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THE STAR.

By Thomas H. Robson.

W. D. SATTERFIELD, Printer.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 5, 1857.

Business Notices.

The large circulation of the Star renders it one of the best advertising mediums on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

Advertisements must be handed in on Saturday morning to insure insertion in the next issue.

Newspaper Agents in the cities must send the CASH *with advertisements, or they will not be inserted.*

Persons wishing to subscribe to, or advertise in the Star, must address us direct, as we have no agents, and those at a distance must accompany their orders with the cash.

After the 1st of July next, we shall discontinue sending the Star to all subscribers living beyond the adjoining counties, who do not pay for it in advance

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Persons to whom we have rendered bills will oblige us very much by taking care of them, and returning them to be receipted when they call to pay their accounts. This will save us a great deal of labor, as it is no trifling job to draw off a thousand accounts. And by *calling* EARLY *to settle them*, they will confer an *additional obligation* upon the Editor, which will not soon be forgotten.

FIRE.—The brick steam mill at Easton Point was consumed on Sunday night last How the fire originated we have not learned. The mill had not been used for some months, and was owned by Mr. John H. Tunis, of St. Michaels.

☞ James L. Bartol, Esq., of Baltimore county, has been appointed by the Governor one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the appointment of Judge Mason to the Collectorship of the port of Baltimore.

A STRIKE AND RIOT.—A part of the employees on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-Road are on "a strike," and their riotous conduct has been so gross and formidable, that the military has been ordered out to suppress the riot under authority of a Proclamation by Gov. Ligon.

THE DELAWARE DEMOCRAT is the name of a new Democratic paper recently started in Wilmington, Delaware. It is handsomely printed, and edited by William H. White and John Stradley Esquires, and published by Mr. William D. Wharton. The Dollar Sentinel at Dover has been discontinued.

THE NEW COLLECTOR.—Judge Mason, the new collector of the port of Baltimore, qualified and entered upon the duties of his office on Friday last. Dr. Owings, of Annapolis, has been appointed Deputy Collector, in the place of Mr. Van Wick, resigned on account of ill health. Collector Mason has not yet officially announced his policy in regard to removals

MARYLAND POLITICS.

The following article was clipped from the Baltimore *Patriot* and handed to us by an old "Clay Whig," and we publish it in the *Star* for the purpose of contrasting the policy of the Democratic and Know-Nothing parties towards the "Old Line Whigs" of the country. Since the advent of Know-Nothingism and the dissolution of the Whig party, the policy of the Democratic party towards its old opponents, the Whigs, has not only been that of magnanimous forbearance, but it has been characterized by a chivalrous generosity unparallelled in the history of parties. Every where have the old "Clay Whigs," where they have been found standing firm upon the ancient principles of their party, and refusing to become the mere camp fellowers of the proscriptive and intolerant Know-Nothing Order, been received into the Democratic party upon terms of perfect equality with old Democrats, and treated in all respects as friends and co-workers in the cause of the Constitution, as expounded by the great leaders of both the Whig and Democratic parties. No personal claims have been disregarded, neither have Whigs been required to submit to any degrading condition before they could obtain office of the Democratic party. In the distribution of the patronage of the General Government, President Buchanan has bestowed upon "Clay Whigs" many places both honorable and lucrative, and has *removed* good Democrats to enable him to do it; exhibiting a magnanimity in this respect seldom witnessed. And it is highly creditable to the Democratic party, and the Democratic press, that the policy of the new administration in this matter has met with no opposition, showing conclusively that the very best feeling of co-operation and friendship exist between the Democrats and old "Clay Whigs" throughout the country.—And why should they not combine, and harmonize, and unite their whole strength, to defeat the enemies of the Constitution, North and South? Upon the great principle of Religious Liberty and Constitutional Equality, they have *always* occupied, and *now* occupy, *identical* grounds. Upon the vital question of States Rights and Southern Institutions, their principles are not only *identical*, but they are indissolubly united by the most powerful of *personal interests*. On minor questions of policy there may be a shade of difference, as there always have been shades of difference between leading Democrats upon many measures; but these differences of opinion are mere trifles. There is nothing at the present time to prevent a good Democrat from voting for an honest Whig, nor a good Whig from supporting an honest Democrat. If Col. Groome, or any other distinguished Whig, should be the Gubernatorial candidate in this State next Fall, we can not only vote for him, but sustain him with all our strength, as heartily, and as conscientiously, against the Know-Nothing candidate, as we could the best Democrat, and we have no doubt that there are hundreds of Whigs in this Congressional District who will sustain our distinguished Democratic Representative, Judge Stewart, should he again be a candidate for Congress, against the Know-Nothing nominee, as heartily and as conscientiously, as they could support a Whig. We repeat, there is nothing at this time that should prevent the cordial union of Democrats and Whigs, and it is this combination, and this only, that can scatter to the winds the foes of the South and the Constitution, and redeem the good old State of Maryland from the disgrace into which she has fallen under the yoke of Know-Nothingism.

We have been led into these reflections by perusing the article below from the Baltimore *Patriot*, and particularly the ignominious and disgraceful terms upon which the writer proposes to allow "Clay Whigs" to join the Know-Nothing party. First, they are *insulted*, by being bluntly told that the "*spoils*" is the only thing that tempts them to desire to join the American party; then it is gravely hinted that "if Clay Whigs wish to get American nominations," they must "unite with the party," by going through the usual formula of oaths and clap trap, and allowing themselves to be bound head and foot by those that rule the Lodges! Until they do this, they are to be treated as "aliens and strangers," and denounced as "*impenitent sinners*," and not even permitted to attend "a nominating convention." But the humiliating conditions do not stop here. Terms still more disgraceful are added. Before "Clay Whigs" can be received into Know-Nothing fellowship and share the honors of office, in addition to the above, they will be compelled in vulgar parlance, "to show their hand," and "give *satisfactory evidence* that they will not *balk*;" and it is falsely charged that the "Clay Whigs" that have refused to join the Know-Nothing Order, are the *bolters* that ruined the Whig party! Nothing could be more infamous and false than this malicious charge, for it is notorious that the Whigs that have refused to join the Order constituted the flower and strength of the Whig party. And they are not the men to be driven or tolled into the Know-Nothing camp *now*, where the raw levies are fighting among themselves, and threatening the Order with anarchy and dissolution, when they refused its embrace while the party was every where triumphant. And especially is such a horn-blower as this "ANTI-DEMOCRACY" of the *Patriot* unfitted to drive "Clay Whigs" into the support of Know-Nothingism, whilst his deep malignity towards them proves him to be some renegade Democrat, steeped in treachery and sin, and whose hands are perhaps stained with the blood of some of those very *Whigs* that were shot down by Know-Nothing policemen and bullies at the Mayor's election. It would be an everlasting disgrace upon the "Clay Whigs" of Maryland to accept the terms upon which they are graciously *permitted* to join the Know-Nothing party. They could not do it without sacrificing their own self-respect, and yielding every objection which they have repeatedly urged against unmitigated Know-Nothingism.

It is apparent that the path of duty is the path of honor in this matter, as it is in all others. Reason, Patriotism and Religion alike invite the Whigs of Maryland to a cordial union with the Democrats, to uphold the sacred principles of Liberty, which are guaranteed in the Constitution, and which have been violently assaulted by the fanatics, Know-Nothings and Abolitionists of the country. In uniting with the Democracy, they are required to sacrifice no principle, nor submit to no humiliating conditions. Standing upon a common platform, in defence of a common country, Whigs and Democrats may unite their all powerful strength and redeem the State of Maryland from Know-Nothing misrule at the next election. At the Presidential election many "Clay Whigs" were induced to vote for Mr. Fillmore from considerations that will not operate upon them at the next Gubernatorial election. They were deceived by Know-Nothing representations, but will be deceived no longer.—Approving unqualifiedly of the principles enunciated in President Buchanan's inaugural address, they will stand by the Democratic party in supporting and defending those principles against all assailants.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

ANSWER TO "CLAY WHIGS."

Messrs. Editors: I read yesterday the article in the Patriot from "Clay Whigs," which contains some good things, but the tone and spirit of it are, in my opinion, not calculated to accomplish what the writer so anxiously wishes. If "Clay Whigs" wish to get American nominations, and participate in the spoils—for, after all, that, I fear, is the yearning of those complaining ones, and I am satisfied their number is not legion—let them unite themselves to the party. There can be no difficulty in the way. If the "Clay Whigs" sympathise with, and vote for American nominees, what is, or what can be, the obstacle to prevent them from uniting with said party? Let them be recognised as members—active, working, voting members—and then they will share an equal chance in obtaining office and position. It is a notorious fact that many of the members of the Democratic party voted for the American candidate for Mayor, while it is equally notorious that a very large number of Old Line Whigs voted for his opponent. This was not the case at the Presidential election.—Now it is clear that, as a party, the Whigs did not support the American municiple nominees for office, while it is equally true that a goodly number of old Whigs have received appointments under Mayor Swann and the question was not asked whether they were members of the American organization, and no objection was raised by the City Council.

It is true, in regard to all political parties, that nominations are only given to members of the party, and the idea of "Clay Whigs" that any other except members of the American party should have a *voice* in making nominations is to subvert and destroy all the powers legitimately belonging to party organizations. When was it ever known that the Whig or Democratic parties permitted aliens and strangers to come into their conventions and vote? Every delegate has to satisfy the committee on credentials that he is entitled to a seat agreeably to the established rules of said bodies. Then why ask of the American party what has never been allowed by any other? Let these men come into the party, as I said before, if they want to avail of the benefits It is like an impenitent sinner expecting to reap, hereafter, all the rewards promised to the penitent, without doing any more than saying I am in favor of the penitence and will be most happy to enjoy the felicities promised, but be excused from exercising this grace myself.

Again, I say, let all those old Whigs who wish to see modern democracy crush-forever, unite themselves heartily with that only organization, which has ever been able to accomplish that for which these Whigs have been fighting for thirty years, and then we shall hear no more complaints from these "Clay Whigs."

I was pleased to see that the editors of the Patriot in their editorial did not endorse all the sentiments expressed by "Clay Whigs" in his communication.—The writer of this is also a Clay Whig in principle and practice, but he cannot complain of the American party for not seeking out old Whigs to bestow nominations and office upon them, until they "show their hand," and give satisfactory evidence that they will not bolt, as has too often been the case under the old Whig organization.—ANTI-DEMOCRACY.

Written for the Star.

MR. EDITOR: In my last communication I attempted to sketch an outline of the system of public schools. I should not be very tenacious of minute details; doubtless the intelligence and experience of those on whom it would properly devolve to frame the Bill will suggest many points of improvement. And now let me ask what objections can be urged to the adoption of some such system as I have recommended? Two only have been made to me; one being its expensiveness the other its impracticability

As to the first, I beg to observe that whatever may be the relative expense of the present heterogeneous anomaly, miscalled a system, and a well digested and thoroughly organized plan of public instruction, that is not the cheaper which costs the less money, but that which is the more effecient. The best things are generally the cheapest in the end, and the practice of our people will, I think, corroborate the maxim. Some things are very dear at any price, among them may possibly be the school system of our State. No sensible man cares to buy an old spavined hack, however small the price, if a a valuable horse can be obtained at his fair worth. I regret that I have not the statistics before me to exhibit the actual cost of education in the State at present. In this county our primary schools are sustained by a tax upon the county of about three thousand dollars; and the States' school fund of something less than two thousand dollars; these schools actually however require over six thousand, the balance being made up by the voluntary contributions of the citizens. This does not include Washington College, several private schools, and two academies.

The whole amount of money now applied in Kent county to the purposes of Education cannot be much short of ten thousand dollars per annum, exclusive of the amount sent out of the State.

How much more would be required to give us a better system? Leaving out the idea of a normal school, with a branch on the Eastern Shore, as a separate, but indispensible part of the system, I am under the impression that a better system, need not cost a penny more. It is true that the salaries of teachers should be much increased both to secure more competent persons, and to avoid the evil of resorting to the plan of voluntary contributions at all; and because the price of labor, provisions and every necessary of life is greatly enhanced:

Ten thousand dollars should be appropriated at once to the institution of the State normal schools, and two thousand annually thereafter.

This school should be free to all young persons of good moral character of both sexes between the ages of fourteen and twenty-one who design to become teachers, and who can give satisfactory assurance that they will teach, if properly qualified, some public school in the State no less than three years. It should also be free to all teachers of public schools in the State. It might be practicable to combine it with the proposed agricultural college though I should not deem it desirable, except on the score of economy.

The only additional expense apart from the normal schools, the object of which would be to educate youths of both sexes for teachers, would be the salary of the superintendent which should be liberal and include all his traveling and incidental expenses.

But why should we discuss the matter of expenses in an affair of such momentous importance as the proper and thorough education of our children? I would not of course countenance a wasteful expenditure of the public funds even for this object but I think it susceptible of fair demonstration that a judicious liberality, in this respect, is true economy. Fifteen millions applied to educational improvements would not be a worse investment than the same amount applied to a canal, or Rail Road. Give us the cultivated intellect and and Canals, Rail Roads and Telegraphs will follow as surely as day follows the rising sun. I must reserve what I have to say on the other point to a future opportunity. "SENEX."

DIED OF POISON.—The Danville (Pa.) American says that a post-mortem examination of Mr. Montgomery, the member of Congress lately deceased, exhibited extensive abrasion of the mucous or lining coat of the stomach, and the entire destruction of the membrane, both at the cardiac and pyloric orifice, with a general loss of tone, or disorganization of the thoracic and abdominal viscera. The physicians ascribe his death to poison Mr. Montgomery stopped at the National Hotel, Washington, during the inauguration.

[From the "States."]

"ROBBING PETER TO PAY PAUL."

It will be remembered that the Black Republicans of New York, soon after the election of Mr. Buchanan, collected all their "beauty and their chivalry" in the Academy of Music of that city, and, like Childe Harold—

"Who ne'er in virture's paths did take delight,
But spent his days in riot most uncouth;
And vexed with noise the drowsy ear of night"

held a great carousal in honor of the "triumph of Fremont principles in the free States." In their enthusiastic feelings of fraternity with the African race, and in illustration of the encouraging purposes for which the revel was held, a worthy member of the Ethiopian family was employed to get up in "the highest style of art" a choice collection of viands, and sixty-three "fellow-citizens," each one blacker than the other, were detailed to serve it up.

They did serve it up Their attention was unremitting. The black republicans waited on the Black Republicans, until the latter could not find words by which to convey their satisfaction.—in fact, they were too full for utterance. Thus passed off "one of the largest, most fashionable, and most enthusiastic *soirees* ever held in the city." At least so wrote a reporter, who addmitted at the time, that he "didn't go home till morning."

But the sequel turns out to be, that if the Fremont committee got up the ball in honor of the blacks the blacks were left to supply the stuff which kept the ball a-rolling—to wit, the supper. This is evident, from the fact announced by our New York contemporaries. A suit has been commenced to recover the amount of the services of the sixty-three negroes and the refreshmen's served by them. The defendants in the case are the Fremont governor of the State, the editors of the well known Black Republican papers, and an extensive chorus of "shriekers for freedom."

The amount of the bill is over thirteen hundred dollars; and in the company of creditors we find Anthony J. Bleecker, the auctioneer, who, no doubt, just in the way of business, would as soon have a black chattel under his hammer as any thing else. Then we have Bigelow of the New York Evening Post, who wrote the "Life of Fremont" in a manner more satisfactory to his enemies than his friends, for it precluded the possibility of the "Pathfinder" finding the path to the White House. Then comes C. C. Leigh of the New York Legislature, and Chauncey Schaffer, a precious pair of blades, but manufactured out of bell metal. Then G. W. Curtis, a very sentimental young man, but much too sleepy for a humorist. He snores awfully in Putnam's Magazine.—Next as Judge Edmonds, the spiritual medium, who, during a long absence from the earth, has evidently forgot that even colored gentlemen can't get along without a circulating medium. Then come Judges Capron and Culver—nothing in particular, but in search of notoriety. Then Dana and Fry, both of the Tribune, both Socialists, and who believing that "property is robbery," couldn't think of allowing their negro friends to be suspected of robbery by having as much property as rightfully belongs to them. The list has several others, none better, and some worse than these.

This is the way the Black Republicans encourage "free colored gentlemen" to earn their daily bread, and take the bread from them when earned.

If the above is not an evidence of "carrying the war into Africa," we do not know what is.

Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.

THE DIFFICULTY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND NEW GRANADA—WAR APPREHENDED.

NEW YORK, April 29—P. M.—The following are the U. S. claims upon New Granada, in view of the late difficulties and murder of American citizens upon the Isthmus:

First To constitute the cities of Panama and Aspinwall two independent municipalities and invest them with the powers of self-goverment, extending over the territory ten miles wide on each side of the railroad—perfect freedom of the transit route—its neutrality and liberty guaranteed—the sovereignty not to be changed, and other nations to be invited to join in the guaranty.

Second. To cede to the United States the full sovereignty of two small groups of islands in the bay of Panama for a naval station, and all rights and privileges reserved in the railroad contract, for ample considerations.

Third. To pay for the damages occasioned by the outbreak of the 15th of April.

Fourth. The sum to be paid by the United States.

All these demands Granada absolutely rejects and claims one hundred and fifty thousand dollars from the United States for damages done at Panama to New Granadian citizens by Americans on the 15th of April, and that the United owes reparation to New Granada for the rude protest of Col. Ward, dated April 21st, and for the disrespectful letters of Commodore Mervine and Captain Bailey. The notes of Louis Pombo and Gonzales are long, and full of false assertions and incorrect deductions.

In the House of Representatives it had been proposed to raise a loan of five hundred thousand dollars in case New Granada should be invaded by the United States.

A letter from Aspinwall, dated the 20th, says: "The alarming aspect of our relations with New Granada is creating great excitement. Immediate war with the United States is apprehended. The property holders of Panama had begun already to calculate the chances of loss during the scenes which may yet transpire before the settlement of the difficulty. For some weeks they have openly declared that no negotiations could settle the matter—that there certainly would be a rupture, and the result would be the temporary posting of United States troops on the Isthmus."

FOUND GUILTY.—Boston, April 20.—In the municiple court to-day Robert Sullivan was convicted of the rape of Ellen Desmond. The law imposes confinement in the State Prison for life for the offense. Goodrich and White, who were also implicated in the same outrage, which resulted in the young woman's death from the injuries received by jumping from a third-story window, are yet to be tried for the crime.

☞ According to the message of Gov. Young, the population of Utah territory now numbers upwards of ninety-five thousand.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER ILLINOIS.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA—INTERESTING FROM NICARAGUA.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The steamer Illinois arrived here this afternoon from Aspinwall, which port she left on the 20th inst., having connected with the steamer John L. Stevens, which brought down nearly $2000,000 in specie and San Francisco dates to the 5th inst.

The Illinois brings nearly 600 passengers and upwards of $1,500,000 in specie, consigned chiefly as follows: Drexel; & Co., $300,000; Wells Fargo & Co., $250,000; Duncan, Sherman & Co., $140-800.

The Illinois left at Aspinwall the sloop of war Cyane and the British frigate Tartar, the latter having on board the remainder of Col. Lockridge's men, numbering two hundred, who were to be sent to the United States in sailing vessels.

The British ship of the line Orion had left San Juan for the purpose of Carthagena.

Commissioner Moore took passage on the steamer Granada for New Orleans.

Col. Lockridge's men, on their arrival at greytown were protected by the British gun-boats from the Costa Ricans who followed them down the River. Lockridge remained at Greytown. The 20th of April had been fixed upon by the Costa Ricans for finishing their attack upon Walker.

The Costa Rican papers give different versions of the battle of the 5th of March at Rivas. Walker, they say, at the head of 300 men was routed at the point of the bayonet, with great loss of men, arms and ammunition. In the battle of the 16th, near San George, 100 fillibusters were killed, as stated by some deserters from Walker's camp. The allies lost 22 killed and 90 wounded. At the last accounts given in the same papers, Gen. Mora held his position on the north and south sides of Rivas, within 100 yards of the plaza, and was soon to open fire.

The latest accounts, to the 28th of March, state that fighting had continued at Rivas for four days without much impression being made on either side.

A correspondence had taken place between the Costa Rican General and Capt. Davis, of the sloop-of-war St. Mary, in which the latter refused to interfere between the belligerents.

The news from California is quite meagre The act of last legislature for the protection of actual settlers has been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the State.

The mining news is generally encouraging.

A fire at San Francisco had destroyed property to the value of 50,000 belonging to the California State Company.

Thomas Wright, Jr., a lawyer from Philadelphia, residing at San Francisco, committed suicide on the 5th inst.

Serious dissensions have arisen among the Mormons at San Bernardais, Salt Lake.

The dates received at Panama from Valpraiso are to the 15th of March, and from Callao to the 26th. The ship Cathedral, of Boston, was lost of Cape Horn on the 18th of February whilst on her passage to San Francisco. Nine lives were lost including Captain Howard, Dr. Kirkendal, of Trenton, N. J.; Philip Rock and Samuel B. Hall, of Philadelphia. The remainder of the crew had arrived at Panama in an English steamer.

The English Admiral on the the Pacific had seized the Peruvian insurgent war vessels Lou and Tumles. Vessells were still loading at Chincas under permits from the insurgent Viranco.

The Valparaiso markets were steady.—Coal was selling at 11a$12.

The San Francisco markets were dull. Flour, domestic, &12 50. Pork clear, $21; prime pork, $35. Chicago Beef $23 50. Rice Carolina, 7½ cents.—Whisky, proof, 49 cents. Auction sales of dry goods and clothing, boots, etc., went off very low with a loss to the importers. The money market was easy.

No provision had yet been made for the payment of the State debt, and no sales of State stocks had been effected.

Ex-Senator Foote, who of late has held a prominent position in the ranks of the American party, had gone over to the democrats, and advises the American party to disband.

The dates from Oregen are to the 26th March. The Steamer Portland was carried over the falls at Oregon city on the 17th: killing Captain James and seven seamen The boat was entirely destroyed.

Fears were entertained of another outbreak in Washington Territory.

Advices from Honolulu to the 12th of March have been received A schooner had arrived there from Nantucket Island with a cargo of guano. The islands had been taken possession of by the Americans.

Chinese products were rapidly advancing in the California markets.

COURT DECISION IN CASE OF MARRIAGE. Springfield, O., April 29 —Judge Torbit to-day decided that the wealthy heiress, Mrs. Martin, who recently eloped with a Mr. Boyd, was at liberty to go to her husband. The case has been up on a habeas corpus since Friday, and has produced much excitement, as both the parties are highly respectable. The young lady is the heiress to a fortune of $75,000.

FROM SALT LAKE.—St. Louis, April 30 —We have received Salt Lake city advices to the 25th of February. The Legislature had passed an act for the organization of the milita of the territory, and a school had been opened to teach infantry and cavalry tactics. The Desert News has an article intending to prove that the federal government has no power to appoint territorial officers.

☞ Hon Lewis D. Campbell, M. C., of Ohio, advertises his real and personal property for sale, with the view of leaving that State.

☞ Governor Powell is to deliver the annual address before the Kentucky State Agricultural Society.

☞ Cassius, a young and promising son of Col. Cassius M Clay, of Kentucky, died of consumption on the 16th inst.

☞ Two thousand bushels of corn were sold in Marion, Ala., last week at $1 per bushel.

☞ Senator Seward taught a school in Putnam county, Georgia, in 1819—38—years ago.

☞ Major G. A. Henry declines, being the American candidate for Congress in the Nashville (Tenn) district.

THE U. S. OF AMERICA AND THE U. R. OF CREATION.

AN ANALYSIS OF ANALOGIES.

We frequently observe upon examination a strange analogy and similitude between subjects superficially antagonistic and divided. It is a very serviceable mental exercise to trace out these essential though not patent, similarities; and, if no better purposes is subserved, it at least quickens the wit and affords us rational amusement. An analogy of more than usual interest, and between subjects more than commonly divided, has just occurred to us and, for example sake, we shall endeavor to follow it and see how far it leads

Who could believe, for instance that an analogy subsisted between our country and a Pill! And yet there is, in many points, a a radical similitude—as we shall now prove.

In every branch of physical development it seems to be our destiny to conquer. In every branch of physical disease the Pills and Ointment of Professor Holloway have proved efficacious for a cure.

With a population inferior to Great Britain, we have more miles of telegraph and railroad than England, France and Anstria combined. From his central establishment in London, Prof. Holloway has rescued and restored to health more patients than the united physicians of the world.

Our commerce and our flag cover every sea. His Pills are in every beach and his praise is on the tongue of every nation on the globe.

The elastic character of our institutions enables us to accommodate our growth to the accessions which are manifestly in reserve for us. The strictly universal principles upon which Holloway's Remedies are compounded, enables them to grapple with and overcome every variety of disease; they destroy the manifestations of ailment by eradicating its cause.

There is a mighty destiny in store for the *United States*; they will absorb eventually every weaker government by the force of the democratic idea. The idea of Prof. Holloway's *Universal Remedies* is one essentially democratic; it does not limit health to wealth, but gives it a free boon to all who ask for and employ it. It also will eventually absorb all inferior schools of practice and be regarded universally, (as it already is by the wise) as the supreme and only remedy.

Our country is much given to annexation, but uses whatever power it may acquire exclusively for the benefit of the annexed.—Prof. Holloway has extended his medical dominion over the four quarters of the earth—he has penetrated even the remotest haunts of the barbarian; and yet he carries blessing in his hand and the only burdens he imposes are those of happiness and health.

We could carry out the remarkable similitudes of these apparently disconnected subjects into infinite detail: but enough has been already said to arouse the attention of the reader, and a very little thought will enable him to follow up the train of meditation we have started. The proudest destiny that we can wish the United States is, that they may emulate in the body politic, the wonder-working usefulness of the U. R. [universal remedies] in the body physical! Let our statesmen look to it and see that we are not outstripped!—*N. Y. Nat. Police Gazette.*

Special Notices.

Holloway Ointment and Pills.—Extraordinary Cure of Erysipelas.—Mrs. Emma Rowecroft, aged 42, of St. Pauls, Minnesota Territory, suffered severely from periodical attacks of erysipelas in the face, to which she appeared to have a constitutional pre-disposition. In July last she had a return of the complaint, with unusually violent and dangerous symptoms, and under the advice of a friend from New York, obtained a lot of Holloway's Ointment, and applied it according to the directions. The result amazed as well as delighted the unfortunate sufferer and her family. The inflammatory symtoms subsided the redness faded in the course of a few days to a yellowash hue, and the cuticle, or scarf skin, on the parts affected, came off in the form of a whitish scurf. A second box completed the cure, leaving neither scar nor blemish on the face. The Pills are as efficatious in subduing internal disease, as the Ointment is in removing all external disorders.

PIANOS AND MUSIC.—We learn that HORACE WATERS, of 333 Broadway, N. Y., agent for the sale of many of the most celebrated makers of Pianos and Melodeons, is offering them at prices which we advise all who desire to purchase to avail themselves of. He is also selling his large and well-known Catalogue of Music at one third off from the regular price, and will forward the same free of postage.—His offers to the trade, teachers, and schools, are of the most favorable character—all of which he will be able to fill to the letter, for having wisely adopted the cash system. The Horace Waters' Pianos are known as among the very best. We are enabled to speak of those instruments with some degree of confidence, from personal knowledge of their excellent tone and durable quality.—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

BENNETT'S EMBROCATION.—This liniment is gaining a great popularity in this place, for the cure of Rheumatism, pains in the back, breast and side, and for fresh cuts or wounds, and is selling well; and from the many commendations of its virtues, it is undoubtedly becoming to be the staple article for the people; as a liniament for all outward affections of the limbs. Numbers of cases are known of its having cured Rheumatism and Neuralgia in one bathing; and a certificate is in possession of the proprietor of its cure of Rheumatism of five years standing in a very short space of time. It is very strong, and well suited to horses, and no owner of this noble animal after using it for strains, sprains, bruises, &c., on their horses, will ever be without it. It is for and by druggists and storekeepers generally, ale by L. H. Campbell, Easton.

Baltimore Prices Current.

Corrected weekly for the Star from the Circular of Messrs. Joseph S. Robson & Co., Commission merchant No6, Bowley's wharf.

BALTIMORE, May, 2, 1857.

GRAIN AND SEEDS.—WHEAT.—About 7000 bushels offered on change to-day, and sales of 4000 to 5000 fair to good white 1 60a$1 70, prime and choice do. at 1 73 a$1 75; also, 500 bushels prime red at $1 55 per bushel.

CORN.—About 22,000 bushels offered to-day, and sales of white at 70a72 cents; and yellow at 71a73 cents per bushel.

RYE.—None offered to-day. We quote Pennsylvania at 95 cents, and Maryland nominally at 80a85 cents per bushel.

OATS.—About 500 bushels offered to-day, and sales of 2000 bushels Virginia Oats at 48 cents per bushel.

SEEDS.—Small sales only are being made. We qnote Cloverseed at 7a$7 25, and Timothy seed at 3 75$4 per bushel.

GUANO.—There has been but little demand for Guano during the past week, but we have no change to note in the quotations Sales of Peruvian Guano are making from store at $62 per ton for the best quality. African is selling at $35 per ton of 2,000 lbs., and Mexican at $25 per ton of 2,240 lbs.; Colombian from store at $40 per long ton. The price of De Burg's Fertilizer is $43, and Reese's Manipulated Guano $48 per ton of 2,000 lbs. The imports during the past week were 400 bags Norfolk.

MATTINGS! MATTINGS!!—4-4, 4-4, 6-4, white and colored Mattings in store and for sale by
may5 MANSFIELD & HARRISON.

TO FARMERS.

GAS TAR on hand and for sale at 25 cts. per gallon by
may5 PATCHETT & WRIGHT.

HATS, &c.—We have just opened our stock of Hats for the Summer. Also, have opened a cheap lot of Ladies, Misses and Children's Shoes and Gaiters, to which we call attention.
may5 MANSFIELD & HARRISON.

IN store and for sale, heavy twill'd Osnaburgs, Plain do.; Plain, Blue and Mixed Denimms, Muslins, striped Cottons, plaid Domestics, Cotton Flannels, Farmers' Drills, Blue and Plaid Cottonades, by
may5 PATCHETT & WRIGHT.

FAIR.

THE Ladies of the Protestant Episcopal Church will hold a Fair on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 19th and 20th of May, at the Town Hall. Doors will be open at 11 o'clock A. M. The interest of the community is requested.
[may5–3w

ESTRAY.



Came to the subscribers, on the he 29th of April, a Black Horse with a white nose. The owner can have him by coming forward, proving property, paying charges and taking him away. HENRY BANNING,
may5–3w Royal Oak.

MANTUAMAKING.

MISS E. A. BROWN has just returned from the city with the latest fashions for Dresses and Basques, which she invites the Ladies of Easton and vicinity to call and examine. Thankful for past favors, she would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. She can be found at the residence of Mr. Wm. Austin, on Goldsborough street.
may5–6w

GREAT ATTRACTION.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

DRY GOODS.

WE have again returned from the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore with a beautiful selection of Dry Goods, and particularly *Ladies' Dress Goods*, to which an early call is solicited.
MANSFIELD & HARRISON,
may5 St. Michaels.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

I WILL sell at private sale, on accommodating terms, several *VALUABLE FARMS* located in Talbot county, Md. These lands are known to be among the most valuable in the county, being all highly improved and delightfully situated. For terms and further particulars, apply to the subscriber, near Trappe, Talbot county, Md.
THOS. HUGHLETT.
☞ Delaware Gazette copy two months and send bill to advertiser. [may5–tf

Montgomery Fans.

THE subscriber informs the citizens of Talbot and adjoining counties, that he is here again with a large lot of those UNRIVALLED FANS, celebrated all over the country for their efficiency and durability.

On public days I may be found at Buckley's hotel, in Easton, and in my absence on business, orders left with Mr. Sam'l Williams, at said hotel, will be promptly attended to.
JNO. KOERPER,
General Agent for the Eastern Shore of Md.
may5–2m*

FASHIONABLE

MANTUAMAKING.

MRS. H. SATTERFIELD respectfully informs the Ladies of Easton and vicinity that she intends carrying on the above business in all its branches. She has just returned from the city with the

Very Latest Fashions

for Dresses, Basques, &c., to an examination of which she earnestly solicits an early call.—She feels confident, from the success which has crowned her efforts elsewhere, that she cannot fail to please all who may favor her with their patronage. She can be found at her residence on Washington street, nearly opposite the M. P. Church. [may5–tf

BONNETS! BONNETS!

Miss S. C. Patchett

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies generally that she has just returned from the city with the latest Spring and Summer styles of Bonnets, Fancy Crepes and Silks, French and American Flowers, a large lot of Ribbons, a beautiful lot of Worked Collars, Undersleeves, Ladies Capes, Laces, Parasols, Fans, Jet Bracelets, Fancy Silk and Leather Belts.
N. B—Bonnets bleached and repaired at short notice, and on reasonable terms. An early call from the ladies is solicited.
Easton, May 5, 2857.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that application will be made to the Commissioners of Talbot county for a new Bridge over the public road at the Three Bridges Branch in Chapel district.
D. Lloyd,
Lewis Willis,
Thos. Hopkins, jr.,
James Austin,
Henry Davis,
Wm. Rose,
Jas. Tarbutton,
may6–4w Edwin F. Jump,

ROAD NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscribers intend to apply to the Commissioners of Talbot county to make the piece of road in Oxford Neck, in Election district No. 3, leading from the old Methodist E. Church to Dr. Wm. G. G. Willson's gate, a part of the public roads of Talbot county, to be worked by the Supervisor.
W. G. G. Willson,
B. M. Bowdle,
Peter Stevens,
Wm. B. Willis,
Philemon Willis,
Wm. H. Valliant,
Samuel Emerson,
Jesse Delehay,
may6–4w Nathaniel Leonard.

HOSIERY and Gloves of every price and description—an excellent assortment—at (ap28) J. H. Grace's.