

To Correspondents.—Having ceased at last the labor and the turmoil of partisan 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 have 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 do not know that it may not continue for years and result in the gravest calamities to our country. Nevertheless, we still hope for the best. The presidential election of '72 will necessarily bring us once more together. Existing appetites 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 make 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 prosecution of office.

FATHER BOTE.—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 specialties 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 he has so graciously 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 set awaited 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—Bernes Compton.
Dorchester County—Daniel M. Henry.
Harford County—Wm. H. Stephenson.
Montgomery County—Wm. O. Sellman.
Prince George's County—Geo. W. Wilcox.
Talbot County—Charles E. Jump.
Worcester County—Wm. E. Timmons.
The following are the Senators just elected, all of them Democratic Conservatives, except Dr. Law is 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.
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 Cole, Charles Young and Jasper Robinson, Republicans.
Anne Arundel—Dr. Eli J. Henkle, Dr. Rich. J. Duval and Dr. George Wells, Democrats.
Baltimore City—Thomas McCoaker, 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. Chaisit, James McColgan, B. L. Harig, Wm. T. Markland, George A. Feig and Major Eli as 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. Devesee, Democrats.
Carroll—James H. Steele, Lewis A. J. Lamott, Truman Polk and Harrison H. Lamott, Democrats.
Cecil—Andrew J. Pennington, James B. Croome and Levi R. Mearns, Democrats.
Charles—Hon. Frederick Stone and Andrew G. Chapman, Democrats.
Dorchester—William T. Vickers, John A. L. Kadehff and Dr. Washington A. Smith, Democrats.
Frederick—Lycurgus N. Phillips, Chas F. Rowe, Theodore C. Delapine, Charles W. Miller and Jonathan Rosthan, Republicans.
Harford—J. M. Street, William Baldwin and Dr. David Riley, Democrats.
Howard—Arthur P. Gorman and Edward Lithium, Democrats.
Kent—William B. Wilmer and James W. Hart, Democrats.
Montgomery—Samuel Riggs, of R., George W. Hilton and O. P. Clark, Democrats.
Prince George's—Henry T. Scott, Frederick Sasser and Richard W. W. Bowie, Democrats.
Queen Anne's—Dr. Roderick W. Ereckson 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 illustrations as will further commend it to the patronage of the agricultural public throughout the country. It is published by S. S. Bonds Hills & 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. 1758
John A. Dunbar, Ind. Dem. 1471
Lewis H. Leigh, Dem. Nom. 1150
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 Orphan's Court.
L. H. Canter, Dem. Nom. 1838
A. J. Spalding, Dem. Nom. 1519
Z. H. Tippet, 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. Tension, Ind. Dem. 1419
A. A. Lawrence, Republican, 1411
Jas. T. Duke, Dem. Nom. 1175
Ign. E. Mattingley, Dem. Nom. 1174
J. J. Redmond, Dem. Nom. 1133
John Dillaway, Dem. Nom. 1127
Wm. B. Bean, Dem. Nom. 1103
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

Table with columns: COUNTY, 1871, White, D. C., Total, Dem., Rep.

Majority 15,111

COMMUNICATED. St. Leonard's, 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 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 Rhythms," "The Towner and the Pelican," "The Port of Lewick, Scotland," "New Blackfriars Bridge, London," "With what Measure ye Met," "Somebody's Love in the Years long ago," "The Story of Elford," "The Bird Witness," "Mandeville," "My Dead," "Was it a Dream?" "Gideon Barker's Exile," "At Christmas," "Aggie Barker's Captain," "Cornbury—A Christmas Tale," "The Gipsies," "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 Neighboring War"—Humorous Illustrations. Now is the time to start clubs for the new year. Address Thomas & Talbot, 63 Congress Street, Boston.

The Schoolboy Visitor Magazine, comes to our table this month in a "brave 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. Dougherty & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., for a specimen number, and the "tools" to use in forming a club.

THE MARYLAND STOCK JOURNAL FOR NOVEMBER has very interesting articles on Breeding of Poultry, Management of Farms, Cattle, Steers and Draught Oxen, Horses in Cattle, Asses for Farm and Agricultural Purposes, The Laboring Man's Picnic, The Poultry Year, Sheep, The Establishment of a Racing Stud, Hays as a feed, How to save Food, On the Breeding and Rearing of Pigs, Care of Farms and Pastures, On the disease incident to Swine, New Method of Horse Shoeing, Improved Dairy Stock, &c. &c. This monthly should be in the hands of every Farmer, and only costs \$1.00 a year, and the prospectus will be sent to those who send the price. Address E. P. Boyer & Co., Parkersburg Pa.

A GREAT PLEASANT SURPRISE.—Though it may not seem so at first, it is held by the fact that one of the largest publishing enterprises ever conceived of, is being carried out with the greatest success, by Messrs. E. C. Allen & Co., of New York. It is held by the fact that they can conduct business more economically at that place than from a larger city, and surely they are proved by the subscription price of their publication, which are really 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 their first publication, The People's Literary Companion, and also sent nearly \$100,000 in advertising it through newspapers. The result has been a grand success, and 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-fold weekly, and its reading matter is of the greatest interest to all its departments, the subscription price is only two dollars per year.—Messrs. Allen & Co. have just started a paper for young folks called THE YOUTHFUL LITERARY COMPANION. It is published semi-monthly—subscription price one dollar per year. It is very handsomely illustrated with appropriate engravings, and cannot be read without interest to 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 the room and the second for the printing press. 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 fourth story are the departments of the printer, 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 six per minute by wonderful little machines. The fourth and fifth stories are devoted to the compositor's department and the business and private offices of the establishment, which are situated on the ground floor. The sixth story is devoted to an electric printing press, and a department for folding pamphlets, circulars, &c. &c. The entire building is warmed by steam, and has a fine system of ventilation and room. The cost of the building exceeds one hundred thousand dollars, and is a standing witness to the energy of the enterprising publishers, who have built it. Messrs. Allen & Co. on their great success, and as long as they live, liberal prices are continued, and their publications kept up to the 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 Michael 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 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 Romanoffs; 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 ruled the empire with German families, thus causing the house to gradually 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 Ekatherinbourg 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 Julithoff, daughter of a Courland nobleman—afterwards by Professor Turgenoff and Von Stein. He became a fine scholar and linguist. He was taught English by a Scotch gentleman named Gordon. A girl of twelve he accompanied his uncle, the Grand Duke Constantine, Grand Admiral of the Russian Navy, on a voyage of inspection to Sreborg, 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 stood till the storm had abated. The life of a sailor had become so attractive to him that, on returning to St. Petersburg, he anxiously begged 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.

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

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 married 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 incessantly 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-words of husband and wife, in common conversation, a disposition in either to criticize 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 Hoyle, a rich and eminent lawyer of Illinois, was once a book-binder. Erastus Corning, of New York, to name 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 cooper. Thurlow West, a canal boat driver. Ex-Governor Stone, of Iowa, was a cabinet maker, who traded the late Hon. Stephen A. Douglas also worked at 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.

WASH PAPER.—Few house-keepers are aware of the many uses to which waste paper may be put. After a store 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 tea-kettles, coffee-pots and teapots bright and clean, than the old way of washing them in soda. Rubbing with paper is also the best way of polishing knives and tin-ware 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 million 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? Who wants supplied? Whose misery have they healed? Who would under the rate 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 feed beans 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, weather, storm and sunshine. It costs the proscribers and ranting ten times the trouble to wind and shuffle about 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 not 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 oyster-shell 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 fossil shells, stratum above stratum of external shoots may be seen, each shell consisting of full-grown and aged individuals. Judging from the growth 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 FORGOTTEN 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, halted 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 opened by the sons of the former owner, and said, "The father of the sons was great, but the father of the sons was present, remembered the circumstances 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-day, including for the added grades, viz: 10,000 Ohio and Indiana reds, 50,000 Michigan and Indiana "Hill" do, at 162 1/2 cts; 10,000 Pennsylvania do, at 157 1/2 cts for ordinary and 160 1/2 cts for prime; 10,000 Maryland do, at 140 1/2 cts for ordinary to fair, 155 1/2 cts for good to prime 10,000 do, amber at 170 to 180 cts; the bulk at 175 cts, and 3,000 do, white at 155 to 180 cts, the latter for very choice.

RYE.—We report sales this week of some 12,000 bushels at from 90 to 98 cts, the bulk at 91 1/2 cts, and we quote good to prime as closing at 90 1/2 cts per bushel.

CORN.—For new the market has through the week been active and fairly good, sales of some 40,000 to 50,000 bushels the bulk at from 68 to 72 cts for both white and yellow, at which figures the market closes steady. Sales of old corn, 15,000 to 18,000 bushels Western at 72 1/2 cts for mixed, 74 1/2 cts for white, and some 10,000 do, Southern at 73 1/2 cts for white, and 70 to 75 cts 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 51 to 55 cts prime lots closing firm at 50 1/2 cts per bushel.

TOBACCO.—For Maryland the market this week has been comparatively quiet, but new Maryland leaves of which the receipts have been mainly composed are still quoted at 6 1/2 cts, and some 300 to 400 bbls. have been sold within this range. In Ohio there is nothing doing. There is very little here, and but little set to come forward. It is however wanted, and large sales could readily be made were there any supply here of suitable grade. 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—frostless, \$ 6.00; \$ 6.50 " sound common, 7.00; 6.50 " good do, 7.50; 6.50 " middling, 6.00; 5.50 " good fine brown, 11.00; 10.00 " fancy, 14.00; 13.00 " upper country, 15.00; 10.00 " good leaves, new, 6.00; 5.00

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Orphan's Court of Saint Mary's County, etc.—

ORDERED BY THE COURT, That Ann E. Chesapeake administratrix of Biscoe Chesapeake, late of St. Mary's County, Maryland, deceased, give notice by law to the creditors of said deceased 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 Will for St. Mary's County, NOTICE.

In pursuance of the above order, I hereby give notice that I have obtained from the Orphan's Court of St. Mary's County, Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Biscoe Chesapeake, 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 undersigned, on or before the 21st day of Nov. 1871, they will otherwise be excluded from the benefits of the said estate. All persons indebted to the deceased are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned. ANN E. CHESAPEAKE, Administratrix.

CONFIRMATION NOTICE. Robt C Coombs & Jas S Downs Stanislaus Clarke & others In the Circuit Court for St. Mary's County, sitting as a Court of Equity. ORDERED, that the 14th day of Nov. 1871, that the Auditor's report, on a 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 CAMALIRE, CJA, True copy—Test: JNO A CAMALIRE, CJA, Nov 16, 1871—Jw.

ORPHANS COURT MEETING. There will be a meeting of the Orphan's 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 FURR, Esq. as a candidate for Clerk of Circuit Court and oblige. Many Friends. Nov 16, 1871.

THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN. VOL. 10. FOR 1872.

The Cultivator and Country Gentleman, for nearly two score years, has ranked, both in this country and also in 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 five hundred Occasional and Voluntary Writers direct 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—merchants and dealers in raw materials, 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. TERMS.—The Country Gentleman is published weekly, on the following terms, when paid for in advance, in cash, or by order: \$2.50; Four copies, \$10, and an additional copy for the year free to the sender of the club; Ten copies, \$30, and an additional copy for the year free to the sender of the club. Specimen copies free. Address, LUTHER TUCKER & SON, Nov 16, 1871. Publishers, Albany, N. Y.

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