

THURSDAY MORNING, November 21st, 1878.

THE SOLID SOUTH.—The cry of intimidation and "solid South" has long been known among intelligent men of both parties to be a miserable cheat intended to revive sectional hate among the ignorant classes at the North and float worthless radical politicians while longer. It is still kept up, however, and the late Congressional election appears to have furnished it additional pabulum. At least the republican newspaper organs are ringing the changes upon it at this writing and are trying to make believe that there is no free ballot for the black man at the South nor even for white republicans. In the first place, we never heard anything of the "solid South" when the South under the reconstruction laws sent a "solid" delegation of carpet-baggers to Congress and the colored people of this section acted en masse with the radical rogues and plunderers who have since been sent to the penitentiary. It is only since the black race in the Carolinas and Gull States commenced voting with the democrats and turned the tide in favor of the native whites that intimidation and solid South have become calamities not to be borne, and it is only since this time also that certain Northern Lights of Republicanism have made the discovery that the power of the South in Congress should be curtailed, even if suffrage should have to be taken from the blacks. Instead of becoming, as had been expected, an element of strength to Northern capitalists, corporations and money-changers, the colored vote has become a great Southern force which threatens all Eastern monopolies. Hence the knavish cry of intimidation from republican newspapers and the real anxiety of Blaine and other Northern republican leaders. We do not, of course, approve of intimidation. If the ballot is not free, it is worse than worthless, and is dangerous to free institutions, but this we say, admitting intimidation to be as complete and reckless at the South as charged, it is certainly not worse there than Butler represents it to have been in Massachusetts at the late election. He says "that the intimidation of white voters in Massachusetts during the recent election was as flagrant as ever the intimidation of colored voters in the South was charged to be," and that "the interference with the saw fit, though more cunningly managed in Massachusetts than in the South, was based on the same theory in politics." From all this it will be seen, that the "solid South" is only abominable when it is solid against carpet-baggers and scallwags and that "intimidation" is not to be tolerated, except when applied to poor, defenceless white men in Massachusetts and in the interest of republican monopolists!

HOW THEY VOTE SOUTH.—A New Orleans despatch states that throughout Louisiana at the late election the colored people voted with the democrats en masse and were enthusiastic in support of the cause. In New Orleans hundreds of the most influential colored men stood at the polls all day and worked heartily for the democratic ticket. This result, the despatch adds, cannot be attributed to bulldozing, as there was no canvass, on account of the yellow fever, and those who voted did so voluntarily. The Charleston News and Courier says at many of the polls in South Carolina the colored men came up by the hundreds and voted the straight democratic ticket. This was noticeably the case in the district where Smalls, colored, was the republican candidate for Congress, and whose overwhelming defeat was accomplished by the colored vote cast against him.

NEW MEN IN THE NEXT CONGRESS.—Of the 148 democrats elected to the Forty-sixth Congress 53 are new men. Of the 133 republicans elected 54 are new men. This excludes men who have served in previous Congresses. The eight greenbackers are all new men, and the Forty-sixth Congress will have therefore 115 new members out of a total of 293. Twenty-one of the 53 new democrats are from Northern States. It follows that the greater part of the Forty-sixth Congress will be composed of experienced members. Some States, like Mississippi and West Virginia, have re-elected the whole of their present delegations; others, like Massachusetts, South Carolina, Texas and Louisiana, have changed but one or two. New York will send 18 inexperienced legislators, Pennsylvania 10, Ohio 8, Missouri 9 and Illinois 7.

Cardinal Manning says that the theory of the descent of man from a lower animal began in a joke, but has come to be advocated in grim earnest. It is unphilosophical, illogical, and a rejection of rational certainty.

THE SOUTHERN POLICY OF THE PRESIDENT.—It is bruited since the election that Mr. Hayes has found cause for going back on himself in the matter of his so-called Southern policy. The truth is the Southern policy called after Mr. Hayes, and mis-called, was a policy brought about and rendered inevitable by causes which Hayes opposed and antagonized until they overpowered him and only yielded assent to when it mattered nothing whether he assented or not. It is true he gave office to certain Southern men who had been democrats, but this was with the understanding that they should either turn republican themselves or contribute their influence to break up the democratic party at the South and replace it with a hybrid affair that should support his administration. The policy which gave local self-government to the South never was a Hayes' policy, but was democratic in its inception, growth and consummation, and was forced upon him by the inexorable logic of events. It is therefore unmitigated humbuggery for Hayes to pretend now that the South had treated his endeavors at conciliation with ingratitude. He tried to bribe the Southern democracy by giving place to renegades like Key and to resurrect the old whig party and turn it to his own advantage by putting men like Raynor in office. The old whig party has not resurrected any that we have heard of nor has the Southern democracy sold out to compliment the Postmaster General. The democratic policy of local self-government for the South is still intact and the only Southern policy that has come to grief is the policy which attempted to divide and destroy the democratic party by buying up a few of its prominent leaders. This, indeed, has failed, and hence it is, we suppose, that Hayes has found cause to go back on himself in the matter of his so-called Southern policy. Well, it would only be poetical justice to disembarrass himself of dead-beats like Key and Raynor and to that extent we would like to see him go back, but any further back than this we have no apprehension of his going. The LAW stands as a lion in his path and local self-government across the Potomac, which was won without his aid, can maintain itself without his favor.

COLORS SUFFRAGE.—The proposition to take away from the colored man the right of voting seems to be gaining ground among Republican leaders. A strong editorial appeared in the Philadelphia Press since the elections, urging that it be done, and Boutwell of Massachusetts, in a speech, took the same ground. Similar views have of late been uttered by the politicians and the idea that the colored people would always vote the Republican ticket, because they owed their freedom to a Republican President, was a fallacy. The freedom of the race was a necessity growing out of the war. It would have come all the same had there been a Democratic President instead of a Republican one; but even suppose the colored people owed their freedom entirely to the Republican party, it would not necessarily follow that they should go on forever voting the Republican ticket. If they were morally or in any other way compelled to vote the Republican or any other ticket, they would not be freemen at all, at least not free voters. If they were free to choose they might, some of them, vote the Republican and some of them some other ticket. This is what they have done. Under the influence of the Freedman's Bureau and the strong urging of Republican emissaries and organizers, for several years after the war, they generally voted the Republican ticket. And the Republicans of the North saw nothing dangerous in the solid negro vote to those times. But the colored people were swindled by the Freedman's Bank, which they identified with the Freedman's Bureau and naturally and logically too; and they found that their condition was not bettered by voting the Republican ticket, as they had been told it would be. So they have divided, and many of them now vote the Democratic ticket. The whites of the South almost universally vote the Democratic ticket, because they are opposed to the tariff policy of the North, and because they believe and fear that if the Republicans gain an overwhelming preponderance in the government they will adopt repressive and coercive measures against the South, as they have done in the past. The whites of the South believe that they owe their deliverance from this coercion and oppression to the Democratic party, and they believe the Democratic party is the only bulwark of their constitutional rights in the Union. Naturally, then the whites vote the Democratic ticket. And when a considerable body of colored voters vote with them, results a solid South. The solid South is no menace to the North, but only proves that the South is afraid of the menace contained in the attitude and utterances of the Republican party. What is the bloody shirt on the party but a menace to the South?

Every colored man who, in the face of this fact, aids to bring into power the Republican candidates is strengthening a movement the object of which is his political extinction.

POLITICAL CONGRATULATIONS.—The democratic executive committee of South Carolina has issued an address to the democratic party of that state, extending warmest congratulations over the victory achieved at the recent election, which is declared to have been "as peaceable as triumphant," and extending to the thousands of colored men who voted the democratic ticket a cordial appreciation of their "good sense and patriotic action in voting for the perpetuation of home rule and good government."

The Mormon Women held a meeting in the theater at Salt Lake City, Saturday, and passed resolutions avowing their belief "in the patriarchal order of marriage as revealed by God's people in past ages; which, if lived up to, were conducive to long life, strength and glory." They indorsed it as "one of the most important principles of our holy religion," and claim the right of its practice.

Mr. Wm. Lloyd Garrison writes to the woman's suffrage advocates at Indianapolis: "Agitation and effort must cease only when, by the laws and constitution of the United States and by the constitution and laws of every state in the Union, the right of suffrage is recognized and secured without distinction of sex as well as of complexion or race."

London Truth says that public opinion is formed by people between forty and fifty years of age.

On the 8th of November, at 2.30 o'clock, a. m., after a lingering illness, ANN REBECCA DANEY, youngest daughter of J. and Ann B. Alvey, aged 2 years, 5 months and 25 days.

There has been a household bereaved of one of the tenderest ties at a moment when her child-like simplicity and innocence were sufficiently developed to call forth the warmest affection. Yes, Daisy, thou art gone! We will no longer be greeted by thy innocent prattle nor hear the gentle patter of thy feet on our return. All is now hushed in the silent grave; but thou art safe. And though we may sorrow at thy death and feel a void in our hearts which none other can fill, yet our grief is not without its consolation, for we know that, released from the perils of this sinful world, thou now formest one of that grand choir of angels who sing the praises of Him who has said: "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

No more will fond parents arms be clasped No more thy gentle head, No more they'll watch thy gentle sleep For thou, thy baby, art dead.

Gently, gently, my little breeze O'er the grave where Daisy lies; 'Tis for her that mother, sisters weep, 'Tis for her that father, brother sighs.

Past her suffering, past her pain, Past her weep for tears are vain; Calm the tumult of thy breast, For little Daisy is at rest.

BALTIMORE MARKETS. Wheat.—Quotations are as follows: Southern red common, 100@105; cents; Falls 100@104; long-cherry 105@112; Western No. 2 red, spot and November, 103@107; December 104@108. Corn.—We quote as follows: Southern white 43@45 cents; yellow 42@43; Western steamer 40@42; do. mixed, spot or November, 41@47; December 45@47 cents. Oats.—Mixed Western 26@27 cents; do. do. bright 26@28; Southern fair to good 26@27; do. prime 26@28; Pennsylvania 26@27.

Butter.—The market has been quiet and rather good to prime Southern at 56@60 cents; 130 lb prime do. at 59.

Tobacco.—The market has been quiet the past week, the active period for this market being about over. There is still some demand for Maryland and Ohio leaf for the German market, and good grades are held quite firmly. The export for the week aggregate 4,455 bbls. We will quote as follows: Maryland—inferior and frosted, 1 50a 2 00 good common, 2 50a 3 00 good common, 3 50a 4 00 middling, 6 00a 7 00 good to fine red, 8 00a 10 00 fancy, 10 00a 15 00 upper country, 16 00a 20 00 ground leaves, 2 00a 8 00

LOCAL DOTTINGS.

Funeral of Dr. Birch. A correspondent gives the particulars of the funeral of the late Dr. Dennis C. Birch and says the following beautiful tribute to his memory:—"The remains of Dr. Dennis C. Birch, of Milstown, in this county, a victim of the ill-fated steamer Express, was brought down by the Sea on Saturday last and were interred in the quiet graveyard at Sacred Heart church, attended by one of the largest and saddest gatherings of relatives and friends we have witnessed for many years. In considering the brief career of our lamented friend, Dr. Birch, cut down in the very prime of manhood, with all those domestic ties that bind man to his, with scarcely thirty-five years before him, his indeed melancholy to reflect that he should have been taken off so early and under circumstances so sad and distressing, but the whispered teachings of Faith, "whom I love I call, and those I have predestined," bid us bow in humble submission to His holy will and afford a consolation sweeter than life can give. To the writer he was intimately known and endeared for his many noble qualities of heart and true Christian piety, and he has lived and died honored and respected by his fellow-men. To say that he was a fond and devoted husband and father but feebly expresses the intensity of his feelings, and around the once cheerful household, over which now hangs such a gloomy pall, we dare not enter, since all is powerless to measure their loss or heal their broken hearts. May the beautiful example of his life console them in their grief and may his noble spirit "rest in peace" be now the prayer we send to attend and remain with him on his pathway beyond the grave."

Expenditures on the Public Roads. Thinking it would be of interest to our readers, we have requested and have been furnished with an official statement of the amount of expenditures of the appropriation for repairs of the public roads to November, 12th instant, the date of the last meeting of the Board.

Table with columns: Districts, Appropriation, Expenditures. Total: \$3,500.00, \$1,677.55

The Party on Thursday Night Last. The young men's party at the Hall on Thursday night last, which was given as a return to a similar compliment paid the previous week by ladies of the village, was a successful affair in all its appointments. There was a large attendance, a brilliant galaxy of beauty, excellent music, admirable management, a substantial, abundant and palatable repast, and the dancing also must have been most enjoyable, as it was kept up until 4 o'clock in the morning.

Some of our Exchanges. We publish in another column the prospectus of the Baltimore Gazette, the leading democratic paper in Maryland, to which we direct the attention of our readers. The Gazette is new, spicy, up to the mark in all requirements of modern daily journalism, and though democratic in inspiration, is free and fearless on all subjects.

Wanamaker. This old and reliable ready made Clothing House is now offering for sale the best quality of Goods, made in the latest style. Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods and Fine Clothing for Order Work, always on hand, of every variety and of the best material. But one price, and that the lowest. If you wish to be satisfied call at W. W. WAMAKER'S No. 166 W. Baltimore street, Baltimore.

A Reliable House. Those of our readers who visit Baltimore this spring to make purchases of clothing for men and boys, will be well suited in choice, style and quality than at the reliable house of Messrs. Oehm & Son 239 W. Pratt St. near Hanover. See advertisement in another column.

Divine Service. Methodist Episcopal Church, Sabbath November 24th. Morning, 11 a. m. Sermon—subject—Lessons from the storm. Sermon—subject—A good resolution. W. M. BARNES, Preacher in charge.

New Beef Market! I SHALL always keep on hand at my shop in the rear of the dwelling now occupied by me Fresh Beef, Pork, &c. and will be happy to furnish my friends at very reduced rates. Orders promptly attended to. A. J. BLAINE.

A GOLD MEDAL has been awarded at the Paris Exposition of 1878 to J. & P. COATS, for their best Six-Cord Spool Cotton, conforming to the estimate placed upon their goods at all the World's Expositions, from that at London, 1862, to the Centennial Exposition for 1876, where they took a diploma for "SUPERIOR STRENGTH AND EXCELLENT QUALITY."

NO GRAND PRIZES were awarded for Spool Cotton at Paris. Messrs. J. & P. Coats have established in Pawtucket, R. I., the largest Spool Cotton Mills in the United States. Every process of manufacture, from the raw cotton to the finished spool, is conducted there. Their American-made Spool Cotton took the award at the Centennial, and while they have never claimed special merit for their American-made Spool Cotton over that manufactured in their Scotch Mills, they have the satisfaction of announcing that they have so identified themselves with the country, that AMERICA, as represented by J. & P. COATS, is still

Ahead in Spool Cotton. BATES & COATES, Sole Agents in Philadelphia for J. & P. COATS. Nov 7, 1878—2w.

Dr. C. HENRY CAMALIER is located at Great Mills prepared to attend to all in the line of his profession. Dec 21, 1878—1f.

Ballou's Monthly Magazine for December.

The December number of this popular and really excellent, low-priced magazine, is published; and, in glancing over its one hundred pages, we could not help feeling that of its class there was nothing to compare with it for general interest, and for light, pleasant reading. It has such a variety—such good stories, elegant poetry, fine illustrations, and valuable recipes and information. All of these things can be had for \$1.50 per year, or fifteen cents a single copy, postage prepaid. This makes a library in itself at the end of the year. Such a magazine should have two hundred thousand subscribers at least.—Published by Thomas & Talbot 13 Hawley Street, Boston, at \$1.50 a year, postpaid, and for sale at all the periodical depots in the country.

Money returned in every instance where goods do not give satisfaction. Nov 21, 1878.

PROCLAMATION. STATE OF MARYLAND, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Annapolis, November 14, 1878. Whereas an election was held in the State on the 5th day of November, 1878, for Six Representatives from this State in the Congress of the United States, and it is the duty of the Governor in the case of such election to ascertain the number of votes given for each person voted for from the official returns of the Judges of Election certified to him, and thereupon, by Executive Proclamation, to declare the result:

And while in the Executive Department, so certified, and on an enumeration of the votes given for the several candidates as Representatives from this State to the Congress of the United States, it appears that DANIEL M. HENRY had the greatest number of votes in the First Congressional District; J. FRED C. TALBOTT, in the Second Congressional District; WILLIAM KIMMEL, in the Third Congressional District; ROBERT M. McLANE, in the Fourth Congressional District; ELI J. HENKLE, in the Fifth Congressional District, and MILTON G. URNER, in the Sixth Congressional District.

Now, therefore, I, JOHN LEE CARROLL, Governor of the State of Maryland, by this my proclamation, do declare and make known that said DANIEL M. HENRY, for the First Congressional District; J. FREDERICK C. TALBOTT, for the Second Congressional District; WILLIAM KIMMEL, for the Third Congressional District; ROBERT M. McLANE, for the Fourth Congressional District; ELI J. HENKLE, for the Fifth Congressional District, and MILTON G. URNER, for the Sixth Congressional District, were duly elected Representatives from the State of Maryland in the Forty-sixth Congress of the United States.

Given under my hand, SEAL, and the Great Seal of the State of Maryland, at the City of Annapolis, this Fourteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-eight. JOHN LEE CARROLL, By the Governor: R. C. HOLLYDAY, Secretary of State. Nov. 21, 1878—1f.

THE GAZETTE FOR 1879. The Baltimore Gazette is a daily newspaper which appeals to the public solely on its merits as a journal of the day. It is a compendium of news at home and abroad, each event being written, prepared and edited according to its relative importance. Not a line appears in the Gazette which is not useful or interesting. It essays to give the news in a nutshell and at a price in keeping with the economical demands of the times.

The Gazette has opinions and it expresses them daily in terse and pointed English. It is thoroughly democratic in its teachings and tendencies, but independent of all corrupting, clique, or factional influences. The Gazette believes that the principles of the Democratic party should prevail. To that end it will labor to place the Democratic party in power and thereby bring about a much-needed change in the administration of the Government. In Municipal, State, and National politics, the Gazette will lend its aid to the representatives of Democratic principles. A great struggle for political mastery is coming on. In 1880 another battle for the Presidency will be fought. The importance of such a newspaper as the Gazette in educating, organizing and preparing the people for this contest cannot be over estimated. The News, Editorial, and Local features of the Gazette will be thoroughly maintained and improved during the year. The Department of Foreign Correspondence has attained a standard unequalled in Baltimore journalism, and as a whole there is no daily journal in the country which contains so many popular features furnished at such popular prices.

The Baltimore Weekly Gazette is a folio journal, same size as the Daily, with concise and every week an epitome of Home and Foreign News, Charming stories, Entertaining Miscellany, Complete Market Reports, Correspondence, Editorials and Family Reading, all selected with care and with especial reference to the needs of people who are unable by reason of location or circumstances to take a daily paper.

The Baltimore Daily Gazette is furnished at \$6 per year to mail subscribers, postage included. It is delivered by carriers at 12 cents per week and is sold in single copies for 2 cents. The Weekly Gazette is mailed to subscribers at the rate of \$1 per year; six months, 50 cents. Price and all things considered, the Daily and Weekly Gazette are the best papers printed on the South Atlantic seaboard, and we hope during the coming year to add thousands of names to our lists in Baltimore and contiguous sections. All letters and inquiries in regard to subscriptions or matters of business should be addressed to Nov 21, 1878. No. 142 Baltimore street.

Road Examiners' Notice. NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned appointed Examiners to view and report upon the opening of a public road from the "New Cut Road," near the corner of John Fawcett's fence, thence through the lands of said Fawcett, Mrs. Smoot, George F. Wathen and others until it intersects the road leading from the Plank Bridge to John Parsons' Mill, between the residences of Mrs. Rison Graves and the said Geo. F. Wathen, in the 3rd election district, will meet on the premises on the 21st day of December next and proceed to the discharge of the said duty.

YOUNG P. DAWKINS, J. D. THOMPSON, THOS. L. HARRISON, Examiners. Nov 21, 1878—1m.

Races! Races! FREE for all Horses. POPULAR SPRINGS FIELDS NOV. 22nd and 23rd, near California. First day for purse of \$10 and second for entrance, bridle and saddle. Accommodation for horses and people at California. L. J. W. WISE. Nov 14, 1878—1d.

Blue, Black and Fancy Cheviot Suits

READY-MADE, FROM \$12 TO \$18. Made to Order, \$22 to \$25. OVERCOATS, LIGHT AND HEAVY WEIGHT. YOUTHS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING

In endless variety, and at such prices as are bound to make purchasers. NOAH WALKER & CO., 165 & 167 W. BALTIMORE ST. BETWEEN CALVERT & LIGHT.

Money returned in every instance where goods do not give satisfaction. Nov 21, 1878.

THE Scientific American. THIRTY-FOURTH YEAR. The most Popular Scientific Paper in the World. Only \$3.00 a Year, including Postage. Weekly. 52 Numbers a Year. 4,000 copy weeks.

The Scientific American is a large First-Class Weekly Newspaper of sixteen pages, printed in the most beautiful style, profusely illustrated with splendid engravings, representing the newest inventions and the most recent Advances in the Arts and Sciences; including New and Interesting Facts in Agriculture, Horticulture, the Home, Health, Medical Progress, Social Science, Natural History, Geology, Astronomy. The most valuable practical papers, by eminent writers in all departments of Science, will be found in the Scientific American.

Terms, \$3.00 per year, \$1.00 half year, which includes postage. Discount to Agents. Single copies, ten cents. Sold by all Newsdealers. Remit by postal order to MUNN & CO., Publishers, 37 Park Row, New York.

Patents. In connection with the Scientific American, Messrs. MUNN & Co. are Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, have had 34 years experience, and now have the largest establishment in the world. Patents are obtained on the best terms. A special notice is made in the Scientific American of all inventions. Patents are obtained, by writing the name and residence of the Patentee. By the immense circulation thus given, public attention is directed to the merits of the new patent, and sales or introduction often easily effected.

Administrators' Sale. BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court, the undersigned will sell at public auction on Monday, Nov. 25, 1878,

if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, on the premises of the late John L. Abell, all the personal property of said deceased, consisting of 1 HORSE, YOGE OXEN, SHEEP, COWS, HOGS, YOUNG CATTLE, FARMING IMPLEMENTS, HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE.

TERMS OF SALE, as prescribed by the Court, are: On all sums of \$10 and under, CASH; on all sums above that amount, a credit of six months will be given, with security to be approved by the undersigned. No property to be removed until the terms of sale are fully complied with.

EMILY E. ABELL, W. A. FENWICK, Adms. of Jno. L. Abell. Nov. 21, 1878—1f.

RATIFICATION NOTICE. Joseph Richardson's Executors vs Wm. R. Clarke and others. In the Circuit Court for St. Mary's county, sitting as a Court of Equity. No. 438 N. E.

ORDERED this 21st day of Nov. 1878, that the Auditor's Report, filed in this cause, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 3rd Monday of Dec. 1878, provided a copy of this order be published in the St. Mary's BEACON, once a week for three successive weeks prior to the said 3rd Monday of December.

J. FRANK FORD, Clerk. True copy, Test: J. FRANK FORD, Clerk. Nov. 21, 1878—3w.

RATIFICATION NOTICE. Robt C Combs & M. Catharine Downs, admrs James S Downs, vs Ann E. Sinclair and others. In the Circuit Court for St. Mary's county, sitting as a Court of Equity. No. 438 N. E.

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