

CURRENT NOTES.—It is thought by onlookers at Annapolis that the squabbles among Democrats will end this week in a make up or in a new break up.

Outside of schemes for depleting the treasury by pension and arrears of pension bills, Congressional proceedings are "flat, state and unprofitable."

The Guiteau trial is nearing an end, the last speech being in process of delivery. The prevailing opinion is, that the jury, instead of hanging the prisoner, will hang themselves.

EQUALITY OF TAXATION.—The report of Tax Commissioner Woolford shows that his assessments of corporations alone within the past two years has increased the basis of taxation in the State \$18,906,781.20, which annually yields \$168,067.31 to the State, cities and counties. This is done at a cost to the people of \$4,200 a year. A fair-minded friend of equality of taxation is not likely to reach the conclusion from this data that the Tax Commissioner's Office, whatever may be thought of the officer himself, is either useless or unnecessary.

STATE VS. FREE INSPECTION.—Memorials are in circulation in almost every section of our county for signatures against the abolition of our present system of Tobacco inspection or against any modification of it which would deny free storage to the planter, and we have yet to hear of the first man, black or white, who has refused to countersign the memorial or to withhold his name therefrom. Our people ask themselves the question—whether they want free storage, moderate charges and a sworn State Officer to stand between them and the buyer or "trade," or whether they want the State System abolished, and be subject to steep storage charges, changeable inspection fees, and have their tobacco inspected by one who might be under the control of the trade? Whilst upon this subject, we may remark, that Maryland tobacco, under State inspection, has steadily appreciated in the markets of the world. This sufficient evidence of the necessity of maintaining the system. The French demand several years ago was largely made for Ohio tobacco, with a small proportion of Maryland. Now the demand is for Maryland tobacco, notwithstanding the latter is inspected under the free and the former under State inspection. How do the Bros. Bonningers reconcile this anomaly? The truth is, it is the tobacco factor here and not the foreign buyer who complains of our State inspection, and he complains of it because the free storage which our State system provides prevents his taking an unfair advantage of us. All the rest is leather and prunella.

Our Annapolis Letter.

ANNAPOLES, Jan. 20, 1882. Another week of useless but expensive legislation has closed. The matter of State printing has been before both Houses nearly every day in some shape or other. There seems to be a disposition to have it done piecemeal, as now and then a motion is made to have a hundred copies of one or another article printed. Of course it is easy to see the result of this process. The printer of the last session is doing this work, and by the time the award is made the entire amount of work will be done, and whether W. T. Iglehart & Co. gets the award or not, the State will be indebted to them for the work. In view of this fact, it can be seen that those members who stood so firmly in favor of awarding the job to the lowest bidder, are now weakening down, and begin to say that perhaps it is best to appoint a committee to settle the matter. Whatever may be the change which has come over them, it does appear unmanly, as now is the time to adjust the business for all time to come.

Mayor Whyte's police bill is an important subject just at this time. So deep indeed is the interest felt in this matter, that both parties caucused on it last Wednesday night. The democratic members for once bursted up in disorder over it, but the republicans, as they are a harmonious body, adopted a resolution demanding the appointment of two republicans on the police board, and to reduce the term of office from six to two years. The republicans were encouraged to make this demand by the apparent need of their votes to pass the bill. The action of the republican caucus on this bill will, if nothing else, test the earnestness of Mayor Whyte in his behalf, for as the democrats are so widely and freely divided upon it, it is within the power of the republicans to pass or reject it, and the latter will be their course if their demand is not acceded to. The features of the new bill, as contradistinguished from the present law, is that the latter provides for the election of the Police Commissioners (three in number) by the General Assembly, whose term of office shall be three years. They are a corporate body, and have entire control of the police force of Baltimore, to all that may be said by the Mayor to the con-

trary notwithstanding. The new bill provides for the election of four persons to serve on the Police Board, whose names shall be incorporated in the bill, the term of office the same as in the present law, but it also provides that the Mayor shall be ex officio chairman of said Board. This bill will come up in both Houses next week, as also that of registration, and the State printing matter.

These measures will be pushed to some conclusion, and in that event it will be seen that the halcyon day which was promised after the election of State Treasurer will be as though it had not been promised at all. The scene which will occur over these measures will eclipse anything that ever happened in a beer garden, as party spirit and contention will reach the highest degree of ebullition. Some of Gov. Hamilton's "reforms" measures have failed of late to bear the test of true economy.

A little before the assembling of the Legislature, one of the employees of the Capitol grounds informed the Governor that the flag halyards were badly chafed and advised his Excellency to provide a new set and have them raised by the aid of the old ones. To this the Governor demurred, and nothing was done, when Mr. Graves offered an order to have the flag hoisted on the State House, it was discovered that the halyards had chafed out and gone. In this emergency, it was found necessary to amend the original order by striking out \$2.50 (the cost of a new set) and inserting \$27.50, the price of the new halyards and the compensation for the man employed to scale the dome and reeve the halyards, a most perilous undertaking indeed. Those who had the nerve to witness the operation were in doubt whether to attach responsibility to the Governor or Mr. Graves in case the man fell and should be mangled to atoms. However, the job was done successfully, amid the cheers of the many witnesses. As usual, both branches of the Legislature adjourned to Tuesday, 24th, at 12 o'clock.

[COMMUNICATED.]

CHARLOTTE HALL, Jan. 21, 1882. Messrs. Editors:—Ha! ha! ha! I trust I may be pardoned if I indulge in a quiet laugh at the expense of poor "Occasional," in view of his mighty straining at the gnat of Democratic short-comings, while he swallows the camel of Republican enormity, humps, bumps, lumps, hoofs, tail and all, without even stopping to wink at the operation. He really ought to be congratulated upon his tremendous success. The capacity of that portion of his cerebrum wherein credulity is developed must be even greater than was jolly old Fallstaff's corporeal capacity for sack. O, ye gods! ye gods, what a tempter in that Republican tea-pot, the boiling of which seems to occupy so much of the time and talents of "Oc." (pray, pardon the abbreviation). Two things seem to struggle for mastery over him, hatred of the Democratic party and abject servility to the principles he has but comparatively recently embraced, in order that he may carry the favor of the ignorant mass, to float into some petty office upon the flood-tide of ignorant sentiment, degrading the noblest impulses of manhood below the level of the bestial instincts of the brute, much after the manner of the pig, who, to his nature true, seeks the dirtiest puddle conceivable to wallow in, and I presume political swine are not very different from their four-footed brethren. "Oc." seems vastly inclined to judge me by himself. God help poor humanity if he is to be considered a standard of human action! Verily, his Satanic majesty would have to prepare fresh fires and enlarge the borders of his dominions; pity he is not possessed of the magic mirror of ancient mythic lore whereby he could read his own heart as well as he pretends to read those of others, then perhaps he would not, after discovering the paterfamilias within, impute so large a share of his own character to others; nor will he regale us more with the worn out stock in trade of the campaign utterances of the disreputable stump-and-bar-room politicians of the Republican party, and under whom he appears to have served so faithful an apprenticeship. As for argument, I have not yet seen a single sentence in any of his cards which could be twisted into representing an atom of common-sense by even a Philadelphia lawyer.

I would advise him to keep cool and not lose his temper. He might go into an apoplectic fit, and then what would his cronies do there in Oakville do without him? The Republican party might collapse and give the democrats a chance to recuperate their falling energies, you know, and that would never do in the world, would it, "Oc."? No, no, you dear little Republican peepo-wrappo, keep cool by all means; put some powder under your heated head and allow that fever. What! "Tantene animus colubis ire!" Who would have thought it! The immortal front of Republican Jupiter to be ruffled! Now to his card and what it contains. There are so many great ten foot words that a poor fellow like me has to be careful what he is about, lest some of them topple over and fall on him, as they have but a doubtful position in the text of his epistle.

What is it that Locke says about the abuse of words? "He that hath words in his mind to which he applies them, does, so far as he uses them in discourse, only make a noise without any sense or signification." And as Shakespeare hath it: "Your painted glass discovers, To men that understand you, wordward weakness." Assertion without proof or argument characterizes his card, and blind prejudice his assertion. It may pass among the class from which he chooses his associates, but it will hardly do with those who have the brains to know the truth from falsehood. Republicanism is the synonym of piracy,

is it? This government has been preserved by the Republican party has it?—the negro freed? Nice things to say, but alas! human nature sometimes exhibits itself in so perverted a condition that the criminality of truth distorted presents to alluring a spectacle for minds of a certain stamp to expect aught but a continuation of the pitiable picture. Assertion without adequate proof is dangerous ground to tread upon, "Oc." History tells us that the events of the past point to the indisputable fact that the Democratic party has ever expounded the true doctrine of a Republican form of government, and as the aim of the Republican party, with that of its defunct predecessors, has been to consolidate the confederation of sovereign States into a vast centralized government, leaving to the States merely the name, while an autocracy of corrupt politicians should reign supreme over a free union of States coequal in the management of national affairs. The designers of our civic polity never dreamed that such an interpretation could be applied to the Constitution their united wisdom framed. A few there were perhaps who thought of it as thus, but they were compelled to transmit their principles to their generations, the unpopularity of their measures was distinctly evidenced by the triumph Washington displayed well; his pure spirit can never be invoked as a shield to the degradation that has been imposed upon his grand old native State, and upon the noble country for the freedom of which his self-sacrificing patriotism was evoked. It were sacrilege to use his sacred name to father the atrocities committed upon his beloved native South by the Republican party.

The Republican party has not one single redeeming trait, and year by year the load of guilt is being piled higher and higher on its platform of principles. From the sedulous traction of a conquered people, and the systematic robbery under the direction of Northern aid-birds to the filching of the Presidency, there is naught of evil but what can be comprehended by the word Republican. But it is especially ungrateful to the poor negroes whose friend it professes to be, and who have proven its best friends and aid. They take too good a care of the spoils to allow the negro a share, for they know he will vote for them in any case, from his blind ignorance and prejudice. Does the Republican treat the negro as well as the Democrat? To whom does the poor fellow go when he is in need, to his white Republican brother or to his Democratic old master? Not to the latter, for he is too ignorant to have a share in the making for the North, but not for the South. Passing strange a few hundred miles should make such a difference. O, you angelic, pure-hearted, negro-loving "Oc."! You and your compeers put the woolly head of the negro, call him good fellow, vote him, but how much cheese does he get after the Republican monkey gets his bite?

The question is not whether the men elected by the negroes are as intelligent as those their opponents put in the field, but it is the idea of allowing ignorant men, who don't know the difference between the principles of the party they vote with, and that they vote against, to exercise a controlling influence over public affairs, or, indeed, to have any voice in them whatsoever. On that principle, the idea of allowing ignorance full sway, "Oc." would no doubt justify a French revolution with its attendant train of horrors. I have not the slightest doubt that a man of his stamp—a hybrid creature partaking of the nature of a Democratic renegade, a Republican fanatic, and a defender of ignorance ruling intelligence—would make a first-class Marat or Robespierre, (provided he had the brains) if occasion should require. And the ignorance of the negro race is the kind of material he would most desire to work with.

His mental palate seems to be easily tickled, if we can judge from the manner in which he revels in his association with the Republican party of this county, which, to use the mildest terms, is so largely wanting in both brains and integrity of purpose. But "every one to his own taste," as the old lady said when she kissed her cow, and if "Oc." chooses to kiss the Republican cow, no one, I presume, has any objections, though we may be allowed to pity his lamentable want of taste. Free agency is given to philosophers and fools alike, and though we may pity the dilemma into which it plunges the latter class, we may not quarrel with the decree of a wise Providence.

I am convinced that notwithstanding his congeniality of taste with the "worst element" of St. Mary's, there is hardly space enough here for the expansion of his profound genius. Perhaps if he were to array himself in the bloody shirt and arm himself with any carpet-bag and emigrate to Massachusetts, after his eyes had been examined by Dr. Spitzka's ophthalmoscope, his pulse tinged by the pyrometer, and his tongue observed to find out whether it hangs to the right or to the left, and he is not discovered to be insane, by holding tightly to the coat-tails of Senator Hoar and wrestling with the woman's suffrage problem, he might, when that senator's project is realized, possibly get to Congress by the franchise of the emne-

ried Woodhulls and Claffins of that fruitful mother of ills and cisms. To so low an ebb as the "worst element" of old Calvert has brought her politics within the last few months, she is at least in a condition yet to receive a bad effect from the presence of "Oc." should he take it in his head to even pay a visit thither.

There is indeed "such a thing as governing too much." Public opinion forced the Republican party to perceive the truth of the remark (a truth which "Oc." has unwittingly stumbled upon) in 1876, and compelled their leaders to let the South be ruled by its "natural owners" and withdraw their support to the much governing policy of former administrations, helped out by the all-powerful bayonet.

It is continually very much pestered concerning my native county, I offer him my tenderest condolence, and trust that the dilemma in which he finds himself will not have too bad an effect on his head. He places great stress upon his being educated at Charlotte Hall. No doubt but that that time-honored institution of learning rejoices (?) that she has had something to do with the development of the genius that "Oc." displays. Certainly his merits ought to receive due recognition from his Alma Mater—nothing short of a gold medal and commendation an event of such great importance to her reputation. I really must congratulate Charlotte Hall upon the mental stamina of one of her former students at least.

While he was preparing to turn traitor to the principles of justice and to prostitute the education obtained at a school, which has been fostered by the Democracy of Maryland, and which has been assailed by the Republican party, an education too high for him in some measure aided by a Democratic patron's charity, I was quietly engaged in pursuing my studies in a Southern college, which have at least enabled me to attain to a position in the profession in which I have a doubtful position, where I can have the pleasure of viewing his struggles from an elevation to which he has never been able to attain, even though he was "educated at old Charlotte Hall."

A word as to his remark concerning secession wherein he says: "The dogma of secession was but a natural outcome of the disintegrating principles of Democracy, which had twice before jeopardized the unity of the nation; viz: the whisky riots of Pennsylvania and the nullification acts of South Carolina." "Oc." should be more careful in expounding the political history of the United States, and then perhaps would not make such a woful mistake of attributing the "dogma of secession to the disintegrating principles of Democracy." I quote from a lecture on the "development of the constitution," delivered at the Johns Hopkins University on the 18th inst., by Dr. Scott, to prove that secession was first enunciated by a Federalist. Said the lecturer: "In 1809 the Boston town meeting decides that the embargo was unconstitutional, and the Legislature refuses to call out the militia to enforce the act. Josiah Quincy, of Massachusetts first broached secession in Congress in 1811, when Louisiana was still under discussion." "So flagrant a violation of the Union would release the States from their moral obligation to each other. If the alleged provocation continued, they were to separate from each other, amicably if they might, forcibly if they must." Here we have secession and nullification both, not by the democracy, but by a Massachusetts Legislature in attempting to nullify an act of Congress by refusing to permit that act to be enforced, and by a Federalist Congressman from that Massachusetts which was among the first of the States to adopt the Constitution, and which at the present day prates so much about the Union. And then there was the Hartford Convention composed of New England delegates met together to discuss the expediency of a loose States seceding from the Union. And Federalism is alive in the guise of Republicanism—it seems to me that the latter is hardly consistent. Ah, "Oc." "those who live in glass houses should not throw stones." Brighten up your intellect and study your history. I had not intended to mention secession, for though it will exist as a truth in principle as long as the Constitution remains intact, it is a dead issue politically. Even so late as 1860 Horace Greeley, a good man if he did have the misfortune to "fall among thieves," and become a Republican, acknowledged the right of secession, see page 45, I think of his "American Confidant."

I have no wish to dive into the private character of "Occasional," for it would prove dry matter for the columns of a newspaper, and perhaps not very entertaining reading to "Oc." himself. His eagerness to inform the public that he is not angling for some petty office leads us to doubt his sincerity in that respect. He does not particularly plead for the support of his friends but if they desire to give him support, why "Barkis is willin'."

In conclusion I will say that the burden of this controversy rests not upon me but upon "Oc." I merely replied to him as a representative of Republicanism. I may be pardoned for being so explicit in my language when it is recollected that the known characteristics of Republicanism are so fantastic and so disorganizing in principle.

As for "Oc." himself he is but a mongrel Democratic-Republican exhibiting the characteristics of the chameleon which we find changing its color with whatsoever it feeds upon. First we find this political chameleon feeding upon the principles of Democracy; now however he exhibits himself as strongly colored with the prevailing hue of Southern Republicans, with but a very slight admixture of his original hue in the composition of his political character. His egoism is excessive and nauseating to a will

balanced mind, and requires a strong antidote to teach him his proper place. His abject adherence to Republicanism to which he was converted by self-interest stamps him as a nonentity. If he really believed in it, or had always been a Republican, we might perhaps find some excuse for his erratic course, for dogmatism however imprudent, may be tolerated, as it often happens that the dogmatist is sincere, but puppyism never, especially the puppyism of a new convert to Republicanism. I will say to Mr. Graves that nothing that has been said in my cards in reference to him has been intended as dealing with him as a man, for I have no doubt but that he is an excellent citizen. I have merely condemned his course as a representative of the Republican party of St. Mary's, which he himself cannot help conceding is not the most intelligent portion of our voters. To his defender "Occasional" I have no apology to offer. I have simply treated him as I would a snarling cur who endeavors to bar my progress, on whom I would bestow a few kicks and pass on my way unmindful of his clatter behind me. He is merely a thing of feather-like importance. I neither consider him as the peer of a gentleman, nor as being in a position to render him entitled to the forbearance of intelligent men. I think I may with all propriety bring this controversy to a close on my part and allow him to relapse into his native obscurity, from which he has been brought into temporary notice by a controversy with a Democrat.

ANON.

[COMMUNICATED.]

CHAPTICO, Jan. 22nd, 1882.

Messrs. Editors:—I would like to say in addition to the card in your last number, signed L. J. Sutton, on the subject of Tobacco Inspection, that whilst the Dr. handles his points well and shows by illustration that the French buyers protect themselves against improper inspection and the skill they might lack in the purchase of so many thousand hogheads of tobacco by refusing to pay within \$8. per hoghead of what they regard the real value. The Dr. says again, "Is it unreasonable that in such a large number of hogheads—a few may be under-sampled?" But he fails to show by further illustration the gain of such shrewd men as the Bonninger Bros. are represented to be. There is no class of trade in my opinion and experience but what is subject to loss and gain. The skillful merchants of our State—even though they buy the article under their own inspection, are deceived, so it is with all classes of trade—all the way down to the market stand.

It is then but fair to presume that the Bros. calculate on their purchases the gains to meet the losses? even though they are buying upon commission. It is a bad rule that don't work both ways and whilst the Brothers agree very readily for the loss by oversampling, they fail to make any report of the gains by under-sampling and we can but take a common sense view of it, that one should meet the other, and if the Brothers do really reserve on price, \$8 per hoghead, then even under our present system of inspection, they or the French Government pocket from our Tobacco trade (the Dr. has it \$800 on 10,000 cases, or \$200 if their losses are \$600) I make it \$80,000 annually the Tobacco Growers are swindled out by this one firm.

I hope the Dr will continue to advocate the cause and not consider himself a nuisance on this subject, as we do not.

B.

MARRIED.

At the Cathedral in Balto., at 5 o'clock, p. m., on the 17th inst., by the Rev. Father M. Hugh. IGNS. E. WATTLINGLY to Miss SUSIE BLAIR.

At St. Peter's church, Washington, on the 16th instant, THOS. J. MOORE, of this county, to Miss ELLEN R. TALBERT, of the former place.

DIED.

In the 4th district, on the 23rd instant, B. F. DAVIS, aged about 30 years.

Charades.

Dramatic Reading

And Minstrels,

In the New Hall at the Great Mills, on MONDAY, JAN. 30th, at 7.30, P. M., for the benefit of the church, The entertainment will be followed by an Oyster Supper.

Jan. 24, 1882.—11.

NOTICE.

The School Board will meet in Leonardtown on TUESDAY, FEB. 7th prox for the purpose of passing teachers' accounts for the year ending 31st inst.

Charges for incidentals will not be allowed unless proper vouchers accompany the report. By order, GEO. THOMAS, Secretary.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to me for Medical account, are requested to make immediate settlement.

Jan 19, 1882.—1m.

FOR CONGRESS.

Messrs. Editors:—As the time is drawing near to a Congressional election for this District, and as this county has not had a representative for several years, I take the liberty of suggesting the name of Col. J. JOHNSON COLTON as a suitable candidate to represent us in the next Congress.

Jan 19, 1882.

RATIFICATION NOTICE.

Jos. H. Key, Trustee, Margaret E. Norris.

In the Circuit Court for St. Mary's county, sitting as a Court of Equity.

No. 537 N. E.

ORDERED this 14th day of January, 1882, that the sale made and reported by Jos. H. Key, Trustee in this cause, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 22nd Monday of February, 1882; 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 22nd Monday of February.

The report states the land sold for \$175.

True copy—Test: J. FRANK FORD, Clerk.

Jan 19, 1882.—3w.

PAGES REDUCED FOR 1882.

Blackwood and the Four Reviews

ONLY \$10.00.

THE REPRINTS OF THE FOUR

Leading Quarterly Reviews,

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig).

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal).

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW (Conservative).

THE BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW (Evangelical).

AND

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine,

which have been established in this country for nearly a half century, are regularly published by The Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay Street, New York. These publications present the best foreign periodicals in a convenient form and at a reasonable price without abridgment or alteration.

Terms for 1882 including Postage:

Payable Strictly in Advance.

For any one Review, \$2.50 per annum.

For any two Reviews, 4.50 "

For any three Reviews, 6.50 "

For all 4 Reviews, 8.00 "

For Blackwood's Magazine, 3.00 "

For Blackwood & 1 Review, 5.00 "

For Blackwood & 2 Reviews, 7.00 "

For Blackwood & 3 Reviews, 8.50 "

For Blackwood & 4 Reviews, 10.00 "

Single number of Blackwood, 30 cents;

single number of Review, 75 cents.

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUB. CO.,

41 Barclay St., New York.

Jan 19, 1882.

CREMATION! TO MERCHANTS. ALL SEEDS in papers left over at close of season. Send for conditions of this NEW SYSTEM, the most advantageous ever offered to both Merchant and Consumer. LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS. OVER 1,200 ACRES devoted to this purpose, the STANDARD FOR QUALITY. "WHOLESALE" SALE TRADE PRICES. Lists for seeds in bulk or otherwise, mailed to merchants on application. DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, Seed Growers, 21 & 23 S. SIXTH ST. PHILADELPHIA

Quarterly Meeting.—Quarterly Meeting, Marion Chapel, Mechanicville, JANUARY, the 28th and 29th. Preaching at 11, a. m., by Rev. J. POISOL, D. D., P. E. Jan 10, 1882.—td.

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