THE
ST. MARY'S BEACON

LEONARDTOWN, MD.

THURSDAY MORNING, November, 2nd, 1876.

THE COMING DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS IN THE COUNTY.—On Thursday, the 2nd inst., on St. George's Island. This meeting will be addressed by Col. Jas. T. Blakistone, Jas. H. Wilson and others.

On Saturday, the 4th inst., at Milestown and Harden's Store in Beggar's Neck. The meeting at Milestown will be addressed by Col. John F. Dent, Jos. H. Key and Geo. Blakistone. The meeting at Harden's Store by Col. Jas. T. Blakistone and Giles F. Dyer.

On Monday, the 6th inst., at Wise's Store, California, which will be addressed by Robt. C. Combs, Geo. Blakistone and Giles F. Dyer.

TUESDAY'S MEETING.—Our democratic friends were overtaken with a disappointment on Tuesday last. They had indulged in the pleasurable expectation of hearing Hons. A. K. Syester and Frederick J. Nelson in political discussion at the Court House and had tastefully (with the aid of the ladies) arranged the building and Speaker's stand for the interesting occasion, but the speakers aforesaid failed to put in an appearance and great was the frustration when the Committee of Reception (Messrs. Stephen Foxwell, J. Frank Ford, B. Harris Camalier, J. T. M. Raley and Dr. Henry A. Ford), so reported. The demoralization, however, consequent on this failure was only temporary, and the meeting was proceeded with, (the parts of Hamlet and Horatio being left out) and was in every respect satisfactory. Col. Blakistone was selected to preside, assisted by P. H. Dorsey and J. J. Allstan as vice-presidents and George W. Morgan as Secretary. The Chairman delivered an interesting address, covering in an effective manner the main grounds in issue between the two parties and expressed in conclusion the most confident conviction of the success on the 7th of November of the democratic ticket here, in the State and throughout the country. Col. Blakistone was frequently applauded and was followed by Col. Dent, ever ready and always in harness when his party is to be served and benefited, in a speech of telling and pertinent point which received, as it deserved, the warm approval of the meeting. Col. Sothoron closed the speaking by a stirring and truly eloquent appeal to the democracy of the county to press forward upon the now dispirited forces of the enemy and to relax nothing of effort or of labor between this and the 7th of November to maintain the supremacy of our party in Maryland and in the 5th Congressional district and also to re-instate it in the high places of National power. The Col.'s remarks were enthusiastically applauded.

SOME LAST WORDS.—The argument is concluded and on Tuesday next the opposing parties for the presidency will go before the Jury. We have a few last words to say to democrats and these are, they must see that the full force of their party in each district is at the polls, and, moreover, that no man is allowed to vote under the name of any dead or removed person. A close revision of the voting lists of the different districts will show the presence of many names which are entitled to be struck off, but which have been allowed to remain by the Registers on account of uncertainty as to the fact of death or removal. We suggest a careful examination of these lists in each district before the day of election by a committee, to be composed of competent representatives from each neighborhood, whose additional duty it shall be to supply the judges of election with the names of such persons on the voting lists as they may have ascertained to be dead or non-resident of the district. A corresponding list of these names should also be furnished the party challenger, to the end that he may intervene to assist the Judges of Election in checkmating attempts to vote under these dead or non-resident names and in obtaining the arrest of all parties guilty of making such attempts. In getting out the vote, rallies on the night preceding and breakfasts on the morning of the election have been found very effective. Care should be taken also to provide on election day conveyances for the ailing or infirm who are without them. With the admonition to Committees on the Green to be active and vigilant and to democrats, not otherwise engaged, to give to this important arm all the aid they can, we close our counsels to our friends in unfaltering faith, that the victory will be given to our hands!

RESULT OF THE MATCH RACE.—The result of the match race, over the course of John M. Brown, near Milestown, on Saturday last, between the horses of David Hammett and S. E. Dyson, for $100, was won with ease by the horse of the former, which distanced his competitor or the second heat.

THE LAST COUNSEL.—The democratic State Central Committee has issued a circular to active and working democrats throughout Maryland in which it states, that it "feels itself called upon to urge in the most earnest terms the absolute necessity of your utmost effort to bring to the Polls, on the 7th of November, every Democratic Conservative voter in your district. It feels that this is a time above all others that has ever occurred in the History of our country, when every man should feel it to be his bounden duty to give that day to his country and his country's good.

It feels that our firesides are in jeopardy; that if the Radical party should continue in possession of the General Government, another four years; that then in truth, our liberties are gone, and that instead of the Constitutional Government of our Fathers—that government under which you were so fortunately born—we will have a consolidated despotism, in comparison with which that of Russia would be merciful indeed. The Committee, therefore, again add that you should be "up and doing."—Strike for your homes and your country, and all will be well. The Committee would also assure you beyond doubt of the election of Tilden and Hendricks, and insist that Maryland send to the next Congress of the United States, a full delegation to support his administration. A full Democratic vote will enable us to do that. We look to you to see that every Democratic vote is polled.

A SOLEMN PROTEST.—The Chamber of Commerce at Charlestown, South Carolina: the Methodist, Catholic and Episcopal Bishops, the leading Presbyterian, Lutheran, Baptist and Jewish Ministers of religion, the Presidents of all the National Banks, and the principal business men have all united in a protest against the imputations upon the people of South Carolina upon which President Grant based his Proclamation, and denounce them as untrue and arising from purely partizan and selfish motives. See protest on our 1st page.

GEN. BAILEY DECLINES.—Gen. Austin Bailey, a candidate whilom for the presidency, availed himself of the occasion of Tuesday's Meeting, to inform his friends and the public that he is no longer in the field. Though overboard himself and out for Tilden, the General wishes it understood, that it all goes for nothing unless "our once happy land is made to bloom and blossom as the rose!"

BALTIMORE ELECTION.—The municipal election in Baltimore, recently resulted in a sweeping victory for the Democracy over all others, they having carried 19 out of 21 wards by a majority of 5,780 in a total vote of 42,928. Latrobe's majority last year was 2,760.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE for November is on our table ahead of all others. It is an unusually good number, even for this first-class lady's book. The principal Steel Plate, "INNOCENCE," is from an original picture by that world-famous artist, Sir Joshua Reynolds. A prominent feature of this Magazine is its copyright Novelettes, two of which appear in this number, "Miss Crespigny's Absurd Flirtation," by Fanny Hodgson Burnett, and "The Days of Seventy-Six," by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, both very far superior to the continued stories to be found in magazines generally. *But as a cotemporary says, the stories, the fashions, the patterns, in short, everything in "Peterson" is the best of its kind.* The price of this Magazine, too, is another thing in its favor. It is but two DOLLARS A YEAR. The prospectus for 1877 is published with this number, and we find that the prices to Clubs are astonishingly low, viz.: three copies for $4.50, with a superb engraving (27 inches by 20), "SURRENDER OF CORNWALLIS," to the person getting up the club; or six copies for $9.00, and a copy of the Magazine for 1877 as a premium to the person getting up the club; or seven copies for $11.00 and both an extra copy and the premium engraving to the person getting up the club. *For large clubs the prices are even lower.* A choice of eleven splendid premium engravings, for framing, is given for fifty cents extra, to subscribers for "Peterson" for 1877. Specimens of the Magazine are sent, gratis, if written for. Subscribe to nothing else until you have seen a copy of this popular Magazine. Address CHARLES J. PETERSON, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.—We would call the attention of our musical friends to the following magazines published by J. L. PETERS, 843 Broadway, New-York, namely:

Peters' Household Melodies, containing five or six beautiful Songs and Choruses.

Peters' Parlor Music, containing several easy Piano Pieces.

La Creme de la Creme, a collection of difficult Piano Music by the best European authors.

Peters' Organ Selections, for Reed or Pipe Organ.

Peters' Sacred Selections, containing Hymns, Anthems, etc., and

Peters' Octavo Choruses, containing four choice Choruses for Singing Societies.

These magazines are published at the uniform prices of $2 per annum, post-paid, and we have no hesitation in saying that they are unequalled in cheapness and elegance. Give your newsdealer 25 cents, and tell him to order a sample copy, or send direct to the Publisher.

BALLOU'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR NOVEMBER.—The November number of Ballou's Magazine is issued, and a capital number it is in all respects. The illustrations are fine, and the reading matter is superior in variety and interest to any monthly magazine in the country. Each number contains a sea story, domestic stories, adventures, poetry, and a child's department, and in the latter can be found that remarkable story by M. Quad, the great humorist, called That Taylor Boy, which will be completed in the December number. But here is a list of contents for the November issue. Just see what it is like: The Pyrenees; New England Birds; A Surprise; Victorine; or, The Turns of Fortune's Wheel; The Poet and the Boor; The Story of a Sofa-Cushion; In a Violin; My Rosary; The Heiress and her Guardian. A tale of Country Life; Cousin Adelaide; To-Morrow; The Battle of Bannockburn; Our Harpoon-Gun; The Turkish Army; The Power of Conscience; OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S STORY-TELLER—That Taylor Boy; In the Coal Mines; The Dew-People's Ball; Under-Garments; Crows in India; Ruthven's Puzzle Page; Curious Matters; The Housekeeper; Facts and Fancies; Pictures for the People. Published by Thomes & Talbot, 23 Hawley Street, Boston, and for sale at all depots in the country.

[COMMUNICATED.

TILDEN VINDICATED.

I have recently read the full text of Judge James F. Sinnott's reply to the charges of the *N. Y. Times* against Gov. Tilden and find that it is a complete refutation of those charges, in fact most of them are shown to have been perfect fabrications, while the remainder are mere guess-work. *The Balto. Weekly Sun* editorially remarking upon this says: "Meantime the charges preferred against Gov. Tilden of making false returns of his income have had the ground so thoroughly cut from under them by Judge Sinnott who took up the items in detail that in the opinion of right minded republicans they are completely refuted." *The Times* now with its allies in this matter stands convicted before the public of the grossest calumny against Gov. Tilden; yet, as if they had lost all sense of decency, and become deaf to all principles of truth and honor, they still continue their work of defamation, and as fast as one calumny is refuted they fabricate another.—Truly their cause must be reduced to most desperate straits when they have to resort to such infamous expedients. It has also been sought to detract from the honor due to Gov. Tilden for his efforts in breaking up the Tweed Ring in the city of New York, but it can be shown that he attacked this gigantic swindle when it had control of all the city departments and both branches of the Legislature, and had a willing or ignorant tool in the *N. Y. Times*, though that paper afterwards tried to secure to itself the credit for the destruction of this great fraud. The Tweed Ring originated in a board of supervisors created in 1857 by a Republican Legislature and Governor. It did not attain to its full proportions till 1868, when Oakly Hall became Mayor. In 1869 Mr. Tilden commenced his open attacks against the Ring and received its blows in return. During its rule he usually appeared in State Conventions as a delegate from his native county, Columbia, as the ring would not allow him to be elected as such from the city. He has himself stated why he took the position. The Ring tried to get rid of him as Chairman of the State Committee, but he beat them in the Convention of 1869 eight to one. It is said that $1,000,000 was taken to Albany to carry the Ring Charter. Mr. Tilden went to Albany in the spring of 1870 and denounced it in a fearless speech before Tweed as a Charter which would put self-government in N. Y. City "in abeyance for from four to eight years." The Ring Charter was passed against the protest of Mr. Tilden and such republicans as H. Greeley. W. M. Evarts and others. On its passage it received the vote of every Republican Senator but one and a large Republican vote in the House. The *N. Y. Times* pronounced its passage as "a most important and salutary" work. In less than a month the great robberies of the Tammany Ring was committed. The aggregate of fraudulent bills from April to December, 1870, was $12,250,000 and in 1871 $3,400,000, of which $14,000,000 was plunder. The Ring had now control of all Departments, all Courts below the Court of Appeals and the State Government.—Mr. Tilden saw that the only effectual way of crushing it was by the same means by which it had attained to power, that its hold on the Legislature must be broken. The Ring tried to conciliate him and offered to allow him to name all the Delegates from N. Y. to the State Convention of 1871 to avoid a contest. He refused and arranged his tactics for the capture of the New York delegation to the next Legislature. He sought the aid of such men as Chas. O. Conner, Wm. M. Evarts, Francis Kernan." With Mr. O'Conner he arranged the plan for suits against the Ring. Early in September he issued an address to the Democrats throughout the State calling on them "to take a knife and cut the cancer out by the roots." Comptroller Connelly became alarmed and anxious to betray his associates if he could obtain immunity for himself. Mr. Tilden's knowledge of law enabled him to discover that the Comptroller could appoint a Deputy conferring upon him all powers for a definite time. He got his life-long friend Andrew H. Green appointed as deputy Comptroller. The Comptroller could refuse to pass all bills and thus the Reformers became possessed of the key to the whole position. Mr. Tilden checked the efforts of the Ring to force Connelly to resign with a legal opinion he obtained from Chas. O'Connor. He watched the ring unremittingly, keeping a carriage at his door ready to carry him to an honest Judge who would set aside the decision of the Ring Judges.

By a ten day's examination of the Broadway Bank, he discovered that but one-third of the fraudulent bills had reached the persons in whose names they were made out, the remaining two-thirds having been divided among the officers and others of the Ring. This examination furnished judicial proof. "On this evidence and on Tilden's affidavits the action brought by Mr. O'Connor, acting for the Attorney-General of the State, was founded." The N. Y. *Times*, Oct. 1871, referring to this investigation, said: "Here we have, thanks to the labors of Samuel J. Tilden, full and complete evidence that Wm. M. Tweed differs from a common thief only in having stolen tens of thousands instead of tens of dollars." The *Times* was now fiercely assailing the Ring. At the great reform meeting at Cooper Institute Mr. Tilden, then Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, advised a union of all elements against the Ring party. For this he was bitterly denounced by some, but it resulted in 40,000 Democrats voting the reform ticket, and under the weight of this the Ring was crushed. He continued his investigations after the meeting of the legislature to which he was almost unanimously elected, and most of the judicial proof was derived from investigations made by him in person. He had thus far devoted sixteen months of most unremitting and exhaustive labor to this task to the detriment of an immense and lucrative practice, suffering a heavy loss of income. He did not relax his efforts when he became Governor, but his first work was to carry through the legislature laws facilitating the prosecution of the Ring. Under them successful suits were instituted, and in one case $600,000 was recovered against Tweed. I have thus given a plain and unvarnished statement of facts connected with the New York Ring Charter, obtained from the most authentic sources. Details, if necessary, could be furnished. It could be shown that Mr. Tilden was chiefly instrumental in inaugurating and successfully carrying out the reform in the State administration of New York which resulted in a saving to the State annually of about $8,000,000 did time and space permit, but as that is not convenient I present the following table showing the aggregate valuation of property, rate of and amount of tax levied in that State for the last fifteen years, which I herewith submit to the public.

Year.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Rate of tax in mills on each dollar of valuation.	State tax levied, including School tax.
1860,	$1,419,207,526	3,5—3	$5,440,640.48
1861,	1,441,767,430	3,7—6	5,586,848.79
1862,	1,449,303,948	3,3—4	6,884,193.75
1863,	1,454,454,817	5	7,272,274.08
1864,	1,560,999,877	5,1—4	7,890,249.35
1865,	1,556,879,685	4,53—80	7,230,876.53
1866,	1,531,229,626	5,9—16	8,517,464.85
1867,	1,564,107,725	7,3—5	12,677,218.71
1868,	1,[illegible],089,140	5,—45	10,243,317.01
1869,	[illegible],720,710	5,5—8	10,463,179.33
1870,	[illegible],001,185	7,41—136	14,285,976.53
1871,	[illegible],537,808	5,79—120	11,613,943.61
1872,	[illegible],627,445	9,3—8	19,580,882.30
1873,	[illegible],626,386	6,95—100	14,600,903.38
1874,	[illegible],307,873	7,1—4	15,727,482.08
1875,	[illegible],780,101	6	14,306,680.61
1876,	2,390,803,696	3,11—24	8,268,196.00

The above table shows that the rate of taxation is now lower in New York than it was before the war or has been at any time since.

The above figures, taken from the Records of the Government Departments of New York, are I think sufficient to prove the incorrectness of the statement, substantially made by a late writer in the BEACON that the State tax of New York for the last four years was a little over three million dollars. It is very easy to collect the lying debris of partisan and apostate newspapers and parade it before the public, but when it is subjected to the winnowing process and the chaff given to the winds it will be found that there is but little of the grain of truth remaining.—Of course with an increase of the population or revenue there will be an increase in the expenditure of the Government, but there is no justifiable reason why there should be such a disproportionate increase, as there has been between Democratic and Republican rule. The population of the U. S. for the last fifteen years has been but little more than the 15 years preceding, but the expenditures of the government for the former period have been out of all proportion to this increase of population not including war expenditures. Also the frauds perpetrated upon the National and State governments should not be lost sight of, and might appropriately enter into the item of expenditures as the people were deprived of this amount. I will name a few items: The increase of the debt of the Southern States since the war under radical rule aggregates the sum of $172,685,940; of course most of this was stolen by the scalawags and carpet-baggers if not by direct at least by indirect means. The loss to revenue by whiskey frauds amounted to many millions of dollars, and so on *ad infinitum*. Post traders were compelled to pay large sums of money for the privilege of trading at the various posts. Secretary Belknap received from this source about $20,000, and his brokers about the same amount. He was acquitted by the votes of Republican Senators in consequence of the President having shielded him by promply accepting his resignation *with regret*, although the said Senators believed him guilty. The President also gave his brother and brother-in-law a monopoly of some of the trading posts, and notified one of them when such posts would become vacant, so that they might obtain money for their influence in obtaining the positions for parties wishing to trade. During Gov. Hayes membership in Congress there were seventeen acts passed making grants of public lands to railroads, but the Democratic minority were only able to force a yea and nay vote on seven. Mr. Haye's vote is recorded in favor of these seven. The amount of land given away under these grants was 35,000,000 acres, equal to the whole area of New England, and the Government bonds issued to those corporations amounted to $64,000,000; $50,000,000, were stolen from the Government in the construction of the Pacific Railroad by means of the Credit Mobelier, under acts of Congress of 1862 and 1864. The total number of land grants bestowed by Republican Congresses, aggregates an area of 296,000,000 acres, or 294.758 square miles, a larger area than that of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, R. Island, Connecticut N. York, N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio and Indiana combined. The area of these States is 256,200 square miles. The bonds issued to Pacific Railroads amounted to $64,623,513, amount of interest paid by U. S. amounts to $65,171,013. The number of employees under Buchanan's administration was 44,527. Under Grant they are 108,350. The total amount expended for the support of the Indian for the six years preceding the civil war was $21,379,298. For the past six years of Grant's administration $40,925,488. The annual excess under Grant is $3,257,697. The expenses for the last year were $8,384,656, more than the entire State tax of the State of New York. The debt of the District of Columbia has been increased under Republican rule to $24,121,852, while the value of real estate is only $99,452,684. The population is 150,000 and the debt averages $166, to every man, woman and child. In Jan. 1876, $13,213,911 worth of property in the district was sold for taxes. The cost of all public buildings in the U. S. from 1789 to 1869, or 71 years was $29,640,170. The cost between 1869 and 1875 or 15 years was $61,164,978, the excess being $29,524,807. Secretary Robeson in order to help the Cooks and Cattells advanced $1,100,000 to a London house; $700,000 of this amount has never been recovered.—The Naval investigations showed that Mr. Robeson expended fully $1,000,000 for political purposes in the Navy Yards. The expenditures in the Navy Department since Secretary Robeson's appointment has been $210,037,453. Hensley, Admiral Porter says, "Our Navy taken as a whole is worth *nothing*." As Mr. Hayes was nominated at Cincinnatti chiefly by the supporters of Morton and Cameron aided by the influence of President Grant and in his letter of acceptance made promises of Civil Service reform, it becomes interesting to know what are the ideas of these prominent supporters concerning our present civil service. Morton says: "Ours is the best civil service on the planet." Senator Cameron, whose son decided Hayes authorities at Cincinnatti, says: "This Government of ours is as well conducted now as it ever was since the beginning and better than any other government in the world. I am for leaving the thing as it has been." &c. The only three Secretaries who have distinguished themselves as reformers, Cox, Bristow and Jewell, have been driven from the Cabinet.

Among Gen. Babcock's bills as Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds and paid out of the U. S. Treasury was one of $30 for the board of his dog, and the total cost to the Government of boarding Gen. Babcock's dog to date has been $500. The awards of the Venezuelar Claims Commission amounted to $1,253,310. The House Committee investigated the subject and declared that not a single one of the awards was justified by law or evidence and the Government could not consistently with National honor insist upon their payment. Mr. Orth, Republican member of Congress, was chiefly instrumental in getting the awards made and received for compensation one of the certificates of award of $1,000. The testimony of Bluford Wilson, Solicitor, shows that the acquittal of Babcock, the President's private Secretary, was due almost entirely to the President's interference. On one occasion the President called on Wilson and asked what a certain witness would testify to, and immediately afterwards Babcock came in and asked the same question. Wilson refused the information, but upon his adding that of course he could not refuse the President, Babcock "laughed and said that would do just as well,"—thus showing, as Wilson states in his letter to Bristow, "that His Excellency conveyed at once to Babcock every item of possible evidence he could have received from me. The point of all this is, that the President questions me in Babcock's interest." See Hon. Bluford Wilson's testimony before the special committee on whiskey trials. Treasurer Richardson made a contract with Jno. D. Sanborn for the collection of taxes withheld—in all about 5,000 cases. The contract was made without consulting the Commissioner of Internal Revenue or any officers of the Department. The amount collected by Sanborn was $427,000; the amount retained by him was $218,500; amount justly due him would have been $9,000, so that the Government overpaid him $209,000. The Ways and Means Committee of the Republican House reported that probably all could have been collected in the usual way. The House Committee of the Department of Justice, after examining at length the accounts of John L. Davenport, found $34,000 of the Secret Service fund not satisfactorily accounted for, and in their report said: "It is evident the fund was used to influence the elections of New York city, and we feel compelled to report that the President and the Attorney-Generals, Messrs. Akerman and Williams, who supplied Davenport with $34,000 from the latter fund, diverted it from its proper purpose to one entirely foreign to the objects of the law."—But why pursue the chapter? Enough has been enumerated, though not not a hundredth part of what might be told, and the facts are derived from official sources and from testimony given in the official investigations of Congress. They certainly do not reveal "a host of pure, honest and honorable men," conducting the affairs of the Government on the Republican side, nor such as "shed a halo of glory upon the country of their nativity," unless honesty, purity, honor and glory have come to have a different signification from what we have been formerly taught it had.

Now, look at the two pictures, contrast the administration of the Government as under Democratic and Republican rule and say "which party is entitled to the gratitude of the country and the confidence and support of the American people." When the Democrats had control, the country was prosperous and happy; cases of dishonesty and fraud in Government officials were of rare occurrence, and when discovered the perpetrators relentlessly prosecuted and consigned to oblivion and disgrace. But now when an official is discovered to be honest and evinces a determination to prosecute all thieves, especially if the trail leads to the favorites of the white house, he is driven from office, as witness the fate of Bristow, Jewell and others.

Dishonesty, peculation and fraud in high places have become the rule, not the exception. In fact the present administration appears to be fraudulent and corrupt from its surface to its core and unless an antidote is applied and the country relieved of the fatal incubus that now preys upon its vitals, civil political and religious liberty and prosperity in this Union is lost forever. So Democrats to the rescue remembering the prize for which you contend and redeem the country from the political centralized despotism that now reigns at Washington. The outlook is most encouraging for a glorious victory, and shall St. Mary's county, on the banks of whose beautiful river of that name was first raised the standard of civil and religious liberty in this country, lag superfluous in the rear at such a time? Forbid it sons of St. Mary's and rally to the standard of Tilden, Hendricks, Henkle and Reform on the seventh of November and a glorious victory will be ours. The stars and stripes now proudly float from the top of the hickory pole at St. Inigoes' while just below waves the pennant with the insignia, Tilden, Hendricks, Henkle and Reform. Nor is this patriotic display confined to public places. Upon driving at the residence of our patriotic and esteemed friend, C. near the mouth of St. Jerome's, we found the National Banner waving from a tall flag pole with a beautiful streamer bearing the inscription, "Tilden and Reform."

W. F. P.

(Correspondence of the Beacon.)

TALL PINE, MD., Oct. 30, 1876.

Your Tildenite and Hayesite correspondents appear to be over-zealous in regard to the innate goodness (?) of their respective candidates. The former are ransacking the dictionaries extant and vice versa for words of favorable and unexceptionable signification to prove that Samuel is a genuine reformer, which we opine is difficult to do: and the latter are just as earnest and indefatigable in their peculiar endeavors to show to the world that unless Rutherford is elected the country will most assuredly come to ruin! Now, sirs, it cannot be satisfactorily contradicted that two-thirds of the laboring men of our republic have been for many years blindly and submissively following the party leaders, taking their unfounded assertions ere election as the truth, and giving no heed whatever to the non-fulfillment of promises after the election which have been as numerous as the foliage upon a thousand trees, particularly in latter years. Thank God, sirs, the toiling millions are beginning to discover the error of their ways, and are slowly but surely shaking off the slavery of party. Common sense with them is no longer a meaningless phrase. In time past the poor man was made to believe that it was the right of the rich man to govern. Well, they did govern, they govern yet, and it may be reasonably asked here, what have their governing brought us to? The answer is plain, viz.: To the almost centralizing influence of an aristocracy of politicians. Now, it is the laudable aim of the Independent Greenback party—to keep the country from passing into the hands of an opulent set of politicians, who, ranged under different banners *(a wolf may don the hide of a lamb, but still he is the same cunning brute)* are unmistakably alike in corruption, rapacity and the utter lack of—what?—Why, principle; for as Augustus Belmont—Rothchild's agent—says, "The bondholder is safe and secure under a democratic or republican adminstration.' True! So arouse ye laboring men—you who bear upon your brows the "royal stamp and seal of God," and vote for the honest Peter Cooper, the poor man's friend. His election will save our country from passing into the iron grasp of the unprincipled home and foreign mammon worshippers. Doubtless a goodly number of individuals will unhesitatingly pronounce us a fool for our desiring the election of Mr. Cooper. Well, all we have to say is let them call us an idiot, yea, exhaust the whole vocabulary of damning epithets, we intend, notwithstanding the same, (D. V.) to cast our vote for the above said great-hearted, Christian gentleman, with the earnest prayer that the election will go into the House, which, if it does, it will be a long stride forward on the way to a good government. Tis true there are not many forty acre farms and long-eared quadrupeds left, yet if Mr. C. should be so fortunate as to get into the White House, he will wisely take care of the "spoils,' to the satisfaction of the laboring classes at least. Stick a pin here, reader, we pray thee! While you are going through the operation of *sticking*, we will sing a Greenback battle song to the air of "Hold the Fort," the chorus of which is as follows:

"Storm the fort, ye gallant soldiers,
'Tis a glorious fight,
Brawn and brain against injustice,
God defend the right."

BALYAT.

Hechtel's Fertilizers.—We refer our readers to the advertisement of Mr. Jno. C. Hechtel, of Balt., a manufacturer of Fertilizers. He is known as a gentleman of reliability and guarantees every article he offers to the Public. He solicits the trade of St. Mary's County and offers articles of the highest grade, and pledges himself to keep his standard to the highest point.

He refers to Hon. Andrew Chapman, John G. Chapman, Marshall Chapman, Jno. H. Mitchell, Hugh Mitchell, Col. Saml. Cox, Dr. Saml. A. Mudd, Dr. Thos. A. Carrico, Dr. E. V. Edelen, Dr. W. J. Boarman, Dr. P. W. Hawkins, Dr. H. H. Bean, W. R. Franklin, Townly and Rufus Robey, Dr. B. A. Jamison, F. L. Dent, and Judge Jno. F. Gardiner, of Charles County. He refers to Dr. Jno. M. Brome and Mr. Geo W. Fish, of this County, as to his ground Bone, who say it is the best preparation they have ever seen. We ask of the public a fair trial of Mr. Hechtel's Fertilizers. He will sell as low as any other house, all things equal, and upon accomodating terms.

THE PERSIAN ENGRAVING, issued by "Peterson's Magazine" for 1877 is of rare value, and ought to be in every household in the land. It is not one of the cheap, colored lithographs, with which this country is flooded, but a first-class line and stipple engraving, executed in the highest style of art. The artists are Illman and Brothers, and they have engraved it, (size, 27 inches by 20,) expressly for "Peterson's Magazine," in their most brilliant manner. It is such a plate as would sell at retail, for five dollars. The picture represents that proudest event in our national history, the "SURRENDER OF CORNWALLIS." It is full of authentic portraits—Washington, Rochambeau, Lincoln, Knox, O'Hara, Lafayette, ect., *etc.*—and on that account is invaluable. It is really one of the greatest of historical pictures. The artist is Dumarez, and it took a prizeat the Paris Salon of 1875. Any person may get this valuable historical picture, gratis, by raising a club for "Peterson" for 1877, or by remitting $2.50 for it and for the magazine, the magazine alone being two dollars.—This is a rare chance. Specimens of the magazine sent gratis to those wishing to get up clubs. Address CHAS. J. PETERSON, 306 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Races! Races!!

THERE will be racing at Cedar Point, 2nd Election district, over Mr. J. B. Purcell's field on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 10th and 11th of November instant. The public are invited to attend. A purse will be raised for the first day's race. For further information, apply to DAVID HAMMETT or for entrance, etc., to P. E. WISE, California P. O., Md.

Nov. 2, 1876—td.

Tournament, Dinner, etc.

THERE will be a TOURNAMENT near St. Mary's church, in St. Inigoes' district, on Tuesday, the 14th of November, instant, to be followed by a DINNER and SUPPER, the proceeds to be applied to the benefit of that church. Gentlemen wishing to ride will notify E. S. Abell, Esqr., St. Inigoes' P. O. The public are respectfully invited.

Nov. 2, 1876—td.

FALL & WINTER!

GOODS OF ALL KINDS!!

AN IMMENSE STOCK!!!

GREENWELL & FENWICK,

LEONARDTOWN, MD.

WE are now opening at our place of business, Leonardtown, Md., one of the largest and most carefully selected stock of Fall and Winter Goods ever brought to this market. Buying under the most favorable circumstances, and in such bulk and variety, we are enabled to place our goods at rates which cannot fail to establish quick and satisfactory sales and to meet the demands of every Household. We mention in part the specialities of our Stock.—

READY-MADE CLOTHING, of all kind, and of much better make and quality than is usually brought to this market;

SHOES and BOOTS, of Baltimore custom make and quality, with all the Eastern varieties of this Stock;

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, and all articles of gentlemen's wear;

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, a heavy and varied assortment, embracing all the grades from the most fashionable articles of wear to the plainest;

We invite special attention to our stock of

Millinery Goods,

which we have renewed this Fall and greatly increased;

DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
PERFUMERY, etc.,

QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE,
STONEWARE, WOODENWARE,
TIN-WARE, HARDWARE, etc.;

FARMING IMPLEMENTS, etc., etc., etc.;

STAPLE and FANCY GROCERIES, FLOUR, MEAL, PROVISIONS, etc.

You can always get what you want, if in season, if not on hand, we have facilities to get it for you at the shortest notice.

Call and examine our goods and prices. We are determined to please you.

GRENWELL & FENWICK, Leonardtown, Md

Nov. 2, 1876.

Trustee's Sale of Valuable REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Saint Mary's county, sitting as a Court of Equity, passed in a cause in which Robert C. Combs and M. C. Downs, administrators of James S. Downs, are complainants, and Giles F. Dyer, executor of Jane C. Dyer and others are defendants, and bearing date of the 10th of August, 1876, the undersigned, as Trustee, will offer at Public Sale, at the Court House door in Leonardtown, on

Tuesday, the 28th of November, 1876,

between the hours of 12 o'clock, m. and 4 o'clock, p. m., the following real estate, to wit:—

All that tract or parcel of land called and known as

WAVERLY,
OR
Part Bloomsbury,

or by whatsoever name the same may be called or known containing

224 acres, more or less.

This land is beautifully located on the Potomac river in the third election district of St. Mary's county, is about six miles from Leonardtown, is sufficiently convenient to Mills and Churches and has a COMFORTABLE DWELLING and SUITABLE OUT-HOUSES on it. The soil is in a fine state of cultivation and is well-adapted to the production of the staple crops of the county.

TERMS OF SALE.

One-half cash on the day of sale, the balance at 12 month's credit, the deferred payment to be secured by note or bond of the purchaser, with security to be approved by me. When all the purchase money shall have been paid, the Trustee, will execute a deed to the purchaser, free, clear and discharged from all claims of the parties to this suit and of those claiming by, from or under them.

ROBT. C. COMBS,
Trustee.

Nov. 2nd, 1876—ts.

MISS BETTIE HAMMETT,

WITH

L. MEYER,

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY,
FANCY GOODS,
KID GLOVES,
FEATHERS,
FLOWERS,
VELVETS,
AND CORSETS.

The finest and largest assortment of trimmed and untrimmed goods in the city. Will be sold at very reasonable prices. Also good assortment

OF FURS and FUR TRIMMING.

Furs altered, cleaned and repaired in very short notice and latest styles.

☞ Agent for the Domestic celebrated Paper Fashions.

L. MEYER,

No. 72 Hanover street and 66 Lexington street.

Nov. 2, 1876—2m.