

ST. MARY'S BEACON

LEONARDTOWN, MD.

THURSDAY MORNING September 19, 1867.

THE CONSTITUTION.—The contest over the new Constitution has now ended in the State with which result a few days will disclose. We predict that it will be found to have been carried by at least twenty thousand majority, and that, too, when, probably, less than a two-third vote has been cast. We have no doubt, if a full vote could have been developed, that the majority we have named, would have reached as high as forty thousand. In our own county, though the polls were not closed when we put our paper to press, we set down the majority for the Constitution at least five hundred, and we believe it will reach seven hundred and fifty, if there has been any thing like a turnout on the part of the voters. This is, of course, all guess work, but we predict that it will not be found wide of the mark when the returns have been posted up. Messrs. Ford, Dent and Jamison, the delegates to the late Convention, have been indefatigable in their efforts since their return here in behalf of the Constitution, and it is to their united exertions in this direction that much of the change ought to be attributed that has taken place in the sentiment of our people in regard to this instrument within the last few weeks. Their speeches at Leonardtown, Chaptico, Charlotte Hall and the Factory, were of powerful effect in relieving the Constitution of much of the odium that had been engendered in the public understanding against it.

THE SUFFRAGE QUESTION.—Senator Trumbull, of Illinois, has recently published in the Advance, a new religious paper, devoted to politics, recently started in Chicago, a very remarkable contribution, coming from a radical, on the subject of the power of Congress over the question of suffrage in the States. It is the doctrine of Sumner, Stevens, Cresswell, Thomas, and our Border State Loyalists, generally, that Congress has a right, under the article of the Constitution guaranteeing to every State a republican form of Government, to enter into a State and upset its government, if it shall discover that said State in its election laws limits the franchise of voting to white men. Mr. Trumbull takes issue upon this point, and declares:

"The Government of the United States, is one of derivative and not of inherent powers. It possesses such powers as are conferred upon it by the Constitution and no others; and that there may be no misapprehension about this, we solemnly declare in so many words that: 'The powers not delegated to the United States, by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the people.' The Constitution contains not a syllable in regard to the regulation of suffrage in a State."

From these premises, which are also democratic premises, Senator Trumbull argues—and the argument is both logical and democratic—that Congress has no warrant, in the absence of authority conferred upon it by the Constitution under which it acts, to say who shall or who shall not vote in a State. But if Congress has no authority to decide who shall or shall not vote in a State, how is "impartial suffrage" to be obtained throughout the Union? In one of two ways, answers Mr. Trumbull. Either by the States themselves adopting it or by passing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, recognizing this feature, which, to become effective, must be ratified by three-fourths of the State. The democratic doctrine again? Is not Trumbull at last on the road to truth? Be this as it may, however, is it not significant, that Senator Trumbull, the leader of the Western radicals, should take occasion to avow such palpable copperhead doctrines as we have quoted above so close upon the reassembling of Congress? The reason given by him for making this announcement looks as if there was trouble in store for the faithful in the coming Congress. It is, "that a bill has been introduced in the present Congress purporting to prescribe the qualifications of voters in the States," and that "the zeal with which the measure was pressed, and the danger lest, because the objects to be attained is believed by many to be just and right, it may receive their support without sufficiently looking to the want of authority in Congress to pass such a law, make it necessary to call attention to it."

There is no mistaking this or the meaning of Senator Trumbull's present position. It is a position of antagonism to Eastern and Border State radicalism. Any attempt of Congress to interpose in the domestic affairs of Maryland or any other State to obtain "impartial suffrage" will find Trumbull and other Western radical senators in the breach to resist it. At least, we count on Trumbull, because he has authorized us to do so in the communication under notice. We rely chiefly, however, in any difficulty between ourselves and Congress in this business, upon ourselves—upon people of our own political faith—upon the high State pride of our people—in short, upon democratic and democratic Marylanders, including those of Queen's militia.

DEMOCRACY AND JACOBINISM.—As Democracy and Radicalism—or more properly, Democracy and Jacobinism have joined in deadly encounter for supremacy in the government of this country, it may be well to point out to indifferent or to "no-party" people what they are struggling about.

Democracy favors the Union of the States under the constitution of our fathers. Jacobinism prevents the union, and desires the dissolution of the Union. Democracy favors the preservation of the independence of the Legislature, the judicial, and the executive branches of the Government. Jacobinism advocates the supreme powers of Congress, and encourages the legislature to usurp the functions of the other two departments, by systematic force and fraud.

Democracy is in favor of law and order, and objection to the fundamental principles of the Government. Jacobinism appears to passion and hate, and seeks wholly outside of the plainest requirements of the organic law.

Democracy advocates the independence of the State governments, and the people thereof, in all matters not delegated to the General Government. Jacobinism opposes the right of States to make their own laws for their internal government.

Democracy is in favor of restricting the central government to the exercise solely of those powers conferred to it by law. Jacobinism is in favor of centralizing all political power in Washington.

Democracy is in favor of the military shall be subservient to the civil power. Jacobinism advocates by force, and exalts the military above the civil authorities.

Democracy favors retrenchment and economy in public expenses. Radicalism creates swarms of useless offices, and maintains a large and unnecessary standing army.

Democracy favors an equal system of taxation, so that each person shall pay in proportion to the value of his or her property. Jacobinism exempts thousands of millions of bonds, the private property of individuals from any taxation whatever.

Democracy advocates the greatest individual liberty, consistent with the preservation of government. Jacobinism, by sumptuary laws, proposes to dictate to individuals what they shall drink, and the manner in which they shall pass their Sundays.

Democracy claims this as "a white man's government," and opposes conferring the right to vote upon the millions of ignorant Southern negroes, and giving them the consequent political control of at least eight sovereign States of the Union. Jacobinism prefers the African to the Caucasian race, and at the point of the bayonet forces negro suffrage upon the country.

Democracy prefers principles to power, and consults the general good rather than party success. Jacobinism places the preservation of their party supremacy above all other considerations, and in order to retain office and power would sacrifice the best interests of the Nation. Democracy advocates peace, quiet, conciliation, and the restoration of trade and commerce. Jacobinism favors impeachment, discord, estrangement and civil confusion.

INSTRUMENTS REQUIRING STAMPS.—The following are the instruments to be stamped, and the stamps to be used in ordinary business transactions.

All notes and evidence of debt, five cents on each \$100; if under \$100, five cents; if over \$100, five cents on each additional \$100 or part thereof.

All receipts for any amount without limit, over \$20, two cents; if \$20, or under, nothing.

All deeds and deeds of trust, fifty cents on each \$500 in value of the property conveyed, or the amount secured; when a deed of trust is filed, stamped, the notes secured must not be; but they should be endorsed to show the reason why.

All appraisements of estates, of strays, five cents on each sheet or piece of paper.

Affidavits of every description, are exempt from stamp duty.

Acknowledgments of deeds, &c., are also exempt.

Contracts and agreements, five cents, except for rent; when for rent, fifty cents for \$300 or rent less, if over \$800, fifty cents for each \$200 or less over \$300.

DEMOCRACY'S YOUNG MEN.—The present (October) number closes the first year of this monthly juvenile periodical, which in that short space of time has won its way to the hearts of thousands of hearts. Its toys, and colored illustrations, its "puzzles" and other quite original and attractive features, render it unique among periodicals for children; and we would advise them to be on the alert, in renewing their subscriptions. Nothing very novel and attractive is proposed for the Christmas holidays, subscription price, \$1.50, necessary to keep pocket knife, or other handsome premium. Address, W. Jennings Deming, 478 Broadway New York.

SHERWOOD HOUSE.—The attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement of the Sherwood House in another column. This house is conducted on the European plan. You engage rooms by the day or week, and for your food, you pay only for the meals or dishes that you eat. It appears to us that this is an equitable plan of living, to say the least of it. If you don't eat you don't pay, and you pay only for what you do eat. You can make the price of living \$1 or \$10 a day, as you may elect, by this plan. By the old plan, you are made to pay whether you eat or not. Besides, by this plan, you can get what your appetite requires without extra pay, and altogether, we regard the European as the fairest of all plans of Hotel living. Whether it is as convenient as the other plan, is another matter. We feel bound, however, to give it a trial when we next visit Baltimore that we may judge for ourselves, and as likewise we recommend our readers to do.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—Our brethren of the Southern Maryland press will except our thanks for recent kind notices of the Beacon. We trust to better deserve their compliments when we have fully completed the arrangements we have in contemplation for the improvement of our paper.

"GRIS" ON THE PRIZE FIGHT.—"Gris" dishes up the McCool-Jones prize fight in the Cincinnati Times. He says: "There was one thing we observed on this round—It was difficult to ascertain whether the prize was for the winner or the loser."

NEW AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENT.—We invite special attention to the advertisement of John A. Baker, Esq., lately connected with Bartholomew's Agricultural Establishment, and who, it will be seen in another portion of our paper of to-day, has entered into business for himself on Louisiana Avenue, Washington, D. C.

It affords us much pleasure, in introducing Mr. Baker to the farmers of our county, to endorse him as a gentleman, upon whose strict integrity and promptness to oblige, the utmost confidence may be placed; and we have no doubt his large and varied assortment of Agricultural Implements, Fertilizers, Seeds, &c., &c., will render his establishment one of the most inviting places in the District for which the agricultural community can be supplied.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—In the event of the adoption of the New Constitution—and its adoption is a foregone conclusion—the democratic Central Committee of the State have ordered a State Convention of the party, to meet in Baltimore in October next, to make nominations for the several State offices vacated or created by that instrument. With a view of connecting our county with the State organization of the party, the democratic Central Committee of this county have it in contemplation, we learn, to call district meetings at an early day to send delegates to a county Convention in order to have St. Mary's represented in the State Convention. The formal call for the primary meetings we expect to publish in our next.

"THE NATIVE VIRGINIAN."—Dr. Bagby of "Bacon and Greens" has just seen it announced in the Epitaph, that it is to be published early in October next, a first class, literary and humorous paper under the name of the "Native Virginian." From our knowledge of the refined taste and distinguished literary ability of the Dr., we predict the "Virginian" will soon take high rank among the literary newspapers of the land. As Dr. Bagby has recently lectured in our village, we confess to a curiosity to read "Moxie Addams in Merryland, or the Adventurers in a Leekchore," which is promised us in the first issue of the paper. We wish the "Native Virginian" a long and prosperous life.

THE LATE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.—As many doubts exist as to the effect of the late amnesty proclamation of President Johnson upon the question of suffrage in the Southern States, we give what is reported to be Mr. Johnson's own construction of the effect of the Proclamation in this respect. In reply to the question, what he thought would be the practical effect of the Amnesty Proclamation, he answered:

"To restore the parties to all their rights—to place them precisely where they were before the war. The suffrage question was one to be determined by the courts, and not by the executive branch of the Government."

OVER EXERCISE.—Either of body or mind, produces debility and disease.—The usual remedy is to take some stimulant, the effect of which is the same as giving a tired horse the whip instead of oats. The true way is to fortify the system with a permanent tonic like the Peruvian Syrup, (a protoxide of iron), which gives strength and vigor to the whole system.

LEGISLATIVE DECLINATIONS.—We are authorized to state, that Dr. John M. Brome and Dr. A. Sappington, who have been announced through our paper for the Legislature, are not candidates for that position.

DECLINATION FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—We are authorized to state, that James Jones, Esq., heretofore announced by us for County Commissioner, will not be a candidate for that position.

DECLINATION FOR CLERK.—J. Edwin Coad, Esq., heretofore announced in our columns as a candidate for Clerk of the Circuit Court, is not now, we are authorized to state, a candidate for that position.

LEONARD.—The present Comptroller, Col. Wm. J. Leonard, has been announced, we see, in several staunch democratic organs in different parts of the State as a candidate for re-election to the position he now holds. They represent him to be thoroughly identified with the Democratic party and to be earnestly working for its triumph, and as we know him to have been a faithful, efficient and polite public officer, we add ourselves to the list of democratic papers who favor his nomination by our party for the place he now so worthily fills.

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CARLOTTA'S RETREAT.—The Paris correspondent of the Boston Traveller gives this sketch: The information which comes to us from the pretty chateau of Tervuren, where Carlotta is of such a nature as to give grounds to hope for her ultimate recovery. The chateau is situated, they tell us, in the midst of a spacious and beautiful park, the part of it nearest the edifice being used as a flower garden, and luxuriantly planted. On the arrival of the Princess Carlotta, the public, which had been admitted freely into the park, and which made ample use of the privilege on Sundays, especially, was excluded, that the royal invalid might repose in the midst of perfect quiet. After a few days, however, this prohibition incidentally came to the ears of Carlotta, who at once asked that it might be revoked. "It would not be for the world," said she, "an obstacle to the pleasures of the people of Brussels." Her doctor heard of this expression with delight, as it was the first time since the malady had become extreme that Carlotta had been known to express any desire. (Since then, other favorable symptoms have attended to the care of her person, remaining as passive as a child while her attendants made her toilet. Since her return to the scenes of her youth, she has resumed these cares of the *lindoir*. She has asked for her dolls, and of her own accord has set herself designing and painting accomplishments in which she delighted and for which she was noted in her happier days. These manifestations of a returning interest in the world and its concerns have re-awakened hope in the breasts of her friends. But as yet she is ignorant of the fall of the Empire and the miserable catastrophe which signalized it. The papers are studiously kept out of her sight, lest her eye should fall upon some article indicating her loss; and in case she should ask to see the news, a special edition of the *Independence Belge* has been set in type, ready to be printed at once, omitting all mention of Mexican affairs. The Queen of Belgium, who is about the same age as her unhappy sister-in-law, has taken up her residence in the same chateau, and hardly ever quits her; she is constant in her devotions and amuses her by promenade in the garden, and taking short rides through the pleasant grounds.

GENERAL LEE.—A paragraph of General Lee as he appears as President of the Washington College, Lexington, Virginia, is drawn by Mr. Swinton: "Although it was no later than nine in the morning, Gen. Lee had already gone to his office in the College, which is but a stone's throw removed. Here was a table piled up with papers and college catalogues and books, but no reminiscence of war was visible, no sword, spur, or insignia. Whatever met the eye was entirely academic and not in the least military. And seated at the table was a handsome-looking gentleman, dressed in a uniform of pepper and salt color—a very portly well-preserved gentleman of some four-and-fifty, with a fine bronzed complexion, and a noble modeled nose, compact head, gray hair, and beard of the same color, closely cropped—who rose to shake hands in a courtly, gracious manner. It was the man who wielded the thunders of Chancellorsville and Chickamauga—it was President Lee. He is putting off the harness of war and its thoughts, reminiscences and passions, and is devoting himself exclusively to the interests of Washington College."

"To this fact was due, that on the occasion of his first interview, I was only able to see him for a few minutes, for he was on the point of leaving to meet an appointment with the Common Council of the town—a body before which he had to lay a question of great pitch and moment, to wit: the grading of a new path-way to the college building. It is such an abstruse and difficult problem that now engages his attention, and if I learn aright, he finds it harder to hold his own in these controversies than he did in the deadly imminent point of battle."

BREAD MAKING MACHINE.—A bread making machine is the latest Yankee invention. The machine consists of a deep bread pan, within which two polished iron rollers are made to revolve by means of a crank and gearing in such a way as to mix the materials and knead the dough in the most thorough manner. You have only to put in the materials and turn the crank for about ten minutes, and the dough is ready for rising, or for the oven, according to its kind. The machine cleans itself, and there is no necessity for touching the dough with the hands until it is ready to be transferred to the pans for baking. Many families fail to obtain good bread from insufficient kneading. With this machine the process is so easy that good bread can hardly fail to be made with the proper materials, and a little extra turning of the crank will give the bread that fine porosity so much admired in good bakers bread. The machine answers for cake and pastry just as well as for bread, and soda biscuit made by it would be pretty sure not to have the common fault of being imperfectly mixed.

THE DEBT OF ENGLAND.—From Parliamentary returns just issued it appears that the total funded debt of the United Kingdom on the 31st of March last was £749,541,004; involving an annual charge of £25,890,422, and showing a reduction of debt during the past twelve months of £3,772,225, but an increase of charge to the amount of £63,470. The unfunded debt amounted to £7,956,800, of which £5,656,800 consisted of Exchequer bills, involving a charge of £199,750, and £2,300,000 of Exchequer bonds, involving a charge of £87,250. Compared with the preceding year, the unfunded debt shows a reduction of £230,000. Of the Exchequer bonds, £700,000, bearing 3 1/2 per cent. interest, become payable on the 5th of November next; £1,000,000 at 4 per cent., on the 27th of March next, and £600,000, at 3 1/2 per cent., on the 15th of March, 1869. The total amount of the national debt, funded and unfunded, is £777,497,804.

SUSPENDED.—When men of notorious character are suspended, it is generally at the end of a rope. The case of Stanton, however, is an exception. He was suspended by the use of Johnson's boot.

PHYSIOLOGICAL FACTS.—The following physiological facts were translated from French scientific journal: "The average height of man and woman, at birth, is generally sixteen inches. In each of the twelve years after birth, one-twelfth is added to the stature each year. Between the ages of twelve and twenty, the growth of the body is slower; and it is still further diminished after this, up to twenty-five, the period of a maximum growth. In old age, the height of the body diminishes on an average of about three inches. The height of woman varies less than that of man in the different countries. The average weight of a male infant is about seven pounds; of a female, about six and a half pounds. The weight of an infant decreases for a few days after its birth, and it does not sensibly commence gaining until it is a week old. At the end of the first year, the child is three times as heavy as when it was born. At the age of seven years, it is twice as heavy as when a year old. The average weight of both sexes at twelve is the same; after that period, females will be found to weigh less than males. The average weight of men is one hundred and thirty pounds, and of women one hundred and twelve pounds. In the case of individuals of both sexes, under four feet four inches, females are somewhat heavier than men, and vice versa. Men attain their maximum weight at about forty, and women at or near fifty. At sixty, both sexes usually commence losing weight, and the average weight of old persons, men and women, is nearly the same as at nineteen."

How to do Good.—Dr. Robinson wisely said: "He who wants to do a great deal of good at once, will never do anything." Life is made up of little things. It is but once in an age that occasion is offered for doing a great deed. True greatness consists in being great in little things. How are railroads built? By one shovel of dirt after another; one shovel at a time. Thus, drops make the ocean. Hence we should be willing to do a little good at a time, and never wait to do a great deal of good at once. If we would do much good in the world, we must be willing to do good in little acts one after another; speaking a word of kindness here and there, and so on.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—The subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of St. Mary's county, Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John F. Yates, late of St. Mary's county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 31st day of March, 1868, otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 19th day of Sept., 1867. MARY E. YATES, Administratrix, w. a.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—The subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of St. Mary's county, Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of James H. Thomas, late of St. Mary's county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 31st day of March, 1868, otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 19th day of Sept., 1867. GEORGE H. MORGAN, Executor.

NOTICE.—I HEREBY FORWARN all persons from negotiating for or receiving a note of mine drawn payable to Dr. B. J. Bing, for the sum of \$300—said note being dated in 1867. The contract upon which this note was based not having been performed by the said B. J. Bing, I hereby notify the public that I will not pay the same. THOS W. GARDNER, Great Mills, Md.

SOMETHING WORTH KNOWING.—The undersigned will send to any address within the United States of America, upon receipt of twenty-five cents and a REED POSTAGE STAMP, a certificate of advice which will prove highly beneficial to both sex, especially those who are in a delicate state of health. Try me—no humbug. Communications regarded perfectly confidential; and will be returned or destroyed at the writer's request. Address—in confidence. GEO. B. P. TAYLOR, Ridge P. O., St. Mary's co., Md.

FOR SALE.—FOR sale one of the most desirable STORE HOUSES AND DWELLINGS in the county, with STOCK OF GOODS, consisting, principally, of GROCERIES AND DOMESTICS. The store-house and dwelling are situated in the town of Chaptico, St. Mary's county, Md., and the store-house is one of the best stands for business in the county. The dwelling and store, if not sold, will be rented.—Term liberal, both for the goods and property. C. C. SPALDING, Chaptico, Md.

JOHN A. BAKER, MANUFACTURER OF AND Wholesale and Retail Dealer in AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY Garden and Field Seeds

Guano, Bone Dust, &c. other Fertilizers. General Commission

MERCHANT FOR THE SALE OF ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE. Nos. 88 and 90 Commerce Building, Louisiana Ave., bet 9th & 10th Sts., West of the Centre Market and Opposite the Hay Market, WASHINGTON, D. C.

WOULD inform his friends and the Farmers and Planters of Saint Mary's county that he has resumed business at the above mentioned stand, where he will be pleased to furnish them with their FARMING SUPPLIES. He has purchased and is now laying in a large, varied and complete stock of Agricultural Implements, and Machinery,

of the latest and most approved patterns, such as his long experience enables him to judge as best suited to his customers. His purchases are made for cash, and he is thereby enabled to offer his goods at very lowest prices. Valuable agencies have been secured, and he has made arrangements, with some of the largest manufacturers, by which he is enabled to offer their goods at FACTORY PRICES. His supplies of Peruvian Guano will come from the Agent of the Peruvian Government, and all other Fertilizers will be of the greatest care as to quality. His SEEDS will also be of the best quality, and he will, as usual, be pleased to furnish them, as he will

Price Lists will be kept on file, and every facility will be offered to make this House a Farmer's Exchange. JOHN A. BAKER.

REFERENCES: Geo W Riggs, Esq of Riggs & Co Dr Jno B Blake, President National Metropolitan Bank Fitchugh Coyle, Esq President National Bank of the Republic Moses Kelley, Esq Cashier National Metropolitan Bank Messrs Samuel Bacon & Co Messrs Jackson, Brother & Co Messrs M W Galt & Bro. Sept 19, 1867—31.

Sherwood House AND DINING ROOMS, ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN, Corner of Fayette and Hanover streets, (opposite the Maryland Institute,) Baltimore, Md.

THE above well known House has recently been opened by C. P. Barnard, formerly of the American Hotel, Washington, D. C., and has capacity to accommodate over a hundred people with lodging, and has capacious and nicely furnished rooms for families. Connected with the House also is a ladies' dining room. The strictest order is maintained and accommodations servants always at call. The House is open at all hours. The advantage of a Hotel upon the plan of the Sherwood House is, that the guest can accommodate the price of his living to his own wishes, paying only for what he gets. The Sherwood House has recently been newly furnished and refitted, and being in a central and business part of the city, offers unusual inducements to travellers. A fair trial is asked, and patronage from St. Mary's county solicited. C P BARNARD, Agent.

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FOR SALE.—FOR sale one of the most desirable STORE HOUSES AND DWELLINGS in the county, with STOCK OF GOODS, consisting, principally, of GROCERIES AND DOMESTICS. The store-house and dwelling are situated in the town of Chaptico, St. Mary's county, Md., and the store-house is one of the best stands for business in the county. The dwelling and store, if not sold, will be rented.—Term liberal, both for the goods and property. C. C. SPALDING, Chaptico, Md.

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