Ladies, if you want the best Hoop Skirt and Corset that is made, buy Peters & Woolley's, and take no other

Easton Star.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, March 1 1870.

T. E. ROBSON, Editor.

It is conceded that in a few days the President of the United States will proclaim the acceptance of the XVth Amendment of the Federal Constitution by three-fourths of the States of the Union, and that he will declare it a part of the constitution and the law of the land. The amendment makes voters of all the male negroes over twenty-one years of age in all the States of the Union. It is estimated that it will augment the voting population of Maryland from 35,000 to 40,000; and counting the whole negro vote for the Radicals, the operation of the amendment will be to about balance parties in the State. In view of these facts, the relation of this large accession to the voting class becomes a matter of serious concern to the Democratic party, not only as respects our continued party ascendancy in the State, but more especially on account of the vast public interests involved. Should the Radicals obtain the control of the State through the negro vote, they cannot and will not deny that they will owe their success to the negroes, and they will concede to them everything they may demand; and their demands will be precisely as they may be educated by those having them in charge. If they teach them it is their right to demand admission to the bar and the jury box, they will not only demand this, but their demand will be obeyed. If they teach them to demand an equal participation in all the public offices, the demand will be made, and their wishes will be gratified. If they are taught to demand that the public schools of the State shall be thrown open to black children as well as white, every schoolhouse in the State will be thrown open to them; they will walk in and take possession, the whites will retire, and we shall be saddled with half a million taxation for the support of the public schools, which will inure almost wholly to the benefit of the negroes and the few degraded whites who choose to place themselves upon an equality with them. This is what must inevitably follow Radical ascendancy in the State through the instrumentality of the negro vote. All must see at a glance that the thing is fraught with ruin, and ruin of the worst kind; and every white man who loves and respects his own race must seriously deprecate such a terrible consummation.

Now, how is all this to be prevented? We confess that to us the future looks gloomy indeed. The first great danger we have to contend with in our party is a disagreement in our own councils as to how we shall meet the enemy, reinforced, as he has been, by an army of 40,000 negroes. One says—"I do not intend to vote—I will have nothing to do with it." This is simply giving up the contest, and cowardly surrendering all the great public interests involved. Another tells us that "he hopes for a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States against the constitutionality of the Amendment." A vain hope, considering that that Court will soon be hopelessly Radical in its politics and decisions! Some are sanguine enough to "expect the Northern masses to rise in their majesty and rebuke and reverse what has been done in Congress." If there was any money in it, the Northern masses might do wonders; but it is our opinion that they are very unreliable when called upon to exert themselves for nothing but principle. And it is by no means certain but that a majority of the Northern masses approve this thing, and will sustain it throughout. Some hope for a repeal of the XVth Amendment through Congressional and State action by a political revolution in the country." Before this can be accomplished, the Democratic party must gain the control of the Presidency, and two-thirds of both Houses of Congress, and three-fourths of all the State Legislatures, all at one time—a matter hardly within the range of possibility, when the present condition of parties is considered, and the fact noted that the Democratic party must combat not only the white Radicals and negroes, but a money power amounting to several thousand millions of dollars. Vain is this hope, we fear! There are others again "who would treat the whole thing as a nullity, and would advise resistance to the practical workings of the Amendment." These will be met by Senator Morton's bill in Congress, which denounces the most terrible punishments against all judges of election, registrars, assessors and collectors who may attempt to exclude negroes from voting. Men cannot be found, even if they were wanted, who would be willing to defy the act of Congress, and risk these terrible punishments. The thing is patent: hereafter we must either have no elections, or the negroes must vote, and there is no escaping it, however distasteful it may be to us all.

This is our view of the situation. The evil dreaded so long by all true men is upon us, and there is no getting rid of it. If there is any way of doing so, we should like to be informed of it, and we will gladly embrace it. There is no external help for us to be expected in any reasonable time; and if we sit down calmly and wait for it, we are lost. What is to be done must be done by our own efforts and our own wits. The negro vote of Maryland must in a measure be controlled by the Democratic party; or, at least, it must be divided with the Radicals, so as to continue the State in our own hands and thus save the great interests at stake. Every owner of property, every school teacher, every man who is at all interested in the schools, and who is opposed to mixed schools—white and black—will see this at a glance.

Now, how are the negroes to be controlled by us? By making war on *them?* Never! They had no agency in bringing about the present state of things, and therefore are not deserving of our resentments. Are they to be kept as ignorant as possible, so that they may forever continue the dupes of those who now hope to use them? No; they must be enlightened so far as to comprehend their true relations to the white man, and their personal interests. They can soon be made to understand that by segregating themselves from those who give them employment, and placing themselves in political hostility to their best friends, they will compel such a change in our system of labor as will drive them to the wall. That they will not be likely to do when they are made to comprehend their interests. But at the same time the Democratic party must take bold ground in favor of protecting the blacks in all of their just rights.

The negro is a singular being, and his peculiarities must be closely studied in order to lead him without doing violence to his prejudices, if we would control him in his political action. Perhaps his most marked peculiarity is his passion for being to himself. He had much rather worship in his own church than to worship with the whites in their churches. He infinitely prefers to educate his children in his own schools rather than have them mixed with the white children in their schools. He even prefers to deal at stores patronized mostly by negroes, or at hours when he thinks it not likely that many whites will be about. These are innocent prejudices, which may as innocently be encouraged. Let him be taught to believe and know that the Democrats will sustain him in his desires for isolation, and we do not believe that Radical influence will ever be able to persuade him to seek admixture with the whites in the schools or churches. Amalgamation is as repugnant to the negro as it is to the white man, and will so remain, unless he becomes politically demoralised under the lead of bad and designing men. We hold that this is the key to the position, and on this line the battle should be fought. While the Radicals will endeavor to force him to an equality in the churches and the schools, the Democrats should adapt themselves to his prejudices, foster his love of isolation, make him feel that he will be encouraged in his endeavors to improve his condition, and more secure, as well as more happy, "under his own vine and fig tree." In this way the negroes will get all they are entitled to under the XVth Amendment, and at the same time the dominancy of the white race will be assured.

The time has now arrived for every respectable white man in the State to stand together as one man for the protection of his race and those customs and institutions dear as life, and which are threatened with ruin in the contingency of Radico-negro ascendancy. Let no white man suppose that he can go in with the negro party and secure office, and at the same time avoid negro equality, socially and politically, the degradation of his children, and the corruption of his blood. The working men especially should take this matter to heart, for it is mainly with them that the danger will be most pressing. The Radicals will struggle with might and main to force the negro above them; and should they succeed, they will then make him stamp them beneath his heel as he would a toad. The danger is imminent, but it may be met and averted, if every white man will but stand by his race, his institutions, and his duty.

AN OLD PAPER WORTH PRESERVING IN THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—We are indebted to A. A. Townsend, Esq., for an old copy of the *Ulster County Gazette*, published at Kingston, Ulster county, New York, by Samuel Freer & Son, and dated Saturday, January 4th, 1800. It is in deep mourning for the death of General Washington, and contains the proceedings of Congress on the announcement of his death in that body. The announcement in the House was made by General Marshall, of Virginia, who concluded by offering the following resolutions:

RESOLUTIONS.

"*Resolved*, That this House will wait on the President of the United States in condolence of this mournful event.

"*Resolved*, That the Speaker's chair be shrouded with black, and that the Members and officers of the House wear black during the session.

"*Resolved*, That a committee, in conjunction with one from the Senate, be appointed to consider on the most suitable manner of paying honor to the memory of the man first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen.

"*Resolved*, That this House when it adjourns do adjourn to Monday."

The resolutions were unanimously agreed to. Sixteen members were appointed on the third resolution.

We also find in the paper the following beautiful poem, written by a young lady for the Gazette on the death of General Washington:

"What means that solemn dirge that strikes my ear?
What means those mournful sounds—why shines the tear?
Why toll the bells the awful knell of fate?
Ah! why these sighs that do my fancy sate!

"Where'er I turn the general gloom appears,
Those mourning badges fill my soul with fears;
Hark! yonder fearful noise! 'tis done! 'tis done!
The silent tomb invades our WASHINGTON.

"Must virtues so exalted yield their breath?
Must bright perfection find relief in death?
Must mortal greatness fall?—A glorious name!
What then is riches, honor and true fame?

"The august chief, the father and the friend,
The generous patriot—let the muse commend;
Columbia's glory and Mount Vernon's pride,
There lies enshrined, with numbers at his side!

"There let the sigh respondent from the breast
Heave in rich numbers!—let the glowing zest
Of tears refulgent beam with grateful love,
And the sable mourning our affection prove.

"Weep, kindred mortals, weep!—no more you'll find
A man so just, so pure, so firm in mind;
Rejoicing angels hail the heavenly sage!
Celestial spirits greet the wonder of the age!"

EARTHQUAKE AT SAN FRANCISCO.—Another earthquake visited this city on the 17th ultimo, causing hotels and public buildings to be vacated instanter. The streets were filled with people before the shock had hardly ceased. Fortunately, it occurred about the time of recess in the public schools; teachers managed to keep the children under control, though in one of the schools the misses created quite a panic. The custom house was uninjured, but was soon emptied of its occupants. The cracks made by the October shock in some of the older buildings were widened a little, but no material damage was sustained.

WHITTEMORE, the Carpet-bag Representative in Congress from South Carolina who has been convicted for trading in West Point Cadetships, was not exactly expelled on Wednesday, but came so near it, that the *Honorable* carpet-bagger had to resign, to escape the disgrace. After he resigned a vote of censure was passed. But why all this fuss about Whittemore? He is about as good as the most of his late fellow members of the House, and probably better than some of them. He has returned to his negro constituency and hopes to have his conduct endorsed, and be returned again to the house. He is a miserable wretch, a disgrace to the South Carolina negroes, and to Congress, and on that account there is a strong probability that he will be re-elected in a district where no honest Southern man has the least show for any position.

REVELS, the negro elected to the United States Senate by the State of Mississippi, was admitted to his seat in the U. S. Senate on Friday and duly sworn in. He was assigned a seat between Senators Ramsey and Chandler; so poor Sumner has even been denied the questionable honor of being seated beside the first negro admitted in the Senate. Revels hereafter will be the "observed of all observers" who may visit the galleries of the Senate.

DEATH OF POLICE COMMISSIONER JARRETT.—Lefevre Jarrett, President of the Board of Police Commissioners of Baltimore, was stricken down with paralysis in a street car about 6 o'clock on Friday evening, and died about 9 o'clock on Friday night. He left his store in good health, and his death was as sudden as it was unexpected. The vacancy in the Police Board will have to be filled by the Legislature.

Nominations and Confirmations.

The following nominations, sent in by the Governor, were confirmed by the Senate on Wednesday:

Inspectors of Tobacco—Richard O. Mullikin, Prince George's county, warehouse No. 1; B. Allen Welch, Anne Arundel county, warehouse No. 2; Daniel Kent, Calvert county, warehouse No. 3; George W. Munro, Carroll county, warehouse No. 4; Nicholas D. Wheatley, Baltimore city, warehouse No. 5; Anthony P. Bonn and James S Morsell, tobacco auctioneers at warehouse No. 5.

Other Inspectors—N. G. Robinson, inspector of guano, Baltimore city; James G. Hardesty, Prince George's county, inspector of salted fish; inspector general of grain, David C. Blackiston, Kent county; assistant inspectors, Daniel Lloyd, Dorchester county; Richard Hutchins, Howard county; Thomas A. Jones, Charles county; Thomas P. Townsend, Worcester county.

State Wharfinger—John F. Pickering.

Weigher of Live Stock—Lewis Turner, Baltimore county.

Trustees of State Normal School—Dr. J. C. Welling, Annapolis city; R B. Carmichael, Queen Anne's county; H. Clay Dallam, Baltimore city.

Directors of the Maryland Penitentiary—James S. Waters, George R. Berry, John T. Ford, Robert Renwick, A. P. Burt and Jos. B. Escavaille.

Managers of House of Refuge—John F Morris, James Pentland, Philip P. Pendleton, J. Nelson Foster.

Inspector General of Flour—Samuel Dickinson, of Talbot county; assistant inspectors, George T. Magill and Robert Sellman, Montgomery county; J. Edwin Coad, St. Mary's county; Henry C. Reich, Frederick county.

Inspectors and Gaugers of Liquors—John Reilly, Henry B. Placide, Henry T. Garrett, John A. Smith.

Weighers of Hay and Straw—Eastern Scales, George A. Freburger, Baltimore city; western scales (old), John Fitzpatrick, Baltimore city; western scales (new), John M. Hanch, Washington county; Canton scales, George F. Wheeler, Baltimore county.

Wood Corders—William Raine, Baltimore city; Samuel Hollingshead, Baltimore city; James W Duncan, Baltimore city; Benjamin J. Clark, Baltimore city; Edmund Ruddach, Baltimore city; R. Robert Snipley, Frederick county; William B. Jarrett, Harford county; William J. Moore, Cecil county.

Justices of the Peace for Baltimore city—Edward F. Flaherty, Henry Cashmyer, Benjamin O. Hutcheson, George F. Thompson, John T. Farlow, E. F. Perkins, George Krantz, William J. King, Abraham T. Watsman, Henry M. Staylor, Lloyd S. Stenmer, Thomas Daily, Joseph Mehling, Nicholas Billinger, James S. Morrow, H. Murray Hannon, Daniel Rugerly, George McCaffray, Charles P. Brewer, Benjamin Eggleston Daniel Bride, Richard S. Ross, G. V. Metzell, George W. Bell, Jacob Meixsell, C. Jack Bingrose, John B O'Donnell, A. H. Pennington, James McFarland, Thomas Hooper, William Bone, S. Columbus Tall, Charles A. Wheeler, Edward R. Mullen, Edward G. Starr, Robert W. Gale, George A. Hotzwick, Otto Benner, John Nick Watkins, Peter Kriese, Joshua H. Myers and Hagman Sachs.

Officers of Registration for Baltimore City—1st ward, Patrick Rigney; 2d, James B. Kelly; 3d, George W. Baudel; 4th, John Kelly; 5th, Robert W. Hays; 6th, Winfield McClintock; 7th, Lewis W. Nelson; 8th, George Coburn; 9th, James A. Coates; 10th, Y. P. Stone; 11th, James McHenry; 12th, Fayette Plummer; 13th, A. G. Hall; 14th, Wm. H. Cox; 15th, William Hoffman; 16th, James Hyland; 17th, William Freedy; 18th, J. Frank Brady; 19th, J. H. Weaver; 20th, William H Rupp.

Vaccine Agent—William T. Jones, M. D.

Coroner—Hiram L. Spicer, M. D.

Notaries Public—T. Harris Hodges, Thomas St. G. Pratt, Walter S. Wilkinson and H Tillard Smith.

Auctioneers—J. B. Cannon, Charles A. Gibson, E L. Thomas, Samuel H. Gover, F. W. Muhlhofer and William Hamilton.

EFFECTS OF THE LEGAL-TENDER DECISION.—Judge Pratt, of the Supreme Court of King's county, New York, a few days since, decided that the mortgage made in July, 1857, must be paid in coin, and at the same time alluded to the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court, which he took as his guide in the matter. This is the first decision, it is claimed, on the legal-tender question by any State court since the Supreme Court decision, and as such is quite important. It will be remembered that the decision referred to is to the effect that the legal-tender act *does not effect any contracts made previous to its passage*, and of course all deposits made previous to February 25, 1862, and not yet paid, are now demandable in coin; all notes, mortgages, bonds, judgments, or other obligations *given previous to that date*, and not yet discharged, are now payable in gold, both *principal* and *interest*. This includes a vast amount of railroad, State, city, county and corporation bonds. It will take some time yet for the general public to fully comprehend the results of this decision.

DECEASED.—R. M. Smith, Esq., died at Ashland, Virginia, a few days ago. He was at the time of his decease the professor of natural philosophy in Randolph Macon College. Mr Smith was for a long time connected with the press, having been chief editor of papers in Warrenton, Alexandria and Richmond. He edited the *Sentinel*, the Richmond organ of the Confederate Government during the war.

THE number of colored voters in the United States is estimated at 850,000.—Of these 790,000 dwell in the sixteen late slaveholding States, 7,500 in the six New England States, 41,000 in the five central States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and 8,500 in the remaining ten Western States.

[From the Baltimore *Sun*.]

The Proposed Territorial Government for the District of Columbia.

The following is a synopsis of the bill referred to yesterday by our Washington correspondent, to be reported by the committee of 21 to the committee of 180 appointed in that city some time since, having in view a change in the government of the District of Columbia:

The bill provides that the District of Columbia be created into a territorial government, the executive authority over which shall be vested in a governor, who shall hold office for four years, and that there shall be a secretary of the District, who, besides his clerical duties, shall perform the function of the Governor in the absence or death of the latter, his term of office to be also four years. The legislative powers shall be vested in a legislative assembly, consisting of a council composed of thirteen members, and a house of representatives of twenty-six members, whose terms of service shall, for the council, be two years, for the house one year. No session of the assembly shall continue longer than sixty days, except the first, which continues for ninety days. The governor and secretary of the District are to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall hold their offices, respectively, until a governor and secretary is elected and the vote is announced by the governor, and thereafter until otherwise enacted by Congress; the said governor and secretary shall be elected by the electors of the said District qualified to vote for members of the council and house of representatives. All male citizens of the United States, above the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been actual residents of said District for twelve months prior to any election, shall be enacted to vote, and shall be eligible to any office within the District; but the qualification of voters, and of holding office at all subsequent elections, shall be such as shall be prescribed by the legislative assembly. The legislative power of the District shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation within said District, consistent with the constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act; but all acts of the legislative assembly shall at all times be subject to repeal or modification by the Congress of the United States, and nothing herein shall be construed to deprive Congress of the power of legislation over said District in an ample manner as if this law had not been enacted.

No member of the legislative assembly shall hold or be appointed to any office which shall have been created or the salary or emoluments of which shall have been increased while he was a member, during the term for which he was elected and for one year after the expiration of such term.

The bill further provides for the division of the District into townships (outside of the corporations of Georgetown and Washington); uniform system of taxation; the rural districts not to be taxed for the special benefits or improvement of either city, and neither to be taxed for the special benefit of the other; a system of free schools, shall be provided for; justices and notaries now in commission shall continue until their commissions expire, when the legislative assembly shall arrange for the appointment of these officers; the judicial Courts of the District shall remain as now or organized until changed or abolished by Congress, but the legislative assembly shall have power to pass laws modifying the practice thereof and such conferring additional jurisdiction as may be necessary. The duties of attorney and marshal for the district shall remain as at present, the assembly to have power to impose additional duties. The assembly shall have power to create within said District corporations aggregate for religious, charitable, educational, industrial, or commercial purposes, and to define their powers and liabilities; and shall also have power to renew or extend and to modify or repeal the charters of the municipal corporations of Washington and Georgetown; but shall not have power to establish any bank or circulation, nor to authorize any company or individual to issue notes for circulation as money or currency: *Provided, however*, That if said charters of Washington and Georgetown, or either of them, be repealed, or so modified as to take away the power of taxation, the said legislative assembly shall have power to levy a special tax upon property within such corporation for the payment of the debts thereof, and to abolish or repeal the Levy Court. The District shall be represented in Congress by a delegate to the House of Representatives elected by the people for a term of two years. The bill also provides for oaths of office, salaries (in bank) &c.

[From the New Orleans *Picayune*.]

A Bishop's Wife Assaulted by a Brutal Negro—Desperate Struggle—A Short Rope Wanted.

Intelligence comes to us of a nature so terrible that we almost shrink from a recital of the horrid circumstances.

We are all the more reluctant to refer to the matter, because the name of a lady who is deeply beloved by a people, the wife of a gifted and good Bishop of Georgia, must be used. Thanks to a merciful Providence she has been spared and unutterable shame, and still is the pure and lovely woman who, as the helpmate of the late pastor of Trinity Church, of this city, made for herself host of warm and admirable friends.

On the evening of the 25th of January, it appears, Mrs. Beckwith, who had been spending the day with an invalid lady friend, living near her residence in the outskirts of Macon, Ga., started homeward, dusk, and when about fifty or a hundred yards from the front of her own residence, was met by a powerful negro man, who, just as she passed him, struck her almost senseless to the earth. Springing upon her, the fiend struck her repeatedly in the face, bruising her terribly. To check the cries of the noble woman, who struggled with all the energy of despair, he placed his closed hand partly in her mouth, but was forced to desist, as she imbedded her teeth in the flesh.

Through all the terrible encounter, Mrs. Beckwith retained her presence of mind, telling the wretch that she was the wife of the Bishop, and that he would be severely punished. Freeing herself finally from the rude clutches of the negro, she succeeded in making her way into the house in a fainting condition. As soon as Bishop Beckwith heard the fearful story from the lips of his suffering wife, and saw that she was cared for, he at once proceeded to the city, and obtaining the aid of the police, caused the arrest of several negroes on suspicion. These were carried to the Bishop's residence, and Mrs. Beckwith, who fainted at the sight of one of the men, on recovering, pointed him out as the guilty scoundrel. Upon his hand was the imprint of her teeth. He was at once taken into custody and remanded to prison.

The citizens of Macon were naturally in a terrible state of excitement, and it was believed that the wretch would be taken from the jail and burned.

The act of this savage negro is but another evidence of the reign of horror in store for the South, if the teachings of the Radical party are to prevail; it is but another illustration of the inevitable tendency of such harangues as have been made to negro mobs since the war by political demagogues and such imprudent utterances as emanated from Isabelle, the negro Representative in the Legislature of this State recently.

Prince Pierre Bonaparte is despondent because the members of the court before which he will be tried are all landowners devoted to the empire, who will sacrifice him to save his cousin, the Emperor.

JUDGE PRATT'S nomination as Judge of the Fourth Circuit has been laid on the table in the executive session of the Senate. This is virtually a rejection of the nomination.

The Mobile *Register* finds fault with the manner in which the treaty for the annexation of West Florida was negotiated and alleges the improper expenditure of $2,000,000 to bribe voters in its favor.

A North Carolina clergyman has made $17,000 by inventing a machine for catching rats.

The "Monarch."

The following is a description of the British iron-clad man-of-war "Monarch," which conveyed the remains of the late George Peabody to this country, and which is now lying at Annapolis, where she is creating a *furor* equalled only by the Great Eastern a few years ago:

The Monarch is a vessel of commanding appearance, of 5,098 tons. She is 330 feet in length, 57 feet 6 inches beam. Her battery is carried in two of Capt. Cowper Cole's turrets, with those Chess-guns of a low calibre mounted at the extremities, and protected by an armored cinemate. The weight of the hull, with skinplating and extra girdles included, is 3,974 tons; the other weights, guns, ironbulkheads, spars, &c., amount to 1,682 tons. The hull, which is of iron, is protected by 7-inch iron armor on the most important parts, and 6-inch on the other parts, the plating being supported by 12 inches of teak backing, with a 1½ inch skin-fence of the plating and an arrangement of longitudinal girdles, which are worked at intervals of about two feet, thus forming a network of framing in conjunction with the strong vertical frames inside the skinplating, which are about the same distance apart. This device has proved so satisfactory as regards the efficient support it gives to the armored side, that it has been adopted in all British ironclads built since the famous Bellepheron. The turrets of the Monarch are 26 feet 6 inches in diameter, and are constructed on the same principles as her side armor. The iron plating on the turret is eight inches in thickness, laid upon a teak backing of 12 inches with an iron skin of one and-a-half inches. Each turret is pierced for two guns, and near the port-holes the plating is increased to ten inches. The turret bed rests upon the main deck, additional support being given to the deck immediately beneath by a combination of iron pillars and supports. On the main deck armor plated bulkheads are placed athwart the ship, inside of which are the turrets, engine fuel and steering apparatus, the latter intended to be used when the ship is in action. These bulkheads are similar in their construction to her sides, with the exception that the war armor is only five inches in thickness, laid upon a teak backing of 10 inches, and the usual skinplating stiffened and supported by the ordinary longitudinal girders and frames. The entire central portion of the Monarch is thus inclosed and protected by shot-proof, side and bulkheads, which inclose the turrets and the ship's machinery. The turrets are thus deprived of their primary and superior advantage—that of providing an all-round fire for the guns, and, more especially, a broad fire ahead—a deportation, her builder says, is consequent upon the determination of the Admiralty to adopt for seagoing ships only such turrets as keep the ship dry in steaming against a head sea, and to enable the head sails to be worked. It was to make up somewhat this loss of head-fire from the turrets that the two 64 ton guns were put on the forecastle of the main deck. The forward turret guns are capable only of firing at an angle of not less than 10 degrees with the vessel's keel. The after-turret bulwarks are the same, and the 20 degrees lost is made up by placing a 9½ ton gun in an armored casemate similar to the forward one, which keeps the circuit of fire unimpaired, except in force, or rather weight of metal.—The guns in the turrets are an unusual height above the water, the Monarch having a "freeboard" of upwards of 12 feet, which enables the guns to be fought at a height of 26 feet above the water. The bulwarks within the range of the turret guns are hinged, and when the vessel is cleared for action they are allowed to hang alongside of the vessel out of the way.

A New State.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Gazette* says:

"The condition of the States of Maryland and Delaware is now under deep consideration by the Radical magnates. A plan has been concocted to form a new State of the fragments of Maryland and Virginia on the eastern side of the bay, and of the State of Delaware bodily. During the process, which is to be conducted under the provisions of a simple act of Congress, or perhaps a military order, these States are to be declared in a "territorial condition," and liable to "reconstruction." Every one knows what this means. This scheme has so far "progressed" that the new State has been already christened. It is to be called the State of "Chesapeake." "Delaware" is to be stricken from the constellation of States of the Union. If the peninsula (says the organ of Congress) is ever to be constituted as a single State, the present time is more appropriate for the purpose than any future time can be. We are now in an era of reconstruction. New States are being yearly added to the West; new provinces upon our borders are knocking for admission into the Union. Above all, the Southern States are just now having their relations to the Union definitely settled."

This subject, somewhat like the proposition to remove the National Capitol, has been long talked of, and is often renewed. It is barely possible the two events will be likely to occur about the same time. We imagine, however, that Maryland and Delaware, being of the "old thirteen," will not readily assent to be sunk in the "Chesapeake," dragging down to an oblivious grave a part of Virginia with them.—*Annapolis Gazette.*

THOMAS JEFFERSON did not die to soon.—His old fogy notions of honesty in officials are attested by a letter now for the first time published. It appears that the Spanish Minister—the red-haired old Yizzinian a present of some wine, which had been imported duty free under his privilege as Foreign Minister. But Mr. Jefferson being unwilling to drink wine duty free, addressed to the collector, Gen. Muhlenburg, at Philadelphia, the following letter:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1803.

Dear Sir: Monsr. d'Yrujo, the Spanish Minister here, has been so kind as to open me 200 bottles of champagne, part of a larger parcel imported for his own use, and consequently privileged from duty, but it would be improper for me to take the benefit of that. I must therefore ask the favor of you to take the proper measures for paying the duty, for which purpose I enclose you a bank check for 22½ dollars, the amount of it. If it could be done without mentioning my name it would avoid ill-intended observations, as in some such way as this "by duty paid on a part of such a parcel of wine not entitled to privilege," or in any other way you please. The wine was imported into Philadelphia, probably about mid-summer last. Accept assurances of my great esteem and respect.

Gen. Muhlenburg.

TH. JEFFERSON.

What chance would such a President have in this day and generation?

CONNECTICUT DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—The State convention of the democracy of Connecticut was held at New Haven on the 22d ultimo, with a large attendance. The convention organized by the election of William W. Eaton, of Hartford, chairman, Ex-Governor English, of New Haven, was re-nominated by acclamation for Governor; Julius Hotchkiss, of Middleton, was nominated for Lieutenant Governor; Thomas M. Walter, of New London, Secretary of State; Seth J. Logue, comptroller; Charles M. Pond, of Hartford, Treasurer. Resolutions were passed declaring the principles of the party, claiming that the fifteenth amendment is a radical change in the constitution; reaffirming the position of the party taken eight years ago; declaring the legal tender act a violation of the rights of the people; denouncing the extravagance of the administration, and extending sympathy to the patriots of Cuba.

Bishop Colenso has inherited $10,000. Mr. Perry, late British Governor of Prince, has left him that sum. Many of a Bishop of respect, for one who has so manfully stood against bigotry and intolerance.

Preparations have already begun for the national shooting festival, to be held in Cincinnati on the 14th of September next.

VICE PRESIDENT COLFAX has been invited by *somebody* to deliver a lecture before the Lodge of Odd Fellows, at Fredericksburg, Virginia. The Fredericksburg *News* gives him the following warm welcome.

COLFAX IS COMING! Ho! Ho!—Why not bring Beast Butler and Burnside to assist it "lionize the day." We thought the man's sense and self respect would keep him from Fredericksburg, until we saw this announced in the papers.

Our readers have a right to ask who is Colfax and who invited him. This "smiling Style" accidental Vice President of these United States, but voluntarily among the foremost of those who have heaped insults and injury upon this Commonwealth, is invited thereby whom—the Union League? No—by the Odd Fellows. We know some very worthy citizens who are Odd Fellows and who are incapable of thus affronting this community. Still this thing—and black radicalism will be found at the bottom of it.

Well! Colfax is coming. Tell him of the blood-stained floors underneath your carpets; show him where hundreds of dead Irishmen and Dutchmen, made drunk with liquor stolen from private houses in Fredericksburg, were driven by coward Burnside to take Marye's Heights; show him the cemetery where dead men lie, who, living, could not reach the spot; let him see the field of Sedgwick's invasion—the fight and Hooker's disastrous end; Gray's wooden butcheries. See him tread upon the ground of Spotsylvania, all glorious with Confederate victories. Show him where repose the glorious dust of mother, son, brother, father, sister, wife, child—all victims of this cruel invasion of our homes—and then go and see the snaky smile and listen to the lecture of Colfax—if you can.—*Frat. News.*

THE late Mr. Peabody, though by no means of a jovial turn of mind, was social in his disposition, and very hospitable. He used to rise at eleven, dine at seven, when, till near the end of his life, he always drank a bottle of champagne, and got to bed at two A. M. It is wonderful, perhaps, that with such habits his life was so long. But of late he had been very feeble. His last signature on the books at the Peabody Institute, heading the page, and followed by the autographs of a list of American notabilities, is scarcely legible. He was long writing it, and mourned much over its unsightliness. Like most men who have accumulated fortunes, he was very exact in money matters. In the war of 1812 he was drafted, served, and was wounded, for which he was awarded a pension. He drew his pension regularly up to the year of his death.

SHOOTING HER FAITHLESS LOVER.—While the congregation at St. Mary's Catholic Church in Piqua, Ohio, were engaged in worship this morning a young woman named Miss Mary Mather entered the church and took a seat. In a few moments thereafter she deliberately took from her pocket a pistol and shot Thomas Wise, who occupied a seat immediately in front of her. Wise after being shot arose and started toward the entry.

The woman pursued him, endeavoring to shoot him a second time, but was prevented by a policeman, who arrested her. The cause of the affair was not fully known, but it is said that Wise had promised to marry her, and engaged himself to another, which announcement was made in church that morning. Wise's condition is critical.

The Hartford *Times* declares that Miss Senator Sumner complimented Mrs. Senator Revels upon the good fortune of her husband that delighted lady replied, "Thank you, lah! dough de Lord struck you will a white skin, he gibs you a heart as black as anybody."

Hon. Joseph M. Palmer and Grayson Eichelberger, distinguished lawyers of Frederick, died last week. Also at Hancock, Washington county, Dr. James Breathed, the renowned Major Breathed, of Stuart's Horse Artillery.

A London court has decided that a cigar case and a tobacco pouch are necessaries for a wife of the period. She had bought them for her lover, and the husband refused to pay until compelled.

San Francisco is anxious to have a prohibitory duty on earthquakes so as to prevent them invading their Custom Houses again.

A Gold watch and chain was taken from the stomach of a catfish caught at Nashville the other day.

Special Notices.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

THE Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc. The object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, myl4-1y Williamsburg, Kings County, New York.

MORNING STAR BITTERS.

BALTIMORE, MD., May 20th, 1869.

Dear Sirs: Though bitterly opposed to "Patent" or Proprietary medicines, yet I should be doing a grave injustice to withhold from you the beneficial results I have obtained from the use of the compound you style "Morning Star Bitters." Having for several years been stationed on our Southern coast, I have had great opportunity to prove its worth, not only as a remedy in malarious diseases, but as a preventive; and I can cheerfully assert that I have never used a more prompt and pleasant tonic. It is certainly most excellent.

Respectfully yours, &c., GEO. S. TODD, M. D.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN,
my29-1y No. 42 Cedar street, New York.

New Advertisements.

COLTSFOOT ROCK—the great American Cough Candy for sale at HURTT'S
mar1 on Dover street.

FOR RENT.—My dwelling house, and 18 acres of ground attached, including garden and peach and apple orchards, located within 1¼ miles of Easton, and the same distance on Miles River Ferry. Possession given on the first day of April next. Apply to Captain N. E. Nicols, agent, Easton.
mar1-3w JOHN E. MARTIN.

GROCERIES ARE CHEAP.—Covington & Mason are selling Sugar, Coffee and Teas at very low prices.

WANTED—The people to know that COVINGTON & MASON are selling cheap goods.

COME AND SEE—the new styles of spring calicoes and delaines at COVINGTON & MASON'S.
mar1

HORSE BILLS neatly and promptly printed at the Star Office.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FRESH SUPPLY.—I have just returned from the city with a fresh supply of BOOTS AND SHOES of all descriptions, to all inspection of which I invite my friends and the public generally.
mar1 JESSE HUGGINS.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have this day associated themselves together for the transaction of the Grocery business, Machinery, Furniture, Boats and Boat Fixtures, under the name and style of Bullitt & Tarbutton.

WILLIAM G. BULLITT,
mar1-3t T. L. TARBUTTON.

New Advertisements.

WANTED.

AN ACTIVE and RELIABLE MAN who is conversant with the business, to act as GENERAL AGENT

For Delaware and Eastern Shore (Maryland) for a well established and successful Life Insurance Company. This is a good opening for an enlarged agency. Address
BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 141 Broadway, New York City.
mh1-2t

BRICKLAYING.

THE subscriber is prepared to contract for Brick-Work of all kinds at the lowest cash prices. Being a practical workman, he will do himself that he will give satisfaction to all who may entrust him with their work. Graves bricked at reduced prices.

Orders through the mail promptly attended to.

THOMAS H. COBURN.
Easton, mh1-6m

DISAPPOINT THE BUZZARDS—by feeding to your Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, OIL CAKE MEAL. It will make them to withstand the cold and, next of March, very much to the disappointment of the scavengers above named. For sale at
THARP'S.
Grocery, Provision and Feed Store.

BONES WANTED.—Don't feed Oil Cake Meal to your stock, let them die, their Bones are worth half a cent a pound at
THARP'S.

FARMERS—Choose whether you will save your stock by feeding Oil Cake, or feed the Buzzards. Economy is wealth.
mh1 R. THARP.

Philadelphia Dry Goods Trade.

S. H. ALDRIDGE,
WITH
MORGAN, BUSH & CO.,
Wholesale Importers & Dealers in
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,
Nos. 627 and 629, Chestnut street,
(between 6th and 7th)
PHILADELPHIA.
mh1-tf

RAW and Roasted PEANUTS at HURTT'S, on Dover st.

A LARGE lot of PRIME ORANGES, just received cheap at HURTT'S.

JUST received a lot of fresh PRUNES, for cooking purposes, at HURTT'S.

THE finest assortment of FRENCH CANDIES ever offered in this market, just received at HURTT'S.

PLAIN CANDIES—Wholesale and retail, at city prices, at HURTT'S.

J. H. HURTT, Jr.,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has employed a

FIRST CLASS CONFECTIONER,

and is prepared to furnish Weddings and Parties with the finest Cakes, &c., at short notice. Satisfaction guaranteed both in price and quality.
mh1

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of one writ of fieri facias issued out of the Circuit Court for Talbot county, and to me directed, at the suit of Wm. T. Dixon & Brother against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of R. T. Mullikin I have seized and taken in execution the following property:

One Dwelling House and Lot,

situate in the town of Trappe, now occupied by the said Mullikin, on the East side of the street leading to Cambridge Ferry, and adjoining the lots of Robert H. Kemp and Thomas S. Haddaway.

Notice is hereby given, that on

Tuesday, the 22d of March, 1870,

I will offer at public sale between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., in front of the Court House in Easton, for cash, all of the right, title, interest and claim of the said R. T. Mullikin of, in, and to the aforesaid real estate, to pay and satisfy the above named writ of fi. fa., debt, interest and cost due and to become due thereon. Attendance by

J. B. BENNETT,