ST. MARY'S BEACON

LEONARDTOWN, MD.

THURSDAY MORNING, September 8th, 1870.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—The members of this body, according to previous notice, assembled at the Court House on Tuesday evening last, and organized by calling Col. C. Billingsley to the chair and appointing Wm. B. Bean, Esqr., Secretary.

Col. Billingsley, on taking the chair, after stating the object for which the Convention had been convened, ably reviewed the "situation," giving a clear and accurate historical *resume* of northern aggressions in regard to the institution of slavery from the date of the agitation on the subject of Petition to the commencement of the late war, and thence onward to the present day, and closed by an eloquent appeal for harmony among democrats both in the Convention and throughout the coming campaign. The Colonel was loudly applauded at the conclusion and during the delivery of his address.

The following are the delegates reported by the Committee on credentials as entitled to seats in the Convention:

1st. District —W. W. Brady, John L. Forwell, J. F. Richardson, W. B. Bean, W. B. Pembroke, J. F. Ellicott, Thos. Brome, Jos. O. Taylor, T. E. Loker and R. B. Crane.

2nd District.—Jas. T. Duke, Thos. O. Spencer, B. Magill, Jefferson D. Loker, Geo. L. Clarke, J. Springer, Wm. Saunders, Dr. T. A. Lynch, Lewis Milburn and Jos. S. Allstan.

3rd District.—Jas. P. Abell, John F. King, Wm. F. Yates, Peter Guy, Zach. Mattingley, J. A. Jarboe, Jas. T. Abell, Dr. L. J. Sutton, A. F. Fenwick and C. I. Durant.

4th District —B. A. Jamison, Wm. A. Kirk, R. H. Garner, Jerome Hayden, Jas. Waring, Jr., C. H Russell, G. W. Goddard, D. J. Payne, F. L. Mattingley and Jno. E. Mattingley.

5th District.—J. T. Ballenger, John Harrison, F. D. Adams, Jas. Burroughs, J. J. Redmond, Geo. H. Barber, Geo. W. Burroughs, A. K. Cawood, T. D. Edwards and J. B. Owens.

6th District.—P. H. Dorsey, C. Billingsley, Thos. Parsons, Wm. O. Reeder, Geo W. Morgan, H. G. S. Key, W. H. Briscoe, David Briscoe, S. J. Costigen and J. H. Buckler.

After the acceptance of the report of the Committee on Credentials, the Convention proceeded to ballot for three delegates and three alternates to represent the democracy of the County in the Ellicott City Convention, and with the following result:

Delegates.—James S. Downs, Jefferson D. Loker and Baker A. Jamison.

Alternates.—Dr. Thomas A. Lynch, Joseph H. Key and William O. Reeder.

The contest in the Convention in regard to the election of delegates and alternates was quite animated, but was conducted at the same time with the greatest propriety, the struggle, apparently, between the friends of the different aspirants being as to whom could most effectually serve the interest of the choice of the county for Congress at Ellicott City. Though there was not a single resolution passed indicative of a preference for Congress, the Convention is known to have been unanimous for Mr. Harris and the delegates and alternates elect are all understood to be zealous for the nomination of this gentleman.

THE EUROPEAN WAR.—MacMahon's army has capitulated—Napoleon and the Prince Imperial are prisoners in the hands of the Prussians—Bazaine is still shut up at Metz without hope of relief and the road to the very fortifications of Paris is now unobstructed. This is the military situation.

The Corps Legislatif have deposed the Emperor, proclaimed a republic, organized a provisional government and determined upon the prosecution of the war against Prussia to the bitter end. The Empress has left Paris to join her husband and son, and "*Vive la France!*" "*Vive la Republique!*" are now the resounding cries from all throats and from all corners of France. "*Vive la France!*" say we, and "*Vive la Republique!*" too, if it be for the redemption of France and the happiness of the French people!

TOURNAMENT AND BALL.—We have been authorized to state that a preliminary meeting will be held in Leonard Town on Tuesday, 20th of September, instant, to make arrangements for a grand tournament and ball, to come off as soon as practicable, the object being to raise funds to assist the Point Lookout Cemetery Board in enclosing the remains of the Confederate dead buried at the Point. A praise-worthy object, and one that should commend itself to the sympathy and encouragement of our whole community.

HON. MONTGOMERY BLAIR.—In evidence of the truth of the declaration, made recently through these columns, that we had no disposition to proscribe Mr. Blair on account of past differences of opinion, we give place in our present issue to an able communication in his behalf, to which we invite the earnest attention of our readers.

"LIVE ISSUES."—Our neighbor and friend, the Editor of the Port Tobacco *Times*, having shown in previous numbers, to his own satisfaction at least, what are the "dead," in his paper of September 2nd, proceeds to give an expose of the "*live issues*" which may not and should not be ignored in the coming Congressional contest. According to our brother, we should at once and without further pother proceed to accommodate and so arrange our party principles as to entitle them to the countenance and comfort of colored voters. The reasoning of the *Times* is, that we can't get this vote unless we ask for it and that we ought not to get it if we continue further opposition to the Fifteenth Amendment. We have once already attempted to show, and we make the same attempt in our present issue, that it does not follow, that opposition to the 15th Amendment necessarily includes opposition to black suffrage, but let that pass. As a matter of policy, has it never suggested itself to our brother that this accommodating or coming down business might prove a non-paying concern, driving from our party a larger support than it attracts?—We are not aware how it may be elsewhere, but we almost know that a formal declaration of submission to, or acquiescence in the 15th Amendment would prove a disaster and not a benefit to our party in this county. But if we are to come down to get the *black* radical vote—the *Times* says it will all go against us if we don't—why not come down low enough at once, and secure by a single masterly manœuvre the whole radical vote, white as well as black? If coming down be the only good thing, the lower we come, of course, the better, even if we have to come to be radicals ourselves. If this is not a logical sequence from the reasoning of the *Times*, we give it up, but if it is, has not our brother finally run this coming down business in the ground?

[COMMUNICATED.

Fifth Congressional District,)
Laurel, Sept. 2nd, 1870)

Mr. Editor.—The time fixed for the Democrats of this District to act in order to bring forth their candidate for Congress having nearly arrived, it is now proper for us to sum up the evidence and present the claims of the various gentlemen whose names have been put forth for the nomination. I do not wish to omit any one, but I recollect that the following are those named,—Mr. Blair, Mr. Tuck, Mr. Fowler, Mr. Clarke, of Prince George's, Judge Merrick, Mr. Prettyman, Mr. Kilbourn, Mr. Wetherhead, Mr. Stone, Mr. Briscoe, Mr. Henkle, Mr. Maddox, Mr. Harris and Mr. Peter. The two last named gentlemen, Mr. Harris and Mr. Peter, having avowed themselves as determined not to consider the 15th Amendment as a binding part of the Constitution, notwithstanding it has been adopted and proclaimed according to the forms required in the Constitution itself and when there is no possible chance of effecting its repeal, may be looked upon as impracticable men and not likely to have much strength in the Convention. With the present inclination of the public mind it is scarcely possible that the Convention would, in this crisis, repulse a large political strength which can be found in the Conservative negro ranks in order to pay respect and confer honor upon those who are strongly opposed to any political combination with the colored people whatever; who assert that this people have no right now to vote in Maryland and who will in all time hereafter be opposed to giving them that right. Their prospect therefore may be looked upon as not very bright.

All the other named gentlemen, however they have differed in the past, I believe stand at this time on the same platform and are willing to subdue any childish squeamishness in their own bosoms in order to overcome the Radicals and get the power in the hands of the Democratic party. This is and should be the great central idea and desire. Of all the gentlemen named there is no one who is more thoroughly hated by the Radicals than Montgomery Blair, and his nomination and election would be considered one of the sorest misfortunes which could befall them. His nomination, it is true, would rouse Creswell and his gang to the most violent and energetic opposition, in which, no doubt, they would use the base means always so agreeable to their natures. Mr. Blair, however, having been one of the most early and steadfast friends of the emancipation of the colored race and having remained in Lincoln's cabinet until that purpose was effected by the proclamation of emancipation might, in gratitude for that great boon, reasonably expect the support of a large number of those whose interest he had so much at heart. The accession of colored votes being extremely desirable for our purpose, I know of no one in the democratic ranks who so well deserves their aid or is so likely to obtain it. It being conceded that the votes of colored men are necessary to our success, does it not seem the height of folly to overlook the claims of one who can add to the votes of white democrats the largest number of the votes of the colored people? It is true that Mr. Blair, previously to his joining the democratic party, made a political record which did not suit the majority of the people of our district. He was an abolitionist, openly avowed, and a man of loyalty in support of the Union. These, however, are issues now dead or asleep and which the best interest of our country require should be so considered. He would not be the only abolitionist and loyal man whom the democrats of this district have been pleased to support. Our party has thought it long ago sound policy to ignore these distinctions; they voted in 1864 for the loyal McClellan for President and in the last Presidential election for one who had been the strongest of abolitionists for Vice-President, I mean Francis P. Blair, the brother of the gentleman whose claims I now urge. So that Democrats who did these things are now cut off from throwing these charges in the scales against Mr. Montgomery Blair. It would be something like a gratuity to do so. Since Mr. Blair has joined the democratic party he has been zealous and able for the advancement of its interest and the increase of its power. His great information and acquaintance with the political affairs of this country and his fine talents would make him a most useful democratic representative and a rankling thorn in the sides of the Radicals. Mr. Blair, I have said, was an early abolitionist and I believe the only one among the above named gentlemen. If abolition is a dead issue, and that it is, there can be no dispute, then the charge should fall dead and he is clearly absolved from it by those who voted for his brother as Vice-President and for those who, in making and supporting the new Constitution, voted for Thomas Swann, also an abolitionist, for Governor of our State.—Wise men will overcome these prejudices arising from previous differences of opinion upon subjects which being dead, should no longer give support to these prejudices, or revive (for a special purpose) those past differences.

As we progress in our examination we find Mr. Blair's loyalty (a term somewhat calculated heretofore to excite prejudice in our district) to be only on a par with that displayed by Judge Tuck and Mr. Fowler, against neither of whom is this now made a charge, but, on the contrary, the latter has received the majority in democratic Legislatures for the office of State Treasurer which he so ably filled. I did not name Mr. Clarke with Judge Tuck and Mr. Fowler, because his loyalty did not come to my knowledge until [illegible] after the war was over, during President Johnson's administration. The following resolutions presented by Mr. Clarke which were unanimously adopted at a large political meeting in Prince George's, of which I believe our honored Governor was one, display most unequivocally the most noble species of loyalty. They are worthy of the Christian gentleman he is.

"*Resolved by the Democrats of Prince George's county, in Convention Assembled*, That we deem it a subject of congratulation and a fit occasion for the return of gratitude to an all-wise Providence that civil war is ended in our land, that peace has been restored, and that the Southern people having ceased to wage war against the Government, the national authority promises soon to be reasserted within the limits of the Constitution over every portion of the Republic.

"*Resolved*, That we hail with satisfaction the return of the people of our sister States of the South to their allegiance to the Federal Government, and we promise to co-operate with the true and conservative men of the country everywhere, who are now battling for the preservation of the rights of all the States within the Union, and under the limitations of power contained in the Constitution."

These resolutions might not suit the *fire-eaters* in our district, but all who wished the restoration of the Union and national authority, the success of the arms of the government and overthrow of the rebellion must give them their hearty concurrence. They express fully Mr. Blair's sentiments all the time and I presume those of Judge Tuck, Mr. Fowler and Gov. Bowie. So that Mr. Blair in this respect stands with these distinguished gentlemen, some of whom have received, as they deserved, the confidence and support of the very men who would denounce Mr. Blair for having entertained precisely the same views.—This inconsistency arises purely from mere prejudice which it becomes a fair, intelligent and patriotic people entirely to remove from their breasts. It is unworthy of them and prevents them from doing justice to their fellow-citizens or to themselves.

Thus far Mr. Blair walks encouragingly through the *dead issues* and it only remains to see how he stands on the issue which is now agitating our district, the submission to the 15th Amendment as good and binding law and as entitled to our conscientious obedience. On this question, I believe, Mr. Blair stands squarely with every gentleman named except Mr. Harris and Mr. Peter. He advocates the propriety of every citizen submitting to the 15th Amendment as a part of the supreme law of the land, and so do all the others with the exceptions above named. Mr. Stone, Mr. Prettyman, Mr. Kilbourn and Mr. Henkle were, I believe, members of the late State Democratic Central Committee who passed strong resolutions declaring it to be the most solemn duty of our people to submit to the 15th Amendment and urged the Legislature as a matter of duty to conform to the requirements of that Amendment by amending the registry laws so as to allow our colored citizens to vote. This was accordingly done and two of the gentlemen whose names are mentioned for the position of candidate for Congress, Mr. Merrick and Mr. Maddox, sustained the recommendation of the Central Committee and voted for the present registry law. Let the Convention then lay down the platform clearly indicated and place Mr. Blair upon it and success will, I believe, be certain.

While you will see, Mr. Editor, that I am clearly, and I think for good reasons, in favor of Mr. Blair's nomination, yet I have been perfectly fair to the other gentlemen. While I sincerely think he is the one who is best qualified and who (if prejudice be thrown aside) will bring the greatest amount of strength to our party, I have not said one word to depreciate them; on the contrary, my object was, and none can see anything unfair in that, by showing their records, of which I am sure they are proud, to claim for Mr. Blair, on all points presented, the fair and just consideration which I trust all will receive from the Convention about to assemble.

FAIR PLAY.

EVERY SATURDAY for September 10 is one of the handsomest Illustrated Papers ever issued. It contains European War Pictures,—the Baden Prisoners taken at Niederbronn; French Soldiers bathing at Nancy; A Prussian Outpost; Saarbruck; and Some Recruits for the South German Army. It has, besides, fine portraits of Mademoiselle Sessi and Geo. W. Childs of the *Philadelphia Ledger*; a beautiful art picture, Morning in the Desert; and three admirable summer pictures,—A Picnic in the Woods, by A. Hoppin; Summer Days, by W. J. Hennessy; and On the Beach at Long Branch, by C. G. Bush.

Its Literary contents comprise able and very interesting Editorials on The Balance of Power, An Empire's Bull Run, On the Uncertainty of Things, A Desirable Calamity, etc. It has a full summary of Home and Foreign News, two additional chapters of "The Mystery of Edwin Drood" a sketch of Geo. W. Childs by James Parton, and other fresh and readable articles. Altogether, it is a remarkable number of this first-class family Illustrated Weekly.

DUE BILLS AGAIN.—Our excuse for again referring to the subject that heads this article is found in the Port Tobacco *Times* of the 26th ult., which, though not referring to us in express terms, is so clearly intended to answer the positions we assumed a few weeks ago on the subject of the 15th Amendment, that we feel both authorized and justified in returning once more to the branch and in putting in a rejoinder to the "soft impeachment" of our learned brother.

In the beginning, we thoroughly agree with the *Times* that it is erroneous to suppose "that the negro suffrage in the United States emanates from the 15th Amendment." We do not doubt if there is an intelligent man in the whole country who believes or has ever asserted that this is so, and that the "great error" is "prevalent" no where, by any body, except our learned brother, he says very well. The truth is, it is of universal knowledge, that negro suffrage existed in Massachusetts and in many other States before and long before the 15th Amendment was ever thought of. It now, in consequence of this amendment, prevails in every State of the United States, and we contend that it *legally* exists in every State except where it has been abolished by the action of the State, ultra-vires, and without force or effect in the premises or anywhere. Where it thus exists, it rightfully exists, nor do we understand that it is the purpose of the democratic party, as a national party, to disturb it, where it has been thus established, in any form, shape or manner. That party simply declares war against the the assumed right of the Federal authority to make voters within the States, not upon the right of each State to do this for itself. If the people south of the Potomac, for illustration, have negro suffrage engrafted in their respective State Constitutions, whether originally put there by force or by their free consent, and really prefer to have it remain there, as our brother seems to believe, we assert their right to have it and also their right to hold it as long as they may think proper. We contend, in brief, for the right of each State to have or not to have negro suffrage, as it may please—to have it as long as it pleases or to have done with it as soon as it pleases. As we understand it, this is the democratic doctrine, both in regard to suffrage and all other rights *without* the control of the amending clause in the Constitution and *within* the exclusive jurisdiction of each separate State. And we say boldly, that we make war upon the 15th Amendment, not because it confers negro suffrage, but because it assails one of the most sacred of the reserved powers of the State of Maryland, taking from her, without her consent, a valuable and essential right of self-protection and because it menaces every reserved right that she possesses.

But the *Times* contends that the 15th Amendment "has no practical effect upon the question of negro suffrage anywhere, except in the States of Maryland, Kentucky and Delaware." Is this position maintainable? Are these the only States that voted against the 15th Amendment and does not negro suffrage now obtain in *every* State of the Union? But this is a very limited view to take of the "practical effect" of this Amendment. Can any State, though experience may have shown, as it has conclusively shown, in the cases both of Florida and South Carolina, that negro suffrage there at least is an unmixed evil, can any State interfere of itself to restrain, modify or abate this evil, as long as the Fifteenth Amendment is is suffered to "guarantee" its existence? Our brother may retort, can any State interfere in this way to abate *any* constitutional evil? Certainly not, but the difference between the cases is this, that whereas there is a legal obligation upon the State to endure the evil in the one case, until it can be removed in the regular way, because it *is* of constitutional warrant, in the other case, it is proper to remove it in any way because it is *not* of Constitutional warrant. And in any way that may be found most feasible would we have the first democratic Congress that convenes to deal with the 15th Amendment. It is no part or parcel of the constitution, but only a palpable usurpation, and the way that we favor to dispose of it, is the quickest. But admitting that the 15th Amendment "has no practical effect upon the question of negro suffrage anywhere, except in Maryland, Kentucky and Delaware," does it therefore follow that the people of the States named—whatever their neighbors may think proper to do—should submit to it without further cavil and forego all additional protest against it? Is Maryland to acquiesce in a fraud and a usurpation—to acquiesce in the 15th Amendment—because Virginia, when under duress, deemed it politic and prudent to do so? The logic of our brother squints very strongly in this direction.

The *Times* insists that the 15th Amendment has been of but limited agency in extending the area of negro suffrage and that the States themselves are mainly responsible for its expansion. Suppose this is allowed? All legislation is more or less experimental. If a State chooses to make trial of negro suffrage, well and good. Under our theory, it has a clear right to do this and a clear right, also, to hold on to it as long as it may think proper. But we contend, in addition, that it has the likewise not to make trial of it, if it finds it to be, or, making trial of it, that it has a right to restrict or abate it where or as it pleases. Without the 15th Amendment every State has full discretion in regard to negro suffrage—with the Amendment that discretion is taken away and the State is left subject to the motion of others and powerless to relieve itself, whether negro suffrage prove a blessing or a curse to it. But we repeat once more, that we oppose and denounce the 15th Amendment, not because it confers negro suffrage, but because it assumes for the national power a right of intervention in the internal affairs of the States which does not and never did belong to it.

The declaration of our brother that the Southern States would not abolish negro suffrage if they could, is certainly not true as regards Florida and South Carolina, whatever it may be with regard to the others. But admitting it to be true of all, our point is, that none of them could abolish it if they would. We agree of course, to the declaration, that it "would do our party no good to carry Maryland, Kentucky and Delaware by large majorities and lose all the rest of the States." But why is [illegible] the support, even of the south[illegible] demand be re[illegible] to our brother, exists in the [illegible] the free action of the people of [illegible] section and with their full approval. Nobody pretends that the repeal of the 15th Amendment would repeal negro suffrage in Virginia or in any other State where it already exists by fair State action. This repeal would interfere with no guarantee which the Democratic State Central Committee of North Carolina have given "since the late election, pledging full protection to the colored voters in the exercise of every right they possess under the Constitution and laws of that State." Where negro suffrage exists by fair State action and with the approval of the people, it would remain undisturbed—where it does not thus exist, it might it and certainly ought to be disturbed. But this 15th Amendment business is a two-edged sword. If opposition to it would militate against our party at the South—though we are unable to see why—nothing is more certain than that its acceptance would terribly weaken, if it did not completely distroy our party both in the West and East.—The issue which the democracy has made for the last eighteen months and is now making in both these sections has been and is, chiefly if not exclusively, with this Amendment. Every victory that has been won—and wherever there has been a fight within this period, there has been a democratic victory—every victory has been won upon this issue. And this is the issue to-day in these sections, as our neighbor can readily find out, by reading the resolutions of democratic conventions, the enunciations of democratic statesmen and the editorials of democratic newspapers. But the fact is too patent to admit of dispute. Whether colored suffrage was or was not a "prominent issue" in the last presidential election, it is certain that the 15th Amendment was not, and it is also certain, that the national conventions of both parties substantially held the doctrines we maintain to-day, namely, that the question of suffrage was a question which the States alone were competent to dispose of.

We waive all discussion in regard to the "force and fraud" manner in which the Amendment was adopted. Our brother admits "that the ratification of the Amendment was obtained from *some* of the State Legislatures by force and fraud." The whole truth is, that by force and fraud it was obtained from *enough* and *just enough* of the State Legislatures to carry it and give it the semblance of law. Notwithstanding all this, however, our brother substantially advises that we shall treat and continue to treat for all time the 15th Amendment as of the same legal efficacy and binding obligation as any acknowledged article of the Constitution.—One would think that instead of losing strength by fighting such a fraud and usurpation as the 15th Amendment is acknowledged to be, a party of honorable record and constitutional instincts would suffer in public opinion by condoning and accepting such an outrage. Our brother, however, is of a different opinion. Power is not for us, it seems, until we agree to make ourselves unworthy of it.

On the supposition that it is law, we agree with the *Times* that the Amendment can "only be repealed by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses of Congress and three-fourths of the State Legislatures," but upon the supposition that it is *not* law, we can easily imagine how a working democratic majority in the Lower House of Congress, by perfectly legal parliamentary tactics, can practically arrest its enforcement. Give us at least this working majority of good and true men in Congress, and Ajax asks no more. So far as the argument is concerned, however, it matters nothing whether the Amendment can be broken up in one or in ten years. If it is wrong in itself and illegal in its character, the agitation against it should continue.

One word more before parting with our neighbor. As between two gentlemen, both aspirants for Congressional nomination, the one announcing that, if elected to Congress, he would respect the 15th Amendment as a part of the Constitution and at no instance seek to disturb it, the other declaring that, if elected, he would treat the Amendment as a nullity and avail himself of every prudent and practical agency within his reach to arrest its enforcement and to overthrow it, if possible, which would the *Times* support?

LITERARY NOTICES.

REV. Joseph P. Tustin, D. D., President, Washington, Christmas Co., Md., [illegible] "Life Scenes." Its illustrations are not only apt but satisfactory, [illegible] very [illegible] Tustin [illegible] in the [illegible] of [illegible] Scenes revealed truth and nature, which well worthy of being retained for future meditation. The chapter on "Little Things" is full of facts which are calculated to delight and instruct. The illustration of the *locusts* is one of rare beauty, and once read never to be forgotten. The book abounds in these striking passages and after trial, I have no hesitation in speaking of it as a most attractive and admirable book for private reading, *but especially for being read aloud in the family*. To put it in a hundred thousand families would be a great thing for the minds and hearts of multitudes.—See advertisement in another column.

The August number of the *American Sunday School Worker*, published at St. Louis, $1.50 a year, contains very good original and selected articles for Parents and Sunday School Teachers and Officers, and a popular and excellent lesson for the Sabbath School, for each Sabbath, with two pages of matter to aid the teacher on each Sunday. The plan and design of one lesson, for the whole school, with the use of such a magazine for the teachers, and lesson papers for the scholars, is rapidly taking the place of all other modes of instruction in the Sabbath School.—The publisher of this magazine, J. W. McIntyre, offers to send specimen copies of the magazine and lesson paper, without charge to any address.

UNRIVALLED YET.—"Blood will tell?" say the horse fanciers, in estimating the endurance of a fine animal; and the motto is a good one, outside of the sporting world. A pure article—intrinsically good—must distance all competition, eventually. The success of Udolpho Wolfe's Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps has induced the manufacture of an hundred imitations; but in the unrivalled sale of his manufacture, while others have achieved if at all but a scanty success—may be found the public appreciation of a pure and wholesome beverage.

MARRIED.

On the 3rd of September, instant, by the Rev. Mr. Stephenson, ALONZA GIBSON to ELIZABETH WINSTON.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

GRAIN.—Receipts of Wheat to-day composed of 1,600 bushels white and 17,200 bushels red; market was more settled than on Saturday rather more competition for prime and choice Southern, though for Western and lower grades of Maryland the market was without change. We report sales as follows: 1,600 bushels prime and choice Maryland red $1.50@1.60; 1,500 bushels fair to good do. $1.30@1.40; 3,000 bus. inferior and common do. $1.05@1.20. Of Western 1,200 bushels prime at $1.32@1.33; 3,000 bushels good do., part at $1.30, and residue on private terms; offered freely at close to shippers at $1.30.

CORN.—5,450 bushels white, and only 716 bushels yellow offered; market for white was dull and unsteady; only sales 500 bushels inferior at 80 cts., and a few hundred bushels fair to prime at $82@.89 cts.; difficult to give correct quotations in absence of transaction; 1,000 bushels yellow sold at 83@85 cts. for common, and 95 cents for prime; 400 bushels Western mixed at 85 cents.

OATS.—5,200 bushels received; market fell off; sales 4,000 bushels at 45@51 cts.

RYE.—100 bushels at 73 cts.—*Monday, September 5, 1870.*

TOBACCO.—We have still to report a very dull market for Leaf Tobacco, but we see no change to note in its general condition. We notice a consummate falling off in the receipts, the inspections this week amounting to nearly, 7000 hhds., against some 1,250 hhds. last week.—Prices are nominally unchanged, and we still quote as follows, viz:

Maryland—frosted,	$ 5.00@	$ 5.50
" sound common,	6.50@	7.00
" good do,	7.00@	8.00
" middling,	9.00@	10.00
" good to fine brown,	10.00@	13.00
" fancy,	14.00@	25.00
" upper country,	7.00@	35.00
" ground leaves, new,	5.00@	17.00

The following are the inspections of tobacco for the week ending September 1:

Maryland,	451 hhds.
Ohio,	245 "
Kentucky,	00 "
Virginia,	00 "
Total.	696 "

GUANO.—For Peruvian the agents prices are still $65 for Chincha Island and $60 for Guanape, gold, per long ton, and it is selling by the dealers at $75, currency, per ton of 2,000 lbs. We still quote Redonda and Orchilla at $30 per ton of 2,000 lbs. AA Mexican do. at $55. Soluble Pacific do. at $60, Patapsco Company's Guano at $60. Fertilizers, including Phosphates, Manipulated Guanos, &c., range from $40 to $70 per ton of 2,000 lbs., all currency.

You can buy Goods

AT THE

BIG BROWN STORE,

Leonardtown,

cheaper than you can get them

FROM

BALTIMORE.

Sept 8, 1870—tf.

ST. MARY'S FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE Trustees of St. Mary's Female Seminary are notified to meet in Leonardtown on

WEDNESDAY, the 21st INSTANT.

The Trustees have power to appoint one pupil, free of charge. All persons desirous of making application, must do so by said day of meeting. By order of

Col. C. BILLINGSLEY, President.

Sept. 8, 1870—td.

THE DIAMOND

KNITTER,

Is unlike all the so-called family knitting machines, which are but experiments at the expense of the public, and

IS THE ONLY

practical knitter adapted to the family and light manufacturing. We have manufactured all

PRACTICAL

machines used in the European and American knitting factories. All the hosiery and half goods for the use of the

FAMILY

whether woolen, cotton or silk, whether ribbed or fancy, large or small, of any size or shape are done on

KNITTING

machines built on the same principle. So far from being an experiment like all other family knitters, this

MACHINE

has been in successful operation for years, we have supplied a large share of all the knit goods now in the market.

5,000 IN USE

both here and in Europe, have the control of the market for manufacturing purposes. We have reduced the size and simplified the method so that any person with little patience and perseverance cannot fail to use it and

GIVE SATISFACTION.

Two persons working together can knit and complete with the machine, as pair of long stockings per day; or 60 pair of pulse warmers; or 120 scarfs, or 12 shirts or drawers, thus

EARNING

a fair living or clothing up a household in a short while. The Diamond goes on its own merits and we simply want a trial to satisfy every one.

AN INCREASING CONFIDENCE

has crowned our efforts. We like to have it in every family saving money, time, and the danger of purchasing worthless articles called family knitting machines.

THE PRICES ARE LOW

considering the cost of manufacture and other work in the family, being much more useful than any labor saving machine. The machine for coarse and middling yarn we denominate No. 1, price, $35. For fine yarn, No. 2, price, $40. For either fine or coarse yarn, No. 3, $50.

MANUFACTURING

No. 5, for any size yarn, $100. With the No. 5, two persons can knit 24 shirts per day. Every machine is fully warranted for three years.

AGENTS

will find the sale of the Diamond a profitable and satisfactory business. Samples are

WANTED

we will send a pair of socks of any size on receipt of 60 cents.

Machines will be shipped to any address on receipt of price, or will be sent C. O. D., on receipt of one-third its value.

Address

DIAMOND KNITTER CO.,

Wilmington, Del.

Sept 8, 1870—6m.

Trustees' Sale of PERSONAL PROPERTY.

BY virtue of two Deeds of Trust from James L. Biscoe to Henry Watts, bearing dates, respectively, of the 26th day of March and the nineteenth day of May, in the year 1869, the undersigned, as Trustees mentioned in the respective Deeds, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises of the said James L. Biscoe, in the Factory District of Saint Mary's county, on

Thursday, the 6th day of October next,

(if fair, if not, the next fair day thereafter,) between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m. and 2 o'clock, p. m., the following property, to wit:

4 Horses,
1 Colt,
1 Yoke of Oxen,
3 Cows,
10 Hogs,
20 Sheep,
1 Double Buggy and harness,
2 Wagons,
5 Ploughs,
2 Harrows,
1 Wheat Drill,
1 Screw Prize, and
½ interest in a Wheat Thresher.

TERMS OF SALE,

as prescribed by the Deeds of Trust, are: CASH on the day of sale.

J. PARRAN CRANE, Trustee,
J. J. ALLSTAN, Trustee.

R. M. EDWARDS, Auctioneer.

Sept. 8, 1870—ts.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Orphans' Court of Saint Mary's county, sct:—Sept. 7, 1870.

ORDERED BY THE COURT, That J W Tippett, administrator of Susan H Tippett, late of St Mary's county, Maryland, deceased, give the notice required by law to the deceased's creditors to exhibit their claims, and that the same be published once a week for six successive weeks in some newspaper printed in said county.

Test: JAS T M RAILEY,
Register Wills for St Mary's county.

NOTICE.

In pursuance of the above order, I hereby give notice that I have obtained from the Orphans' Court of St. Mary's county, Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Susan H Tippett, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby notified to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers attached thereto, to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of April, 1871, they will otherwise by law be excluded from the benefits of the said estate. All persons indebted to the deceased are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber.

J WESLEY TIPPETT, Administrator.

Sept 8, 1870—6w.