ST. MARY'S BEACON

LEONARDTOWN, MD,

THURSDAY MORNING August 13, 1868.

THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT.—The Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution declares the equality of all citizens in their civil rights, and that persons of all races and colors born or naturalized in the United States are citizens thereof and of the State in which they reside; second, that representation in Congress shall be restricted or extended in proportion as the right of suffrage may be restricted or enlarged by the several States; third, that certain rebels shall be disfranchised and disabled from holding certain civil offices, State and national, until absolved by a two-third vote of each House of Congress; fourth, that the validity of the national debt, pensions and bounties shall not be questioned, and that all rebel debts and claims for slaves shall be held illegal [illegible]h, that Congress shall have [illegible]priate legislation, to en[illegible] these provisions. This Amendment the Secretary of State has proclaimed as duly ratified by "more than three-fourths of the States," and that, therefore, it is "valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution of the United States."

BEHIND THE TIMES.—The radical papers are laboring to make their readers believe that the war is still progressing, and talk about nothing else but the issues of their party during the war. They seem to forget that the war has been over for nearly four years, and their own party has kept the expenses of the Government and the taxes at war rates and enormously high figures. The Government under the management of their party has cost the people more since the war closed than it did from the time Washington was inaugurated to the close of Buchanan's administration in 1861. Why have not the radical papers something to say in explanation of this astounding fact?

GOV. SEYMOUR'S LETTER.—We give place in another column to the admirable letter of Gov. Seymour, accepting the nomination of the Democratic National Convention for President of the United States. It is of unusual length but will repay an attentive perusal. It lays down truthfully and in plain terms the aims and purposes of the democratic party, should it succeed to power in the coming contest, and it exposes with powerful force but always with gentlemanly moderation what the country has to expect should the domination of radicalism be continued for four years longer. We commend the letter to the thoughtful consideration of all our readers.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.—Hon. Isaac D. Jones, Attorney General, has given an opinion in relation to the registration of voters, saying, that it is clear to him from the provisions of the law, that it contemplates the correction and preservation of the old books, and not the making of new ones. By this it will be seen that the Attorney General deems it unnecessary that a new registration of voters shall be made, but that the old lists, corrected, is all that is necessary for the present year.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.—The democrats of Kentucky did not do as well at the recent election in that State as had been anticipated by their friends abroad. It had been confidently predicted that they would have carried the State without a dissenting voice, but the sequel shows that they only succeeded in electing their Governor and other officers by about 80,000 majority. We deeply sympathize with our Kentucky friends in their disappointment, but trust it may have the effect of inspiriting them to do better hereafter.

A SIGNIFICANT FACT.—When the Democratic party is a unit, it is invincible.—For the first time in ten years the old organization now presents an undivided front to the enemy. There is but one wish and one desire among Democrats in all the States, and that is for the success of the good old cause of Constitutional Government. We have had enough of experiments—of trampling Constitutions under foot, of arbitrary arrests, of test oaths, and of the suppression of free discussion.

THE GREAT COMMONER.—Not content with reading out of their party Chase, Fessenden, Grimes, Henderson, Trumbull, &c., the radical papers are for throwing overboard even the Great Commoner himself, Thadeus Stevens, and all because he favors the democratic policy of paying the bondholders in greenbacks. Are these organs determined that their party shall only be run by blockheads, Grant and "tangle-foot?"

THE LEADER.—This valuable exchange has come to us this week replete with most excellent reading matter. It is published weekly in Baltimore by the Leader Association for the low price of $3 per annum. It deserves success.

THE LAST ACTS.—Among the last acts that Congress passed upon before the recess, were the following, which explain themselves sufficiently to render note or comment unnecessary:

The Electoral College bill, depriving the inhabitants of certain States—at present Virginia, Mississippi and Texas—of the right to vote in the next Presidential election.

The bill removing political disabilities from whomsoever in the "reconstructed States" assumes himself a loyal man and a Radical voter.

The Deficiency bill, containing an appropriation, among others, of something over four hundred thousand dollars for the furtherance of Radical reconstruction in the South.

The bill continuing the Freedmen's Bureau in the Southern States until after the election.

WHAT DOES AND DOES NOT APPEAR.—Is it not a shameful thing that in no way can it be made to appear how many people are now in prison by the military authority of the United States, and who they are, and where they are, and why they are there? When it comes to any dirty little case about a stationary contract, or an Indian annuity fraud, or the "ring" sale of an iron-clad, hey presto, we have a set committee, and a hired stenographer, and an overhauling of records and taking of testimony, but when the personal liberty of the citizen is in question the whole fabric of the American government is deaf and dumb.

WHO PAYS?—An old picture represents a king sitting in state labelled—"I govern all"—a bishop with a legend, "I pray for all"—a soldier with another—"I fight for all"—and a farmer drawing forth reluctantly a purse with the inscription—"I pay for all." This, says an exchange, is practically the result of our system of taxation. The producing classes are those upon whom the whole burden of payment finally devolves. And not until the people rise up in their might and depose those who impose the burdens, will such condition of things be likely to be ameliorated. This picture is a perfect fac simile of the results and tendencies of Radicalism.

DULL, DULL, DULL.—We are able to discover nothing of special political interest in any of our exchanges. In truth, the papers are dull, dull, dull, and are likely to remain so until the dog-days are over or until active Fall skirmishing commences between the radical and democratic forces. The calm that precedes the storm is upon us, and will remain with us, we suppose, until the electoral tickets of the different parties are put in the field. This may be expected some time this month, and then, every democrat to the front till the fight is won!

A SENSIBLE CARPET-BAGGER.—At a Radical meeting recently held in Washington—

"Mr. Railsback, of *Mississippi*, said he had been a candidate for Congress in Mississippi. He for one, would not go back to Mississippi, but would return to Indiana, where he originally came from. He knew he was a carpet-bagger, and was not ashamed to own it. He thought Mississippi was not a very desirable place to live in anyhow, as the Democrats there were throughly organized, and worked like beavers."

This is the first verse of the first chapter of the Carpet-bagger's "Exodus."

THE BALANCE OF POWER.—Radicalism wishes to make 714,748 ignorant negroes permanent voters. If this is done, those negroes will hold the balance of power hereafter in this country. At every Presidential election since 1852, three-quarters of a million of votes, as between the two highest candidates, would have reversed the day. In 1856, 714,748 more votes would have elected Fremont; in 1860, would have elected Douglas; in 1864, McClellan.

REDONDA GUANO.—The attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement of this Fertilizer, to be found in another column, and particularly to the certificate of Wm. O. Reeder, Esqr., one of our most enterprizing and successful farmers and a gentleman every way deserving the fullest credit. The General Agents for this Guano are Wm. Crichton & Son, Baltimore, Md.

RESIGNATION.—We notice in the *Calvert Journal* of the 8th of August, instant, that the Rev. Geo. K. Warner, formerly of St. Andrew's Parish in this county, has resigned the rectorship of St. Paul's Parish in Calvert and contemplates removing from that county at an early day. We wish Mr. Warner every heathful comfort wherever he may go.

☞ The Maryland Agricultural College elsewhere advertises to receive sixty students from the State free of tuition.—The College has an able Faculty in its various departments, and as it combines *theory* with *practice*, it must prove of great benefit to the State, as we hope it may. Read the advertisement.

GOV. SEYMOUR'S ACCEPTANCE.

The following is the letter, in full, of Governor Seymour, accepting the nomination of the National Democratic Convention for President:

UTICA, N. Y., August 4, 1868.

General G. W. Morgan and others, Committee, &c.

GENTLEMEN: When in the city of New York, on the 11th of July, in the presence of a vast multitude, on behalf of the National Democratic Convention, you tendered to me its unanimous nomination as their candidate for the office of President of the United States, I stated I had no words "adequate to express my gratitude for the good will and kindness which that body had shown to me. Its nomination was unsought and unexpected. It was my ambition to take an active part—from which I am now excluded—in the great struggle going on for the restoration of good Government, of peace and prosperity to our country. But I have been caught up by the overwhelming tide which is bearing us on to a great political change, and I find myself unable to resist its pressure. You have also given me a copy of the resolutions put forth by the Convention, showing its position upon all the great questions which now agitate the country. As the presiding officer of that Convention, I am familiar with their scope and import. As one of its members, I am a party to their terms. They are in accord with my views, and I stand upon them in the contest upon which we are now entering, and I shall strive to carry them out in future, wherever I may be placed, in political or private life."

I then stated that I would send you these words of acceptance in a letter, as is the customary form. I see no reason, upon reflection, to change or qualify the terms of my approval of the resolutions of the Convention. I have delayed the mere formal act of communicating to you in writing what I thus publicly said, for the purpose of seeing what light the action of Congress would throw upon the interests of the country. Its acts since the adjournment of the Convention show an alarm lest a change of political power will give to the people what they ought to have—a clear statement of what has been done with the money drawn from them during the past eight years. Thoughtful men feel that there have been wrongs in the financial management which have been kept from the public knowledge. The Congressional party has not only allied itself with military power, which is to be brought to bear directly upon the elections in many States, but it also holds itself in perpetual session, with the avowed purpose of making such laws as it shall see fit, in view of the elections which will take place within a few weeks. It did not, therefore, adjourn, but took a recess to meet again, if its partizan interests should demand its reassembling. Never before in the history of our country has Congress thus taken a menacing attitude towards its electors. Under its influence, some of the States organized by its agents are preposing to deprive the people of the right to vote for Presidential electors, and the first bold steps are taken to destroy the rights of suffrage. It is not strange, therefore, that thoughtful men see in such action the proof that there is, with those who shape the policy of the Republican party, motives stronger and deeper than the mere wish to hold political power—that there is a dread of some exposure, which drives them on to acts so desperate and so impolitic. Many of the ablest leaders and journals of the Republican party have openly deplored the violence of Congressional action, and its tendency to keep up discord in our country. The great interests of our Union demand peace, order, and a return to those industrial pursuits without which we cannot maintain the faith or honor of our Government. The minds of business men are perplexed by uncertainties. The hours of toil of our laborers are lengthened by the cost of living; made by the direct and indirect exactions of Government. Our people are harrassed by the heavy and frequent demands of the tax-gatherer.

Without distinction of party, there is a strong feeling in favor of that line of action which shall restore order and confidence, and shall lift off the burdens which now hinder and vex the industry of the country. Yet at this moment those in power have thrown into the Senate Chamber and Congressional hall new elements of discord and violence. Men have been admitted as representatives of some of the Southern States, with the declaration upon their lips, that they cannot live in the States they claim to represent, without military protection. These men are to make laws for the North, as well as the South. These men who, a few days since, were seeking as suppliants that Congress would give them power within their respective States, are to-day the masters and controllers of the actions of those bodies. Entering them with minds filled with passions, their first demands have been that Congress shall look upon the States from which they come as in conditions of civil war; that the majority of their populations, embracing their intelligence, shall be treated as public enemies; that military forces shall be kept up at the cost of the people of the North, and that there shall be no peace and order at the South, save that which is made by arbitrary power.

Every intelligent man knows that these men owe their seats in Congress to the disorder in the South. Every man knows that they not only owe their present positions to disorder, but that every motive springing from the love of power, of gain, of a desire for vengeance, prompts them to keep the South in anarchy. While that exists they are independent of the will or wishes of their fellow-citizens.—While confusion reigns they are the dispensers of the profits and honors which grow out of a government of mere force. These men are now placed in positions where they can not only urge their views of policy, but where they can enforce them. When others shall be admitted in this manner from the remaining Southern States, although they will have in truth no constituents, they will have more power in the Senate than a majority of the people of this Union living in nine of the great States. In vain the wisest members of the Republican party protested against the policy that led to this result. While the chiefs of the late rebellion have submitted to the results of the war, and are now quietly engaged in useful pursuits for the support of themselves and their families, and are trying by the force of their example to lead back the people of the South to the order and industry not only essential to their well being, but to the greatness and prosperity of our common country, we see that those who, without ability or influence, have been thrown by the agitations of civil convulsion into positions of honor and profit, are striving to keep alive the passions to which they owe their elevation; and they clamorously insist that they are the only friends of our Union—a Union that can only have a sure foundation in fraternal regard, and a common desire to promote the peace, the order, and the happiness of all sections of our land.

Events in Congress, since the adjournment of the Convention, have vastly increased the importance of a political victory by those who are seeking to bring back economy, simplicity, and justice in the administration of our national affairs. Many Republicans have heretofore clung to their party who have regretted the extremes of violence to which it has run.—They have cherished a faith, that while the action of their political friends has been mistaken, their motives have been good. They must now see that the Republican party is in that condition that it cannot carry out a wise and peaceful policy, whatever its motives may be. It is a misfortune, not only to a country, but to a governing party itself when its action is unchecked by any form of opposition. It has been the misfortune of the Republican party that the events of the past few years have given it so much power that it has been able to shackle the Executive, to trammel the judiciary, and to carry out the views of the most unwise and violent of its members. When this state of things exists in any party, it has ever been found that the sober judgments of its ablest leaders do not control. There is hardly an able man who helped to build up the Republican organization who has not within the past three years warned it against its excesses, who has not been borne down and forced to give up his convictions of what the interests of the country called for; or, if too patriotic to do this, who has not been driven from its ranks. If this has been the case heretofore, what will be its action now, with this new infusion of men who, without a decent respect for the views of those who have just given them their positions, begin their legislative career with calls for arms—with demands that their States shall be regarded as in a condition of civil war, and with the declaration that they are ready and anxious to degrade the President of the United States whenever they can persuade or force Congress to bring forward new articles of impeachment. The Republican party, as well as we, are interested in putting some check upon this violence. I must be clear to every thinking man that a division of political power tends to check the violence of party action, and to assure the peace and good order of society. The election of a Democratic Executive and a majority of Democratic members to the House of Representatives would not give to that party organization the power to make sudden or violent changes; but it would serve to check those extreme measures which have been deplored by the best men of both political organizations. The result would most certainly lead to that peaceful restoration of the Union and re-establishment of fraternal relationship which the country desires. I am sure that the best men of the Republican party deplore as deeply as I do the spirit of violence shown by those recently admitted to seats in Congress from the South. The condition of civil war which they contemplate must be abhorrent to every right-thinking man. I have no mere personal wishes which mislead my judgment in regard to the pending election. No man who has weighed and measured the duties of the office of President of the United States can fail to be impressed with the cares and toils of him who is to meet its demands. It is not merely to float with popular currents, without a policy or a purpose; on the contrary, while our Constitution gives just weight to the public will, its distinguishing feature is that it seeks to protect the rights of minorities; its greatest glory is that it puts restraints upon power: it gives force and form to those maxims and principles of civil liberty for which the martyrs of freedom have struggled through ages; it declares the right of the people "to be secure in their persons, houses, and papers, against unreasonable searches and seizures; that Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or the right of the people to petition for redress of grievances. It secures the right of a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury."

No man can rightfully enter upon the duties of the Presidential office unless he is not only willing to carry out the wishes of the people expressed in a constitutional way, but is also prepared to stand up for the rights of minorities. He must be ready to uphold the free exercise of religion. He must denounce measures which would wrong personal or home rights, or the religious conscience of the citizens of the land. He must maintain, without distinction of creed or nationality, all the privileges of American citizenship. The experience of every public man who has been faithful to his trust teaches him that no one can do the duties of the office of President unless he is ready not only to undergo the falsehoods and abuse of the bad, but to suffer from the censure of the good, who are misled by prejudices and misrepresentations. There are no attractions in such positions which deceive my judgment, when I say that a great change is going on in the public mind. The mass of the Republican party are more thoughtful, impartial, and just than they were during the excitements which attended the progress and close of the civil war.—As the energy of the Democratic party springs from their devotion to their cause, and not to their candidates, I may, with propriety, speak of the fact, that never in the political history of our country has the action of any like body been hailed with such universal and wide-spread enthusiasm as that which has been shown in relation to the position of the National Democratic Convention. With this the candidates had nothing to do. Had any others of those named been selected, this spirit would have been, perhaps, more marked. The zeal and energy of the Conservative masses spring from a desire to make a change of political policy, and from the confidence that they can carry out their purpose. In this faith they are strengthened by the co-operation of the great body of those who served in the Union army and navy during the war. Having given nearly sixteen thousand commissions to the officers of that army, I know their views and wishes. They demand the Union for which they fought. The largest meeting of these gallant soldiers which ever assembled was held in New York, and endorsed the action of the National Convention. In words instinct with meaning, they called upon the Government to stop in its policy of hate, discord, and disunion, and in terms of fervid eloquence they demanded the restoration of the rights and liberties of the American people. When there is such accord between those who proved themselves brave and self sacrificing in war and those who are thoughtful and patriotic in council, I cannot doubt we shall gain a political triumph which will restore our Union, bring back peace and prosperity to our land, and will give us once more the blessings of a wise, economical, and honest Government.

I am, gentlemen, truly yours, &c.,

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

[COMMUNICATED.

HINTS FOR THE OPPRESSOR.

"Quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra?"

VIRGINIA, August, 1868.

You, Mr. Editor, who have experienced some of the bitterness which has been forced to the lips of so many devotees to principle—banishment from the endearments of home and kindred, and thrust suddenly to the land of the stranger, and for no other political crime than open and manly avowal of opinions honestly entertained—can now better judge of the deep and galling sufferings which, with the hope of relief through the Democratic party and those who still desire constitutional government among the more magnanimous and sensible of the Northern people—are stifled in the hearts and souls of every Southron worthy of the name.

The charge that the people of the South were fighting, and still desire, to destroy those principles of government which gave to the American Republic all her chance of stability, all her greatness—prosperity: at home and respect abroad—is a falsehood as black as to the imaginations of the superstitious seem the dungeons of Satan's domain. The fanatics of the New England States are the traitors to this Constitutional Government. It is to their unholy scheming can be traced the murder of every Northern and Southern soldier whose blood has mingled with their natal soil, shed by brothers' hands. They are the arch-conspirators who plotted to degrade a people, among other reasons, for possessing a dignity which loose fanaticism could neither understand or acquire, but secretly envied. They taught their youth to reverence but one theme in connection with the perpetuity of Republicanism—the *name* of Union! This was always prated, but "Constitution," the compact which caused that Union, was seldom if ever referred to as an instrument to be revered—as the real chart of American union and liberty. The South was always true to the Constitution and that Union for which it was intended. When the deep-laid scheme of fanatic conspirators began to develop itself, by the raid of John Brown, and then culminating in the election of the unfortunate Abraham Lincoln, the Southern States were true to that Constitution still; and, cutting themselves loose from the successful schemers, adopted it as their chart, and fought for it and for the same government which resulted from the rebellion of 1776. The fanatics but used the cry of "Union" as dust to blind the eyes of the people, in order to accomplish their ruinous designs.

The war is over—the war for the restoration of the Union! Three years have passed since the terms of the contending Generals guaranteeing peace were ratified. Is the Union restored? Does peace rest upon the nation? True, General Grant cries "peace," yet ruined homesteads, divided families, and thousands upon thousands of abject poor, give curses deep, if not loud, upon such a "peace!"

Peace, peace! may be shouted by these conspiring Radicals till they become hoarse, but millions of Americans can tell them they lie; for there is no peace, and it is not part of their plot to have it.

Your correspondent has traveled throughout the North, and has observed how the late legislation of the Jacobin Congress regarding the South is misunderstood by the people. Most of those who vote to send Radicals to Congress have not the most faint conception of the grinding oppression to which the Southern people are subjected. They cannot see how it is possible, under the Constitution, for an intelligent, respectable white American to be denied the privilege of the ballot-box at his native home, when the most ignorant, lazy and dishonest black in a community is allowed to choose who shall be the rulers in the States composing the Southern portion of the "greatest government the world ever saw!" They dream that our county still has a Constitution. Alas! how long will they dream before mighty truth will cause a "change to come o'er the spirit of their dreams?" God grant that it may be ere the tyrant's might sinks in the eternal past the last ray of hope of liberty—blots from among the nations of the earth the haven for the oppressed of all nations—the American Republic.

The *people* of the North have not yet been made to understand the melancholy reasons why Southern papers contain so many advertisements of "Homsteads for sale." They little think that many of the descendants of the patriot families of '76 in many of the Southern States, thro' the tyranny of the reconstruction laws,—which cause idle negroes to be fed at the public expense, thus encouraging them not to labor, and throwing all money derived from service to the Government into the hands of carpet-bag adventurers, and although deprived of representation, grinding them to poverty by taxation—are forced to suffer the cherished homes of their own and their grandsires childhood to be sold over their heads, and to stifle the many heart-pangs as their sons become wanderers in the land of their nativity, but now of their oppression.

Could the masses of the Northern people be brought to understand these things correctly, the cause of constitutional liberty would no longer be clouded by gloom—joy would again illumine millions of hearts which now are desolate; a reign of terror be averted, and the death-knell, now slowly tolling for our departing Constitution, would be hushed by the mighty uprising of a redeemed and disenthralled people to visit just retribution on the heads of the descendants of the same traitors who signaled with blue-lights to an invading foreign foe, in days gone by but not forgotten.

The outrages committed by military commanders should be brought to public gaze and plainly detailed by the press. Embellishments are not needed. As an instance, among thousands even worse, of how petty tools of the Radical Congress sway the iron rod in Southern communities, my attention was called, while in Richmond, to the operations of one Chahoon, a stranger, appointed Mayor by military authority. He removed every man upon the police force who refused to join a political organization known as the Union League, and selected to supply their places the most disreputable characters, one of the sergeants having deserted the Confederate army and become a bounty jumper at the North. This Mayor does not hesitate to acknowledge that all these discharges have been for political reasons alone. The members of the Council, too, elected by the people, have been removed and scallawag Union Leaguers put in their places. This is but a small instance, given merely to show what the reconstruction acts allow and how the Jacobin Congress is educating Southern whites to become "truly loil" subjects for Radical bounty and mercy!

But my letter has passed cape Brevity, so I must bid you adieu. I start in a few days on my "tramp"—to where, no Radical usurpers can know, till each and all of their future damning deeds shall be brought naked to the public gaze; and when Seymour and Blair, by authority of the American people, shall consign them, "To that obscurity from whence they sprung, Unwept, unhonored and unsung."

I trust they will, in the refinement of their deep remorse, accept in kindnes the pity of the

DISFRANCHISED WANDERER.

VIEWS OF SENATOR HENDRICKS.—Senator Hendricks, in his speech at the reception tendered him in Indianapolis, Ind., on his return from Washington, devoted considerable attention to the question of paying the bonds, in the course of his remarks saying:

"It is said that it is unjust to pay these bonds otherwise than in coin. I am not able to perceive that it is so. The bonds were bought from the government when the Treasury notes were much more depreciated than now. Undoubtedly there were hard cases under the legal-tender act. I recollect one case that appeared so to me. I may not be accurate in the amounts, but nearly so. One citizen having gold, $10,000, during the first year of the war, and before the rise of gold, or rather the fall in paper, loaned it to his neighbor at 7 per cent. That neighbor was able to pay the interest and hold the gold. He did so until after the passage of the legal-tender law, and until gold went up to $2 50. He then sold the gold for $25,000 legal-tender notes. With $10,000 of the notes he paid the note given for the gold, and with the remaining $15,00 he bought fifteen of the five-twenty bonds of $1,000 each, upon which he has since received his interest in gold every six months.

"What became of the other gentleman who was compelled to take paper worth about $4,000, I cannot tell. Perhaps he became a quartermaster, or sought some of the eminently loyal positions, hoping to retrieve his fortunes; but I have been entirely unable to excite a throbbing sympathy for the gentleman who holds the $15,000 in bonds. I cannot say that financially he has done badly; and in the little question between him and the tax payer, I cannot go with Governor Morton and his followers, and hold that we shall go beyond the contract and pay his bonds in gold. This large class of bonds being payable in twenty years in treasury notes, there are now many of them redeemable in the same. Then we may at once commence the payment of our debt by the issue of treasury notes, and thus stop the payment of gold interest, and also increase our currency, and thus stimulate commerce, enterprise and labor, and in connection with a wise policy towards the Southern States, and the development of their resources, restore prosperity to the whole country. I would not be understood as being in favor of an increase of the currency without limit. The dangers and evils of an unrestricted issue of paper money cannot be too carefully avoided.—Temptations in that direction are great, and must be resisted by wisdom and prudence. No one more than myself regrets the necessity of a resort to paper currency, but it results from necessities of our condition. The issues must be limited to the demands of business, and the wants of the people in meeting the enormous levies for national, State, county and city purposes."

[COMMUNICATED.

August 3rd, 1868.

MR. EDITOR.—The people of the world are wicked, and afraid to say their soul's their own. Moreover, they are governed in all their actions by their prejudices and partialities. Every man, from the highest to the lowest, feels some interest in the advancement and prosperity of his native State or county. Still, the world at large is not capable of deciding as to what is best for its own interest. He that spends a few dollars and says—How do you do? How is your family? I will call and see you next week, is with the populace a great man. Modest gentlemen, with ability sufficient to represent us in the Hall's of Congress or our State Legislature, are overlooked. What a pity such should be the case! What a pity that our best men cannot be sent to the various public positions to represent us? It is a pity that one bright star that Old St. Mary's has given birth to should, from the prejudice and ignorance of the people, not be more honored and thought of.—That man is BENJAMIN G. HARRIS,—not a Henry Clay or a Daniel Webster, but I venture to say neither one was his superior in all respects. To be endowed with great mental powers is certainly a great blessing, but to be destitute of the qualifications necessary to make a good citizen or to make a good head of a family is a great curse. Man is nothing. A great many people think that money makes the man, but it is absurd, it is ridiculous. Poor old Diogenes walked once up the streets of Athens when the sun was shining brightly, with a lighted candle—Many people met him, and all asked what he was doing with a lighted candle in the daytime. His reply was that he was looking for a MAN. They did not understand him. How many have we amongst us, dressed in fine clothing and with no money in their pockets save a dollar or two and not honesty or gentility enough to entitle them to five cents credit? If poor old Diogenes would raise from his grave and come to old St. Mary's, the mother of counties, he need not bring his candle, walk up the streets of Leonardtown, and he will stumble upon A MAN. That man is BENJAMIN G. HARRIS, the MAN that the people have on many occasions honored. He is true, he is honest. *Money can't buy him.*

ALBERT YOUNG.

Aug. 13, 1868—1t.

MARRIED.

On the 11th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Hoskins JAMES J. GATTON to Mrs. JANE WOOD.

RATIFICATION NOTICE.

Johns Hopkins
& Others.
vs
Thos W Gough
& others.

In the Circuit Court for St Mary's county, sitting as a Court of Equity.
No 703 N E.

ORDERED, this 11th day of Aug., 1868, that the Auditor's Report, marked D, filed in this cause be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the third Monday of September next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Saint Mary's Beacon, once a week for three successive weeks prior to the third Monday of September.

JNO A CAMALIER, Clk.

True copy—Test:
JNO. A. CAMALIER, Clk.

Aug 13, 1868—3w.

MEETING OF THE SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

THERE will be a meeting of the Board of School Commissioners at their Office in Leonardtown on

TUESDAY, the 25th of AUGUST, instant.

A full meeting of the Board is earnestly requested.

S. I. COSTIGIN,
President.

Aug 13, 1868—2t.

MARYLAND

Agricultural College

FALL TERM OPENS SEPTEMBER 15th.

Charges Reduced since Circulars was Printed.

TERMS per session of Ten Months: Board $175; Tuition $75.

Sixty Students from the State received free of charge for tuition. Applications for the free Scholarships must be made to the President of the Board of County School Commissioners before the 9th of September. ☞ Send for Circular.

Aug 13, 1868—1m.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of St. Mary's county, Maryland letters testamentary on the personal estate of Ann B. Bitsch, 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 1st day of March, 1869, otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of Aug., 1868.

R P BLAKISTONE,
Executors.

Aug 13, 1868—4w.

TO THE PEOPLE OF ST. MARY'S.

CIRCUMSTANCES govern the actions of men, and therefore, in the present condition of the political affairs of our county, I deem it eminently proper, even at this early day, to announce myself as a candidate for the Senate of Maryland at the election of 1869. I utterly condemn and repudiate all parties, cliques, or factions within the great democratic party, and present myself as an INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE for the Senate, subject only to my allegiance to the constitutional principles of the democracy. At the proper time, I propose to canvass the county in advocacy of the independent expression of the popular will, untrammelled by the machinery of faction, and feel confident of a response worthy of the noble hearted people, who inhabit the home of the Pilgrim Fathers of Maryland.

Respectfully, Your Fellow-Citizen,
BAKER A. JAMISON.

July 16, 1868—tf.

Land Agency.

THE undersigned have formed a limited co-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. MILBURN, Jr.,
Great Mills,
St Mary's co., Md.
F P HOLLISTER,
Montrose,
Susquehanna co., Pa.

may 28, 1868—tf.