Saint Mary's Beacon.

VOL. XIII. LEONARDTOWN, MD., THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 3, 1876. NO. 3

THE

ST. MARY'S BEACON

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J. F. KING & T. F. YATES.

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TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—75 cents per square for the first insertion, and 50 cents for every subsequent insertion. Eight lines or less of Brevier type constitute a square. If the number of insertions be not marked on the advertisement, it will be published until forbid, and charged accordingly. A liberal deduction made to those who advertise by the year.

Communications of a personal character will be charged at the same rates as advertisements; obituaries over ten lines in length will be charged at the rate of 50 cents per square.

All communications for publication must be accompanied with the real name of the author or no attention will be paid to them.

Hereafter the cash must accompany all announcements for public office.

C. F. WILKINS. S. F. HENDRICKSON. J. M LLOYD

C. F. WILKINS & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

For the sale of Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Hay, Grain, Stock and all kinds of Country Produce. Consignments solicited. All orders promptly attended to.

No. 907 La. Av., bt. 9th and 10th Sts.,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

References by Permission.—C. A. James, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Washington, Washington, D C.; Hon Lewis McKenzie, President of the W & O R R Co., Alexandria, Va.; P H Troth, Esq., President of the Upper Potomac Steamboat Company, Accotink, Va.; Messrs Davy & Harmon, Merchants, Alexandria, Va.; Messrs Buzby & Brown, Commission Merchants, 222 North Wharves, Philadelphia; Hon B G Harris, Leonardtown, Md.

march 18, 1875—tf.n

CRAMTON'S IMPERIAL SOAP

IS THE "BEST."

This Soap is manufactured from pure materials, and as it contains a large percentage of Vegetable Oil, is warranted fully equal to the best imported Castile Soap, and at the same time possesses all the washing and cleansing properties of the celebrated German and French and Laundry Soaps. It is therefore recommended for use in the Laundry, Kitchen, and Bath-room, and general household purposes; also, for Printers, Painters, Engineers, and Machinists, as it will remove stains of Ink, Grease, Tar, Oil, Paint, etc., from the hands. Manufactured only by

CRAMPTON BROTHERS,
2, 4, 6, 8, 10 Rutgers Place and 33 and 35 Jefferson Street, New York.

For sale by PARRISH BROTHERS, 99 West Lombard Street, Baltimore, Md., and Grocers generally.

Dec 9, 1875—1y.

J. H. NEALE. F. C. NEALE.

FRANCIS NEALE & SONS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 104 S. Charles street.

Sell Tobacco, Grain and all country produce.

Buy fertilizers and all supplies for Farmers.

☞ Fertilizers furnished at manufacturers prices.

Jan. 11, 1876—tf.n

F. D. ADAMS,

BUILDER and CONTRACTOR.

THE undersigned is prepared to contract for BUILDING and REPAIRING in Saint Mary's and adjoining counties. All work intrusted to him will be done with despatch and in workmanlike manner Address.

F D ADAMS,
Mechanicsville
St Mary's county, Md

Aug. 7 1873—tf.

Fire Insurance! Fire Insurance

PERSONS desirous of having their property insured in the cheap and excellent home company known as *the State of Maryland Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore*, Maryland, B. G. Harris, President, can be gratified by calling on or communicating with the undersigned, St. Inigoes' Post Office, St. Mary' county, Md.

EDWARD S ABELL,
Local Agent.

Oct 1, 1874—tf.

Dentist.

DR. J. R. WALTON, Dentist to the United States Naval Academy for a number of years, respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of St Mary's county. Office 932 E st. S West, bet 9th and 10th sts., Washington, D. C.

may 18, 1876—tf.

Boarding.

MRS. J. C. MILBURN, formerly of St. Mary's county, has removed from No. 32 Hanover St., to 169 *W. Lombard St.*, between *Sharp and Liberty*, and is prepared to receive permanent and transient Boarders.

Jan 9, 1870—tf.n

Fire! Fire! Fire!

DWELLINGS, Furniture, Barns, Out-houses, Farm Produce, &c., &c., insured on the Mutual Plan by the

STATE OF MARYLAND MUTUAL FIRE

Insurance Company OF BALTIMORE,

Office No. 17 South Street,

B. G. HARRIS, President.

DIRECTORS:

S. H. Caughy, of Noah Walker & Co.
Philip T. George, of George & Jenkins.
T. D. Anderson, of Anderson & Bro.
John Stack, Carpenter and Builder.
Hon. George Brent, Court of Appeals.
George P. Jenkins, Charles county.
J. T. Ballenger, St. Mary's county.
B. G. Harris, " " "

This is a *Home Company*, gotten up expressly in the interest of the citizens of Southern Maryland, to enable them to overcome the difficulties they experienced in procuring Insurance in the ordinary Insurance Companies, with a *majority* of its Directors well known in that community.

It has been in business now over four years. *All losses accrued*, and they have been unusually large, *have been faithfully and promptly paid*, which is our best guarantee for the future.

The plan adopted is the safest and cheapest known in Insurance, and affords to all Insurance at its exact cost, and ought to be encouraged by all who wish to protect themselves against loss or damage by fire.

If those interested will get it their patronage and interest themselves in the increase of its business, in a few years it will rank among the largest Insurance corporations in Maryland, a credit and a benefit to all, and an honor to the State.

GEO. A. SIMMS,
General Agent for St Mary's co.

June 26, 1875—tf.n

SOUTHERN MARYLAND

Commission Agency,

No. 53 Light Street Baltimore,

General Commission Agents,

For the sale of Tobacco, Grain and Farm Products.

Cashier: JOHN M. PAGE. Salesman: THOS. B H TURNER.

Directors for 1876:

Wm. Hamilton, Samuel Cox,
Dr. Ed. V. Edelen, Frederick Stone,
John B. Lyon, John G. Chapman,
John H. Cox.

☞ All consignments or communications may be addressed to *"Southern Maryland Commission Agency, 53 Light Street."* Any information as to the plan and practical working of this Company will be given by the Cashier, Salesman or any one of the Directors. By order of the Board.

May 4, 1876—6m.n

Business Notice.

WE, the undersigned, have formed a co-partnership under the style and name of

SIMMS & DUDLEY,

for the transaction of a General Commission Business at

No. 57 Light Street, Baltimore,

and respectfully solicit the patronage so liberally extended to the old firm.

F. X. SIMMS,
HIRAM G. DUDLEY.

march 11, 1875—tf.n

Dental Notice.

HAVING located myself in Baltimore, at 44 Hanover Street four doors from Lombard, I respectfully solicit a continuation of the liberal patronage that I have received heretofore from the citizens of St. Mary's. I shall endeavor to execute my work in the best manner and upon the most liberal terms. I shall visit the county at different periods of the year, when due notice will be given.

Very Respectfully,
PAGE EDMUNDS.

Dec 23, 1875—tf.

FOR CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT.

Messrs Editors—Please announce Dr *L J SUTTON* as the Republican candidate for Clerk of the Circuit Court for St Mary's county at the election in 1879 and say that he will receive the warm support of his party and friends in

April 20, 1876. Chaptico District.

Surveying.

PARTIES wishing to employ the services of the undersigned as surveyor will address

GEO R DENT,
Great Mills P. O., Md

march 28, 1872—

FOR SHERIFF.

Messrs Editors—Please announce J. FRANK SMITH, of St. Inigoes' district, as a candidate for Sheriffalty in 1877 and ask for him the support of his friends and the people generally.

Chaptico.

April 27, 1876.

It Pays! It Pays!!

WHAT PAYS?

It pays every Manufacturer, Merchant, Mechanic, Inventor, Farmer, or Professional man, to keep informed on all the improvements and discoveries of the age.

It pays the head of every family to introduce into his household a newspaper that is instructive, one that fosters a taste for investigation, and promotes thought and encourages discussion among the members.

The Scientific American which has been published weekly for the last thirty years, does this to an estate beyond that of any other publication, in fact it is the only weekly paper published in the United States, devoted to Manufactures, Mechanics, Inventions and New Discoveries in the Arts and Sciences.

Every Number is profusely illustrated and its contents embrace the latest and most interesting information pertaining to the Industrial, Mechanical, and Scientific Progress of the World: Discriptions, with Beautiful Engravings, of New Inventions, New Implements, New Processes, and Improved Industries of all kinds; Useful Notes, Receipts, Suggestions and Advice by Practical Writers, for Workmen and Employers, in all the various arts, forming a complete repertory of New Inventions and Discoveries; containing a weekly record not only of the progress of the Industrial Arts in our own country, but also of all New Dicoveries and Inventions in every branch of Engineering, Mechanics, and Science abroad.

The Scientific American has been the foremost of all industrial publications for the past Thirty Years. It is the oldest, largest, cheapest, and the best weekly illustrated paper devoted to Engineering, Mechanics, Chemistry, New Inventions, Science and Industrial Progress, published in the world.

The practical receipts are well worth ten times the subscription price. And for the shop and house will save many times the cost of subscription.

Merchants, Farmers, Mechanics, Engineers, Inventors, Manufacturers, Chemists, Lovers of Science, and People of all Professions, will find the Scientific American useful to them. It should have a place in every Family, Library, Study, Office, and Counting Room; in every Reading Room, College and School. A new volume commences January 1, 1876.

A year's numbers contain 832 pages and several hundred engravings. Thousands of volumes are preserved for binding and reference. Terms, $3.20 a year by mail, including postage. Discount to Clubs. Special circulars giving Club rates sent free. Single copies mailed on receipt of 10 cents. May be had of all News Dealers.

Patents. In connection with the Scientific American, Messrs. Munn & Co. are Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, and have the largest establishment in the world. More than fifty thousand applications have been made for patents through their agency.

Patents are obtained on the best terms. Models of New Inventions and Sketches examined and advice free. A special notice is made in the Scientific American of all Inventions Patented through this Agency, with the name and residence of the Patentee. Patents are often sold in part or whole to persons attracted to the invention by such notice. Send for a Pamphlet, containing full directions for obtaining Patents.—A bound volume containing the Patent Laws, Census of the U. S. and 142 Engravings of mechanical movements. Price 25 cents.

Address for the Paper, or concerning Patents, MUNN & CO., 37 Park Row, New York. Branch Office, Cor. F. & 7th Streets, Washington, D. C.

July 27, 1876.

Centennial Festival & Concerte!!!

A great Festival and Concerte will be gotten up and held under ye direction of ye women folks of Chaptico Church at ye place called Bashford, ye dwelling of Squire Oscar Hayden, on ye 3d day of the month of AUGUST.

Refreshments for ye natural man will be provided in greate abundance. Boats will be found on ye shore for those who may desire to spende a parte of their time in sailinge, rowinge or fishinge, and those who are fond of ye worldlie amusement called dancing will have an opportunitie given them of trippinge ye light fantastick toe. Ye concerte will consiste of vocal and instrumental musick—a number of men and women singers and players upon stringed instruments having kindlie offered their services for ye occasion.

Ye festival will commence at 3 p. m. of ye clock.
Ye musick will sound at 5 p. m. of ye clock.
Ye people who come will befed at 7 p. m. of ye clock.

Ye tickets for ye concerte and dancinge, 50cts.
Ye tickets for ye privilige of eatings, 50cts.

N. B. All persons are requested to show respect for ye men and women singers and ye players on instruments of musick by not talking or making a noise while ye musick is sounding.

A TOURNAMENT of the olden time will come off at the same time and place, many "gallant knights of fair renown" having kindly consented to assist in making the affair a success.

July 20, 1876—2t.

L. V. OLIVER & Co.,

Tobacco, Grain and General

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

116 S. Charles Street,

BALTIMORE.

☞ Personal attention given to the inspection of tobacco. Liberal advances made on consignments.

April 27, 1876—1y.

TAILORING.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has received a large assortment of samples of various kinds of imported CLOTHS and CASSIMERES which all are invited to inspect. He will furnish the goods and make up suits or particular garment on the most reasonable terms. Cutting and making done in the very latest styles. Clothing repaired at the shortest notice. Prices to suit the times.

C W ARMSWORTHY,
Tailor.
Leonardtown, Md.

April 13, 1876—tf.

NOTICE.

PARTIES landing from the Patuxent Steamers at Forrest's Wharf, are informed, that transportation from this wharf to any point within the County can be obtained from the undersigned at all times and at reasonable rates.

JOHN H. BUCKLER

July 15, 1875—tf*

FOR THE SENATE.

Messrs Editors—You will please announce JAS. H. WILSON, Esqr., as a candidate for the Senate in 1877, and say that he will be warmly suported by the people generally

Oct 21, 1875.

Memorial Address,

Delivered on the occasion of the [illegible] of the monument at Point Lookout, Md., to 3,000 Confederate soldiers who died in [illegible] hospital and prison at that place.

On the Fourth of July, 1875, [illegible] erected by the State of Maryland [illegible] Point Lookout in commemoration of the [illegible] soldiers who died at that place [illegible] in the Federal prison and hospital [illegible].

The monument consists of a [illegible], quarried in the county of Baltimore. It reposes the remains of 3,000 soldiers, [illegible] crate army, representing all the States composing the Confederacy. The following is a list of the number of soldiers from the different States whose ashes repose beneath the monument:

Virginia,	640	Florida,	31
N. Carolina,	962	Kentucky,	10
S. Carolina,	248	Texas,	6
Georgia,	249	Maryland,	6
Alabama,	75	Arkansas,	4
Tennessee,	63	Missouri,	4
Louisiana,	38	Not designated,	618
Mississippi,	42		
		Total.	3,004

At 12 o'clock, m., a large number of the citizens of the county and surrounding counties gathered together in a grove adjoining the monument, where a stand had been erected for the accommodation of the speakers.

Capt. FORREST (President of the Board of Trustees) said:—Ladies and gentlemen, it is due that I should state to you that I invited the Rev. W. W. Walker, of Richmond, Va., to be here to open the proceedings to-day with prayer. He was absent at Niagara, and was consequently unable to be present with us, and I received his answer too late to enable me to make other arrangements. I have now the honor of introducing to you the Hon. CHARLES E. HOOKER, of Miss., who will address you on this occasion.

MR. HOOKER. Mr. President, and gentlemen of the Board of Trustees, ladies and gentlemen, I have accepted the invitation which has been so kindly extended to me by your citizens and those who represent you to be with you to-day and assist in the ceremonies of this occasion. But I said to your distinguished and faithful Representative in Congress (Mr. Henkle) when I consented to accept the invitation of your Board of Trustees, that I could not be expected to prepare anything like a written address, but that I did not feel at liberty to decline an invitation to meet the citizens of the good old State of Maryland on an occasion probably more memorable than any that has occurred in her history during the last century. It has been the custom from the time when the Israelites piled up the rough and unhewn stones in the wilderness commemorative of the great events in their history down to more modern periods when solid granite shaft or polished Parian marble lift their columns to the sky; in some form or other it has been the custom of all nations, both savage and civilized, to commemorate the great events in their history, and most usually those monuments have been erected to illustrate the valor of some one man whose sword has flashed

"O'er the perilious ridge of victory"

against the enemies of his country, some man who has bared his breast to the shock of battle and bestowed distinction on the people of the country he led and twined his brow with the unfading laurel. But to-day you witness a scene individual and extraordinary in its character.—The men whom you meet to honor to-day were not successful warriors. They did not fall amidst the clash of arms and the roar of battle, but they were engaged in a cause which they believed to be just, and they perished in the prison or the hospital for the sake of that cause. They did not fall upon the ensanguined battle field, surrounded by all "the pride and pomp and glorious circumstance of war."

I say, therefore, that it is an extraordinary occasion. In many portions of the country an attempt is made to keep alive the animosities of the war; in the national legislative halls men who never shouldered a musket or unsheathed a sword, have endeavored to enact laws intended to reconstruct the Southern States and to smooth over the difficulties that were engendered during the late war. These laws were in fact and in truth futile because they sought to reconstruct the States by leaving the people out from the reconstruction. The effort of reconstruction as asserted by the Republican party was an effort to build up a party in the reconstructed States and not really to reconstruct them. There could be no reconstruction in the Southern States without including the element known as the "rebel element," because it is conceded that that part of our population constitutes its best portion. If the terms of arbitration and surrender had been carried out after the close of the war at Appomatox Court House, we should have had ten years of peace, and the prosperity which attends a state of national peace. Had the men who carried the sword and banner been permitted to settle the question as their arbitrators settled it, peace would have blessed the Southern country; but the terms of the surrender had been violated by the effort to reconstruct the States by leaving out the great mass of the people. Those who have erected this beautiful monument, and I am told that it had its origin in the thoughts and hearts of the women of Maryland, at a time that these acts were being passed by the national legislature and when men of like character had crept into the legislatures of the Southern States; at that time the State of Maryland presented the singular attitude in their legislature of doing justice to those who had fallen in a cause which they believed to be just. I say that it was an extraordinary exhibition of heroism, and shows that the people of Maryland in this Centennial year are able to date back in their lineage and blood to the great men of the Revolution who founded the principles of our Government, which were intended to establish, not only American rights, but human rights the world over. [Applause.] I say it does honor to the State that she does justice to those who perished in this cause. They had gone into this conflict with a spirit and temper as ardent and patriotic as any men ever did. They perilled all save honor. They endured sacrifices; they bore the hardships of the war.

These men did not part with life on the battle-field, but they surrendered it silent martyrs to the cause they espoused, and as their pale lips froze in death their last syllabled utterances perchance murmured our names, and we should be something more or less than men and women could we forget them. We have on an occasion like this, when we have met to do honor to those who died in the Confederate cause, to follow the example of others, for you have seen the Union soldier and the citizen perform the same ceremonies of honor to their dead. I am glad to say that the catholic spirit of the people has brought us to a period of time when the animosities engendered by the war must subside, when the great spirit of the people rising to assert for itself over the heads of politicians the spirit of the Centennial, demands that the bitterness, the feuds and strife which existed during the war and which have been kept alive in the halls of the national legislature and in the State legislatures shall subside, and that the citizens of this country shall once more become a homogeneous people and that the divisions that once existed amongst us shall exist no longer.

Mr. President, I say that I am gratified to see this spirit exhibited all over the land with one or two exceptions, and it is a striking illustration of the fact that we should do justice to those who fell upon the field of conflict. It is fit that we should follow the example of gallant Union soldiers and gather sprigs of laurel from the graves of the soldiers of 1776 and 1812 and throw into the bitter waters of partisan strife all sectional animosities, and with one voice and one spirit bring the Government back again into the orbit in which the Constitution bids it move.

Sir, every citizen of this country, whether he comes from the rock bound coast of the North or from the glittering lakes of the West, or from the slumberous savannas of my own flower-scented South; every man throughout this broad land should be able to feel that he is willing, in a common purpose and spirit, to return to the pristine system of Government which our ancestors founded a century ago. [Great Applause.]

There have been a variety of measures looking to reconciliation which have failed because they left out the great body of the people. But, Mr. President, the National legislature and State legislatures should have looked to measures not to restore one party or the other, but to restore the material interests of the people, and foremost among those interests is the great agricultural interests of the country. I do not know from the census what is the relation of agriculture to other pursuits in your State, but I do know that in my own State 80 per cent. of the population are farmers. They make their incomes from the products of the earth, and I suppose the same proportion prevails in Maryland. Agriculture is the first great calling of mankind. It is the foundation of all Governments. The products of the earth are what keep Governments alive. There is not and there has not been in your Treasury for the last fifteen years one dollar out of the million taken from the hard earnings of the people that did not come from taxation on agricultural products. Its great power rests in its ability to pay taxes, and that ability rests on the products of the earth and the labor which produces them.—In all countries the products of the earth pay most of the taxes. We are especially an agricultural country, and without agriculture and the intelligent gathering of the fruits of the earth we must perish, notwithstanding the abundance of gold or interest specie paying greenbacks. Like the fabled Tantalus of old, possessors of these riches would perish in sight of plenty. It is upon the products of the earth that we are dependant for our Federal taxes and also for the taxes of our State Governments. Commerce would be nothing without agriculture, without its products to be carried to the centres of the old world. Our agriculture is our great source of wealth. You may take the richest ingot of gold dust from the mines of California or Australia and drop it into the soil and it will lie idle and unproductive, unregenerating, uncreative, but take a single grain of wheat, or of corn, or perchance of other grain, and drop it into the soil, and obeying the laws of the Great Maker of the Universe it will perish, and from its corruption will spring that small germinal life which has defied the eye of the scientist to explain its origin, and blessed by the sunshine and the showers of Heaven, you see the delicate spear of grass appear, scarce discernable to the naked eye, and then it comes forth into the full harvest. It is the Great Master of the Universe who gives to us this means of sustaining ourselves. You cannot sustain a manufacturing system without agriculture at its base; agriculture is the foundation stone of all the interests of this country and of its prosperity.

This interest must be relieved from excessive taxation. No people under the sun of Heaven labor under a heavier burden of taxation, national, State, county and municipal than do the agricultural people of the United States. It is stated that our taxation, national, State, county and municipal amounts to $700,000,000 a year, and a large proportion of that burden rests upon the agricultural interests of the country. That taxation you must lift off by wise legislation. It cannot be done by the system of legislation which for fifteen years has characterized the legislation of the United States Congress. Sir, it is impossible that the country should prosper under a system of laws designed to oppress one particular section of the country. The only way to settle this question is to say that we will do justice to both of the sections which were engaged in this contest, and while we are prepared to do honor to the men who headed the Union cohorts and led them to victory, we are also prepared to do honor to the men who fought upon the other side. We have a striking illustration of the force of character, I allude to the great leader of the Confederate forces, and when he perished it was a memorable instance of the fact that the whole country could rise to do justice to his character. Not only was he regretted among the mountains of Virginia which he loved so well, but throughout the whole country, and men of other nations speaking different languages the world over joined in the regret at his death. I say it is an illustration of the fact that there are men on both sides in the late struggle who are capable of doing justice to those who served on each side.

Sir, in this grand old State of Maryland whose citizens in the early days of the Republic were the first to raise the standard of political and religious freedom, whether they favored one side or the other I do not care, but I hope there is love of country and patriotism enough to give us one man who shall propose to achieve the entire settlement of the differences between the two sections and that the time shall come when every American citizen, whether he stands upon the soil of New England or by the glittering waters of the western lakes, or where the tidal flow comes in at the golden gates of San Francisco shall be subject to those rights which the people of the country demand shall be extended to every citizen of the country. When the statesman shall appear who will accomplish this end in deed and truth, I care not from which political party he comes, he will not only entitle himself to the eternal gratitude of the people of all grades and classes, but he may with pardonable vanity quote the words of the great Juvenal applied to his own immortal poem:

"Jamque opus exegi; quod nec Jovis ira,
Nec ignis, nec vetustas, nec ferrum,
Poterit delere."

It will be a triumph achieved, such as has not been achieved by any citizen of our Government heretofore.

We have assembled to-day, ladies and gentlemen, for the purpose of paying especial respect to the soldiers of thirteen States whose ashes lie entombed beneath yonder monument. I am told that the bones of some 3000 men from strange States lie under this monument which you have erected. They fell not on the ensanguined field, when death comes most easy and when the most timid can meet him, but they met their fate in the silent hospital with martyr's courage. [Applause.] It is said that the worst punishment is the fear of death, but these men met it calmly and quietly in a cause which they believed to be just, pure, and proper, and I feel happy that they have been thus honored by the old State of Maryland, and the honor here conferred upon them was first conferred by the women of Maryland. I hope that that blood, truth, honor, and courage which distinguished our ancestors years ago may still exist among us and that our young men may feel that they have exemplars to follow when the time comes for them to desert the homes of their youth.

It was said by a great historian that a people are patriotic in relation to the country in which they live. That people who live in grand scenery, who look upon lofty mountains sometimes clad in sunshine and sometimes in shadow and sometimes the home of the storm God—a people who have before their eyes that great emblem of power, the Sea—it would be something strange indeed if such a people had not been what your ancestors were a hundred years ago. What will the people of Maryland be an hundred years hence? I delight to recur to that period of time when that grand old gentleman from Virginia sat down on his natal day and wrote a letter to an old classmate with whom he had been at college half a century ago, said: "I sit down to write to you as has been my custom for many years and by my side sits my wife as beautiful to me as when the bridal wreath was on her unwrinkled brow." [Great Applause.] The love of the pure and beautiful does not wither with age, but grows with our growth, from day to day, and week to week, and year by year, "as the store of rainbow color which the seed conceals, sheds out its fruits from its dim treasures to bloom and circle in the flower."

Capt. FORREST. I have now the pleasure of introducing to you a gentleman from Massachusetts, the Hon. Mr. Tarbox.

Mr. TARBOX. Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:—I am reluctant by any simple words of mine to break the melodious spell your eloquent orator has woven over us all. But to me this occasion has a touch of pathos, and I am not content that old Pilgrim and Puritan Massachusetts on whose soil, a century ago,

"the embattled farmers stood
And fired the shot heard around the world"—

where the great Virginian, peerless of the giant men of those grand days, under the famed elm in classic Cambridge, as Commander of the Provincial army drew the sword of Independence that flamed on through all the dark years of struggle until a new flag of strange device and mighty omen adorned the Pantheon of the nations—shall be voiceless here, though her message of fraternity and reconciliation find no worthier lips than mine to speak it. [Applause.]

That man never knew the chivalric spirit of the true soldier who pays no homage at the tomb of a brave foe. [Applause.] And when that foe was not alien born and bred, but of the same patriotic kin, a fellow countrymen fallen in a fought-out domestic feud, who so mean of soul as to withhold the tender grace of a brother's tear? So to-day and here, a Union soldier hesitates not to pay an unaffected tribute to the gallant manhood of the dead soldiers whose mortal relics are gathered beneath yonder monument, and to offer a warm right hand of fellowship and amity to the living Confederate whose eloquent tongue has just now spoken their eulogy. [Applause.]

I recall a scene unprecedented for beauty and patriotic demonstration which transpired in Boston a year ago when with mighty jubilation your own gallant Maryland 5th marched through its thronged streets to renew patriot vows and lay their gifts of reverence on the shrine of Bunker Hill where the proud Briton was first made to know how American yeoman could battle for liberty. [Applause.] We of Massachusetts in that hour of heartfelt exaltation banished forever from our hearts all lingering resentment towards the people of the South. [Great Applause.] And when the soldiers of South Carolina bore tenderly the Palmetto tree, plucked from its native soil, to plant it beside the Pine on Bunker's height, we hailed in those blending symbols the prophecy of the future glory of the Republic.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, you will allow me a brief reference to the nature of the fearful struggle which so lately divided the nation in hostile camps and fertilized the fields of war with the costliest blood of both sections. It was not a contest that implied moral turpitude on either side. This fact we must know and feel in order that we may mutually respect each other and so lay the foundations of a friendship that shall endure. The Southern people are not traitors, incapable of trust and honor, nor are the Northern people tyrants and oppressors. Both people entered the contest with an equal fidelity of conviction of the justice of their cause. We at the North were educated from our cradle in the political school of Webster which denied the right of a State under the Constitutional compact to sever its relations to the Union; while the South accepted with equal force of conviction the doctrines of the Calhoun school which maintained the right of a State to recall its delegated powers and resume its absolute sovereignty. Unable to settle the dispute by peaceful methods, in a season of passion when prudence slept, the dread arbitrament of arms was invoked.—After four years of awful debate in that bloody forum the decision, from which no appeal lies, was rendered in favor of the indestructability of the Union. With the loyal acquiescence of the Southern people in the political results of the war my quarrel with them was at an end; my late foes became my countrymen. Even amid the clash of arms I felt no emotion of bitterness towards the South, and when the war was over I had hospitality only for sentiments of good will. [Applause.] And while I lamented and blamed her mistake, with its consequences of far-reaching disaster to the country, I have never grudged the admiring respect fairly due as brave men's meed to the manhood and heroism illustrated by her people in the strife. [Great Applause.]

The Union does not ask "penitence." That implies consciousness and confession of guilt. All we ask is recantation of claims the war has decided to be inadmissible, and a loyal adherence to the Constitution as the war has interpreted it. I wish never to look upon so mean a sight as a "repentant rebel." [Applause.] I desire the humiliation and abasement of none of my countrymen. The man who fought for the right of Secession and now renounces it and affirms his loyal purpose to stand by the Union in the future, I welcome and greet as my peer in personal dignity and in political right. [Great Applause.]

It sometimes will happen in well ordered families that dissensions will intrude their ugly presence. What restores harmony and bliss to the estranged household? Not surely a discussion and revived memory of the matter that gave rise to the estrangement. But all the dulcet memories of courtship, the delightful associations of the nuptials, the tenderness of the honeymoon, coupled with their sweet persuasions to exorcise the spirits of discord and woo back the blessed angels of peace and happiness. And, sir, on this most memorable of our patriotic anniversaries, in whose glorious memories the North and South have an equal portion of richest heritage, let us once and for all cast our late feuds into the limbo of oblivion. Let us turn for inspiration to the fountain of memory that flows freely for all from those brave old days when North and South unitedly won the common inheritance of liberty: when James Otis and Samuel Adams, Patrick Henry and Lee, preached the same gospel of independence, and the cause of beleaguered Boston was the cause of all Americans, when the immortal scroll that spoke conseration to Liberty and defiance to tyrants was signed by Hancock, of Massachusetts, and Carroll, of Carrollton; when the impetuous Gadsden speaking for the patriots of South Carolina sent the laconic message to the patriots of Boston, "Don't pay for an ounce of the d—d Tea!" Sir, the nation and its glories are indivisible. Who shall divide Bunker Hill from the tomb of Washington, or Yorktown from Concord and Lexington? These are the common and indivisible inheritance of the American people to the latest generation. Within the sacred precincts of you enclosure our good old Mother Earth gathers tenderly to her bosom the ashes of three thousand brave Americans; so should the genius of America gather up their deeds of courage and sacrifice, for though they fought in a lost cause they illustrated high qualities of heroic manhood that do honor to the American character and cannot be spared from the treasures of American History. [Great Applause.]

Capt. FORREST. Ladies and gentlemen, I will now introduce to you Dr. Henkle, our representative.

Mr. HENKLE. Ladies and gentlemen, I have met you before as you all know, but on a different occasion. In listening to the addresses that have been made on this occasion, my whole nature has been filled with emotion which I feel that I have no adequate language to give utterance to; and I should shrink from the task imposed upon me and decline to say one syllable were it not that I feel that it is the duty of Maryland, which has been so much honored by the orators who have preceded me, and which has so much honored herself by the occasion which we to-day celebrate, that Maryland should say something, and that as a representative man to some extent, of my native State, it perhaps becomes me not to be entirely silent.

I feel proud in behalf of my native State and in behalf of my fellow citizens who I see gathered here, and in behalf of the people of the entire State that it has been the holy privilege of the State to preserve and protect the sacred dust that lies beneath that monument. (Applause). I feel that it is a sacred trust that may be entrusted in the hands of the people of Maryland.

Maryland to-day, as in the late civil strife, occupies a middle ground, politically and geographically. In the late contest she stood on middle ground between the extreme sections, and I am glad to say that the spirit of the people of Maryland, their affections and their interests have all the united them heart and hand to the people of both sections of our common country. (Applause.)

The State of Maryland did not secede from the Union; but there were thousands in the State of Maryland, and I am not ashamed to confess in this presence, that your speaker was one of them who sympathised with the principles for which the South contended.

It was a mistake, a great mistake; but a community of interest and a common origin made the people of Maryland feel that their interests, their prosperity and their honor were to some extent bound up with the interest, the prosperity and the honor of the South. At the same time we of Maryland were attached to the Union of our fathers. Men from Maryland had shed their blood in defence of the North and the South alike and we are proud to say that these men were equally brave, equally noble, equally entitled to our honor and veneration.

The State of Maryland has accorded there equal honors. I am proud of the fact that those who enlisted in the cause of the North and South have been equally honored. The State has made an appropriation to erect a monument over those of her sons who fell upon the banks of the Antietam, and to-day there is a monument that marks the spot where those gallant Union soldiers of Maryland fell. The same spirit of chivalry has induced the Legislature to make an appropriation to render sacred also the resting place of the Confederate dead in our State. I regard this as a sacred trust, and we of Maryland without sectional feeling are ready, as we have manifested by our appropriation of money, to perpetuate alike the glory of both sections of our common country.

My fellow-citizens, there is a peculiar fitness in the order of things. It has become the lot of Maryland to be the conservator of the sacred dust. There is much that gathers around the ancient history of Maryland that makes it a fitting resting place for the remains of these heroes.

It was in the county of St. Mary's in Maryland that the flag of religious liberty was first raised. The banks of the Potomac are made memorable and sacred in history because upon the banks of that river lie entombed many of the heroes of the Revolution. Upon the Virginia shore lie entombed the sacred ashes of the Father of our country. Upon the Maryland shore there lie entombed the ashes of men who fought as bravely and laid down their lives as willingly as any that ever drew a sabre on God's green earth. [Applause]. And we of Maryland are, I am proud to say, the conservators of that sacred dust.

To-day is the hundreth anniversary of the birth of our nation, a day celebrated throughout the length and breadth of the land as no day was ever celebrated before on this earth. This is an epoch in our history; a point from which we may look back and review the errors of the past and benefiting by experience enter upon a new career of prosperity and happiness.

Our country has been shaken of late from centre to circumference, and I tell you that in order to achieve this great future we must have a united people who will perpetuate this Government and place it on a foundation as solid as the everlasting hills. [Great Applause].

Ladies and gentlemen, I feel that I stand to-day upon holy ground. I feel that I stand in no ordinary presence. I feel that the spirits of those dead heroes whose ashes lie beneath that monument hover over us to-day and are listening to the sentiments which we utter. I invoke these spirits, without any irreverence, I trust, to bear witness that we of the State of Maryland are devoted to the Constitution and the Union of our country as we never were before and intend that they shall be perpetuated forever. [Applause.] I believe that this feeling pervades the hearts of the entire people of the country to-day. I believe that if the voice of the people of the country could be heard to-day it would go up in one unanimous cry: "The Constitution and the Union one and inseparable now and forever."

I am glad that we have here to-day representatives from different sections of the country.—We have men here who, acting upon their convictions, dared to do what they thought was right. We have men here who have met upon the battle-field. We have gentlemen here from Massachusetts and Mississippi who have formerly invoked the aid of the God of Battles against each other, but now clasp hands across the bloody chasm.

Might I be indulged in a little caprice of my own? I ask those gentlemen representing different sections to strike hands here before this audience.

Mr. HOOKER, of Miss., and Mr. TARBOX, of Mass., here advanced and clasped hands amidst great applause.

Mr. HENKLE. Here in this sacred presence, on this sacred ground I invoke the spirit of the Union and the Constitution; I invoke the spirit of these dead heroes that the feuds of the past may be buried and the Union may be perpetuated now and forever. [Great Applause.]

Capt. FORREST then announced that the ceremonies had concluded and the audience dispersed.

CENTENNIAL ANECDOTE.—Tradition has it that years ago, when Benjamin Franklin was a lad, he began to study philosophy, and soon became fond of applying technical names to common objects. One evening when he mentioned to his father that he had swallowed some acephalous mollusks, the old man was much alarmed, and suddenly seizing him, called loudly for help.—Mrs. Franklin came in with warm water, and the hired man rushed in with the garden pump. They forced half a gallon down Benjamin's throat, then held him over the edge of the porch and shook him, while the old man said, "If we don't get them things out of Benny he will be pizened, sure." When they were out, and Benjamin explained that the articles alluded to were oysters, his father fondled him for an hour with a trunk strap for scaring the family. After this Franklin's language was simple.

☞ As a train stopped for ten minutes and that individual who goes along tapping the wheels with his hammer was passing rapidly by the smoking-car, one of the windows was hoisted, and a torrent of tobacco-spit was ejected which completely deluged him. The machinist paused for a moment, and wiping some of the streams from his person, said to the offender.

"Mister, what part of the country did you come from?"

"Me?" said the spitter, puckering his lips for another expectoration, "I came from Kansas."

"I thought so," said the machinist, "for if you had lived in Massachusetts or Connecticut, they would have had a water-wheel in your mouth long ago."

☞ A youth was endeavoring to enjoy an evening in the company of a young lady upon whom he had called, but found a serious obstacle in the person of a stern father, who at length ventured very plainly to intimate that the hour for retiring had arrived.

"I think you are correct, my dear sir," returned the unabashed young man, "I have been waiting for you to go to bed for more than an hour."

☞ A little boy, when picking the truth out of a chicken, swallowed one of the tenderloins. They are so numerous in the legs of a fowl, and was nearly choked. The tenderloin was however, extracted with great difficulty from the little fellow's throat, when he exclaimed: "Oh, mamma, it wasn't the chickabiddy's fault, it was because cook forgot to take off its garters."