

ST. MARY'S BEACON

LEONARDTOWN, MD.

THURSDAY MORNING, January 25th, 1871.

DEATH OF SENATOR MADDOX.—The prolonged illness of Senator Maddox was terminated by his death at Elkboro' on Monday night last.

NEW YEAR GREETINGS.—That the year, now beginning, will progress to its close leaving either our readers or ourselves exempt from the usual cares and troubles incident to our annual lives, we may not hope.

The present season is appropriate for good resolutions. As there is room for improvement in all our lives, none of us, we hope, are found entering upon the new year without openly or mentally resolving to avoid the errors and follies which we may find to have weakened or disgraced our past year's life.

The present time, also, should be a season of general good feeling. It is a most appropriate time to settle past differences. If you have had strife or difficulty with a friend or neighbor, now is the time to explain, make up and be friends.

To pay small debts is, also, appropriate to this time. Bear this in mind and act according to its teachings. We repeat, if you have the means, pay at least your small debts. They may seem of trivial importance to you, but they are far from being so to those to whom they are owing.

With the hope that the year 1871 will prove to our readers, and to the world at large, a year of prosperity and happiness, that wars may cease and peace obtain, and that the Democratic party may win its way to power once more, we now tender to one and all the compliments of the season, A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

STATISTICS OF MARYLAND.—We have the population of the State of Maryland, for 1870. It is gratifying to see that, for an old State, Maryland shows a very handsome increase since 1860.

All the counties in the State, except eight, show an increase in population.—The counties in which the increase has taken place are as follows: Anne Arundel 613, Allegany 10,196, Baltimore county, 8,924, Baltimore city, 55,181, Caroline 902, Carroll 4,177, Cecil 2,026, Frederick 1,046, Howard, 829, Kent 3,980, Montgomery 2,250, Prince George's 6,630, Talbot 1,632, Washington 3,297, making a total of 101,512; to which must be added the 15,844 population in the new county of Wicomico. The decrease has been in Calvert 501, Charles 766, Dorchester 863, Harford 107, Queen Anne's 928, St. Mary's 180, Somerset 6,792, Worcester 4,089—total decrease 14,360.

ALMOST A FIRE.—The building in our village known as the Brown Store, and occupied by Messrs. A. A. Lawrence & Co., was discovered to be on fire on Christmas night last. The fire, being discovered before it had obtained much headway, was readily subdued. The loss was slight, but the alarm produced, nevertheless, quite a scare in the village. We are authorized to return the thanks of the firm for the timely aid of neighbors and friends.

THE ICE CAVE.—The Ice Crop this season has been sufficiently abundant hereabouts to enable all our citizens whose houses were prepared to lay in a full ice supply, the average thickness of which was about six inches.

CHANGES IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE.—The terms of the following United States Senators expire on the 4th of March next, before which time their successors are to be chosen, viz: Lot M. Morrill, of Maine; Henry Wilson, Massachusetts; A. G. Cattell, New Jersey; Willard Saulsbury, Delaware; Richard Yates, Illinois; James B. Howell, Iowa; J. M. Howard, Michigan; Wm. Windom, Minnesota; T. D. Jewett, Missouri; E. G. Ross, Kansas; Alexander McDonald, Arkansas; Thomas McCreery, Kentucky; J. M. Thayer, Nebraska; George H. Williams, Oregon; J. C. Abbott, North Carolina; T. J. Robertson, South Carolina; J. W. Johnson, Virginia; W. T. Willey, West Virginia; J. S. Fowler, Tennessee; H. R. Revels, Mississippi; and J. L. Harris, Louisiana. Messrs. Cragin, of New Hampshire, and Anthony, of Rhode Island, whose terms expire at the same time, have already been re-elected, while Warner, of Alabama, is to be succeeded by George Goldthwaite. Of the retiring Senators, Messrs. Saulsbury and McCreery are Democrats; all the rest are Republicans.—Senators of North Carolina; Williams, of Oregon; Fowler, of Tennessee, and Willey, of West Virginia, will probably be succeeded by Democrats, making—with the Senator elect from Alabama—a not Democratic class of five. To these, also, will have to be added the successor to Mr. Drake, of Missouri, who has just retired to take a Judgeship in the Court of Claims.

GENERAL LEE.—While the Senators in Congress are wrangling over the estate of General Lee, it may not be inappropriate to publish this beautiful and comprehensive tribute which forms part of the introductory chapter of a biography of the great commander, now in the press of the Appletons, and soon to be issued. Collected by John Estlin Cooke, the author, writes as follows:—

"THE NAME OF LEE IS BELOVED AND RESPECTED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Men of all parties and opinions unite in this sentiment, not only those who thought he fought with him, but those most violently opposed to his political views and career. It is natural that his own people should love and honor him as their great leader and defender in a struggle of intense bitterness; that his old enemies should share this profound regard and admiration is due solely to the character of the individual. His military genius will always be conceded, and his figure, with a conspicuous landmark in history; but this does not account for the fact that his very enemies love him. His private character is the origin of this sentiment. The people of the North, no less than the people of the South, feel that Lee was truly great; and the laziest critic has been able to find nothing to detract from this view of him. The soldier was great, but the man was greater. No one was ever simpler, truer, or more honest.—Those who knew him best loved him most. Keerved and silent, with a bearing of most austere dignity, he impressed many persons as cold and unsympathetic, and his true character was long in revealing itself to the world. To day all men know what his friends knew during his life—that under the grave exterior of the soldier, oppressed with care and anxiety, beat a warm and kindly heart, full of an even extraordinary gentleness and sweetness; that the man himself was not cold, or stiff, or harsh, but patient, forbearing, charitable under many of his equanimity, and magnanimous without effort, from the native impulse of his heart. Friend and foe thus to-day regard him with much the same sentiment, as a genuinely honest man, incapable of duplicity in thought or deed, who lived and died, inspired always under the most trying circumstances which purifies and ennobles, and is brightly, on the full performance of his duty. 'Duty is the sublimest word in our language,' he wrote to his son; and, if we add that other equal maxim, 'Human virtue should be equal to human calamity,' we shall have in a few words a summary of the principles which inspired Lee.

"The crowning grace of this man, who was thus not only great but good, was the humility and trust in God, which lay at the foundation of his character. Upon this point we shall quote the words of a gentleman of commanding intellect, a bitter opponent of the South in the war:— 'Lee is worthy of all praise. As a man, he was fearless among men. As a soldier, he had no superior and no equal. In the course of Nature my career on earth may soon terminate. God grant that, when the day of my death shall come, I may look up to Heaven with that confidence and faith which the life and character of Robert E. Lee give me.—He died trusting in God as a good man, with a good life, and a pure conscience.'— 'He had lived, as he died, with this supreme trust in an overruling and merciful Providence; and this sentiment pervading his whole being, was the origin of that august calmness with which he greeted the most crushing disasters of his military career. His faith and humble trust sustained him after the war, when the worst of the South well nigh broke his great spirit; and he calmly expired, as a weary child falls asleep, knowing that his father is near.'

"A Democratic representative in Congress, wittily proposes that a select committee be raised to inquire into the best mode of restoring General Grant's 'faith in human nature,' which has again been shaken by the result of the election in Georgia.

"Senator Wilson has an article in the Atlantic Monthly, showing that the Mongrel party cannot afford to go out of power yet. Of course not; and for the same reason that a culprit cannot afford to be hanged.

Prof. George E. Day, D. D., of the Theological Seminary of Yale College, and Editor of the 'Theological Eclectic,' says of 'Our Father's House': Dr. March, in this new book, has shown great power of conception and expression, which every intelligent reader will recognize and enjoy. See advertisement in another column.

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"She was much younger than her husband, appearing more like his daughter than his wife, and was affianced to him, according to French usage, without being even intimately acquainted with him, and married him when she was very young.—But she was a true wife and mother, and her household was characterized not only by elegance and refinement, but by every mark of domestic happiness and peace.—Mr. Slidell's house in Washington—called by some the 'second White House'—was the centre and focus of the most refined society of the capital, during Mr. Buchanan's administration, and guests were welcomed with a heartiness and treated with a hospitality unusual in what is called fashionable society. The family was a most agreeable one, the two daughters, Mathilde and Rose, who were then aged, respectively, about fourteen and sixteen, and who were as unpretending and modest as though they were not highly educated and admired daughters of a millionaire, contributing greatly to its attractions.

"Mrs. Slidell was a lady of rare social accomplishments, and was most entertaining in conversation. Her faculty for making her guests feel at home and happy in her house and party, she was, to the outside her rival, political as well as social, the more magnificent Mrs. Douglas, who, though an exceedingly well bred lady, and well schooled in the art of entertaining, lacked the sparkle and genuine bon homie of the vivacious and thoroughly accomplished little French woman. Do what Mrs. Douglas would, Mrs. Slidell would draw the life of Washington and the country to the 'second White House' and both these ladies, by the way, applied to the mistressship of the first White House. Now, however, Mrs. Douglas has become Mrs. Williams, the wife of an army officer, and Mrs. Slidell has passed away from earth, leaving a host of admiring friends in both hemispheres to mourn her early death, for she was in the prime of life and womanhood. Her sister, Mrs. Beauregard, died during the war.

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"A true Farmers' Club should consist of all the families residing in a small township, so far as they can be induced to attend it, even though only half their members should be present at any one meeting. It should limit speeches to ten minutes, excepting only those addresses or essays which eminently qualified persons are requested to specially prepare and read. It should have a President, ready and able to repress all ill-natured personalities, all irrelevant talk, and especially all straying into the forbidden regions of political or theological disputation. At each meeting the subject should be chosen for the next, and not less than four members pledged to make some observations thereon, with liberty to read them if unused to speaking in public. These having been heard, the subject should be open to discussion by all present, the humblest and the most specially encouraged to freely and earnestly express their views, which they deemed pertinent and cogent. Let every person present be thus incited to say something calculated to shed light on the subject, to say this in the fewest words possible, and with the utmost care not to annoy or offend others, and it is hardly possible that one evening per week devoted to these meetings should not be spent with equal pleasure and profit.

"The chief end to be achieved through such meetings is a development of the faculty of observation and the habit of reflection. Too many of us pass through life essentially blind and deaf to the wonders and glories manifest to clearer eyes all around us. The magnificent phenomena of Nature from death to life in spring time, make little impression on their senses, still less on their understandings.—There are men who have passed forty times through a forest, and yet could not name within half a dozen, the various species of trees which compose it; and with everything else to which they are accustomed. They need even more than know an intellectual awakening, and this they could hardly fail to receive from the discussions of an intelligent and earnest Farmers' Club.

"A genuine and lively interest in their vocation is needed by many farmers and by most farmers sons. Too many of the latter regard their homesteads as a prison, in which they must remain until some avenue of escape into the great world shall open before them. The farm to such is but the low log into which a bear crawls to wear out the rigors of winter and await the advent of spring. Too many of our boys fancy that they know too much for farmers, when in fact they know far too little. A good Farmers' Club, faithfully managed, would take them out of their present ignorance and incompetency, and a hearty desire for practical knowledge.

"A Recording Secretary, able to state in the fewest words each important suggestion or fact elicited in the course of an evening's discussion, would be hardly less honored than a capable President. A single page would suffice for all that deserves such record out of an evening's discussion, and the minutes, if printed in a book and preserved, might be consulted with interest and profit throughout many succeeding years. No other duty should be required of the member who rendered this service, the correspondence of the Club being devolved upon another Secretary. The habit of bringing grafts, or plants, or seeds to Club meetings, for gratuitous distribution, has been found to increase the interest and enlarge the attendance of those formerly indifferent.—Allow every good farmer or gardener who sometimes has choice seeds, or cuttings to spare, which he does not care to expect to sell, and these being distributed to the Club, will not only increase its popularity, but give him a right to a share when another surplus is in like manner distributed. If one has choice fruits to give away, the Club will afford him an excellent opportunity, but I would rather not attract persons to its meetings by a prospect of having their appetites thus gratified at others' expense. A flower show once in each year, and an exhibition of fruits and other choice products, at an evening meeting in September or October, should suffice for festivals. Let each member consider himself pledged to bring to the exhibition the best material result of his year's efforts, and the aggregate will be satisfactory and instructive.

"The organization of a Farmers' Club is the chief difficulty. The larger number of those who ought to participate usually prefer to stand back, not committing themselves to the effort until after its success has been assured. To obviate this embarrassment let a paper be circulated for signatures, pledging each signer to attend the introductory meeting and bring at least a part of his family. When forty have signed such a call success will be well nigh assured.

"The following are valuable receipts:— To make a man a drunkard, give him a wife who will scold him every time he comes home. To make a woman a scold, give her a husband who comes home drunk.

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S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., 37 Park Row, New York.

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NEW YEAR GREETINGS.—That the year, now beginning, will progress to its close leaving either our readers or ourselves exempt from the usual cares and troubles incident to our annual lives, we may not hope. It is in the power of all, however, to so meet and battle with our difficulties that our year's work is done, either of neglect or wrong-doing.

The present season is appropriate for good resolutions. As there is room for improvement in all our lives, none of us, we hope, are found entering upon the new year without openly or mentally resolving to avoid the errors and follies which we may find to have weakened or disgraced our past year's life. This is well, but will only when these good resolutions are carried into practical effect.

The present time, also, should be a season of general good feeling. It is a most appropriate time to settle past differences. If you have had strife or difficulty with a friend or neighbor, now is the time to explain, make up and be friends.

To pay small debts is, also, appropriate to this time. Bear this in mind and act according to its teachings. We repeat, if you have the means, pay at least your small debts. They may seem of trivial importance to you, but they are far from being so to those to whom they are owing. Pay your small debts, if you can, and of course your large ones also. Debt is slavery.

STATISTICS OF MARYLAND.—We have the population of the State of Maryland, for 1870. It is gratifying to see that, for an old State, Maryland shows a very handsome increase since 1860.

All the counties in the State, except eight, show an increase in population.—The counties in which the increase has taken place are as follows: Anne Arundel 613, Allegany 10,196, Baltimore county, 8,924, Baltimore city, 55,181, Caroline 902, Carroll 4,177, Cecil 2,026, Frederick 1,046, Howard, 829, Kent 3,980, Montgomery 2,250, Prince George's 6,630, Talbot 1,632, Washington 3,297, making a total of 101,512; to which must be added the 15,844 population in the new county of Wicomico. The decrease has been in Calvert 501, Charles 766, Dorchester 863, Harford 107, Queen Anne's 928, St. Mary's 180, Somerset 6,792, Worcester 4,089—total decrease 14,360.

ALMOST A FIRE.—The building in our village known as the Brown Store, and occupied by Messrs. A. A. Lawrence & Co., was discovered to be on fire on Christmas night last. The fire, being discovered before it had obtained much headway, was readily subdued. The loss was slight, but the alarm produced, nevertheless, quite a scare in the village. We are authorized to return the thanks of the firm for the timely aid of neighbors and friends.

THE ICE CAVE.—The Ice Crop this season has been sufficiently abundant hereabouts to enable all our citizens whose houses were prepared to lay in a full ice supply, the average thickness of which was about six inches.

CHANGES IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE.—The terms of the following United States Senators expire on the 4th of March next, before which time their successors are to be chosen, viz: Lot M. Morrill, of Maine; Henry Wilson, Massachusetts; A. G. Cattell, New Jersey; Willard Saulsbury, Delaware; Richard Yates, Illinois; James B. Howell, Iowa; J. M. Howard, Michigan; Wm. Windom, Minnesota; T. D. Jewett, Missouri; E. G. Ross, Kansas; Alexander McDonald, Arkansas; Thomas McCreery, Kentucky; J. M. Thayer, Nebraska; George H. Williams, Oregon; J. C. Abbott, North Carolina; T. J. Robertson, South Carolina; J. W. Johnson, Virginia; W. T. Willey, West Virginia; J. S. Fowler, Tennessee; H. R. Revels, Mississippi; and J. L. Harris, Louisiana. Messrs. Cragin, of New Hampshire, and Anthony, of Rhode Island, whose terms expire at the same time, have already been re-elected, while Warner, of Alabama, is to be succeeded by George Goldthwaite. Of the retiring Senators, Messrs. Saulsbury and McCreery are Democrats; all the rest are Republicans.—Senators of North Carolina; Williams, of Oregon; Fowler, of Tennessee, and Willey, of West Virginia, will probably be succeeded by Democrats, making—with the Senator elect from Alabama—a not Democratic class of five. To these, also, will have to be added the successor to Mr. Drake, of Missouri, who has just retired to take a Judgeship in the Court of Claims.

GENERAL LEE.—While the Senators in Congress are wrangling over the estate of General Lee, it may not be inappropriate to publish this beautiful and comprehensive tribute which forms part of the introductory chapter of a biography of the great commander, now in the press of the Appletons, and soon to be issued. Collected by John Estlin Cooke, the author, writes as follows:—

"THE NAME OF LEE IS BELOVED AND RESPECTED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Men of all parties and opinions unite in this sentiment, not only those who thought he fought with him, but those most violently opposed to his political views and career. It is natural that his own people should love and honor him as their great leader and defender in a struggle of intense bitterness; that his old enemies should share this profound regard and admiration is due solely to the character of the individual. His military genius will always be conceded, and his figure, with a conspicuous landmark in history; but this does not account for the fact that his very enemies love him. His private character is the origin of this sentiment. The people of the North, no less than the people of the South, feel that Lee was truly great; and the laziest critic has been able to find nothing to detract from this view of him. The soldier was great, but the man was greater. No one was ever simpler, truer, or more honest.—Those who knew him best loved him most. Keerved and silent, with a bearing of most austere dignity, he impressed many persons as cold and unsympathetic, and his true character was long in revealing itself to the world. To day all men know what his friends knew during his life—that under the grave exterior of the soldier, oppressed with care and anxiety, beat a warm and kindly heart, full of an even extraordinary gentleness and sweetness; that the man himself was not cold, or stiff, or harsh, but patient, forbearing, charitable under many of his equanimity, and magnanimous without effort, from the native impulse of his heart. Friend and foe thus to-day regard him with much the same sentiment, as a genuinely honest man, incapable of duplicity in thought or deed, who lived and died, inspired always under the most trying circumstances which purifies and ennobles, and is brightly, on the full performance of his duty. 'Duty is the sublimest word in our language,' he wrote to his son; and, if we add that other equal maxim, 'Human virtue should be equal to human calamity,' we shall have in a few words a summary of the principles which inspired Lee.

"The crowning grace of this man, who was thus not only great but good, was the humility and trust in God, which lay at the foundation of his character. Upon this point we shall quote the words of a gentleman of commanding intellect, a bitter opponent of the South in the war:— 'Lee is worthy of all praise. As a man, he was fearless among men. As a soldier, he had no superior and no equal. In the course of Nature my career on earth may soon terminate. God grant that, when the day of my death shall come, I may look up to Heaven with that confidence and faith which the life and character of Robert E. Lee give me.—He died trusting in God as a good man, with a good life, and a pure conscience.'— 'He had lived, as he died, with this supreme trust in an overruling and merciful Providence; and this sentiment pervading his whole being, was the origin of that august calmness with which he greeted the most crushing disasters of his military career. His faith and humble trust sustained him after the war, when the worst of the South well nigh broke his great spirit; and he calmly expired, as a weary child falls asleep, knowing that his father is near.'

"A Democratic representative in Congress, wittily proposes that a select committee be raised to inquire into the best mode of restoring General Grant's 'faith in human nature,' which has again been shaken by