ST. MARY'S BEACON

LEONARDTOWN, MD.

THURSDAY MORNING, June 20th, 1872.

☞ The late hour at which it was received, and the unusual length of the communication signed C. on the subject of our rival railroads, which we publish to-day, has forced us this week to forego our usual editorial dottings and to neglect several correspondents whose contributions were entitled to an appearance.

[COMMUNICATED.

To the Commissioners of Tax of St. Mary's County.

Gentlemen:

A question of considerable imp rtance to the material interests of State and county at present moment engrosses the minds of our people, is extensively canvassed, and at no distant date will be brought before your honorable body for disposal and final adjudication.

Before entering more fully upon the subject, it is necessary to premise and recall to your recollection that the State of Maryland, in her beneficent wisdom, has granted to this county the sum of $173,000 for purposes of internal improvement (Railroad,) said sum to be paid by Treasurer of the State, upon the affidavit of the President of Railroad, "that an amount at least equal to the internal improvement fund had been subscribed to the stock of said Railroad." It is further provided, that the action of the Treasurer shall be "determined by the recommendation of the County Commissioners." Further, it is provided that said grant shall not be paid in any greater installment than ¼ "of the whole sum so granted in any one year, and that the State shall receive stock of Company for its advances at par value," &c.

Two claimants for this fund it is understood will appear before you, to wit: The Southern Md. R. R. Company, chartered in 1868-9, of which Mr. Smoot, of Washington city, is President, and Mr. Fant, of same city, Treasurer, on the one side, and the Washington City and Point Lookout Railroad Company, of which Col. S. T. Suit, of Prince George's county, Md., is President, and Gen. Duncan S. Walker, of Washington, is Secretary, on the other side.

The first named Company (Southern Md.) after an unexplained inaction of four years and after having failed at the last hour to make profitable sale of their stock and chartered rights and privileges, both in the City of New York and Washington, have within the last few weeks commenced to construct a road through this county, having its Northern terminus at that great *commercial centre, "Brandywine," located on the Baltimore and Potomac branch of the Pennsylvania* Central Railroad, and they propose by a *flank movement*, on and along said B. & P. branch, to connect with the Balt. & Wash. branch of said Penn. Central R. R. at Huntington, and thence by a long stretch to Washington city and District of Columbia, which "*short cut*," as above described, will be longer by nearly 26 miles than a direct route from Brandywine to City of Washington would be. On the other hand, the W. C. & P. L. R. R. Co., chartered on 22nd of Feb. of present year, under the provisions of the General Corporation Act of 1870, has in its earliest infancy and in advance of all other competing Companies and its venerable and dilatory predecessor, the Southern Md., commenced and already surveyed and graded *many miles* of Railroad, having its Southern terminus at Point Lookout, and its Northern at City of Washington in District of Columbia, and it proposes to connect with Metropolitan branch of B. & O. R. R., and through it with the coal fields of Washington and Allegany counties.

It may be necessary in this connection to state what already has been publicly asserted and is well known to you, gentlemen and the reading public, that Col. Suit and Gen. Walker, acting on behalf of the gentlemen now constituting the W. C. & P. L. R. R., on overtures made to them, and in order to avoid unpleasant complications and possible controversies, were induced to attempt an amicable arrangement with the S. Md. Co., and with such views entered into a written contract with the said S. M. R. Co., through its authorized agent, to pay a sum of $5,000 to said agent, on transfer and delivery to them of said Company's stock, charter and chartered rights. It is further well understood that said arrangement fell through, owing to the inability and consequent failure of the authorized agent of S. Md. Co. to deliver and hand over the stock and charter at the time agreed on between the contracting parties, and further, that this inability and failure were owing to the fact that the stock and charter, so contracted to be delivered, were in possession of New York City capitalists, who held them as collateral security for advances made to parties representing the S. Md. Co.

The question now being canvassed by the public, and which will be very soon presented for your consideration, and it is to be hoped final disposal, is: In the first place, which company is most worthy of the State's bounty and assistance? Which involves the further consideration as to which company has given and still gives the best evidence of earnest, instant and persistent resolve and energetic exertion and ability to secure to this county the *shortest and most direct road* to City of Washington, and in view of all facts and reasonable contingencies and possibilities, which road is most likely to prove self-sustaining, and therefore safest and most profitable investment for the State stock? Now, let these points be duly and dispassionately considered and dwelt on.

With its Northern terminus at Brandywine, it will be difficult, indeed hopeless, for the S. Md. Co. to compete successfully with its rival, the W. C. & P. L. R. R., either for passenger travel to and from City of Washington, or for transfer of produce—either of orchard, farm, garden or oyster beds—to Washington and Western and N. Easter markets. The coal of Washington and Allegany mountains will most certainly seek the shortest and cheapest outlet to tide-water, on and over the B. & O. R. R. and the Metropolitan branch of same, connecting with W. C & P. L. R. Independent of such better route, being the most direct and shorter by 26 miles than that per S. M. R., the facilities of going through from "mountain to ocean," without necessity of breaking bulk and change of cars at an intermediate point, at great cost of time and extra expenditure in reloading, must secure to the W. C. & P. L. Co.'s road the monopoly of the freighting of N. coal fields, as also the largest portion of passengers, strangers seeking tide-water luxuries and enjoyment at the various places of Summer resort that will be sure to spring up on Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries. We are at a loss to conjecture whence, from what particular source the S. Md. R. expects to realize an income that will pay the State of Md. one per cent. on any stock that it might by any possibility take in it.

You, gentlemen, are well known to me as to the public, to be men of great business capacity, severally and collectively. You are all men of mature age and of high social standing. You have been placed in your present offices of trust and honor after a contest of no ordinary intensity, and in hope and expectancy, on the part of your friends and supporters, of a faithful, conscientious and unbiased discharge by you of the duties, trusts and obligations which have been confided to and imposed upon you, and I now ask you the question, whence and from what branch of business can any road, commencing at an extreme point of our peninsula, and having its Northern terminus at "Brandywine" in Prince George's county, *and not at the City of Washington*, expect to receive and realize a revenue that can by any possibility render it remunerative or self-sustaining? Or secure to the State of Md., as stock holder, the slightest chance or faintest hope of securing a profitable return for and on any investment to be made by her therein?

On the other hand, the W. C & P. L. R. R. Co., with a direct and unbroken route from the great Northern coal fields to tide-water terminus at Point Lookout or St. Mary's River, and with a line of steamers connecting her with Richmond and Norfolk, and ultimately and at no distant future with the trans-Atlantic seaports, the mighty centres of European life and commerce, offers, I will not say a probability, but a certainly of a magnificent success, securing to its stockholders and as such to State of Md., should she become one, a profitable interest for their and her investment in her. Nor must it be forgotten in discussing this question, that when the State of Md., from an abiding sense of justice, and in the spirit of a most commendable liberality, secured by its organic law to the lower counties of Charles, Calvert and St. Mary's a grant of a large sum of money for internal improvements, that she ever contemplated to foster and build up, at the expense of her people and to the detriment of any of her own great works of internal improvement, that foreign and omnivorous railroad corporation, the "N. & Penn. Central," not merely competing, but the rival and opposing rival of her own great State work, the B. & O. R. R

The Commissioners of Tax of our sister county of Charles are at length aware of the great blunder (some make use of a harsher phrase) they were betrayed into when, in an evil hour, they bartered their means and their State bounty to the Balt. and Potomac branch of this same Pennsylvania Central—and for what? A sorry mess of porridge—for a daily or weekly train, I know not which, from Pope's creek on the Potomac to a point on the Baltimore and Pennsylvania Central, situated, God knows where! The pressure of the public censure, not loud but deep, and the "mens non conscia recti" in allowing themselves to be fooled and overreached by the really able and astute President of the Baltimore and Potomac road and his distinguished confrere, Thomas Scott, of the Pennsylvania Central, haunt their sleeping and waking moments, and awakened them to a too late and fruitless repentence. Of each of them it may be truly said—

"Hæret lateri lethalis arundo."

Thus it will appear, that while the Washington City and Point Lookout railroad, interests and prospective acts are in according harmony with those of our State and her far-reaching and interpenetrating lines of internal improvement, that the Southern Maryland "commences at the end and leaves off at the middle," and proposes as its crowning glory to act as a mere feeder to a branch of a foreign and hostile corporation—the Northern Central.

It not only does not propose to build a continuous and self-sustaining and direct road to Washington City, but it is determined, as far as it lies in its power, (as will appear from the accompanying papers marked 1 and 2) to throw every impediment in the way of all other persons and corporations seeking such congressional legislation as may be essential to meet the wants and requirements of the people of St. Mary's, Charles and Prince George's counties.

You, gentlemen, and the readers of the Beacon, will smile at the cogent and facetious argument urged by Mr. President Smoot against the enactment of any law giving the right of way through the District of Columbia and City of Washington to any other than the Northern and Pennsylvania Central and diagonally to its obedient sub—the Southern Maryland road. The idea that any great disadvantage would accrue to a city from a rail road seeking a terminus in its midst, and the kindred argument, that of great injury, menacing the mighty stream known as Eastern Branch, are both most charmingly ridiculous. It well became the spokesman of Mr. Smoot to assert on the floor of the Senate of the United States, that "it was the object and intent of the Washington City and Point Lookout Company to prevent the building of the Southern Maryland road." After four years of criminal inaction, after hawking and dragging through the streets of Northern capitals its paralytic charter and mythical stock, after being an accessory to a great wrong and *worse*, against the State of Maryland; in secreting and withholding from its rightful owners a valuable paper—a chart of survey which it made at an expense of ten thousand dollars cash—it well became the Southern Maryland rail road company to give utterance through its spokesman on the floor of the United States Senate to false and slanderous insinuations against the members and directors of the Washington City and Point Lookout rail road company.

"Non tali auxilio nec defensoribus istis
Tempus eget."

Let Mr Smoot explain the nature of the "satisfactory arrangement" entered into by him with the "N. P. Central" Co., and the great advantage of a connection to be made at Brandywine in P. G. County, (distant 16 miles from Washington) can have over a more direct and shorter route to said City. Let him explain the when and the why of this failure to sell out to all and sundries, his invaluable charter, and then with some show of grace he may present himself before your honorable body and lay claim to his having a prior lien on the bounty and grant of the State of Md., the disposal of which it will be your duty to determine. Born four years after birth of its great and grandiloquent rival—numbering but a few months of an active and vigorous existence, with clean hands and record unstained by abortive attempt to sell—make a corner—of its chartered rights and privileges—under no imputation of being accessory to the infliction of great wrong on State of Maryland, in the withholding from her and her assigns a valuable public document, the W. C. & P. L. Co. will present itself before your honorable body making no extravagant or arrogant claim, but will expect from you a favorable recognition and appreciation of the large amount of work she has accomplished within the few weeks of her corporate existence. Nor does she desire that you, gentlemen, by any premature and hurried action, should do aught that may jeopardize the grant of the State and the fond expectancies of your people. But in view of all the facts and circumstances surrounding this question "of disposal of State bounty," after listening to and weighing in a just balance the arguments that may be presented, as to which road, when finished, will be most likely to secure the greatest advantages to this county, and *the most certain* and largest return to State on *its investment*, the W. C. & P. L. Co. and the public not unreasonably expect, that your verdict will be in favor of awarding the State funds to that road that will offer and secure a direct, continuous and unbroken route to District of Columbia and City of Washington and the deep coal beds of Washington and Allegany counties.

With great respect and diffidence, these outspoken ideas are thrown out for your perusal by C.

---

1 Office of the Southern Maryland R. R. Co.,
No. 625 Penna. Ave.,
Washington, 29 April, 1872.

To the Honorable the Committee of the Senate of the United States on the District of Columbia.

The undersigned, President of the Southern Maryland R. R. Co. respectfully protests in behalf of said Company against the passage of the House Bill No. 1916 by the Senate, and he begs leave to submit the following statement for the consideration of the committee as affording good and sufficient reasons why it should report adversely to said Bill.

* * * * *

The Company has effected an arrangement through the Pennsylvania Central Company with the Baltimore and Potomac road, to form a junction with the latter upon most favorable terms.

* * * * *

Now, we submit that the fact that we will satisfy the Committee we will within one year complete a communication by Rail from Point Lookout to Washington renders it absolutely unnecessary to encumber the Eastern Branch of the Potomac with another bridge and annoy the people of this City by establishing a new route, thus engendering bitter feelings in reference to right of way and increasing danger to the citizens by occupying its thoroughfares with an additional R. R.

We enter upon the track of the Baltimore and Potomac R. R. already established, which renders any additional route unnecessary.

* * * * *

Respectfully submitted.
SAMUEL S. SMOOT.
Presdt. S. M. R. R.

2 Mr. Sawyer called up House bill authorizing the Washington and Point Lookout Railroad to extend its road into and within the District of Columbia.

Mr. Harlan intimated that the object of this bill might perhaps be to obstruct another road which was to be built on the same line, and for which a charter had already been obtained.—Those who had been here in Washington as long as he had knew that it was one of the practices of this locality to obtain charters for railroads merely to prevent other parties from building them. This was seen in the case of the Point of Rocks railroad. A charter had been obtained for this road fifteen years ago, and yet it had never been built, and other parties were deterred from undertaking it in consequence of the existence of this charter.

Mr. Sawyer said the parties interested in this bill were carrying out the purposes of their charter in good faith, and are now engaged in constructing their road.

Mr. Vickers said both the roads to which Mr. Harlan had alluded were chartered by the State of Maryland.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY ENFORCEMENT BILL—The Bill as amended by the committee of conference and which has passed both Houses of Congress, and is therefore the law, provides:

"That in any county or parish in any Congressional district, whenever ten citizens in good standing shall make known to the Judge of the United States Circuit Court their desire to have the registration or election guarded and scrutinized, the Judge shall appoint two citizens of the election district or voting precinct, of different political parties, as Supervisors of Election. They are not to have any compensation or authority to make arrests, or to perform other duties except to be in the immediate presence of the officers holding the election, and to witness all the proceedings, including the counting of votes and the making the return thereof."

THEIR LETTERS.—Both General Grant and Mr. Wilson have written letters, accepting their nominations for President and Vice-President. The organs of the administration assure us, with great emphasis, that General Grant sends his own letter—just picked up a pencil and wrote it off. There is nothing in it to rebut this, but with the warning example of Colfax, the victim of a hasty letter, we think General Grant and his friends were much more careful than they pretend.—Indeed, they make in this letter the ingenious apology for the Grant administration, that he is but a "novice." So he, too, like Mr. Greeley, appears in white robes before the people; for that we believe is the garb of a novice. But our political novice has learned nothing by more than three years' experience, and has kept such bad company, of his own choosing, that his virtue is more than suspected.

Mr. Wilson in his letter does not pretend to be a novice. He claims to be an "artful dodger." Once, says Wilson, we pretended that we only wanted to keep slavery out of the Territories; to-day, we rejoice in negro equality, at bed and board. He proclaims that as the grand triumph of Radicalism—negroes in their Convention and in all "the leading hotels!" Wilson is welcome to:

"Enjoy his triumph, and partake the gale."

HON. HENRY WILSON.—A Western paper is reviewing the manner in which Mr. Henry Wilson, the Philadelphia candidate for the Vice Presidency, achieved his political success, and the ruses by which he has kept it since. It appears that Mr. Wilson commenced his political life by trading on the fame of Daniel Webster.—Mr. Webster had offended the more Radical of his constituents by saying some things which they regarded as too favorable to the Southern people. At this time there lived in that same State of Massachusetts a certain shoemaker, known afterwards as Jeremiah Colbaith. Jeremiah thought that Mr. Webster was inconsistent. He blazed with patriotic fury, and left his last, in spite of the proverbial warning, and took the stump, quoting the earlier speeches of Mr. Webster against his later ones. This proved to be profitable. He was introduced to staring audiences as the man who could vanquish Webster. He was thereupon elected to the State Legislature and to the United States Senate. He dropped his adopted name of Jeremiah Colbraith, and, like the rose, is now just as sweet as Henry Wilson. As the climax of his career, "Jeremiah Colbaith, *alias* the Natick Cobbler, *alias* Henry Wilson," finds himself running for the Vice Presidency.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS IN MARYLAND.—The new law as to the relation of "husband and wife" passed by the Maryland Legislature at its recent session makes important changes in the statute as it existed prior to April 1st of this year. By the new law the power of married women with reference to the disposition of their separate property is enlarged, and their liabilities are increased at the same time; the practical effect of the changes being, in the first place, that a married woman having a separate estate may convey the same by her separate deed, either absolutely or by way of mortgage in the event that her husband may have been found, upon inquisition, to be a lunatic or insane. In the next place, a married woman may be proceeded against in a *court of law* for the enforcement of contracts which she may execute jointly with her husband; she may employ counsel and defend actions or suits against her, either separately or jointly with her husband; and judgments recovered in cases against husband and wife upon their joint contracts shall be liens on the property of both husband and wife, and may be collected by execution or attachment against the wife's separate estate in the same manner as if she were a *femme sole*.

☞ TRY MUSE'S SPECIFIC if you have sick horses. If you have none sick, take part of your well stock, and give one-half of the horses Muse's Specific, and see in the course of time which looks the best, which works the best, and then decide for yourselves.

DEMOREST'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE for July contains an ample store of refreshing literature, including a continuation of BACK AT THE FARM, by NEIL FORREST; choice poems and music, splendid illustrations, fashions, household, etc., etc., and a four page engraving of the Clay of Vienna, the scene of the world's Exposition in 1872. Price, $3 yearly. Published by W. Jennings Demorest, 838 Broadway, New York.

YOUNG AMERICA for July is the most interesting periodical we know for Juveniles. The Editor gives us an excellent full length portrait of himself in the present number. Mice at Play, and Just my Luck are continued, more interesting than ever. Published by W. Jennings Demorest, 838 Broadway, New York. $1.00 per year.

NEW PAPER IN BALTIMORE.—We welcome to our list of exchanges the "Baltimorean," a new paper just started in Baltimore. It is "Independent in All Things, Neutral in Nothing."—The paper is neatly printed and shows an artistic and journalistic skill which is a sure augury of success. Terms $2 a year, in advance.—Address, "The Baltimorean," (over Western Union Telegraph Office,) Baltimore.

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

First—During eleven years of supremacy it has equipped with grand courage the solemn duties of the times; it suppressed a gigantic rebellion, emancipated four millions of slaves, decreed the equal citizenship of all, and established universal suffrage. Exhibiting unparalleled magnanimity, it criminally punished no man for political offences and warmly welcomed all who proved loyalty by obeying the laws and dealing justly with their neighbors. It has steadily decreased with a firm hand the resultant disorders of a great war, and initiated a wise and humane policy towards the Indians. The Pacific Railroad and similar vast enterprises have been generously aided and successfully conducted. The public lands have been freely given to actual settlers, immigration protected and encouraged, and a full acknowledgement of naturalized citizens' rights secured from European Powers.—A uniform national currency has been provided, repudiation frowned down, the national credit sustained under the most extraordinary burdens and new bonds negotiated at lower rates. The revenue has been carefully collected and honestly applied. Despite the annual large reduction of the rates of taxation the public debt has been reduced during Gen. Grant's Administration at the rate of one hundred millions a year. Great financial crises have been avoided, and peace and plenty prevail throughout the land; menacing foreign difficulties peaceably and honorably composed and the honor and power of the nation kept in high respect throughout the world. This record of the past is the party's best pledge for the future. We believe that the people will not entrust the Government to any party or combination of men composed partly of those who have resisted every step of this beneficial progress.

Second.—Complete liberty and exact equality in the enjoyment of all civil, political and public rights should be established and effectually maintained throughout the Union by efficient and appropriate State and Federal legislation. Neither the law nor its administration should admit of any discrimination in respect of citizens by reason of race, creed, color or previous condition of servitude.

Third.—The recent amendments to the National Constitution should be cordially sustained, because they are right, not merely tolerated because they are law, and should be carried out according to their spirit by appropriate legislation, the enforcement of which can safely be trusted only to the party that secured those amendments.

Fourth.—The National Government should seek to maintain an honorable peace with all nations, protecting its citizens everywhere, and sympathizing with all people who strive for greater liberty.

Fifth.—A system of civil service under which the subordinate positions of the Government are considered rewards for mere party zeal is fatally demoralizing, and we therefore favor a reform of the system by laws which shall abolish the evils of patronage, and make honesty, efficiency and fidelity the essential qualifications for public positions, without practically creating a life tenure of office.

Sixth.—We are opposed to further grants of the public lands to corporations and monopolies, and demand that the national domain be set apart for free homes for the people.

Seventh.—The annual revenue, after paying the current debt, should furnish a moderate balance for the reduction of the principal, and the revenues, except so much as may be derived from a tax on tobacco and liquor, be raised by duties upon importations, the duties of which should be so adjusted as to aid in securing remunerative wages to labor, and promote the industries, prosperity and growth of the whole country.

Eighth.—We hold in undying honor the soldiers and sailors whose valor saved the Union. Their pensions are a sacred debt of the nation, and the widows and orphans of those who died for their country are entitled to the care of a generous and grateful people. We favor such additional legislation as will extend the bounty of the Government to all our soldiers and sailors who were honorably discharged, and who in the line of duty became disabled without regard to the length of service or the cause of such discharge.

Ninth.—The doctrine of Great Britain and other European Powers concerning allegiance, "once a subject always a subject," having at last through the efforts of the Republican party been abandoned and the American idea of the individual's right to transfer allegiance having been accepted by European nations, it is the duty of our Government to guard with jealous care the right of adopted citizens against the assumption of unauthorized claims by their former Governments, and we urge continued careful encouragement and protection of voluntary immigration.

Tenth.—The franking privilege ought to be abolished and the way prepared for a speedy reduction of the rate of postage.

Eleventh.—Among the questions which press for attention is that which concerns the relation of capital and labor, and the Republican party recognize the duty of so shaping legislation as to secure protection and the amplest field for capital, and for labor, the creator of capital, the largest opportunities and a just share of the mutual profits of these two great elements of civilization.

Twelfth.—We hold that Congress and the President have only fulfilled an imperative duty in their measures for the suppression of violent and treasonable organizations in certain lately rebellious regions and for the protection of the ballot-box, and therefore they are entitled to the thanks of the nation.

Thirteenth.—We denounce repudiation of the public debt in any form or disguise as a national crime. We witness with pride the reduction of the principal of the debt and rates of interest on the balance, and confidently expect our excellent national currency will be perfected by a speedy resumption of specie payments.

Fourteenth.—The Republican party is mindful of its obligations to the loyal women of America for their noble devotion to the cause of freedom. Their admission to a wide field of usefulness is viewed with satisfaction, and the honest demands of any class of citizens for additional rights should be treated with respectful consideration.

Fifteenth.—We heartily approved the action of Congress in extending amnesty to those lately in rebellion, and rejoice in the growth of peace and fraternal feelings throughout the land.

Sixteenth.—The Republican party proposes to respect the rights reserved by the people to the States in equality as the powers delegated by them to the States and to the National Government. It disapproves of the resort to unconstitutional laws for the purpose of removing evils by interference with rights not surrendered by the people to either State or National Government.

Seventeenth.—It is the duty of the General Government to adopt such measures as will tend to encourage American commerce and shipbuilding.

Eighteenth.—We believe that the modest patriotism, the earnest purpose, the sound judgment, the practical wisdom, the incorruptible integrity and the illustrious services of Ulysses S. Grant have commended him to the heart of the people, and with him at our head we stand to-day upon a new march to victory.

A PROPHETIC TALE TOLD IN 1892.—The following is supposed to have been written in 1892 by Max Alder, who was a witness to the terrible scenes which occurred at the time of which the story tells:

THE CONQUEST OF AMERICA.

You ask me to tell you, my children, of the events which immediately preceded the destruction of the once great American Union, and the capture of the country by it present European rulers, and to say something, also, of the causes which led to these deplorable results. I undertake the task with a heavy heart, for whenever I revert to that terrible time I cannot help contrasting our proud condition up to that fatal year with the humiliating position occupied now by the American people.—The story is a short one. In the fall of 1872 Horace Greeley, the editor of a newspaper in New York, was elected president of the United States. The people voted for him because they believed him to be an honest man. But he was vain and weak and he entertained certain fanatical and preposterous notions—about agricultural matters, for instance—which he was determined to force upon the people at all hazards and despite all opposition. He believed, among other things, that every man ought to go West to earn his bread, and long before he was chosen President he used to advise everybody to move to that region as a cure for all the disasters which could befall the human family.

As soon as he reached the executive Mansion which we used to call the White House President Greeley organized an army of 200,000 men and proceeded to force the entire population of the seaboard States westward at the point of the bayonet. The utmost violence was used.—Those who resisted were shot down, and their dead bodies were carted of to a national factory, which the Prelident had established for making some kind of humorous fertilizer. All the large cities of the East were depopulated and towns were entirely empty. The army swept before it millions of men, women and children, until the vast plains west of Kansas were reached, when the pursuit ceased the army was drawn up in one continuous line, with orders to shoot any person who attempted to visit the East. Of course hundreds of thousands of these poor creatures perished from starvation. This seemed to frighten President Greeley, and he sent a message to Congress recommending that 700,000 volumes of a comic book of his, entitled, "What I Know About Farming," should be voted for the relief of the starving sufferers. This was done and farming implements and seed were supplied, and then the millions of wretched outcasts made an effort to till the ground. Of the result of this I will speak farther on.

In the meantime the President was doing infinite harm in another way. His handwriting was so fearful and wonderfully bad that no living man could read it. And so when he sent his first annual message to Congress—the document was devoted wholly to the tariff and agriculture—a sentence appeared which was subsequently ascertained to be, "Large cultivation of rutabagas and beans is the only hope of the American nation, I am sure." The printers not being able to interpret this, put it in' the following form, in which it went forth to the world:

"The Czar of Russia couldn't keep clean if he washed himself with the Atlantic ocean once a day!" This perversion of the message was immediately telegraphed to Russia by the Russian Minister, and the Czar was so indignant that he instantly declared war.

Just at this time President Greeley undertook to write some letters to Prince Bismark upon the subject of potato rot, and, after giving his singular views at great length, he concluded with the statement that if the Emperor William said that sub-soil ploughing was not good in lights soils, or guano was better than bone dust, he was "a liar, a villian, and a slave!" Of course the Emperor also immediately declared war and became an ally of Russia and England, against which latter country Mr. Greeley had actually begun hostilities already because the Queen in her speech from the throne had declared the Tribune's advocacy of a tariff on pig iron incendiary and calculated to disturb the peace of nations.

Unhappily this was not the full measures of our disasters. The President had sent to the Emperor of Austria a copy of his book, "What I know," &c., with his autograph, on a fly-leaf. The Emperor mistook the signature for a caricature of the Austrian eagle, and he readily joined in the war against the United States; while France was provoked to the same act, by the fact that when the French Minister called on Mr. Greeley to present his credentials, the President, who was writing an editorial at the time, not comprehending the French language, mistook the ambassador for a beggar, and, without looking up, handed him a quarter and on order for a clean shirt and a grubbing hoe, and said to him, "Go West, young man—go West."

So all these nations joined in making war upon the United States. They swooped down on our coasts and landed without opposition, for those portions of our unhappy country were absolutely deserted. The President was afraid to call the army from Kansas at first, for fear the outraged people on the plains would come East in spite of him. But at last he did summon the army to his aid, and it moved to meet the enemy. It was too late! Before the troops reached Cincinnati the foreigners had seized Washington and all the country east of the Ohio, and had hung the President (whose loss was not regretted,) the Cabinet, and every member of Congress. The army disbanded in alarm and the invaders moved to the far West where they found the population dying of starvation, because they had followed the advice of Greeley's book, to "Try, for your first crop, to raise limes; and don't plant more than a bushel of quick-lime in a hill!"—Of course these wretched people were at the mercy of the enemy, who—to his credit be it said—treated them kindly, fed them, and then brought them back to their homes. You know what followed—how Prince Frederick William of Prussia ascended the throne, and the other humiliations that ensued. It was a fearful blow to Republicanism—a blow from which it will never recover. It made us, who were freemen, a nation of slaves. It was all the result of our blind confidence in a misguided old man who thought himself a philosopher. May heaven preserve you, my children, from the remorse I feel when I remember that I voted for that bucolic editor!

WONDERFUL OFFER—STRANGE BUT TRUE.—We must confess to a surprise at receiving from Pittsburgh, Pa., a number of a beautiful, 16-page, *illustrated* paper—the *only* illustrated paper of any size and pretentions outside of New York. *But this is not all.* It sends *free* and *postage-paid*, to *every new, yearly* subscriber at only $1.50, either *two* large and valuable 24x30 inch engravings, or, if preferred, a beautiful chromo *in the sheet*, (when sized, varnished, and "mounted" ready for framing, 25 cents extra) and a 24x30 engraving, of different subjects, for *every* yearly subscription *additional* to one's own, or a $10.00 Beckwith Sewing Machine—expressage paid by club-getter—for every club of 20 *new* subscribers sent with $30. Or, this *universally* popular Monthly for the *homes of the people*, sent on trial, from June to January, (7 months) with a beautiful 24x30 engraving, free and postage-paid, with only one dollar.

Now, any reader can see, by application at our office, that this Monthly is no mean, or shabby humbug, but a pure, bright, attractive, and beautiful 16-page home paper, elegantly printed, and of about same size, and appearance as *Harper's Weekly*. It is now entering its second year, and is filled with a variety of choice original, and selected reading matter, with a Household and Children's department fully worth the price of the paper. Permanent, and steadygoing canvassers are everywhere wanted for it, on big commission. The tools put in their hands, and a liberal price paid for using them. For agents' circular and "outfit," address People's Monthly, Pittsburgh, Pa., Any live agent, who closely follows instructions, must clear from $5 to $10 per day. Send on your subscriptions at once, or keep this for reference.

Peterson's Magazine for July more than maintains its old pre-eminence. Its principal engraving is a steel-plate, "Mother's Darling," one that will go to every woman's heart. The stories are unusually good, even for "Peterson." Among them is "When we went Yachting," by Frank Lee Benedict, with a capital illustration, a spirited tale in this popular author's very best vein. Then there is "Her Modern Pickwick," by Daisy Venton, and "My Idees About Free Lore," as good as anything of the Widow Bedott. "Miss Vernon's Choice," is a story of great power, by Fanny Hodgson, one of those first-class writers whom "Peterson" monopolizes. The fashions in this magazine are always the latest, and, what is as necessary, the prettiest. "Peterson's" is the only lady's book left that gives colored steel fashion-plates, and the one in the July number is a miracle of beauty. Every lady ought to have this magazine on her centre-table. The price is only two dollars a year, with great deductions to clubs; it is, in every sense, the cheapest and best. Now is a good time to subscribe, as a new volume begins with the July number.—Address Chas. J. Peterson, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Tetter, Salt Reum and all Skin Diseases cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

THE PEOPLE'S STAMP OF VALUE.—The Government endorsement, which legalizes the sale of PLANTATION BITTERS, is not the only stamp affixed to that famous VEGETABLE TONIC. It bears, in addition to that official sanction, the STILL MORE VALUABLE STAMP OF PULIC APPROBATION. This inestimable voucher of its rare properties as a TONIC, CORRECTIVE and ALTERATIVE, is of much earlier date than the Government credential; for millions of sick persons had pronounced it the GRAND SPECIFIC OF THE AGE long before Congress thought of taxing proprietary medicines. It is unnecessary to repeat, in detail, the properties of this wonderful Vegetable Invigorant. The best reference that can be offered to those who desire the full particulars of its virtues, is the GENERAL PUBLIC. Ask those who have tried it as a remedy for dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness, intermittent fevers, nervous debility, rheumatism, sea sickness, low spirits, or loss of vital power, what Plantation Bitters has done for *them*, and be governed by the response they make *to* your inquiries.

MARRIED.

In Baltimore, on the 6th inst., at Mount Calvary Church, by the Rev. G. K. Warner, the Rev. JAMES BRISCOE and ANNIE S. HUPPMAN.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

WHEAT.—The market for Wheat during the week has continued quiet with light receipts, and prices have ruled steady with a shade of improvement in the better grades. The sales foot up 10,000 bushels as follows: 1,200 Southern white at 206@210 cents for common to prime, and 500 prime Michigan do. 210 cents; of amber 3,300 Western at 207@208 cents, 1,200 Southern and Pennsylvania at 210 cents, 3,000 Western red at 190@200 cents for fair to prime, and 1,000 Pennsylvania red at 200@205 cents for good to prime. The market closes steady at these figures.

CORN.—The market for Southern white Corn has been active and strong during the entire week, and prices at the close may be written 2@4 cents higher, but for yellow and Western it has been dull with a decline of 1@2 cents, which, however, was recovered to-day, and the market closes steady. The receipts were free and the sales on 'Change amount to 65,000 bushels, as follows, viz: 30,000 Southern white at 78@82 cents, 20,000 do. yellow at 66@68 cents, 10,000 Western mixed in Elevator at 67@68 cts., and 5,000 do. on track at 66@68 cents. At the close the market is steady at the higher figures