ST. MARY'S BEACON

LEONARDTOWN, MD.

THURSDAY MORNING, October 31st, 1872.

To Democrats.—Vote for electoral candidates, and *only* for electoral candidates, who have claims upon your support, and only such have claims as have been nominated by the democratic party. You can only help Grant and the Grant party in St. Mary's by cutting your ticket to make room for any Straight-out elector.

The democratic electoral ticket is entitled to your support in all things or in nothing. No question of personality enters into the issue. Bradford is as much your candidate as Briscoe. Both are your agents and neither can do more than to cast one of the eight electoral votes of Maryland for Greeley and Brown. A vote, therefore, against any single Greeley elector is a fractional vote for Grant. Remember, that you only cast a *full* Greeley and Brown vote when you vote for the *whole* number of the Greeley and Brown electors.

Not to vote at all is to aid Grant to the extent of half a vote, and to vote for other than your own nominated electors, or for less than the full number of them, is to break faith with your party and to assist the party of your enemy.

No straight-out elector can obtain 500 votes in the State, and of the votes he *does* obtain, not a single one will be taken from Grant. By voting for such an elector, therefore, you aid Grant just half as much as you would if you voted outright for the Grant electors. Don't aid Grant at all nor engage in any Straight-out diversion which inures to his benefit. Uphold your State organization, for future uses, if for nothing else, and vote on Tuesday next the full Democratic ticket, Bradford and all.

Which Shall it Be?—Personal fitness has, of course, much to do with the proper administration of public office, but this is not the only thing to be considered in the selection of a president. We honestly believe Mr. Greeley to be both upright and capable and we almost know General Grant to be the reverse. All other things being equal, this personal distinction between the presidential candidates would determine all unselfish and thoughtful men in favor of Mr. Greeley without a moment's hesitation. But all other things are *not* equal, or it is at least certain that the *party* which nominated Grant at Philadelphia has a very different *animus* from the *party* which nominated Greely at Baltimore. We have already more than once fully discussed this matter in our columns, and we refer to it here merely to insist, that it is the supreme thing to be considered, and that questions of personal antecedents and fitness are altogether subordinate.—Which party—the party which nominated Grant at Philadelphia or the party which nominated Greeley at Baltimore—should shape the legislation of, and dominate in, this country for the next four years?—This is the question which we would have Democrats to debate who are hesitating to support Greeley for being and having been, what every body is now, an abolitionist, and we submit that this latter, being a concluded or at best a subordinate issue, should not be allowed to override the living, pre-eminent, practical question we have presented above. Which, then, democrats, shall it be, the Philadelphia or the Baltimore *party* that you will assist into power? But we already know your response to this question. Though objecting to Greeley, personally, you realize that the most important thing to be considered is the *cause* and not the *agent*.

Consider!—Consider, democrats, that whatever the inspiration, the effect of the Straight-out policy, if carried to its legitimate sequence, is to divide our forces and to break down democratic organization in our State. By and through this organization, we have obtained ascendency in this State and by and through it can we only hold it. Do you wish to make Maryland a Grant State, like unfortunate Arkansas, or St. Mary's a Grant county, like the sed-island arrondisements of South Carolina? Scarcely. Nevertheless, this you will assist to do—if you give your countenance to the disorganizing programme of the "straight-outs." Stand, therefore, to your party colors by voting the whole democratic ticket on Tuesday next.

Democratic Meetings on Saturday.—We are authorized to announce that there will be democratic meetings at Mechanicsville, Charlotte Hall district; at Lancaster's Store, in the Bedlam Neck section of Chaptico district; and at Carberry's Store in the Hogpen Neck portion of this district, on Saturday next, the 2nd proximo. We hope that all these meetings will be largely attended, and we suggest that the usual speeches be dispensed with and be supplemented by private suggestions and arrangements to bring out the full democratic vote on the Tuesday following.

A Useful Invention.—Dr. J. Felix Morgan, of this county, has recently obtained "Letters Patent" for the invention of a Portable Tobacco Press, quite a number of which have been constructed, under his personal supervision, and are now being used by Planters in this county.—The chief advantage of this Press over the old style Press, or Prize, consists in the great saving of time and labor, and the improved condition of the Tobacco when prepared for market. The leaf will not be bruised in packing, and will always present an even and smooth appearance. One man can easily prize a hogshead of Tobacco in a day—full weight—and two men can prize three hogsheads. Another advantage connected with this patent is that, by the use of a simply constructed railway platform—being a part of the invention—two hogsheads can be worked alternately, under the same screw, and the process of packing and pressing thereby greatly expedited. All who have used this Press speak in the highest praise of its general utility, and are particularly pleased with the durability and simplicity of its construction. It may be readily removed intact, or any adjoining farm laborer can take it to pieces and put it together, without the slightest apprehension of damage to it.

Persons wishing to secure local patent rights, or to have Presses constructed, will address Dr. J. Felix Morgan, Leonardtown, Md.

The Meeting on Tuesday.—The democratic gathering at the Court House on Tuesday last, though not monstrous in point of numbers, will long be remembered by those who attended it for the richness and variety of its oratorical display. The speakers were Judge Merrick, our candidate for Congress, Hon. James T. Briscoe, our district elector, George Colton, Esqr., of Baltimore, and Hon. R. T. Merrick, of Washington. These names of themselves suggest that no key-note of persuasion "from grave to gay, from lively to severe" was left unsounded. Nor were cutting wit and apposite anecdote wanting to the occasion. And the whole case in issue between the two parties was thoroughly covered. This is all we have left ourselves room to say, except that an enthusiasm was aroused among our people by the different speakers which we have but to cultivate and keep alive until Tuesday next to restore the eagles of victory once more to the colors of our party in St. Mary's.

At Last Upon Propitious Seas.—We have high authority for saying, "there is a tide in the affairs of men which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune." This is as true of party affairs as it is of other concerns, and the injunction we have to express in this connection to our party friends, is to second and assist the palpable impetus which has been given to our cause within the last few days by the presence and the speeches in our county of our district elector, our candidate for Congress and other eloquent advocates of democracy. We have but few days left to work in, but the favorable tide is flooding, the breeze propitious, the desired haven in sight, and nothing is wanting to insure a prosperous voyage but to keep our gallant bark in her present courses, all hands on deck and every man at his post.

Remember.—Remember that Tuesday next is election day and subordinate your private interests and inclinations, if they lead you to stay at home, to the grave public duty which attaches to you as a voter. Not only attend promptly at the polls yourself, but persuade your neighbors to do likewise. And rest not satisfied with the mere casting of your own ballot. Try every honorable means of persuasion to induce those who are within the sphere of your influence to vote the *full* democratic ticket, one and indivisible. Imitate the radicals, and cast no fractional vote.—Make it a fair stand-up fight—Greeley against Grant—Merrick against Albert.

The Baltimore Election.—The election for members of the City Council came off in Baltimore Wednesday, 23rd inst.—The total vote cast was, 25,253, quite a large vote in comparison with former elections for the same purpose.

The Democratic vote was,	14,288.
The Republican vote,	7,081.
The Temperance Party vote,	2,544.

The members elect are all Democrats except three, the republicans having carried tha 15th, 16th, and 20th wards.

Democratic Election Tickets.—The Democratic election Tickets will be ready for distribution the last of the present week. Packages, containing ballots enough to supply the wants of democratic voters in each district, will be sent to the Judges of Election in each voting precinct by Saturday. The Judges are requested not to allow them to be wasted, but to hold them over for use on the day of election.

Meetings To-day.—As we go to press, a radical meeting is being held at the Court House and a democratic meeting is progressing at the Great Mills in the Factory district. It is likely that these will be the last county meetings of the campaign.

An Invocation to True Democrats.—If there is a man in the country entitled by pre-eminence of talent, purity of public and private life and fidelity to party obligation to counsel, advise and influence true democrats as to the course they should pursue on Tuesday next, that man is George H. Pendleton, of Ohio. Long spoken of and prominent for the presidency himself, working late and early and always in the service of democracy, popular everywhere and almost irresistible in the great West, Mr. Pendleton might have claimed without presumption or immodesty that he was entitled to the first and highest honors of his party as against any democrat in the country, and certainly might he insist that he was no entitled against Horace Greeley. What does Mr. Pendleton when his own great claims are thus weighed and disallowed? Having no thought of self, or subordinating it to the voice and welfare of his party, like the true democrat and unselfish patriot that he is, he readily takes the position of a private in the ranks and from the ranks thus modestly addresses his brother democrats as to their duty:—

"The great body of the Democratic party, instinct with courage and with patriotism, responded promptly to the appeal and the indorsement at Baltimore of the action of the Liberals at Cincinnati. They concluded to lay aside all minor differences of opinion and all prejudices in their present organization, and unite in restoring peace and purity to the Government. Humanity has been ennobled by deeds of self-denial and self-devotion. Men have dared to die for their fire-sides and for their God, but all history does not show a more magnificent example of self-denial than this of the Democratic party. At the call of patriotism it stifled the cry of party. At the command of the country it silenced the voice of prejudice, of pride, of ambition, of honest, life-long antagonism, and united with the Liberal Republicans in the presence of this great calamity and to avoid this danger, adopting their platform and their candidate. That candidate has been the earnest, determined, bitter, persistent, able opponent of the Democratic party; but then he was right on the questions of the day. The party would be faithful to him as he had been faithful to the cause. It would bring to his support all the power of a great organization, all its strength, its growing facility, its history, its traditions. It would give up all the claims to the honors, the offices, the emoluments, that peace should be restored to an afflicted people. The Democratic party had shown itself to be great in its triumph, greater still in the consistency with which it has borne danger and darkness and defeat, but greatest of all in this act of self-abnegation, it had laid aside every aspiration, every human weakness, in the hope of benefiting its country. The effort might fail, but it was worthy the faith of the martyr, worthy the courage of the devotee, and worthy of a just God. It had been said that the significance of this great movement was reconciliation and purification. It was this, and more. It had been said that it meant a great administration of constitutional law. It meant this, and more.—Its highest value and significance was that, underlying the struggle of parties in our country, and animating those struggles, lies a spirit of patriotism, a love of country which rises supreme in the presence of the peril of the country, and still speaks to silence every other aspiration except for its safety. That spirit is abroad in the movement now. That spirit is now consolidating its forces. It speaks to Democrats and to Republicans now; and while it invokes that patriotism, it promises security to all our material interests, protection to commerce at home and abroad; protection to manufactures; stability to legislation, to capital; freedom from Governmental influence, and subjection to the laws of trade; to labor, a freer enjoyment of the rewards of its industry; to all, freedom from debauchery, from that base, sordid, selfish spirit which rules the Administration; to all, merchant, agriculturist, lawyer, professional man, laborer, the free enjoyment of the rewards which industry can gain in the fruitful fields of a peaceful people and a reunited country. Could any Democrat doubt to-day the duty which patriotism exacted of him? Could any Democrat to-day be afraid of his constancy and honor? When wisdom, honor, patriotism spoke, should not the Democrat obey? The speaker did not expect that if Mr. Greeley were elected he would give them a partisan Democratic Administration. It would be inconsistent with the spirit of the movement which carried him into power. He had promised to restore peace, fraternity and good faith to the people of the country; to give them a sound civil-service reform; that he would introduce honor and honesty into the Administration of the Government. It would be folly for the Democratic party to refuse to accept these acquisitions because they could not get more. At this point the speaker read an extract from Greeley's letter of acceptance, showing what he had promised to do that was acceptable to the Democratic party, and entirely consistent with its principles. He asked if that was not good democratic doctrine?—If this were the pervading spirit of Greeley's Administration, if the Democrats could not get into the possession of the Federal Government one of their tried and trusted men, should they refuse to take Horace Greeley with these doctrines, and thus procure the reinstatement in power of Grant with all his errors and wrong ways."

Harper's Magazine for November is on our table. Like its predecessors the November number is replete with interest.

The Mountains, with illustration, by Porte Crayon, The Listeners, Down the Danube, by James Henry Browne, concluded; The Great Mother. Our Industrial Experiment at South Manchester, The Siren of Science, The Republican movement in Europe, by Emilio Castelar; The Visit, Geneva, Old Kensington, by Miss Thackeray; After many Days, Impersonations, by Bayard Taylor; The New Magdalen, by Wilkie Collins, The Treaty of Washington, A Simpleton, by Charles Reed, are among the Contributors. This number contains the usual amount of interesting editorial matter.

Men and Now.—Those colored auxiliaries who are now throwing up their caps for Gen. Grant, who once swore that the moment he became convinced that the war was for the enfranchisement of the negroes he would lay down his sword, and like the Baltimore *American* for their Bible, may profit by reading or having read to them the following chapter from their inspired volume:

[*From the Balto. American, Aug. 8, '62.*]

"The refusal of the President to have anything to do with *negro* soldiers has induced *the negro progressionists of the Sumner school to sit down in sackcloth and ashes* and bemoan the short-sightedness of their age. In their estimation the ship of State is now sure to be wrecked, *since Sambo can have nothing to do with the engineer;* but how ought every citizen of the United States, who has any pride as such, to thank the good sense of the Executive for saying as from the disgrace of an acknowledgement that twenty millions of white men cannot hold their own against one-third of their numbers without calling in the services of negroes? Let us be glad that whatever other evil and shame has befallen us, we have not been constrained to avow to the world that the Anglo-Saxon race here was indebted to *the transported African* for their political salvation. What a record to go before Europe with, in any possible collision in the future; what a fact upon which to base national ascendency in contending for our own! The bare proposition ought forever to politically condemn every man suggesting it. *These agitators ought to be forever regarded as infamous for being willing to put so foul a blot upon the national escutcheon. No matter who they are, their names ought to be remembered as only those of the vilest fanatics, who have forgotten everything that appertains to national glory, in their besotted anxiety to give the negro a place he can never be entitled to on this continent.*

But this incident will bear good fruits, it is to be hoped. It will draw more closely together the sensible and loyal of the land whose best hopes are centered upon the firmness and enlightened patriotism of the Federal Executive in the straits to which the nation has been driven by *those plotters against its honor and safety* in both extremes. We cannot raise the negro up, and we must take good care that he shall not pull us down. He has no place, and never can have a place, in controlling the destinies of a great nationality, and Mr. Sumner may as well realize the fact as Governor Hammond, of South Carolina.

Why, look at it. In the very act of pouring out maledictions on the South Carolina politicians and their followers for making the negro a wedge to split the nation asunder *these miserable plotters* are seen lugging forward this same agent the nation has sworn to discard from its politics in the future to endeavor to give him position, importance, a controlling power; attempting thus to do themselves what they have loudly condemned in the extremists—their opposites—*a guilty and detestable endeavor, which, fortunately, has resulted in their disappointment.*

It is true that the Southern extremists led off in the game of making of the negro a thing of power. It is true that for years, by his aid, they succeeded in their ambitious endeavors, retaining power to which they were not entitled, until now we see the lamentable results. But let every class of political schemers now take good heed to the fact that the day when such as this could be done has forever gone by. *In no sense North, or South, by the time this contest is ended, will any be able to make use of the negro as a means of controlling the white race on this continent.* If the conflict has to go on for the "twenty years" spoken of by Mr. Jefferson Davis, this result must be reached somehow. *If this is not achieved, the nation has achieved nothing.* In its present attempts, Abolitionism is in the field too late. *Individuals in their ranks like Charles Sumner, may manage to keep in position by the aid of a diseased public sentiment in particular localities;* but the general indications, those especially which come up from the Great West, are that the people will no longer tolerate any ultraism on this score. *After what the nation has suffered on account of four millions of an inferior race it is an insult to its good sense to suppose that by any infernal arts it can be made to suffer longer. Matters are rapidly assuming that complexion, and the worse it will be for efete ultraism if it cannot recognize facts so full of omen.*

Wheat Seeding.—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 pounds per acre, it hastens the ripening of wheat about 5 days and benefits the succeeding crop of clover 30 per cent."

Rural Beauties and City Belles.—Country girls are not a whit behind their metropolitan sisters in the natural elements of loveliness, but it must be conceded that the city belles best understand the art of preserving and heightening their personal beauty. The most perfect features lose half their attraction unless the complexion is properly cared for, and if the pretty girls of the rural districts wish to compete with the "Pairstars" of the fashionable world in refined attractions, they must pay due attention to this important point.—They ought to know, for the fact is notorious, that Hagan's Magnolia Balm imparts to the skin a delicate, pearly appearance, unproduceable by any other preparation under the sun. No matter how the cuticle may have been roughened by exposure or discolored by the sun, the Balm will render it soft and pliable, and removes every blemish.

☞ Pimples and brown spots on the face, Eruptions, Blotches, Scrofulous Diseases, and all sores arising from impure blood, are cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

☞ All New Subscribers to The Cultivator & Country Gentleman for 1873, paying in advance, previous to the close of 1872, will receive the paper weekly, from receipt of remittance to January 1st, 1873, without charge.

(*From the Washington Chronicle, Grant organ.*)

The War in Arkansas.—The civil war now going on in Arkansas furnishes a deplorable evidence of the length to which politicians will go to carry out their ends, and, unfortunately for the colored man, being the agent, he will be made the victim and the sufferer. The real situation in this State is that a set of adventurers of both political parties have organized themselves into secret societies of the most dangerous character; in fact, bound together by obligations that set at defiance the constituted civil authorities of the State, so that certain localities are in a frightful state of anarchy; and, as a consequence, a war of races is threatened, which every good citizen cannot contemplate without feelings of horror and alarm. The irrepressible conflict has indeed taken a new shape. It is no longer a question of slavery, but is assuming a character as to which of the two races shall rule. That this state of affairs is the work of unscrupulous politicians is best answered by the character of the men who are put into power. There can be no peace as long as such influences are in control. Both races must and do suffer under its power, and unless it is destroyed there is no estimating its consequences. Better a thousand times that the colored vote of the whole country was merged into both political parties than organizing them into separate and distinct societies for the benefit of one or the other party. We firmly believe that the colored man would be immeasurably better off, for then his material and political interests would become identical with the whites. Under such a state of society the prejudices of races would soon die out, and the occupation of the politicians who are now speculating upon the evil passions engendered by their distinct organization would soon be gone. This, we believe, is the first step necessary to bring about that harmony of races that can alone guarantee peace and prosperity to both.

Wheat Growers.—Do not jeopardize your crops, this year, by using untried fertilizers.—The "Excelsior," manufactured by J. J. Turner & Co., has been used successfully for the past thirteen years and it is the best.

The Phrenological Journal for November deserves a warm welcome from the reading public; for, taken as a whole, it is a number of unusual excellence. A glimpse of its contents, only, is afforded by the following titles: Jesse Olney, the eminent geographer; Independence in Thinking, a strong but carefully written paper; Supplementing an Imperfect Education, worth a year's subscription in itself for its valuable suggestions; Mrs. Ann L. Barbauld, the poetess; Philip's Lottery Ticket; Nine and the Ninans, illustrated; Another installment of Expressions; Instinct and Reason, an amusing and instructive article; Thomas Sterry Hunt, F.R.S.; A Little Girl's First Impressions of Beecher; Ode to the Nightingale; Moral Aspects of Dancing, etc. Price of the number, 30 cts. For the year, $3.00. A new volume begins with 1873. Address S. R. Wells, 389 Broadway, New York.

Wheat Growers.—Use the "Excelsior" Guano, manufactured by J. J. Turner & Co., if you wish to grow large crops: 100 pounds of it are equal to from 200 to 300 pounds of any other fertilizer.

DIED.

At the residence of her son, Logan O. Smith, on the 28th inst., Mrs. PERMELIA SMITH, in her 59th year, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude.

[Baltimore *Sun* and Alexandria *Gazette* please copy.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

WHEAT.—The receipts of Wheat during the past week have been very moderate, amounting to 52,000 bushels, and the market has ruled quiet but very firm, with a tendency to higher prices for prime and choice qualities. The sales during the week comprise 8,000 bushels Western at 196 cents for a small lot white, 189@185 cents for amber, and 165@172 cents for fair to good red, and 800 bushels No. 2 Western spring at 156@160 cents. Of Southern, the sales footed up 45,000 bushels, via: 20,000 bushels red at 155 to 180 cents for common to fair, and 180@185 cts. for good to prime, 20,000 bushels amber at 200@205 cents, and 5,000 bushels white at 185@205 cents for fair to choice. Included in the sales were 1,000 bushels strictly fancy amber at 208 cents, and about 500 bushels do. white at 210 cents. The market closes very firm at the outside figures.

CORN.—The market for Corn has ruled fairly active during the week for Southern descriptions, but Western has been very dull, and at the close the market is heavy and lower for Southern yellow and Western, and steady for Southern white. The receipts of Western aggregated 70,000 bushels, chiefly at Elevator, and the only sale of any moment reported was 28,000 bushels mixed in Elevator on private terms, but understood to be equal to 63 cents. In addition there were sales in lots of 4,400 bushels mixed in Elevator at 62@63 cents, and 4,000 bushels mixed on track and delivered at 61@64 cents, and 1,200 bushels Pennsylvania yellow on terms not made known. The receipts of Southern amounted to 27,600 bushels, and were all sold, viz: 10,000 old white at 70@75 cents for fair to prime, 2,500, fly-cut do. at 66@68 cents, 14,000 old yellow at 60@66 cents for fair to prime, and 3,500 new 63@70 cents for white and at 57@60 cents for yellow. The market closes heavy, and we quote Western mixed in Elevator nominally at 63 cents, and Southern old at 67@72 cents for white and at 60@62 cents for yellow.

OATS.—The market for Oats has ruled quiet but steady, with moderate receipts and a fair demand. Prices remain as during last week, and the sales were as follows: 6,000 bushels Southern at 43@45 cents, 1,000 bushels damaged do. at 35@40 cents, 17,000 bushels mixed Western at 40@43 cents, 6,000 bushels bright do. at 43@45 cents, and 1,000 damaged do. at 40 cents.

RYE.—The market for Rye has ruled quiet and firm, with very light receipts. Prices are a shade higher, and we quote at 80@90 cents.

TOBACCO.—The inspections of Leaf Tobacco have fallen off nearly one-half from those of the week previous. The market for Maryland is brisk and all is taken at full prices as soon as offered, principally for the Holland and Bremen markets, and we note three vessels now loading. Some few hhds. new ground leaf have been received and sells for $6.50@10 per 100 lbs. The market for other descriptions is firm, but transactions are restricted on account of the light supply. The exports during the week consist of 895 hhds. leaf and 45 hhds. stems for Bremen. Prices are very firm, but without change, and we continue to 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@	12.00
" fancy,	14.00@	20.00
" upper country,	7.00@	25.00
" ground leaves, new,	6.50@	10.00

GUANO, ETC.—There is very little doing in Guano or Phosphates. There is no Chincha in market, and we quote Guanape at $60 per ton, gold, agent's price. Phosphates and manufactured Fertilizers rule at about $50 per ton.

Late Sheriff's Sale of REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of one writ of Venditioni Exponas, is ued out of the Circuit Court of Saint Mary's county, at the suit of Francis Neale, B G Harris and John H Neale, trading under the name and style of Neale, Harris & Co., against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of John H. Milburn, Jr., and to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, interest and estate at law and in equity of the said John H Milburn, Jr., in and to the following real estate, to wit:

One-half interest in a tract or parcel of land, located in the Factory district of Saint Mary's county, called and known by the name of

Bennett's Delight

AND

WATT'S LAND,

or by whatsoever name the same may be called or known, containing

276 acres,

more or less.

And I hereby give notice, that on

Tuesday, the 26th day of Nov. 1872,

at the Court House door, Leonardtown, between the hours of 12 o'clock m. and 4 o'clock, p m., I will expose to public auction the above described real estate, so seized and taken in execution to the highest bidder for cash—to satisfy said debt, interest and costs due and to become thereon.

JAS R ALVEY,
L te Sheriff.

Oct 31, 1872—ts.

Manhood: How Lost, How Restored!

Just published, a new edition of Dr. CULVERWELL'S Celebrated Essay on the *radical cure* (without medicine of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Siminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc; also, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, induced by self indulgence or sexual extravagance.

☞ Price, in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and *radically*.

☞ This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *postpaid* on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps.

Also, Dr. Culverwell's "Marriage Guide," price 50 cents.

Address the Publishers,

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post-Office Box 4,586.

Oct 31, 1872—tjan1.

THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.

VOLUME FOR 1873.

The Cultivator & Country Gentleman, for the past forty 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 Horticulturalists 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 Improved Animals and their Customers—Manufacturers of Improved Machinery and those who purchase and employ it—Nurserymen 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.

Terms.—The Country Gentleman is published weekly, on the following terms, when paid strictly in advance: One Copy, one, $2.50; Four Copies, $10, and an additional copy for the year free to the sender of the club; Ten Copies, $20, and an additional copy for the year free to the sender of the club.

☞ Specimen Copies Free. Address

LUTHER TUCKER & SON, Publishers,
Albany, N. Y.

Oct 31, 1872.

Notice to Teachers.

The Teachers of the Public Schools of St. Mary's county are notified that the undersigned is now prepared to pay them their salaries in full for Summer Term, 1872.

J. FRANK FORD,
Sec. &c.

Oct. 31, 1872.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

Persons are warned not trespass with dog or gun upon my home farm known as "Hollywood"; and they are forbidden to catch oysters in the waters of Herring Creek, adjacent to the shores of said estate. The law will be enforced against all persons violating this notice.

T A LYNCH.

Oct 31, 1872—3m.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—Jonathan Devoll, of Saratoga, N. Y., a minister of the Society of Friends, appoints a meeting to be held at the Methodist Church, Leonardtown, on FRIDAY, the 1st inst., at 3 o'clock, p. m.

Oct. 31, 1872.

TRESPASS NOTICE.

Persons are forewarned against trespassing with dog or gun or in any other manner upon any part of my farm known as "SUNNYSIDE," located in Chaptico district. Against all parties offending, the law will be rigidly enforced.

WM A KIRK.

Oct 24, 1872—2w.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S SALE.

By virtue of an Order obtained from the Orphans' Court of St. Mary's County, the undersigned, Administratrix of Wm. Blair, late of St. Mary's county, deceased, will offer at public sale, at the late residence of the said deceased, situated in "Bedlam Neck," St. Mary's county, on

Wednesday, the 13th of November next,

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

10 HORSES,
4 COLTS,
4 YOKE OXENS,
CATTLE,
SHEEP,
HOGS,
HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE,
2 OX-CARTS,
2 WAGONS and HARNESS,
BUGGY and HARNESS,
CORN,
PROVENDER,
CROP TOBACCO,
FARMING IMPLEMENTS,
WHEAT THRESHER, &c., &c.

Also, on the following day, on the farm called "Mattapani," the following described personal estate:

CATTLE,
HORSES,
HOGS,
FARMING IMPLEMENTS, &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.

For all sums of Ten Dollars and under, cash—over that amount, a credit of four months will be given, the purchasers giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from day of sale.

JANE A. SHOEMAKER,
Administratrix.

Oct 24, 1872—2t.

ORDER OF RATIFICATION.

IN ST MARY'S COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

In the matter of the sale of "Jutland" of the real estate of Henry G S Key, late deceased

Ordered, this 22nd day of October, 1872, that the Report of Jos H Key and D S Briscoe, Executors of the last Will of H G S Key, of the sale of the real estate above mentioned, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary, on or before the 19th day of Nov. next, provided, a copy of this order be inserted in the St. Mary's Beacon, at least once a week, for three successive weeks, before the said 19th day of November.

The report states the amount of sales to be $20,000.

A J SPALDING, C. J.,
L H CANTER, A. J.,

Oct 24, 1872—3w.

Land Wanted.

I am authorized by responsible parties to buy

1,000 *ACRES OF WOODLAND*

(Pine or Oak) in St. Mary's county, within two miles of navigable water, for which a liberal price will be given. Cash. Address,

JO. F. MORGAN, Atty.,
Leonardtown, Md.

Oct 24, 1872—tf.

Trustee's 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 Wm. H. Kelly and M. Theresa Kelly, his wife, are Complainants, and Emerson E Middleton is Defendant, and bearing date of the 21st day of September, 1872, the undersigned, as Trustee, will offer at public auction, at the Court House door in Leonardtown, on

Tuesday, the 12th of November, 1872,

between the hours of 12 o'clock, m. and 3 o'clock, p. m., all that tract or parcel of land, situate in St. Inigoes' District of St. Mary's county, called and known by by the name of

Part Strife,

OR

Part Leachburg,

(or by whatsoever name the same may be known or called,) being part of the tract lately conveyed by Thomas L. Freeman and wife to the said M. Theresa Kelly, and the same sold by her to the said Emerson E. Middleton, and containing

100 acres,

more or less.

This land is in a fair state of cultivation, well adapted to the growth of the staple products of this section, and has upon it an abundance of wood and timber. The improvements consist of a small comfortable Dwelling, Barn, Stables, etc. It is conveniently located to churches, mills, post office and steamboat landings, and the line of the Washington City and Point Lookout Railroad runs through it.

[THE TERMS OF SALE,

as prescribed by the Decree, are: One-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale, the balance in twelve and eighteen months thereafter—the purchaser to give his notes for the deferred payments, with such security as the Trustee shall approve, the same to bear interest from the day of sale.

J. PARRAN CRANE,
Trustee.

Oct 17, 1872—ts.