ST. MARY'S BEACON

LEONARDTOWN, MD.

THURSDAY MORNING, May 9th, 1872.

THE CINCINNATI NOMINEES.—The Cincinnati Convention has done its work and Horace Greeley of New York and Gov. Brown of Missouri is the result. We give in another place a sketch of the antecedents of both these gentlemen. It will be seen that the political history of neither is of a character to commend itself to the approval of Southern men or democrats. As against a regular democratic ticket, with reasonable chances of success, Messrs Greeley and Company will not obtain in the coming contest a democratic following in St. Mary's sufficiently large to give them decent sepulchre. If, however, there should be no democratic ticket to vote for, or a ticket without reasonable chances of success, thus reducing the issue to Grant vs. Greeley, then and in that case, the main bulk of the democratic vote will be cast for Greeley. This is our judgment of the prospective situation in this county in the contingency named. As the writer has been "interviewed" recently for his opinion in regard to the policy or impolicy of a democratic nomination for the presidency under present circumstances, he takes this occasion to say, that he shall allow himself to be governed, personally, if not editorially, by the "chapter of accidents" and the action of the Southern democracy in this matter, his *present* politics beginning and ending with this *sine qua non*—the speedy redemption of the South from military and negro control.

AID TO AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.—The Legislature of Maryland, at its recent session, appropriated $1,000 to each of the County Agricultural Societies of Frederick, Carroll, Alleghany, Montgomery and Washington, and annually thereafter a sum of equal amount to that paid into the Treasury of each society, State and County, by its members, provided such sums shall not amount to over $2,000 for the State and $500 for each County society.—It also provided that when any new society, or any society now organized in any of the counties of the State, shall have adopted a constitution and by laws, elected officers, and raised annually, by voluntary contributions of its members, any sum of money which shall have been actually paid into their treasury for the purpose of being distributed for the promotion of agricultural knowledge and improvement, such County society shall be entitled to receive annually, a like sum from the State treasury, provided such sum shall not exceed $500. One society only in each county is to receive the appropriation in any one year. Affidavits of the officers of the society as to the sums paid into the treasury are required to be filed with the Comptroller of the State.

Besides the appropriation made to the Agricultural College, $5,000 are given to the State Agricultural Society.

THE GENERAL LAWS.—Accompanying the *Beacon* this week will be found a supplement of 28 columns of the laws passed at the last session of the General Assembly. They are in a convenient form for reference, and we have no doubt they will be carefully preserved by all our patrons who take an interest in the affairs of the State. As the Legislature provides in this manner to inform the people of all the laws passed affecting them, either local or general, there is no excuse for any man to plead ignorance. Each citizen who desires, can possess himself of a copy of the laws without the expense of purchasing them in expensive book form.

We have yet another supplement to present to our readers, which will be given at the earliest practicable moment.

FARM LABOR VS. THE WASHINGTON CITY AND POINT LOOKOUT R. R. CO.—We are authorised by an accredited agent of the Washington City and Point Lookout Rail Road Company to state, that, in the prosecution of railroad work in our county, the Company does not contemplate interfering with the farm labor of our section, having made ample arrangements to draw its labor supplies from another source.—Farmers, therefore, whose hands may leave them, in violation of their contracts, for employment on the road, are invited to communicate with the Conducting Engineer, Mr. C Snow, who has been instructed to deny employment to all such parties.

WHITNEY'S MUSICAL GUEST.—The May number of this ever welcome monthly *Guest* is crowded with good things from the pens of the most popular musical writers. "Don't be Sorrowful Darling," is really a fine song. The words are by the lamented Alice Cary; music by the well known writer A. J. Abbey. "The Dutchman's Lament"—song and chorus—contains a budget of fun and good natured satire. The ideas are neither vulgar nor far reached, but witty, and worth laughing over. The children this month have a beautiful solo and chorus from the 'Silver Song' entitled "On the Green Shore."

The instrumental music—"Louisa Polka," by A. Bernstein, and "Peter Piper Polka," by Horace Kimball, are, as usual, pleasing and well adapted to the wants of piano players.—The *Guest* is only $1.00 per year, published by W. W. Whitney, Toledo, Ohio. Specimen copies 10 cents. Send for it.

(Correspondence of the Beacon.)

Washington,
May 5th, 1872.

Of course, long ere this reaches St. Mary's, the news of Greeley's and Gratz Brown's nomination by the Cincinnati Convention will be old. "Perseverance conquereth everything." The Presidency has been Greeley's object of ambitious hope for years, and for this has he shaped his course and devoted his paper, the *Tribune*, with its immense circulation. For this he went bail for President Davis and traveled through the South, whence he wrote those letters censuring the Administration for its outrageous treatment of the Southern people, and for this he is supposed to have written that instructive book which was to put the farmers under everlasting obligations to its author. His latest addition to "what I know about farming" is, that this cold snap in Maryland is the best time to set out sleigh runners and plant skate trees.

The nomination is ridiculed as the very weakest one. Greeley is, however, acknowledged by all to be a simple-hearted, honest man, who, if elected, will do all in his power to restore the country to something like what it was in anti bellum days, and extricate its treasury from the hands of rings and speculators, which have for years been growing rich on the hard earnings of the poor tax-payers. Gratz Brown, the candidate for Vice-President, is a Kentuckian, and very popular in the West. If the Democrats will ratify the Liberal nomination, there is but little doubt that Grant will have to leave the White House, but if they have a candidate, the Republicans feel sure of retaining power for another four years. Strange as it appears, Gen. Grant's father-in-law, old Mr. Dent, who lives at the White House, is a staunch Democrat, and expresses his opinions freely.

It will be good news to the coffee and tea loving portion of your community that the tax on these necessary articles has been removed, and of course, the price will be lower. If it was not for the "improvement" Washington is always undergoing it would present a lovely appearance.—There is a flower mania pervading all classes of people here, and from the brown stone front to the little one-eyed house, none are without flowers, and lovely flowers, at that. Hanging baskets, with beautiful trailing roses, adorn the windows, while the little strip of ground in front is brilliant with many colored geraniums and the bright leaved bigonino. The streets are shaded with trees, but many find fault with the cotton wood, which is just now shedding its down over everything, and makes one clothed in black or dark colors look as if they had been investigating a feather bed. The Capitol grounds are lovely and delicously cool. They will soon be doubly attractive, as next week the Marine Band will commence playing in them.

There is much anxiety felt about the adjustment of the Alabama claims. Gladstone told Parliament that the claims for consequential damages would be withdrawn, and Fish says that he will withdraw nothing. It remains yet to be seen if the claws of the Lion or the talons of the Eagle are to be drawn.

All the Geneva conferences or Conventions in the world would not prevent the ladies from indulging in a dish of gossip, and the better to do this without undergoing masculine sneers or criticisms, they have what is called a "fair lunch," which is given by some dame of a certain clique, and to which she invites all of her friends, save those who are to be discussed.—While tearing their friends to pieces they do justice to the good things before them, too, for it is no longer fashionable to be thin and *spirituel*. Oh! no, the days of ice and rose leaf diet has past, and the girl of the period eats until she reaches a standard weight, from one hundred and twenty to forty, and to that weight she keeps, by either cramming potatoes and bread, or practices an opposite system, if she is too much inclined to *embonpoint*.

Everything is Dolly Varden and every one is buying Dolly Varden's, though some of the masculines get things sadly mixed, and almost crase merchants by insisting on getting "Sallie Warner's" or "Polly Harden's."

SCRITTERELLO.

[COMMUNICATED.

Leonardtown, May 7th, 1872.

Messrs. Editors.—As the question has frequently been asked me, "Do Lightning Rods afford protection," I propose to answer through your columns that *they do*. This inquiry would seem strange to those acquainted with the science of electricity, since no scientific man has ever doubted their utility. To deny their value would be taking ground against Dr. Franklin, Sir Humphry Davy, Farraday, Gardner and a host of the greatest electricians the world ever produced.

JOHN PALMER.

TO TOBACCO PLANTERS.—Dr. R. P. Blakistone, Milestown, St. Mary's County, writes April 4th, 1871. "Having used most all of the various fertilizers offered for sale, *I now use none but the "Excelsior."* It pays well on Tobacco and Corn, and every variety of Vegetables. It makes a softer and prettier Tobacco than Peruvian Guano, and the Tobacco can be stripped and conditioned for market when the season is too slight for handling Tobacco grown by Peruvian Guano. My opinion is, that Excelsior starts the young plants growing much sooner, and keeps them growing in dry weather, while the Peruvian only acts when the season is favorable." See J. J. Turner & Co's advertisement in this paper.—May 9, 1872—5t.

(Written for the Beacon.)

A SMILE.

Beautiful notes, from the forest I hear,
Charming my senses, so sweet to my ear
Nearer, still nearer, the melodies sou[illegible]
Filling the wild-woods with music [illegible]

Beautiful wood-nymph, Oh! co[illegible]
And sing thy sweet notes, ere d[illegible]
For death hath long hush'd t[illegible]
heard,
Come and renew them, th[illegible]

Sing 'round my cottage [illegible] beautiful bird.
Come, chant thy wild [illegible] I'm always so sad,
glad; [illegible] notes, and make my heart
Stay! stay forever [illegible]
Leave me not, dar[illegible] to cheer me on earth,
[illegible]ing, but make glad my hearth.

It's a little ca[illegible]
Come, beauty, [illegible], in keeping for thee,
Come, mak[illegible] one songstress, come, sing for me;
Come, lit[illegible] me a visit, fly not away,
[illegible] warbler, and here make thy stay.

Wilt t[illegible]
Here [illegible] Little song-bird, come to my home?
Her[illegible] thou will be welcome, come darling, come!
C[illegible] we'll be happy, forever through life,
[illegible]! darling come, *and I'll call thee wife.*

Jacq[illegible]

(Written for the Beacon.)

Tired of watching the shadow[illegible]
Gradually, faintly, leaving [illegible] of night
Tired of the turmoil, tire[illegible] day sight;
Tired of everything—[illegible] of the strife,
[illegible], tired of life.

Would I could call[illegible]
Years of my c[illegible] back the long, long ago—
[illegible] childhood, why, why did you
flow,
Leaving b[illegible]
Years of [illegible] down to rest on the heart,
[illegible] simplicity, why did you depart?

Wh[illegible]
[illegible] not remain, as an angel of light,
[illegible] to control, to guide me aright?
Why did you leave me, Oh! why did you fly!
Years of my childhood, why did you die!

Long, long ago, I was sinless and pure,
Gay as the birds that caroled at the door—
Nothing to sigh for, no, no regret,
Nothing to struggle so hard to forget.

Why will not the ob[illegible]vion of sleep
Close these weary eyes that they may cease to
weep
Weep bitter [illegible]ars! yes this is my lot!
Would it [illegible]ere ended and all were forgot!

L. A. J.

[COMMUNICATED.

BASE BALL.

The first championship game between the rival clubs of Georgetown College, Stonewall and Quickstep, was played on the College grounds on Thursday, April 25th, in which the former were successful by the following score:

INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Stonewall.	7	0	6	5	5	0	3	13	1	—40
Quickstep.	6	7	4	1	0	4	6	4	5	—37

Umpire—Mr. Cowardine.

Scorers—Chas. Abell and John Walsh.

TOBACCO PLANTERS.—The U. S. Commissioner of Agriculture in his 1870 report says: "J. J. Turner & Co.'s Excelsior, made in Baltimore, is used to a greater extent (in Maryland and Virginia) than all other fertilizers combined, and has retained the good opinion of farmers longer than any other fertilizer. Applied at the rate of 150 lbs. per acre, it hastens the maturity of wheat about 5 days, and benefits the succeeding crops of clover 30 per cent."—May 9th, 1872—5t.

BRONCHITIS.—This is an irritation or inflamation of the bronchial tubes, which carry the air we breathe into the lungs.—It arises from a cold settled in the throat, from Catarrh extending to these parts, for scrofulous affections, and from severe use of the voice. The irritation from this latter cause commences in the *larynx* and *glottis*, which are the organs of the voice, and extending downwards, produce hoarseness, coughing and spitting mucous matter, sometimes mixed with blood. It is chiefly dangerous from its tendency to spread into the lungs, and terminate in consumption. It is in the cure of severe and obstinate cases of this disease that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has achieved unparalleled success, and won the loudest praise from all who have used it. It is sold by all respectable druggists.

THE HARVEST OF THE HEAD.—When the comb acts as a rake, bringing away a roll of parted fibers every time it passes through the hair, baldness would soon be inevitable. But even in this case, forlorn as it may seem, the mischief can be arrested, the loss repaired. Lyon's Kathairon, aided by a brisk application of the brush to promote the absorption of the fluid by the scalp, will stop the thinning-out process in fourty-eight hours. The roots from which the dead filaments were shed will soon be re-endowed with vitality, and a new growth will speedily spring up on the denuded places. This work of reproduction will go on until the damage is completely repaired, and the luxuriant crop of hair thus produced will never wither or fall out as long as the vitalising application is regularly continued.

TOBACCO PLANTERS.—Thirteen years' experience in growing Tobacco in Maryland has convinced the most skeptical that "Excelsior," manufactured by J. J. Turner & Co., has no competitor for growing and maturing Tobacco.—May 9th, 1872—5t.

☞ Dr. Livingston, the African traveler, has come to life again. This is at least the twentieth time we have chronicled the fact. His death will not be again published in this paper without a certificate from some respectable physician or undertaker.

TOBACCO PLANTERS.—Do not jeopardize your crops this year by using untried fertilizers. The "Excelsior," manufactured by J. J. Turner & Co., has been used successfully the past *thirteen years, and it is the best.*—May 9th, 1872—5t.

TOBACCO PLANTERS.—Use the "Excelsior" Guano, manufactured by J. J. Turner & Co., if you wish to grow large crops. 100 pounds of it is equal to 200 to 300 pounds of any other fertilizer.—May 9, 1872—5t.

THE CINCINNATI NOMINEES.—Horace Greeley was born on the 3rd of February, 1811, in Amherst, N. H. His parents were poor. Greeley's youth was passed amidst considerable hardships. At 10 years of age his parents removed to Vermont. After assisting his father in the farming operations for three or four years he was apprenticed to a printer in East Pulteney in that State. He worked there four years (1826-1830) and became a very proficient in "the art preservative of arts."

In 1831, Greeley, then 20 years of age, left the Green Mountain State in search of fortune in happier places. He came on to Erie, in Pennsylvania, to seek his fortune. He worked for three or four months. He wondered off to Pittsburg, where he worked for three or [illegible] months at his trade. Becoming [illegible] of that province [illegible] months at his trade. Becoming tired of the dullness on to New York, where he arrived there in August of the same year, with $10 in his pocket, shabby clothes on his back, worn out shoes on his feet, and the Universalist form of Christianity firmly imbedded in his soul. Greeley always believed in work, and he does yet. He says it never has forsaken him. He rarely preaches about the dignity of labor, but he tells every one to go to work and not haggle too much about wages. On this plan he acted when he first reached New York. He walked up and down Nassau, William, and Chatham streets in search of employment, and after some repulses obtained it.

For ten years he worked as journeyman printer and hack journalist, which not very profitable but very laborous callings he diversified by founding several newspapers, which failed. Three or four of these became celebrated, though they were not remunerative. *The Morning Post*, founded by Greeley and Story in January, 1833, was the first penny newspaper ever published. It continued only a few weeks. Greeley & Co. founded, in 1834, *The New Yorker*, a weekly literary journal of no particular stripe in politics, which lived for seven years and became very influential with the community. From March, 1838, to March, 1839, Greeley edited *The Jeffersonian*, a weekly paper published under the direction of the Whig Central Committee. Greeley espoused the cause of General Harrison, and advocated his election to the Presidency in the columns of *The Log Cabin*, which he founded for that especial object in May, 1840. *The Log Cabin* was published weekly and had a large circulation, at one time reaching 80,000. This paper gave him, says Parton, "an immense reputation in all parts of the country as an able writer and zealous politician." While Greeley was working at his trade and founding newspapers he did not forget that he needed a wife to smooth the path to glory or the grave. He married Miss Cheney, of North Carolina, in 1836.

Greeley was not discouraged by the failure of his newspapers. After every fall he got up and went at it again, until on the 10th of April, 1841—a red-letter day in his history—he published the first number of the New York *Tribune*. This name Greeley himself selected, and certainly its appropriateness cannot be gainsaid. With the *Tribune* Greeley grew famous, though the fame of the newspaper was not earned without very hard work. The early numbers of the *Tribune* were mostly written by Greeley and Raymond—both of whom delighted in hard work.

As was natural, Greeley soon entered into politics, and with the *Tribune* behind him soon became a power in the Whig camp. He early learned wisdom from Henry Clay, whom he supported for the Presidency in 1844. After the defeat of Clay Greeley assumed a more decided attitude of hostility towards slavery, and was in no long time in complete accord with the more ultra opponents to the system. In 1848 Greeley was elected to the House of Representatives to fill an unexpired term. During the few months of his stay in Congress he exhibited great hostility to the abuses of the mileage system. In 1850 he published "Hints Towards Reforms," partly lectures and partly essays. In 1851 he visited Europe, and was chosen chairman of one of the juries at the great World's Fair. Out of this trip grew "Glances at Europe," the most of which appeared in letters to the *Tribune*.

In 1852 Greeley supported General Winfield Scott. Scott was defeated, and the *Tribune* severely criticised most of the measures of Pierce's administration.—Greeley assisted at the birth of the Republican party, formed out of the remains of the old Whig, "Barnburner," and ultra Anti-slavery parties, and in 1856 vigorously supported General John C. Freemont, its standard-bearer, for the Presidency. Buchanan was successful and the *Tribune* strenuously opposed all the important measures of his administration.

In 1860, Mr. Greeley took strong grounds for Mr. Lincoln and succeeded in securing the nomination and election of his favorite. He supported him throughout the war and was a presidential elector on the Lincoln-Johnson ticket in 1864. In 1865, he published his history of the rebellion, entitled "The American Conflict." After the close of the war Mr. Greeley raised the cry of "universal amnesty and manhood suffrage." In 1867 Mr. Greeley traveled to Richmond, Va., and became part bail for Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, arraigned before the the United States Circuit Court for levying war against the United States. Greeley opposed Johnson's administration throughout. He supported the impeachment project, and sustained Secretary Stanton in his refusal to resign his portfolio at the request of the President. In 1868 Mr. Greeley and the *Tribune* supported General Grant for the Presidency. He seems, however, to have soon tired of his man, for in little more than a year the *Tribune* showed signs of faltering in the Republican course of adulation of the President, whether deserving or undeserving. Greeley denounced "honest" Tom Murphy while Collector of the Port, and showed up the rascality of the Custom-house, especially in the Leet & Stocking matter, in no very pleasing colors.

When the Liberal Republican movement took shape, Greeley, in company with other well-known Republicans, indorsed the opposition to Grant and Republican corruption in a circular letter. Mr. Greeley was first vice-president of the great meeting in Cooper Institute on Friday evening, April 12. On the same evening he was elected president of the Liberal Club of that city; which is perhaps the latest honor excepting the nomination for the Presidency which the editor of the *T*[illegible] Greeley's p[illegible] in dress, [illegible] well kn[illegible] tastes [illegible] strength of language are [illegible]. The most expensive of his [illegible] that for agriculture, to gratify [illegible] has published a well-known book [illegible] "What I Know About Farming," in which he has detailed his own experience on his fancy farm at Chappaqua. Mr. Greeley is a religious man, and a regular attendant at Dr. Chapin's church. The views of this Presidential candidate upon American industry are so well known as to hardly need mention. He is a high protectionist. Mr. Greeley is in his 62nd year, and has been prominent in the politics of the country for more than thirty years, though he has had at his command during all that time little official patronage. For the benefit of book-makers, who will be anxious to issue a campaign life of Horace Greeley, it may be stated that two excellent lives of him now exist—the one by James Parton, and the other in Greeley's "Recollections of a Busy Life."

The choice of the Cincinnati Convention for vice-president, Gov. B. Gratz Brown, was born in Lexington, Ky., May 28th, 1826. He graduated at the Transylvania University in 1845, and at Yale College in 1847. After studying law in Louisville he settled at St. Louis, Missouri, and was a member of the Legislature of that State from 1852 to 1858. It was about this period that he aided in establishing the *Missouri Democrat*, which journal he edited from 1854 to 1859.—Although his father and grandfather before him—the latter once a United States Senator from Kentucky—were men of the old Southern regime, it is a noteworthy fact that B. Gratz Brown, even in his youth, entertained fixed ideas against the institution of slavery, and a speech which he made in the Legislature of Missouri, as far back as 1857, was the initial step in behalf of freedom in that State. His subsequent life has followed in the line dictated by his earlier feelings. At the outbreak of the war he volunteered and raised a regiment, which he commanded during its term of service and which assisted in the capture of Camp Jackson. He afterwards, during an invasion of the State, commanded a brigade of militia; and throughout the whole secession war not only did he take a most active part in favor of the government but he was one of the foremost in organizing the movement which resulted in the ordinance of freedom in 1864.

He was elected to Congress, as Senator from Missouri, from 1863 to 1867, during which term he served on the committees for Military Affairs, Pacific Railroad, Indian Affairs, Public Buildings and Grounds, Printing, and as chairman of the Contingent Expenses of the Senate. On the death of S. Foot he subsequently served as chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. But it is since the war that the political career of Governor Brown has been brought most conspicuously before the world, by taking a decided step among the foremost of those who were opposed to the centralizing influences at work in Washington. It was in the year 1870, when Governor McClurg was put forward for a renomination, that Washington dictation introduced those dissensions in the Republican ranks which, though, like the storm-cloud, at first no bigger than the prophet's hand, have since grown to the tremendous movement which culminated in the Convention just held at Cincinnati. Gratz Brown, on being put in nomination against McClurg, so roused the Missourians against the attempted dragooning of citizens into voting for the latter, at the orders of the Grant administration, that party dictation was crushed in Missouri and Gratz Brown—to the astonishment of every one—elected over the Grant candidate by a majority of forty thousand. From that time forward, both in speech and in writing, he has been an ever-active opponent of administrative interference with local government, and as such became the leading champion of the important movement which has terminated in his nomination as Vice-President of the United States.

One of his eulogists says of him:

"There is a clearness about the expressed thought of Gratz Brown when he is thinking his best that convinces his hearers while converting them unconsciously into admirers. His public addresses are surprisingly above the paltry partisan level. His appeals are directed to the reason and conscience. He is apparently impatient of the restrictions of partisan and personal views, but reaches out after the manner of statesmen for considerations that are manifold, generic, and enduring. As a representative of the better forms of political thought with which the great West is yet to inspire our national progress—liberal, free, comprehensive, untrammelled with local jealousies, full of the inspiration of hope, and courageous without the consciousness of it—he has already taken high rank in the eyes of his countrymen, and gives promise of holding it with increasing honor. His Kansas speech to the liberals of his party contains passages that are worthy to pass into the accepted records of popular eloquence. He speaks of "the transformation which partisanship has impressed upon the government itself;" he says that "under a republic in name we have to-day a packed judiciary and a subservient Congress dominated by a military chieftain." No one has better stated the living issue of the time, which, he says, is "to unite the people everywhere upon the basis of thorough reconciliation—to readjust the displacement our political system has suffered from the rule of force, and to inspire the new nation with its old faith in our institutions." For peace he invokes every conspiring interest and influence. "Let us have peace," he proclaims; "not a putrid peace, smelling rank of rotting liberties; not a bayonoted silence of one-half and a fawning upon power of the other; but a cordiality as of other days, that shall thrill with reviving commerces and new prosperities; that shall repose upon contentment and equalities and mutual trust; that shall organize rivalries in behalf of the purity and good government of our country, not upon its past hatreds or differing races; that shall see the States co-ordinating again within their prescribed duties, and Federal authority set to its own proper function, not grasping to control all the business interests of distinct communities; and that shall restore dignity, honor, moderation, statesmanship to the administration of the affairs of the republic, and make it lustrous once more as the hope of the world."

Governor Brown is a man of most [illegible] character and intense energy; and being not yet 46 years of age in in the full enjoyment of all his powers, mental and physical.

PLANTERS OF TOBACCO.—One hundred pounds of "Excelsior," manufactured by J. J. Turner & Co., is qual to 200 to 300 pounds of any other fertilizer offered for that crop.—May 9th, 1872—5t.

MARRIED.

On 7th inst., by the Rev. Father Pacciarini, JAMES GRAVES to Miss LYDIA A. H. JONES.

DIED.

At the residence of its parents in Chaptico district, on Sunday, the 5th of May, instant, MARY MAGDELEN, child of D. J. and Susan Payne, aged 10 months and 8 days.

OBITUARY.

Died, at Kingston, his residence, in the Factory District, on the 28th ult., after a long but painful illness, JOHN EDWARD BUNT, youngest son of Dorinda M. Hunt, formerly of Baltimore county, in the 22nd year of his age.

By this dispensation of Almighty God, a loving mother is deprived of one of the most devoted and affectionate of sons—of one of the purest models of boyhood natures. He has passed away in the bloom of youthful hope, and leaves relations who deeply mourn his loss. The writer can truly sympathize with them in their bereavement, for his was one of those rare genial natures which brought forth admiration from all who knew him. But alas! he has gone from us in the morning of his life with the dew of youth upon his brow, and now rests, I hope, calmly on the cloudless shores of eterality.

"How short the race our friend has run,
Cut down in all his bloom;
The course but yesterday begun
Now finished in the tomb."

BALTIMORE MARKETS

WHEAT.—The receipts of wheat during the past week have been very light, and the market has been active for desirable lots. The scarcity of water has restricted grinding, and millers are buying only good grades. The prices paid during the week are higher than any this season. The sales on 'Change foot up about 20,000 bushels as follows: 400 Pennsylvania white at 200 cents, 400 Southern white at 210 cents, and 400 Western and 400 Pennsylvania do. on private terms. Of red there was sold 7,500 Southern at 195 to 220 cents for common to choice, 1,000 Pennsylvania at 198 to 210 cents, 2,500 Western at 195@200 cents, 2,500 Western amber at 205 to 210 cents, and 7,000 bushels Maryland prime red to arrive at 214 cents. The market closes firm.

CORN.—The market for Corn has been strong and prices have favored buyers throughout the week, the demand for all descriptions being active, and at the close prices are from 1 to 2 cents higher. Sales have been reported on 'Change of 23,000 bushels white at from 70 to 72 cents, bulk at latter figure. Of yellow sales were made of some 25,000 at 66@68 cents, during the first of the week, and at 69 and 70 cents at the close. Of Western mixed 12,000 bushels in Elevator sold at 68 cents, 45,000 bushels to arrive at same price; 1,500 bushels sold in lots at 67@70 cts.

OATS—Have been dull, and prices show a decline. We note sales of 2,000 bushels Southern at 56@60 cents, 4,000 Western bright at at 51@53½ cents, and 7,000 bushels Western mixed at 53@54 cents.

RYE.—The receipts of Rye have been light, and sales limited to about 3,000 bushels at 97@105 cents. The market is firm at these figures.

TOBACCO.—The inspections of Leaf Tobacco for the week ending to-day are one-third less than last week. The demand has been good and the market has entirely recovered the dullness noticed at the close of last week. The sales of Maryland have been about 1,000 hhds. for France, Holland and Germany, principally for the two first named, at full prices. Of Ohio the sales were about 100 hhds. for the Rhine and for home consumption. For Kentucky and Virginia the market has ruled quiet, but receivers are firm. The exports during the week were 130 hhds. to Liverpool, and 413 hhds. to Rotterdam. Prices for all descriptions are fairly maintained, and we quote to-day 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@	20.00
" upper country,	7.00@	25.00
" ground leaves, new,	0.00@	0.00

GUANO.—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. The Southern demand for Fertilizers, which has been considerably better this year than last, is pretty much over for the season, but there is a pretty active business doing just now with the near trade.

NEW GOODS.
Good quality and fair prices
AT THE
BIG BROWN STORE,
LEONARDTOWN,
A. A. LAWRENCE.
May 9, 1872.

CONFIRMATION NOTICE.

In the matter of the Deed of Trust from Richard M. Abell.

In the Circuit Court for St Mary's county, sitting as a Court of Equity.
No. 312 N E.

ORDERED, this 7th day of May, 1872, that the sale made and reported by J. Frank. Bohanan, Trustee in this cause, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 1st Monday of JUNE next; provided a copy of this order be published in the Saint Mary's Beacon, once a week for three successive weeks prior to the said 1st Monday of June.

The report states that the land sold for $900, and the personal property for $4:90.

JNO A CAMALIER, Cl'k.

True copy—Test:
JNO A CAMALIER, Cl'k.

May 9, 1872—3w.

LARGEST and cheapest stock of SHOES in the county at the
BIG BROWN STORE,
Leonardtown.
May 9, 1872.

CONFIRMATION NOTICE.

Thos. O. Spencer
vs
Thos O. Spencer, Adm'r of James B. Redmond, et al.

In the Circuit Court for St Mary's county, sitting as a Court of Equity.
No. 310 N E.

ORDERED, this 8th day of May, 1872, that the report of J Parran Crane, trustee, in this cause, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 1st Monday of June 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 1st Monday of June.

The Report states that the land sold for $416.

JNO. A CAMALIER, Cl'k.

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

May 9, 1872—3w.

PIERCE'S PATENT SCISSORS SHARPENER.—Handy, Useful and Practical! "In a moment the sharpest edge can be put on the dullest scissors."—*Missouri Courier.* "Not larger than an old-fashioned half dollar, it does the work of a grindstone."—*N. Y. Observer.*—"If we could not get another, we would not take $5 for ours."—*Liberal Christian.* "It has real merit; we have tried it."—*The Methodist.* Mailed to any address on the receipt of *Twenty-five Cents.* BERGER & BAINBRIDGE, 33 Beekman St., N. Y. B. & B. having their attention and time occupied in other business, offer the patent, machinery and some stock of the above for sale, believing it would be a warrantable investment to any purchaser.

May 9, 1872—3t.

Trustees' Sale of REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Saint Mary's County, sitting as a Court of Equity, passed in a cause in which Lewis H. Leigh is Complainant, and the Administrator of Edward B Goddard and others are Defendants, and bearing date of the 26th day of April, 1872, the undersigned, as Trustees, will offer at public sale, at the Court House door in Leonardtown, on

Tuesday, the 28th day of May, 1872,

between the hours of 12 o'clock, m. and 5 o'clock, p. m., the following real estate, to wit:

The remainder interest, after the death of Mrs. Mary Goddard, in and to a tract or parcel of land, located in Chaptico District, Saint Mary's County, Maryland, called and known as

PART OF GREAT THOMAS,

and containing

175 acres,

more or less.

This land is commonly known as the 'Home Farm,' having been the residence of the late George Goddard, and devised by him to Mrs. Mary Goddard, for life, which remainder over to the late Edward B. Goddard.

The soil of this land is excellent, and is noted for the superior quality of the Tobacco grown upon it. The estate is well watered and would make a first class stock farm.

There is a comfortable Dwelling and good Out-houses upon this property, and an abundance of Timber for farm purposes.

The location is healthy and convenient, and the surrounding estates are among the finest lands in our county. The land is in a fine state of cultivation, is in fine life, and susceptible of rapid and permanent improvement.

TERMS OF SALE,

as prescribed by the decree, are: One-third of the purchase money in cash, on the day of sale, and the balance, in equal nine ailments, at one and two years credit—the deferred payments to be secured by the bonds, or notes, of the purchaser, with security to be approved by the Trustees, and to bear interest from the day of sale.

When all the purchase money shall be paid, the Trustees will execute a deed to the purchaser, free, clear and discharged from all claims of the parties to this suit and of those claiming by, from or under them.

ROBERT C. COMBS,
JAS S. DOWNS,
Trustees.

May 2, 1872—ts.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE.

IN pursuance of an order obtained from the Orphans' Court of St. Mary's county, we, the undersigned, Administrators of Wm. Mattingley, of Wm., late of said county, deceased, will sell at public sale, at his late residence in Bedlam Neck, on

Wednesday, the 15th of May, 1872,

(if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter), the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of

HORSES,
HOGS,
CATTLE,
CROP OF WHEAT GROWING,
HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE,
FARMING IMPLEMENTS, etc.,

and all things appertaining to a well stocked farm.

TERMS.—Sums under $10, cash,—over that amount a credit of four months, with approved security.

WM. H. MATTINGLEY,
JO. F. MORGAN,
Administrators.

May 2, 1872—ts.

Surveying.

Parties wishing to employ the services of the undersigned as surveyor will address,
GEO. B. DENT,
Great Mills, P. O., Md.
March 28th, 1872—tf.