ST. MARY'S BEACON

LEONARDTOWN, MD.

THURSDAY MORNING, June 30, 1870.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.—We learn that the Committee, appointed by the St. Mary's R. R. and Debating Society at a late meeting to consider the propriety of celebrating our coming natural anniversary, reported Friday night last on the proposition adversely, and that the society voted, in consequence, to abandon the idea of a celebration. Want of time to make the necessary preparations was assigned, we learn, as the reason for this determination.

ABSTRACT OF THE 15TH AMENDMENT.—For the benefit of Brother Butler, who proposes to make the black men of this county vote whether they want to vote or not and to vote his way and none other, we give an abstract of the provisions of the 15th Amendment, from which it will be seen, that whatever the intentions of the framers of the law, the law itself embraces black as well as white men in its penalties and punishes the former as severely as the latter for all infractions of its provisions.

1. No State law shall make any distinction of race, color or condition of servitude between voters.

2. If conditions to be fulfilled as prerequisites for voting be imposed by law, all citizens shall have an equal opportunity to fulfill them.

3. Judges of elections etc., who refuse legal votes, may be punished by a fine of $500 and imprisonment of one year.

4. Bribery or intimidation by any person has the same penalties.

5. To threaten to discharge laborers, eject tenants, etc., to prevent them from voting, the same penalties are attached.

6. Conspiracy and assault in disguise to intimidate voters, may be punished by a fine not exceeding $500, and imprisonment not exceeding 10 years, and offenders shall be forever disabled from holding office under the United States.

7. The United States District Courts shall have exclusive cognisance of crimes committed against this act.

8. United States Marshals, District Attorneys, etc., are required to institute proceedings against offenders.

9. United States Marshals may call upon the land and naval forces of the United States and militia to enforce this act.

10. Persons who obstruct officers in the discharge of their duty, or conceal offenders, may be punished by a fine of one thousand dollars and imprisonment of six months.

11. The President may call out the army and navy to enforce the act.

12. All rights and all penalties shall be without respect to color, etc.

13. Any person who, under any pretext of State laws, etc., shall deprive any citizen of any right herein guaranteed, may be fined one thousand dollars and imprisoned one year.

14. Persons who at Congressional elections vote illegally, or bribe, intimidate or interfere with citizens, may be fined $500 and imprisoned three years.

15. Any person who shall fail to be elected to any office, except a Congressman or State Legislator, because of the unlawful denial of the right of any citizen to vote because of color, etc., shall be entitled to the office by proving the grievance.

A VICTORY AFTER ALL.—The Radical trumpeters are not doing justice to their party. They have failed to proclaim one of that party's signal victories. In all the important elections held this Spring, except one, the Radicals have been beaten. They were beaten in Connecticut, they were beaten in Oregon, they were utterly routed in New York. They were victorious only in one case, and in that one they have strangely forgotten to rejoice. We allude to the election in the first district, South Carolina, where Radical principles triumphed in the success of Mr. Whittemore by over eight thousand majority. No jubilant head lines have proclaimed this inspiring victory of Radicalism "in the State where the rebellion began."—No resonant welcome has been extended to the faithful champion of Radical principles to whom the party is indebted for this gratifying achievement. What is the explanation of this silence of the party over an event that should evoke rejoicings, salutes, and typographical "pyramids?"

CONTRABANDS.—The credit of first applying this term to slaves has been given to General Benjamin F. Butler, but, according to Hildreth's History of the United States, Thomas Scott, a representative in Congress from Pennsylvania in 1790, argued that, if Africans were considered property, Congress could at pleasure declare them "contraband goods," and so prohibit the slave trade altogether.

APPOINTMENT.—His Excellency, Gov. Bowie, has appointed Dr. C. M. Hammett a Justice of the Peace for Chaptico district in place of Charles Medley, Esq., lately removed from that district.

(For the Beacon.)

Chaptico, June 19th, 1870.

Mr. Editor:—

"I would like to marry,
If I could only find"

some good natur'd soul to take pity on me—on me—and propose. I am young, only twenty, good-looking; (so my friends say.) of a lively, cheerful disposition.—What is the reason that the idea has never entered the head of some masculine that I would make a good wife? If you know of any nice young man that stands in need of such an article as a wife, and is too bashful to seek one, just send him along my way, will you? Don't you think, in this money-loving, railroad making age, that it would be a good speculation to organize a company for the purpose of building a railroad to union town in the state of matrimony? I think there would be no difficulty in disposing of the stock immediately. I, for one, would invest largely, and in a short time we would find that not only our county, but the adjoining counties, would be flocking in to invest at any price. Oh what a glorious company it would be! We girls, Mr. Editor, are really not very anxious to be married, but we see that the idea prevails that girls are nobodies until they are—that "'tis not the whole of life to live, unless we can change our names"—therefore can you blame us for wishing to be somebodies? Parents teach their daughters, now a days, that the great end of life is to marry, and educate them for the sole purpose of making a "good catch." The young men are led to look upon the young ladies as a species of man-traps, and are very much afraid of being "roped in." Oh dear! how eloquent I could be on this subject—if I would;—but the poet says:

"I sometimes hold it half a sin
To put in words the grief I feel,
For words, like nature, half reveal
And half conceal the soul within!"

Now, Mr. Editor, a few words about these same young men, (and pray don't imagine I make any particular allusion.) There are quite a number of good looking, intelligent, smart, (at least in their own opinion,) young gentlemen here.—I take it for granted that they are all they should be, for I have no means of judging for myself, as we seldom see any of them in society. As long as I have lived in this distinguished village of hogs, cattle and such, I have not had the pleasure of more than a half an hour's conversation with any of them. If by some mere chance, we meet any of them in company they devote themselves entirely to the married ladies, and we poor girls that have no husbands (left at home with the children, wishing their wives would ever stay at home) are unnoticed, and feel thankful in our hearts if they vouchsafe us a word or a nod, although it is done in an absent, half conscious manner, while they are stroking their pet mustache or whiskers. Why is it? Are they trying to introduce French customs?—a laudable enterprise, truly!—or do they stand in so much fear of the girls? Poor fellows! tell them not to let their courage fail, for we have been reading Titcomb's letters to young women and have profited by them so much that we have come to the conclusion to talk, laugh, and flirt, and to be as agreeable as the married ladies are, or—seem to be! Only try us, young gentlemen, and see how well we can do, and then perhaps you may be induced to read the letters to young men. I would recommend the seventh letter for your especial perusal—"read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest" it, and may it do you much good! Speaking of Timothy Titcomb, if ever I am so fortunate (?) as to marry, I should like just such a man as Doctor Holland—one that would not be ashamed of having the world know he was guilty of the incredible fact of really loving his wife, and could "thank God that his wife could never grow old to him." Husbands in these days seem to look upon their wives as an indispensable evil—only requiring food and clothing to make them happy, and if this is provided, they are the best of husbands. From all such best of husbands "good Lord deliver me!"

ZELMA.

Literary Notices.

BLACKWOOD FOR JUNE.—The June number of Blackwood is imperial. Earl's Dene and John, which are continued in this issue, increase in interest and make the reader really *impatient* to reach the conclusion. "*Mercer's Journal of Waterloo*," "*Our Iron-clad Ships*," "*Trade-Unions*," "*The Admiralty*," "*The Problem Solved*," are excellent contributions of their kind and leave little to be desired of information on the subjects they treat. The gem of the issue, however, is a review of "*Lothair*" which, though not exactly in the style of Sidney Smith, strongly reminds us of the wit and pungency of that celebrated writer. It is really a literary treat to read it. Blackwood, $4 per annum, postage 24 cents. Address, Leonard Scott Publishing Company, 140 Fulton street, New York city, N. Y.

THE LITTLE CORPORAL MAGAZINE.—The July number of this beautiful juvenile comes to us greatly enlarged and improved, as well as finely illustrated. The wonderful growth of this young Napoleon of the juveniles has been as surprising as it is interesting. Its circulation has shot far ahead of that of any of its competitors. Its matter is entirely original and of a very high order. The freshness and vivacity of its pages cause the eyes of all our young people to sparkle. In its new, improved form, it is one of the handsomest, as it is the cheapest, magazines we have ever seen. Childlike but not childish, it rejoices the hearts of both parents and children alike. This number begins a new volume; now is a good time to subscribe. One dollar a year; sample copy, 12 cents. Published by Sowell & Miller, Chicago, Ill.

[illegible].—The July number of Harper has been received. The illustrations are not quite up to the usual merit of this magazine. The literary matter, however, is generally excellent. We say, generally. Early in life, we were disgusted with the pictures of horrible tortures which adorn Fox's Book of Martyrs. We were not delighted to meet them again in a popular magazine. The Recollections of Thackeray, and the account of Jane Austen are both agreeable articles. The "Old Love Again" is the beginning of a new story by Annie Thomas. The serials, by Guy Livingstone, Abbott, and others, are continued. There is always in Harper too large a variety of matter for enumeration. No magazine has more attractions.

THE RIVERSIDE MAGAZINE.—Hans Anderson reappears in the July "Riverside" with one of his characteristic stories, "The Candles." The Fourth is remembered by a paper on John Paul Jones, and bees are remembered by a little poem, and the contributions by Miss Thomas and Arthur Gilman. Paul H. Hayne, the poet, gives another of his "Pictures from Froissart;" Anne Silvernail lets the little artists go berrying and they bring home berries and pictures. The "Little-Folk Songs" are as winning as ever, and the number is fronted by a large picture by Darley, from the capital story, "Jack of the Mill." Published by Hurd and Houghton, New York, $2.50 per year.

THE ILLUSTRATED HUMORIST.—We have received the first copy of a publication bearing the above title. It speaks well for itself on the start, and needs no second scrutiny to raise an innocent laugh. Its illustrations are witty and comical, without slurs or insuendoes on persons or associations. The reading throughout, selected and original, is prepared with such care as to show that a master-hand is in the editorial chair. The Humorist is placed at an exceedingly low price, (50 cents a year,) compared with all other illustrated papers, or even with publications not subjected to this costly item of printing. Handsome premiums are offered for clubs. Published by F. A. Darling, Fayettville, N. Y. Send for circular and specimen copy.

THE FLAG AND THE CONSTITUTION.—General Dix, we believe it was, who telegraphed in the early part of the war to New Orleans, "The first man who pulls down the American flag, shoot him on the spot." This has been much lauded as a truly patriotic sentiment, and he has received many commendations for it from his Radical friends. And yet Dix and his admirers have been engaged ever since that time in pulling down the American Union so carefully reared by the fathers, and no one has shot them. What is the crime of pulling down the American flag to theirs? All the flags in the country might be piled in one pile and burned, and their places could be supplied with others, and the happiness and prosperity of the people not be imperiled or retarded. But tear down the magnificent temple of our liberties and who shall rebuild it?

WOMEN'S RIGHTS IN ENGLAND—LADY AMBERLY'S PLATFORM.—Lady Amberly, daughter-in-law of Earl Russell, has come out strongly in behalf of Women's rights, and this is her platform:—

1. Educational equality for women.
2. Their admission to all the professions.
3. The same individual rights to hold property as men.
4. Widows the proper guardians of their children.
5. Woman suffrage and social equality.
6. No legal subordination in marriage.
7. Equal wages for equal work.

A strong platform, this; and when in England an influential lady of the aristocracy takes hold of the movement it means something.

STOLEN NOTES.—The following notice has been sent to all bankers and brokers on this continent: United States notes, series of 1869. Two thousand notes, of ten dollars each, from No. H3,530,001*, to No. H3,532,000*, both inclusive, were stolen from the Treasury. No $10 notes, of a number higher than H3,236,000* have been issued. Please look out for the stolen notes. A liberal reward will be paid to any person through whose instrumentality the thief may be detected. Hold parties presenting the stolen notes (if suspicious attach to them), and in case of presentation notify F. E. Spinner, Treasurer United States.

PURIFYING THE PARTY.—Cain, a negro member of the South Carolina Senate, has issued an earnest appeal to the Radicals to "purge out the thieves and robbers who infest the party in that State." When this purging shall have been done there will be about as much of the party left as there is of a keg of gunpowder into which somebody has thrust a red-hot poker.

THANKS.—Our thanks are tendered Hon. George Vickers, of this State, for a pamphlet copy of his able and exhaustive speech on the subject of Congress known as the Force Bill, delivered in the Senate of the United States the 16th of May last.

[illegible].—The democratic members of the Senate and the Lower House of Congress have issued an address, (which we give below,) to the friends of Constitutional government in the United States, calling attention to the importance of the Fall elections and counseling unity and vigor of action among democrats and conservatives during the impending campaign. We commend the address to the attention of our readers, and except to it only in this, that it asks us to avoid "dead issues" without telling us what issues it esteems to be dead.

The undersigned beg leave to call your attention to the peculiar importance of the elections which take place this year, and respectfully to submit some suggestions for your consideration. By the State Legislatures to be elected nearly one-third of the United State Senate will be chosen. Nearly all the members of the next House of Representatives are to be elected next Fall. Upon the coming elections, then, depends the question whether the democratic and conservative element in the Senate shall be increased, and whether that element shall have a majority in the House of Representatives; and, as a consequence, whether we shall have honest government, or a continuance of the revolutionary, extravagant and wasteful partisan rule; whether we shall have general, uniform, just and constitutional legislation, with reasonable taxation and frugal expenditure, or unconstitutional, partial, unjust, class legislation, with oppressive and unequal taxation and wasteful expenditure.

That we have strong reasons to hope for a favorable result is plainly apparent. The elections already held clearly show that the tide of reform has set in with a power that cannot be resisted if no blunders be committed by the friends of reform. If they do their duty and act wisely, if they throw off all apathy and act with vigor and steadfastness, there is every reason to hope that their efforts will be rewarded by success. Let there be no dissensions about minor matters, no time lost in the discussions of dead issues, no manifestation of narrow or proscriptive feeling, no sacrifice of the cause to gratify personal ambition or resentment, and let the best men be chosen for candidates, and we may hope to see our country redeemed from misrule. And, in this connection, we beg leave to say a word to our fellow-citizens of the Southern States.—Do not risk the loss of Senators or Representatives by electing men who cannot take the test-oath, or who are under the disability imposed by the fourteenth amendment.

Whatever may be said as to the validity of that amendment or of the test-oath act, you may rest assured that Senators elected by the votes of members of Legislatures who are held by the radicals to be thus disqualified will not be permitted to take their seats, and that members of the House of Representatives thus disqualified will also be excluded. It is the plainest dictate of practical wisdom not to incur any such risks. We hope soon to see the day when all disabilities will be removed; but, in the meantime, do not, we intreat you, lose the opportunity to strengthen the democratic and conservative force in Congress, and the possibility, nay probability, of obtaining a majority in the next House of Representatives, by putting it into the power of our adversaries to overthrow or disregard your elections.

REVIVAL OF KNOW-NOTHINGISM.—The infamous bill of Davis, a radical Congressman from New York, to obstruct naturalization, is calculated and no doubt intended to revive in full force the old Know-Nothing agitation of past days.—Senator Conkling, another radical, has called up the measure in the Senate and many of the old Know-Nothing hacks, the *New York World* states, are now lobbying in Washington for its passage.

The revival and adoption of the defunct Know-Nothing issue by the Republicans, is a noteworthy sign of the times. It betokens a consciousness that the negro agitation has spent its force. That Dagon of the Philistines has fallen in the temple of its worshippers, and they are constrained to call on some other god for help. They have succeeded in introducing seven hundred thousand black voters into the body politic; but those black voters are concentrated in a minority of the States, and are intermingled with an intelligent white population always remarkable for political activity and skill, who are likely to gain over the negro mind the ascendancy which knowledge exerts over ignorance, property over indigence, employer over employed, neighbors over neighbors, and social standing over an inferior caste. The Republicans can no longer put their political trust in the negro; and as something must be done to retrieve the falling fortunes of their party, they can hit upon nothing better than a resuscitation of the old hostility to the rights of Roman Catholics and naturalized citizens.

☞ Hinton Helper, the Impending Crisis man, denies that he is a candidate for Congress from North Carolina, and says "I certainly should not esteem it an honor to be sent to Congress or elsewhere by such voters as have delighted to elect and re-elect to office individuals like Whittemore and Dewesse."

HARVEST.—During the past week our farmers have been busily engaged in harvesting their wheat, and we presume nearly all will have completed their cutting in a few days. We regret to learn that the wet season has materially shortened the crop, but hope that the yield will be larger than the farmers now expect.

(Potomac Herald Teaching.)

Improvement and Conservative Focus.—One week's wages of a female operative in a worsted factory in New England would buy 22 yards of alpaca, at 60 cents a yard. The wages of the same class of operatives in Bradford, in England, is but $2 28, which will buy in Bradford the same kind of alpaca for 18 cents a yards, or 12⅔ yards. Thus, the one week's pauper labor of England buys over 6 yards of alpaca more than the boasted wages of the United States. Duty on alpaca, 61½ per cent.

A week's wages of a female operative in New England, $7 62, will buy 76 spools of six-corded thread, 200 yards per spool, at 10 cents each, leaving 2 cents over. The English wages of $2 28 will buy in England 84 spools of six-corded thread, at 4 cents a spool, leaving 2 cents over, or 8 spools more. Duty on a spool-thread, 67½ per cent.

Fifty pounds of ¾-blood merino wool, at 45 cents per pound, will buy in New York 562½ pounds of common bar-iron at 4 cents per pound. The same 50 pounds of wool will fetch in England 36 cents a pound, and buy 900 pounds of the same kind of iron at 2 cents a pound. Duty on bar iron, 66⅔ per cent.

In 1860 and 1861, ¾-blood merino wool sold in New York for 50 cents a pound, and best Collins axes at $9 a dozen. Fifty pounds of wool would have bought 33 axes, leaving 25 cents over.—In 1870, 50 pounds of the same wool fetches $22 56, and axes cost $12 a dozen; it would, therefore, only procure 22½ axes. Duty on steel and iron average 60 per cent.

In 1860 the price of a five-hole stove was $6; it took just 12 pounds of ¾-blood merino wool, at 50 cents per pound, to buy a stove. The price of a six-hole stove of the same class in 1870 is $9 50, and merino wool sells for 45 cents per pound; it takes 21 5-45 pounds of wool to buy a stove. Duty on pig-iron for casting stoves, 55 per cent.

It takes at present just nine bushels of Ohio wheat to buy a five-hole stove, the price of it being $9 50 in New York. In 1860 the same stove could have been bought (allowing wheat to fetch the same price, $1 08) for less than 5¾ bushels.

In 1860 the price of Sheffield cast-steel was 14 cents a pound, and wheat was $1 08 per bushel; 10 bushels would have bought just 75 pounds of steel. Duty on steel in 1860, 15 per cent. In 1870 steel costs 19 cents a pound; and 10 bushels of wheat will only buy 55¼ pounds of the same class of steel, or nearly 20 pounds less. Duty on steel, 48½ per cent.

A farmer selling 100 bushels of wheat in 1860, and realizing therefrom $110, could have bought in New York 146⅔ yards of ingrain two-ply Lowell carpet at 75 cents per yard. Duty in 1860, 24 per cent. A farmer selling 100 bushels of wheat in 1870, and realizing $110, can only buy 84⅔ yards of the same carpet at the prevailing price of $1 30 per yard. Duty in 1870, 70 per cent.

One hundred bushels of wheat, realizing $110 in 1860, would have bought 73⅓ yards of all wool cloth, weighing 14 ounces per yard. Duty 24 per cent.—At $1 50 per yard the same 100 bushels of wheat in 1870, realizing $110, will only buy 55 yards of the same cloth at $2 per yard. Duty in 1870, 70 per cent.

In 1860, a seamstress, earning 50 cents a day, could have bought 10 spools of the best six-cord Clark's 200-yard thread.—Duty on thread, 24 per cent. In 1870, the seamstress earns 75 cents a day, and the price of the above is 10 cents a spool; she can only buy 7½ spools for her one day's labor. Duty on thread, 67½ per cent.

In 1860, 20 pounds of ¾-blood merino wool, fetching $10, would have bought 3,214 pounds of Liverpool salt, at 22 cents per bushel of 70 pounds. Duty on salt, 15 per cent. In 1870, 20 pounds of ¾-blood merino wool fetches $9, and buys only 1,575 pounds of Liverpool salt, at 40 cents per bushel of 70 pounds.—Duty, 108 per cent.

In 1860, a laborer earning one dollar a day could have bought just 25 pounds of codfish at four cents per pound. In 1870 he earns $1 50 a day, and codfish costing 7½ cents a pound, he can only buy 20 pounds of codfish for his day's labor, or five pounds less.

Owners of shipping on the lakes, when they buy 1,000 pounds of yellow metal sheathing for a vessel, have to pay 30 cents per pound, or $300. Duty on yellow metal, 45 per cent. None is imported. The same metal can be laid down in any portion of the lakes, if no duty was on it, for 20 cents currency. A thousand pounds of yellow metal sheating would, therefore, cost $190, or $110 less.

In 1860, five bushels of wheat, in Chicago, fetching $1 per bushel, would have bought 71½ pounds of assorted shot, at 7 cents per pound. Duty on lead, 15 per cent. In 1870, five bushels of wheat, fetching $1 per bushel, will only buy fifty pounds of assorted shot. Duty on lead, 47½ per cent.

In 1860, a female weaver in a New England cotton-mill earned $4.50 per week wages, and good black taffeta silk sold at $1 50 per yard. It therefore took her just twenty-four days to earn the price of a silk dress of 12 yards. Duty on silk, 10 per cent. In 1870 the female weaver earns $7 62 a week wages, and the same kind of black taffeta silk costs $3 per yard; it therefore takes 28½ days' work to earn the same dress of 12 yards of silk. Duty on silk, 60 per cent.

In 1858, under a moderate tariff, the price of a pair of men's stout boots was $4 40; at the present time, under an extravagant tariff, the same boots cost $6 80.

The exports of American manufactured cotton goods in 1860, under a low tariff, were four times as great as in 1869.

The export of woolen fabrics of American make has declined, within the last fiscal year, 60 per cent.—amounting in the aggregate to but $160,000; while Great Britain, under free trade, exported in the same year $129,000,000.

In 1860, A and T white flannels sold for 18 cents a yard; a seamstress earning 50 cent a day could have bought 8⅓ yards of flannel for her three days of labor.—The price of the same kind of flannel now, in 1870, is 30 cents a yard, and the seamstress earns 75 cents a day; her three days' wages will only procure her 7½ yards. In this list the [illegible] in 1870 have buried those in the last century, 1860 AD?

A day's wages for a female operative in New England, is $1 25, while the price of good yellow soap is 10 cents a pound; it therefore follows that the day's labor will procure her 12 7-10 pounds of soap.

WILL HE SUCCEED?—In nine cases out of ten, no man's life will be a success if he does not bear burdens in his childhood. If the fondness or the vanity of father or mother kept him from contact with hard work; if instead of taking his turn at pitching off, he mowed away all the time—in short, if what was light always fell to him, and what was heavy about the same work to some one else; if he has been permitted to shirk till shirking has become a habit—unless a miracle is wrought, his life will be a failure, and the blame will not be half as much his as that of weak foolish parents.

On the other hand, if a boy has been brought up to do his part; never allowed to shirk any legitimate responsibility; or permitted to dodge work, whether or not it made his back ache, or soiled his hands, until bearing heavy burdens became a matter of pride, the heavy end of the wood his from choice—parents, as they bid him good-by, may dismiss their fears. His life will not be a business failure. The elements of success are his, and at some time and in some way the world will recognize his capacity.

Take another point. Money is the object of the world's pursuit. It is a legitimate object. It gives bread, and clothing, and homes, and comfort. The world has not judged wholly unwisely when it has made the position a man occupies to hinge more or less on his ability to earn money, and somewhat upon the amount of his possessions. If he is miserably poor, it either argues some defect in his business ability, some recklessness in his expenditures, or a lack of fitness to cope with men in the great battle for gold.

When a country-boy leaves home, it is generally to enter upon some business the end of which is to acquire property, and he will succeed just in proportion as he has been made to earn and save in his childhood.

If all the money he had has come of planting a little patch in the spring, and selling its produce after weary months of watching and toil in the fall, or from killing woodchucks at six cents a head, or from trapping musk-rats, and selling their skins for a shilling, setting snares in the fall for game, and walking miles to see them in the morning before the old folks were up; husking corn for a neighbor, moonlight evenings, at two cents a bushel; working out an occasional day that hard work at home has made possible—he is good to make his pile in the world.

On the contrary, if the boy never earned a dollar; if parents and friends always kept him in spending-money—pennies to buy candy and fish-hooks, and satisfy his imagined wants—and he has grown to manhood in the expectancy that the world will generally treat him with similar consideration, he will always be a makeshift; and the fault is not so much his as that of those about him, who never made the boy depend upon himself—did not make him wait six months to get money to replace a lost jack-knife.

Every body has to rough it at one time or another. If the roughing comes in boyhood, it does good; if later, when habits are formed, it is equally tough; but not being educational, is generally useless. And the question as to whether a young man will succeed in making money or not depends not upon where he goes or what he does, but upon his willingness to do "his part," and upon his having earned money, and so gained a knowledge of its worth. Not a little of this valuable experience and knowledge the country boy gets on the old farm, under the tutelage of parents shrewd enough to see the end from the beginning, and to make the labor and grief of children contribute to the success of subsequent life. *Hearth and Home.*

ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC VICTORY.—Idaho has gone Democratic, electing Sam. Merritt delegate to Congress by a majority of from 800 to 900. Every county in the Territory heard from gives Democratic majorities on the general ticket with the exception of the Mormon County of Oneida, where there is said to be a tie vote. All the county officers-elected, with a few scattering exceptions, are Democrats.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—We have been informed that it is the purpose of the Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee to convene said body about the latter part of July, proximo, to take into consideration matters pertaining to the State Congressional conventions and the organization of the party for the fall canvass.

☞ The *Courier-Journal* says: "It must be a pleasant thought to Mr. Robeson that the tears to be shed over his retirement from the Cabinet will be amply sufficient to float any navy that he knows anything about."

☞ Ben Wade is reported as saying that he would like to have his pipe and an easy chair by the fireside. There no accounting for tastes. We should prefer having our chair in the ice-house just now.

☞ In personal stature, Mr. Akerman, the new Attorney General, is said to resemble Hon. Alexander Stephens.—How does he compare in intellectual stature?

☞ The latest measurements of our fresh-water seas are these: The greatest length of Lake Superior is 330 miles; its greatest breadth is 160 miles; mean depth, [illegible] feet; area, 42,000 square miles. The greatest length of Lake Michigan is 390 miles; its greatest breadth, 108 miles; mean depth, 900 feet; elevation, 507 feet; area, 23,000 square miles. The greatest length of Lake Huron is 200 miles; its greatest breadth is 160 miles; mean depth, 600 feet; elevation, 274; area, 20,000 square miles. The greatest length of Lake Erie is 250 miles; its greatest breadth is 80 miles; its mean depth is 84 feet; elevation, 555 feet; area, 6,000 square miles. The greatest length of Lake Ontario is 180 miles; its greatest breadth, 65 miles; its mean depth is 500 feet; elevation, 261 feet; area, 6,000 square miles.

MARRIED.

On the 27th inst., by the Rev. Father Dewolf, Mr. GEORGE W. FORESYTH, of Washington city, to Miss ALICE A. COLTON, of this county.

On the same day, by the Rev. Father Paciarini, JOHN H. BEAL to Miss SARAH WELCH.

DIED.

At the residence of its grandmother in this district, VAN BURAN FOXWELL, infant child of James and the late Eliza Jones, aged 7 months.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life, on the 28th of May, Mrs. LAVINIA WHITTINGHAM BURCH, wife of Charles A. Burch, in the 23rd year of her age.

"A slow, sudden death!" In giving up her life, she gave up a devoted and almost adoring husband, a sweet copy of herself, but alas! mixed with the precious gift, a dreadful latitude for tears.

The death of such a one as the subject of this tribute, in Court or political circles, might well have caused the presses of the land to teem with high eulogies.—But her lot was cast where "flowers are born to blush unseen," save by the humble travelers of the desert.

With a form of great elegance, her smile was light and beauty to those who felt its rays. The old domesties with whom she was raised, bore evidence at the last sad rites, by their anxiety, lest a clod should rudely fall against the case that enclosed her, (to them,) sacred remains, showing how they loved her.

Her friends cannot write her epitaph; for in their hearts it is written.

Z.

GRAND CONCERT.

COATE'S VIRGINIA MINSTRELS will give a grand

CONCERT

at the Court House, Leonardtown, on

FRIDAY, the 15th of JULY, 1870.

Admission 50 cents—children half price. Doors open at half past seven o'clock.—For particulars, see small bills.

June 30, 1870—3t.

Late Sheriff's Sale of REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of one writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Circuit Court for Saint Mary's county, at the suit of James T. M. Raley, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of William Stewart and S. L. Boothe, and to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, interest, claim and estate at law and in equity of the said William Stewart and S. L. Boothe in and to the followed property, to wit:

One tract or parcel of land called

PART HOOPER'S PARK,

or by whatever name the same may be known or called, containing

78 acres,

more or less. This land lies in the 3rd election district of Saint Mary's county.

And I hereby give notice, that on

Tuesday, the 19th day of July, 1870.

between the hours of 12 o'clock, m., and 4 o'clock, p. m., at the Court House door, Leonardtown, I will expose to public auction the above described real estate, 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.

JOHN F FENWICK,
Late Sheriff.

June 23, 1870—ts.

DR JNO W McGEE,
Dentist,

HAS removed his office and residence from No. 4, S Broadway, to No. 94 N. Eutaw street, Baltimore.

Notice!

DR. McGEE will make a *short* Professional visit to Leonardtown *about* from the 15th to the 20th of July.

June 23, 1870—tf.

S. BYERS,

ALL kinds of WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY cleaned and repaired at the shortest notice and on moderate terms. Call at John F Fenwick's Hotel, Leonardtown.

June 23, 1870—tf.