

THE BANK SYSTEM AND THE BONDHOLDERS.—As this is a free country, if the people have not a right to uphold bondholders and to have a National Banking system, to what have they a right?

The thing is too clear for argument.—Democrats may protest and denounce as much as they please, but the fact is self patent that, if popular majorities delight in poverty and taxation, they are entitled to have them. By electing Grant, the people have flatly decided in favor of these things and the voice of the people, you know, but every body knows what the voice of the people is. We have the highest respect for this voice, and we oppose it never without first taking our hat off and asking every body's pardon. Both these things we now do upon the spot.

What is the *modus operandi* of our bloated banking system? A party of men start banking under this system. They have, say one million of bonds of the United States, which they deposit with the national treasurer. These bonds really cost the holder from 85 to 90 cents on the dollar. Take 50 cents of the million, and start banking with it. A party of men start banking under this system. They have, say one million of bonds of the United States, which they deposit with the national treasurer. These bonds really cost the holder from 85 to 90 cents on the dollar. Take 50 cents of the million, and start banking with it.

U. S. Treasurer holding the corporation's million of bonds, passes to the corporation \$600,000 of National Bank Notes. With these they go into the banking business, loaning or saving, as may be most profitable, with the \$600,000, the profits of which may be judged of by the fact that there are some banks in this State which, during the past year, have declared dividends as high as 23 per cent, and some of those in Baltimore declared the last semi annual dividend of 8 and 10 per cent, equal to 16 or 20 per cent. per year, which added to the interest on the bonds received from government, and we find the amount not less than 32 per cent. upon the \$600,000 really invested. After this, is it very wonderful that the bankers are attached to the present banking system or that they are solicitous for its continuance? If this does not give the milk in the coconut, we give it up.

How stand the tax-payer and the bondholder as debtor and creditor? Let us illustrate. Say that in July 1863 a bond received from government a \$-20 bond for \$1,000, for which he paid \$1,000 in greenbacks, worth at that time 40 cents on the dollar. In other words, his bond cost him four hundred dollars. By this time he will have received 60 years interest in gold, amounting to \$320. This at the present premium of 35 cents, and it has become less, frequently more, amounts to \$415.50. Now, suppose the bond to be paid at this time in greenbacks, \$1,000 in greenbacks at present rates is worth \$740 in gold, which added to the \$415.50 interest received, and we have paid the bondholder the next little sum of \$1,155 in gold, worth at present \$1,838, for his \$1,000 greenbacks, or \$838 gain.

But it would be far bargary or something worse, according to the theory of the bondholders, to pay off these bonds in greenbacks. We shall not argue this point. We say, whatever else it may be, it would not be an act of bad faith. Thaddeus Stevens who brought forward the bill for the 5-20's, declared expressly that they were payable in currency, in which opinion many living Radicals agree, among them Gen. Butler, Senator Morton and many others of their ablest men.—Even the Radical Convention at Chicago did not assert that they were payable (except the interest) in coin, but smoothed it over by saying they should be paid according to contract. Now, if Mr. Stevens, who was the author of the bill did not know what the bill meant, to whom should we apply for the information?—"Ah! but," say the bondholders, "Jay Cooke said they were to be paid in gold." Did Jay Cooke know better than the author of the law? He certainly knew one thing well—he knew how to feather his own nest nor did he neglect to do it.—Whenever it may prove to others, to him, indeed, the national debt has been a blessing. It has enabled him to build a palace in Philadelphia and to surround himself and family with all the luxuries that wealth can purchase. But to pay off these bonds in greenbacks would be repudiation, would it? Suppose we admit that it would. Does it lie in the mouth of radicals to reproach us? What was that pet measure of the dominant party in Congress—the legal-tender act—but an open brazen repudiation? Brother mine, there is no repudiation in the greenback theory of Pendleton, but if there were, the less you say about repudiation the better.

THE WORLD ALMANAC.—Our thanks are due to Martin Marble of the New York World for a copy of the World Almanac for 1869. A cursory examination of its contents satisfies us that we can safely endorse it as an accurate and well arranged repository of varied and valuable statistical information. Single copies, 20 cents; seven copies by mail, prepaid, \$1. Address: "The World," 20 Park Row, New York.

less each year, well knowing the existence of this enormous deficiency, every dollar of which was used for electing every Virginia now in this city has created considerable surprise by the course they are pursuing in bringing to the party now in power. The fact of their being willing to accept negro suffrage with general amnesty shows that they know but little of such men as Sumner and Wade. They will certainly get negro suffrage but they will get general amnesty only in the way of promise. Sumner and his friends will fasten negro suffrage on Virginia and persecute and degrade the white people more than ever. They will promise all they are asked, but when the time of performance comes they will laugh in the faces of their dupes and glory in the trick they have played. The action of the Delegation places the border States in a most unpleasant attitude. If Virginia, through these delegates, accepts negro suffrage, what excuse can the border States give for rejecting it? It will be an easy matter to declare every man and woman in Maryland disloyal, put them under the ban, subject them to military rule and then declare to them, you shall have pardon and representation only when you have formed a new constitution allowing negro suffrage. But we since we have formed a new constitution allowing negro suffrage, and that her true sons are not so lost to every feeling of manhood as to become the fawning slaves of the cowards who have deserted their State and sent mourning into every household. This Virginia Delegation seems to have an idea that the election of Grant has finally and forever settled the question of negro suffrage. We may be dull of apprehension, but we are unable to see it. Almost every Western and Northern State at the summer and fall elections repudiated negro suffrage. The new constitution of Michigan was lost by an overwhelming majority simply because that article of negro suffrage was inserted in it. We contend that Gen. Grant was put up and elected as an anti-negro suffrage candidate. Any one who will take the pains to look at the Chicago platform (on which we suppose he was elected) will see that negro suffrage was to be allowed only in the rebel States. If this was settling the question in favor of that measure then we should like some one to tell us what unsettling means. The Radical party came before the people solemnly pledged, with Grant at their head, not to force negro suffrage on any State except where it was already in existence.—The ink was not dry on the document before we find them moving heaven and earth to overturn the State government of Maryland and subject her to negro rule. Gen. Grant says he was bitterly opposed to universal suffrage, but he now acquiesces in the will of the people. Gen. Grant forgets he is a minority president. The will of the people was not shown in his election, if he means that. He is not submitting to the will of the Northern or Western people, nor certainly to that of the Southern people, then in God's name, whose wishes are being carried out in this forcing negro rule on the nation?—What will Virginia gain by adopting the constitution allowing negro suffrage? Is there one of the New England governments at the South which is not in a condition of frightful anarchy? Could one of the Southern monarchs keep on his throne an hour for the bayonets of Grant's soldiers? When Virginia makes her new constitution not one of her citizens will fill an office. A set of thieves and carpet-baggers, like Underwood, will flock into the State and, with the aid of the military, take possession of every office. It will be but a change of masters at best. They are now ruled by the white military, with the new constitution the black militia, under the command of some Yankee jail-bird, will establish such a reign of terror as exists now throughout the South—no man's life will be worth the loss of a pin.

A Mr. Kilpatrick, called by courtesy General, will spread himself in a lecture on the march of Sherman's burners to the sea. Well, we think we may venture to say with truth there will be about as much gas expended in the aforesaid lecture as would illuminate any large city on the globe. Of course there will be an awful jam of the strong-minded and other big egos to hear Kill tell of his wonderful exploits on that occasion among the woman and children. We have not the least doubt that before the gas is all expended the audience will be fully convinced that, like the ass, Kill was the hero of the story.—These buncombe lectures, by such persons as Kilpatrick, filled with spread-eagleism, have to be got off now and then, or the strong-minded would lose sight of things and forget all about red-handed rebels, treason, Andersonville and the noble and heroic conduct of Sherman and Kilpatrick in burning houses and murdering and violating helpless women, on that grand occasion. Yet Virginians wish to kiss the hands of and co-operate with such brutes. Amen, say we.

The deficiency bill will give some little trouble—how and where to get the money to meet it? In the recent election the Radicals went before the people with the declaration that no more debts had been made, that the taxes would be less and

the report of the Comptroller for the year, which ended September 30, 1868. The report presents a very interesting exhibit of the financial condition of the State, showing, at the close of the fiscal year, the sum of \$4,500,000 on the right side of the ledger, and disbursements for the year, \$4,500,000, so that there will be a balance carry on the 30th of September of some \$267,000.00, but as the amount over from last year will nearly offset this, not forgetting, however, the amount of the Comptroller for the year, the amount of the year's business since his induction into office.

THE TEXAN AND THE LASSO.—The following has been clipped from the *Journal of St. Louis, Mo.*:  
The Texas herdsmen become so expert in the use of the lasso that they ride on their steeple chases through the city of Houston as though on a steep-slope, pick up a horse and throw the rope anything they want to want on the side of the street. They very seldom miss their aim. They will take up a lot of bread from the pavement or the lid from the head of a man walking in front of them with the greatest ease, while riding at the highest speed.

The dexterity ascribed to the herdsmen is no impossibility. The lasso cannot be used with effect upon a small article—there must be sufficient weight to make the knot tight. The lasso would jerk off a man's hat, but it would seldom remain in the rope. A good rider can take anything light from the ground. He can pick up a piece of money at a full gallop. He seldom slights to get anything he can raise with one hand. He can throw a rope upon any named leg of an animal, shoot with remarkable accuracy, at full speed of his horse, and he can also touch the ground with his feet without stopping his horse. The vault into the saddle is easy.

There have been, and are yet, men in Texas who can ride a wild horse, tie him to a tree, saddle and ride him at once. The same thing has been accomplished without saddle or bridle, the rider sitting upon the naked back of the horse. In riding, shooting and fighting the Texans acknowledge no superiors. They are willing to measure themselves with any nationality in any and all of those dangerous feats.

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INAUGURATION OF GOV. BOWIE.—Gov. Bowie was inaugurated at Annapolis as Governor of Maryland on Wednesday of last week. In consequence of the sickness of Gov. Swann, John M. Carter, Secretary of State, and Gen. Latrobe, of Swann's staff, officiated in the transfer of the executive department to the new incumbent. Gov. Bowie delivered a brief address which was characterized by plain good sense. We think our State has a right to congratulate itself in having a moderate, practical man, like Bowie, at the helm of affairs in times like the present. Our best wishes go with him to his

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CHARACTER.—The Abbe Lourdure, exiled from France in 1851, uttered some grand and true words in a famous sermon of his, on "Man." We translate the passage which we chiefly admire:  
"True greatness of character is not in the mind alone, and we have too many memorable examples around us to admit the necessity of needing them. You all know that a man may be powerful in his aims, yet cowardly in the means he adopts. Greatness of character is rather in the heart, because the heart is the seat of liberty, because thence we draw our generous sentiments, because there we feel justice and truth arising in us, the mind controls, the heart attaches us, but the heart must have noble, profound and exalted outward expression."  
God has given man a front sublime; he has made him to look upward to the heavens. Of these, our conscience, Christians, is the shining mirror, and thence it is that we should in all things, draw the deeds that are our duty and the duty of others.

What dishonors these ministers, these conquerors, these founders of empires, is that they pursue an aim despite all the barriers of conscience, and reach it despite all morality and justice. We must not take up with evil that good may come of it, however mighty may be the views, however great the aim, even when the latter is what is called, "saving a country." He who to attain that purpose, employs base means, is base himself; the honorable man prefers to die rather than to be degraded. The cause of the victor pleased the gods, but Cato preferred the vanquished side, and not to stray from Christian smiles, let us say with the mother of the Maccabees, "let us stand firm and erect, and let us die with simplicity."

The chiefest of a savage horde having visited a hermit, asked him to form a wish and promised to grant it, on the instant. "In all your empire," replied the hermit, there is but one thing that I ask—the salvation of your soul! We need these grand and simple words that come, from time to time, to illumine the horizon of humanity, in order not to feel a contempt for the whole history of men. When God extended his finger to the firmament and made the stars to sparkle forth from it, he desired to reveal himself gloriously to us; but when he touched the heart of man to make the spark of truth shoot forth from it, the revelation was still more magnificent.

What St. Paul said of the heavens may be applied to character. It must have height, length and breadth. Height—that is to say dignity; breadth—that is to say generosity; length, that is to say—patience, devotion, and love."

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At the residence of his mother in this district on Sunday night last, after a short illness, CHARLES E. COUGH, aged about 23 years. May he rest in peace.

CHARLES E. COUGH, has been suddenly snatched from our midst by the hand of Death.  
Resolved, That we, the members of Company C, are deeply grieved by the sudden and sudden dispensation of Providence; and while we bow with humble submission to the will of our Almighty Father—hopefully cherishing the belief that, although he has lost an earthly heritage, he has gained the reward promised those who die in Christ—we can but lament, that the stroke should have fallen on one so young, so loved and so full of promise.  
Resolved, That we tender to the family of the late deceased our sincere sympathy in their sad bereavement.  
Resolved, That, as a mark of respect to the memory of our late brother and friend, we will attend his funeral in a body, and that we will wear the usual badge of mourning for the period of thirty days.  
Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of the late deceased, that another be preserved among our company records, and that a third be sent to the Editor of the *St. Mary's Beacon* with the request that he will publish them.

IN MEMORIAM.  
Headquarters, 5th Bat. Cav., M. N. G.  
Leonardtown, July 20th, 1869.  
Special Orders, No. 3.

The Major commanding deeply regrets that he is so soon called upon to announce the death of another gallant member of the command: LIEUT. CHARLES E. COUGH of Company "C"—who when there was no more generous and gallant friend, nor gallant and fearless officer, died at the residence of his mother in this county, on the evening of the 17th inst.

It was the Major's pleasure to have known our deceased friend upon "the tented field," surrounded by the dread realities of active warfare, where he ever was a dauntless soldier—one, who reflected honor and credit on his native State, and of whom she should ever be proud.

As a mark of respect to the memory of our late friend and brother, it is ordered that the Commissioned Officers of the command wear the badge of mourning for the period of sixty days.  
The sincere sympathies of the command are tendered to the widowed mother, and relatives of the late deceased.  
By order of  
Major J. PARRAN CRANE,  
J. H. PATTERSON, 1st Lt. & Adj.

Late Sheriff's Sale  
of Real and  
PERSONAL PROPERTY.

BY virtue of one writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Circuit Court for St. Mary's county, at the suit of Charles Dent and Martha R. Garner, administrators d. b. of Edward T. Johnson, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Thomas Wilkinson, and to be directed, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, interest, claim and demand, at law and in equity, of the said Thomas Wilkinson, in and to the following property, to wit:

One tract or parcel of land called "BACHELOR'S COMFORT" and OTHER LANDS, containing in all 216 acres, more or less. These lands are situated on or near the dividing line which separates the 6th from the 3rd election districts.

Also two BAY MARES and one COLT. And I hereby give notice, that on Thursday, the 11th of February, 1869,

on the premises of the said Thomas Wilkinson, between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m. and 4 o'clock, p. m., I will expose to public auction the above described property, so seized and taken in execution, to the highest bidder for cash—to satisfy said debt, interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

R. A. CLARKE,  
Late Sheriff.  
Jan 21, 1869—ts.

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Also, 2 yoke oxen,  
2 horses,  
2 cows,  
2 swine,  
a lot of sheep,  
6 hogs,  
15 barrels of corn,  
20 barrels of oats,  
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