ST. MARY'S BEACON

LEONARDTOWN, MD.

THURSDAY MORNING, November 21st, 1872.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—Governor Whyte has issued his proclamation appointing Thursday, the 28th instant, to be observed by the people of this State as a day of thanksgiving and prayer. This is the day already recommended by the President of the United States for the same purpose.

THE CENTENNIAL COMMISSION.—We are unable this week to get in type the eloquent and patriotic address of the Centennial Commission, sent us for publication by Hon. John W. Davis, Treasurer of the State, and one of the Commissioners for Maryland. The address asks for subscriptions to a fund of ten millions of dollars, required to make the centennial such a success as the patriotism and pride of every American demands. The commission looks to the unfailing patriotism of the people of every section to see that each contributes its share of the expenses and receives its share of the benefits of an enterprise in which all are so deeply interested. It further earnestly urges the formation in each State and territory of a centennial organization, which shall in time see that county associations are formed, so that when nations are gathered together in 1876, each commonwealth can view with pride the contributions she has made to the national glory. Confidently relying on the zeal and patriotism displayed by the people of the country in every national undertaking, the commission prophecy that the centennial celebration will worthily show how greatness, wealth and intelligence can be fostered, by such institutions as those which have for one hundred years blessed the people of the United States.

THE NEW COUNTY OF GARRETT.—By the vote at the late election of the people of Alleghany county, living within the bounds of the proposed new county of "Garrett," the proposition to create the county was carried. The territory embraced is that part of Alleghany county lying South and West of a line beginning at the summit of Savage mountain to the middle of Savage river, where that river empties into the Potomac, thence by a straight line to the nearest boundary of the State of West Virginia, then with that boundary to the Fairfax Stone. It is stated for the county seat.

THE ST. INIGOES' ENTERTAINMENT.—The ladies of St. Inigoes' congregation desire us to state, that the entertainment mentioned in our last issue to come off on Tuesday, the 26th instant, will certainly be proceeded with on the day named above.

A SEMI-CENTENNIAL.—1823—1873.—The fifty years of the *New York Observer* are completed, and to signalize the event the publishers are about to present to each subscriber a memento in the shape of a DOUBLE YEAR-BOOK, which is to be embellished with appropriate illustrations and historical remembrances. Fifty years of unceasing prosperity in a public journal while pursuing the same undeviating course may well inspire its friends with confidence and strong attachment. We are informed that the subscribers to the *Observer* are usually subscribers *for life*. It has never gone backward since its first appearance on the stage; and it bids fair, judging from its present position, to double its circulation and influence in the near future. It stands unmistakably at the head of the Religious Family Press. $3 a year.—Sidney E. Morse & Co., 37 Park Row, New York.

CHEAP READING.—In order to introduce the American Stock Journal into the homes of new readers, the enterprising publishers, have put up 300,000 copies, in packages of 3 each, which they offer to send *free* to all who enclose *stamp* to pay postage. As the three numbers contain near 100 pages of choice articles, valuable receipts, engravings of farm buildings, horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, dogs, poultry, pigeons, &c., we hope all our subscribers will send for it, also for a show bill and premium list, as splendid inducements are offered to Agents and subscribers. Address, N. P. Boyer & Co., Parkesburg, Chester County, Pa.

The December number of *Demorest's Monthly* comes to us greatly enlarged, and is really a superb Magazine, full of entertaining literature and profusely illustrated. The December number has a full-page portrait of Pauline Lucca, a large display of Fashions, and numerous other valuable features—altogether a model magazine.—The publishers are offering a pair of companion chromos, Falls of Niagara and Yosemite Falls, worth of themselves $10, to each $3 yearly subscriber. This is one of the marvels of liberality in the publishing line. Address W. Jennings Demorest, 838 Broadway, New York.

The best Boys' and Girls' Magazine, *Demorest's "Young America."* Always sparkling with entertaining Stories, Poems, Puzzles, Music, Travels, Dialogues, Games and other entertaining features, all profusely illustrated. If you wish to present a beautiful, an ever welcome present to a Boy or Girl send one dollar for a year's subscription for *Young America*. Specimens, with circulars, mailed free on receipt of 10 cents. Address W. Jennings Demorest, 838 Broadway, New York.

SOUND ADVICE.—Gen. Hawley, just elected to Congress from Connecticut to fill a vacancy, has given his party the following sound advice:

"If the Republican party would faithfully serve a confiding nation, and retain its power, it must conduct its relations with foreign nations upon the highest principles, collect the revenue carefully, disburse it honestly, keep expenditures down to the lowest honorable limit, perfect the banking system, return to specie payments, furnish a uniform and stable currency, protect the American citizen, however humble, at home as well as abroad; observe well the limit between State and national authority; deal wisely, firmly, and justly with the Indians; scourge bad men out of office, and out of the councils of the party; encourage the honest efforts of labor to establish better relations with capital; perfect a reform of the civil service, as well by a higher tone of sentiments as by a technical system. It is easy to break the Republican party into warring fragments within six months. It is easy to retain four-fifths of its best elements in organization that shall govern the country for a generation to come."

MUSIC IN OUR SCHOOLS.—A writer presents the following on this subject: It is a good sign of the times that the study of music is slowly creeping into our schools, and getting recognition by our teachers and school committees. Still the movement in this direction is very timid, halting and feeble. It is so because many of our grown up people are, as a whole, insensible to the advantages of music.—They either do not care for it or they secretly despise it. They think it a good enough thing, but they have no heart in the effort to exalt it and give it universal distribution. I find in men, take them as they go, a great apathy on this subject. And I know not how this apathy is to be overcome, except by what may be called common sense arguments and those based on severely practical grounds. Two or three of these arguments I will try to utter now and here.

The solution how we are as a nation, to get rid of the nasal quality of our speech, which is at once our badge and our reproach, is found in the introduction of music into our schools. Our educators have asked the question, "How shall we get ourselves clear of this shrill head-stone, that every man, woman and child among us, recognizes at the throughout? Every one knows the music there is in an Englishman's voice, and better still, in an Englishwoman's voice? How shall we get it? Not from the teachers of our schools. They cannot impart what they have not. And even if they have it, they do not succeed in giving it out. Is there a remedy? and if so, what is it, and where is it to be found? It has been discovered at last.—It is in and through singing. The cultivation of singing among children will give, it is proved, a rich, resonant, chest-tone, will banish the nasal twang, and make our national speech melodious. To do this implies, of course, that the exercise of singing shall not be crowded into a mere fraction of a school session, but that like reading and spelling it be brought into the front, and made honorable. Practical men can understand the advantage of this; men who do care for music can see this thing as clearly as the best trained musicians, and we ask them to think upon it and to act upon it."

Another point. "All children sing. They sing almost as surely as they talk. The want of 'ear' may make here and there an exception; but it will be so rarely found that it need not be estimated. Not all adults sing or can sing or can be taught to sing. Disuse of the vocal chords in childhood will incapacitate an adult for singing, and his throat will be like a withered arm, beyond recovery for actual use. But all children can be taught to sing. All boys and girls can sing, if it suits them to do so in the way of play. You never hear boys and girls 'beg off' when they want to sing together. In Germany it has long been considered certain that all children can sing. They do not admit exceptions, except in the case of the dumb. They not only argue from the general frequency of singing among children at play, but from the laws of music, as manifested in human language.

MILK, TEA AND COFFEE.—Prof. Loomis thus speaks of milk, tea and coffee:

"Milk contains in solution not only due proportions of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen and nitrogen, but all the other elements necessary for the construction of bone, nerve, &c., and hence is always a proper food in all circumstances of health.

"Tea derives its beneficial qualities not from its direct supply of nutrition, but from its affording a peculiar substance called theine, the effect of which within the system is to diminish the waste, thus making less food necessary. Tea thus has a positive economic value, not as a supplying but as a saving nutriment.

"Coffee, though of a taste so little allied to tea, derives its value in precisely the same manner and nearly the same substances. Its value and effect in the system are therefore the same as those above stated. It is hence evident that milk, tea and coffee are valuable articles of food under all conditions of temperature."

Yet, it must be generally conceded that a free coffee drinker will almost invariably complain of biliousness and present a cadaverous appearance. For work people as a rule coffee will seldom produce this effect; but for all persons of sedentary habits who take little exercise, coffee is not to be recommended. Tea as a substitute is greatly to be preferred, as it is equally refreshing and strengthening and produces no bad effects.

MECHANICAL INDUSTRY.—The prejudice which exists among some classes of modern society, against mechanical industry and manual labor of all kinds is, says the Lynchburg News, one of the most extraordinary, unreasonable and unaccountable prejudices which this strange and topsy-turvy world has ever seen. Now we ask any man of common sense, is there anything inherently more degrading in handling an axe or a hammer than a quill or a yard-stick? Why, then, should the former be considered as sociably below the latter? It is on the face of it an absurdity. It did not exist in ancient times. In the early history of the world, mechanics and artisans were held in great respect.—Among the Jews acquisition of a trade was considered honorable. St. Paul was a tent-maker. Why, then, should mechanics in modern society be treated as a degraded class. If it is because of their ignorance and want of refinement, that is not the fault of their vocation, but because of defective systems of education, which include in their scope only certain classes, instead of embracing the whole community. Judged by their usefulness to society, and by the works of their hands, there is no profession, except the clergy, that ought to stand as high as mechanics? You laugh at shoemakers. How would you look going barefooted? You sneer at hatters. Let us see you going about bareheaded. You say it takes nine tailors to make a man. Well, suppose you take a turn up the street in *puris naturalibus*.—The fine lady speaks scornfully of her mantua-maker and milliner. Well, how would the fine bird look without its plumage? The carpenter, brick-maker, stonemason are considered inferior beings.—How would you like to live like beasts and birds in the woods? Where would the hoes, spades, ploughs and other agricultural implements with which you till the ground come from but for the mechanics? Where would the manufactories be? Where the beautiful ships, the noblest work of man's hands, without which there would be no commerce, but for the mechanic?

Really it is the most incomprehensible of all things that the class which creates the distinction between civilization and barbarism, should be held in civilized lands a low, plebian class, not worthy to associate with the rich and aristocratic.

GEORGE GORDON MEADE.—This distinguished soldier, whose name will be remembered as long as the battle of Gettysburg and the turning point it formed in the famous invasion of Lee, died at his residence in Philadelphia of pneumonia.—General Meade was born at Cadiz, in Spain, in 1816, entered the United States Military Academy at West Point from the District of Columbia, and was graduated there June 30, 1835, and appointed second lieutenant in the Third Artillery.—He resigned his commission October 26, 1836, but after living six years in retirement he re-entered the service, and received the appointment of second lieutenant in the Topographical Engineers May 19, 1842. He was brevetted first lieutenant for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Monterey in 1846, being wounded in the action. In 1856 he was promoted to a captaincy.—On the 31st of August, 1861, he was commissioned Brigadier-General of volunteers, and received the commission of major in the regular army in June, 1862. He commanded a brigade in McCall's division of Pennsylvania reserves in the Army of the Potomac until September, 1862, when he took command of a division in the army corps under General Reynolds.—General Meade took part in the battles of Mechanicsville, June 26; of Gaines Mill, June 27, (a few days after which he was wounded, but not seriously); of Antietam, September 17, in which he was slightly wounded, and had two horses killed under him, and of Fredericsburg in December, 1862, when the Union forces, under General Burnside, were defeated with so much slaughter. Two days after this repulse he superceded General Butterfield in the command of the Fifth Army Corps; was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Potomac June 28, 1863, and fought the famous battle of Gettysburg. After this battle and the retreat of Lee, General Meade continued at the head of the Union forces until General Grant took his position as Commander-in-Chief in April of 1864, General Meade serving under him. He was soon intrusted with the execution of one of the earliest of the important operations of the campaign which resulted in the fall of Richmond—the passage of the Rapidan, in attempting which he was almost utterly defeated. In the latter operations conducted by General Grant in that memorable campaign General Meade played a prominent part. Among his soldiers, although he was noted for great severity and strictness in the execution of every measure of discipline, he was very much beloved perhaps more so than most officers of the war.—*World.*

AFTER THE BATTLE.—The N. York *World* says:—We have nothing harsh or ungenerous to say against Mr. Greeley or against Mr. Greeley's earliest Democratic supporters. Mr. Greeley did not nominate himself, even at Cincinnati; and his almost unanimous indorsement at Baltimore was not his work, but the work of the Democratic delegates. Even if we have reason to blame them, we have no reason to blame him. He has borne himself in the canvass with faultless propriety; and however freely we may think it our duty to criticise his earlier or his future conduct and utterances, it does not lie in our pen to write one word of censure on the bearing of Mr. Greeley during the five months that he was the Democratic candidate for President. And even as to the original expediency and wisdom of nominating him, it becomes us to speak with modest reserve. We do not presume, at this late day, to set up our judgment against that of a majority of the most eminent, experienced and trusted statesmen of the Democratic party. The fact that they approved while we vehemently dissented, should teach us a reasonable distrust of our own judgment, even though the result seems to prove that we were originally right, and that they were fundamentally wrong. Nothing is easier or cheaper than to be wise after the event; and it seems more pertinent to inquire into the sources of their mistake than to arraign them for want of foresight.

A NEW PHASE OF THE HORSE MALADY.—There has appeared in a large stable of New York a new form of the horse disease, a relapse terminating fatally, which in several instances proved fatal.—This disease made its appearance a few days since, and it seems to affect those animals that were convalescent or doing well in the first stages of the epizootic. At the Sixth Avenue car stables there were six cases, with one death Monday. The symptoms are swelling of the legs and belly. The horse mentioned was swollen to an enormous size, his limbs were so stiff that he could not lie down. Just before expiring he died. The treatment pursued is rubbing the swollen parts with liniment composed of camphor, hartshorn and sweet oil. The dropsy seems to have appeared very fatally in stables throughout the city, but has not assumed formidable proportions.

$1000 Reward is offered by the proprietor of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for a medicine that will equal it in the cure of Bronchitis, severe Coughs, and the early stages of Consumption.

TWENTY YEARS YOUNGER.—To say that hundreds of girls, wives and widows look twenty years younger than they are in consequence the complexional freshness derived from use of HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM, is simply to state an absolute fact, which can be promptly verified by direct testimony if ladies were as willing to tell their age as to use the best means of making themselves lovely. Nature sometimes, but very rarely, crowns the charm of perfect features, with a complexion of exquisite clearness; but even then time soon begins to make inroads upon the velvet cheek, the fair white brow, the ivory bust, the rounded arm. To preserve the "glory of woman" unblemished, even after the meridian of life has been passed, it is by necessary to use daily this cooling, healthful vegetable preparation.

MARRIED.

In Baltimore on the 19th, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. T. Murray, JAMES T. BLAIR, of this county, to Miss AGNES E. PIES, of Baltimore city.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

WHEAT—The sales reported foot up about 50,000 bushels, and comprise, of Western 800 bushels white at 195 cts.; 800 bushels Michigan red at 176@171 cts.; 3,500 bushels amber at 175@188 cts., later for choice; and 4,000 bushels red at 155@ 75 cts. for common to prime, and 40,000 bushels Southern as follows: 5,000 white at 160@200 cts. for com. to choice; 11,000 bushels amber 190@200 cts.; 18,000 bushels good to prime red at 175@190 cts., and 6,000 bushels common to fair red at 140@177 cents. At the close we quote Maryland amber at 190@200 cts.; good to prime red at 175@188 cents, and common to fair do. at 140@170 cts.

CORN—The receipts of Southern corn amounted to over 50,000 bushels old and new, and were sold as follows: 10,000 bushels old white at 60@64 cents; 13,000 new do. at 53@63 cts. for damp and dry, bulk at 58@60 cents; 13,000 old yellow at 55@62 cts.; 5 000 do. new at 54@60 cts. The sales reported of Western were only 15,000 bushels mixed in Elevators at 63 cents; 3,000 bushels rejected in Elevators.

OATS—The sales reported were 4,000 bushels Southern at 38 cts. for very common to prime; 15,000 bushels mixed Western at 38@40 cts.; 3,000 bushels bright do. at 40@41½ cents, and 1,000 do. dark do. at 40 cts.

RYE—The sales during the week amounted to 2,500@3,000 bushels at 80@85 cts.

TOBACCO—The receipts of leaf Tobacco during the past week were considerably in excess of those of the week previous, and were composed almost entirely of Maryland growth, about one-half of which was ground leaf.—The demand has been active for the latter description, and the offerings were all taken at prices ranging from $6 to $10, the bulk of the sales at $7@8.50. The demand for good common and medium crop is active, but the better qualities are neglected. The receipts of Ohio, Kentucky Virginia are next to nothing, and with very light stocks the market for these descriptions is entirely nominal. The new crop Ohio may be looked for in two or three weeks time. The exports during the week amounted to 1,141 hhds., as follows: 328 hhds. to Liverpool, 8 hhds. to Demerara, 5 hhds. St. Pierre, Martinique, and 800 hhds. to Rotterdam. We revise our quotations 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,	6.00@	10.00

GUANO, ETC.—There is very little doing in Guano or Phospates.—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.

Proclamation.

IN obedience to custom recognized by an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, I, William Pinkney Whyte, Governor, do hereby appoint and set apart THURSDAY, the 28th day of November, 1872, to be observed by the people of this State as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer.

(SEAL) Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Annapolis, this ninth day of November, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

By the Governor.

WM. PINKNEY WHYTE.
JOHN THOMPSON MASON,
Secretary of State.

Nov. 21, 1872—td.

Road Notice.

BY virtue of a trust reposed in us by the County Commissioners for St. Mary's County, and by authority and direction of the Code of Public General Laws of this State, we hereby give notice, that we will meet on the premises of the late John W Graves on the second day of DECEMBER next,

MONDAY, the 2nd day of DECEMBER next,

for the purpose of making an examination with the view to the opening of a Public Road through the lands of the said late John W Graves and the lands of John Parsons, Ignatius Joy and Elwin J Thompson.

JAMES F ABELL,
GEO S MATTINGLEY,
CORNELIUS PAYNE,
Examiners.

Nov 21, 1872—30days.

Bankrupt Notice.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE DISTRICT OF MARYLAND.

In the Matter of Stanislaus Clarke, Bankrupt, } In Bankruptcy.

This is to Give Notice, that a petition has been presented to the Court, this 11th day of November, 1872, by Stanislaus Clarke, of the County of St Mary's, State of Maryland, and District aforesaid, a Bankrupt, praying that he may be decreed to have a full discharge from all his debts, provable under the Bankrupt Act, and upon sending said Petition:

It is ordered by the Court, that a hearing be had upon the same, on the 13th day of December, 1872, before the Court, in the City of Baltimore, in said District, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and that notice thereof be published in the Saint Mary's *Beacon* and the Baltimore *Gazette*, newspapers printed in said District, once a week for three weeks before that day; and that all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may appear at said time and place, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

JAMES W CHEW, Clerk
of District Court for said District.

Nov 21, 1872—3w.

"Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the World."

Harper's Magazine.

Notices of the Press.

The ever-increasing circulation of this excellent monthly proves its continued adaptation to popular desires and needs. Indeed, when we think into how many homes it penetrates every month, we must consider it as one of the educators as well as entertainers of the public mind, for its vast popularity has been won by no appeal to stupid prejudices or depraved tastes.—Boston Globe.

The character which this *Magazine* possesses for variety, enterprise, artistic wealth, and the literary culture that has kept pace with, if it has not led the times, should cause its conductors to regard it with justifiable complacency. It also entitles them to a great claim upon the public gratitude. The *Magazine* has done good and not evil all the days of its life.—Brooklyn Eagle.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—1873,

TERMS:

Harper's Magazine, one year, $4 00

An Extra Copy of either the Magazine, Weekly, or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or Six Copies for $20,00, without extra copy.

Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weekly, and Bazar, to one address for one year, $10 00 or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, $7 00.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

A Complete Set of Harper's Magazine, now comprising 45 Volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for $2 25 per vol.—Cloth cases, for binding, 58 cents, by mail, postpaid.

The postage on Harper's Magazine is 24 cts. a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office. Address

HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Nov 21, 1872.

"A Repository of Fashion, Pleasure, and instruction."

Harper's Bazar.

Notices of the Press.

The Bazar is edited with a contribution of tact and talent that we seldom find in any journal; and the journal itself is the organ of the great world of fashion.—Boston Traveller

The Bazar commends itself to every member of the household—to the children by droll and pretty pictures, to the young ladies by its fashion-plates in endless variety, to the provident matron by its patterns for the children's clothes, to *paterfamilias* by its tasteful designs for embroidered slippers and luxurious dressing gowns. But the reading-matter of the Bazar is uniformly of great excellence. The paper has acquired a wide spread popularity for the fireside enjoyment it affords.—N. Y. Evening Post.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—1873.

TERMS:

HARPER'S BAZAR, one year, $4 00

An Extra Copy of either the Magazine, Weekly, or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance, or, Six Copies for $20 00, without extra copy.

Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weekly, and Bazar, to one address for one year, $10 00; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, $7 00.

Back Numbers can be supplied at any time.

The five volumes of Harper's Bazar, for the years 1868, '69, '70, '71, '72, elegantly bound in green morocco cloth, will be sent by express, freight prepaid, for $7 00 each.

The postage on Harper's Bazar is 20 cts. a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office. Address

HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Nov 21, 1872.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL BOYS' and Girls' Monthly Magazine, DEMOREST'S YOUNG AMERICA. Brilliant, with instructive and interesting Stories, Poems, Puzzles, Travels, Games, Editorials, Correspondence, etc., etc., etc., fully illustrated in all its departments, is an ever welcome guest to the family table of instruction and amusement. Single copies, 10 cts. post free. Yearly, $1, or with a choice of the following beautiful and valuable premiums to each subscriber, for 50 cts. extra; a choice from five fine Parlor Chromos, worth $3 each, or two interesting Juvenile Books bound in cloth and gilt, worth $1 75, post free; or a fine pearl-handled two-blade Pocket Knife and a pallet of best Paints, post free; or a powerful brass-mounted, double-cylinder, ivory-tipped adjustable Microscope, worth $2 postage 6 cts.; or a good Stereoscope with a series of views, postage 5 cts.; or an elegant Photograph Album for holding 50 pictures, postage 16 cts.; and valuable premiums for clubs. Address,

W JENNINGS DEMOREST,
838 Broadway, New York.

Nov 21, 1872.

A MAGNIFICENT PRIZE SURPASSING all previous offers. Each subscriber to Demorest's Monthly Magazine, at three dollars a year, will be presented with a premium of Two Elegant Chromos, companion pictures of the two most desirable and popular subjects in America—the Falls of Niagara and Yosemite Falls. Size of pictures, 10½ by 12½ inches.

These elegant Chromos, copied from beautiful pictures painted from nature by one of the first artists in America, give the most popular views of those interesting and sublime objects, and are faithful reproductions of the originals. The Grand Old Niagara, with its immense body of water falling one hundred and sixty feet, sending up dense clouds of spray to reflect in brilliancy and beauty the vivid colors of the rainbow, is so clearly depicted that, in imagination, you hear its mighty roar. The Yosemite, with its lofty mountains towering to the silvery clouds, and its stupendous falls of sixteen hundred feet, impressing with its awful grandeur, and filling the mind with delight and wonder.

These two Cromos are the best pictures ever published for Ten Dollars, and will be sent, mounted and varnished, by mail, as a premium to each Yearly Three Dollar subscriber to our Monthly Magazine.

Reader, just think, TWO beautiful Chromos of Niagara and Yosemite.

These pictures are veritable gems, and worthy of being enshrined in an honored place in our homes. They will be presented to yearly subscribers on receipt of Three Dollars, and Eight cents postage, with your full name and address.

Every home in America should possess these invaluable illustrations of art and beauty, and no person of taste and enterprise can afford to be without the Model Magazine, which has been greatly enlarged and now contains the essentials of all others, including the Useful, the Entertaining and the Beautiful, with Original Stories, Poems and Popular Music by the best authors, the only Reliable Fashions (including full size patterns), Home Matters in all their details, Gardening, Architecture, and all the utilities, beauties and novelties of Literature calculated to make our homes useful, attractive and happy—profusely illustrated, and a splendid volume for binding for the center-table at the end of the year. Single Copies, 25 cts. Splendid inducements for agents and premiums for clubs. Address,

W JENNINGS DEMOREST,
838 Broadway, New York.

Nov 21, 1872.

"A Complete Pictorial History of the Times."—"The best, cheapest, and most successful Family Paper in the Union."

Harper's Weekly.

SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

The Weekly is the ablest and most powerful illustrated periodical published in this country. Its editorials are scholarly and convincing, and carry much weight. Its illustrations of current events are full and fresh, and are prepared by the best designers. With a circulation of million persons, and its influence as an organ of opinion is simply tremendous. The Weekly maintains a positive position, and expresses decided views on political and social problems.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

SBUSCRIPTIONS.—1873.

TERMS:

Harper's Weekly, one year, $4 00

An Extra Copy of either the Magazine, Weekly, or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or, Six Copies for $20 00, without extra copy.

Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weekly, and Bazar, to one address for one year $10 00; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, $7 00.

Back Numbers can be supplied at any time.

The Annual Volumes of Harper's Weekly, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express free of expense, for $7 00 each. A complete Set, comprising Sixteen Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per volume, freight at expense of purchaser.

The postage on Harper's Weekly is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office. Address

HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Nov 21, 1872.

TO FARMERS AND STOCK BREEDERS!

300,000 *BOOKS and PICTURES*

GIVEN AWAY.

To introduce the American Stock Journal to new readers, we have put up 100,000 packages, each containing three Journals, which we will send free to all who send stamp to pay postage. Address, *American Stock Journal*, Parkesburg, Chester County, Pa.

P. S.—All who will act as Agents, will receive a splendid, 24 by 30 inch, $5.00 Picture, of Dexter to a Road Wagon, by sending 25 cents to pay expenses of mailing. Agents make $5 to $20 a day.

Nov 21, 1872.

CONFIRMATION NOTICE.

John C Estep, Trustee
for John Wiley Estep &
Margaret Estep
vs.
John Wiley Estep &
Margaret Estep.

In the Circuit Court for St Mary's county, sitting as a Court of Equity.
No 249 N. E.

ORDERED, this 9th day of November, 1872, that the Auditor's report, 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 inserted in the St Mary's Beacon, once a week for three successive weeks prior to the said 2nd Monday of December.

JNO A CAMALIER, Cl'k.

True copy—Test:
JNO A CAMALIER, Cl'k.

Nov 14, 1872—3w.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

THE undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership for the purchase and sale of Real Estate. Parties desirous of purchasing or selling Real Estate will communicate with them, Leonardtown P. O., St. Mary's County, Md.

JAS. S. DOWNS,
JO. F. MORGAN.

Nov 14, 1872—tf.

Executor's Sale of REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of authority vested in me by the last Will and Testament of the late John H Millburn, Sr., I will offer at public sale, at the Court House door in Leonardtown, on

Tuesday, the 10th of December, 1872,

between the hours of 12 o'clock, m. and 4 o'clock, p. m., the following property, to wit:

All the interest of the said John H. Millburn, Sr., (consisting of one-half) in the tracts or parcels of land called and known as

BENNETT'S DELIGHT,
AND
WATT'S LODGE,

containing

276 acres,

more or less; and

KENDRICK'S LANE,
POVERTY AND
HOG'S CONFUSION CORRECTED,

containing

70 acres,

more or less.

These lands are located near Poplar Hill church, in the Factory district, and about one mile distant from Herring Creek. They are of excellent soil and fairly improved. They are within less than a mile of Churches, Stores and a Grist Mill, and in a pleasant, prosperous and healthy neighborhood. There is a comfortable DWELLING and good OUT HOUSES upon them, and an abundance of TIMBER for home purposes. There is also a good ORCHARD, fine WATER and good GRASS LAND upon the premises.

This property was heretofore sold at private sale; but the terms of sale not having been complied with, it will be resold at the risk of the former purchaser.

TERMS OF SALE.

One-half of the purchase money in cash, on the day of sale, and the balance in six months from the date thereof—the deferred payment to be secured by the bond or note of the purchaser, with security to be approved by the undersigned, and to bear interest from the day of sale, or all in cash, at the option of the purchaser.

JAS. S. DOWNS,
Exr. of John H Milburn, Sr.

Nov 14, 1872—ts.

NOTICE.

THE under-signed having associated themselves together, under the firm and style of

Garner & Thompson,

for the purpose of carrying on the BLACKSMITH, WHEELWRIGHT and UNDERTAKERS business, at St John's church, are now prepared to promptly execute all orders for work in their line of business—They will warrant all work to be well and faithfully done, and solicit a share of the public patronage.

ANDREW M GARNER,
JAMES R THOMPSON.

Nov 14, 1872—5m.

CONFIRMATION NOTICE.

Wm H Kelley,
M Teresa Kelly, his wife,
vs.
Emerson E Middleton.

In the Circuit Court for St Mary's county, sitting as a Court of Equity.
No 325 N E.

ORDERED, this 13th day of November, 1872, that the sale made and reported by J Parran Crane, Trustee, 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.

The Report states that the land sold for $1,080.

JNO A CAMALIER, Cl'k.

True copy—Test:
JNO A CAMALIER, Cl'k.

Nov 14, 1872—3w.

CONFIRMATION NOTICE.

J Parran Crane,
Admr. of
James B Thompson,
vs.
John L Beam.

In the Circuit Court for St Mary's county, sitting as a Court of Equity.
No. 206 N E.

ORDERED, this 13th day of Nov. 1872, that the sale made and reported by J. Parran Crane, Trustee, 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.

The Report states that the land sold for $1,005.

JNO A CAMALIER, Cl'k.

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

Nov 14, 1872—3w.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

All persons are forewarned against trespassing by dog and gun, or in any other manner, upon my estate, known as BUSHWOOD, located in the 4th election district of St. Mary's county. Against all parties discovered trespassing upon said property after the date of this notice, the law will be rigidly enforced.

CHARLES M. DOUGHERTY.

Nov. 7th 1872—2w

MRS JAS. R. HOPEWELL

Is prepared to accommodate Permanent Transient and Table Boarders,

At No. 28 South Howard street, Baltimore.