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THE STAR.

By Thomas F. Robson.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAR. 4, 1856.

THANKS.—B. M. Bowdle, Esq., of the Md. Senate; Wm. D. Roberts and Wm. B. Clark, Esqrs., of the House, will accept our thanks for public documents.

A bill has been reported in the legislature, to repeal the Stamp tax and reduce the direct tax to 12 cents on the one hundred dollars.

At the Corporation Election in Georgetown on Monday, last, the Democrats swept everything before them, electing 6 Alderman and 10 Councilmen,—the Know Nothings did not elect a single man.—Twelve months ago, the Knights of the Dark Lantern had complete control of that city. Know Nothingism will soon be scouted everywhere.

THE ENLISTMENT QUESTION.—In response to a resolution of the United States Senate, President Pierce, on Thursday last, laid before that body the correspondence which has taken place between the United States and the British Government respecting the violation of our neutrality laws. The correspondence is extremely spicy, but too voluminous to appear in our columns. It convicts the British Government of complicity with its agents in violating our neutral rights, and clearly shows that no apology or satisfaction has been offered our government, although the subject has been pressed on the attention of Lord Clarenden by Mr. Buchanan. The impression produced on reading the correspondence, is, that the interests, the honor, and the peace of the country, are perfectly safe in the hands of Secretary Marcy and Mr. Buchanan. The closing letter of Mr. Marcy will be a bitter pill for the London Times to digest.

EXECUTION OF SAUL BROWN.—Saul Brown, free negro, convicted at the last term of Queen Anne's Circuit Court, of the murder of Mr. Porter, was executed near Centreville, last Friday. At the first drop, the rope broke, and the unfortunate man fell to the ground quite insensible; he recovered, the rope was doubled, and replaced around his neck, and at the second trial, he passed into eternity, after a struggle of some ten minutes. He was allowed to hang about thirty minutes, was then cut down and buried beneath the scaffold. About four thousand persons witnessed the loathesome sight.

KNOW NOTHING NOMINATIONS.—The Presidential Know Nothing Convention, which met at Philadelphia, on the 22d ultimo, after a stormy session and the secession of about one-third of the Convention, succeeded in nominating Millard Fillmore, of New York, for President, and Major Andrew Jackson Donelson, of Tennessee, for Vice President. Mr. Fillmore proved national and conservative, while President, on the old issues, notwithstanding his abolition antecedents; but we believe he has not expressed an opinion on the Nebraska bill, and we are unadvised what are his views on the Kansas question. He is represented as a KNOW NOTHING of the *Third Degree*, and belongs to Council No. 177, New York.

Major Donelson is known as the Editor of the "Washington Union;" during the administration of Mr. Fillmore, and the bitter opponent of the principal acts of his administration. Whether Fillmore has gone over to Donelson, or Donelson to Fillmore, the Know Nothings sayeth not. It is a queer team to pull together harmoniously. No man has warred longer, or talked louder against Native Americanism than this same Major Donelson. His capacities proving insufficient for the position of editor of the Union, he was forced to retire from that position. But he has since been galvanized by Know Nothingism into one of the *great men* of the nation, and if that party are willing to support such a tergiversator, we have no right to complain. He belongs to the Henry S. Foote, Tom Benton, and Frances P. Blair stripe of politicians, who are ever ready to betray their friends or their country for a consideration.

"SINGULAR COINCIDENCE."—Is it not a little singular that, when the K. N. Convention assembled in Philadelphia last June, *at the same time*, an abolition convention should assemble at Cleveland, Ohio, and that another abolition convention should assemble in Pittsburg, simultaneously with the assembling of the K. N. convention, on the 22d of February, at Philadelphia. Were it not known that these conventions were in telegraphic communication with each other, when in session, there would be strong reason to believe they were drawn together by some kind of a bond of *brotherly* sympathy, but as the fact has been publicly announced in the Pittsburg convention, no one should now doubt that a perfect understanding exists between the K. Nothings North and the Abolitionists, to nominate Mr. Fillmore, and divide the South, and unite all their forces on some abolitionist, to beat both Mr. Fillmore and the Democratic candidate. But the South is not likely to allow herself to be bamboozled by any such abolition-know nothing trickery. The South will understand that every vote cast for Mr. Fillmore will be a vote against herself, and will not fail to unite her whole strength on the national democratic candidate, who will stand before the country pledged to the policy of the present administration.

FREESOILISM REPUDIATED BY THE BALTIMORE MERCHANTS.—The Board of Trade of Baltimore city, met at the Exchange on the 27th ultimo, and repudiated the charge made by Frances P. Blair, at the Black Republican Convention recently held at Pittsburg, that he represented in that body, the sentiments of a large portion of the wealth and the business men of Baltimore. It was all very well for the merchants of Baltimore to repudiate the imputation cast on them by Mr. Blair; but while doing that, why not speak out in Camp respecting the *misrepresentation* of Baltimore by Henry Winter Davis, in Congress? When the K. N. merchants of Baltimore openly repudiates him and the 10 or 12 members of the Maryland Legislature, who sustained him for U. S. Senator in the K. N. caucus, at Annapolis, since he cast his abolition vote on the speaker question, then they will stand *rectus in curia*, before the South, *and not till then*. That the South will pay much more attention to Mr. Davis than to Mr. Blair, the Baltimore merchants may surely depend on, and if they would vindicate the "fair fame" of Baltimore, they should have instructed Mr. Davis to resign his seat in Congress.

CHANGED.—The Post Office heretofore known as "Upper Hunting Creek," in Caroline county, Md., has been changed to "Preston," by order of the Postmaster General. Persons, therefore, addressing letters in that direction will bear the change of name in mind and direct their letters accordingly. The communication between Easton and that point is by the Denton route.

DELEGATES TO THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.—The democratic members of the Maryland Legislature have chosen Richard B. Carmichael, of Queen Annes; Walter P. Snow, of Worcester; Nathaniel Cox, of Baltimore city; and Wm. D. Merrick, of Charles county; as delegates at large to the Democratic National Convention, to meet at Cincinnati in June.

LECTURE EXTRAORDINARY.—Mr. Joseph Council, an *ancient* philosopher of these parts, delivered a lecture in the Town Hall on Thursday evening last, on his great hobby—the subject of Astronomy, and completely demolished Newton, Ferguson, Wilkins, Dr. Comstock, and all preachers of the Gospel and others that believe in the rotary motion of the earth. He said the system of astronomy now taught in the schools is contrary to "*Scripter*," and little better than infidelity. He thinks the earth is stationary and that the sun revolves around the earth, and said he was a firm believer in the system taught by those ancient philosophers, '-Pe-tol-o-my" and "Co-per-ni-cious." The lecture was decidedly rich.

THE 22D IN NEW YORK.—A tremendous Democratic demonstration was held at Tammany Hall, N. York, on the 22d of February, from the proceedings of which we are satisfied the Democracy of "The Empire State" will be firmly united at the ensuing Presidential election, which will make the electoral vote of that State certain for the Democratic candidates. Speeches were made on the occasion by Hon. James L. Orr, of South Carolina; Hon. Thomas L. Davidson, of Louisiana, and General Quittman, of Mississippi, and others. Letters were received and read from a number of distinguished Democrats, among whom we notice the names of Gov. Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, and Hon. J. A. Stewart, of Maryland. The following is the patriotic letter received from JUDGE STEWART, which we copy from the N. Y. Herald:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18, 1856.

DEAR SIR—I have just had the honor to receive the kind invitation of the Young Men's Democratic Union Club to attend their celebration of the ensuing anniversary of Washington's birthday, which it would afford me much pleasure to accept, if my engagements did not prevent. I fully agree with you in the importance (especially under present circumstances) of duly and prominently commemorating the auspicious event.

When fanaticism and folly are busily engaged in undermining the constitutional basis of our glorious republic, of which General Washington has been considered the immortal founder, a marked attention to the celebration of his birthday may have its effect to arrest the steps of madmen who would overthrow the government.—Gen. Washington and his brave compatriots succeeded in establishing a republican government for white persons; but the efforts of many very refined philanthropists seem directed mainly to supersede this, and to regard as paramount the interests of the negro race.

Indeed, the absorbing issue now appears to be whether the white man or the negro shall be preferred.

That the glorious Union, consecrated by its illustrious founders, may ride out the storm of passion and stupidity, and that all its votaries of every section, under its ample star splangled banner, may forever celebrate the memory of Washington and his confreres, is my most fervent wish.—Truly, your obd't. servant,

JAMES A. STEWART.

FREESOIL NATIONAL CONVENTION.—This body, which has been in session for several days, at Pittsburg, under the Presidency of Francis P. Blair, previous to its adjournment, adopted resolutions to the following effect:

1st—Demands the repeal of all laws allowing the introduction of slavery into Territories once consecrated to freedom, and the resistance by constitutional means of the existence of slavery in any Territory.

2d—Supports by all lawful measures the Free State men in Kansas in their resistance to the usurped authority of lawless invaders, and favors its immediate admission into the Union as a free State.

3d—Strongly urges the Republican organization to resist and overthrow the present national administration, as it is identified with the progress of the slave power to national supremacy.

DONELSON AGAINST FILLMORE.—The Washington Union, in noticing the nomination of Mr. Donelson as the Know Nothing candidate for the Vice Presidency, says:

"It will be remembered that whilst Mr. Fillmore was President, Mr. Donelson was editor of the Washington Union. The Union stood in direct opposition to Mr. Fillmore's administration, and Mr. Donelson has left on record an abundance of available materials by which the head of the ticket can be effectually crushed. We shall make Mr. Donelson do our work against Mr. Fillmore. It will be amusing to find how bad a man Mr. Fillmore is, *according to Mr. Donelson.*"

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—The municipal election which took place in Frederick city on the 25th ult., resulted in the choice of six city councilmen and one alderman by the Know-Nothings, and 1 city councilman and 4 four aldermen by the Democrats. Lewis Brunner, the Democratic candidate for Mayor, was elected by four majority, over Orman F. Butler, the K.-Nothing candidate. The election of the former will be contested.

A LIVE DOG BETTER THAN A DEAD LION.—Some of the pseudo 'better sort' of the opposition papers are heaving up encomiums *ad nauseam* upon that very common sort of a statesman, Millard Fillmore. To this end truth is sacrificed, and what it worse, attempts essayed to disparage and discredit the honored dead—

"The buried glory of a land."

The Philadelphia Inquirer set this in motion in an article disfigured by the expression:

"Although at the very moment that he (Mr Fillmore) entered upon the duties of the Presidential Chair, the country was convulsed by a sectional crisis of the most serious character, *he soon succeeded in soothing the excitement, in harmonizing the disturbed elements, and restoring the land to a condition of contentment, peace and prosperity.*"

The country is under the impression that Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, Lewis Cass, and other exalted Statesmen, "fought the great fight" of 1852. At the same time the people are not aware that Mr. Fillmore then stayed the abolitionism of his life and sanctioned the wisdom of sages. It must be a sorry cause with a sorry prospect that requires such desperate partizanship.—*Balt. Republican.*

MONUMENT TO COMMEMORATE THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.—At the invitation of the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, a Convention of Delegates from nine of the original thirteen States of the Union, assembled in that city, on the 2d of July, 1852, for the purpose of considering the propriety of erecting on the public grounds surrounding Independence Hall, some appropriate and durable memorial of the Declaration of Independence, and of the men who were instrumental in its adoption. The Convention unanimously determined that such a monument was demanded equally by patriotism and gratitude. A plan for its construction was devised, and an address to the people and Legislatures of the original thirteen States was adopted, invoking their aid and co-operation in their sovereign character as States, and the officers of the Convention were directed to transmit its proceedings to the Legislatures and Governors of the thirteen States.

In laying this subject before the Legislature, His Excellency, Governor Ligon, in his last annual Message, expressed his concurrence and sympathy with this patriotic movement, and recommended that such action be taken by the Legislature as is necessary to enable the State of Maryland to participate in the construction oft eh memorial. That part of the Governor's message referring to the subject, was referred in the House to a select committee, of whom William D. Roberts, Esq., one of the delegates from this county, is chairman. Last week the Committee, through their Chairman, reported favorably on the subject, accompanying the report with a bill. We have not space this morning to insert the bill, but take great pleasure in laying before our readers the able and patriotic report submitted by Mr. Roberts.—The sentiments of the report, we think, cannot fail to meet with a favorable response from every patriotic heart. The following is the

REPORT

The select committee to whom was referred to much of the Governor's message as relates to the proposed erection on Independence Square, in the city of Philadelphia, of a monument to commemorate the Declaration of American Independence have had the same under consideration, and respectfully submit the following report and accompanying bill:

For the information of those of the House who may not have had their attention drawn to the subject matter of this report, your committee beg leave to state that, it is proposed that the original thirteen States shall erect on a portion of Independence Square, adjacent to Independence Hall, in the city of Philadelphia, a suitable memorial commemorative of the Declaration of Independence, at a cost of about one hundred thousand dollars, to be contributed by the thirteen original States, in proportion to their respective representations in the popular branch of the Congress of the United States. The said moument to be so designed as that the base thereof shall contain thirteen sides or faces, one of which to be appropriated to each of the said thirteen States, and to contain such inscriptions, &c., as the State may direct, commemorative of some citizen or citizens of her own, who shared the responsibility of the great event designed to be commemorated. Nine of the said States have already signified their willingness to participate in its erection, and we understand, a bill similar to that herewith submited, is now before the Legislature of Virginia, and no doubt is entertained as to its passage.

The undersigned consider the project in every respect deserving the most favorable consideration of the Legislature of Maryland. The motives which dictated it, are eminently patriotic, and the event it is designed to commemorate, one of the most glorious and remarkable in the history of mankind. The extraordinary effects which followed it, resulting in the creation upon this Continent, of a new government, the purest of earth, and now mighty in all the resources of national happiness, power and glory and the heroic steadfastness of patriotism, virtue, faith, and inflexible adherence to right principles under every form of privation and sorrow, which distinguished the gifted men of that day, who published and maintained that immortal paper, place the act beyond all parallel.—It challenges the deepest homage of their decendants to the latest generation, and deserves the highest memorials that patriotism, affection and gratitude can suggest. What spot can be more appropriate for such a monument than that hallowed one, on which this great event transpired—from which pealed forth the joyous notes, which proclaimed the States, sovereign and independent.

Besides, the monument is a most auspicious one for the times, for it cannot but serve to draw us together closer in the bonds of brotherly affection, which have bound together our confederacy of States. While it would speak our veneration, and gratitude to the virtuous dead, it would stand as a common shrine for the living votaries of freedom, at which every citizen in the land might kneel, and in the shadow of the noble column, freely and proudly uttering his patriotic orisons, feel his "heart new opened," and filled with the strongest incentives to love of country, and high and patriotic deeds.

We hope Maryland may not withhold its aid to so praiseworthy an object; but as our fathers shared with the sons of the old thirteen, in the common dangers of the ever memorable struggle which made us a nation, and mingled their blood with theirs in a common cause, so let this monument which is to tell to future ages, the story of their self-sacrificing devotion to their country's cause, be the common work of the united hands and hearts of their decendants!

We respectfully recommend the passage of the bill herewith reported.

WILLIAM D. ROBERTS,
Chairman of the Committee.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE KNOW-NOTHING BOLTERS.

The Northern and Western Delegates, who bolted from the Know-Nothing *National* Convention, on Monday, when the vote on Mr. Killinger's resolution was announced, met in the afternoon, at the Merchant's Hotel, Fourth street, below Aach, and organized by the selection of the following named officers:

President—Ex-Governor Thomas. H Ford.

Secretaries—L. G. Peck and L. H. Webster.

The following named delegates were present:

New Hampshire—Ex-Governor Colby.

Connecticut—L. G. Peck, J. E. Dunham, H. Griswald, E. Perkins and D. B. Booth.

Rhode Island—E. J. Nightingale and Oliver Chase.

Massachussetts—W. S. Thurston and Z. K. Pangburn.

Pennsylvania—J. Williams, B. M. Riddle, T. J. Coffee and S. P Chase.

Ohio—A. F. Spooner, T. H. Ford, L. H. Olds, O. J. Fishback, Thomas McClees, E. T. Sturtevant, H. C. Hodges, J. H. Baker, N. H. C. Mitchell, Jac. Eggbert, W. B. Rogers, Chas. Nicols, D. W. Stambough and W. Gilmore.

Iowa—L H. Websters and W. Penn Clark.

Illinois—H. S. Jennings.

Mr. Clark, of Iowa, moved that a committee of one from each State be appoined to prepare a protest or a series of resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the body. He said that this object was to have such a protest prepared as would show that the other body was not essential.

A discussion arose on the motion.

Mr. Dunham, of Conn., said that he would act with the present body, if there was to be no affiliation with the Black Republicans.

Mr. Booth, of Conn., was of the same opinion. He said that if Mr. Fillmore be nominated by the other Convention, and he would be willing to stand on the anti-Nebraska Platform, he could go for him. He had bolted from the June Convention because he could not stand on the Platform with the twelfth soction in it he had bolted from the Convention to-day, because it had refused to repudiate the Nebraska iniquity; and without meaning to be irreverent, said he, I swear that I will always bolt whenever that measure is sustained.

Mr. Stambaugh, of Ohio, thought it would not do for the bolters to be too stiff. If the Republicans could meet them on the American Platform, he did not see why they could not embrace. He expected, he said to stump the State next fall for the Republican measures.

General Williamsom, of Pa., said that he hoped they would not be put before the people wrongfully. He thought that if the protested against the Nebraska bill, and against the man who had signed the infamous Fugitive Slave Bill, it would be enough. He wanted the body to go before the people as Americans, not as Republicans. If, said he, you put us before the people as Republicans you destroy us, as much as we are destroyed by the action of the other body, in refusing to repudiate the Nebraska bill.

After some further discussion, the motion to appoint a committee prevailed, and the following named were selected: Governor Colby, N. H.; E. J. Nightingale, R. I.; W. S. Thurston, Mas.; Eumund, Perkins, Conn.; R. N. Riddle, Pa.; W. B Allison, Ohio; L. H. Webster, Iowa; H. S. Jennings, Ill.

The Bolters then adjourned to meet at 8 o'clock, P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The following protested was presented by the committee appointed in the afternoon, through the Chairman, Mr. Riddle, of Pa.

To the American Party of the Union:—The undersigned delegates to the National Nominating Convention, now in session at Philadelphia, and themselves compelled to dissent from the principles avowed by that body. And holding the opinion, as they do that the restoration of the Missouri Compromis, demanded by the freemen of the North, is redress of an undeniable wrong, and the insertion of it in spirit at least indespensable to the repose of the country they have regarded the refusal of that Convention to recognise the well-defined opinions of the North and of the Americans of the free States upon this question as a denial of their rights and a rebuke of their sentiments.

They have therefore withdrawn from the Nominating Convention, refusing to participate in the proposed nominations; and now address themselves to the Americans of the country, especially of the States they represent, to justify and approve the action, and and to the end that nominations conforming to the overrulling sentiments of the country, on the great issue may be regularly and auspiciously made, the undersigned propose to the Americans in all the States to assemble in their several State organizations, and that delegate be sent to the Convention to meet in the city of New York, on Thursday; the 15th of June next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice president of the United States.

[The above was adopted, as herewith presented, with a few dissenting voices.]

The discussion was confined to a few of those present, and was of a rather spicy character.

Some of the delegates decided in favor of uniting with the Republicans, while others said if that were done they could not remain in the organization. Adjourned

"THE TREACHEROUS SIX."

The Richmond *Enquirer* says, were it not thoroughly aware of the demoralizing and blighting influence of Know-Nothingism every-where, we might be disgusted and pained to see the efforts made by Southern Know-Nothing presses to apologize for H. Winter Davis, of Baltimore, and his five "national" Know-Nothing colleagues whose refusal to vote for Aiken really secured the election of the Black Republican Bank. We are glad to see that there are some Southern Know-Nothing journals that have the bold patriotism to place the responsibilities on the proper shoulders, and to hold up the recusants as they deserve. The New Orleans *Bulletin* says:

"It affords us no solace or comfort that Mr Banks has obtained his election in consequence of the treachery or defection of his opponents, rather than by the force of numbers of his friends. There were not Republicans enough in the House of Representatives to elect Banks if the national men had remained ture and faithful. Ball, Know-Nothing of Ohio, and Edie, Know-Nothing of Pennsylvania, who had persistingly voted for Banks. Had they voted for Aiken he would have been elected; or, *if four of the six* National Know-Nothings who voted for Fuller on the last balloting *had cast their votes for Aiken, they would have secured the election of a National Union Speaker.*

"The constituencies of some of these treacherous National Know-Nothings will hold them to a strict account for their treacherous defection. We give the names of the treacherous six, that they may be held in rememberance—They are Broome, of Pennsylvania, Clark, of New York; Cullen, of Dellaware; Davis, of Maryland; Millward, of Pennsylvania, and Whitney, of New York."

UNIFORN SYSTEM OF PUBLIC EDUCATION IN MARYLAND.

Yesterday in the House of Delegates, an important bill to establish a uniform system of public education in Maryland, reported by Mr. Heath, was passed by that body. As it is a subject of very general interest; we subjoin an abstract of its provisions:

ARTICLE I.—Section 1. Provides that the Legislature, every two years, shall elect, by joint ballot, a General Superintendent of Public Education for the State.—The first election to be made on the 5th proximo.

Sec. 2. The duties of the Superintendent are described. In connection with the several boards of public school commissioners in the counties and Baltimore city, he is to superintend the public schools throughout the State; visit them as often as practicable, and assist the commissioners in the establishment and government of the same, make a general report at each session of the Legislature, embracing the condition of the schools, receipts expenditures, estimates, plans, recommendations &c., and exercise a proper supervision over the schools. The report is to be made to the Governor in any year in which there is no session of the Legislature.

Sec 3. The Superintendent is to have an annual salary of $2,200.

ARTICLE II.—Sec. 1. A board of Commissioners of public schools in each county and Baltimore city, is to be elected by the people on the 1st Wednesday of November 1857, and every second year thereafter, and to consist of one member in each election district or ward.

Sec. 2. The present school commissioners to set until their successors, are elected. Where there are now no such commissioners they are to be temporaily appointed by the county commissioners.

Sec. 3. Judges of elections to certify to Judges of Ophans' Courts the persons elected in each district as school commissionerss when said Orphans' Courts shall issue commissioners. The commissioners are to go into office on the 1st of December ensuing their election.

Sec. 4. Judges of Orphans' Courts of the counties, and Mayor and City Council of Baltimore to fill vacancies.

Sec. 5. Defines the mode of organization of the boards of commissioners.

Sec. 6. They are to meet monthly, or oftener if necessary.

Sec. 7. The board of Baltimore city to have the charge and supervision of the public schools of that city; and the several county boards the same power in their respective counties, they may establish and number the school districts; organize the schools in numerical order whenever necessary; contract for buildings, furniture, books, stationary, &c.; and with the county superintendents shall examine appoint and remove teachers, and superintendent the schools generally.

Sec. 8. Said boards of commissioners shall hold in trust for the State of Maryland, or Baltimore city, or the respective counties, as the case may be all property set apart for purposes of public education but shall not sell or exchange the same without the consent of the the Legislature, city council, or county commissioners.

Sec. 9. The Boards to have power to adopt rules and regulations for their own government as well as of the schools.

Sec 10. They shall give certificates of proficiency to such teachers as they may approve, said certificates to be countersigned by the State Superintendent.

Sec. 11. The President of the Board of each county and city to report annually to the State Superintendent the number and condition of the schools, the number of teachers and pupils, the receipts and expenditures, together with other information.

Sec. 12. Each member of the Boards in the counties shall receive as compensation one dollar per day for every day occupied in the performance of duty, and mileage at the rate of five cents per mile.

ARTICLE III.—Sec. 1 The grades of the public schools shall be primary, grammar, and high schools. The latter, both male and female, may be established whenever necessary. A central Normal school for the State may also be established whenever deemed expedient, to be managed by a board of twenty-three persons, to be chosen by school commissioners, of the several counties, and Baltimore city, from their own number—one from each county and two from Baltimore. Said Normal school to furnish board and tution to pupils to be admitted from others schools. The managers are to report annually to the State superintendent, and to receive the same compensation as the commissioners of the several school boards.

Sec. 2. The privileges of the schools of each grade shall be alike the property of all the citizens of the several counties and Baltimore city, where said schools may be located, and no special favors shall be granted to any persons on any account whatever.

ARTICLE IV. 1. The President of the Board of School Commissioners in the several counties and Baltimore city shall see that in every district there shall be taught orthography, reading, writing English grammer geography, and arithmetic, as well as other branches deemed necessary by the Board of Commissioners.

Sec 2. The course of the grammer schools shall be as follows:—Orthography etymology, reading, writing composition English grammer, geography, history natural philosophy, arithmetic, algebra geometry, mensuration, book-keepiug and surveying.

Sec. 3. The course of studies in the high schools shall be such as the Board of Commissioners of the same, and the State Superintendent may determine.

ARTICLE. v. Sec. The tuition of the primary grammer and high schools shall be furnished at one dollar per quarter in advance unless the parent or guardian of such pupil shall be unable to pay the aforesaid price of one dollar per quarter; then in that case the Commissioners shall admit such pupil free of charge. The ability or inability to pay shall be determined by the Commissioners; the cost for tuition, as well as all necessary expenses connected with said schools, shall be obtained by a levy upon the assessable property of the city or county, to supply such deficiency as may exist, after the application of such funds as are now or shall hereafter be appropriated by the State or counties for their purposes; the books and stationery shall be furnished to each pupil by the several boards of school commissioners without charge and the system shall be uniform thoughout the State.

Sec. 2 Pupils may be admitted to the grammer and primary schools by certificate from the commissioners of public schools; but no pupil shall be admitted to the high schools but such as shall have received at least one year's instruction in the grammer schools, and shall have passed such examination as shall be required by the commissioners. In such examination reference shall be had to the moral character of the applicant as well as to scholastic attainments.

ARTICLE. VI. Sec 1. The Board of Commissioners shall have power to confer the scholastic degrees of Batchelor of arts, and master of Arts, upon such pupils of the male high schools as shall pass an examination necessary to entitle them to the same; the honorary degree of master of arts may be conferred upon such alumni of the male high schools as shall distinguish themselves for ability and good conduct the said honorary degree not to be conferred upon any former pupil of any high school in a less time than three years from the date of his graduation.

Sec. 5 The said boards shall have power to confer certificates of proficiency upon such pupils of the female high schools as shall give evidence of attainments in the studies pursued in the schools.

Sec. 3. The diplomas and certificates certifying the several degrees conferred upon the pupils shall be signed by the Governor of the State, the several Presidents of the Boards respectively, and by the professors and teachers in the school in which they shall have graduated; honorary diplomas shall be signed in like manner.

ART. VII.—Sec. 1, The school fund of the State shall be distributed directly to the School treasures of the several counties and Baltimore and the balance, necessary to support of public education, shall be estimated and determined by the Board of School Commissioners of Baltimore city and the several counties, and the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore and the County Commissioners of the several counties shall levy such sum so estimated to be collected as the city and county taxes are now or shall hereafter be collected; said tax, however never to be less than six cents on the one hundred dollars.

Sec. 2. The tax levied in Baltimore city, under this act, to be applied to the support of pubtic education in said city exclusively and in the counties the leavy is to be exclusively for the counties.

Sec. 3, All inconsistent acts repealed.

A PIGGISH ILLUSTRATION.—A country girl, several of whose sisters had married badly, was herself about to take the noose.

"How dare you get married," asked a cousin of her, "after having before you the unfortunate example of your sisters?"

"A fudge for the example of of my sisters," exclaimed the girl with spirit, "I choose to make a trial myself. Did you ever see a parcel of pigs running to a trough of hot swill? The first one sticks in his nose, gets it scalled and then draws back and squeals. The second burns his nose and stands squealing in the same manner. The third follows, and he squeals, too.—But makes no difference with those behind but all in turn thurst in their noses just as if the first had'nt got burned or squealed at all. So it is with girls in regard to matrimony—and now with this I hope you are satisfied."

THE LOSS OF OUR STEAMSHIPS.—Since 1853 twelve steamships, lost at sea, have cost 1,250 human lives, and $6,250,000 of property. The "Independence" sunk with 120 lives in the pacific, and the Tennessee and St. Louis followed, total wrecks The Humboldt and the San Francieco were wrecked in Atlantic the same year. The Franklin, City of Philadelphia, and Yankee Blade fall in the catalogue of 1854. City of Glasgow with 480 lives. The Arctic with hundreds more, precious lives, were the crowning catastrophes of that year In 1855 we have the sinking of the North Carolina, and the standing of the Golden Age, which last, however, was saved and repaired.—*Hunt's Merchants' Magazine.*

[Correspondence of the Star.]

WASHINGTON, February 27th, 1856.

MR. EDITOR: Very little was done in either House last week, they having adjourned over from Wednesday until Monday of this week, for the purpose, I imagine, of affording members an opportunity of attending the Philadelphia Convention. I am a little surprised that any portion of the "South Americans," assented to remain in Council after the desertion in the case of the Pennsylvania delegation, and more so, on the passage of the resolutions ignoring the "12th section." On this basis we have their ticket; Fillmore and Donaldson! A candidate without a platform, and with the widest range imaginable, on the great issues of the day. The South will never sustain it, and the North will have another aspirant more congenial to their sentiments. The game is considered up, here, so far as the K. N. party is concerned. Never doubting the result, the democratic members, consider the election of the *nominee* of the *Cincinnati Convention* as being one of the certain things of this life. There would be much cause to suspect a prevalence of free-soil sentiments in the South, were it not that another and more certain reason is within reach for the anomalous position which the delegates to the Philadelphia Convention have placed themselves in. The striking out the 12th section, renders it manifest that the "wild hunt after office" is the only consideration which binds the Southern pro-slavery K. N's. with the Northern "*nigger worshippers.*" The former is sunk so low, like Esau, "he sells his birthright for a mess of pottage;" the latter, in the wild rage of fanaticism, seizes the idea advanced by Speaker Banks of "GRADUAL ABSORPTION," and conceives it the paramount question of the day.

The Senate committee on Naval affairs reported a bill amending the act of last session, "for promoting the efficiency of the Navy." I have no doubt with some slight alterations, it will become a law.—Gov. Jones, of Tennessee, made a reply on Monday, to the speech of Mr. Willson, of Massachusetts, on the Kansas question. I assure you, he handled him without gloves, and showed up the Senators arguments as more befitting the stump than the halls of legislation.

There is a speck of war on our horizen, but no very serious apprehension is felt but that the matter will be amicably settled, though it is remote. The impression is very current, that the President will very speedily dismiss Mr. Crampton, if he is not recalled by the British Government at once.

Yours, WANDERER.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS, a certain Remedy for Ulcerous Sores.—Jeremiah Henderson, of Wilmington, North Carolina, suffered for seven years and five months with six ulcerous sores on his leg and three on his arms, which defied every kind of treatment, nithought he used some of the most noted remedies for the cure of the same, both internal and external, it was without avail. A last, he had recourse to Holloway's Ointment and Pills which quickly caused the wounds to have an improved appearance, and by continuing with these remedies for ten weeks, he was completely cured, and has ever since enjoyed the best of health.

FROSTED HANDS AND FEET.—More than twenty have come in and said that "Prof De Grath's Electric Oil" had cured them in *one day*—taken away all soreness. Ask James Garey, corner of Race and Twenty-second sts. Come and see 20 certificates at the office like this. "No. 281 Locust street, Jan. 12.—Professor De Grath's 'Electric Oil,' 39 South Eighth street, has cured my frosted feet in *one night*—and it is the best article ever used for this purpose. CLIFFORD S. WHITE." There is *no mistake*—this Oil *cures*, and it takes but a *little to do it* Beware of imposition.

For sale by L. H. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore Prices Current.

BALTIMORE, MAR. 1, 1856.

WHEAT—(choice)	- - -	$0.00a0.00
" (good to prime)	-	1.50a1.60
" (red)	- - -	1.45a1.55
CORN—(white) measurement	- -	58a61
" (yellow) 56 lbs to bush.	-	58a61
OATS—	- - - - - -	34a37

Married,

In Baltimore, on the 28th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Ball, SAMUEL H. PRICHARD, of Baltimore to HARRIET L. KIRBY, formerly of this place.

DIED,

At her residence in Chapel District, of this county, on the 6th of February last, after a lingering illness which she bore with christian fortitude, Mrs. ELISABETH C., reliot of the late Thomas B. Yeo, in the 58th year of her age.

Truly, we may say "Blessed are they that die in the Lord."

TO FISHERMEN.—GILL NETT TWINE—two cord, No. 35 and 40, just received and for sale by JOSEPH RASIN.

HAUL SEINE TWINE—I have just received an additional supply of Cotton haul-seine twine—for sale by
ma 4 JOSEPH RASIN.

BLEACHED and Brown Sheeting and Shirting Muslins of all widths—also, Irish Linens, Pillow Case Linens, &c., a good assortment in store and for sale by
ma 4 JOSEPH RASIN.

ONLY 25 CENTS.

WE are selling a chewing tobacco at 25 cents per lb. which has been pronounced by competent judges to be equal to that usually sold for 50 cents. Call early as we have only a few boxes left.
ma 4 GOLDSBOROUGH & DAWSON.

EMBROIDERIES—EMBROIDERIES.

GOLDSBOROUGH & DAWSON wishing to reduce their stock of French worked Collars, Undersleeves, Cambric and Swiss Edgings and Insertings, prior to moving, have determined to close them out at exceedingly low prices. Ladies wishing Embroideries of any kind may rest assured of getting them much below their value, as they are selling them without regard to cost. ma 4

PLOUGHS AT COST.

THE subscribers as agents for the sale of the celebrated 'Minor & Horton' Plough offer for sale, at cost, the remaining stock on hand, embracing all the various sizes, at the following very low rates, viz:

No. 18	Minor & Horton Plough,			$3.50
" 18½	"	"	"	4.00
" 19	"	"	"	4.50
" 19½	"	"	"	5.00
Double	"	"	"	5.00
Treble	"	"	"	5.50

ma 4—3t g24 S. MACKEY & SON.