Easton Star.

EASTON, MD.

Tuesday Morning, May 3, 1870.

[illegible], Editor.

"The Negro Question Dead."—The Baltimore American thinks the adoption of the XVth Amendment has squelched the negro question. It says, "the negro question, fruitful as it has been of discord and strife, is forever dead." Further, "that any more contention on the subject is futile and useless." In regard to Sambo, it says his vote will count as much at an election as that of his former owner, and all parties will have the right to contend it. The American declares "it shall do its best to secure his vote for Republican principles and doctrines, but shall discountenance any attempt to coerce him to vote against his convictions, or his sentiments."

We presume the *American* considers the negro vote safe for the Radicals, and therefore "wants no more contention on the subject;" but the white people of these United States, who were not allowed to have a voice in the adoption of the XVth Amendment, will now have something to say respecting the matter. If in their judgment it is proper that this great political fraud shall be EXPUNGED, the fiat will go forth, expunging resolutions will pass, and *black lines* will be drawn around the iniquity, as was the case in the "Old Hickory" expunging resolutions. The "negro question" is by no means "dead," but must now be passed upon by the American people, who can will its repeal or permit it to stand, as in their judgment shall be deemed best for the country. The fact that the Democratic masses are showing evidences of life since the proclamation of the Amendment, and the signs of times give promise that those who forced the iniquity on the country will be speedily overthrown, with all their atrocious work, is no doubt the reason why the Radical press are anxious to have the country treat the negro question as a "dead issue." But this will not do. The workers of iniquity must come to grief, and none shall help them.

From the following, from the Lancaster *Intelligencer*, we must infer that the late Radical Legislature of Pennsylvania was about the most corrupt body of legislators that has ever assembled in this country. We think it is about time for the people to change the political complexion of the Legislature of that State if they do not want it to go to the dogs.

[*From the Lancaster Intelligencer.*]

The Legislative Record.—It is impossible to tell what laws have been passed by the late Legislature, and our readers will have to wait some months, until the huge volume of pamphlet laws is published, before they can tell whether some corporation has not been authorized to run a railroad through their houses or sink an oil well in their barn-yards. No record has been kept of the Legislative body, now happily defunct. The votes of the "roosters" and "plunderers" have been buried out of sight in a journal which will never see the light of day, and the misdeeds of members can not be brought up in judgment against them. The failure to agree upon the publication of a Legislative Record was a perfect God-send to the corrupt members of the two Houses. The ayes and noes cannot be quoted against them, and many who sold themselves over and over again will put on the front of honesty and prate about their integrity without fear of having their disguise stripped from them by a reference to the record of their official acts. It is to be hoped that we shall never have another session of the Pennsylvania Legislature without a daily record of its proceedings. It was right to break up the thieving scheme of plunder, by which one man has managed to amass a magnificent fortune, but a proper effort would have secured the publication of a record on reasonable terms.

The particulars of the great calamity which visited the city of Richmond on last Wednesday will be found in to-day's Star. It was one of those terrible visitations which language fails to portray.—The casualties have not yet been fully ascertained, but they must approximate two hundred. Some of the best citizens of Richmond are among the killed and wounded. During the latter part of last week Richmond was like a city after a great battle. Business was suspended, and the whole time of the population was devoted to burying the dead and nursing the wounded.

Meeting of the Commissioners of Oyster Police.—A meeting of the Commissioners of the Oyster Police was held in Annapolis on the 22d ult. Commander Hunter Davidson was reelected to the position of Commander of the Force. A number of charges had been filed against Capt. Davidson, alleging certain acts inconsistent with his duties, but the Commissioners, after careful investigation, found them to be utterly groundless, and unanimously retained him.

The Largest Skeleton in the House—*The Elephant Hannibal's Bones to Adorn the Central Park.*—Thousands of persons throughout the United States, who have gazed in wonder upon the colossal proportions of Van Amberg's famous elephant, Hannibal, on exhibition in this country forty-six years, the largest specimen of the species ever imported into this country or Europe, will be interested in the final disposal of his bones, which are to be added to the zoological curiosities of the Central Park.

Hannibal died at Centreville, Md., in about the ninetieth year of his age, in May, 1866. The complete skeleton of an elephant being very difficult to obtain, the bones are correspondingly valuable, and great precautions were, in consequence, taken to preserve those of Hannibal, and under the charge of Albert Townsend, the carcass was dragged to a field about a mile from that village, and a large and strong mausoleum of masonry erected over it.—There it was suffered to remain until the flesh had wasted away sufficiently to permit the removal of the bones. So great was the mass that not until a few days since was it thought advisable to open the tomb.

To Mr. Hyatt Frost, director of the menagerie, is due conception of the idea of making the unique and valuable present to the City of New York. Within a few weeks the massive bones will have been cleansed, transported from Maryland to our Central Park, and set up in the zoological department there to remain an object of interest to the visitors until the tooth of the causes them to crumble to dust.—*N. Y. News.*

The Lost Steamer.—The steamer City of Boston is now given up as lost. More than three months have passed since she left New York, and there is scarcely a hope but that the grand old ship with her human freight has gone to the bottom.

[Correspondence of the Star.]

Baltimore, April 30, 1870.

Dear Star: When I parted with you some time since I promised you an occasional line from the great metropolis of our State, and to redeem that promise I now write.

Baltimore is certainly a great place, daily stretching out and expanding its business avenues, demolishing old houses and erecting new and handsome palaces in their stead, thus presenting to the passer-by that life and activity prevail, though the times are hard. In many respects it far surpasses Philadelphia or New York. Not of course in the number of of inhabitants or the palatial style of its residences, but the true, genuine hospitality and kindness of the people especially commend themselves to a stranger, and make him feel as though he were in the midst of his own household.

Unlike the country, or the quiet and sameness of a country town, there is no monotony here. Business is business—it means nothing else. Pleasure after business always—and when the hours for business have passed, the mind then has time for rest and contemplation—just as essential to the mind as repose to the body. I have been somewhat on the *qui vive* as to the movements of those who seem to have, or who want to have, the control of the wires in the State, and I venture to assert that you will, ere long, see a proclamation nicely worded and sugar-coated for the formation of a new party, to be called and known by the name of the "White Man's Party," to comprise and contain all the elements of the State in opposition to the Radical party—thus to ignore and blot out the name Democrat from the vocabulary of our time-honored old party. It may do. It may suit some fine kid-gloved gentry and dung-hill politicians to go into this arrangement, because anything for the spoils; but I, for one, cannot see it. I cannot go back upon the Democratic party, nor can I see the necessity of a change of name or a change of base. If the principles of our Constitution are right, then are the doctrines principles and policy of the Democratic party right. This kind of policy reminds me, and no doubt you will concur, very much of the plan and movements of the old Know-Nothing party. It changed its name time after time, until finally it was swallowed up in the filth and mire of the Republican party. So will it be with us if we lose sight of our great common mother, who has nourished and fed us in so many days of trial and despair. I believe the Democratic party has always been, and I believe always will be, the "White Man's Party;" and until I have evidence, strong and convincing, that the party intends to go back upon the principles of the fathers of the Constitution, I shall adhere to the old landmarks, and be one of the last to leave the old ship. And when she sinks out of sight, I am satisfied that with her will go down all of right and liberty left to the people of this country.

Yours, &c., P.

Crop Prospects in Maryland.

CONDITION OF THE CROPS.

CARROLL COUNTY.

The Westminster *Sentinel* says that having "heard so much about the favorable prospect for an excellent yield of wheat in Carroll county, we thought that at the first opportunity we would judge for ourselves." The editor gives the result of his examination as follows:

On Saturday last we accepted the invitation of a friend for a short drive into the country, and found that the reports had not been in the least exaggerated. The wheat is well set, even on the ground, has a beautiful color, and looks strong and healthy. Oats are rather late, yet a week or two of warm weather will give them a good start. Many persons were preparing the ground for corn, others were planting, and by the close of next week all will have finished. Clover looks remarkably well, and there is every indication of a large crop. More grain has been seeded than formerly, and we hope that the highest expectations of all will be realized.

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY.

The Annapolis *Gazette* says:

The warm weather of the past two weeks produced a very great change in the appearance of the grain and grass crops, and the rains have caused them to start afresh. Our farmers attending Court inform us that there will be a large crop of each.

QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY.

The Centreville *Observer* says that "if the quantity of blossoms now on the trees are any indication, the crop of peaches next season will even surpass that of last year."

SOMERSET COUNTY.

The Princess Anne *Herald* of Tuesday Says:

Our peach prospects are becoming more clearly defined. The Hales may be pronounced uninjured. Young trees of Troth's early have had their fruit entirely destroyed; and the young trees of the other varieties are very much injured—indeed, they may be said to have little fruit on them. The old Troth trees have say half a crop, perhaps more; and the old trees of other varieties may yet prove to have a fair crop left. We are of course ignorant of the prospect on the upper part of the Peninsula.

"Paris by Sunlight and Gaslight."—*A Work Descriptive of the Mysteries and Miseries, the Virtues, Vices, Splendors and Crimes of the City of Paris: By James D. McCabe, Jr.; National Publishing Co, Philadelphia.*—A large and attractive volume of over 800 pages, magnificently illustrated with 150 fine engravings by the best French artists, constituting the most attractive book ever issued upon this subject. It is as instructive as a history, and as thrilling as the best sensation novel ever written. The extent of ground over which it ranges is remarkable, for there is nothing in Paris worth seeing or hearing that is not discussed in it. It takes the reader into places where he would not dare to himself, and leads him from the splendors of Imperial palaces to the horrors of the Catacombs. It introduces him to virtue and vice in the gay city, and shows how the latter quality leads all classes after it. It takes us "behind the scenes," and tells us many a queer story of the "aristocracy," and peeps with us into the "fatal register" in which the "lost women" are inscribed. It shows us the riotous joys of the student life, and tells us the secrets of the great pawn broker establishment. It tells us of adventurers and adventuresses, and shows how they fasten upon and bleed their victims. It initiates us into the mysteries of the "Secret Police," and carries us to watch the *Can-Can* at Mabille. It takes the masks from the faces of the revelers at Carnival balls, and shows us a fearful scene of demoralization. It abounds in the most brilliant and spicy descriptions of the secrets and mysteries of the wicked city, and is full of the most thrilling interest. But it is not simply a sensational work. It is overflowing with solid information, and history and biography are served out to us with all the attractiveness of romance. To those who contemplate a visit to Paris now, or at some future time—and there are but few Americans who do not cherish this hope—the book is invaluable. To those who cannot go it must also be very valuable. It will afford them an accurate and very extensive acquaintance with the leading objects of interest in the gay capital of France, pursued often into the most minute details. The book is sold by subscription only.

The Democratic gains at the recent elections extend over Connecticut, Maine, Indiana, Wisconsin, New York, Colorado, Missouri, and Rhode Island. Quite a tornado.

A Frightful Calamity.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE IN RICHMOND, VA.

Falling of a Floor in the State Capitol—Gallery in a Court Room Precipitated upon a Political Caucus—A Number of Persons Killed and Hundreds Injured—Details of the Shocking Scene—Lists of the Killed and Wounded Etc.

Richmond, Va., April 27.—There was a terrible accident in this city to-day, caused by the falling in of the floor of the chamber of the Court of Appeals in the State Capitol, where hundreds of persons had gathered to hear the decision of the court in the contested mayorality case — The court room was immediately over the hall of the House of Delegates. The floor gave way at 11 A. M., falling in with a frightful crash, precipitating the densely packed mass of people to the floor below, upon a caucus meeting of conservative members of the Legislature, which was then in sesion in the legislative chamber.

About 200 persons were hurt by the accident. The greatest excitement prevails. Hundreds of persons are on the Capitol Square weeping and wailing as the dead and dying are brought out of the building. Gov Walker escaped unhurt, though on the court-room floor at the time. Many others, equally fortunate, managed to escape the terrible fall by jumping into the windows when the floor gave way. It is supposed twenty members of the Legislature are killed and wounded. The judges of the Court of Appeals all escape unhurt.

Additional Particulars.

Richmond, Va, April 27.—The following is in addition to the particulars telegraphed this morning.

The court room was filled with the prominent republicans and consevatives of the city. The gallery of the court room, which was crowded, fell first, and the floor followed, and descended thirty feet to the floor below, which was the floor of the House of Delegates of Virginia, on which some few of the members of a caucus were waiting around. There was a general crash of all the timbers, and the falling of the inside walls, in which were killed the following:

LIST OF THE KILLED.

Patrick Henry Aylett, a prominent lawyer and writer; Capt Charters, chief of fire department; E. M. Schofield, city assessor, and brother of General Schofield; Dr. J. H. Brock, editor of the Richmond Enquirer and Examiner; Julius A. Hobson, city collector; S. Dugger, member of the House of Delegates; T. A. Brewis, commission merchant of Alexandria; Samuel Eaton, of Boston, Mass., and the former theatrical manager of the Boston Theatre; Powhattan Roberts, commissioner in chancery of the Court of Common Pleas; James A. Blamire, of Berlin, Prussia; S. E Burnham, of Syracuse, N. Y; J P Howard, lawyer; Ash Levy, merchant; J W D Bland, colored, Senator from Prince Edward; J Watson, merchant of Danville; Thos H Wilcox, ex-Confederate general; Samuel H Hairston, a wealthy landholder of Henry county; Chas J Grinnan, of Washington, D C; Robt H Maury, Jr, land agent; Edward Wood, of England; Wm H Davis, coal merchant; John Robertson, colored Baptist minister; Col Pichegrew Woolford; P Tally, deputy United States marshal; W E Randolph, of New York; R E Bradshaw, grocer, and thirty-three others, amongst them one captain, one sergeant and nine privates of the police, who were on duty in the building. The total killed is fifty-nine.

THE WOUNDED.

Amongst the wounded were ex Gov. Wells, ribs broken and otherwise internally injured; Mayor H K Ellyson, slightly; Mayor Chahoon, slightly; L H Chandler, Judge John A Meredith, James Neeson, John Howard, Rush Burgess, collector of the district, W C Dunham, agent of the Virginia and New York steamship line; Hon. Thos S Bocock, ex-Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, leg amputated; Gen M D. Corse, of Alexandria, ex-brigadier-general Confederate army; Col Geo W Brent, of Alexandria; Capt Geo W Allen, port warden; W C Elam, newspaper correspondent and broker; Thomas S Baldwin, merchant, from Newark, N J; W D Chesterman, of the Petersburg Index; W H Soper, merchant, of Baltimore, and about one hundred others. Total wounded 117.

SCENES OF HORROR.

Directly the disaster occurred the fire alarm was used to give notice, and the hook and ladder companies of the city repaired at once to the scene. A cordon of police was drawn around the building, and the ladders were thrown up to the windows. For three hours after that the scene was full of horror. Minute after minute there appeared, swung out by a rope tied around the middle, the body of some popular favorite, who, after being swung on top or the shoulders of one of the fire brigade, mangled and dead, was brought down the ladder into the green of the public park, where it was instantly surrounded by two or three thousand of those who had gathered to recognize the slain.

The park was filled with anxious, weeping women and men until two o'clock, when the last victim was drawn from the building. After this the police closed the park, refusing admittance to any one, the bodies of the dead having been sent out. All the stores in the city were closed and placards put up on the doors, which read as follows: "Closed in consequence of the disaster at the capitol." No more business was done during the day. At night meetings were held by the members of the late military associations, and members of the bar and of the citizens generally. To-morrow will be observed as a day of general mourning.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says: The bells had just tolled the hour of 11, and death-like silence reigned as Mr. Starke, the cleck, entered and placed his books on the table. Judge Joynes was in his seat. Mr. Starke, leaning over the railing, was talking with him, while the rest of the judges were in the conference-room, not quite prepared to enter on their day's duty. The counsel for Mayor Ellyson, Messrs. Neeson and Meredith, had taken their seats, and were ready to proceed to business. Ex-Gov. Wells and L. H. Chandler, Esq, were in their places, and the reporters of the *Enquirer*, *Dispatch*, *Whig and State Journal* were at the desks set apart for their use and accommodation.

The moments were spent in pleasant conversation by the spectators present. Various were the speculations as to the final result, when all at once a panel piece of ceiling fell, and then the girder, which is represented by the line of partition between the clerk's office and the court-room, gave way with an awful crash and precipitated the spectators who were in the gallery of the court-room to the main floor, and the additional weight in one single moment's time, crushing the court-room floor through. The mass of human beings who were in attendance were sent, mingled with the bricks, mortar, splinters, beams, iron bars, desks and chairs, to the floor of the House of Delegates, and in a second more over fifty souls were launched into eternity! The whole atmosphere was thick with a dense cloud of dust from the plastering, and the human beings sent up a groan which will ring forever in the ears upon which it fell. In a moment a few survivors, clinging to the windows and fragments of hanging timber, and the bare and torn walls, were all that remained to mark the place where only a moment before there was a scene of life, vigor and hope.

THE THEORY OF THE ACCIDENT.

From conversations with several who were in the court-room at the time of the fall we learn the following as the true theory of the accident: The large girder which was under the partition between the clerk's office and the court-room snapped in twain, and immediately afterwards the floor commenced to cave. The support of the crowded gallery having given away, the gallery parted from the wall and fell over into the centre of the court-room, crushing through the floor and precipitating the mass of human beings and rubbish into the hall below. We examined the girder and found that it had broken off just in the centre. It was hewn timber, and just where it broke was about as if the workman in hewing had made a misslick and driven his adze into the wood about a quarter of an inch.

Had the catastrophe occurred ten minutes earlier probably half the members of the House of Delegates would have been killed by the falling of the mass upon them, for a caucus of the great majority of the body had adjourned probably not ten minutes before the occurrence; or had the hour for the meeting of the court been 12 instead of 11 o'clock, a like destruction of life would have taken place, for the Legislature would then have been in session.

PERSONAL EXPERIENCES.

During the time in which Hon. George William Brent, of Alexandria, was covered in the ruins, Mr. Chandler, who was between the window and Mr. Brent, was endeavoring to get away, when Mr. Brent caught him by the arm and begged him for God's sake, let him get some air, but in Mr. Chandler's position it was impossible for him to move until assistance was rendered. In a short time, however, he was taken out and his life saved.

We learn from Mr. Chandler, who was doing well late last evening, that Mr Samuel A. Eaton was sitting on the back of his chair when the floor fell through. Eaton was killed, and Mr. Chandler not seriously injured. Such escapes are most remarkable.

Mr Rush Burgess fell on top of a gentleman, whose name he could not learn. He asked, "My friend, can you not move a little?" Mr. Burgess replied, "No, I cannot stir." "Well," said he, "I must die; good-bye."

Dr. Thompson, member of the House of Delegates from Hanover, was caught under two men who were instantly killed by a heavy falling beam. He himself was slightly injured.

Mr P. H. Keenan was buried beneath the ruins for three-quarters of an hour, and was found nearly suffocated under the dead bodies. He has almost entirely recovered.

THE CAUSE OF THE ACCIDENT.

The *News* says: "A glance at the inside of the walls of the buildings revealed the cause of this frightful calamity.—The old hall, in which the lower house meets, was so very high that when it was deemed necessary to have additional offices in the capitol a floor was thrown across, and thus two stories made of one. In doing this the architect, instead of inserting the floor beams in the wall, rested them upon a ledge or offset in the wall which projects not more than four inches, and on this frail support timbers measuring at least two feet by eight or ten inches thick were rested, the constant tendency of which was to press out the walls and lessen the support. For many years the floor has become concave to an extent that was alarming, but familiarity, as usual, had removed the doubts of its safety."

THE EXCITEMENT.

One report of the occurrence says that the scene which followed the crash is utterly beyond description. Between the two bodies of the floor and ceiling was the mass of people, the force and power of the latter, with the gallery falling upon them, forever silencing their tries for help. It was a scene of horror never to be forgotten by those who witnessed it.—To those who remained about and who ventured to look down into the vacant space of the cour-room nothing was visible but a cloud of thick dust, through which the frantic cries of the victims yet alive could be heard vainly appealing for help.

PARTICULARS FROM ONE WHO ESCAPED

A gentleman who narrowly escaped with his life, describing the scene, says: "I was seated at one of the tables with the reporters when the floor caved in, and the crash of ceiling floor and timbers followed. My chair thus half fell, and I went over the ledge, but happily grasped the floor, and was for a time suspended.—I involuntarily prayed, and heard a clinging companion say, 'Lord have mercy upon me, I am gone!' It was a terrible moment, which I shall never forget. The crashing of the floor, the shrieks of the mass who went down in their death slaughter, and the frantic efforts of some to escape, with my own slight chances of life, were all fearfully presented in a single instant. When I recovered and got myself back on the platform I had fainted, and was hurried by somebody from the fatal apartment."

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Wednesday night a great meeting of the Chahoon and Ellyson police was held at which resolutions of respect to the memory of their deceased brethren were adopted, and it was agreed, that both parties should join in and participate in the funeral ceremonies.

All day telegrams were being received from every portion of the State and country inquiring after welfare of friends and relatives in this city.

THE STATE CAPITOL TO BE ABANDONED.

Both branches of the General Assembly held a session at the Exchange Hotel, merely meeting and adjourning until to-morrow at twelve o'clock, to avoid any interruption in the proceedings. It is believed that the capitol will now be abandoned as a public institution. It was built in 1792, and is now seventy-eight years old.

TERRIBLE SCENES.

When the corpses were brought out and exposed on the square, scarcely one of them could be recognized, so fearfully disfigured were they, and the broken-hearted wives, sisters and mothers of several even failed in some instances to recognize the victims. The faces of all the dead were fearfully swollen and blackened, it is supposed from suffocation, and about the mouth and lips was a sort of coagulated froth, tinctured with blood, which was hardened and stiffened with dust. In the case of Dr J. B. Brock, reporter of the *Enquirer*, it is said his wife failed to recognize him, and a brother reporter only discovered his identity by searching his pockets.

REMARKABLE ESCAPES.

Among the remarkable escapes are those of the reporters of the *Whig*, *Dispatch and State Journal*, all of whom were seated immediately on the edge of the parting floor, poor Brock being so far back that he fell into the abyss and lost his life. Several others grasped or clutched hold of doors, windows and benches, and saved themselves by extraordinary exertions and the interposition of Providence.

NARROW ESCAPE OF GOVERNOR WALKER.

His Excellency Governor Walker, whose office joins the court-room where the calamity occurred, had a narrow escape. By his untiring exertion during the day, he was instrumental in relieving the wounded and having the dead bodies removed much sooner than otherwise would have been the case.—With great promptitude the Governor commanded the capitol building to be closed, and prevented the crowd rushing upon destruction, when it was certain their presence could only embarrass the proceedings. Some of the mob disputed the way, but the Governor stood upon the steps, and single-handed barred the way, keeping them back until assistance arrived. During the day he was constantly on the scene, giving directions, and by his presence stimulating those who were working to further exertions in releasing the suffering and dead.

Richmond, April 29.—The calamity of Wednesday continues to occupy the minds of the people and press, almost to the exclusion of everything else. The business houses are still closed. There were five funerals this morning, including that of Dr. J. B Brock, of the Enquirer, which was attended by a large number of persons.

Major Calvert, ex-State treasurer, is lying, as is also W. E. Dunham, of New York, both victims of the late disaster.

TWENTY FUNERALS OF VICTIMS.

Twelve funerals of the victims of the disaster took place to-day, including E M. Schofield, city assessor, the collector of the city taxes, Julius A Hobson, and the chief the fire department, W A. Charters, the last being attended by an immense crowd, the body being conveyed on an engine, with all the engines of department decorated with evergreens.

PROCLAMATION OF GOVERNOR WALKER.

Governor Walker to-night issued the following proclamation: "A great calamity has befallen the State, and especially its chief city, in the appalling event of Wednesday, the 27th instant. In that fearful catastrophe, which partially destroyed the capitol of the State, many of our most eminent and valuable citizens, some of them in the service of the Commonwealth, were suddenly, and under circumstances of the greatest terror and agony, stricken from life, and a large number of others were fatally or shockingly injured.

"The public sympathy and sensibility so painfully aroused by this heartrending occurrence should find appropriate expression in prayer to Almighty God, by whose mysterious providence the destiny of individuals as well as States and nations are ruled and controlled. I therefore recommend that Wednesday, the 4th day of May next, be observed by all the people of the Commonwealth as a day of humiliation and prayer, and that on that day they assemble in their churches and places of worship, and in such manner and with such solemnities as befit the melancholy occasion, testify their grief for the dead and their sympathy for the suffering and bereaved, and reverently acknowledge the dependence of all things earthly upon an all-wise Providence.

Gilbert C. Walker,
Governor of Virginia.

SUBSCRIPTION IN PHILADELPHIA.

Information received by the Secretary of State to-day from Mayor Fox, of Philadelphia, states that a subscription was being raised in that city for the sufferers, and that Mr. Childs, of the Public Ledger, had headed it with $1,000. A merchant of Chicago has also advised the committee to draw on him for necessary funds.

DONATION FROM NEW YORK.

The following dispatch was received from New York city yesterday: "My heart bleeds for the sufferers by the calamity. Draw on me for $1,000 in aid of them. J Hart, 70 Broadway, N Y."

EXTRACTS FROM THE PRESS.

The Richmond papers last night contain the following: Referring to the funerals, the Whig says: "We bury those who were killed, and then turn with heavy hearts to inquire after those who were wounded—not knowing which of them or how many, may next require the last sad offices of affection.

The Dispatch mentions an effecting incident. It states that as Patrick Henry Aylett was entering the court-room—to him the chamber of death—he remarked to a friend: "I learn that poor Hugh Pleasants is dying. We are all passing away."

The Richmond Mayoralty Case—Decision in Favor of Ellyson, &c.

Richmond, April 29.—The Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia decided this morning, at 10 o'clock, that the enabling act passed by the Legislature was constitutional, and that Henry K Ellyson, and not George Chahoon, is the lawful mayor of this city, and that all acts of Mr. Ellyson in accordance with State law are legal and binding. Mr. Chahoon, under his formal agreement, will retire from the field, and Mr Ellyson remains Mayor of the city. The court was unanimous in its opinion, which is voluminous and covers every point raised.

At six o'clock this afternoon all the city property in his possessions was surrendered by Chahoon to Mayor Ellyson, in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court of Appeals.

Celebrating the Fifteenth Amendment—A Rich Scene.

[Special Dispatch to the World.]

Washington, April 11.—There was a ludicrous scene in the House to-day, and a more ludicrous one in a special committee which grew out of it. A diminutive carpet bagger, appropriately named Cobb, of North Carolina, whose principal work as a legislator seems to be to occupy his time by looking at the galleries with an opera glass, rose to-day and offered a resolution, which the House passed, giving the use of the Hall to the district negroes for a celebration, on Wednesday evening of the Fifteenth Amendment.

Then another member from North Carolina offered a resolution for a committee of five to make arrangements for the House to participate in the Congo celebration, which was also adopted. The Speaker appointed Dockery, of North Carolina; Maynard, of Tennessee; Allison, of Iowa; Eldridge, of Wisconsin; and Cox of New York, as the committee.—The last two names were received with shouts of laughter on the Radical side. The declined to serve, but the House refused to excuse them.

At four o'clock, while the wool question was raging in the House, the Sergeant-at-Arms called its members to the Claims Committee-room. When the committee entered, there were about thirty-five negroes and twelve whites. The appearance of Messrs. Cox and Eldridge was so unexpected that is was received with applause.

Mr. Dockery took the chair. The committee smoothed out its hair and looked around.

The fact stated in the House by Mr. Cox, that the resolution was a Bowen movement in the interest of the City Hall Corporation clique, and against the independent anti Bowen territorial devotees of the colored race, was at once apparent.

The committee was organized: Mr. Cox was first to speak. He said: Have the colored gentlemen present any suggestions?

The spokesman, a brilliant quadroon, by the name of Peters, said: We has. We has started dis movement for glorious celebration. It was due to the party.

Mr. Eldridge—You are now saying this meeting is called in the interest of party, sir. As Mr. Cox and myself are cosmopolitans and Democrats wouldn't it be best to ignore party, and make this a great patriotic celebration?

Mr. Peters—Dat, sah, am precisely what we desiah.

Mr. Cox—Since our arrival in this room I am informed their is a delegation of anti-Bowen men present; shall they be heard?

Colored Man—No tones in this crowd.

Mr. Cox—Isn't there a difference among the colored people here in the district? Are you all represented?

Mr. Grant (white man)—I appear here, gentlemen, to speak for the Boys in Blue. I speak for five colored brigadiers and ten colonels in the war.

Mr. Cox—Is it a colored organization?

Mr. Grant—It is; we represent two thousand colored men, soldiers all. I spent $3,860 to organize it. They are opposed to the corrupt Bowen City Hall clique. They had prepared to celebrate the emancipation day on the 16th, as everybody knows. The Bowen men got ahead of us, and rushed to Congress for the purpose of getting the hall, to give Congressional consequence to their celebration, for Bowen's benefit and against us, the soldiers of the Republic.

Mr. Eldridge—Mr Grant, are we to understand that you desire to have the House rescind the resolution to give the hall to the colored people?

Mr. Grant—That's precisely what the Boys in Blue want.

Mr. Cox—What's your name and rank?

Mr. Grant—My name is Grant, and I am a capting; I fought, as did all the Boys in Blue, and there's no other man here, except me and the boys, who had anything to do with war. No one else fought in the war.—They are turning out of office in Washington these boys now, because they don't go Bowen, and they want to celebrate the Fifteenth Amendment. There's no such corrupt men, sir, in Washington as Bowen and Cook.

At this point a small, hump-back, bald-headed, weazen-faced white man in spectacles by the name of Cook, gave a ghastly grin and a nod. He is Corporation Attorney, and one of the City Hall Ring.

Mr. Maynard—What have you, Mr. Grant, or Cook, to do with it? The resolution says "colored men."

Cook subsided, then Peters spoke.

Mr. Cox—Are you a colored man, under the resolution?

Mr. Peters—I are.

At this point, Sella Martin, a bright, cool well spoken mulatto, appeared. He spoke admirably. He advocated the movement as partisan. He appealed to the Democrats to know whether there was not often a lack of party deciplins, and whether such movements as this proposed were not necessary for unity.

Mr. Eldridge—Perhaps Mr. Cox and myself had better retire. We have no love for your party. We hoped this affair was above party.

Mr. Martin—Yes, sir; that's what I thought. I propose myself, after the fifteenth, not to know I am a colored man any more.

Mr. Eldridge—You agree with me. You are in favor, after that, of universal amnesty?

The said Martin, I am.

Mr. Cox—Do you take in your Democratic friends?

Mr. Martin—I am willing, sir.

Hereupon a large, glossy-colored man arose solemnly and said: Gentlemen, this is for to let me know we hab come here to thank you, Senators, for 'lowing us our rights. It's glorious. We ain't no party no how—none at all. We lubs everybody. I agree with Massa Eldridge.

Mr. Allison (sotto voce)—Cox, squelch him.

Mr. Cox—Order in the committee. [Sensation.] Colored person subsides. Hereupon Mr. Barrett, a white man, spoke to back up Mr. Grant's ideas. He began, "I'm not a colored man"—

Mr. Allison—It's fortunate you told us that. [Suppressed laughter by the colored people.]

Mr. Dockery—Hell! Order!

Mr. Barrett proceeded to show that this resolution was a trick of the Bowen men, &c., to beat the true Republicans and the Boys in Blue. His remarks were listened to with great attention. At this time there was a commotion. Whisperings were going on between Sergeant-at-Arms Ordway, who was present, and Mr. Downing, the colored restaurant-keeper of the House, and the ablest African of them all.

Mr. Cox said: The committee would desire to have the opinion of Mr Downing.

Mr. Dockery—Do you live in the District of Columbia?

Mr. Downing—I don't live here. I feel an interest in the Republican party.

Mr. Eldridge—Now, Mr. Downing you know Mr. Cox and myself are here, not as partisans; oh, no; not to help the Republican party, but in the great cause of human rights.

Mr. Downing—True, sir. I confine myself to that point.

At this moment one of the colored messengers rushed in breathlessly, and said confidentially to Mr. Eldridge, "De House have rescinded de resolution;" and then afterwards to Mr. Cox, repeating it, "No use any more."

Mr Cox—Then this committee must be *functus officio*.

Glossy colored man in the rear—Punctus de who, brudder Kox?

Mr Cox—Sit down, Toney.

Mr. Dockery—Hadn't the committee better adjourn.

Mr Eldridge (in a dignified tone)—Let us have authentic and official information. [Sensation.]

Colored Citizen—Information is de thing. Dats what we want.

Mr. Dockery (consulting with Maynard)—We will wait to hear from the House.

Hereupon Hon. Mr. Kelsey, of New York, appeared, in great haste. He said apologetically: The House has, on my motion, rescinded the resolution. I moved it because I knew we would have to let white folks and women conventions in the hall just the same if we allow this. I meant no disrespect to the colored people. [Profound suspense, broken by a suggestion by Mr. Eldridge, that "Mr. Dockery should treat," and by Mr. Cox, "At Downing's expense, as he was the restaurateur."]

Taxpayers, do you not know what it costs to sustain the Fifteenth Amendment? Thirty-six millions of dollars per year, the price of a standing army to back up the nigger suffrage idea. The niggers pay nothing of this tax. The white men pay it all—pay it to shackle themselves, politically, and poison themselves, socially.

The Land Department of the Union Pacific Railroad on March 31st sold four thousand acres of land in Nebraska, west of Columbus, for a sum total of $14,260. The sale of these railway lands is rapidly increasing, and the Platte Valley will soon be thickly settled with industrious husbandmen.

Zell's Popular Encyclopedia and Universal Dictionary.—The complete essence of a whole library, condensed in one volume here we have a complete Dictionary of the English Language; Law, and Medical Dictionaries; articles on Botany, Agriculture, Theology, Zoology, as well as a Gazetteer of the whole world.

In the biographies of eminent personages, we notice those of Grant, Hahnemann, &c., with portraits. It is certainly surprising with what accuracy and fidelity the work is conducted under the guidance of Dr. Colange, the editor. The work is sold by subscription, and those desiring to subscribe now can get the numbers, one or two at a time, say every week, until completion. The price each number is 50 cents, and the publisher agrees that the total cost will not exceed $25.00. Our readers will therefore, see the great benefit to be derived from purchasing this book. T. Ellwood Zell, 17 & 19 South Sixth St., Phila.

Special Notices.

PAIN KILLER PROP. PERRY DAVIS & SON PROVIDENCE R.I. 1840 1870

Time Tests the Merits of all Things.

FOR THIRTY YEARS!

Perry Davis' Pain Killer,

Has been tested in every variety of climate, and by almost every nation known to Americans. It is the almost constant companion and inestimable friend of the missionary and the traveler, on sea and land, and no one should travel on our Lakes or Rivers without it.

It is a speedy and safe remedy for burns, scalds, cuts, bruises, wounds and various other injuries, as well as for dysentery, diarrhoea, and bowel complaints generally, and is admirably suited for every race of men on the face of the globe.

Be sure you call for and get the genuine Pain Killer, as many worthless nostrums are attempted to be sold on the great reputation of this valuable medicine.

Directions accompany each bottle.

Price 25 cts., 50 cts., and $1.00 per Bottle.

Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

my3-1m

"The Heated Term" is Coming.

The Summer months will very soon be fairly ushered in with their sultry weather and long train of diseases. It is the season when nature can do little in recuperating our exhausted strength, and when we are required to fortify our physique against the dangers arising from the universal prevalency of sickness. The only true safeguard is that sure and reliable tonic and invigorator, MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS, which is endorsed and recommended by the medical faculty and by unnumbered thousands of persons, in every city, town and village in the country, who have tested its remedial virtues, and by its aid, preserved or recovered their health. It will purify the Blood and Secretions; cure every form of Indigestion, and afford immediate relief in cases of Dysentery, Colic, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, and kindred diseases. Provide yourself now against a time of need. Delays are often dangerous. my3-1m

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,
my25-1y No. 42 Cedar street, New York.

FISH! FISH!!—Mackerel by the barrel or retail; also a superior article of Labrador and Eastport Herrings, just received and for sale by D. E. D. Cheezum.

A NICE article of White Fish and Yarmouth Bloaters just received and for sale by
ap19 D. E. D. Cheezum.

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,
my25-1y Williamsburg, Kings County, New York.

New Advertisements.

A. P. JUMP,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
No. 30 St. Paul Street,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Will practice in all the city and United States Courts. Money procured on first class mortgage, at reasonable rates.
my8-1y

MANSION HOUSE
HOTEL,
NORTHWEST CORNER OF
Fayette and St. Paul Streets,
OPPOSITE BARNUM'S CITY HOTEL,
BALTIMORE, MD.

This is one of the most pleasant and central situations in the city.
I. ALBERTSON,
my3-1y Proprietor

NOTICE.

THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Miles River Bridge Company will be held in the town of Easton, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of MAY, inst, to elect a President and four Directors, for the ensuing year.
By order.
LLOYD LOWNDES,
my3-2t Sec'y

TO THE PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS.

YOU are requested to meet the Board of School Commissioners in convention at Easton, on

TUESDAY, the 17th of MAY, inst,

at 10 o'clock, A. M. Every teacher should use endeavors to be present, as the Board desires a full interchange of views and opinions with reference to Text Books, and pertaining to the organization and discipline of the schools.
By order of the Board
A. CHAPLAIN,
my3-3t Sec'y

House Painting

IN all its branches, such as Italian Porcelain finish for Parlors and Halls, Graining, Marbleing, Glass Staining in all colors, Floor Staining in all colors, and laid off to represent stone calsoming. I have just received from New York a sample card of over fifty of the most popular colors of French Grays and other colors of stone. Particular attention paid to Paper Hanging and Paneling Halls. I want it expressly understood that I do not intend that any one shall do work any cheaper or better than I do. I intend to keep none but the best workmen. Work done by day or contract, and materials furnished. All orders addressed to me through the Easton Post Office, or left at Jno. W. Cheezum & Co.'s store, will be promptly attended to. Thankful for past favors, I hope to merit a continuance of the same.
my3-6m ELY H. FURNESS.

Valuable Property
FOR SALE OR LEASE.

THE property at Owensville, near West River, Anne Arundel county, Md, known as

"The West River Institute Property,"

is offered for sale, lease, or rent, on very reasonable terms. There are accommodations in the house for FIFTY boarders, and school accommodations for ONE HUNDRED students. The location is a first-class one for a select boarding school. The grounds embrace three acres. Address
R. G. CHANEY,
No. 262 Lauvale st., Baltimore, Md.
my3-1m

Flour, Meal,
AND
FEED DEPOT.

J. H. EVANS & CO., having refitted and rearranged their Mills, now feel assured that they can offer superior inducements to consumers to purchase their flour, meal, feed, &c, at their depot in Easton, opposite Haddaway's hotel.

HEAVY.

J. H. Evans & Co. now have the largest stock of flour, meal and feed at their depot in Easton, ever seen on the Eastern Shore. Sales made at wholesale and retail.

CHEAP.

Our motto is not to be undersold. Quick sales and small profits. J. H. Evans & Co.

TRY IT

Just try one barrel of our best White Wheat family flour. Only $9 per barrel. Guaranteed to be A No. 1. J. H. Evans & Co.

LOOK AT THIS.

We are now selling flour from $5·50 to $9 00 per barrel. Purchasers can always find the following articles at our depot: Flour, Meal, Feed, Ground Oats and Corn mixed, Bran, Oil Cake, Small Hominy, Corn Starch, Rye Flour, cheap for cash. J. H. Evans & Co.

WANTED.—Corn, Wheat, Rye, Oats. The highest cash price paid for grain.
J. H. EVANS & CO.,
my3 Flour, Meal and Feed Depot, Easton.

Commissions Received.

COMMISSIONS for the following Officers have been received at the Clerk's office.

For Officers of Registration:
Dr. H. T. Goldsborough, John K. Skinner, Isaac W. Jump, Edwin F. Jump and Joseph B. Lowe.

For Coroners.
Wm. H. Bostic and Robt. G. Kinnamon.

For Wood Corders:
Thomas Parrott and Alexander Weedon.

For Armorers:
Wm. J. Roberts.

The law requires the aforegoing officers to come before the Clerk of the Circuit Court and qualify by taking the oath of office within thirty days, or the office to which they are respectively appointed will be declared vacated.
JOHN BAGGS,
my3-1t Clerk.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot County, in the State of Maryland, letters Testamentary on the personal estate of

ELIZABETH KENNARD,

late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same properly authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the

10th day of FEBRUARY, 1871,

otherwise they may be by law excluded from all benefits of the said deceased's estate.
P. T. KENNARD,
Ext'r of Elizabeth Kennard, dec'd.
my3-3t

New Goods.

THE subscriber has just returned and received from the city a supply of

Fresh Groceries, &c.,

among which is an excellent article of RYE WHISKEY, all of which have been purchased at the lowest market figures, and will be sold low for the cash. He invites a call from his friends and the public in general.
ap19 A. BROWN.

Wants, Bargains, &c.

STOCK OF GOODS FOR SALE.

AN elegant stock of goods at private sale. The stand is one of the best in the county for business. Terms easy. For particulars inquire of the Editor of the Easton Star.
my3-3t

$2,000 a Year and Expenses

To agents to sell the celebrated WILSON SEWING MACHINES. The best machine in the world. *Stitch alike on both sides.* One Machine without money. For further particulars, address 25 N. 8th st, Philad'a, Pa.
ap26

$900, WANTED an active man, in each County in the States, to travel and take orders by sample, for TEA, COFFEE, and SPICES. To suitable men we will give a salary of $900 to $1,000 a year, above traveling and other expenses, and a reasonable commission on sales. Immediate applications are solicited from proper parties. References exchanged. Apply to, or address immediately,
J. PACKER & CO.,
ap26-4t "Continental Mills," 384 Bowery, N.Y.

WANTED.—A few young men to learn Telegraphing to fill positions. Apply to American Telegraph Construction Company, No. 43 E. Charles street, Baltimore. ap19-1m

COUNTRY STORE FOR SALE,

Now in successful operation, and doing a large *cash* business. This is a chance seldom offered to one wishing to engage in business. For further information inquire at the Star office, Easton. ap26-3t

For Sale.

A FIRST RATE Saddle and Driving Horse. Inquire of the
feb22-tf EDITOR.

A GOOD CHANCE to introduce the Climax Knitter. Has *one* needle, no weights, is simple, strong, easy, knits anything *Complete* that can be knit by hand or by any knitter with far less trouble or time at $25. Also, a standard, double-thread, large, handsome, highly improved Sewing Machine, at $35. *Machines sent on trial.* Liberal discount. G. PATRONI, General Agent, 712 Market street, Wilmington, Del.
dec14-1y

FOR SALE—

A number of HORSES, among them several fine roadsters and brood mares; among the latter the thorough-bred Mare that took the first premium at the last State Cattle Show. Also, a pair of young MULES.
THOS. HUGHLETT.

Also, several yearling SOUTHDOWN BUCKS—two of three short-horn bull calves from my Kentucky stock, and six Alderney HEIFERS.
mh6-tf G

The New Cash Store Again!

Thompson & Kersey

the Proprietors of the

NEW CASH STORE,

are up with the times, and are prepared to offer as great inducements to all cash buyers as any House in Easton.

Remember our Motto:

"We Cannot be Undersold."

THOMPSON & KERSEY.

The Very Latest of All,
AND THE
Very Cheapest of All

THOMPSON & KERSEY

Have just returned again from the cities of
PHILADELPHIA and
BALTIMORE,

with another additional supply of new and beautiful

SPRING AND SUMMER
DRESS GOODS,

embracing all the late varieties.
Among them will be found
Grey, Drabb and Fawn Mohairs, for suits,
Japanese Cloths, all colors, for suits,
Light Spring and Summer Mohair Lustres, for suits, Summer Poplins, for suits,
Beautiful Brocade Grenadines,
Plain and Plaid Organdies,
Plain and Plaid Nainsooks,
Fig'd and Plain Percals,
Striped and Fig'd Piques, &c., &c.

WE shall at all times be very much pleased to show our line of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

feeling confident that to examine will be to be pleased. THOMPSON & KERSEY.

MORE NEW GOODS
JUST ARRIVED AT THE
Cheap Cash Store
of
Thompson & Kersey,

Call and examine them while they are all new and fresh.

Our LADIES' DRESS GOODS have been repeatedly pronounced beautiful and decidedly cheap.

Our line of Gentlemen's Dress Goods,
CLOTHS,
COATINGS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS, &c., &c.,

is large and complete, to an examination of which we again invite the gentlemen of Talbot and the adjoining counties.

We are fully persuaded that we can make it to their interest to do so.
my3

Now is the Time, and Here is the Place to Buy Your
SPRING AND SUMMER
MILLINERY.

MRS. E. A. LYNCH, one door from the corner of Dover street, announces to her friends and the public her recent arrival with a *beautiful variety* of

SPRING AND SUMMER

Millinery Goods, Trimmings & Notions

a part of which she will name in the following schedule:

The latest Parisian styles, Bonnets, Hats in every variety, Jouvin's and other Kid Gloves (of the most fashionable shades,) Parasols and Sun Umbrellas (that can be beat) Corsets of every style and size, Sash, Neck and other Ribbons, Hosiery of all qualities, Shakers, Chegnons, Zephyr Worsteds, cheap but handsome Jewelry in endless variety, and in fact all goods usually kept in a like store up to with the times.

My goods have been purchased for "cash," and for the cash can be sold as low, if not lower, than they can be bought at any similar establishment.

Call and give her stock an examination, and she feels confident of selling to the most fastidious and exacting.

She desires to return thanks to her former customers in the past, and respectfully solicits a share of the same in the future.
my3

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in the State of Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of

JAMES TARBUTTON,

late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same properly authenticated, to the subscribers, on or before the

12th day of APRIL, 1871,

otherwise they may be by law excluded from all the benefits of the said deceased's estate.
JAMES C. TARBUTTON,
Adm'r of James Tarbutton, dec'd.
my3-3t

Last Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Tripp & Mason on account, &c., are hereby notified that the books and accounts of said firm have been placed in my hands for collection. IMMEDIATE PAYMENT is required, otherwise it will become necessary to proceed in accordance with notice previously given.
CHAS. H. GIBSON,
ap26-2t Att'y-at-Law.

Regulation in Horse-Shoeing.

WE, the undersigned Blacksmiths at Royal Oak, do hereafter agree to do Horse-Shoeing at the following rates: putting on old shoes, $1; and new ones, $1.60.
P. T. PASTERFIELD,
JAMES RICHARDSON.
ap12-1m