

SAINT MARY'S BEACON

LEONARD TOWN MD.

THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 31, 1861

In order to furnish our readers with the full election returns of the county and as such as may be received from other portions of the State, in our next issue, we shall propose the publication of the Beacon until Friday.

Election Tickets.

We shall commence printing the Election Tickets to-day and they will be ready for delivery to-morrow. Unless called for at the office, the Tickets for the local candidates in the different districts will be mailed to their address or sent by private conveyance to some central place in each district. The Tickets for County and State candidates will be sent to the different polls, but we shall give instructions for their equitable division between the different candidates and the two parties.

Dedication of Mr. Thomas.

We have received the following letter from William H. Thomas, Esq., from which it will be seen, that he refuses to run as a candidate for the Senate of Maryland:

Chaptico, Oct. 23rd, 1861.

Editors of the St. Mary's Beacon.—Gentlemen:—My attention has been called to a notice in your issue of the 17th, in which my name is suggested for the Senate of Maryland. I feel thankful to those who have thought of me in this connection, but private engagements, which I cannot disregard, preclude my being a candidate for anything.

Respectfully

Yr. ob. Sr.

W. H. THOMAS.

The Southern Rights Ticket.

As this is our last issue, previous to the election, we deem it proper to direct the attention of the Southern Rights voters of the County to the importance of seeing that full justice is done to the candidates which have been nominated by the Southern Rights Party for Governor and Comptroller, for the Senate and House of Delegates. The gentlemen, which the party have presented for their suffrages for these positions, are eminently entitled to the confidence and support, of all Southern Rights men. They have all occupied responsible public positions before, and, by the consent of all parties, have acquitted themselves of their respective duties with great honor to themselves and great advantage to the public. It is the duty of every Southern Rights voter to see that none of his party candidates are traded off to purchase or propitiate local influence. It is also his duty to stand by the whole ticket, whatever may have been his preferences or predilections previous to its being put in the field. Efforts should be made to bring out the full Southern Rights vote of the county, that St. Mary's may continue to be, as she ever has been, the banner county of the district and the State. We make the announcement with pleasure, that the Southern Rights men are contesting every county in the State, and they have finally determined to run a full ticket in Baltimore city. No doubt is entertained, if the full Southern Rights vote can be brought to the polls, of the election of HOWARD and JARRETT and the return of a majority of Southern Rights men to the Senate and House of Delegates. Is not this worth laboring for, and shall it be said of Saint Mary's, in connection with the coming election, that for the first time she did not her whole duty?

The Annapolis Gazette.

A few weeks ago, the Annapolis Gazette declared, "that every man in Maryland who votes the Peace ticket is aiding the rebels and is a traitor to the Government, and that it would be perfectly right to punish all who so vote." As we had been committed to the support of the Peace Policy and had made up our minds to vote the Peace Ticket, we were entitled to take, we think, and we did take, exceptions to the Gazette's position and its members imprisoned—her citizens have been dragged from their homes and incarcerated in felon's cells and murky dungeons, in a distant and hostile State—her people have been driven by thousands into exile to escape the vengeance of Federal wrath or suspicion—the freedom of speech and press has been suspended in almost every section of the State—the civic functions of the city of Baltimore have been suspended by military authority, and, in short, she has been subjected to every species of wrong and degradation that a despotic and licentious ruler could visit upon the veriest dependents upon the face of the earth. To all this, the Union party of the State not only give their assent, but hold out threats of similar treatment to honest men, that they may become converts by intimidation. Such is the plan adopted by prominent Union organs in this State, and by such means they expect to secure the success of the Union ticket, at the approaching election. The Peace party they denounce as the advocates

The Union Party in Maryland.

Whilst the organs of the Washington Government are professedly astonished that there should exist, in this State, any considerable number of voters occupying a position of antagonism to the Union party, we confess ourselves really surprised that that party, outside of the few open and declared abolitionists in our midst, should find any supporters at all. In times past, when the disavowance of the Union was a thing talked of, and when Unionism was regarded as the opposite of secession, we could well understand and appreciate the position of men who sustained a party that based its claims for support upon its declared devotion to "the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the Laws." At a later day, when under the lead of Mr. Crittenden, it counseled compromise and advocated a peaceable adjustment of our National troubles, the people of Maryland, irrespective of party, stood shoulder to shoulder, with those of Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky, in the support of every measure looking to an amicable settlement of our difficulties, and the preservation of the American Union. But, the North stubbornly refused to make any concessions, and the Gulf States, failing to obtain the requisite guarantees for the maintenance of their Constitutional rights in the Union, made good their threat to withdraw from it. Next followed the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln and a declaration of coercive war against the seceded States. The conduct, which took place at Sumter, being followed by an official publication of the "riot act," and by Mr. Lincoln's proclamation, calling out a force to quell the rebellion, the Border States—Maryland and Kentucky excepted—true to the doctrine embodied in the resolutions of 1798, left the Union and linked their fortunes with the Confederate States. The dismemberment of the Union, then, had been consummated, through whose instrumentality it matters not, it was numbered beyond any probable hope of reconstruction. The Union party had failed in its efforts to effect a compromise, and in its laudable attempt to preserve the Union. In the other Border States, with the exception of a few thousand in North Western Virginia and Northern Missouri, and some huckster parties in East Tennessee and North Carolina, the Union party ceased their idle and delusive cry of Union, and prepared to defend their own and their brothers' homes from the devastating ravages of the Northern hordes. Mr. Lincoln was gathering together to sweep down upon them. But now has it been in Maryland? The Union party here, which proved to be in a considerable minority a year ago, when the noble old commonwealth of Virginia was battling for the Union, has gradually grown stronger, since its traces have left the Virginia soil and has proven itself, under each tyrannic or oppressive act of the Washington Government, more and more the fawning and cringing component and ally of Black Republicanism. At the late Congressional election, when the contest was one of peace or war—when the issue of future reconstruction, based upon proper constitutional guarantees to the South, was to be battled for—when Maryland had been subjected to wrongs and indignities to which no free people were ever before subjected—when her soil bristled with Federal bayonets and her people had been outraged and plundered—when the traitor Hicks, after betraying the honor and interest of the State, had turned "rebel" and again traitor—after this, all this, we find the Union party in Maryland armed with the strength and authority to cast her Congressional vote, with a single exception, in favor of Northern aggression, and commendatory of theagrant and unconstitutional usurpations of Lincoln. Since then, new and accumulated insults have been heaped upon the people of Maryland. Her Legislature, after being driven from the State House, has been suppressed and its members imprisoned—her citizens have been dragged from their homes and incarcerated in felon's cells and murky dungeons, in a distant and hostile State—her people have been driven by thousands into exile to escape the vengeance of Federal wrath or suspicion—the freedom of speech and press has been suspended in almost every section of the State—the civic functions of the city of Baltimore have been suspended by military authority, and, in short, she has been subjected to every species of wrong and degradation that a despotic and licentious ruler could visit upon the veriest dependents upon the face of the earth. To all this, the Union party of the State not only give their assent, but hold out threats of similar treatment to honest men, that they may become converts by intimidation. Such is the plan adopted by prominent Union organs in this State, and by such means they expect to secure the success of the Union ticket, at the approaching election. The Peace party they denounce as the advocates

of secession and war, and demand that the Government shall punish all who vote the Peace ticket. They are for maintaining the Government, which, of course, is war, and we are called upon to enter with them—at the peril of our personal safety—to bring peace to the country. The subjugation of the South, although it has thus far proven a rugged task, will prove many enough when the Government shall be aided by the people of Maryland, and thus a speedy peace is to be procured. Such a thing as giving up the plan of coercion is not dreamed of by the Unionists until the work is fully completed, yet, theirs is the peace, and the Peace is the secession or war party. To the policy of subjugation they would fully commit the State, and, yet, they claim that the horrors of civil war can only be averted through the success of the Union ticket. By their cowardice and degeneracy, they would make Maryland a byword and a reproach to her sister States of the South, by fully committing her to the doctrine of coercion, and by arraying her once gallant people against a kindred race, who, to a degree of oppression to which she is now subjected, were forced to dissolve their connection with her. Such, voters of Maryland, is the object and policy of the Union party, and will you be deceived by it? Will you suffer yourselves to be dragged on or intimidated into the support of a party whose policy and principles cannot but be obnoxious to every true Marylander? Without material aid from the opponents of the war, the Unionists are fully aware that certain defeat awaits them, for they well know that, with a full and fair expression of public sentiment, their cause in this State is in a hopeless minority. Then, let every advocate for Peace go to the polls on Wednesday next, and cast an honest and fearless vote for the PEACE ticket, and let the result of the approaching election prove a final decision of the people of Maryland upon the question of coercion. Let the threats of Federal vengeance, that have been promulgated by the Union organs of the State, fall idly on your ears, and go to the polls and do your duty to your country and maintain the honor of your State, even at the risk of incurring the displeasure of such minions of Lincoln as may be among you. You have a right to vote and exercise it, for the decision of Maryland, at the ensuing election, may seal her destiny. We repeat, go to the polls and vote for PEACE, and

The Marlboro' Gazette.

Our old friend and associate, the Marlboro' Gazette, has taken upon itself the subject of the coming election. He is an open advocate of re-election. We do not object to his having a word to say of the personal and judicial character of Judge Tuck, except in way of compliment. We have been informed and do believe, that he is an amiable gentleman and has made an upright and an able magistrate. We claim, however, that Mr. Ford is in no respects his inferior. What we do object to—if our brother will pardon us—is the cant talk and flummery about "political aspirants" and "mixing up politics with the Judiciary." In the first place, no man understands the issue which is upon the people of Maryland who supposes that it is an ordinary political or partisan issue. The most sacred rudimentary principles of government and law are bound up in the contest now going on in this State. The rules and maxims, therefore, which apply to ordinary political contests do not apply to this. But suppose that the present was a contest of a purely political or partisan character. Are parties acting anywhere else as the Gazette propounds they should act here? Is it not notorious, that the Union party has nominated for the Judicial office in every district in the State except this, and can it be doubted that it would have nominated it in this also, if it had had the slightest chance of success? What has been the course of the Southern Rights party in all other districts (except this)? It has nominated wherever it has had a show of success. What is the history of the Judicial office in this respect since the adoption of the present Constitution? In 1851, in the districts where the Whigs had the power, a Whig was elected, and in the districts where the Democrats had the power, a Democrat was elected, and, with few exceptions, this has been the result ever since. All the present members of the Court of Appeals, who were elected at all, were elected on account of their political affiliations. And yet we have never heard that any of these distinguished gentlemen have ever "mixed up politics with the Judiciary." If the Southern Rights men in the other districts of the State are supporting only such candidates for the Judicial office as have been nominated by them or are known to be of Southern Rights sentiments, why should we not imitate their example? If they are wrong, then the Southern Rights party is wrong, and

the sooner it is hewed up or purified the better. But they are not wrong. They know that their party can only be sustained by fidelity to each other, and they have wisely determined to stand or fall together. In there a single good reason why the Southern Rights men should pursue a different policy in this judicial district? What claims have either Mr. Richard L. Bowie, or Judge Tuck upon their suffrages? None whatever, and we cannot believe that either of these gentlemen will receive their support. We claim that their support is due alone to the Southern Rights candidate, Mr. Ford. His defeat, if he is defeated, will be increased to the world as the defeat of the Southern Rights party in the strongest Southern Rights district of the State, nor will it be possible to gainsay it or successfully deny it. He is the only Southern Rights candidate in the field, and, by the agency of the Southern Rights press, this has now been brought to the attention of nearly every voter of that party in the district. We hope and believe that the Gazette is mistaken when it asserts, that "in Prince George's the large majority of both parties will vote for Mr. Tuck." We cannot understand how any Southern Rights man of that county can support Judge Tuck in preference to Mr. Ford. Whenever Prince George's has had a candidate in the 8-11, St. Mary's has stood foremost in his behalf. The result of the election on Wednesday next in that county will show whether party fidelity and obligation are all on one side.

The Plinters' Advocate.

It is with sentiments of heartfelt regret, that we make the announcement to our readers, that the sterling and able journal, whose name heads this notice, has suspended publication, in consequence of the Post Office Department denying it the usual mail facilities. By a sort of unanimous consent, the Advocate was regarded by Southern Rights men as one of the ablest, if not the very ablest, defender of their principles in the State, since the suppression of the Baltimore Exchange, and the conduct of the Government towards it, affords satisfactory evidence, if any were wanting, that it was a thorn in the side of despotism which it was well for despotism to remove as speedily as possible. The Advocate bravely stood by its colors to the last, and has fallen amid the sympathies and regrets of all right-minded men. When "a restoration of the ancient liberties of the people of Maryland shall be established among us the Freedom of the press and of the press," the publication of the principles which it has sustained with such marked ability and independence and for which it is now suffering—God grant that this "restoration" be near at hand! It affords us pleasure to notice in this connection the generous conduct of the Editor of the Marlboro' Gazette. It is through his paper that the Editor of the Advocate addresses his touching valedictory to his readers and exposes the grossness of the outrage which has been committed upon his rights. Speaking of this outrage, the Gazette remarks:

"The 'liberty of the press' which was once considered sacred and inviolable, has become a by-word in this free land of ours, and all the commonly accepted definitions of treason have been changed to suit the 'necessity of the times.' We tender our sympathies to our neighbor in this abridgment of his rights."

The News.

Since our last publication, we have received both Federal and Confederate reports of the fight near Leesburg, all of which sustain the Intelligence's statement of a Federal discomfiture, and agree that it was a fight of "some importance." The Confederate estimate of the Federal loss reaches a very high figure, and the Federals acknowledge a total defeat with a loss, in killed, wounded and prisoners, ranging from 625 to 1,000. The Richmond Dispatch, through the official report of Gen. Evans, shows the Federal loss to have been from 1,000 to 1,200 in killed and wounded, and 600 in prisoners. Gen. Evans reports his force engaged in the fight at 25,000 men, and estimates the Federal force at 10,000. He claims to have captured 1,200 stand of arms, and reports the Confederate dead at from 250 to 300, in killed and wounded.

Our exchanges report everything quiet across the Potomac, though, as usual, our village is filled with rumors to the contrary. We were informed, on yesterday morning, by a gentleman from the vicinity of Washington, that a severe battle was fought near Arlington Heights on Tuesday, and, as heavy and continuous firing was heard in that direction, on that day, there may be some foundation for the report.

There is no news of importance from Kentucky, Missouri or Western Virginia. The great naval expedition, which has been the subject of boastful comment by the administration organs for weeks past, left Hampton Rhodes, on Tuesday evening last, for its point of destination.

The Potomac still remains off actually blockaded by Confederate batteries, under cover of which, we learn, the "rebels" are in the habit of crossing to the Maryland side and annoying the detachment of Sickles's brigade which has been stationed there to keep a watch upon their movements. These saucy demonstrations, on the part of the "rebels," have induced the Government to greatly increase the force at this point, which now reaches, we are told, 15,000 or 20,000 men.

The Washington papers are filled with rumors of the removal of Fremont, but, as yet, no official publication of such action on the part of the Government has been made.

The Peace Party of Baltimore city has nominated a full ticket for the ensuing election, and, we learn, are quite confident of their ability to elect it by a large majority.

The Government has instituted a strict blockade of the lower Potomac, no vessels from the river being now permitted to leave the county for Baltimore, unless by permission of the authorities, and all vessels from Baltimore have been forbidden, on their return trips, the landing of any thing on the Potomac shore, except at Blackstone's Island. It is thought that the prohibition of intercourse between Baltimore and the Potomac will soon be removed, though the blockade in other respects will be rigidly maintained.

THE BILL OF RIGHTS.

We sincerely wish that all men of Maryland, in this momentous crisis, would take up and seriously study their Bill of Rights and Constitution; because, in our judgment, it would be to all intelligent liberty-loving citizens a sufficient and infallible chart by which their action should be guided.

Those who desire to see all State lines obliterated, and all power centralized in the President—thus making him the absolute arbiter of the destinies of the people of all the States—may disregard those maxims of public liberty and individual rights, which have ever since the days of the revolution been regarded as the foundation principles of American freedom. But those who have been earnest disciples of the teachings of the patriot fathers will not forget or abandon these old maxims and cherished principles.

The 2nd Art. of the Bill of Rights of the people of Maryland, adopted by their sovereign Convention, and ratified by them at the ballot-box, in 1851, declares: THAT THE PEOPLE OF THIS STATE OUGHT TO HAVE THE SOLE AND EXCLUSIVE RIGHT OF REGULATING THE INTERNAL GOVERNMENT AND POLICE THEREOF. Who are those traitorous and deluged sons of Maryland that now countenance or sanction any foreign or external interference with this fundamental right of the people of Maryland? These are those who seek the intervention of Federal authority and strive to intimidate the free people of this State and keep them from the polls by threats of Federal power! These same men, many of them, have again and again sworn to "BE FAITHFUL AND BEAR TRUE ALLEGIANCE TO THE STATE OF MARYLAND," and never in all their lives did swear allegiance to the Government of the United States. Yet, now, for the sake of office, or with the view to promote the success of party, they ignore their STATE CONSTITUTION and the ALLEGIANCE they have often sworn to their native State, and are prepared to make Maryland a mere province or dependence of the Government at Washington, which is simply the trustee or agent of the sovereign States.

Again, The Bill of Rights in the 5th article declares: That the right of the people to participate in the Legislature is the best security of liberty, and the foundation of all free Government; for this purpose elections ought to be FREE and frequent, and EVERY FREE WHITE MALE CITIZEN having the qualifications prescribed by the Constitution, ought to have the right of suffrage." Well, what are the qualifications prescribed by the Constitution?—Art. 1st of the Constitution declares that: Every free white male person, of twenty-one years of age or upwards, who shall have been one year next preceding the election a resident of the State, and for six months a resident of the County, and being at the time a citizen of the United States, shall be entitled to vote, &c. Now no other qualifications than such as are required by the Constitution can be prescribed by any Judge of election. Thus the question is clear of difficulties. No Judge of election dare, without subjecting himself to a prosecution and indictment, refuse the vote of any man who has the qualifications prescribed by the Constitution! Let no man therefore, fail to come forward and assert his great right—the right of the ballot—the right of choosing and being chosen to office.

The people do know or shall know their Constitutional and legal rights. We have no doubt the Judges of election know their duties—at all events they must at the consequences if they fail to perform them, according to the CONSTITUTION AND LAWS OF MARYLAND.—Chapico.

THE STATE ELECTIONS.

Ohio.—The Cincinnati Enquirer says that from the returns received, we estimate the vote of the State at 850,000, divided thus:—Todd 200,000; Jewett 150,000. Under the circumstances to have given 150,000 Democratic votes against 200,000 for all other parties is a great achievement, and shows the vast strength of the organization. The 200,000 votes of the majority is made up of antagonistic elements—Republicans, Americans, Democratic Radicals and Conservatives, differing upon important questions that cannot long hold together in unity.

Division of a fatal character are destined to spring up among them, and it requires no prophet to predict that, ere long, the Democracy will regain their ascendancy in the State. According to old party lines the Senate will be Republican and the House Democratic.

Pennsylvania.—The Harrisburg Union says: "At the present writing the returns of the recent election in Pennsylvania are not complete enough to enable us to indicate positively the political complexion of the returns already received. We are under the impression that the Republicans, as a political organization, will not have undisputed control of the House of Representatives. If the Democrats have not elected a clear majority of members of the Legislature, it is probable that the balance of power will be in the hands of the members elected on Union tickets, and pledged to ignore, as far as practically possible, party considerations in their official capacity as representatives."

The Philadelphia North American says: "The result of the late election in Philadelphia turns out to be more disastrous than at first appeared. Both branches of the City Councils have fallen into the hands of the Democrats by bare majorities, carrying with them the various departments of the city government. The same party carry ten out of seventeen members of Assembly from the city, and a Senator; and the majority of Thompson (People's) for Sheriff is so small that the army vote is said to swamp it."

The Doylestown Democrat says: "The returns of the recent election throughout the State came in very slowly, but as far as received, indicate a Democratic majority in joint ballot in the Legislature. In many counties, Union tickets were voted. The Senate will stand 22 Republicans and 13 Democrats. The House as far as heard from, stands 43 Democrats, 13 Union, 21 Republicans and 5 to be heard from."

Social War in Missouri.—A correspondent of the Washington and Republic writes from Missouri the following disconcerting sketch of things in that State:

We are not only in the worst phases of civil war, but also, to a large extent, in the midst of social strife, and even of domestic variance. We have not only organized war, and rapine, and pillage; but families torn asunder in the closest and most cordial intercourse, are strangers and aliens to each other. Good Union fathers have sons who have turned their backs upon parents, and home, and loving tears and endearments, to wage war in the rebel ranks. I am told that at the late battle at Athens, North-east Missouri, Col. Moore, in command of the Union forces, (Missourians) had two sons in the ranks of the enemy, who very considerably pointed out their father for the range and skill of the rebel rifles. On the other hand, I am told that the gallant Colonel declares that his weary life against the enemy, and the strike home to the heart of rebel in his way, no national relations he sustains to him. Missouri is one of the worst in the Union. Its territory, next to the six New England States, is divided into upward of a hundred counties. The State extends over a hundred and eighty-five miles to west, and two hundred and fifty miles from north to south.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

St. Mary's Co., Md., Oct. 29th, 1861. JOSHUA JONES announces himself as an Independent Candidate for the Legislature of Maryland at the Election, Nov. 6th, 1861. He has never approved of any political order or Convention, and, if elected, will know nothing but the country and the Constitution. He will follow none other than the flag which brought victory to Washington and our forefathers, and to that he will stand at all hazards.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR.

JOHN H. CHINN is presented to the voters of St. Mary's County as a candidate for County Surveyor the next term by many voters, who are prepared to endorse his pretensions to the favorable consideration of the public.

CHAPTICO.

Oct. 31st, 1861.

FOR MAGISTRATE.

B. F. GRAVES, not like most of the candidates, who have friends to bring them out, recommends himself to the voters of the Sixth Election district of St. Mary's county as a suitable candidate for the office of Justice of the Peace, and would be thankful for the support of his fellow-citizens at the next Election.

Oct. 24th, 1861.

NOTICE.

To the voters of the Factory District.—I respectfully announce myself as a candidate for Magistrate and solicit your support.

J. H. MILBURN.

Oct. 31st, 1861.

TO THE VOTERS OF ST. MARY'S COUNTY, CHARLES, CALVERT, PRINCE GEORGE'S, MONTGOMERY, ANN ARUNDEL, AND HOWARD COUNTIES.

In April last, in answer to inquiries from every county in this Judicial District, I announced myself as a candidate for reelection to the Court of Appeals, with a resolution, long before expressed, under no circumstances to accept a nomination by convention, or allow my name to be connected with party or personal considerations. I have too much respect for my fellow-citizens to suppose that they will debase themselves by associating with political schemes, or that they will allow their names to be used in support of any party or person. I have no other character, and experience on the bench, if a knowledge of the whole shall satisfy them of the propriety of reelecting me to a station, the duties of which it is my duty to perform, and the charge of which I am ready to accept, and to discharge faithfully according to the constitution and laws.

WM. B. TUCKER.