ST. MARY'S BEACON

LEONARDTOWN, MD.

THURSDAY MORNING, November 16th, 1871.

To Correspondents.—Having escaped at last the labor and the turmoil of partizan politics, we would now remind our correspondents in different sections of the county, that our columns are open to their favors, and that original contributions on all subjects, not personal or sectarian, will be gratefully accepted.

The Political Outlook.—Now that the smoke of the late political battle in our county has cleared away, the dead been buried, and the maimed disposed of, the question occurs, what has been accomplished and decided by the contest? Before entering, however, upon this inquiry, "we rise to remark" that we never before knew of a sharply contested election the result of which was not sung or celebrated by somebody. In the present affair and up to present writing, not a cheer or a quaver has disturbed any man's slumber. The convention men, of course, are sadly out of tune and much inclined to silence. This was to have been expected. But the triumphant independents are also at fault with their music and are of grave and gloomy countenance. Can it be that our friends have been just a little *too* successful? And the radicals, too. They, also, are of sorrowful aspect and resemble much-afflicted mourners at a funeral.—What can be *their* grief? We know not and we insist upon nothing—except that we never before knew of a sharply contested election the result of which was not sung or celebrated by somebody.

But the question occurs, what has been accomplished and decided by the late combat? The alienation of democrat from democrat, the breaking of our party into hostile factions—this much has certainly been accomplished. How long this state of affairs will continue, nobody can now tell. We know that it ought not to continue for twenty-four hours, but we don't know that it may not continue for years and result in the gravest calamities to our county. Nevertheless, we still hope for the best. The presidential election of '72 will necessarily bring us once more together. Existing asperities will then have lost much of their present bitterness and will have become toned down into something like moderation. Is it expecting too much to hope that the independent members of our party may then be able to realize the danger from division and the necessity for union, and may have the courage and the public virtue to retrace their steps before the present schism in our party has had time to ripen into permanent estrangement? We certainly hope so. With regard to conventions for purposes of local nomination, that question has been settled, at least for years to come, and settled *against* conventions.—But *some* system of party concentration is absolutely necessary to recover power from, and keep our county out of, radical hands. This is acknowledged by every body. Is there *any* system that we can all agree upon and which we will all *stand to* and *honestly abide by* when we *have* agreed upon it? The real difficulty is not about the system—almost any body can suggest that—but about political *faith* and *honor*. When we all make up our minds to respect party as we would private obligation, and when we can persuade each other that we mean to do it, then the main, indeed, the only difficulty will have been overcome, and then and not till then will we be able to do without radical aid in the procuration of office.

Father Boyle.—This gentleman, who was advertised to lecture in our town on Sunday last, was prevented, we learn, from fulfilling his engagement by orders from his ecclesiastical superiors, calling him to attend and assist certain missionaries of the Catholic church who have lately arrived from England and who propose to establish a permanent mission for the benefit of the blacks of our State, near Bryantown in Charles county. The mission was inaugurated by the Pope, and Archbishop Spalding has donated sixty acres of good land near Bryantown, with an ample house, formerly used as an academy, in aid of the work. The priests, who are to commence the labor, are four in number, we learn, are members of St. Joseph's Society for Foreign missions, and contemplate establishing schools for black children wherever it is practicable. The mental improvement and spiritual welfare of the blacks will be specialities of the mission.

Thanksgiving Day.—The Governor of the State has appointed *Thursday*, the 30th of the month, as a day of thanksgiving and praise "to Almighty God, the Giver of all good, for the countless blessings bounteously bestowed on us." The day, as is usual, will be devoted, we suppose, to religious worship in all the churches, and will be observed as a general holiday.

Legislature of Maryland.—The Senate of Maryland consists of one Senator from each of the twenty-two counties of the State and three from Baltimore city, making twenty-five in all. Twelve Senators held over from the last Legislature, though the death of Senator Maddox during the interim reduces the number this term to eleven, and one seitated an election to fill the vacancy in St. Mary's. The following is a list of the Senators holding over for two years:

Allegany County—Alfred Spates.
Baltimore City—Second dist., Henry Snyder.
Caroline County—Daniel Fields.
Cecil County—John M. Miller.
Charles County—Barnes Compton.
Dorchester County—Daniel M. Henry.
Harford County—Wm. H. Stephenson.
Montgomery County—Wm. O. Sellman.
Prince George's County—Geo. W. Wilson.
Talbot County—Charles E. Jump.
Worcester County—Wm. E. Timmons.

The following are the Senators just elected, all of them Democratic Conservatives, except Dr. Lewis H. Steiner, the Senator elect of Frederick county:

Anne Arundel County—Wm. H. Tuck.
Baltimore City—1st dist., Jno. R. Blake; 3rd dist., Isaac M. Denson.
Baltimore County—T. Sturgis Davis.
Calvert County—Henry Williams.
Carroll County—John K. Longwell.
Frederick County—Dr. Lewis H. Steiner. (republican.)
Howard County—John Lee Carroll.
Kent County—George W. Spencer.
Queen Anne's County—Jas. T. Earle.
St. Mary's County—James S. Downs.
Somerset County—George R. Dennis.
Washington County—Z. S. Claggett.
Wicomico County—Andrew J. Crawford.

The House of Delegates is composed of 82 members. The Democrats have 70 members, including 2 Independent Democrats from St. Mary's. The Republicans have 12 members elect, viz: 5 in Frederick, 4 in Allegany and 3 in Washington. The following is a list of the delegates elected:

Allegany County—Dr. G. E. Porter, John Coles, Charles Young and Jasper Robinette, Republicans.

Anne Arundel—Dr. Eli J. Henkle, Dr. Rich. J. Duval and Dr. George Wells, Democrats.

Baltimore City—Thomas McCosker, Thomas H. Hamilton, John H. Cooper, Charles R. Hamilton, Lewis A. Jamart, J. Nelson Foster, John Staylor, Jr., Major Wm. E. Stewart, John M. Travers, Captain James L. Clark, George Colton, George A. Kirk, Dr. E. J. Chaisty, James McColgan, B. L. Harig, Wm. T. Markland, George A. Feig and Major Elias Griswold, Democrats.

Baltimore County—George Litzinger, Samuel T Shipley, Lewis Turner, and Sylvester Ford, Democrats.

Calvert County—Dr Lewis G Sparrow and John T Bond, Democrats.

Caroline—Dr Alex Hardcastle and Wm H Deweese, Democrats.

Carroll—James H Steele, Lewis A J Lamott, Trusten Polk and Harrison H Lamott, Democrats.

Cecil—Andrew J Pennington, James B Groome and Levi R Mearns, Democrats.

Charles—Hon Frederick Stone and Andrew G Chapman, Democrats.

Dorchester—William T Vickers, John A L Radcliff and Dr Washington A Smith, Democrats.

Frederick—Lycurgus N Phillips, Chas F Rowe, Theodore C Delapine, Charles W Miller and Jonathan Routzhan, Republicans.

Harford—J M Street, William Baldwin and Dr David Riley, Democrats.

Howard—Arthur P Gorman and Edward Linthicum, Democrats.

Kent—William B. Wilmer and James W Hurt, Democrats.

Montgomery—Samuel Riggs, of R., George W Hilton and O H P Clark, Democrats.

Prince George's—Henry T Scott, Frederick Sasser and Richard W W Bowie, Democrats.

Queen Anne's—Dr Roderick W Eareckson and Budd S Ford, Democrats.

St Mary's—R Johnson Colton and John A Dunbar, Independent Democrats.

Somerset—Robert J Waller, Wm H Roach and James W Dougherty, Democrats.

Talbot—William Goldsborough and Robert R Butler, Democrats.

Washington—Augustus Young, Democrat, and Moses Whitson, Charles Ardinger and David H Newcomer, Republicans.

Wicomico—Joshua Johnson and William J Langrell, Democrats.

Worcester—Littleton P Franklin and Dr John T Parker, Democrats.

The Maryland Farmer.—The November number of this valuable agricultural monthly is received, and is as usual replete with interesting matter in every department of agriculture, horticulture, live stock, and all subjects of a kindred nature that will prove instructive to the farmer. A new year will commence in January next, and the publishers promise to make such improvements in its typography and literature as will further commend it to the patronage of the agricultural public throughout the country. It is published by S. Sands Mills & Co., 145 West Pratt Street, Baltimore, at the low price of $1.50 per annum, or $1 for a club of five and upwards. We heartily commend it to our agricultural readers as worthy their support.

Our County Returns.—Several patrons of our paper have complained, that, in making up our county returns on Thursday last, we neglected to designate the political complexion of the different candidates who were voted for at the late election. The omission in question was purely accidental on our part and we therefore hasten to gratify our complaining friends by affixing the appropriate political description to each man's name—

For the Senate.

James S. Downs, Dem. Nom.	1931

For the Legislature.

R. Johnson Colton, Ind. Dem.	1753
John A. Dunbar, Ind. Dem.	1471
Lewis H. Leigh, Dem. Nom.	1159
Thomas Martin, Dem. Nom.	1142

For State's Attorney.

J. Parran Crane, Ind. Dem.	1602
Jas. T. Blakistone, Dem. Nom.	1260
Wm. I. Blakistone, Republican,	18

For Sheriff.

Bennet R. Abell, Dem. Nom.	1463
Joseph B. Davis, Republican,	1342
F. M. Goddard, Ind. Dem.	66

For the Orphans' Court.

L. H. Canter, Dem. Nom.	1838
A. J. Spalding, Dem. Nom.	1519
Z. H. Tippett, Republican,	1416
Randolph Jones, Republican,	1398
Jas. T. Yates, Dem. Nom.	1395

For County Commissioner.

John B. Abell, Ind. Dem.	1581
Thos. M. Shadrick, Ind. Dem.	1570
John Parsons, Ind. Dem.	1518
A. C. Tennisson, Ind. Dem.	1419
A. A. Lawrence, Republican,	1411
Jas. T. Duke, Dem. Nom.	1175
Ign. E. Mattingley, Dem. Nom.	1170
J. J. Redmond, Dem. Nom.	1134
John Dillahay, Dem. Nom.	1130
Wm. B. Bean, Dem. Nom.	1027

For County Surveyor.

Geo. B. Dent, Dem. Nom.	2730

Maryland Election Returns.—We give below a tabular statement of the returns of the election held in Maryland for State officers on Tuesday, the 7th of November, instant. It will be seen that the returns from one county are still incomplete, but it is unofficially known that the democratic majority (15,111) will be increased by the full vote of Prince George's

Counties.	Governor. 1871 Whyte, D. C.	Tome, Rep.
Allegany,	2,711	2,511
Anne Arundel,	2,700	2,407
Baltimore City,	22,876	14,762
Baltimore County,	5,209	3,054
Calvert,	1,073	908
Caroline,	1,271	1,203
Carroll,	2,858	2,588
Cecil,	2,536	2,670
Charles,	1,575	1,400
Dorchester,	2,029	1,766
Frederick,	4,671	5,068
Harford,	2,553	1,891
Howard,	1,497	1,158
Kent,	1,907	1,698
Montgomery,	ma 350	——
Prince George's,*	2,072	2,605
Queen Anne's,	2,046	1,698
St Mary's,	1,512	1,404
Somerset,	1,751	1,641
Talbot,	1,708	1,560
Washington,	3,740	3,652
Wicomico,	1,680	1,006
Worcester,	1,504	728
Total,	71,839	56,728
	56,728	
Majority,	15,111	

* Incomplete returns.

[Communicated.

St. Inigoes', Nov. 13th, 1871.

Mr. Editor:—In looking over your paper of last week, I noticed that there had been a challenge *offered to any five* Knights of the county. I never authorized any one to put my name to it. You will please withdraw it, and oblige

J. F. SMITH.

Ballou's Monthly Magazine for December.—The December number of this popular magazine is out and for sale at all the depots in the country. It is a capital issue, and has more reading of real value and interest than any publication of its class in the country. No one can fail to be interested in "Ballou's Magazine," for the simple reason that the publishers cater to the tastes of all, and not to one class alone, as many serials do. Old and young can find amusement in Ballou's, and it is not of an expensive kind either, for $1.50 secures it for a year, and it is only 15 cents a number. The December issue is rich and varied, as will be seen by the following list of contents:—"A Christmas Carol;" "Moscow, Russia;" "Christmas Rhymes;" "The Toucan and the Pelican;" "The Port of Lerwick, Scotland;" "New Blackfriars Bridge, London;" "With what Measure ye Mete;" "Somebody's Love in the Years long agone;" "The Story of Elfland;" "The Bird Witnesses;" Mandeville;" "My Dead," "Was it a Dream?" "Gideon Bunker's Exile;" "At Christmas;" "Angie Barber's Captain;" "Cornbury—A Christmas Tale;" "The Gipseys;" Our Young People's Story-Teller—"Guess: or, The Son of a Politician;" "Three Boys and a Bear;" "Mamma's Kisses;" "The Housekeeper;" "Facts and Fancies;" "A Neighborly War"—Humorous Illustrations. Now is the time to start clubs for the new year. Address Thomes & Talbot, 63 Congress Street, Boston.

☞ The Schoolday Visitor Magazine, comes to our table this month in a "bran' new" dress, which fits its handsome form admirably. In fact we never saw the Visitor look so well dressed before, which is saying a good deal; while its contents are fully up to its external appearance, in their attraction. The terms are only $1.00 a year, cheap enough for everybody.—Send a green stamp to the publishers, J. W. Daughaday & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., for a specimen number, and the "tools" to use in forming a club.

☞ The American Stock Journal for November has very interesting articles on Breaking of Pointers and Setters, Profitable Poultry Management, Farmers Clubs, Steers and Draught Oxen, Range in Cattle, Asses for Farm and Agricultural Purposes, The Laboring Man's Pig, The Poultry Yard, Sheep, The Establishment of a Racing Stud, Hay as a feed, How to save Food, On the Breeding and Rearing of pigs, Care of Farm and Cart Horses, On the diseases Incident to Swine, New Method of Horse Shoeing, Improved Dairy Stock, &c, &c. This monthly should be in the hands of every Farmer, as it only costs $1.00 a year, and the proprietors offer the last three numbers of this year *free*. Address H. P. Boyer & Co, Parkesburg Pa.

A Great Publishing Enterprise.—Though it may, at first glance, seem almost incredulous, it is a fact that one of the largest publishing enterprises ever conceived of, is being carried on with the greatest success, by Messrs. E. C. Allen & Co., Augusta, Maine. It is held by them that they can conduct business more economically at that place than from a larger city, and surely these words are proved by the subscription prices of their publications, which are really thirty-three and one-third per cent. cheaper than those charged by other publishers for similar papers. Messrs. Allen & Co. have, from the very start, showed the greatest energy in starting and pushing their papers. It is only two years since they launched forth their first publication, The People's Literary Companion, and of the first number they printed three hundred thousand copies, for gratuitous circulation, and also spent nearly $100,000 in advertising it through newspapers. The result was immediate and grand, subscriptions flowing in through the agents, who were employed in all parts of the country, by the thousand, daily. The people everywhere seemed to appreciate the real merits of the paper and the low subscription price, and thousands, thinking they could not afford two literary papers, discontinued those that they were taking, and subscribed for The Companion. For two years The People's Literary Companion was continued as a monthly publication, and at one time attained the enormous circulation of eight hundred and fifty thousand copies. It is now published weekly, and is meeting with greater success than ever. Though its illustrations are finer and more tasty than those of the three-dollar weeklies, and its reading matter of the greatest interest in all its departments, the subscription price is only two dollars per year.—Messrs. Allen & Co. have just started a paper for young folks called Our Young Folks' Illustrated Paper. It is published semi-monthly—subscription price one dollar per year. It is very handsomely illustrated with appropriate engravings, and cannot fail to interest and benefit all the boys and girls, and the old folks, too, who have preserved young hearts in their breasts.

Messrs. Allen & Co. have just moved into their new publishing house, which they have built during the past summer. It is an elegant structure of brick, granite and freestone trimmings.—All the fittings inside are superb. The first story is used for storage room, and here may be seen, any time, tons upon tons of paper, waiting for the printing presses. The second story is the press-room, where, on an average, one hundred thousand papers per day are printed and folded. The folding is done by machines, each machine folding sixty papers per minute. The third story is the mailing department, and included in the furnishing of this room, are thirty tons of type, which is required for printing the names of subscribers on the papers. The names of subscribers are printed on the papers at the rate of sixty per minute, by wonderful little machines. The fourth and fifth stories are devoted to the compositors' department, and the business and private offices of the establishment, which are fitted up and furnished with the greatest elegance. The sixth story is devoted to an *electrotype foundry*, and a department for folding pamphlets circulars, &c., &c. The entire building is warmed by steam, and pure water runs to every department and room. The cost of the building exceeds one hundred thousand dollars, and is a standing witness to the energy of the enterprising publishers. We congratulate Messrs. Allen & Co. on their great success, and as long as their liberal prices are continued, and their publications kept up to their present standard of merit, may their prosperity continue, and constantly increase.—Maine Farmer,

Alexis.—Alexis, the Russian Grand Duke, now on his way to America, is the fourth born, but third surviving son of the present Russian Emperor, and is in his 22d year. The Imperial family consists now of five sons and but one daughter. It is descended from Michal Romanoff, elected Czar in 1613, in the female line, and in the male line from Duke Karl Frederick of Holstein-Gottorp, who married Anne, daughter of Peter I.

Peter was succeeded by his second wife, Catharine, the daughter of a Livonian peasant and her successor was Peter II, grandson of the elder brother of Peter I, with whom the male line of the Romanoffs terminated in the year 1730. The next three sovereigns, Anne, Ivan III, and Elizabeth, of the female line of Romanoff, formed a transition from the native to German rulers of the Empire, whose reign commenced with the accession of Peter III, of the house of Holstein-Gottorp. It will thus be seen that it is a gross mistake to speak of the present dynasty of Russia as the Romanoff; it is in fact that of Holstein-Gottorp, the former dynasty having terminated, both in the male and female line, on the accession of the sovereign last named, in 1762. All the subsequent Emperors allied themselves with German families, thus causing the house gradually to become completely Teutonic in blood as well as in origin. The title of Emperor was first adopted in the year 1721 by Peter the First, better known as Peter the Great.

Our visitor was created Colonel of the Ekatherinenbourg regiment of infantry at his birth by the Emperor Nicholas, who died in March 2, 1855, when the present Emperor succeeded him. Alexis, six years old, was present at the coronation of his father. The youthful prince was educated at St. Petersburg by Madame de Bernard, a French lady, and Fraulein Julithshof, daughter of a Courland nobleman—afterwards by Professors Turganoff and Von-Stein. He became a fine scholar and linguist. He was taught English by a Scotch gentleman named Gordon.

At the age of twelve he accompanied his uncle, the Grand Duke Constantine, Grand Admiral of the Russian Navy, on a voyage of inspection to Sveaborg, a strong fortress in the Gulf of Finland, during which he had to experience the dangers of a terrific storm of several hours' duration. The turbulent waves appeared to fascinate him, for no amount of persuasion was found able to induce him to retire to his state-room. He preferred remaining on deck, watching the grand sight before him, and there he stuck till the storm had abated. The life of a sailor had become so attractive to him that, on returning to St. Petersburg, he anxiously besought his father to permit his entering the naval service.

His request, after some delay, was acceded to, and in the capacity of a subordinate officer of the navy, he now visits America.

"Corn bread?" said an Irish waiter; "we haven't got it. An isn't it corn bafe you mene?"

Man and Wife.—Thomas Jefferson wrote the following excellent advice.—There is a great deal of human nature and good sense in it:

"Harmony in the marriad state is the very first object to be aimed at. Nothing can preserve affections uninterrupted but a firm resolution never to differ in will, and a determination in each to consider the love of the other as of more value than any object whatever on which the wish had been fixed. How light, in fact, is the sacrifice of any other wish when weighed against the affections of one with whom we are to pass our whole life? And though opposition in a single instance will hardly of itself produce alienation, yet every one has his pouch into which all these little oppositions are put; while that is filling, the alienation is insensibly going on, and when filled it is complete. It would puzzle either to say why; because no one difference of opinion has been marked enough to produce a serious effect by itself. But he finds his affections wearied out by a constant stream of little checks and obstacles. Other sources of discontent, very common indeed, are the little cross-purposes of husband and wife, in common conversation, a disposition in either to criticise and question whatever the other says, a desire always to demonstrate and make him feel himself in the wrong, especially in sympathy. Nothing is so goading.—Much better, therefore, if our companion views a thing in a light different from what we do, to leave him in quiet possession of his view. What is the use of rectifying him if the thing be unimportant; and if important, let it pass for the present, and wait for a softer moment and more conciliatory occasion of revising the subject together. It is wonderful how many persons are rendered unhappy by inattention to these little rules of prudence."

An Item for Boys.—It is not necessary that a boy who learns a trade is compelled to follow it all his life. Governor Palmer of Illinois, was a country blacksmith once and began his political career as a constable in Macoupin county. A circuit judge in the central part of Illinois was once a tailor. Thomas Hoyne, a rich and eminent lawyer of Illinois, was once a book-binder. Erastus Corning, of New York, too lame to do hard labor, commenced as a shop-boy in Albany. When he applied for employment first he was asked: "Why, my little boy, what can you do?" "Can do what I am bid," was the answer. That secured him a place. Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, was a shoemaker. Thurlow Weed a canal-boat driver. Ex-Governor Stone, of Iowa, was a cabinet maker, which trade the late Hon. Stephen A. Douglas also worked at in his youth. Large numbers of prominent men now living have arisen from humble life by dint of industry, without which talent is as useless as a gold coin on a barren island. Work alone makes men bright and it does not alone depend on the kind of work you have to do whether you rise or not. It depends on how you do it.

Waste Paper.—Few housekeepers are aware of the many uses to which waste paper may be put. After a stove has been blackened, it can be kept looking very well for a long time by rubbing it with paper every morning. Rubbing with paper is a much nicer way of keeping the outside of a tea-kettle, coffee-pot and tea-pot bright and clean, than the old way of washing them in suds. Rubbing with paper is also the best way of polishing knives and tinware after scouring. This saves wetting the knife handles. If a little flour is held on the paper in rubbing tin-ware and spoons they shine like new silver. For polishing mirrors, windows, lamp-chimneys, etc., paper is better than dry cloth. Preserves and pickles keep much better if brown paper, instead of cloth, is tied over the jar. Canned fruit is not so apt to mould if a piece of writing paper, cut to fit the can, is laid directly on the fruit.—Paper is much better to put under a carpet than straw. It is warmer, thinner, and makes less noise when one walks over it. Two thicknesses of paper placed between other coverings on a bed are as warm as a quilt. If it is necessary to step upon a chair, always lay a paper on it, and thus save the paint or wood-work from damage.

Would Your Loss be Felt.—Live for some purpose in the world. Always act your part well. Fill up the measure of duty to others. Conduct yourselves so that you shall be missed with sorrow when you are gone. Multitudes of our species are living in such a manner that they are not likely to be remembered after their disappearance. They leave behind them scarcely any tracks of their existence, and are forgotten almost as though they had never been. They are, while they live like some pebble lying unobserved among a million on the shore; and when they die, they are like that same pebble thrown into the sea, which just ruffles the surface, sinks, and is forever forgotten, without being missed from the beach. They are neither regretted by the rich, mourned by the poor, nor celebrated by the learned. Who has been the better for their life? Who has been the worse for their death? Whose wants supplied? Whose misery have they healed? Who would unbar the gate of life to re-admit them to existence? Or what face would greet them back again to our world with a smile? Wretched unproductive existence! Selfishness is its own curse; it is a starving vice. The man who does no good gets none. He is like the heath in the desert, neither yielding fruit nor seeing when good cometh, a stunted, dwarfish miserable shrub.

☞ Heaven help the man who imagines that he can dodge enemies by trying to please everybody! If such an individual ever succeeded, we should be glad of it—not that one should be going through the world trying to find beams to knock and thump against, disputing every man's opinion, fighting and elbowing, and crowding all who differ from him. That again is another extreme. Other people have their opinions; so have you. Don't fall into the error of supposing they will respect you more for turning your coat every day to match the color of theirs.—Wear your own clothes, in spite of wind and weather, storm and sunshine. It costs the *irresolute* and vacillating ten times the trouble to wind and shuffle and twist than honest, manly independence to stand its ground.

Emancipation in Brazil.—The Brazilian Minister, Mr. C. Borges, is in receipt of the act of emancipation of slaves in Brazil. Article first is as follows:—The children of the slave women who shall be born in the Empire after the date of this law shall be considered of free condition. This is the fundamental principle of the Emancipation act, which went into effect on the 28th of September. The slave population will also acquire many rights, looking to the gradual abolition of slavery throughout the Empire. They will now have the right to hold property, and enjoy certain privileges of citizenship. The act also emancipated the slaves owned by the Government and Crown. Further provision is made for the emancipation of slaves owned by parties who die without making wills, or who have no immediate heirs. It is estimated that the entire slave population will be freed by this measure in about twenty-five years. The feeling of the people is against its continuance, while the owners, who naturally are opposed to depriving themselves of a portion of their estate, only favor gradual emancipation. The religious orders have already commenced immediate emancipation. With this class, however, the freedmen will be retained and compensated for their labor. In other instances planters will allow their slaves a certain compensation for their services, which, under the act, will become their personal property, and be counted in the price of the final liberation. The slave population of the Empire is between two million and five hundred thousand.

Ages of Oysters.—An old oysterman can tell the age of his bivalves with great precision. Those who are familiar with an oystershell must have observed that it seemed composed of successive layers or plates overlapping each other. These are technically termed "shoots," and each of these marks a year's growth, so that by counting them we can determine at a glance the year when the creature came into the world. Up to the epoch of its maturity, from five to seven years old, when they are in perfection, the shoots are regular and successive; but after that time they become irregular, and are piled one over the other, so that the shell becomes more and more thickened and bulky. Among fossil oysters specimens are found occasionally of enormous thickness; and the amount of time that has passed between the deposition of the bed of rock in which such an example occurs, and that which overlies it, might be calculated from close observation of the shape and number of layers of calcareous matter composing an extinct oyster shell. In some ancient formation, stratum above stratum of extinguished oysters may be seen, each bed consisting of full-grown and aged individuals. Judging from the greatness to to which some oyster shells have attained, this mollusk is capable, if left to its natural changes and unmolested, of attaining a patriarchal longevity.

Hadn't Forgot His Promise.—The Kennebec *Journal* says: An old farmer in the vicinity of Augusta, Maine, some twenty years ago, after concluding a "trade" for a large bill of goods with an Augusta dealer in furniture, as he was about to drive off, hailed the furniture dealer with, "If you will throw in a looking-glass I will bring you down a barrel of nice apples." The mirror was "thrown in" and this was the last seen of the farmer, until a few days since, when an aged farmer backed his "apple cart" up to the side-walk opposite the furniture store, now occupied by sons of the former owner, opened the door and shouted, "Here's yer apples!" The surprise of the sons was great, but the father, who was present, remembered the circumstance of the trade, and heartily greeted his old acquaintance, who, after a lapse of twenty years, had not forgotten his promise.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

WHEAT.—Receipts have been light this week comparatively, and the market has throughout been firm, with rather an advancing tendency, and it closes strong for all descriptions, but particularly for the better grades. Sales to Thursday, inclusive, add up 45,000 bushels, viz: 10,000 Ohio and Indiana red at from 156 to 160 cents, 2,000 Michigan and Indiana "Hill" do. at 162@168 cents, 10,000 Pennsylvania do. at 157 cents for ordinary and 160@164 cents for prime, 10,000 Maryland do. at 140@150 cents for ordinary to fair, 155@167 cents for good to prime, 10,000 do. amber at from 170 to 180 cents, the bulk at 175 cents, and 3,000 do. white at from 155 to 190 cents, the latter for very choice.

RYE.—We report sales this week of some 1,200 bushels at from 90 to 98 cents, the bulk at 91@95 cents, and we quote good to prime as closing at 90@95 cents per bushel.

CORN.—For new the market has through the week been active and firm, and we report sales of some 40,000 to 50,000 bushels, the bulk at from 68 to 72 cents for both white and yellow, at which figures the market closes steady. Sales of old embrace 15,000 to 18,000 bushels Western at 72@74 cents for mixed, 74@75 cents for white, and some 10,000 do. Southern at 73@75 cents for white, and 70 to 75 cents for yellow.

OATS.—Receipts have been light this week comparatively, and under the smaller offerings prices have improved. We report sales of some 15,000 bushels this week at from 46 to 51 cents, prime lots closing firm at 50@51 cents per bushel.

TOBACCO.—For Maryland the market this week has been comparatively quiet, but new ground leaves of which the receipts have been mainly composed are still quoted at 6@9 cts., and some 300 to 400 hhds. have been sold within range. In Ohio there is nothing doing. There is very little here, and but little yet to come forward. It is however wanted, and large sales could readily be made were there any supply here of suitable grades. In Kentucky and Virginia there has been no movement this week so far as we have heard. Prices for all descriptions are maintained, and we quote as follows, viz:

Maryland—frosted,	$ 6.00@	$ 6.50
" sound common,	7.00@	7.50
" good do,	7.50@	8.50
" middling,	9.00@	10.50
" good to fine brown,	11.00@	13.00
" fancy,	14.00@	25.00
" upper country,	5.00@	30.00
" ground leaves, new,	6.00@	9.00

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. For Phosphates and manufactured Fertilizers $50 per ton is the general price.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.—All persons are forewarned against trespassing with dog or gun, or in any other manner, on my farms located in St. Inigoe's district. Against all such parties the law will be rigidly enforced.

ANN E. DUNBAR.

Nov. 16, 1871—2w.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.

Orphans' Court of Saint Mary's County, ct:—

Nov 15, 1871.

ORDERED BY THE COURT, That Ann R Cheseldine admrx. of Biscoe Cheseldine, late of St Mary's county, Maryland, deceased, give the notice required by law to the deceased's creditors to exhibit their claims, and that the same be published once a week for six successive weeks in the St Mary's Beacon.

Test:

James T M Raley,
Register Wills for St Mary's county.

NOTICE.

In pursuance of the above order, I hereby give notice that I have obtained from the Orphans' Court of St. Mary's county, Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Biscoe Cheseldine, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby notified to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers attached thereto, to the subscriber, on or before the 21st day of May, 1872, they will otherwise by law be excluded from the benefits of the said estate. All persons indebted to the deceased are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber.

ANN R CHESELDINE,
Administratrix.

Nov 16, 1871—6w.

CONFIRMATION NOTICE.

Robt C Combs &
Jas S Downs
vs.
Stanislaus Clarke
& others

In the Circuit Court for St Mary's County, sitting as a Court of Equity.
No. 281 N E.

ORDERED, this 15th day of Nov. 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 Dec. 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 December

JNO A CAMALIER, Cl'k.

True copy—Test:

JNO. A CAMALIRE, Cl'k.

Nov 16, 1871—3w.

ORPHANS' COURT MEETING.

There will be a meeting of the Orphans' Court on TUESDAY next, the 21st instant.

J T M RALEY,
Register.

Nov 16, 1871—td.

FOR COUNTY CLERK.

Editor Beacon—Please announce J. FRANK FOLT, Esq., as a candidate for Clerk of Circuit Court and oblige

Nov 16, 1871. Many Friends.

THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.

VOLUME FOR 1872.

THE Cultivator and Country Gentleman, for nearly two score years, has ranked, both in this country and abroad, as the *Standard Journal of American Agriculture.*

The editors and proprietors, in addition to their own personal labors, are regularly assisted by a very large number of special correspondents and regular contributors, among whom are included many leading agriculturists, in all parts of the country, east and west—and by over

Five Hundred Occasional and Voluntary Writers,

directly in the ranks of the best Farmers and Horticulturists of nearly every State in the Union. With the co-operation of so large a corps of practical men, this Journal is intended to possess exceptional value as the chosen medium of intercommunication among all classes interested in the products and fertility of the land—those who cultivate and those who consume—the buyer and shipper, as well as the first owner of the crop—breeders of imported animals and their customers—manufacturers of imported machinery and those who purchase and employ it—nursery men and fruit raisers—and, especially, to supply fuller and better data as to the progress, prospects and returns of each successive season, as throwing light upon one of the most important of all questions—when to buy and when to sell.

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