

THURSDAY MORNING, March 12, 1868.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.—Our readers, we are sure, will learn with regret that our able Washington Correspondent, who will be compelled to suspend, at least for some time, his interesting correspondence with the Beacon. We hope, however, that his new labors will not be found to entirely monopolize his time as to prevent his treating us to an occasional letter. It is as it may be, he has richly thanked himself to our thanks and the thanks of our readers by past favors, and we wish to ourselves, and we think were authorized to wish for them, that he may meet with every success in the new theatre of labor to which he has been called.

NOW AND THEN.—A gentleman, who has had occasion recently to visit many sections of our country, drew in our presence the other day a melancholy contrast between the condition of our people now and their condition some six years ago when his duties led him to intimate association with them. Then, the evidence of prosperity and comfort met him at almost every homestead he visited. The dwellings, out-houses, fencing, gates, stock, household and kitchen arrangements, the appearance and condition of the fields and gardens, all gave token of a rapid and healthful progress. Now, prosperity and comfort are the exception—not the rule. Many, that before the war were in easy if not independent circumstances, have been utterly ruined, and their homes have passed or are passing to the stranger. The great majority are still struggling on but struggling at fearful disadvantage. Many are still heavily in debt and the means and credit of all are very limited. The labor system of the country is hopelessly disorganized. The negro as a free laborer has been fairly tested and, with very few exceptions, has been found utterly unreliable. The native white labor of the country is grossly inadequate to the demands of agriculture and white immigration is yet to commence in this direction. Hence it is, that contracted fields, dilapidated dwellings and perishing flocks meet the traveler at almost every step. The chief study is to keep the wolf from their doors and every thing else is subordinated to this. Indeed, it is impossible to visit any district in our once prosperous country without noting, that a terrible political and social revolution has passed over this section, ruining many and leaving the great mass of our community in a condition of pitiful prostration.

THE MARYLAND SENATORSHIP.—The travail in regard to the Maryland Senatorship is over, unless, indeed, the Senate should take it into its legal head to treat the present applicant for admission to its body as it has treated Mr. Thomas, Hon. George Vickers, of Kent county, is the new Senator. He was elected on the third ballot on Friday last, receiving 59 votes. The Sen. endorses Mr. Vickers as a gentleman of conservative principles in politics, and says he is temperate in tone and action and is known as an able lawyer and as a gentleman of refined courtesy. Mr. Vickers was originally a Whig but has acted for several years with the democratic party. He has never, however, sought political preferment, but was chosen State Senator from Kent county, and served in the Legislature, but declined a re-election last Fall. Though not aspiring to be an orator, Mr. Vickers is yet a very good speaker and debater. He resides at Chestertown and is sixty-five years old.

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RADICAL STATE CONVENTION.—The State Convention of the radical party assembled in Baltimore on Friday last to elect delegates to the National Radical Convention and to nominate Presidential electors.—Hon. John E. Smith, of Carroll, president, supported by the usual number of vice-presidents. There were two sets of delegates from Baltimore city, one in the interest of Judge Bond and the other in the interest of J. A. J. Creswell and the struggle in the Convention was, as to which of these two sets of delegates should be admitted. The Creswell party finally prevailed, throwing out the Bond delegates upon the ground that they had been voted for by negroes. Resolutions were adopted favoring Grant for the Presidency and Creswell for the vice-presidency, and the following resolution offered by Dr. Wilmer, of Charles county, was voted down, after which the Charles county delegation withdrew.

RESOLVED BY THE REPUBLICANS OF MARYLAND IN STATE CONVENTION ASSEMBLED, that our delegates to the Chicago Convention recommend the adoption of a platform by that Convention distinctly and emphatically announcing that the Republican party of the nation adheres to impartial manhood suffrage as a cardinal principle of the party, and that they shall maintain it both in theory and practice throughout the Union.

Messrs. Creswell, Fulton, John L. Thomas, Jr., and Anderson were selected as delegates at large to the Chicago Convention. H. H. Goldsborough, of Talbot, and John E. Smith, of Carroll, were nominated as candidates for electors at large. The following selections were made for district delegates and electors: 1st district, Col. Samuel Graham and W. D. Purchinal, delegates, and D. Bloeksome, elector; 2d district, Gen. H. Richardson and John H. Longnecker, delegates, and Wm. M. Marine, elector; 3d district, Henry Stockbridge and Gen. A. W. Denison, delegates, and W. I. Nichols, elector; 4th district, Col. G. W. T. Black and Cabot Doty, delegates, and Capt. H. C. Naill, elector; 5th district, Francis Miller and George W. Smalls, delegates, and Wm. J. Albert, elector.

Subsequent to this, the dissenters from the regular Convention, headed by Judge Bond, held a meeting and adopted the following resolution: Resolved, That a committee of six be appointed to prepare a call for the republicans of Maryland favorable to the election of Gen. Grant and to the adoption by the Chicago Convention of a platform declaring universal manhood suffrage as the cardinal principle of the republican party, to assemble in Baltimore on the 15th of April next, to nominate an electoral ticket and elect delegates committed to that principle to the Chicago Convention.

Judge Bond and W. Holden, of Baltimore city; Dr. Wilmer, of Charles county; J. H. Lacombe, of Prince George's county; Joseph Carter, of Howard county, and S. Parker Bosley, of Baltimore county, constitute the committee provided for in the resolution.

THE READING ROOM AND DEBATING SOCIETY.—At a meeting of this Society on Friday night last, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing four months: President, Joseph H. Key; Vice-President, James F. Matthews; Rec. Sec., Daniel C. Hammett; Cor. Sec., Henry Combs; Treasurer, John C. Mills; Librarian, James H. Wilson.

THE REPORT OF THE LIBRARY COMMITTEE.—The report of the Library committee, submitted on Friday night last, showed the library to be in excellent condition and to be steadily increasing in volume. The financial report was also equally satisfactory, showing a surplus of nearly \$100 in the treasury at this time. The Society has taken initiative steps to obtain an act of incorporation and expects soon to assume the dignity of a corporate institution. Before adjourning on Friday night last, on motion of D. C. Hammett, a complimentary vote was given the retiring officers for the faithful and able manner in which they had discharged their respective duties during the last four months.

THE OYSTER LAW.—Mr. Legg, Chairman of the House Committee on Oysters and Oyster Trade, has reported a bill of over forty sections for the protection of the oyster interest. It provides for an armed police force, under the control of the Governor, Comptroller and Treasurer, by whom the officer in charge of the force is to be appointed, and to receive a salary of \$2,000. The provisions are stringent in relation to a violation of the law by non-residents. A tax of \$3 per ton on vessels dredging is provided for. The tax on tongs is regulated by the size of the canoe or boat, viz: 20 feet long and under, \$4; 20 to 25 feet, \$6; 25 to 30 feet, \$8; all over 30 feet, \$10. But little if any increase of water has been opened to dredging, and in the Summer months this is prohibited.

GEN. GRANT.—Gen. Grant at present fills the "eye of the nation." It is true, it is no enviable light, but that is neither here nor there. The public want to know all about him, and we do not hesitate to gratify them individually and collectively, as far as we are able. Therefore we copy the following veracious history from a recent number of the Illinois Galena Democrat: We are repeatedly called upon, in common with others of our fellow citizens, by letters from different parts of the Union, for information in regard to the antecedents—moral, social and political.—Gen. U. S. Grant or General Samuel Ulysses Grant, according to a late newspaper writer, who says he derives the information from Sam's own father, who, if he knows anything, ought to know his own son's name.

Having no personal feeling against U. S. Grant, or S. U. Grant we have consequently no objections to give an answer to these queries, and to state fairly all that is known, or can be brought forward, in regard to the political opinions of this gentleman. As to his social and moral status we have little to say at present; but as to his politics we have excellent authority, to whom we can refer for proof, that is, if General Grant ever had any fixed opinions while he resided in Galena.

U. S. Grant, or S. U. Grant, came to this country about nine years ago. His father was a resident of Covington, Ky., had a leather store here, and was engaged, through his two sons, Ovielle and Simpson Grant, in the purchase of hides, which were shipped to Covington. Hither came Ulysses, after he wandered out of the United States army, and was employed as a kind of porter about the establishment. He was equally unknown to fame or to society here, and so remained until his good luck came into play with that of the Black Republican dynasty of A. Lincoln.

It has been repeatedly stated that Grant voted for Douglas at the Presidential election of 1860, which resulted in the triumph of "Black old Abe and the eternal negro!" Again, it has been said that both he and his brother voted for A. Lincoln. His brother did vote the Republican ticket, but Sam did not vote at all. He told one gentleman that if he did vote, he would prefer to do so for Bell and Everett, the Know-Nothing candidates. To another gentleman he expressed his preference for Judge Douglas, adding, however, that he did not like to oppose the wishes of his father and brother, who were Republicans; thus exhibiting the same vacillating course in politics that he does at present. Know-Nothingism appears at all times to be his predominate political characteristic.

But few of our citizens know that S. U. Grant during his residence in Galena, was attached to the name of the "Republican party." "Who and what is Grant who is announced as an old citizen of Galena?" "Who is he?" "What is he—what here?" "Everybody seemed that we had a Bourbon and had ignorantly been nursing a genius in our midst, who was a Republican." It is generally understood and has been for some time past, ever since Gen. Grant landed in this political horizon, quite a long and narrow street Grant a helping hand—both Washburne and Dick Yates claiming credit of being his benefactors.

It appears that on the breaking of the rebellion, U. S. or S. U. Grant (we had better call him Sam, for short,) wandered to Springfield, and obtained temporary employment as a clerk or peace agent in the office of that moral, soldier and exemplary Chief Magistrate, Gov. Richard Yates, then busily attempting to organize the militia of Illinois. It was here the first stroke of good luck occurred to him. A regiment was being organized, and Dick was about to appoint a certain A. B. Colonel thereof, against whom the officers of the embryo corps rebelled stoutly. "Who, then, shall I appoint?" said his Excellency. "Anybody but a politician," responded the captains and lieutenants present. "There's Capt. Grant; how will he do—his a West Pointer?" says Dick (Sam was writing at a table in the room). "Content," answered the officers; and Grant was immediately commissioned by the Governor colonel of the Illinois regiment, and who, probably, in that capacity, was the best appointment that Dick had made.

Ulysses Sam or Sam Ulysses, after his singularly accidental fortune in getting the regiment, had next to raise the funds to equip himself. His present admirers were not the men to assist him; they stood aloof, although many of them were making money out of army contracts. He was poor—they were rich. His own father refused to aid him; and had it not been for the kindness of a gentleman, who was a Democrat, and had been at one time connected with his father in business, he would not have been able to purchase his outfit.

Up to this time it is said that Sam Grant had never known E. B. Washburne, or Washburne known Sam, although some members of his family had politically stood by Washburne. The Congressman had often passed and repassed the unknown hero in blessed ignorance of who and what he was. When and where they found out their respective merits is unknown to us. No later than upon our citizens, who now admire, fawn upon and worship Grant, hailing him as the Agamemnon of the army, never recognized him, patronized him, or extended to him the right hand of fellowship until Washburne led the way, after he had been manufactured into a General; and then it was that he was first deemed worthy of their distinguished consideration.

Such is a brief sketch of the Galena career of "Uncle Sam" Grant; as he was wont to be called by his old comrades in the regular army. We have thought extended or set down in "made." His good luck in things personal has adhered to him thus far. As we have before remarked, the very men who knew him not,

who never extended to him their hands in friendship, or their hospitality to him or his family or even visited them; who, in fact, while he was in the humble employ of his father, under the direction of his younger brother, gave him the cold shoulder—are now his most obsequious servants, and in conjunction with and at the nod of E. B. Washburne, purchased, and furnished for him a house at the enormous expense of six thousand dollars, generosity. On the other hand, the few who out of pity for his poverty and forlorn condition, showed him a kindness appear to have been totally forgotten by this distinguished "citizen of Galena."

We speak only of Grant in connection with this city. Although he has shown a Christian spirit in forgiving his enemies, and doing good to those who despitefully used him, this fact may entitle him to an election as an honorary member of the Young Men's Christian Association, but certainly does not fit him for the office of Dictator over the ten Southern States, or President of the whole Union.

It is promised here very generally, and that section, but also on the ground that having been passed after Mr. Stanton's appointment, it cannot be applied to his tenure of office, without having a retroactive effect, and becoming thereby an *ex post facto* law.

Sixth. That Mr. Stanton was *functus officio* after the 4th day of March, 1867, the expiration of Mr. Lincoln's first term, and that he has not since that date been Secretary of War *de jure*, although exercising the functions of that office.

In the second article, the Star says: "This morning it is stated by leading democrats that the President has fully decided upon his plans, and that there will be no hesitancy in carrying them out. First, on next Friday his counsel will appear in court ready to proceed with the trial, and will not ask for an extension of time. They will then object to every republican Senator who has expressed an opinion as to Mr. Johnson's guilt or innocence on the articles of impeachment, being allowed to act as jurors in the case. This point, they, of course, do not expect to carry, but have it overruled. Second, twenty-seven States constitute the Senate of the United States will be raised. They will take the same view of this matter that the President has in all his public speeches and State papers maintained, that until ten Southern States have their representatives in the House and Senate of the United States, that the latter body is not competent to take up, try and pass judgment on so vital and important a question as impeaching the highest officer known to the government. Failing on both these questions, the President will then firmly refuse to proceed with his trial, asserting that in such a court justice cannot be done him, and then will tender his resignation and appeal directly to the people to sustain him, and to pass judgment at the ballot-box against the Senate of the United States."

HON. B. G. HARRIS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.—A late issue of the *La Crosse Democrat* contains a list of names, nine in number, of distinguished democrats, from among whom it advises the organizing National Democrat Convention to choose its candidate for the next presidency, either one of whom, it adds, would not only undoubtedly be elected, but would do honor to the best days of the republic. Among the names spoken of by the *Democrat* is that of our distinguished fellow countryman, Hon. Benjamin G. Harris. The *Rockville Sentinel*, speaking of Mr. Harris' nomination by Brick Pomeroy, says our late representative the following graceful compliment: "We cannot but feel a just pride at this honorable mention of our late distinguished Representative in Congress, emanating, as it does, from such powerful hands, and from so powerful a quarter as the great North-West."

"But, let who will be the nominee of that Convention, we have an allying faith with his eminent abilities, coupled with his uncompromising adherence to old settled Democratic principles, as well as his geographical position, all offer irresistible inducements for the elevation, to some more conspicuous post than that of a mere Representative in Congress, of Maryland's noblest son—the Hon. Benjamin G. Harris—the man who has never yet "bent the knee to Baal;" but who, faithful among the faithful, has clung to the old landmarks of Democracy, as "the sea-sotted mariner clings to his last plank when night and the tempest close in around him."

THE ACTION OF CONGRESS IN RAISING THIS spectre of impeachment threatens us with a protracted neglect of all the great vital interests of the nation, already suffering under their postponement to political issues and to partisan detentions. All men are weary of this. The commerce, the industry of the entire people languish. Our financial prospects are gloomy, and need immediate attention. Our fiscal system is unsatisfactory, and needs immediate attention. Our foreign policy is undetermined, and needs immediate attention. But all this legitimate business of the representatives of the people, sacrificed already for months upon months to less worthy objects of Congressional attention, is now to be virtually thrown up altogether, and the halls of Congress converted into a grand arena of political sensations. Such a state of things, such a prospect, carry on their face the condemnation, both loud and deep, of the acts which are thus afflicting the American people.

THE PRESIDENT'S DEFENSE.—We give the latest developments in regard to the impeachment. The Washington *Star* maps out the following as the probable line of defense which the President will take: First. On appearing by counsel on Friday next, motion is to be made to have the hearing postponed until the first Monday in May. Failing in this, the will, Second. Make a motion to quash the articles of impeachment, on the ground that, if true, they do not constitute a high crime or misdemeanor. Third. Exceptions will be taken to certain Senators, on the ground that they have prejudged the case, and that the Senate has already declared the President guilty of the main charges, by the passage of the resolution condemning the removal of Secretary Stanton. Fourth. Exceptions will be taken to the jurisdiction of the court, on the ground that it is not the Senate of the United States. Fifth. That the tenure-of-office bill cannot apply to the case of Mr. Stanton, not only on account of the provisions in that section, but also on the ground that having been passed after Mr. Stanton's appointment, it cannot be applied to his tenure of office, without having a retroactive effect, and becoming thereby an *ex post facto* law.

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THE COUNTRY IS LIKELY TO HAVE plenty of impeachments on its hands. Besides the impeachment trial at Washington, and the threatened impeachment of the New York Commissioner, it is reported that there is a movement in the Massachusetts Legislature for the impeachment of Gov. Bullock, for his veto of the bill to abolish the State Constabulary. In West Virginia, the Legislature has taken measures to impeach Judge Hindman, of that State, charged with admitting attorneys from the Southern States to practice law without taking the "iron-clad" test oath. The New York Board of Aldermen have before them a resolution urging the Legislature to impeach Governor Fenton for "high crimes and misdemeanors," for not enforcing a law relative to New York city affairs, passed by the Legislature of that State.

ST. MARY'S FEMALE SEMINARY.—Senator Maddox has introduced a bill to endow St. Mary's Female Seminary, in our county, by appropriating \$2,500, annually, upon condition that the institution shall educate and board ten pupils without charge, only one pupil to be taken from any one county. With the aid of this liberal State donation, the Seminary cannot fail, should the bill become a law, to reach a degree of usefulness and eminence which will make it second to no female educational institution in the State. The buildings and grounds of the Seminary are the property of the State.

INCOMPARABLE.—Grace's Celebrated Salve is conceded by all to be the best preparation for the cure of cuts, burns, wounds, scalds, sprains and cutaneous diseases and eruptions generally. In places distant from medical aid it will be found invaluable, and in the nursery it should always be at hand.

An engine on the Missouri Pacific railroad was upset into the Missouri river, near Jefferson City, on Friday night, and the engineer and fireman were killed.

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS. I HAVE determined to open the Spring trade with a full stock of MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS, in addition to my present business. I shall engage the services of a professional MILLINER, and shall be careful to select only distinguished make for expensiveness and taste. I shall keep a thorough assortment of these goods, and, as they will be purchased in New York city, I pledge myself to keep the latest fashions of goods and to sell them at the lowest Baltimore cash prices.

NOTICE OF MEETING. THE Trustees of St. Mary's Female Seminary will meet in Leonardtown on the 1st TUESDAY OF COURT (March 17th). As business of much importance will be before the Board, a full attendance is expected.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND. ON application of James E. Heard Administrator of Geo. W. Hubb, late of St. Mary's county, deceased, it is ordered by the Court, that the said Administrator notify the creditors of the said deceased to file their claims against said deceased in the office of the Register of Wills for St. Mary's county on or before the 15th day of June, 1868, for dividend, and that this order be published once a week in each week until the said 15th day of June next.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS. NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of St. Mary's county, Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Mary H. Ford, 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 subscribers, on or before the 15th day of Sept., 1868, otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 12th day of March, 1868.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS. NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of St. Mary's county, Md., letters of administration on the personal estate of Kinross Williams, 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 therefor, to the subscribers, on or before the 15th day of Sept., 1868, otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of March, 1868.

POSTPONED Trustee's Sale of REAL ESTATE. BY virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Saint Mary's county, sitting as a Court of Equity, the undersigned, as Trustee, will offer at public sale, at the Court House door in Leonardtown, on Tuesday, the 3d day of March, 1868, between the hours of 12 o'clock, m and 5 o'clock, p. m., all those tracts or parcels of land called and known as

GOOD YIELDING, AND "FRIMBLE," (or by whatsoever names the same may be known or called) containing 137 1-2 acres, more or less.

These lands are situated about four miles from Chaptico, adjoin the lands of Dr. Robert Neale and Washington Herbert, and embrace the lands formerly owned by Gustavus Bowles.

TERMS OF SALE: One-half of the purchase money to be paid in cash—the balance in equal instalments, at twelve and eighteen months credit—the purchaser giving notes for the deferred payments, with interest from the day of sale and with such security as will be approved by the Trustee. When all the purchase money shall be paid, the Trustee will execute a Deed to the purchaser, free, clear and discharged from all claims of the parties to this suit and of those claiming under them.

ESTRAY. The State of Maryland, Saint Mary's county, to wit: I hereby certify, that Elkannah Edwards, of St. Mary's county, brought before me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the said county, this 9th day of March in the year 1868, as a stray trespassing upon his enclosures, a RED BULLOCK, marked with a crop and a slit in the right ear. He is about two years old, otherwise unmarked.

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