

THE TIMES.

PORT TOBACCO, MD., Friday, Dec. 6, 1872.

Death of Major William B. Stone.

It becomes our sad duty to announce the death of Major WILLIAM B. STONE, of this county. He died at his residence, near this place, on Sunday last, the 1st instant, of an affection of the brain, under which he had been suffering for several months past. Major Stone was the son of Judge Michael Stone, once Chief Justice of this Judicial District, and a nephew of Thomas Stone, Signer of the Declaration of Independence. Like his distinguished uncle and father, he was trained to the law; and practiced with reputation, and successfully, until 1844. In that year he was nominated as Chief Justice of this District by Governor Francis Thomas, and served until 1845. His political opponents being in the majority in the Senate, and having the Governor, his appointment was not confirmed, when he retired from the practice. Since that time he has been entirely engaged in agricultural pursuits, except on one occasion. In 1855 he and the late Senator Merrick were nominated by the Democratic party for the Legislature, and after a long and laborious canvass were elected in the last struggle by the old Whig party in the county. With his colleague Major Stone served the county ably and faithfully in the Legislature, and after his term of service altogether retired from public life. In all the relations of life Major Stone furnished an example worthy of imitation. He was an exemplary husband and father; a kind and affectionate relative; a social and hospitable gentleman; a kind and charitable neighbor, and, above all, he was a consistent Christian.

Thus are passing away, one by one, the men who were prominent in the professions, and as business and public men, when we first came to Charles county. Soon none will be left. A great change has been made in the social condition of our people since they grew up and lived—a change, we fear, which will not be favorable to the development of such a class of men in the future. Let us, then, treasure their memories, and imitate their virtues, that their characters may assist in moulding, as far as possible, those who will succeed them in the places and duties of life.

Both Houses of the Forty-third Congress met on Monday last. The usual joint committee was appointed to wait upon the President, who sent in his Annual Message, an interesting synopsis of which will be found in another column. There has been, so far, but little business transacted in either branch. Mr. Sumner offered a bill in the Senate on Monday to erase from the Army Registers and regimental colors the names of battles fought in the late war. He also endeavored to get his Supplementary Civil Rights bill before the Senate, and gave notice that he would call it up at the earliest possible moment. Mr. Banks, in the House, offered his resignation as a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, on account of his differences with the administration, but the House refused to accept it. In the same body on Wednesday a resolution of investigation into the manner of the Board of Public Works of Washington has been spending money in public improvements, was offered by Mr. Roosevelt, and a decisive vote referred to the committee on the District, in which Mr. Roosevelt declared it would be "effectually smothered."

Electoral Vote of Maryland. The Maryland Electors for President and Vice President assembled in the Senate Chamber, at Annapolis, on Wednesday. The Hon. Frederick Ratne was chosen president of the College, and Augustus Gasaway, Esq., secretary. The Governor was duly notified of the organization of the College, and the credentials were properly certified. A brief address from the chair followed. At its close—the motion to proceed to ballot being next in order—the Hon. A. W. Bradford nominated Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, as the choice of Maryland for President of the United States, and when the ballots were cast and counted, the chair announced that Mr. Hendricks had received eight Electoral votes, being the whole number to which the State is entitled. The Hon. B. Gratz Brown also received the unanimous vote of the College for Vice-President of the United States. Directions were then given to the secretary to prepare the customary certificates, and provision made for sending the result to Washington. Resolutions of regret and condolence with regard to the death of Mr. Greeley were next reported, and after an appropriate speech by ex-Governor Bradford, were adopted unanimously. The College was then adjourned sine die.

Election of Officers. At a regular meeting of St. Columba Lodge, No. 130, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, held in this town on Tuesday evening last, the following officers were duly elected for the ensuing year: Working Master—Samuel Cox, Jr.; Senior Warden—James L. Bragg; Junior Warden—George Taylor; Secretary—Edwin A. Smith; Treasurer—John B. Bushon; Officers—William Wolf.

The Maryland State Loan.

The Treasury Department and the Governor have accepted bids and sold a sufficient amount of the new loan, known as "The Maryland State Loan" (all of which was disposed of above par), to redeem all of the overdue currency bonds of 1865 and 1870. The Comptroller has given public notice that this class of overdue stock is redeemable at the Treasurer's office, Annapolis, and that the interest thereon will cease after the first day of January, 1873. This concludes, for the present, and probably for some time, any transactions in "The Maryland State Loan," which loan is solely designed to take the place of the overdue stock and bonds of the State not outstanding, and is not a loan to increase the indebtedness of the State.

The ceremony of unveiling the statue of the late Chief Justice Taney will take place at Annapolis on Tuesday next, the 10th instant, at 10 o'clock. The presentation address will be delivered in the Senate chamber by S. Teackle Wallis, Esq. The statue is in bronze, by Rinehart, and is the first work of the kind ever ordered by the State of Maryland.

The trial of the young man Jesse W. Uppercue on the charge of having murdered his aged aunt, Mrs. Amelia Wheat, at her residence, No. 646 West Lombard street, Baltimore, on the morning of the 26th day of August last, was commenced before his Honor Judge Gilmore in the Criminal Court of Baltimore on Monday.

On Friday last, two young men, one named Pfeiffer, and the other Willett, accompanied by a colored man whose name we could not learn, started from Lower Cedar Point in a yawl boat to catch a small boat which was drifting on the Potomac. The yawl was capsize and two of the party held on to it and drifted ashore. Pfeiffer, who either attempted to swim to the shore or was thrown too far from the yawl to save himself, was drowned. We understand Pfeiffer was a nephew of Mr. Peter Dill, the owner of the Cedar Point property, and a promising youth of 18 years of age.

The Southern Magazine. The December number of this Magazine is before us. It presents the following inviting table of contents:—A Lear of the Steppes; The Ghost of Mansfield; Cuba, a Dios! Seeking Dixie; The Second Empire of Germany; Donna Margherita; Study of Modern Languages; My First Christmas in California; Letters from Ancient Rome; A Handful of Legends; continuation of A Story of Nine Travellers; About Authors. There are also given in the table of contents a number of Reviews of recent publications; also, articles under the heading of The Green Table. The Southern Magazine is always filled with articles of the high literary merit. Being a Southern publication, it has strong claims upon the reading portion of our country. Yearly subscription, \$4.00. Murdoch, Browne & Hill, 178 Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md., Publishers.

Vick's Floral Guide for 1873. The Guide is now published quarterly. 25 cents pays for the year, four numbers, which is not half the cost. Those who afterwards send money to the amount of one dollar or more for seeds may also order twenty-five cents worth extra—price paid for the Guide. For further particulars, in reference to the January number, see advertisement in another column.

The publishers of The Aldine make the following announcement: We have sufficient of the Chromos, "The Village Belle" and "Crossing the Moor," now printed, to supply a large list of subscribers; and we hope to keep up with the greatest possible rush of subscriptions, so as to deliver Chromos immediately on receipt of cash. In any event we shall supply all dues with the February number.

The American Farmer for December. It closes the volume for the year with a number of great excellence, the contents varied and practical, the standard feature of this journal being its papers from eminent agriculturists of all sections. A leading article gives an account of a visit to the farm and Short Horn herd of the venerable James Gowen of Mt. Airy, Pa., long and widely known as one of the most successful of American farmers. The Live Stock and Horticultural departments are particularly complete. The publishers offer very handsome premiums for clubs for 1873, and promise the Farmer, which is the oldest agricultural journal in America, shall continue "like good wine to improve with age." Published by Saml. Sands & Son, Baltimore, Md., at \$1.50 a year or \$1.10 in clubs of five or more. Specimen numbers sent free.

The Maryland Farmer. The December number of this standard agricultural monthly is received, and as usual is well stored with matters of interest to every tiller of the soil. It treats on almost every subject affecting agriculture and its kindred sciences, such as Poultry, Mechanics, Live Stock, Horticulture, The Dairy, Grape Culture, The Apiary, Floriculture, Kitchen Garden, Scientific, and miscellaneous matters. The next number (January) will commence its tenth volume, and we would advise our friends if they desire to subscribe to a first-class Agricultural Magazine, to send their names before the first of the year. It is published by Ezra Whitman, Baltimore, and conducted by S. Sands Millard & W. W. Wood, Jr., at \$1.50 a year—3 copies for \$4.50, each.

Death of Horace Greeley.

Horace Greeley, after a short illness, breathed his last at about half past six o'clock on Friday evening last, the 29th ult. The papers are filled with comments upon the life, character and eminent abilities of this great journalist. It is a sad event which we here briefly record and one that has caused deep regret wherever the intelligence has reached. His funeral took place in New York on Wednesday, when an immense concourse attended and every mark of respect was shown the deceased, who had been among the foremost men of the country. Forgetting past differences, as we determined to do when we advocated the election of Mr. Greeley to the Presidency, we now feel deep and sincere regret at the sudden termination of a life which promised so much good for the future of our country. We had hoped his life would have been spared, and with his giant intellect have aided in bringing about the reforms in our political system which he so ably advocated within the past few months. But God has decreed it otherwise; and we are taught in this dispensation to look to Him for help.

We copy the following beautiful and touching notice of Mr. Greeley's death from the Washington Sunday Chronicle: When one short month since Mr. Greeley followed to the tomb one who bore to him the dear relation of wife—the mother of his children—the marked contrast between his living and the dead, the little indication of the event just announced. The attenuated form of the dead gave evidence of a long and weary struggle with disease. Mrs. Greeley had long been an invalid. The shadow of the dread visitor had prepared the household, in a measure, for the event they so vainly sought to put in the distance. But the rosy cheeks of the veteran journalist, his unconquerable spirit, his remarkably prudent life, all seemed to promise a protracted stay and a vigorous age. To all appearance constitutional vigor was unimpaired. Within a few weeks he had been engaged in youth in climbing the steep cliffs of his native State. He had spoken of a possible return in the distant future to the scenes of his childhood, the home of his youth. Whatever might be the result of the impending conflict he felt assured of his kindred, and a final resting place among his kindred. He had not, however, looked upon his mistakes would be forgiven by those who needed not to be told what had been the spring of his private and public life. He had sought to make the world something wiser and better for his labors. While there was something of sadness at times in his life, he had been a buoyancy of spirit was his peculiar characteristic, and few were prepared to believe that a poignant sorrow could bear him to the earth. Yet it is impossible to avoid the belief that his private affliction and public disaster preyed upon him with a power he could not resist. He took up the pen he had so recently dropped and his accustomed place at the editorial desk, thinking he could take up the thread of his uncompleted work and weave on as of yore. The spirits he evoked obeyed him not. A few flashes there were of the wonted fire, but he could not keep it up. Richard was not himself again. The weary spirit craved rest, but even that would not come, short of the grave. The tension had been too great. The bow had been strung too severely. The chord snapped. Weary nature cried "It is finished." The pen he had created, with his latest breath, "his done."

There was an exultant strain, just before the last, when the perturbed spirit found momentary quiet. "I know that my Redeemer liveth!" was the testimony and the hope of the dying journalist. Those who have been accustomed to regard Mr. Greeley as an unbeliever, having no fixed faith, will rejoice that the greatest of American journalists sought rest where alone it can be found. He had tried many spirits and knocked at many doors that he might enter into the light. Retaining his faith to the last, he sought rest in his Father's house. All that he had failed him. The delusive phantom of Presidential honor he had pursued with almost childish eagerness, eluded his grasp. The tender ministrations of his wife were to be his no more. The journalistic monument he had built was not to receive the capstone at his hands. He must leave the shaft, as it seemed to him, unfinished. The light shone not upon the pathway of self-appointed labor. But it was permitted to him at last, it would seem, to realize supreme contentment in the bow of promise that spans the highest life. "I know that my Redeemer liveth," he exclaimed, and in this there was the peaceful calm the tempestuous winds of disappointment could not disturb. The proaxiom of unrest had passed. He recognized and spoke to his friends. He seemed fully conscious of his own condition, and sunk to his rest without a pang or a sigh.

There is ground for profound satisfaction in the fact that the delirium attending his illness passed away, and that there was coherency in his thoughts and words at the last. We shall think more pleasantly of the closing scenes, vindicating, as they did, the deeper convictions of a nature peculiarly thoughtful and inquisitive.

How Chromos Are Made. Probably very few, even of those persons who are generally well informed, have the slightest conception of the manner in which by which those wonders of modern invention, art, popularly known as Chromos, are gradually developed, step by step, to a perfection which almost defies discrimination in comparing with the original. The lithographic, or stone process, is that generally used in the production of Chromos, and has been found too slow, and inherently defective for rendering some of the most delicate tints, great effort has been made to find a substitute, by which a higher degree of perfection could be attained, and the superior productive capacity of relief substituted for the uncertainties and delays of surface printing.

Many years ago, Mr. Charles Stahl, a lithographic engraver of high repute, directed his attention to this subject, and after years of patient and enthusiastic devotion, he has overcome all difficulties, and has so perfected his process as to insure a complete revolution in the art of color printing.

Messrs. James Sutton & Co., of 58 Canal Lane, New York, publishers of The Aldine, adopted his process for the production of their Premium Chromos, some three years ago; and, with the increased facilities thus placed at his disposal, Mr. Stahl has been enabled to achieve the most admirable results, and the firm are now printing Chromos, equal in every respect to the very best foreign specimens.

The picture to be copied is covered with a transparent sheet of oiled paper, on which a tracing of every outline is made. This outline is then transferred to a lithographic stone, known as the "Key." A number of plates, equal to the number of tints desired, is next prepared, and an impression in the Key is printed on each. With the original before him, the artist fills in with a crayon such portions of the outline on each plate as he wishes to have produce the particular shade assigned to it. The untouched portions of the plate are then covered with a peculiar preparation, and a galvanic bath is given, does the work of an engraver, but does it as an engraver could possibly do it—true to a hair, and finer, if necessary, than the nature of the stone. Each plate is printed in its turn on the paper, and every impression must be so adjusted to its predecessors, that there shall not be the slightest variation.

When it is considered that as many as twenty or thirty plates are often required—that some portions of a tint are preserved pure to the end, while others are covered and affected by one or all succeeding impressions—the marvelous skill and knowledge of various combinations of color required of an artist who essays to lay out and complete the plates for a Chromo, may be faintly imagined by those who see and admire the splendid results of his labors.

In The Aldine establishment may be seen two immense Cottrel & Babcock printing machines, selected for their accuracy of register and perfect distribution. These presses are constantly occupied in printing the Chromos to be given as premiums to subscribers to The Aldine for 1873.

The process of relief printing has, among many, this very important advantage over lithography: the printing is not from surface transfers—never perfect, and continually demanding renewal—but directly from engraving itself, which, being on hard metal, will stand the most rigorous use; and the specimens of "The Village Belle" and "Crossing the Moor," now before us, fully justify every expectation.

The superior facilities of the publishers enable them to deliver a large edition of these Chromos to subscribers immediately, and they will keep on hand a stock equal to 20,000 pairs per month from January.

It is estimated that before June 1st, over 2,500,000 impressions will be printed on each of these Chromos, which would give 100,000 pairs. Such an edition of Chromos of such a grade and size (4 x 20 inches each) is an attempt never before made, and a year ago would have caused our slower cousins across the water to laugh at the projector as a fool. But this is not a country of precedents; it is only asked—is the thing possible? and presto! American enterprise does it!

From the Baltimore Gazette. The President's Message. The message commences with an expression of thankfulness for the blessing of peace and prosperity at home, and peace with foreign Powers. The first subject referred to is the satisfactory adjustment of the Alabama claims by arbitration, and the natural objects of our admiration. On the subject of the fisheries the Message states that as the British Parliament and the Canadian provinces have passed laws to carry out the provisions of the Treaty of Washington, similar legislation is asked of Congress at an early day.

The total ordinary receipts of the Treasury for the fiscal year ending June 30, are put at \$364,794,239.55. Receipts from sale of coin at \$9,412,587.65, making the total receipts \$374,106,827.20. Adding to the above, the balance in the Treasury on June 30, 1871, of \$109,935,705.70, the total available cash in the Treasury was \$484,042,532.90.

The total of net disbursements for the same period, was \$377,476,216.21, leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 30th June, 1872, of \$106,570,311.69. The net reduction of the principal of the public debt during the year was \$96,969,253.54. The total reduction from March 1, 1869, to March 1, 1872, was \$363,696,499.87. The message expresses a doubt as to whether any further reduction of taxation is advisable for the present, and recommends that no more legislation be had on the subject except the fiscal year of 1873.

The expenditures of the War Department for the fiscal year were \$35,372,157.20, a reduction in favor of the last fiscal year of \$427,834.62. The estimates for the next fiscal year are \$32,807,378.78. During the year there has been a large amount of transportation on railroads over \$1,800,000, of which \$800,557 was over the Pacific railroad, and by stage \$48,975.84, and for the purchase of transports, animals, wagons, pay of teamsters, etc., \$924,650.64.

About \$870,000 have been collected from Southern railroads during the year, leaving about \$4,000,000 still due. The Quartermaster has examined and transmitted to the accounting officers for settlement the accounts of officers by loyal citizens for quartermaster's stores taken during the war. Substantive supplies to the amount of \$89,048 12 have been issued to Indians. The annual average mean strength of the army was 14,101 white and 2,494 colored soldiers. The total deaths for the year reported were 367 white and 54 colored.

Attention is called to the various projects which will be laid before Congress for the cheaper transportation of the products of the West and South to the Atlantic seaboard. One route to connect the Mississippi valley with the Atlantic, at Charleston, S. C., and Savannah, Ga., by the way of the Ohio and Tennessee rivers and canals and slack water navigation to the Savannah and Ogeechee rivers, has been surveyed. Second and third new routes will be proposed for the consideration of Congress, namely, by an expansion of the Kanawha and James River Canal to the Ohio, and by the extension of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. But the President is not prepared to recommend Government aid until it is shown that such enterprises are of national interest. He suggests that a commission be appointed which should be authorized to take the whole question of cheap transportation into consideration. He also suggests the propriety of examining and reporting upon the practicability of opening an almost continuous line of navigable water communication from Maine to the Gulf of Mexico, as an internal improvement which would be of inestimable value in case of a foreign war.

The Report of the Secretary of the Navy is briefly referred to, and his suggestions recommended to the careful consideration of Congress. Next in order comes a synopsis of the duties of the Postoffice Department. The receipts were \$21,914,377; the expenditures \$26,058,192.81. The favorable consideration of Congress is recommended for an increase of service from monthly to semi-monthly trips on the mail steamship route in Brazil, for a subsidy in aid of the establishment of American lines of mail steamers between San Francisco, New Zealand and Australia, for the establishment of postoffice saving banks, and for an increase of the salaries of the heads of bureaus.

The President repeats his former recommendation that the banking privilege accorded the national banks, but believing that Congress will not adopt his opinion on the subject, suggests that the privilege be so modified as to correct its glaring and costly abuses. He also recommends the purchase of all the telegraph lines now open to the banking privilege, this service with the postal service. He also asks that liberal contracts be authorized for carrying the mails by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company; the United States and Brazil line; and the California, New Zealand and Australian line, these being the most reliable and expeditious of the United States and foreign ports which are operated under our flag.

The next paragraph of the message refers to the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, which, it is stated, "will show an alarming falling off in our carrying trade for the last ten years, and even for the last year." The Department of Public Justice, the Ku-Klux and Enforcement laws are touched upon, and are declared to have been salutary in their operation. To those Southerners now sentenced to hard labor at Albany Penitentiary, for alleged violations of these laws, the hope is held out that at some future day, their cases will be considered.

The affairs of the several bureaus connected with the Department of the Interior are said to be in a satisfactory condition, and the policy adopted at the beginning of the administration in regard to the Indians declared to have been successful in reducing the expenses of management and decreasing the number of Indian forays upon white settlers. The proposition to settle, by degrees, the Indian tribes upon the reservation south of Kansas, and organize there a Territorial form of government, is favorably commented on; but it is deemed necessary, in such event, that the Indians should be protected against the encroachments of the whites, and prevented from disposing of their lands until sufficiently civilized to guard their own rights.

The message next treats of the sale of public lands, puts the receipts of the Land Office at \$3,318,100, and gives estimates of the number of acres, surveyed and unsurveyed, remaining unsold.

A brief statement of the workings of the Patent Office is given, but it contains nothing of special interest. The payments of pensions amounted to \$30,109,340 last year; an increase of \$6,708,434 over the year preceding. The whole number of soldiers enlisted during the war is estimated at 2,682,523; the total number of claims for invalid pensions at 176,000; but the grand total of pensioners on the rolls on the 30th of June, 1872, was 232,329.

The remaining topics discussed are the Bureau of Education; the Territories; the unsatisfactory condition of affairs in Utah; the District of Columbia, with recommendations of an appropriation by Congress to pay for certain public improvements; the Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture; the Centennial Anniversary; and finally, the Civil Service. The new rules regulating the tenure of office, it is intimated, will be enforced, and Congress is asked to make the system binding by law upon future Presidents.

Familiar Letter.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Nov. 28th, 1872. Dear Times:—A short time previous to the late and last Presidential election, I had prepared a letter for you, which then neglected to send; and as it was somewhat political in its character, enthusiastically exhorting my former friends and fellow-citizens to stand strong and firm, staunch and true in the interest of that cause which alone, in my estimation, could give any hope or encouraging prospect for the maintenance of the civil liberties of our countrymen in the future, after the great Elective Franchise day it became painfully apparent to me that such a letter would be decidedly "inappropos," and so I burned it, and am now writing you another, not that I wish to have anything to say upon the present situation political. It has been said: Vox Populi, Vox Dei; and as one who still feels a lingering spark of pure and well descended patriotism burning within, I could honestly hope that the Mighty Ruler is indeed controlling the destinies of our country; and that though we, with very limited and finite vision, may fail to see clearly the wisdom of the working; yet, when we shall have passed through this dark season of the spirit and the clay, our eyes may be opened, indeed, to behold our country rising to a higher destiny, and her name to an exulting exaltation.

This is Thanksgiving Day—a day in which a nation is on its knees before the Lord. If I were a cynic I might say, yes! Eat less turkey and thank God more, and it will be better for you, (speaking of the nation,) but I am happy to be able to say that I am not churlish. My country! My country! "with all thy faults I love thee still." Go in, then, my countrymen, eat and stuff, and laugh at him who first cries out—I've got enough. The people here are preparing to do the day in such a manner as that it shall lose none of its pristine prestige. In a few hours a turkey, with all the usual concomitant dishes, will be smoking upon nearly every table in Springfield, and while many may fail to truly thank God for His mercy and loving kindness, the man that has still room for the plum-pudding, that inevitable sequence to a thanksgiving turkey, will have abundant reason, I think, to praise the Lord for capacity. Business operations are in the main suspended, the people are well disposed and amiable, and the present auspices are favorable for a day that will live long in the hearts of many as one of true enjoyment.

And now I am admonished that before I can make my usual dignified and respectable appearance at the table, which I expect to adorn, it will be necessary to make sundry changes in my present personal—ablation, a change of raiment, &c., will now require the intervening hours. With the wish that the day may pass no more unpleasant to you than I think it will to your correspondent, I will now close this short and uninteresting page of verbiage. N. B. H.

The Great Pictorial Almanac. Hostetter's United States Almanac for 1873, for distribution gratis, throughout the United States, and all civilized countries of the Western Hemisphere, is now published and ready for delivery, in the English, German, French, Norwegian, Welsh, Swedish, Holland, Bohemian and Spanish languages, and all who wish to understand the true philosophy of health should read and ponder the valuable suggestions it contains. In addition to an admirable medical treatise on the causes, prevention and cure of a great variety of diseases, it embraces a large amount of information interesting to the merchant, the mechanic, the miner, the farmer, the planter, and professional man; and the calculations have been made for such meridians and latitudes as are most suitable or a correct and comprehensive National Calendar.

The nature, uses and extraordinary sanitary effects of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the staple tonic and alterative of more than half the Christian world, are fully set forth in its pages, which are also interspersed with pictorial illustrations, valuable recipes for the household and farm, humorous anecdotes, and other instructive and amusing reading matter, original and selected. Among the Annals to appear with the opening of the year, this will be one of the most useful, and may be had for the asking.—The proprietors, Messrs. Hostetter and Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa., on receipt of a two cent stamp, will forward a copy by mail to any person who cannot procure one in his neighborhood. The Bitters are sold in every city, town and village, and are extensively used throughout the entire civilized world.

Cupid's Ambuscade.—The sly archer, Love, shoots his arrows from many coigns of vantage, but it is doubtful if he delivers his heart-aching shafts from any ambush with more effect than when he aims them from the braids and folds and ringlets of a superb head of hair. Ladies who have not been favored by Nature with this crowning charm of womanhood, can readily and certainly increase the volume of their hair and impart to it a silken lustre by using Lyon's Hair Preparation as a daily dressing; while those whom Providence has blessed with a superabundance of this "Glory" of the sex, can preserve it, undiminished, in quantity and undiminished in beauty to the latest period of life. There is a germinating principle in the Kathairon which literally compels the hair to grow. It extricates scurf, dandruff, and all excoriations and excrescences of the scalp which interfere with the rapid and healthy development of the fibers.

For Coughs, Bronchitis and Consumption, in its early stages, nothing equals Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. A large supply of goods suitable for the season, consisting of Fine Black Dress Suits; Sack, Frock and Wing Overcoats; Boys' and Youths' Suits; Beaver and Cassimere Suits, &c. Perfectly fitting Shirts, one of the largest assortments in the country. Tailoring complete on second floor. Everything complete and first-class. No charge for showing goods. Geo. C. Hixson, 618 No. 410 7th St., Washington, D. C.

Ladies' Meeting. There will, D. V., be a meeting of the Ladies' Association of Port Tobacco Parish on FRIDAY, Dec. 6th, at 12 m., at Mrs. Wm. Boswell's.

DIED.

At "Haber de Venture," on Sunday last, Major WILLIAM B. STONE, in the 75th year of his age. At "Mount Air," on Tuesday, November 12th, Captain JAMES H. NEALE, aged about 71 years. Suddenly, at his late residence, in this county, on November 8th, 1872, Dr. JAMES B. FRANKLIN, in the 67th year of his age. At "Brentfield," on Friday, November 8th, JOHN WARE, Esq., aged about 55 years.

Divine Service. December 8th, 2d Sunday in Advent, St. Paul's Chapel, Friday, 11 a. m. December 15th, 3d Sunday in Advent, Christ Church, Port Tobacco, 11 a. m.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

THE BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS will meet in Port Tobacco, on Tuesday, the 17th instant, for the purpose of transacting any business pertaining to their office. Teachers are requested to present their reports on or before the day of meeting. No report will be received unless signed by at least two Trustees. The Winter Term of Schools will begin on the 16th of December and end on the last day of February. Christmas Holidays from Christmas Eve to New Year inclusive. Teacher's Association on FRIDAY, the 20th. The Treasurer will be prepared to pay Teachers' Salaries on SATURDAY, the 21st. Teachers of Color will make their reports in person on TUESDAY, 17th. By order of School Board, GEORGE M. LLOYD, Secretary.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court for Charles County, the undersigned, as Administrator of the late John H. Robey, deceased, will sell at Public Sale, at his late residence, On FRIDAY, the 27th day of December, 1872, (if fair, if not, the next fair day thereafter,) all the personal property of said deceased, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Implements of various kinds, four Horses and two Colts, several Cows, Sheep and Hogs, a crop of Tobacco, Wheat, Corn and Oats; also, a quantity of Provisions.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. Terms. For all sums of and under \$20 the cash will be required; and for all sums above \$20, the purchaser will be required to give accepted drafts for four months.

JOHN N. ROBEY, Adm'r of John H. Robey, deceased. Dec. 6, 1872-18.

[POSTPONED] TRUSTEE'S SALE

OF VALUABLE Real Estate in Charles Co., Maryland.

By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Charles County, Maryland, sitting as Court of Equity, the undersigned, as Trustee, will offer at Public Sale, at the Court House door in Port Tobacco On THURSDAY, 28th day of November, 1872, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., the real estate of which the late Joseph Parker, died seized and possessed, consisting of two tracts or parcels of land lying on the road leading from Centreville to Bryantown, called "PART OF BURCH'S RESERVE," and "PART OF MONMOUTH."

The tract called "Part of Burch's Reserve" containing Fifty-Six Acres, more or less, and has upon it a DWELLING HOUSE (1871) and some Out-Buildings, and a good Apple Orchard. The tract called "Part of Monmouth" contains One Hundred and Twenty Acres, more or less. The soil of both tracts is good and susceptible of easy improvement.

Terms. The terms of sale as prescribed by the decree are one-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale, and the balance in one and two years; the deferred payments to bear interest from the day of sale, with security to be approved by the Trustees.

R. H. EDDELL, Trustee. Nov. 8, 1872-18. The Above Sale is POSTPONED until TUESDAY, the 31st day of December, 1872, (if fair, if not, the next fair day thereafter.) C. C. MAGRUDER, Jr., R. H. EDDELL, Trustees. Dec. 6, 1872-18.

NOTICE.

WITH the purpose of developing the SOUTHERN MAGAZINE to an extent that has not hitherto been within our power, we have made arrangements with the well-known firm of Truesdell, Business, Publishers, of this city, who will in future undertake its publication, and in whose hands, we are confident, it will attain still greater prosperity than that which has been so gratifying to us. This arrangement involves no change whatever in the principles, objects or conduct of the Magazine now so well known. The present Editor retains his position, and will, as heretofore, use every exertion to make the Southern Magazine a worthy representative of the best culture of the South, and a welcome visitor to every Southern home-circle. To this end he invites the cooperation of all who have the same interests at heart. MURDOCH, BROWNE & HALL, Wm. Hand Brown, Editor. FRANCIS MURDOCH, Business Manager. Baltimore, Nov. 25, 1872. [Dec 6] S. POLLO—Just the article for housekeepers, Nov 24 for sale by J. I. LACEY.