ST. MARY'S BEACON

LEONARDTOWN, MD.

THURSDAY MORNING, January 8th, 1874.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"Don't Want to Come Aboard," a humorous poetic contribution has been received and will appear in our next issue.

NEWS AND OTHER ITEMS.—The Legislature of Maryland assembled at Annapolis yesterday. At this date, we are, of course, without particulars as to the "winning horses" for President of the Senate, Speaker of the House, subordinate officers of the bodies, etc. etc. In accordance with established custom, many of the members elect, with a large force of office expectants, met at Barnum's in Baltimore on Tuesday last to fix up the "slate" of the coming programme, but nothing as to the results of the meeting has as yet been publicly developed. As average St. Mary's democrats have made up their minds to be satisfied with any result, provided the State and the democratic party are not *jockeyed* in the contest, they are at present smoking contented pipes in a state of glorious equinimity.

The two houses of Congress, (the members from their Christmas holiday recess being refreshed like giants with new wine, hard cider and good old whiskey,) re-assembled in Washington on Monday last. As most of the members have been enjoying the holiday season at home and among their constituents it is supposed that they will return to duty pretty well informed as to the wants of the country and the general expectations of the people, particularly upon the subjects of inflation, taxation and retrenchment and reform.

The grading of the Southern Maryland Railroad is being pushed rapidly towards completion, and we are gratified to learn that Col. Allabach, an experienced railroad contractor, has engaged with the company to lay the ties and rails, as also to ballast the road from the point where it intersects the Baltimore and Potomac at Brandywine to a terminus within our county, and it is confidently stated that the trains will be running over a portion of the road by the first of May next.

After this week we learn that a change will be made in the running of the Patuxtent Steamers, and that for the present, and as long as navigation shall be open, one of them will come down from Baltimore on Fridays and return on Tuesdays, thus affording a communication with Baltimore once a week until further notice.

A new government has been formed in Spain. It now stands as follows: Serrano, President; Sagasta, Foreign Affairs; Zavala, War; Figuerola, Justice; Becerra, Agriculture; Echegarray, Finance; Garcia Ruiz, Interior; Topete, Marine.

We regret to learn, that Judge Brent is dangerously ill of pneumonia at his residence in Charles County. The family have sent to Baltimore to obtain the professional services of Dr. Alan P. Smith.

Repealing the salary grab and cutting down army and navy appropriations, with a push at the Supplementary Civil Rights bill, will occupy Congress for the first days of the session.

Opinions in Washington concerning the probable confirmation of Williams are decidedly contradictory. The latest report says that the President has given up his friend.

The majority in the Cortes against President Castelar was 20, instead of 120 as at first reported.

Fighting has again begun at Cartagena.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has made a general reduction of passenger rates between Baltimore and all the prominent points West and South. From Baltimore to Pittsburg, and from Pittsburg to Baltimore, there has been a reduction from $8 to $6; from Baltimore to Cincinnati, from $16 to 10; from Baltimore to Chicago, from $19 to 15; from Baltimore to Indianapolis, from $17 to 14; from Baltimore to St. Louis, from $23 to $18.—The reduced rates went into operation on the 22d ult., and already the good results are being seen in the largely increased travel over all these lines.

The Pennsylvania Central Railroad have also reduced its fare to correspond with the reduced rates of the Baltimore and Ohio Road.

AN APPEAL FOR MERCY.—Judge Maulsby has prepared and had printed a memorial to be presented to the Maryland Legislature asking that body to interpose their authority under the 9th Article of the Declaration of rights in setting aside the verdict of death pronounced against Joseph W. Davis for the murder of Abraham Lynn, in Carroll county, in April, 1872. The memorial recites a history of the case with the evidence for and against the accused. Judge Maulsby has no doubt of the innocency of Davis, but having failed to obtain relief from the Courts and the Governor, he now appeals to the Legislature.

Croup is a violent inflammation of the Windpipe, and is peculiarly a disease of early life.—A hoarse, dry cough and wheezing respiration always portends danger, and should not be neglected. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will invariably prevent an attack, and can be administered to young children with utmost safety.

THE CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY.—The Washington *Chronicle* in referring to the completion of the "Congressional Directory," with biographical sketches of the members of both Houses, says:

"The confederates have authorized a full statement of their official relations with the rebellion; but those who held positions in the Freedmen's Bureau have, without exception, indicated a desire that no mention should be made of that fact."

This gives a fair idea of the odium which attaches to the Freedmen's Bureau management under the administration of General Howard. An ex-officer in the Southern Confederacy is even in Republican Congressional circles treated with respect; but to have been connected with the Freedmen's Bureau is such a disgrace that even a member of Congress is ashamed of it.

THE CHORPENNING CLAIM AGAIN.—The white-washing which the "salary-grab steal" and other stupendous thieveries has received in the present Congress has encouraged the Chorpenning claimants to ask a hearing for *their* modest little swindle. They had obtained neither an audience nor a committee at latest accounts, but we are betting nothing, nevertheless, that they don't ultimately get the money. Is not Cessna still in Congress and Creswell in the Cabinet?

A CHAMPION OFFICE HOLDER.—They have a champion office-holder in Florida. He is thus described by a local paper:—"When the Hon. G. Dennis left us for his Northern trip, to be absent several months, we lost in him our Senator, County Commissioner, Board of Instruction, Deputy Marshal, Deputy Sheriff, Deputy County Clerk, Treasurer of School Funds, Custodian of County Treasurer's books, Senior Councilman and acting Mayor.—Nearly all public business was suspended until his return."

The American Farmer for January. This standard journal, though old in years, loses none of the brightness of youth, and comes to us this month in a new dress of freshness and beauty, as well as enlarged and otherwise improved.

The Farmer does not aim to be sensational, but solid and reliable. Its correspondents are prominently known in their several branches, and are numerous and able. Special attention is paid to Live Stock, the Dairy and Fruit Growing, though no other branch of farm work is neglected, full space being given to Tobacco, Cotton and other staple crops of these latitudes. Besides the Poultry Yard, Apiary, &c., there is a Fireside Department for the ladies with Useful and Domestic Recipes, Hygiene &c. &c.

Published by Saml. Sands & Son, No. 9 North St., Baltimore, Md., at $1.50 a year or at $1.00 to clubs of five or more. Very liberal premiums are offered for clubs. Specimen numbers sent free.

[COMMUNICATED.

THE NEW YEAR.

The new year will dawn upon the world to-morrow. Let us reflect upon the past,—let us cast a backward glance upon the past year—and see what a multitude of sensations, of pleasure and of pain, rise up in mingled contrast. Are we better in mind, morals or fortune, than we were this time last year? Have we thanked the Giver of all good for his bounties, and are we grateful for a great many other blessings, such as health and the goods of this world? Has some treasured friend, some close relation, or some fond being, to whom we were bound by the tenderest of all human ties, been torn from us? Is it so, gentle lady? Has the husband of your bosom, the one whom you have looked up to as your earthly stay and protector, as the father of your gentle daughters, and your gallant sons! has he with whom you stood up before God's altar, and plighted your sacred vows, has he been stolen away and placed in the cold and shadowy grave? If so, let your soul go back on the wings of memory, and commune with the spirit of your deceased one—let your heart gush forth with its springs of sorrow as you recall the fond kiss of that sainted being, when he first pressed your virgin lips, and his dark eye looked unspeakable love—when he came to you on the eve of a new year, and when he drew you to his bosom, and you were both wrapped in the elysium of love! Call back all these images, thou pale-cheeked widow!—call them all back, and then sink upon your knees, and pray that thy loved one and thyself may meet in Heaven. Call together the bright-eyed boys and fair daughters that call thee mother—tell them of their father and his virtues, and train their young hearts up to honor and to virtue.

There is a fair girl dressed in the habiliments of woe! Why is thine eye sad, and whither has flown thy pleasant smile? Dost thou, too, mourn a lost one? Has the one on whom you placed your first young affections, your joyous hopes, and the deep yearnings of your heart, died? Remember that the things of this world are evanescent and shadowy—that which is pleasant and gives us happiness to-day, will to-morrow be a source of sorrow!—Never anticipate duration to human happiness! For, friend after friend departs, who hath not lost a friend? If joy sheds its lustre around you to-day, misfortune will send its trouble for you to-morrow! The one whom you loved is no more! Was he a noble, a virtuous and devoted being? If so, thou hast deep cause for mourning, for few mortals blend together honor and virtue. If he was worthy of thy young affections, dwell long on his memory. There is no better virtue on this earth than constancy. Call back, beautiful mourner, the vows of him who is still fresh in thy memory. Call back his vows, his virtues and his honor, and weeping over thy own sorrow, offer thy prayers to Heaven for the departed one. But do not grieve too deeply nor too long. If you cannot love another, you can have sympathy for the sorrowful, and kind feelings for the poor, and by the outpourings of these feelings, confer more felicity than will counteract the effervescence of your own grief. All, whether rich or poor, depressed in spirits, or elevated in fortune, may glean profitable instruction from a retrospection of the past. The changes of time are full of mystery and wisdom.—He that is poor and humble to-day, may be rich and proud to-morrow. He that is persecuted to-day, may be a persecutor to-morrow. If we look closely into the records of the past, we will glean experience as well as moral philosophy, and it is therefore I say to all, look narrowly to the past. During the year, of which this day is the last, prosperity and adversity have operated variously upon the fortunes of mankind. To those who have been unfortunate as to the goods of this world, we say, up and try again, perhaps you will be more successful this year. To those who have lost a friend or some dear beloved one, we offer our sympathy, and advise them to turn their thoughts to Heaven, the source of all happiness and comfort.

J. D. T.

St. Clement's Bay, Dec. 31, 1873.

BISHOP ENGLAND'S LIBERALITY.—No Roman Catholic bishop in this country has ever commanded so great a degree of confidence among Protestants as the late Bishop England of South Carolina. One cause of this confidence was his great liberality in all points where he could make reasonable concessions to Protestants. Whenever he was offered the use of a Protestant church to hold his services in the large district of his diocese, embracing all of South Carolina and a portion of Georgia, he gladly accepted it. On one occasion he was called on to do duty for a Protestant pastor in a small village in Georgia under the following circumstances: He had been obliged with the loan of a Protestant church for the purpose of delivering a course of lectures on the Catholic religion. On Saturday evening the regular pastor visited him and asked of him the favor that he would continue to occupy his pulpit the next day, saying, "I have been so engrossed with the subject of your lectures during the week I have forgotten to prepare my sermon."—"I should be happy to oblige you," said Bishop England, "but you know my Church principles will admit of no copartnership in the services of religion." "That makes no difference," replied the Protestant minister, "regulate everything to suit yourself. My flock desire it so, and I am willing." Bishop England, not to be outdone in liberality, promised that nothing should be said or done to create disapprobation in the congregation or offend the minister.

The next morning the novel spectacle was presented of a Roman Catholic bishop, arrayed in his ordinary episcopal vesture, walking up the steps of a Protestant pulpit. He began the services by asking his congregation to sing a hymn which he had selected from their hymn book, but in common use also among Catholics. He then took his text from a Douay translation of the Bible, and after offering such a prayer as all could join in from a book of Catholic devotion, he preached them a a sound, practical discourse, and dismissed them with a blessing. The congregation were lost in wonder at the worship they had so often heard denounced as idolatry. Is it any wonder that a man endowed with such extraordinary tact and judgment was several times invited to preach before the Legislature of South Carolina?

A CHANGE IN PUBLIC SENTIMENT.—In twenty years there never before was so complete a failure as the attendance during the Christmas Holiday at all the official receptions. Instead of the multitudes usually seen on New Year's at the White House and at the residences of the Cabinet, there was a most beggarly account of empty rooms. Beyond the mere officials who were compelled to go and the jobbers who always burn incense, there was no demonstration at all. The people kept away and the citizens of the district shone by their absence.

At the President's the number of persons present at any one time did not exceed two hundred, if it reached that number, so that the East Room looked really deserted and the echoes of the Marine band were anything but musical. The Secretary of State did not muster half so many as several of the private houses. So too him of the Navy and the Attorney General and the Secretary of the Treasury. Creswell's house was fortunately closed.

This extraordinary fact has been the subject of general comment, without regard to politics. Its significance as a reflection of the popular feeling all over the country cannot be mistaken, because Washington of all cities has the most delicate pulse in regard to the rise and fall of parties. This is the first year of Grant's second term and there is a concurrence of testimony from all sides that his Administration is already doomed and disgraced. Fourteen months ago he was re-elected by an immense majority and under most unusual circumstances. That popularity has already been lost, and in its stead has arisen a resentment and indignation almost without parallel.

HENRY D. COOKE.—A meeting of the trustees of the Boys' Reform School, a Government institution, was held a few days ago in the office of the architect of the Capitol to hear a report from Henry D. Cooke, Esq., Governor of the District, as to what had been done with its funds. He had been three times requested to appear before the Board and make a statement of his accounts, but failed to put in an appearance.

It will be remembered that this Reform School appears in Jay Cooke & Co.'s statement as a creditor for $18,000 only. The deficiency is really $31,772 29.—This discrepancy Mr. Henry D. Cooke proposes to make up by offering certificates of indebtedness against the city and other securities of an equally questionable character. In short, having used this charity fund for his own benefit, he now proposes to add insult to injury by offering to redeem the amount with paper promises he knows to be almost worthless.

More than one of the trustees, I am sorry to say, were for letting him perpetrate this outrage. The President of the Board, however, has sent a letter to the

...on "Public Buildings and ..., asking for an appropriation of ... to make good the deficiency ... by the defalcation of their late ... Henry D. Cooke. Mr. Cooke ... so accustomed to a reckless use ... Government's money that he had ... sion of the trust reposed in ...

...etition is being numerously signed ... taxpayers of the city praying Con... abolish the present oligarchy, and ... a republican form of govern...

...ASED TAXATION.—The impression ... daily that increased taxation is in... The Committee on Appropri... do not pretend that they will be ... cut down the estimates more than ...00,000 even if they have the hear... ...ration of the House. To do even ...y will have to cut off many appro... ...s asked for by the Supervising Ar..., and nearly one-half of the appro... ...s asked for improvement of river, ...bors, and all of those for fortifi... This will be difficult to do, as ... members have an interest in ob... appropriations for these objects ... districts, and will combine to log ... all through. The deficiency ... swelling to immense proportions, ... in two departments alone reach ... enough to balance all the reduc... committee will recommend for ... fiscal year.

...e advocates of expansion, with Judge Kelley at their head, claim that very little if any reduction in expenditures is possible, and assert that the proposition to issue three sixty-five per cent. interest bonds as a temporary loan will receive enough support to carry it through.—If any serious efforts are made to curtail appropriations I believe there will be danger of expansion. All the interests interested in securing aid from the present Congress will favor and work efficiently for it. Tom Scott and the Cookes and the Northern Pacific people will urge it as a preliminary to the relief of the Northern and Southern Pacific Railroad Companies. With such powerful interests represented expansion is inevitable, unless those opposed to this policy rally all their strength for increased taxation. One or the other is conceded to be inevitable.

AGES OF OUR CONGRESSMEN.—The united ages of the 72 Senators are 3,130 years or an average of 43 years and nearly 3 months each. The ages of three are not given. The actual years in the total of those given is 2,970 years. Cameron is 74; Dorsey just over 31. There are 5 under 40 years, 23 over 40 and under 50, and a number from 50 to 59, while there are 10 from 60 to 69, and 1 over 70. There are 15 ex Governors, 18 ex-Representatives, 1 ex-Vice President, 2 ex-cabinet officers, 3 once Ministers abroad, 3 Presidential electors, 3 ex-Lieutenant-Governors and 15 who have seen military service. One of the Senatorial soldiers was a private, 7 Major-Generals (2 in the rebel service), and 4 Brigadier-Generals (1 in the Rebel army); 1 was a Chaplain and another a Surgeon. Of occupations among Senators, 35 are lawyers, 6 planters, 2 railroad presidents, 4 who have been, or are printers and editors; 1 lumber-dealer; 1 civil engineer; 2 manufacturers; 5 merchants; 1 a miner in Nevada, and another a coal miner and banker. Two Senators have been regularly apprenticed to the carpenter's trade—Brownlow and Oglesby. Eight have held high judicial positions; 5 have been Chief Justices in their States. One Senator has held office ever since leaving college; 24 have received a collegiate, 19 an academic and 16 a common school education.—Pennsylvania claims 8 Senators, 3 of whom have "carpet-bagged" in the South, and 3 others in the North. New York claims 6 and Massachusetts 5; Virginia and Maine claim as many.

JUDGE RICHARD BUSTEED.—Articles of impeachment against Judge Richard Busteed are to be presented at an early day after the reassembling of Congress. So far as can be learned there are only three or four charges to be preferred.

First—That he is not and never has been a citizen of Alabama, having lived on Staten Island and only going to Alabama to hold court.

Second—That he used public money for his individual benefit, having ordered the United States Marshal to pay out of the fund of fines and forfeitures $1,000 to settle a suit against himself.

Third—That he accepted a bribe of $50,000 to throw the Meridian Railroad into bankruptcy.

Fourth—That he required the State of Alabama in the bankruptcy case against the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad to deposit $90,000 to secure her interest. The State deposited $100,000 of her bonds in lieu of the money, and Busteed took these bonds to New York and raised $60,000 on them for his own private use.

There are a number of other charges which can be sustained by abundant proof, but the Judiciary Committee will rely on the above as sufficient to secure his impeachment. Judge Busteed has written a letter in which he declares that he will not resign but will meet his accusers face to face and stand his trial like a man.

☞ The Frankfort (Ky.) *Yeoman* has this sensible comment on ex-Governor Foote's absurd and malicious assaults on Mr. Davis: Ex-Senator Foote grows more vindictive in his old age. In his blind malignancy towards ex-President Davis he descends into the filthy sewers of northern calumny, and drags up and rehabilitates the long exploded slander that Mr. Davis endeavored to escape from the federal cavalry in female apparel. It is utterly impossible that so close a student of the public journals of the country as is Mr. Foote, could have failed to see the various emphatic refutations of this vile calumny which have appeared in northern publications, emanating from the very men who captured Mr. Davis. Besides, Mr. Foote knew very well from the first that the story was not and could not be true.

☞ The *Church Journal* thus fixes Bishop Cummins' status: Bishop Cummins is not the bishop, but the assistant bishop, of Kentucky, that he has no authority to perform any Episcopal act in the diocese without the bishop's appointment, and that Bishop Smith, as bishop of Kentucky, withdraws from his assistant, while matters are pending, whatever jurisdiction he had committed to him, which, as bishop, he has a right to do for any cause or no cause, as may seem to him good. Bishop Cummins' acts in the Diocese of Kentucky are therefore "null and void." But as he has no rights in any other diocese unless its bishop should confer them, and as no bishop does so, they are "null and void" everywhere, so far as the church is concerned, and it is about the church, and for the church, and to the church, that this presiding bishop addressed his official paper.

☞ Governor McEnery, of Louisiana, denies the truth of Senator Morton's assertion that the "Legislature had twice canvassed the election returns and declared Mr. Kellogg governor." He says the the Senate has been grossly imposed upon, and adds: "The original and only authenticated election returns of the election in Louisiana in November 1872, are in my possession. They were never in the possession of Mr. Kellogg or his legislature, and they are the returns upon which I was declared elected governor."

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

WHEAT.—The offerings of Southern Wheat have been very light during the past week, being less than 10,000 bushels, and the market has consequently been quiet, but is firm in tone, and choice samples bring 2@3 cents advance.—The sales reported amount to about 8,000 bushels at 160@180 cents for inferior to prime white; 185@187 cents for choice amber, and 167@180 cents for fair to prime red. The receipts of Western were nearly 100,000 bushels, the bulk of which went into Elevators and was not offered for sale. The transactions reported were 400 bushels winter white, at 161 cents; 800 do. red at 160 cents; 800 do. spring white at 155@158 cents and 800 do. red at 145@150 cents and the market is dull.

CORN.—The receipts of Southern Corn show a considerable falling off, owing to the holiday break in farming movements and were only 60,000 bushels, against 165,000 bushels received the week previous. The market has been fairly active and for white is steady, while yellow is firmer at 1@2 cents advance. The sales were 45,000 bushels white at 70@73 cents for damp, and 74@76 cents for dry, and 20,000 do. yellow at 67 cents for damaged, 72@74 cents for damp, and 75@80 cents for dry, the latter figure for a few samples of very prime quality and good condition. We also note sales of 1,200 bushels old yellow at 80 cents. Western is also in light supply, and the market has ruled firm with an advancing tendency. The stock in elevator is held mostly by shippers, and receivers are chary of making contracts for future delivery at this season. The sales of old lots were 4,400 bushels damp mixed on private terms, 800 do. on track at 78 cents, 800 do. do. No 2 white at 74@75 cents, and 2,000 do. rejected mixed at 70@72 cents.

OATS.—The market for Oats has been quiet and firm with moderate receipts and a fair demand. The sales were only 4,000 bushels, as follows: 3,000 bushels Southern at 50@55 cents and 1,000 do. mixed Western at 53 cents, and we quote bright at same figure.

RYE—Is in active demand and prices have again advanced three cents per bushel. The sales reported foot up 2,000 bushels at 90@98 cents, closing at 93@98 cents for fair to prime.

TOBACCO—There is some animation in the market for Maryland Leaf Tobacco, and we note a better feeling, mostly to the fact that the bulk of the old stock of common has been taken up, thereby relieving the market of a great pressure. We learn of sales of 400 hhds. frosted and common crop at $3.50@$4.50, and 500 hhds. Ground Leaf at $3 for very inferior to $4.50 for sound common, supposed for the Austrian *regia*, and there is now nothing to be had below $3.50. There is also some speculative demand for the better qualities, and sales have been made of 80 to 100 hhds., and we learn of $6 having been refused for a lot of 80 hhds. Shippers are not buying freely, but the general tone of the market is decidedly improved. We learn of no movement in other descriptions. The exports during the week were 615 hhds. to to France, and 6 hhds. to Demerara; total 621 hhds. We quote prices nominally as follows, viz:

Maryland—frosted & unsound,	$3.50@	4 25
" sound common,	4.50@	5 00
" good do,	5.25@	6 00
" middling,	6.50@	8.00
" good to fine red,	9.00@	11.50
" fancy,	12.00@	18.00
" upper country,	5.00@	20.00
" ground leaves,	3.50@	8.50

GUANO, ETC.—The market for Peruvian Guano is very quiet, and we quote Guanape at $60 gold per long ton of 2,240 lbs., but lots of from 50 to 250 tons, a discount of 50 cents to $1.50 per ton is allowed. We still quote the leading Fertilizers at $45@$60 per ton, but the inferior qualities rule at considerably lower prices.

Sheriff's Sale of REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of one writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Circuit Court for Saint Mary's county at the suit of James M. Wilkinson, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Martha E. Martin and Charles H. Martin, and to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim, interest and estate, at law and in equity, of the said Martha E. Martin and Charles H. Martin, in and to the following real estate, to wit:

One tract or parcel of land, located in the 3rd election district of Saint Mary's county, and called or known by the name of "PART OF

WELL FOUND,"

or by whatever name or names the same may be called or known, containing

40 acres,

more or less.

And I hereby give notice, that on

Tuesday, the 3rd day of Feb. 1874,

at the Court House door in Leonardtown, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock, p. m., I will expose to public auction the above described real estate, seized and taken in execution, to the highest bidder for cash—to satisfy said debt, interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

BENJAMIN FOXWELL, Sheriff.

Jan 8, 1874—ts.

NOTICE.

HAVELOCK will stand during the coming season at Leonardtown and at the Great Mills. Particulars hereafter given.

HENRY SOTHORON.

Jan. 8, 1873—tf.

FOR STATE'S ATTORNEY.

I announce myself as a candidate for the office of State's Attorney for St. Mary's, and respectfully ask the support of the voters of the county.

Jan 8, 1874. JAS H. WILSON.

FOR SHERIFF.

Mr. Editor—Please announce ZACHARIAH MATTINGLEY a candidate for Sheriff. He is known to be competent and deserving, and as such will be unanimously supported by the voters of St. Mary's county.

Leonardtown and Factory districts.

Jan 8, 1874.

Phrenological Journal.

A First-Class Illustrated Magazine, Devoted to Science, Literature and General Intelligence.

PHRENOLOGY—The Brain and its functions; the Location and Nature of all the Organs, with directions for cultivating, developing, improving and restraining them.

PHYSIOGNOMY—"Signs of Character, and How to Read Them" at a glance, in the Human Face, on Scientific Principles.

Ethnology—Or, the Natural History of Man; his origin, manners, customs and modes of life in different tribes and nations; with different temperaments and pictorial illustrations.

PHYSIOLOGY—The Laws of Life; including the education, training and discipline of children, and the right management of lunatics, the insane, prisoners and others.

Biographies given of all the leading men and women of the world.

Self-Culture—Instructive articles on self-improvement; memory; choice of pursuits; our national resources, etc.

Finally, Much useful information on the leading topics of the day—political, not partizan—religious, not sectarian—educational, reformatory, agricultural, commercial, etc.—will be given, and no efforts spared to make The Phrenological for 1874, the most interesting ever published.

TERMS.—Monthly, $3 a year, in advance.—Clubs of ten or more, $2 each. Single numbers, 30 cents. The most liberal Premiums are given. Address, S. R. WELLS, Publisher, 389 Broadway, N. Y. Jan 8, 1874.

Vol. IV] THE [1874.

Science of Health

An Independent Journal, not the organ of any person or institution, but the earnest teacher of the laws of life and health, which includes all that relates to the art of recovering and preserving health.

To Retain Health.—It is better to preserve health by obeying the laws of life than to regain it when once lost. Learn to avoid the *causes* of disease.

Disease and its Treatment.—The theory of disease will be considered by competent writers, and philosophical and practical methods of treatment given.

Invalids should read The Science of Health regularly, and learn the nature of their diseases, and the methods prescribed for self-treatment and care.

"Doctors' Bills" can easily be saved in many families; enough to pay for ten times the subscription price every year, by simply following its plain teachings.

Women and Children.—Every number is devoted largely to domestic interests, considering the health and needs of Women, and especially the physical wants of Children. It will tell how to feed, clothe, and care for the young.

Household Department.—Healthful Cookery.—We shall publish a series of articles on "Seasonable Dishes," written expressly for this Magazine. In the same department will be given an amount of information in short, brief paragraphs, worth in themselves the price of the Science of Health.

TERMS—$2 a year in advance; sample numbers, 20 cents; ten copies, $15, an extra copy to agent.

A List of Premiums sent on application.—Cash Commissions given. Local Agents wanted.

Address S. R. WELLS, 389 Broadway, New York. Jan 8, 1874.

CRUMBS

Are a modern store polish, far better than any other in existence. OF Are better, because they give a finer gloss than any other polish.

COMFORT

Yield a brilliant silvery sheen, with less than half the labor required when other polishes are used.

CRUMBS

Are a neat and clean ly article, making no dirt nor dust when used. OF Can be used even in the parlor without the trouble of removing

COMFORT

furniture or carpets. Has no disagreeable sulphurous or strong acid smell when prepared for use, but are pleasant and harmless.

CRUMBS

Are put up in neat style and in a form more convenient for use than any other polish. OF In each box are 12 sticks; 1 stick is sufficient for any stove, thus all waste is saved.

COMFORT

Are the cheapest polish in the market, because one box at 10 cents will polish as much surface as 25 cents' worth of the old polishes.

CRUMBS

Have just taken the 1st premium at the Indianapolis Exposition, OF in competition with several of the best of the old stove polishes.

COMFORT

Buy CRUMBS OF COMFORT of your storekeeper, if he has them, or will procure them for you; if not, send us one dollar, your name, and the name of your nearest express station, and we will send you ten boxes, and samples of Bartlett's Blacking and Pearl Blacing, free of cost.

CRUMBS OF COMFORT can be had of all Wholesale Grocers and Dealers in the United States, and Retail Dealers will find them the most profitable, from the fact that they are the fastest selling article of the kind in the market.

H A BARTLETT & CO.

115 *North Front St., Philadelphia.*
143 *Chambers St., New York.*
43 *Broad St., Boston.*

Nov 13, 1873—3m.

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

May 9, 1872

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

Reduction from ten to 15 per cent.

Proposing hereafter to sell for cash only, cash prices only will be demanded for goods of every class.

Heavy SHOES, usually sold at $2.25, are now offered at $2.

City made Calf Boots a $3.

Good Tea, $1 per pound.

Good Brown Sugar, 10 cts. per lb.

Coal Oil, 25 cts. per gallon.

Calicoes 10 cts. per yard.

All other goods at same proportionate rates.

Also, a large and well-selected assortment of Millinery and Fancy Goods which will be offered much below the usual price.

To justify this heavy reduction in the price of our goods, the cash will hereafter be exacted for all articles.

A full assortment of every variety of goods usually kept in a first-class country store always on hand.

Give us a call and call before purchasing elsewhere. We are still doing business at the old stand.

GREENWELL & FENWICK, Leonardtown, Md.

Jan 1, 1874—6m.

PUBLIC SALE.

I WILL sell at public sale, on the premises of Wm H Longmore, (Belvidere) on

Monday, the 12th of January, instant,

the following personal property, to wit:

3 Horses;
1 Yoke of Oxen;
5 Yearlings;
1 Milch Cow;
10 Head of Hogs;
1 Ox-Cart;

All Farming Implements on the premises; Crops of Corn, Tobacco, Fodder, Corn-caps, Hay, Oat Straw, &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE:

All sums below $20 cash; on all sums of and above that amount a credit of four months will be given—the purchasers giving bonds, or notes, with security approved by the undersigned, and bearing interest from the day of sale.

JAS. S. DOWNS.

Jan 1st, 1874—ts.

For Sale.

THREE yoke of four year Devon Steers unbroken, and in fine condition. For terms, apply to

JOS. H. KEY.
Agent for MARIA L. KEY.

Jan 1st, 1874—tf.

AGENTS WANTED

TO canvass for WHEELER and WILSON SEWING MACHINES, in Saint Mary's county, Md. Wagon and harness furnished. Address the undersigned at Bryantown, Charles county, Md.

JOHN H. STONE.

Jan 1, 1874—3t.

E. LEO SPALDING. PHILIP F. COMBS.

E. LEO SPALDING & Co.,

Gen'ral Commission Merchants

No 128 LIGHT STREET WHARF,

BALTIMORE.

Having removed to the above desirable location, being almost immediately opposite the Wharves of the Patuxent and Potomac River and near the Eastern Shore and York River Steamboats, we are prepared to give special attention to the sale of Tobacco Grain, Vegetables, Dried Fruits, Poultry, Eggs, Butter, and other Country Products.

Nov 13, 1873—tf.

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, 1873—tf.