

Saint Mary's Beacon.

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NO. 35

ST. MARY'S BEACON

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JAMES S. DOWNS.

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Communications of a personal character will be charged, at the same rates as advertising. Opinions are not given in length will be charged at the rate of 50 cents per square.

All communications for publication must be accompanied with the real name of the author, or no attention will be paid to them. The real name of the author will not be published, unless desired, but we cannot consent to insert communications unless we know the writer.

GREAT BARGAINS TO BE HAD

READY MONEY.

SOUTH & MILES are just in receipt of their Spring supply of Goods embracing general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE and GROCERIES, &c.

Also a lot of READY MADE CLOTHING, which they offer at a little lower for cash than they can be bought elsewhere.

They name in part the following articles, namely: Bleached Muslin at 12 1/2 to 25 cents per yard. Brown do 14 to 25 " " "

Handsome Spring Muslin from 22 to 30 cts. Brown Drills, Cottons, &c., cheap. Caps and Suspenders 25 cts. per set. Handsome Granite Plates at 50 cts. and all other Queensware proportionally low. Rio Coffee 25 to 35 cts. per lb. Fine Brown Sugar 14 cts. and best quality 16 cts.

Shoes & Boots at reduced prices, and many articles not enumerated here equally low. Call them and for the ready cash you shall have bargains.

WALTER MITCHELL, F. MICHAEL, W. C. HOWARD, MITCHELL, HOWARD & CO.

GENERAL PRICES, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

No. 11 COMMERCE STREET, BALTIMORE.

REFERENCES: Jno. S. Gittings, Pres't. Chesapeake Bank, Hodges Bros., Baltimore, Md. Henry C. Howard, J. & E. P. Stowers, Lincolnton, N. C. April 9, 1868—14.

A. BRAFFMAN,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALER IN Ready Made Clothing.

No. 32 Marsh Market Space, N. W. Cor. Second st., Opp. Md. Institute, Baltimore.

Keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Ready Made Clothing—also clothes made to order in the latest and most fashionable styles. Persons desiring to secure bargains, would do well to call and examine my stock before going elsewhere to purchase.

May 2, 1867—12

The Pennsylvania House,

No. 357 and 359 C Street, Between 4th and 6th Sts., WASHINGTON, D. C.

This undersigned, late of the "Marble House," Prime George's County, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has taken the above-named Hotel, and is prepared to accommodate transient or permanent boarders. For transient board \$3.50 per day. Thankful for the patronage patronage extended to him in Prince George's County, he will be most happy to see his old friends at the new location.

J. P. The Leonardtown, Pot. Tobacco, Rockville and Upper Marlborough Stages start from this House every morning.

JAMES A. MEDLEY, Proprietor. March 28, 1867—14

JAS. H. S. GIBBONS,

COMMISSION MERCHANT for the sale of TOBACCO, GRAIN, &c.

No. 80 Light Street Wharf, Baltimore. Gives personal attention to the inspection of Tobacco. Will make prompt returns, and fill orders with dispatch. March 19, 1868—15.

NOTICE.

The undersigned take this method of informing the public that they are still associated together in the Carpenter's business, and will contract for the building of Houses of every description. All work will be executed with dispatch, and in all contracts for Buildings special attention will be paid to Bricklaying, Plastering and Painting.

Sherwood House

AND DINING ROOMS, ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

Corner of Fayette and Harrison 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 spacious and nicely furnished rooms for families. Connected with the House also is a ladies' dining room. The strictest order is maintained and accommodating servants always at call. The House is open at all hours. The advantage of a Hotel upon the plan of the Sherwood House 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. Sept. 19, 1867—14.

Attention TOBACCO PLANTERS.

By the use of Bibb & Co's Tobacco Furnace, Tobacco can be made to average \$30 per hundred. It is to the interest of all planters to use it, and increase the price of their Tobacco, as well as guard against the damaging effects of the weather during the curing season. Order early, as the demand will be great this season, and none are made except to order.

Apply to BIBB & CO., Baltimore. DR. GEO. W. DORSEY, JOHN T. BOND, Baltimore, Md. A representation of the Furnace and a sample of the Tobacco cured by it can now be seen at Mr. J. P. Stowers's, Lincolnton, N. C. March 19th, 1868—14.

CONFIRMATION NOTICE.

Ursula Johnson vs. Jas. P. Smith, Administrator of Joseph Smith & others.

In the Circuit Court for St. Mary's county, sitting as a Court of Equity. No. 13 N E.

BY virtue of authority vested in me, as Clerk of the Circuit Court for St. Mary's county, by the "Code of Public General Laws" of this State, it is hereby ordered, that the Auditor's Report filed in this case be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the third Monday of June next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in the St. Mary's Beacon, once a week for three successive weeks prior to the said third Monday of June next.

JNO. A. CAMALIER, Ck. True copy—Test. JNO. A. CAMALIER, Ck. May 14, 1868—3w.

Land Agency.

THIS undersigned have formed a limited partnership, as agents for the sale and purchase of Real Estate. Persons having FARMS for sale, or who wish to purchase, will do well to communicate with either of the undersigned.

JOHN H. MILLBURN, Jr., Great Mill, St. Mary's co., Md. F. P. HOLLISTER, Montrose, Susquehanna co., Pa. may 28, 1868—14.

For Rent.

THE STORE-HOUSE and FIXTURES at Stone's Wharf, near the Head of St. Clement's Bay, for rent. It is an excellent and well-established place for business and persons wishing to engage in merchandizing would do well to obtain it. Terms made known on application to Y. P. DAWKINS, Nov. 28, 1867—14.

Permanent and Transient Boarding.

WM. BISCOE, NO. 103 HANOVER ST., Between Canal and Conway, Baltimore. Nov. 7, 1867—14.

BOARDING.

MRS. J. C. MILLBURN, formerly of St. Mary's, has opened the house No. 32 Lombard St., Balt., between Baltimore St. and Lombard, and is prepared to receive permanent and transient boarders. Dec. 7th, 1868—11.

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL tracts of valuable River and Forest lands, at reduced prices and on accommodating terms. Apply to JAS. S. DOWNS, Atty for Owners. Feb. 25, 1866—14.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON!

R. S. GOLDEN & BRO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS

AND DEALERS IN Wines, Brandies, and Liquors, COMPETITION WITH BALTIMORE MERCHANTS.

CHEAP AS CAN BE BOUGHT SOUTH OF NEW YORK, ST. MARY'S, CUSTOM SOLICITED. Produce Received in exchange for Goods.

All kinds of cereals sold on commission at low rates. Such as WHEAT, RYE, OATS, CORN, BAILEY, &c. Early VEGETABLES, command good prices, and will readily commission small. The subscribers, formerly of CHARLES COUNTY having been in business in Washington for eight or ten years, are now prepared to furnish all kinds of GROCERIES, LIQUORS, CHAIRS, &c., of the best quality, at the lowest Baltimore rates, and sent by boat to any landing along the Potomac shores.

Orders cheerfully filled. Address R. S. GOLDEN & BRO., No. 26 F Street, bet. 9 & 10th Sts., near 11th Street Wharf. March 5, 1868—15.

To Builders and Others.

THE attention of Builders and Others are respectfully called to the following STOCK OF LUMBER, &c., &c. 350 m No 1 Heart Cypress Shingles— at reduced prices. 150 " No 2 Heart and Sap Cypress Shingles— at reduced prices. 50 " No 1 4 feet Headed W Pine Palings. 100 " No 1 4 feet Headed W Pine Palings. 75 " feet 4-4 White Pine Selects. 150 " feet 4-4 White Pine Picks. 175 " feet 6-4 and 8-4 W Pine Panel Common and Selects.

together with a large stock of White and Yellow Pine Timber, Walnut, Ash, Cherry, Maple, Birch, Hickory, Oak, Poplar, &c. Persons from the country would do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

D. E. THOMAS & CO., No. 66 E. Falls Avenue, Baltimore, Md. Feb. 6, 1868—14.

CONFIRMATION NOTICE.

Permelia Smith vs. P. P. Smith & others.

In the Circuit Court for St. Mary's County, sitting as a Court of Equity. No. 79 N E.

BY virtue of authority vested in me, as Clerk of the Circuit Court for St. Mary's county, by the "Code of Public General Laws" of this State, it is hereby ordered, that the Auditor's Report, filed in this case, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the third Monday of June next; provided a copy of this order be published in the St. Mary's Beacon, once a week for three successive weeks prior to the third Monday of June next.

JNO. A. CAMALIER, Ck. True copy—Test. JNO. A. CAMALIER, Ck. May 14, 1868—3w.

FOR SALE.

THE DWELLING HOUSE, STORE HOUSE, and the land thereto attached, located at the Head St. Clement's Bay in this county. The Buildings are all in good order and the stand is an excellent one for business. For terms, apply to V. P. ALVEY, Head St. Clement's Bay or COMBS & DOWNS, Leonardtown. Jan. 9, 1868—14.

C. C. & R. H. HYATT,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS and agents for the sale of TOBACCO, GRAIN, and COUNTRY PRODUCE GENERALLY. For terms, apply to JAS. S. DOWNS, Atty for Owners. Opposite the Marble House, Baltimore. April 30, 1868—3m.

PATAPSCO Guano Company's AMMONIATED SOLUBLE PHOSPHATE

A crop grower and improver of the soil. For TOBACCO, GRAIN, GRASSES and ROOT CROPS.

It has no superior. It contains all the stimulating qualities of Peruvian Guano with the lasting properties of Bone.

NEALE, HARRIS & CO., No 26 Commerce street, Baltimore. Keep the Patapasco Guano in all cases as near the surface as possible.

CERTIFICATES.

Morganza, St. Mary's co., Md., Oct. 12th, 1867. Messrs. Neale, Harris & Co.—

Gents—I used the Patapasco Guano on my Tobacco crop last year. I applied it in the drill at the rate of 200 lbs per acre, side by side with the same quantity of Peruvian Guano. I saw no difference in the growth of the Tobacco at cutting-time. When I stripped it, I found the Tobacco grown from "Patapasco" had cured much finer than that grown from "Peruvian," and when sold, that grown from "Patapasco" sold for \$24 per hundred more than that grown from Peruvian. All made on the same kind of land. Most respectfully, C. J. RUSSELL.

Ca Ira, Cumberland co., Va., Dec. 1st, 1867. Messrs. D. T. Williams & Co., Richmond, Va. Gents—The Patapasco Guano purchased from you was used on my Tobacco crop at the rate of 200 per acre in the drill. It was pleased with the result. It acted equally as well as "Peruvian Guano." I used the quickness of Peruvian Guano, and believe it to be better than Peruvian for plants, and expect to use it next year. Yours, &c., G. L. GLOON.

For further Testimonials, send for Pamphlets. April 16, 1868—14.

TO FARMERS! PACIFIC GUANO!

Price Reduced to \$56.00 per ton.

THE use of this Guano in Maryland for several years for Corn, Tobacco and other Spring Crops, as well as for Wheat, has established its excellence. It possesses all the quickness of Peruvian Guano, with permanent qualities not possessed by that article.

Experience has shown that this Guano ripens the Wheat crop from five to six days earlier than the Super Phosphates. It also ripens Tobacco earlier, and produces a crop of better quality. The Pacific Guano Company has authorized the above reduction in consequence of the depressed condition of the farming interests in the Southern States. It is the purpose of the Company to furnish the best fertilizer at the lowest price, which they are able to do by reason of their large capital and facilities. The Guano is warranted same in quality as that offered for sale by JOHN S. REESE & CO., General Agents for the Company, 71 South Street, Baltimore. March 26, 1868—6m.

CONFIRMATION NOTICE.

L. H. Conner and Isiah Conner vs. Jos. D. Edwards.

In the Circuit Court of St. Mary's county, sitting as a Court of Equity. No. 15 N E.

BY virtue of authority vested in me, as Clerk of the Circuit Court for St. Mary's county, by the "Code of Public General Laws" of this State, it is hereby ordered, that the Auditor's Report, filed in this case, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the third Monday of June next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in the St. Mary's Beacon once a week for three successive weeks prior to the third Monday of June next.

JNO. A. CAMALIER, Ck. True copy—Test. JNO. A. CAMALIER, Ck. May 14, 1868—3w.

NOTICE!

ON and after Friday, Feb. 28, 1868, the Steamer GEORGE WEEMS, will, until further notice, leave her Wharf, No. 1 Tobacco Warehouse, every FRIDAY morning at 6 o'clock for the Patuxent River, via Fair Haven and Plum Point. Returning will leave Hill's landing every MONDAY morning for Benedict, leaving Benedict every TUESDAY morning at 6 o'clock for Baltimore, calling at all the landings. M. L. WEEMS, Agent. Feb. 27, 1868—14.

Boarding House.

MRS. MARY H. BISCOE has removed her Boarding House to No. 24 North Calvert Street, Baltimore. April 29, 1868—6m.

THE GREENBACK ISSUE.

There are in every party, whether political, religious or otherwise, a class of individuals who are so profound, so astute, so learned as to be able to lay down for the guidance of their associates every rule of conduct or policy which they think it necessary to adopt. They are, invariably, dogmatical, and so very metaphysical as to confuse every topic they discuss, and thus bewilder the understanding and mislead the judgment of many who, not able to comprehend their meaning and desirous to avoid argument, admit their reasoning as sound.

It is the misfortune of the Democratic party to number in its ranks a few of these impractical individuals who have rendered especially noticeable by a very silly opposition to the theory, originated by the *Enquirer*, that the National debt ought to be discharged by the payment of that portion of it that was contracted during the inflated period, by means of the legal-tender notes of the Republic. It would seem to men of ordinary understanding that no proposition that has ever been presented for the consideration of a free people could be more simple in its terms, and its many obvious advantages, and, above all, its justice recommended it as highly efficacious, not only to the party but to the country also. The strength of the opposition to it may be found in the class of individuals whom I have just defined, who are, with the exception of the bondholders, its only opponents, and it is the object of this article to consider the objections which have been made by them, to claim that it is not a proper issue for the Democratic party to present to the people.

The national debt amounts, probably to \$3,500,000,000 of which about \$2,500,000,000 is either funded in shape of bonds or other evidences of indebtedness or contained in promissory notes which are made a legal-tender for debts, public and private, except, only, interest and not the principal of the debt. It is payable by law. Of the funded debt but \$200,000,000 is by law payable in greenbacks. Upon this funded debt interest at various rates, varying from five and six per cent. in gold, and upward, is payable annually. About \$300,000,000 of the bonds are held by banks, who have them on deposit with the Comptroller of the Treasury at Washington, and who are allowed to circulate \$300,000,000 in their own notes.

The proposition of the *Enquirer* is to withdraw from circulation these notes, and to issue in their place a like amount of greenbacks which bear no interest, and to redeem \$300,000,000 of the bonds upon which \$18,000,000 in gold is annually paid as interest; and then to issue such further amount of legal-tender notes as the business of the country may require, to the extent of \$300,000,000 in gold in every year be saved and applied to the payment of the principal of the debt, adding to the volume of the currency only \$200,000,000. This mode, would, as has often been demonstrated, discharge the entire debt in the course of a very few years.

There are two plausible objections to this plan, by calling them plausible objections to this proposition, urged, which are: first, that the national honor is pledged to the payment of the bonds in money; and, secondly, that to issue any more legal-tenders would so depreciate the value of all as to seriously injure the business of the country and eventually lead to repudiation. Other objections are made, but they are either so frivolous or so highly metaphysical as to offer on their face their own refutation.

Now, as to the first objection. It is universally admitted that all the bonds of the United States, except those commonly called the ten-forties, are, by their terms, and by the terms of the law by which they were authorized, payable in the currency which was a legal-tender at the time they were issued. Those persons who are wonted in their paper in greenbacks and who are wonted to offer on their face their own refutation.

It is said that Mr. Jay Cooke advertised that they would be so paid, and that reliance was placed on his representations. I am not advised of any law or of any constitutional provision which invests in Mr. Cooke the power to enact or repeal statutes, or to enter into contracts for the United States. If greenbacks were then worth not to exceed fifty-cents on the gold dollar, and if it is any violation of national honor to return the same greenbacks with their value increased fifty per cent, and after the original sum loaned has been repaid in the course of five years, in the shape of interest at an usurious rate, in exchange for the same bonds, a code of honor must have been established entirely new to the present age. Applying the same rule to individuals, and gentlemen would claim that debts whenever contracted, no matter in what kind, will, until further notice, leave her Wharf, No. 1 Tobacco Warehouse, every FRIDAY morning at 6 o'clock for the Patuxent River, via Fair Haven and Plum Point. Returning will leave Hill's landing every MONDAY morning for Benedict, leaving Benedict every TUESDAY morning at 6 o'clock for Baltimore, calling at all the landings. M. L. WEEMS, Agent. Feb. 27, 1868—14.

The other objection is easily answered. There are certain laws of trade which regulate the currency question, and which always assert themselves. If it should be found that, at any time, the volume of currency was too great, the heavy taxes which are imposed upon our people would soon reduce it to its proper standard. It is evident that, at the present time, the amount of money in circulation is much in excess to meet the demands of the country. High rates of interest everywhere abound, the failure of business houses is a matter

of every day occurrence, and the stringency of the money market is such as to deprive merchants and traders of the means of doing business. The withdrawal of the National bank notes, and the substitution of greenbacks in their stead, would not inflate the currency a single dollar, and would save \$18,000,000 of gold interest annually.

The increase proposed is but \$200,000,000, an amount which, in order to properly carry on their business, would be required by the Southern States alone. It is feared, however, that repudiation would, if there should happen a monetary depreciation, *ex necessitate rei* follow. Repudiation has been held up as a bug-bear to scare honest people. The only fear that any one can have is, not that a slightly depreciated currency may be repudiated, but that a people over-taxed and without money may shake off the great debt, which, like an incubus hangs over them, taking away their substance, depriving them of hope, and rendering them desperate.

The payment of the National debt in greenbacks is one of the strongest planks in the Democratic platform. It solves the great financial issues, it is popular with the tax-payers, it carries elections, and it contains a law of justice and of reason which must be enforced.—*Ch. Enquirer*.

From the N. Y. World.

GRANT AS A MILITARY GENIUS.

If a backwoodsman should sit on using an axe to cut his crop of grain, instead of a sickle, because the axe had rendered good service in felling the forest that stood upon the same ground the preceding year, nobody would be apt to think well of his judgment in the selection of the tool.

As we are not to have a war, there is less fitness in the selection of a general, than of a statesman, as a candidate for President. Gen. Grant has been nominated solely in consequence of his military reputation. Waiving for the present, the fundamental objection that the instrument is not adapted to the proposed use, and that the Presidency, during the next term, will afford no scope for the exertion of military talents, we challenge inquiry into the grounds of General Grant's fame as a soldier. We suppose none of his friends will seriously maintain that he is entitled to be called a great general merely because he has commanded great armies; much less because he has exposed and lost in battle great multitudes of men. His reputation rests upon the fact that all his campaigns have been successful; but success against such adversaries as Pillow or Pemberton in the West is no very signal proof of abilities, unless they commanded greater forces; which they did not. Gen. Lee was a more worthy antagonist; but General Lee was not conquered by fighting him, but by exhausting his resources. He stood on the defensive for nearly a year after Grant assumed command in the East, although the Confederacy was then there when Grant crossed the Rapidan, fought the battle of Gettysburg, and well-nigh spent by three years' exertion in a strenuous and unequal struggle. It is certainly just to credit Grant with the capture of Lee; but there is a debt as well as a credit side to the account. What General Scott called "the economy of life by means of head work," will be sought for in vain in the campaigns of General Grant. His successes have been won by a prodigious expenditure of his men. In his last and greatest campaign he pitched an enormous army against Lee, and sacrificed twice as many men as General Lee had under his command. It is not justice, but adulation, to praise him as if he had conquered an army as large as his own. It is not justice but an affront to humanity to give him as much credit as if he had achieved the same result without such wholesale sacrifices of men. The following is an authentic statement of the respective forces and losses of General Grant and Lee between the Rapidan and the James:

Grant on assuming command, May 4, 1864, had of effective men, besides the reserve, when he crossed the Rapidan 125,000.

Lee at the same date had an effective force of 52,000.

Grant's reinforcements, up to the battle of Cold Harbor, June 3, were 97,000.

Lee's reinforcements, up to the same date, were 18,000.

Grant's total force, including reinforcements, was 222,000.

Lee's total force, including reinforcements, was 70,000.

Returns to their respective governments showed that when both armies had reached the James, June 10, the number of Grant's army that had been put *hors de combat* was 117,000.

Up to the same date the number of Lee's men who had been put *hors de combat* was 19,000.

The two armies then met in front of Petersburg.

We have been at some pains to ascertain and verify these figures, and we shall take good care that they do not escape the notice, now slip the recollection of the country. We cheerfully concede to General Grant the merit of success; but it is right that the country should know the terrible cost at which that success was purchased.

The truest test of military genius is the accomplishment of great results with slender means. We can recall no instance (unless Grant be mistaken) of a general who established his title to be called great otherwise than by succeeding against great disadvantages—either superior numbers, or consummate abilities in the commanders opposed to him, or formidable

physical obstacles. A man does not prove that he possesses a giant's strength by overcoming an invalid or a cripple. A general does not establish his title to be considered great by subduing an army one-third as large as his own, and losing five-sixths of the enemy.

We have had some experience before of running successful generals as candidates for the Presidency; but their achievements were, in this particular, a great contrast to those of General Grant. General Jackson won his brilliant victory at New Orleans with 70,000 men against a British army of 12,000. General Taylor had but about 5,000 men at Buena Vista, and the Mexicans twice or three that number. General Scott had 8,000 at Cerro Gordo, the Mexicans 12,000. The splendid victory of Contreras was achieved by Scott with 4,000, against 12,000 Mexicans. General Scott, in his report to the Secretary of War, speaking of the battles in front of Mexico, said, "And I assure you, accumulated and unappreciated evidence, that in not one of these conflicts was this army opposed by fewer than three-and-a-half times its numbers—in several of them by a yet greater excess." It is said that Grant had disadvantages of ground and position to encounter in advancing through an enemy's country, the same is equally true of Scott, who nevertheless, with greatly inferior numbers, advanced rapidly from triumph to triumph, while Grant, operating with superior numbers against a nearly exhausted foe, required a whole year to capture Richmond, which finally succeeded to exhaustion rather than to military genius.

PRESIDENTS AND VICE PRESIDENTS.

The following list of Presidents, Vice-Presidents, and candidates for those offices since the formation of our government, is worth preserving.

1789. George Washington and John Adams, two terms, no opposition.

1797. John Adams, opposed by Thomas Jefferson, who, having the next highest electoral vote, became Vice-President.

1801. Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr; beating John Adams and Chas. C. Pinckney.

1809. Thos. Jefferson and Geo. Clinton; beating Chas. C. Pinckney and Rufus King.

1817. James Madison and Geo. Clinton; beating Chas. C. Pinckney.

1823. Jas. Madison and Elbridge Gerry; beating De Witt Clinton.

1829. Andrew Jackson and John C. Calhoun; beating John Quincy Adams and Richard Rush.

1837. Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren; beating Henry Clay, John Floyd, and William Wirt, for President, and Win. Wilkes, John Sergeant, and Henry Lee, for Vice-President.

1841. Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson; beating Wm. H. Harrison, Hugh L. White, and Daniel Webster, for President, and John Tyler for Vice-President.

1849. William H. Harrison and John Tyler; beating Martin Van Buren and Littleton W. Tazewell. Harrison died one month after his inauguration, and John Tyler became President for the rest of the term.

1853. James K. Polk and Geo. M. Dallas; beating Henry Clay and Theodore Frelinghuysen.

1857. Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore; beating Lewis Cass and Martin Van Buren, for President, and Win. O. Butler and Charles F. Adams for Vice-President. (Taylor died July 6, 1850, and Fillmore became President.)

1861. Franklin Pierce and W. R. King; beating Winfield Scott and N. A. Graham.

1865. Jas. Buchanan and John C. Breckinridge; beating John C. Fremont and Millard Fillmore, for President, and Win. L. Dayton and A. J. Donelson, for Vice-President.

1869. Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin; beating John Bell, Stephen A. Douglas, and John C. Breckinridge, for President, Edward Everett, Herschell V. Johnson, and Joseph Lane for Vice-President.

1873. Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson; beating George B. McClellan and George H. Pendleton. (Lincoln assassinated April 14, 1865, and Johnson assumed the Presidency.)

A young man asked an old gentleman for his daughter in marriage. The answer was, "Go into the orchard and bring me a number of apples. Give me one-half of the whole number, and the other one-half of the balance and half an apple over, and to the daughter one-half of the remainder and half an apple over, and have one left for yourself, without cutting an apple, and then if she is willing you can have her." He solved the question, and how many did he bring?

A gentleman at an eating house asked the person next to him if he would please to pass the mustard?

"No," said the man, "Do you mistake me for a waiter?"

"Oh no,