to him, was to the effect, "that oil and water will not mix," and that both bodies, not being able to occupy one and the same place, that one will be necessarily "at the top and the other at the bottom," he might, I think, have spared himself the incantations, seeing that it requires no ghost, not to say a whole platoon of ghosts, to assure us of so important a fact, or facts, in natural philosophy. But it has been suggested to me that possibly the gallant Colonel's incantation was pronounced over his side-board only, and that he merely invoked those old familiar friends—Old Peach—Juniper and Barley-corn. If the supposition be as correct as it is charitable, it is easy to understand and appreciate the motive of the Col.'s action and the meaning of the accompanying words,

"Mingle—mingle—mingle
Spirits you that mingle may."

To what extent the spirits responded to the call and in what proportions, it would be hazardous to assert, but judging from the intensity of his feelings, as mirrored in his card, we may conjecture that a pint of Old Peach to a drop of water (powerfully weak) with a dash of Bourbon, made up the "heavenly draught," and if under its inspirations the Colonel, *Beacon* in hand, saw double or treble, will not be a subject of censure or surprise—not although "the fellows" swarmed around his enlarged vision as plenty as blackberries. It is illiberal, not to say unkind, in the "dear" Col. to taunt us with seasoning our cup with the "old venom." Not being blessed as he is with a superabundance of the "article," we are obliged to economize the very little that we can call our own, in order that we may occasionally give an aroma, a "piquant flavor" to our mixtures. Were we blessed with a perennial fount, as is Col. Dent, we should do otherwise—he can afford something new and bitter every day—no danger of his stream failing. *Labitur et labetur in omne volubilis ævum.*—On a late occasion, the Col. expressed a sense of weariness, consequent on the number of bubbles that he had encountered and destroyed, and he announced at the same time his resolve to sheathe his sword and would no more draw it until some bubble worthy of his steel should arise for execution. In view of this declaration, we had our fears that the Colonel, forgetful "of the canon fixed against self-slaughter," would play the Roman fool and fall upon his pen, exclaiming, "what Cato did and Addison approved" could not be wrong. The apology which the Colonel has felt himself constrained to make for being "vulgar," was uncalled for and unnecessary. A man is vulgar when he affects in words—manner—and address—what is foreign to his nature and habit, of thought and action. Col. Dent has not done so in his card—he was vulgar to be sure—but he had no need to apologize for it. He was *Dent—Dentior—Dentissimus*—all through and no mistake. He is what he would fain appear to be, a political and literary Melchisedeck without fellow or fellows. "*Solus est.*" Col. Dent is very indignant that I should call in question his fealty to Democratic principles in the Fall of '59, and denies the truthfulness of my accusation as to his having been inclined to Know-Nothingism and to his having voted for Hagner, &c. Now I will admit that I cannot demonstrate how the Col. voted on that occasion, indeed, it would be impossible (short of a special revelation to do so) but my assumption and belief were predicated on the general neighborhood impressions, on the inaction of Col. Dent pending the Know-Nothing controversy—and on the language he displayed—language made use of by Col. Dent when speaking of Col. Hughes on the eve (we may say) of the election of '59. When legislation adverse to oyster privileges and tide-water franchises was attempted in '60, Col. Dent sprang forward to arrest it, and evinced publicly, both in print and on the stump, a commendable and some thought an intemperate zeal on the occasion. In the war against Know-Nothingism his record is open to no such imputations. A man of his prominence and public life might have been expected to appear, both in print and on the stump, as solicitous and belicose for the political and religious franchise of his fellow-citizens as he was of their tide-water and oyster property privileges. But such was not and is not the fact, and certainly the friend of Col. Hughes and a champion of Democracy in '59 would have abstained, on the eve of so important an election, from using language which (my respect for the honored dead will not permit me to repeat) but which in its very nature was calculated to keep Democratic voters from sustaining Col. Hughes on that eventful occasion. I will now bid adieu to Col. Dent. I will not follow his lead in the use of vituperative expressions and epithets. If he has forgotten what was due to himself—I shall remember that I am comparatively a young man when compared to him and will refrain from harsh or intemperate utterances—and thus I bid good night to Mormion.

R. JOHNSON COLTON.

Grant versus Sumner.—When Sumner so bitterly opposed the San Domingo swindle, Grant hated him. Now that he has declined the valuable medal offered him by the people of Hayti, Grant simply despises him.

Relations of Grant Appointees to Office.—I. Jesse Root Grant, President's father, Postmaster at Covington, Ky.

II. Orvil L. Grant, President's brother, partner with the Collector of the Port at Chicago; expects something very good after the next election.

III. Frederick T. Dent, President's father-in-law, Claimant of Lands at Carondelet, Mo.—euchred by Wilson, late Commissioner of the Land Office; has not yet got the lands, but hopes to get them after the next election.

IV. Rev. M. J. Cramer, President's brother-in-law, Minister to Denmark, ought to be made Minister to Berlin without waiting for the Presidential election.

V. Abel Rathbone Corbin, President's brother-in-law, negotiator of gold and real estate speculations with James Fisk, Jr., and Jay Gould; has not made much yet, but hopes to after the next election.

VI. Brevet Brigadier General F. T. Dent, President's brother-in-law, Chief Usher at the Executive Mansion.

VII. Judge Louis Dent, President's brother-in-law, Counsel for Claimants before the President. Fees estimated at $40,000 a year; expects to make more after the next election.

VIII. George W. Dent, President's brother-in-law, Appraiser of Customs, San Francisco.

IX. John Dent, President's brother-in-law, only Indian Trader for New Mexico under Indian Bureau; place worth $100,000 a year.

X. Alex. Sharpe, President's brother-in-law, Marshal of the District of Columbia.

XI. James F. Casey, President's brother-in-law, Collector of the Port of New Orleans, place worth $30,000 a year.

XII. James Longstreet, President's brother-in-law's cousin, Surveyor of the Port of New Orleans.

XIII. Silas Hudson, President's own cousin, Minister to Guatemala.

XIV. Nat. A. Patton, President's brother-in-law's third cousin, Collector of the Port of Galveston, Texas.

XV. Orlando H. Ross, President's own cousin, Clerk in the Third Auditor's office, Washington; hopes for something much better after the next election.

XVI. Dr. Addison Dent, President's brother-in-law's third cousin, Clerk in the Register's office, Treasury Department Washington; trusts his merits will be better appreciated after the next election.

XVII. John Simpson, President's own cousin, Second Lieutenant Fourth Artillery; promotion hoped for after March 4, 1873.

XVIII. George B. Johnson, President's mother's second cousin, Assessor of Internal Revenue, Third District, Ohio; better things longed for.

XIX. B. L. Winans, President's cousin's husband, Postmaster of Newport, Ky.; ready for a higher place.

XX. Miss E. A. Magruder, President's brother-in-law's second cousin, Clerk in General Spinner's office, Treasury Department

XXI. A. W. Casey, President's brother-in-law's own brother, Appraiser of Customs, New Orleans; a good place, and wants to keep it.

XXII. Peter Casey, President's brother-in-law's own brother, Postmaster at Vicksburg, Miss. Not as good a place as he would like after 1872.

XXIII. George Griffith, President's cousin's son, First Lieutenant Sixteenth Infantry.

XXIV. Charles Bent, Whiteside, Illinois, Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue. Not a relation at all, but appointed by Useless S. in the belief that he was a man and a brother-in-law's cousin, and named Dent. As a second-class fraud Bent is entitled to belong to the family.

XXV. William McKennan, father-in-law of President's own cousin, U. S. Circuit Judge for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

XXVI. Frederick Dent Grant, President's son, Second Lieutenant Fourth Cavalry. Going in the service of the Pacific Railroad on a year's leave granted by his father's order. Draws two salaries.

XXVII. C. A. Ford, President's own cousin, Assessor of Internal Revenue at St. Louis. Expects to be Collector of the district in 1873.

XXVIII. Dr. Edward H. Grant, clerk in Bureau of Internal Revenue. He is the President's grandfather's brother's great grandson.

XXIX. John J. Grant, a grand nephew of old Jesse, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Twelfth District of New York. Wouldn't mind being Collector.

XXX. Isaac Lynde, father of the wife of the President's brother-in-law. Major in the United States army.

XXXI. Thomas Sharpe, cousin to the President's brother-in-law, First Lieutenant of Company F. First United States Infantry.

XXXII. James S. Wadsworth, son of the sister of the mother of the President's wife. Was appointed Marshal of New York, but rejected by the Senate on account of his bad character. Would be willing to go before the Senate again after the next Presidential election, provided things came out all right.

XXXIII. E. C. David, husband of the third cousin of the wife of the President, Special Agent of the Postoffice Department in Illinois and Iowa. Is going for something better, as his present office only pays $3,500 a year and perquisites.

XXXIV. Charles F. Baldwin, cousin of the wife of the third cousin of the President, Mail Agent in Kentucky, certified to by Gen. George W. Morgan as the best off-hand swearer in Ohio. A man for any emergency. Has been dismissed from the office for corruption.

XXXV. Miss Wilson, clerk in the Chicago Postoffice, cousin of the wife of the the President's own brother.

XXXVI. S. T. Lambert, M. D., second cousin of the President, Receiver of the Public Moneys in Oregon. Was removed from a gaugership in Chicago for the usual reasons.

XXXVII. Reeder W. Clarke, the President's own cousin. Supervisor of Internal Revenue for Southern Ohio.

XXXVIII. Alexander Sharpe, Jr., son of President's brother-in-law, cadet at Annapolis.

XXXIX. Isaac M. Lawrence, President's second cousin's brother-in-law.—Letter-carrier in New York city. Would be willing to be Postmaster.

XL. William Grant, President's own cousin. He is a Clerk in the New York Custom House.

Treble Punishment.—Grant is so indignant at the conduct of his brother-in-law Casey, at New Orleans, that he is seriously thinking of turning him out of the office he holds there, and giving him a better one.

Bad Precedent.—A ten year-old boy, named Henry Ward Beecher, has been arrested in Kansas City for petit larceny. Why will parents persist in starting their children down hill by giving them such names as that?

DIED.

At the residence of its parents, near this village on Saturday, the 9th instant, JOSEPH JACKSON, infant son of James G. and Adria Norris, aged 1 year, 8 months and 23 days.

At his residence in this district, on Wednesday, the 6th instant, ROBERT H. WATHEN, in the 38th year of his age. May he rest in peace.

At the residence of her son-in-law, Thos. L. Harrison, in this district, on Monday last, the 10th instant, SARAH BRADBURN, aged about 75 years. May she rest in peace.

At his residence, in Patuxent district, on Tuesday last, the 11th instant, JAMES JOY, aged about 60 years.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

TOBACCO.—Maryland and Ohio continues in very active demand, especially for the former, but shipments are retarded on account of the scarcity of tonnage and enhanced rates of freight, notwithstanding which, and the depression in exchange, prices are very firmly maintained.—Sales of Maryland add up nearly 1,000 hhds. and we note sales of some 300 hhds. all at very full prices. Kentucky is quiet, but it is held very firmly, and in Virginia there is nothing of consequence doing. Cleared this week 936 hhds. to Havre, 334 hhds. to Liverpool, and 12 hhds. to the West Indies; total 1,282 hhds. We quote as before, viz:

Maryland—frosted,	$ 5.00@	$ 5.50
" sound common,	5.50@	6.50
" good do,	6.50@	7.50
" middling,	8.00@	9.00
" good to fine brown,	10.00@	12.50
" fancy,	13.50@	24.00
" upper country,	5.00@	30.00
" ground leaves, new,	4.50@	8.00

The following are the inspections of tobacco for the week ending Sept. 7:

Maryland,	957	hhds.
Ohio,	391	"
Kentucky,	37	"
Virginia,	1	"
Total.	1,386	"

GUANO.—For Guano and Fertilizers generally the market continues extremely dull, and prices are without change. For Peruvian Guano the agents' prices for lots of 50 tons or more are $67.50 for Chincha Island, and $60 for Guanape per ton, gold, and No. 2 of each kind 10 per ton less, also gold.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 40 Park Row, New York.
AND
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., 37 Park Row, New York,

Are the *sole* agents for the *St. Mary's Beacon* in that city, and are authorized to contrac for inserting advertisements for us at our lowest cash rates. Advertisers in that city are requested to leave their favors with either of the above houses.

Oct 27, 1870.

FALL OF 1871.

GEORGE C. HENNING,

No. 410, 7th Street,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
CLOTHIER, DRAPER, TAILOR and DEALER
IN
GENTLEMEN'S BELONGINGS,

Offers to purchasers a greater variety of goods than heretofore, most of which are either made by his own workmen or made specially to order for him, and customers may always rely upon getting the best articles at the very lowest prices, and all will be charged but

ONE PRICE,

from which the salesmen are not permitted to deviate for any one.

SACK OVERCOATS,
FROCK OVERCOATS,
WING OVERCOATS, CAPES, &c.,
BLACK FROCK COATS,
BLUE FROCK COATS,
GREEN and other COLORS,
and VESTS to match,
SACK, DERBY and BOX COATS.
SILK CLOTH and CASSIMERE VESTS,
Business and Dress Suits, &c.

☞ Will show the largest assortment of handsome PANTALOONS, home manufacture, ever shown in Washington.

Rubber Clothing,
Buckskin and Cloth Gloves,
Fine Neckwear and Hosiery,
Undershirts and Drawers,
Fine Cloths, Cassimeres,
Doeskins, Vestings, &c.,

by the yard or pattern.

GARMENTS MADE TO ORDER in the best style.

AGENCY OF THE
DAVIS VERTICAL FEED SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE.

The largest, the simplest, the best.
Discriptive circulars of this machine sent to any address.

ONE PRICE ONLY.

GEORGE C. HENNING,
410 7th street, N. W.

Sept 14, 1871—3m*

CONFIRMATION NOTICE.

Wm. H. Garner, admr of
Henry G. Garner
vs.
C. A. Garner,
John E. Garner
& others

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

ORDERED, this 7th day of Sept. 1871, that the Auditor's report, this day filed in this cause, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 2nd Monday of Oct. next; provided a copy of this order be published in the St Mary's *Beacon*, once a week for three successive weeks prior to the said 2nd Monday of October.

JNO. A CAMALIER, Cl'k.

True copy—Test:
JNO. A CAMALIRE, Cl'k.

Sept 14, 1871—3w.

WHEAT SEEDING.

WILSON & SUTER,

Offer to the farmer an *Ammoniated Super-Phosphate*, which they warrant to be equal to any in the market. Price $45 per ton, also

DISSOLVED BONE,

guaranteed to be pure Bone, dissolved in acids to render it quick in its action on the land, at $45 per ton, also

AMMONIATED BONE,

equal to 2½ per cent. of Ammonia, at $40 per ton, also

A & A A MEXICAN GUANO,

very cheap.

WILSON & SUTER,
60 S Frederick street,
Baltimore, Md.

Sept 14, 1871—3m.

THE CAUSE AND CURE OF CONSUMPTION.

THE primary cause of Consumption is derangement of the digestive organs. This derangement produces deficient nutrition and assimilation. By assimilation I mean that process by which the nutriment of the food is converted into blood, and thence into the solids of the body. Persons with digestion thus impaired, having the slightest predisposition to pulmonary disease, or if they take cold, will be very liable to have Consumption of the Lungs in some of its forms; and I hold that it will be impossible to cure any case of Consumption without first restoring a good digestion and healthy assimilation. The very first thing to be done is to cleanse the stomach and bowels from all diseased mucus and slime, which is clogging these organs so that they cannot perform their functions, and then rouse up and restore the liver to a healthy action. For this purpose the surest and best remedy is Schenck's Mandrake Pills. These Pills clean the stomach and bowels of all the dead and morbid slime that is causing disease and decay in the whole system. They will clear out the liver of all diseased bile that has accumulated there, and rouse it up to a new and healthy action, by which natural and healthy bile is secreted.

The stomach, bowels, and liver are thus cleansed by the use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills; but there remains in the stomach an excess of acid, the organ is torpid and the appetite poor. In the bowels the lacteals are weak, and requiring strength and support. It is in a condition like this that Schenck's Seaweed Tonic proves to be the most valuable remedy ever discovered. It is alkaline, and its use will neutralize all excess of acid, making the stomach sweet and fresh; it will give permanent tone to this important organ, and create a good, hearty appetite, and prepare the system for the first process of good digestion, and ultimately make good healthy, living blood. After this preparatory treatment, what remains to cure most cases of Consumption is the free and persevering use of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup. The Pulmonic Syrup nourishes the system, purifies the blood, and is readily absorbed into the circulation, and thence distributed to the diseased lungs. There it ripens all morbid matters, whether in the form of abscesses or tubercles, and then assists Nature to expel all the diseased matter, in the form of free expectoration, when once it ripens. It is then, by the great healing and purifying properties of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, that all ulcers and cavities are healed up sound, and my patient is cured.

The essential thing to be done in curing Consumption is to get up a good appetite and a good digestion, so that the body will grow in flesh and get strong. If a person has diseased lungs,—a cavity or abscess there,—the cavity cannot heal, the matter cannot ripen, so long as the system is below par. What is necessary to cure is a new order of things,—a good appetite, a good nutrition, the body to grow in flesh and get fat; then Nature is helped, the cavities will heal, the matter will ripen and be thrown off in large quantities, and the person regain health and strength. This is the true and only plan to cure Consumption, and if a person is very bad, if the lungs are not entirely destroyed, or even if one lung is entirely gone, if there is enough vitality left in the other to heal up, there is hope.

I have seen many persons cured with only one sound lung, live and enjoy life to a good old age. This is what Schenck's Medicines will do to cure Consumption. They will clean out the stomach, sweeten and strengthen it, get up a good digestion, and give Nature the assistance she needs to clear the system of all the disease that is in the lungs, whatever the form may be.

It is important that while using Schenck's Medicines, care should be exercised not to take cold; keep in-doors in cold and damp weather; avoid night air, and take out-door exercise only in a genial and warm sunshine.

I wish it distinctly understood that when I recommend a patient to be careful in regard to taking cold, while using my Medicines, I do so for a special reason. A man who has but partially recovered from the effects of a bad cold is far more liable to a relapse than one who has been entirely cured; and it is precisely the same in regard to Consumption. So long as the lungs are not perfectly healed, just so long is there imminent danger of a full return of the disease. Hence it is that I so strenuously caution pulmonary patients against exposing themselves to an atmosphere that is not genial and pleasant. Confirmed Consumptives' lungs are a mass of sores, which the least change of atmosphere will inflame. The grand secret of my success with my Medicines consists in my ability to subdue inflammation instead of provoking it, as many of the faculty do. An inflammed lung cannot, with safety to the patient, be exposed to the biting blasts of Winter or the chilling winds of Spring and Autumn. It should be carefully shielded from all irritating influences. The utmost caution should be observed in this particular, as without it a cure under almost any circumstances is an impossibility.

The person should be kept on a wholesome and nutritious diet, and all the Medicines continued until the body has restored to it the natural quantity of flesh and strength.

I was myself cured by this treatment of the worst kind of Consumption, and have lived to get fat and hearty these many years, with one lung mostly gone. I have cured thousands since, and very many have been cured by this treatment whom I have never seen.

About the First of October I expect to take possession of my new building, at the Northeast Corner of Sixth and Arch Streets, where I shall be pleased to give advice to all who may require it.

Full directions accompany all my Remedies, so that a person in any part of the world can be readily cured by a strict observance of the same.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.,
Philadelphia.

THOMSON, LILLY & CO.,
26 Hanover st., Baltimore, Md.,
General Agents.

Sept. 14, 1871—t1jan*

Notice.

IF persons who hold claims against my father's estate will meet me in Leonardtown during September Court, I think we may make some arrangement about settlement.

J FRANK BOHANAN.

Sept 14, 1871—1t.

THOMAS A. WHITTY,
Late of Chapel Point, Md.,
WITH
BURGESS & SCOTT,
FRUIT AND GENERAL COUNTRY PRODUCE
Commission Merchants,
152 W. Pratt Street,
Baltimore, Md.

☞ Consignments respectfully solicited and promptly attended to. Shipping orders carefully put up.

BALTIMORE REFERENCES:

Charles Brooks, Esq., Pres't Western Nat. B'k, Penniman & Bro., Hurst, Purnell & Co., Wm Reiman & Son, Wm Devries & Co., Merchants, W B Brooks, Esq.

Sept 7, 1871—tf.

Notice of Dividend.

ON application of Thos K Langley, Executor of Henry M Langley, late of St Mary's county, deceased, it is ordered by the Court, that the said Executor notify the creditors of the said deceased to file their claims against said deceased in the office of the Register of Wills for St Mary's county on or before

the 2nd of Oct., 1871,

for dividend, and that this order be published in the St Mary's Beacon, once a week in each week until the said 2nd day of October, 1871.

Test

J T M RALEY,
Register of Wills
for St Mary's county

Sept 7, 1871—4t.