

Swain

LEONARDTOWN, MD., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1876

NO. 11

VOL. XIV.

ST. MARY'S BEACON

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY J. P. KING & T. F. YATES.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—\$2.00 per annum, in advance, and no paper to be sent until the subscription is paid. Single copies 5 cents.

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COMMUNICATED.

OKAVILLE, Dec. 9, 1876.

My friends, but P ridicules those comments on Tilden and styles them as rubbish, yet he lays great stress on what he terms Republican inconsistencies and quotes Carl Schurz's remarks during the Greeley campaign. Mr. Schurz, as well as many others who were not eye-witnesses to the numerous outrages perpetrated in the Southern States, was slow to believe that civilized people could be guilty of such acts of violence towards their fellow-men. But when Mr. Schurz ascribed the political summersault to him, he had not denominated Mr. Hayes and branded him as a thief before his nomination and then made haste to canonize him afterwards. And concerning the remarks ascribed to Senator Hale, P fails to inform the public which of the two parties was alluded to; but be this as it may, it only serves to show his misplaced confidence in the Southern people, based upon their insincere professions of fidelity to the Constitution and their civilized pretensions. P says that "I reiterate the stale calumnies against the South" which he states "have been refuted and branded as false by the highest and most unimpeachable authority." His high authority is the names of a few ministers of the Gospel, a few bank Presidents and Judges of the Courts. He claims that ministers of the Gospel of all denominations denounce those charges as untrue, but we fail to find the Methodist Episcopal church represented on that list. This being the last stratagem devised by the Democratic party prior to the election, it was hoped that it would do its work effectually; but whatever merit it may be entitled to, a dozen such ministerial, commercial and judicial memorials will fail to convince the intelligent public that ministers of the Gospel and high officials are infallible or that they never become political partisans—for instance, Bishop Lynch, one of signers of this much esteemed document, also signed one in 1861, which stated that "South Carolina was peacefully inclined and had no intentions to rebel." This when she was preparing her guns to attack Fort Sumter. The notorious Moses was denounced by the Democrats in the vilest manner and Chamberlain was lauded to the skies for striving to prevent him from becoming a member of the Supreme Court; but as soon as it became apparent that Chamberlain could not be induced to espouse the cause of the Democrats, they withdrew their friendship from Chamberlain and centered their affections upon Moses. P brands as false my statement that bands of armed ruffians were organized throughout the South to attack the rights of the negro to an avail, and says that those States passed all laws necessary to protect them in those rights. Now, they passed only such laws as were necessary to make their State laws accord with the Constitutional Amendments, and I will say to P that while I believe the statements of Sheridan and Chamberlain to be true, yet the most convincing proof comes from Democratic sources. Hon. Beverly Johnson, one of the retained defenders of the Ku-Klux, denounced the enormities practised by them in South Carolina by saying, "They are shocking to humanity; they admit neither of justification nor excuse; they violate every obligation which law and nature impose on man." Representative Lamar said concerning the Hamburg massacre:—"Through all the uncertainty which has surrounded this subject, there is one fact which gleams out acknowledged, or if not acknowledged, indisputable. It is that a body of white men did, without authority of law put to death a number of black men who had been taken prisoners—I mean who had been captured and deprived of their liberty—but who were not prisoners in the legal sense of the term, inasmuch as those capturing them had no right under the law to deprive them of their personal liberty. Now, sir, I wish to say here in my place—and what I say here just as it falls from my lips and falls upon the reporter's notes is at once sent throughout the South, and every constituent of mine, in every home and hamlet, will read what I say; and even if I were base or ignoble enough to utter here what I would swerve from there, as has been falsely charged against Southern men, the Record would always convict me—in my place here and with the responsibilities surrounding me. I assert that no excuse or palliation can possibly be found for these outrages and this barbarism." The *Meridian Mercury* of July 29th, 1876, in speaking of the campaign of 1875 said, "Lamar and others who wanted to dress up in a nice starched and ironed white shirt that would shame the bloody shirt, established a laundry at Jackson on the 4th of August, and a great many patronized it and came out in snowy white fronts to present themselves creditably before the Northern public sentiment. In their party pop-wow of that day, disregarding the deep undercurrent of public opinion, they declared by formal resolution against the White Line policy. We had sounded the depths of that under-current and we knew it would not do. In heart we felt with the platform, but our better judgment assured us that the canvass must be lost on it. We denounced the platform upon the instant and took what care we could that Lamar's speech upon his National reputation should not ruin our canvass." Again the same paper says, "We have got the State; we know how we got it; we know how to keep it; and we intend

to keep it without regard to race or numerical majority." The *Oklahoma States* (Miss.) November 18th, 1875, said: "The Radical party of Mississippi contend that intimidation won the White Line victory. It is not the first time, neither will it be the last time in which intimidation has been successfully used. Let the white men be afraid to intimidate. Intimidation is legitimate, perfectly legitimate." The *Forrest Register* (Ala.) said, "In this connection we will state, that the white men who ally themselves with negroes in this conflict need not expect any better fate than they will be the first to suffer if the Caucasian can had them all when trouble comes." The *Warrior* (Ala.) said, "The whole of the present of the South seems with such articles, and the reports of the Congressional investigating committees to find that the ruling element of Southern Democracy, not only resort to fraud and intimidation, but to murder, yea, cowardly, cold-blooded murder. I admit that the Constitution does allow men to keep and bear arms, but it is not intended that they should use them to murder and intimidate their fellow-citizens in order to deprive them of their rights. The soldiers were not sent South to intimidate, but were simply sent as conservators of the peace, and the fact that the Democrats polled a full vote proves it. But many of the colored men stayed away from the polls, fearing they would be punished for exercising their rights when the troops were removed. That many frauds and blunders have been committed during the Republican Administration I acknowledge, but that many false charges have been scattered broadcast over the country with no other evidence to support them but the lying testimonies of disgraced officials is no less true. But I will say to P, that if he will lump the frauds committed during Republican Administrations that are supported by legal records and reliable evidence and place them by the side of those of the Democratic Administration from Jackson's first term to the close of Buchanan's, he will find the Republican frauds but a mole-hill by the side of the Democratic mountain. P says that my statement that Republican frauds were only 28 cents on the \$1,000 while Democratic frauds were \$100 on the same amount is absurd. Unfortunately for P and the Democratic party the legal records of the Government will bear me out. He also says that it is not likely that Thos. A. Hendricks should be found voting against his party for land grants. Now it is a well known fact, that prominent men of both parties advocated those grants, deeming them public necessities, and although P may disclaim being a Congressional library, still he should know a little about such matters, particularly when he professes to know so much about Wm. A. Wheeler's record. If he will examine the Congressional record for 1864, he will find that Thos. A. Hendricks, United States Senator at that time, advocated the land grant (one of the most enormous ever made, about 37,000,000 acres) for the Northern Pacific Railroad. Again, in 1868, he supported a bill granting lands to that road. While in the House of Representatives he voted to grant public lands to the Hannibal and St. Joseph's Railroad, and he was noted for his liberality in supporting all such measures. Equally absurd he says is the statement that the expenses per capita are less now than they were in 1869. It is easy to say absurd, but that proves nothing. I obtained the figures from the legal records and I defy him to prove them false. He cannot accept my statement that public offices cannot be reduced without detriment to the public service. A partisan Congress, intent on making political capital, may have known how far they could carry their reductions, but the heads of the departments are now complaining that they are behind in their work for lack of clerical force. Perhaps they do not work them enough. Actual examination (before that reduction commenced) of all the Bureaus of all the departments, disclosed the fact that the average cost of settling any given account is from 25 to 50 per cent. less than in 1869. This shows that the employees of the Treasury do at least from 25 to 50 per cent. more work now than then, and that too at an annual expense of \$478 less for each clerk. These are actual facts, P. You may pronounce them absurd, but it is impossible to prove them false. P pronounces my comparative statement of the expenses in 1859 and 1876 loose. These statements are official; it will take more the bare assertion of P to prove them false. He claims that the Republican party has taken from the people during the last eleven years by taxation \$4,100,000,000. The official records say \$4,000,000,000 and he accounts for only \$2,400,000,000, the rest he says is likely "gone where the woodbine twined." I suppose his mental reservation was all they did not use for ordinary expenses, but official records again prove that out of the \$4,000,000,000, \$2,200,000,000 was used to pay the pensions, the interest on the public debt and a portion of the principle, the balance was used in paying off bounties and other claims arising out of the war, and for the ordinary expenses. That some of it was stolen I do not doubt, for no party can be perfect, and none but idiots think so. But that those robberies will equal those of Democratic Administrations I deny, for history will bear me out. He says that the reforms inaugurated by a Democratic House of Representatives caused the credit of the country to be better. It is a great

thing to say that the credit of the country is better. We find them in 1864 when the war was nearly at its end and proclaiming in National Convention that it was a failure. We find them when driven from all their strongholds, and not daring to make an issue on any of their old hobbies, seeking shelter under their life-long enemy, Hon. Charles Sumner, and at last we see them before the country playing the role of reformers. In their platform they did not name their position on any of the national issues of the day, but they were full of reforms. Can reforms come from such a source? None, unless we would have a Crime and his minions would have driven them. In conclusion, Messrs. Editors, your correspondent seems determined to sink this into a personal discussion. I did not enter it for that purpose, as personalities are barren of results. I decline to engage in such a controversy, and will only tell him that his wholesale charges of fraud and corruption fall still more heavily on his own shoulders. I am a laboring man and am not ashamed of it. I am an independent man. I endorse the republican party now and will until I find one whose leaders are purer or more intelligent or whose principles are sounder, and while I may not be able to injure the Democratic party, he need not be so vain as to think that his attacks upon the Republican party incommodes it any more than the goat upon the ox's horn incommodes the ox. His Munchausen tales of fraud and corruption are simply rehearsals from the Democratic press and orators who obtained them from a partisan House of Representatives that prostituted its high calling to make political capital. If Republican officials are so corrupt, why not let the public have some proof? Why rest upon general indefinite charges? Simply because they had no proof. P in his communication does nothing more than reiterate those charges and try to abuse me. Really the abuse of such men is more honorable than their praise. I here end this controversy, so far as I am concerned, by telling P that Cowper wrote his epistle and that of his Democratic counterparts when he wrote the following:—
"The slaves of custom and established mode,
With nod and bow, and courtesy and nod,
Crooked or straight, through quag or thorny dell,
True to the jingling of their leader's bells,
To follow foolish precedents and wink
With both their eyes, was easier than to think."
M.

KEEPING THE TONGUE.—Keep it from unkindness. Works are sometimes wounds. Not very deep wounds, always, and yet they irritate. Speech is unkind sometimes when there is no unkindness in the heart. So much worse that needless wounds are inflicted; so much the worse that, unintentionally, pain is caused.
Keep it from falsehood. It is so easy to give a false coloring—to make a statement that may convey a meaning different from the truth, while yet there is appearance of truth—that we need to be on our guard. There are many who would shrink from telling a lie, yet who suffer themselves in such inaccurate or exaggerated or one-sided statements, that they really come under the condemnation of those whose "lying lips are an abomination to the Lord."
Keep it from slander. The good reputation of others should be dear to us. Sin should not be suffered to go unrebuked; it should be in accordance with the Scripture motto, "Go and tell him of his faults, 'twixt thee and him alone." And it should be borne in mind that what is too often considered as merely harmless gossip runs dangerously near, if it does not pass, the confines of slander. A reputation is too sacred to be made a plaything of, even if the intent be not malicious.

A CHEAP TOBACCO PRIZE.—A cheap tobacco prize can be made by cutting a mortise through a tree near the tobacco house, and putting into the mortise a prize beam 25 feet long. Have a movable roof over the prize, and have a hog-head made either of good staves or planks, four feet eight inches high, and forty-two inches over the head, with very little bulge in the centre. Into such hog-heads prize ten or twelve hundred pounds by weight. In placing the tobacco in hog-heads to prize, lay every hand down so that every hand is straight; lay in four courses, two to put out against the hog-head, and two centre courses, these courses always square across the course below. When tobacco is prized as above stated, it will keep without moulding for years, and command the highest price in the market.

Thirty-eight years ago the 19th of November a terrible fire broke out at a convent school for young ladies in the town of Limoges. At the last moment it was perceived that one of the pensionnaires had been left in her room. There appeared to be no hope of saving her, when a handsome girl, with floating locks and disheveled array, rushed through the crowd, crying, "Let me do it." She dashed into the flames, and reappeared carrying the child. A few days afterward Louis Philippe sent the heroine a gold medal, and a captain in the French army who had witnessed her courage asked to be presented to her. That captain is now President of the French Republic, and the heroine is his wife.

AT THE LAST.
The stream is calmest when it nears the tide,
And flows are loudest at the eve of day,
And tears most braked at close of day,
And pains most keen when they pass away.
Mourning is holy, but a holier charm
Lies hidden close in Evening's robe of beam,
And every man must ever love her best,
For she is calm, and soft, and bright as rain.
She comes from Heaven, and her wings doth beat
A holy fragrance like the breath of grass,
Footsteps of angels follow in her track,
To dust the weary eyes of day in place.
All things are hushed before her as she comes,
Over each soul and day her mantle of repose,
There is a calm, beauty and a power,
That hushing hushes not, in the Evening hour,
Until the morning sun must open and call,
Flow life's stern arrow, in the weary day,
Tread with me not one rough and thorny way,
And bear the heat and burden of the day.
Oh! when our sun is setting, may we glide,
Like Summer Evening, down the golden tide,
And leave behind us as we pass away,
Sweet, stary twilight round our sleeping clay.

The Dutch War, 1653.

Men exist for sake of one another. Teach them, then, to be with one another.—Marcus Antonius.