

# Saint Mary's Beacon

(Continued from 1st page.)

with privileges and immunities above and beyond any other place in the province. Its officers consisted of a mayor, recorder, six aldermen and ten councilmen, and among its special prerogatives were those of a weekly market and an annual fair.

**Legislative Rights.**  
The first General Assembly held in Maryland met at St. Mary's on the 26th of February, 1635. The acts of this session Baltimore refused to approve, because, as he claimed, the right to originate laws resided, under the charter, exclusively in himself, the power of the Assembly being limited to assent and dissent to such as he propounded. The freemen of Maryland, convinced that they possessed equal and co-ordinate rights in matters of legislation with the proprietary, with the courage of their conviction, vindicated their position by rejecting at the next session of the Assembly the whole body of bills drafted and submitted by him for their adoption, and enacted in their stead a code which emanated from themselves, though substantially the same as the one that he had propounded.

After this the right of the Assembly to initiate legislation was not contested, and the right of the proprietary was, in practice, limited to his veto.

It should here be said that the legislation enacted at this and the succeeding sessions of the Assembly during the sixty-one years in which St. Mary's was the seat of government forms, to a great extent, the foundation and outlines of the present legal, civil and social structure of Maryland and some of its most cherished institutions.

It was then and there that the great struggle for popular sovereignty between the bold and courageous yeomanry of Maryland and the lord proprietary was inaugurated, and which resulted in setting upon a firm foundation that principle which formed the basis of Maryland's early system of free self-government, and which, in process of time and in course of events, developed into a reality the sublime doctrine of constitutional liberty.

**The Toleration Act.**  
It was also, by the legislation then and there enacted, that the famous Toleration Act, giving legal sanction to liberty of conscience, which shed such brilliant renown upon the legislative annals of Maryland, and won for it the name of the Land of the Sanctuary, and which extended to all, whatever their religious belief or form of worship, shelter, protection and repose, became engrafted by law upon its government.

Though religious toleration had existed in practice in Maryland from its earliest settlement, it had never been made the subject of legislative enactment, and to the General Assembly of 1649 does this, the proudest memorial of Maryland's colonial history, belong.

Higher than all titles and badges of honor and more exalted than royal nobility is the imperishable distinction which the passage of this broad and liberal act won for Maryland and for the members of that never-to-be-forgotten session, and sacred forever be the hallowed spot which gave it birth!

**Foundations of Government.**  
But, besides being the historic battle-field of Maryland's early struggles for political freedom and the scene of its first legislative confirmation of religious peace, St. Mary's presents in its history, as the capital and metropolis of the province, all the glowing incidents and martial virtues which characterized and gave inspiration to that eventful and heroic period—the period in Maryland's history which has truly been styled the golden age of its colonial existence; the period in which the foundations of its government were being broadly and deeply laid; the period of its great political turmoils and religious agitations; the period in which the defiant spirit and persistent rebellion of Clayborne; the artful sedition and destructive warfare of Ingle; the reflex action upon Maryland of England's parliamentary disturbances, resulting in the usurpation of the proprietary rights; the turbulence and the ascendancy of the Puritan, whose reign was so conspicuous for political conscription of those who hospitably received and generously treated them when outcast and homeless, and of sectarian persecution of those who did not worship at the altar of their religious shrine; the repeated

efforts of the proprietary to reduce them to subjection, beginning with the memorable battle upon the Severn and ending only with the turn of affairs in England, which took from them their moral support; the rise and fall of the intriguing and ambitious Fendall, the Cromwell of Maryland; the introduction of the printing press, that emblem of liberty, which was not found in any other American colony; the embroiling designs and the insurrection of the apostate Coade; the Protestant revolution of 1689; the fall of the proprietary government; the administration of affairs by the representatives of the crown, and the establishment of the Church of England by law in the province all pass in review and stand in characteristic light and shade upon its historic panorama.

**Leonard Calvert.**  
On the 9th of June, 1647, Gov. Leonard Calvert at the early age of forty, died at St. Mary's, where his remains still repose under its reverend and holy soil. Of the life and character of Leonard Calvert historians have said but little. While there is no desire to detract from the unfading lustre which they have accorded to the proprietaries of Maryland, truth and justice alike demand that of the pioneer Governor of the province and the founder of St. Mary's it should here be said that he who left his native land to lead the pilgrim colony to Maryland; he who faced the perils and dangers and stood the heat and fire of storm and battle which so often darkened its early colonial days; he who first proclaimed and laid in practice those fundamental principles which underlie the priceless boon of liberty of conscience; he who, with unflinching energy, fidelity and zeal, devoted the best years of his life to the development and glory of Maryland and to the prosperity and happiness of its citizens; he whose undaunted courage and wise and liberal statesmanship are so closely associated with the foundation, early growth and permanent establishment of Maryland, should stand upon the pages of history no less distinguished and renowned as long as valiant service to early Maryland has an admirer or civil and religious liberty a friend.

**Removal of the Capital.**  
In 1694 Francis Nicholson became Governor of Maryland and signaled his induction into office by sounding the death-knell of St. Mary's.

He summoned an Assembly, to convene not at St. Mary's, but at Ann Arundel Town, now Annapolis. His act foreshadowed the doom of St. Mary's, and at that session of the Assembly the removal of the capital was determined upon. In February, 1695, he ordered the archives and records to be removed from St. Mary's and to be delivered to the sheriff of Anne Arundel Town. This was accordingly done and on the 28th of February, 1695, the General Assembly began its first session at the present capital of Maryland.

The reason alleged for this change was that St. Mary's, being on the verge of the province, was difficult of access to the masses of the people. This may not have been altogether without weight, but it was more probably due to the fierce political struggle and the bitter sectarian strife which existed there at that time between the advocates of the proprietary and the adherents of the King.

**Dowfall of St. Mary's.**  
After St. Mary's ceased to be the capital of the province, it soon began to decline. The removal of the government officials in itself seriously diminished its population, and in 1708 it ceased also to be the county seat of St. Mary's county, the last symbol of its official character. The same year it lost its privilege of sending delegates to the General Assembly, and soon after lost its rank as a city.

No longer the commercial emporium of the province, with no manufacturing interests at that day to sustain its vitality, and completely stripped of its official importance, it was left without means of support. Its population gradually departed; its old fort sank to the level of the earth; its houses one by one fell to ruin, and in a comparatively short time nothing remained save the old State House and a few of the more durable buildings, the latter used as homesteads for the farms into which the site of the old city became converted. In 1695 permission was given to the justices of St. Mary's county to use the State House for a court-house and church, and in 1720 the title to it and the 'Public Lot,'

which contained about three acres, by act of Assembly became vested in the Rector and Vestry of William and Mary parish and their successors, in fee simple, for the use of the parish forever. It continued to be used as a church for more than a century, but in 1829 this historic old building was pulled down and its material used in the construction of Trinity Church, which stands near by.

**The First State House.**  
The State House stood on "St. Mary's Bluff," which formed the northwestern extremity of the town. It was a strikingly beautiful situation and commanded an extensive view of the town, the river and the surrounding country, and to those approaching the city, either by land or water, it formed a prominent and picturesque feature of the landscape. Its dimensions were forty-five by fifty feet, its architectural design that of a Maltese cross, and was one of the most pretentious public buildings of its time. It was built of large, red vitrified brick, its walls varying from twenty-eight to nineteen inches, diminishing in thickness with their height, the lower floor being divided into two halls for the accommodation of the upper and lower houses of Assembly, and which were paved with flagstone. It was two and a half stories high, with steep roof, covered with red tile, from the centre of which shot up an iron spire, with ball, supporting near its top a vane, on which was inscribed, "1676," the date of its erection. The building, with a jail, cost 330,000 pounds of tobacco. By a singular coincidence it was built without chimneys owing to a controversy over the proposition to allow it, in conformity with the custom of the times, to be used as an ordinary or eating-house. The opposing and predominant faction, in order to make this impracticable, caused them to be omitted altogether, and it was not until two years later that its three massive outside chimneys were added, at a cost of 20,000 pounds of tobacco.

**The Old Mulberry.**  
On the 'State House Square,' about 70 feet distant, stood the historic 'Old Mulberry,' under whose broad spreading branches the first colonists of Maryland assembled, and under which also, traditionary history says, the first mass at St. Mary's was celebrated and the treaty between Governor Calvert and the Yaocomico Indians was made. Of this venerable tree, whose mass of foliage continued for two hundred years afterward to crown the State House promontory, it is further recorded, that on it were nailed the proclamations of Calvert and his successors, the notice of punishments and fines, the inventories of debtors whose goods were to be sold, and all notices calling for the public attention. Within comparatively recent years even, curious relic-hunters were able to pick from its decaying trunk the rude nails which thus held the forgotten State papers of two centuries ago.

**Calvert Vault.**  
About fifteen feet from the site of the State House stands what is known as the 'Calvert Vault,' and which is supposed to contain the remains of Gov. Leonard Calvert, Lady Jane, the wife of Charles Lord Baltimore, and Cecilius, their oldest son. Of this vault, tradition says, its entrance was covered up and the key thrown into the river, that its revered inmates might peacefully repose for ever under the soil they had redeemed from the wilderness.

**Commemorative Stones.**  
In 1839 the State of Maryland purchased from William and Mary parish the eastern half of the State House lot, and to commemorate the spot where 'civilization and Christianity were first introduced into our State' erected on it the imposing and classic building known as the St. Mary's Female Seminary. It also, a little more than two years ago, did tardy justice to Maryland's first Governor—Leonard Calvert—by erecting in his memory a handsome granite shaft, placing it on the site of the 'Old Mulberry,' and at the same time, in order to perpetuate the foundation lines of the old State House, planted at each of its sixteen corners a massive granite marker.

**The Mothers Recommend It.**  
The strongest recommendation that any article can have is the endorsement of the mothers of the town. When the mothers recommend it you may know that that article has more than ordinary merit. Here is what the Centerville, South Dakota, Citizen says editorially of an article sold in their town: 'From personal experience we can say that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has broken up bad colds for our children. We are acquainted with many mothers in Centerville who would not be without it in the house for a good many times its cost, and are recommending it every day.' 50 cent bottles for sale by Wm. F. Greenwell & Son, Leonardtown, Md.

## HIGH TAXES AND WAGES.

Have you ever seen a laborer, who could a niche whether he worked for a protected or an unprotected employer?  
Have you ever seen a laborer who expected to receive more wages from a protected than an unprotected employer?  
Have you ever seen a protected manufacturer who paid higher wages than he was compelled to?  
Have you ever seen a very wealthy firm pay more wages than a moderately wealthy one?  
If, then, the unprotected manufacturer pays just as high wages, and still is able to make a profit, by what method of reasoning do you arrive at the conclusion that the protected manufacturer can pay higher wages because of protection?  
And if the protected manufacturer does not pay more than the unprotected one, what becomes of your protection theories?  
If you say capital will not be invested unless protected, how do you explain the fact that it is being invested in unprotected industries?  
If protection prevents us from selling in foreign markets, does not protection make less work instead of more?  
If there is free trade in labor, and high protective prices for those things which laborers must buy, is not the laborer being robbed instead of being benefited?  
Protection enables the manufacturers to charge more for what they have to sell, but does not make them pay more for what they have to buy—labor. Such is our "protection."  
Whom does it protect?—Columbia Herald.

## NEWS IN BRIEF.

From the Baltimore Sun.

Wednesday, March 7, 1894.

Very little iron ore is being imported to Baltimore because of the tariff on it.

Wm. P. King shot and killed himself at his boarding-house, 16 East Madison Street.

Frederick county democrats are urging Senators Gorman and Gibson to labor for the Wilson bill.

Joseph Donjan, who was sentenced to the Maryland penitentiary for sending a threatening postal card to Vice-President Stevenson, wrote a letter to President Cleveland asking mercy.

Sylvester Rhodes, colored, was lynched at Collins, Ga., Monday night, for the murder of Robert Rosier, a young white man, on February 24.

Mrs. Eva Blackman, who was recently elected police commissioner of Leavenworth, Kan., has caused the removal of all the bachelors from the police force. Her next reform is to close all variety theaters.

New England republican Senators are endeavoring to have the Bland silver seigniorage bill given precedence in the Senate in the hope of having discussion of the Wilson tariff bill postponed.

The body of Miss Annie Grinley was stolen from the grave at Forestville, Prince George's county, Md., and taken to Washington, where it was left at the Howard University.

## MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

The Maryland Legislature reassembled at noon yesterday. The House, by a vote of 43 to 26, adopted an order requiring the committee to report the assessment bill by next Tuesday. Governor Brown gave expression to some practical views on the subject of immigration. Mr. Johnson, of Baltimore City, introduced in the House a bill intended to work reform in law pleadings. Senator Bruce introduced a bill in regard to the law of libel, modeled after the one proposed in New York. The bill to remove the Court of Appeals to Baltimore was indefinitely postponed in the Senate. A bill has been prepared by the Society of the War of 1812 and duplicates sent to Senator Hayes and Delegate John F. Williams to make September 12 a legal holiday.

**Many Persons** are broken down from overwork or household cares. **Brown's Iron Bitters** rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile and cures malaria. Get the genuine.

## PURKER.

DEALER AND MANUFACTURER

Fine Guns, Rifles, Pistol, &c

POWDER, SHOT, SHELLS, &c

constantly on hand and at the lowest prices.

E. PRATT ST., near Light, Baltimore, Md.

## Real Estate Agency.

MESSEURS HERBERT F. MOORE, of Leonardtown, and T. J. MOORE, of Washington, D. C., have entered into partnership for the sale of real estate. If parties having lands for sale will send full description and the lowest price they will take, we will liberally advertise their lands free of charge, and make every possible effort to make speedy sales.

HERBERT F. MOORE, T. JACKSON MOORE, Leonardtown, Md.

## FOR SHERIFF.

Mr. JAMES T. BLAIR'S faithfulness to the cause of Democracy and his untiring and earnest work entitle him to reward and we respectfully suggest him as a suitable candidate for the sheriffship at the next election, subject to the action of the Democratic party. 4TH AND 7TH DISTRICTS.

# LUMBER.

## GEO. F. SLOAN & BRO.

414 LIGHT STREET WHARF, BALTIMORE, MD.

We offer you, delivered to Wharf or Depot in Baltimore:  
1 inch Yellow Pine Boards, (Edge), \$12.50 per M.  
6x20 Sawn Cypress Shingles, - 8.00 "

These goods are excellent value for the money. We have higher grades at higher prices. If you wish prices on other goods, write us and we will reply promptly.

# SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, ETC. SHINGLES.

## Established 50 Years.

SALESMEN WANTED! 310 ACRES; BALTIMORE COUNTY

PEACH. PEAR. APPLE. CHERRY.

# TREES!

MALL FRUITS, GRAPE VINES, EVERGREENS, HEDGPLAN

All First Class. Write for prices and estimates.

## WM CORSE & SONS,

SECOND STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE, P. O. Box 408 Balto., Md.

Persons desiring to visit nurseries will please call at our office and we send them free of charge. Write for prices and catalogues. Dec 1--

Don't Buy Anything In The

# BUILDING LINE

UNTIL YOU GET OUR ESTIMATE ON YOUR

Sash, Blinds, Frames, Mouldings, Brackets, Doors, Lumber, Mantels, &c.

Our inducements are:—BEST MATERIAL LOWEST PRICES.

## SMOOT & CO.,

No 119 North Union Street. Alexandria, Va.

ESTIMATES MAILED FREE.

## F. Oscar Morgan

Extends a special invitation to his many friends and customers to visit his STORE and examine his large stock of fashionable

### GOODS.

I mean to sell and shall always keep what the people want at the people's prices. It will be my aim to give my patrons every dollar's worth every time and if there be virtue in good goods at low prices I mean to be THE STORE for this trade.

### DOMESTICS.

In this department I am low priced. Call and examine my fancy Shirting, Gingham, Calicoes and Lawns before purchasing elsewhere.

### GROCERIES

Fine, fresh and cheap. Call and make a small purchase and I know that you will become a permanent customer.

### SHOES and HATS.

My new styles are in, and prices lower than ever. My stock will please young men, old men and boys.

### Ready-Made Clothing.

For men, youths' and boys' wear. I have the finest, cheapest and neatest line ever shown in my store. I am emphatically headquarters for this trade.

## F. OSCAR MORGAN,

Leonardtown, Md.

Oct 27, 1887—17

## ST. MARY'S ACADEMY

Leonardtown, Md., UNDER CHARGE OF THE SISTERS OF CHARITY OF NAZARETH, KENTUCKY.

The course of Studies includes Christian Doctrine, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Algebra, Geometry, English Grammar, Geography, History, Rhetoric, the Elements of Botany, Mental and Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, Literature, Plain and Ornamental Needlework, Music on the Piano and Guitar and French.

Boys from the age of 7 to 14 years received.

For terms or further information apply to SISTER MADEIRA, Leonardtown, Md.

## Kendall Will Sell LOOK AT THIS?

Write for Circular of above or prices on anything you need in my line

Nov 19—17

## JAS. B. KENDALL,

### FARMS WANTED.

If parties having farms for sale will send description and prices to the undersigned or call in person, it will be to their advantage. I have now orders for several farms.

Nov 14—17

## JO. F. MORGAN.

## SOUTHERN MARYLAND REAL ESTATE AGENCY,

1020 F. & N. W., Wash. City, D. C.

WANTED FOR PURCHASERS St. Mary's county lands, desirably located and reasonable in price. Write me giving full description and all particulars.

G. H. CALVERT & CO.

July 7—17

## Democratic in Politics.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

\$1.00 per square (eight lines or less of solid matter) for the first insertion, and 50 cts. for every subsequent insertion. Obituaries, church festivals, etc., over ten lines in length will be charged at the rate of 25 cents per square. A liberal deduction made to those who advertise by the year.

All communications must be accompanied by the real name of the author or no attention will be paid them.

## JOB PRINTING

Done with neatness and despatch.

T. V. TATTS and F. V. KING, Publishers

## Saint Mary's Beacon.

Don't give the latest foreign news.

It does not claim to circulate all over the earth, but it does give all the

## St. Mary's News.

and wherever there is a St. Mary's family there you will find the

## St. Mary's Beacon

If you want St. Mary's news, Take the Beacon.

If you want to reach St. Mary's farmers, ad vertise

## In The Beacon.

Published every Thursday morning at Leonardtown at

## \$1.00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.