THE EASTON STAR.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING AT EASTON, MD.

K. ROBSON, Editor & Proprietor

TERMS:

Two dollars cash in advance, or two dollars and fifty cents if not paid in advance. Clubs of twenty, thirty dollars in advance.

☞ No paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the proprietor, until arrearages are paid. No subscription will be taken for a shorter period than six months.

☞ Books received free of postage will be promptly noticed under the editorial head.

The Easton Star.

DEVOTED TO POLITICS, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS.

NEW SERIES. EASTON, MD., TUESDAY, APRIL 26, 1870 VOL. 5. NO. 33.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One square—6 lines—one insertion $1 and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. A liberal deduction made to those who advertise by the year or for six months.

Advertisements sent to the office, not marked the number of times to be inserted, will be continued till ordered out, and charged according to regular rates.

Special Notices, inserted before Marriages and Deaths, 20 cents a line for each insertion. Marriages and Deaths inserted gratis.

To Travelers.

MARYLAND STEAMBOAT CO.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after April 18th, 1870, the Steamer SAMUEL J. PENTZ will leave Pier 8, Light Street Wharf,

For Annapolis daily, Sundays excepted, at 7.30 A. M; and returning, leave Annapolis at 3.30 P. M.

For West River, Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 7.30 A. M., returning same days and stopping at Annapolis each way.

For St. Michaels and Miles River Ferry, Easton, Tuesdays and Fridays at 7.30 A.M., returning same days, and stopping at Annapolis each way. ap19

On and after Saturday, April 23d, the Steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT leaves same Pier, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 10 P. M, for Easton, Cambridge, Dover Bridge, and intermediate Landings, returning Monday, Wednesday and Friday nights, connecting with the Maryland and Delaware Railroad at Easton, and Dorchester and Delaware R. R. at Cambridge, both ways.

Maryland & Delaware RAILROAD.

ON and after MONDAY, April 11th, 1870, trains will run as follows:

PASSENGER TRAIN.

GOING NORTH.

Leave Easton		6 00 A. M.
" Woodland		6 15 "
" Cordova		6 25 "
" Hillsborough		6 40 "
" Ridgely		6 50 "
" Greensborough		7 05 "
" Goldsborough		7 15 "
" Henderson		7 25 "
" Marydell		7 35 "
" Slaughter's		7 45 "
" Kenton		8 00 "
Arrive Clayton		8 10 "
" Wilmington		10 15 "
" Philadelphia		11 45 "
" Baltimore		1 05 P. M.
" New York		4 54 "

GOING SOUTH.

Leave New York		12 30 P. M.
" Baltimore		2 40 "
" Philadelphia		5 00 "
" Wilmington		6 25 "
" Clayton		8 26 "
" Kenton		8 35 "
" Slaughter's		8 50 "
" Marydell		9 00 "
" Henderson		9 10 "
" Goldsborough		9 20 "
" Greensborough		9 30 "
" Ridgely		9 45 "
" Hillsborough		9 55 "
" Cordova		10 10 "
" Woodland		10 20 "
Arrive Easton		10 35 "

FREIGHT TRAIN

WITH PASSENGER CAR ATTACHED.

GOING NORTH.

Leave Easton		10 30 A. M.
" Woodland		10 50 "
" Cordova		11 05 "
" Hillsborough		11 20 "
" Ridgely		11 35 "
" Greensborough		11 55 A. M.
" Goldsborough		12 15 P. M.
" Henderson		12 25 "
" Marydell		1 50 "
" Slaughter's		1 05 "
" Kenton		1 25 "
Arrive Clayton		1 55 "
" Wilmington		3 50 "
" Philadelphia		5 25 "
" Baltimore		8 10 "
" New York		10 20 "

GOING SOUTH.

Leave New York		12 00 A. M.
" Baltimore		7 35 "
" Philadelphia		8 36 "
" Wilmington		10 10 "
" Clayton		12 10 P. M.
" Kenton		12 20 "
" Slaughter's		12 35 "
" Marydell		12 50 "
" Henderson		1 05 "
" Goldsborough		1 15 "
" Greensborough		1 40 "
" Ridgely		1 50 "
" Hillsborough		2 00 "
" Cordova		2 15 "
" Woodland		2 30 "
Arrive Easton		2 50 "

By the above arrangement, close connections will be made both ways, and passengers will arrive early both in New York and Baltimore, and will be able to visit Philadelphia or Baltimore, returning same day.

All Freight must be at the various stations at least thirty minutes before starting of trains, otherwise they will lay over twenty-four hours.

J. L. CALDWELL, Superintendent.

jan18

Easton Livery Stables.

FRANKLIN G. WRIGHT, PROPRIETOR.

(Office next door to The Easton Star Office.)

TRAVELERS will deposit their whips, robes, blankets, &c., at the office. Stable accommodations for 100 horses. Horses received on livery by the day, week, month or year. Horses and carriages for hire at all times. Travelers promptly waited on any part of this locality or adjoining counties. Hacks run regularly to the steamboat landings, to convey passengers with dispatch.

☞ Special attention given to the care of horses. Prices made to suit the times. Horses boarded by the month at reduced rates. Cash paid for corn, hay, oats, straw and stalls.

NEW STAGE LINE TO THE RAILROAD will be put on the 1st of July, 1868. The Stage leaves Easton at 7 A. M. every day, Sundays excepted, connects with the morning train of cars at Hillsboro', leaves the latter place on the arrival of the afternoon train, and reaches Easton at 5 P. M. Good horses and carriages and passengers made comfortable. Fare $2.00. Passengers leaving Easton in the morning arrive at Baltimore and Philadelphia in time for dinner.

In hiring horses, 12 hours is considered a day, 6 hours a half day. For extra hours an extra charge will be made.

Easton, Md., jan25

ACCOMMODATION LINE OF STAGES.

CARRYING THE U. S. MAIL DAILY BETWEEN ST. MICHAELS AND EASTON, AND THREE TIMES A WEEK TO BAY HUNDRED.

Smith & Ford, Proprietors.

THE above line is now in operation, and is provided with excellent teams, commodious stages, safe drivers, and every other requisite for carrying passengers with dispatch. Travelers by this line can rely upon being conveyed comfortably and rapidly. By arrangements with the Steamer Urbanna, passengers from Baltimore can purchase through tickets for Easton via St. Michaels, and return: to St. Michaels, for $2.25, giving 2 hours in St. Michaels in the morning, 2½ hours in Easton, and 3 hours in St. Michaels in the afternoon, in time to return to Baltimore same day, or can remain in Easton and take the Night Boat from Easton Point. Passengers by the Highland Light to Easton Point can have 7 hours in Easton, be conveyed by this Line to St. Michaels, have 3 hours there, and return to Baltimore by the Night Boat from the latter place.

Packages will be carried to any point on the route at charges depending upon size of package and trouble of delivery.

FARE—From St. Michaels to Royal Oak $ 50
" " " " Easton 1.00

Round trip the same

From Easton to Bay Hundred Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays $1.50

Fare must always be prepaid.

N. B. Hacks and Carriages for hire, and passengers conveyed to any part of the county, or to the nearest railroad depot. jy14

Auctioneering.

JAMES H. SATHELL,

AUCTIONEER AT TRAPPE,

OFFERS his services to the public as AUCTIONEER and CONSTABLE. Sales attended to by him at Trappe will go promptly and satisfactorily.

Jan. 28, 1870-1y

NOTICE

TO

Merchants, Traders, AND OTHERS.

ALL persons and bodies, corporate or politic, in Talbot county who are or shall be doing any act or thing, or shall be in the occupancy of any house or place for any purpose for which a License is made necessary by the laws of Maryland, are hereby warned to obtain a License or renew the same on or before the

First Day of May, Ensuing,

under the penalties prescribed by said laws for the infraction thereof.

Those interested are notified of the following requirements of the License Laws passed by the General Assembly of Maryland.

The rates required for Traders' Licenses are as follows:

If the amount of goods on hand at the principal season of sale, or expected to be kept on hand, does not exceed one thousand dollars, the price of license is $ 12 50

If over	$1,000	and not over 1,500	15 50
"	1,500	" 2,000	18 50
"	2,000	" 4,000	22 00
"	4,000	" 6,000	30 50
"	6,000	" 8,000	40 50
"	8,000	" 10,000	50 50
"	10,000	" 15,000	65 50
"	15,000	" 20,000	80 50
"	20,000	" 30,000	100 50
"	30,000	" 40,000	125 50
"	40,000		150 50

The applicant must either make oath, as heretofore, before the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county where he is engaged in business of the amount of goods kept on hand at the principal season of sale, or the oath may be administered by a Justice of the Peace when the person wanting the License applies through an agent. If the latter course be adopted, the following form will be deemed a sufficient compliance with the act:

Talbot County, to wit:

On this ——— day of ———, 1870, before the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace of the State of Maryland in and for said county, personally appeared ——— ———, and declared that he intends to apply for a trader's license, under the laws of the State, to the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Talbot county, and made oath that the amount of the stock of goods generally kept in hand by him or by the concern in which he is engaged, in case it is a partnership, at the principal season of the applicant's sale, previous to engaging in such trade, that the amount of the stock of goods, wares and merchandise he intends to keep does not exceed $———.

Sworn before ———

If the oath is administered by Justice of the Peace out of the county in which application is made, it must be attached to the certificate of the Clerk of the county in which the Justice acts.

The rates of license for liquor vendors, tavern keepers, those selling at any season of the year does not exceed one-half the State tax, is $7.50. If the stock in trade exceeds $500, the rates are the same as those of Trader's License, and the same form of application must be observed.

The law requires persons applying for a wholesale license to produce a certificate of good character, signed by two respectable freeholders of the county where the applicant is to keep such a house. The License in all cases is $50.

The oath required to be made by applicants for Traders' License and Liquor License, in quantities not less than one gallon, may be made before a Justice of the Peace, and forwarded to and filed with the Clerk of the Circuit Court, to whom all applications for License must be made.

Any person or company of stage players, ventriloquists, sleight-of-hand performers, rope-dancers, tumblers and wire-dancers shall, previously to exhibiting or performing for a reward in any county in this State, pay to the Clerk of the Circuit Court for such county thirty dollars for one year, or one dollar for each exhibition, at his or their option.

Every person or company of circus riders or equestrian performers who shall exhibit for a reward in any county in this State shall pay to the Clerk of the Circuit Court for such county the sum of thirty dollars for a license therefor for one year.

Every person or company who shall exhibit for a reward any animal or animals, or natural or artificial curiosities of any kind (except models of useful kinds), shall pay to the said Clerk the sum of fifteen dollars for a License therefor for one year.

Each License shall contain a list of the performers, or animals, or other articles or things to be exhibited.

The owner or keeper of every stallion or jack, before being permitted to stand or stalion such animals, pay to the Clerk of the Circuit Court of some one of the counties in this State the highest sum which he intends to take or receive for the season of one mare, and the receipt of the said Clerk, with the seal of the Court attached thereto, for said sum, shall be the License for stationing or standing such stallion or jack for said year. Provided, that in no case shall the sum directed to be paid by this section for such License be less than ten dollars; and that every stallion or jack upon which the said tax is paid shall be exempt from all other State tax.

Any owner or keeper stationing or standing any stallion or jack without a License shall forfeit and pay twice the sum authorized and required to be paid in the last preceding section, one-half to the State and the other half to the informer.

J. B. BENNETT,
Sheriff of Talbot County.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Easton.

LAWS

Passed by the General Assembly of Maryland, at the regular session commencing January, 1862, relating to Licenses:

AN ACT to amend the twenty-first and twenty-second sections of the fifty-sixth article of the Code of Public General Laws, relating to the Licenses of Hawkers and Pedlars:

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the twenty-first and twenty-second sections of the fifty-sixth article of the Code of Public General Laws, relating to the Licenses of hawkers and pedlars, be and the same are hereby repealed, and the following sections enacted in lieu thereof:

"Twenty-one. For every such license not to extend beyond the county in which the same is issued there shall be paid the following rates, to wit: For every license to travel on foot, the sum of forty dollars; to travel with horse or other beast of burden, and wagon or other vehicle, the sum of seventy dollars. For every such license to extend over the whole Eastern Shore, or the whole Western Shore, there shall be paid the following rates, to wit: For every license to travel on foot, the sum of sixty dollars; to travel with horse or other beast of burden with wagon or other vehicle the sum of one hundred dollars; with two horses or other beasts of burden and wagon or other vehicle, the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars.

"Twenty-two." No such license shall be granted to any other than a white person, or to any hawker or pedlar in the name or style of partnership or company, and but one person shall act under any such License.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted*, That this act shall take effect on the day of its passage.

AN ACT to amend the fifty-sixth article of the Code of Public General Laws, relating to Licenses, adding thereto the following section relating to partnerships taking out Licenses:

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the following section be and the same is hereby added to the fifty-sixth article of the Code of Public General Laws, to follow the second section thereof:

Any license may be obtained by partnerships or firms as well as by individuals, but in all cases the names of all the partners of any firm shall be set forth in the license, and no one shall protect any person pretending to act under the same unless it be named therein, or is entitled as a representative therein, or is entitled as a representative thereof, or is included in this article, and the Clerk issuing the License shall enter upon the record of License the full names of all the members of a copartnership, if not in such License.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted*, That this act shall take effect on the 30th day of April next.

AN ACT to amend the seventeenth section of the fifty-sixth article of the Code of Public General Laws, relating to Licenses for Ordinaries:

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the seventeenth section of the fifty-sixth article of the Code of Public General Laws, relating to License for Ordinaries, be and the same is hereby repealed, and the following enacted in lieu thereof:

If any person or body politic shall propose to open or keep an Ordinary, he shall apply to the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county in which he resides, or if he resides in the city of Baltimore to the Court of Common Pleas for a license therefor, under which license spirituous or fermented liquors or lager beer may be bartered or sold in quantities less than a pint.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted*, That this act shall take effect on 30th day of April next.

AN ACT to amend the forty-second section, relating to the granting of Licenses to Traders, of article fifty-six of the Code of Public General Laws:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the forty-second section of article fifty six of the Code of Public General Laws, relating to the granting of License to Traders, be and the same is hereby repealed, and the following enacted as a substitute therefor:

Sec. 42. When any person or body, politic or corporate, shall propose to sell or barter anything mentioned in the preceding section except spirituous or fermented liquors, he shall apply to the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county in which he may reside, or if he resides in the city of Baltimore to the Court of Common Pleas, for a license therefor: but no license to trade or sell spirituous or fermented liquors shall be issued by any Clerk of a Court to a feme-covert, or to a person under the age of twenty-one, without the special order of the Judge of the Court; but no Judge shall give such special order to issue license to sell spirituous or fermented liquors unless upon the recommendation of at least ten respectable freeholders, resident of the ward or district wherein the place of sale may be, and whenever any license shall be issued to a feme-covert or minor, the said feme covert or minor shall be responsible for all contracts made in the prosecution of their business under such license, and shall be liable to be sued therefor in any Court of this State; and the said feme-covert may be sued, or indicted and prosecuted in case of a violation by her of the license laws of this State, or in case she should keep a disorderly house, as if she were a feme sole; and if judgment be obtained against her on any contract, execution shall or may issue in the ordinary way to collect her separate estate, provided, however, that such responsibility shall in no manner affect or impair the responsibility of the husband of parent under the existing laws; and that this act shall take effect on the 30th of April next.

Amendments to the License Laws Passed January Session 1868.

[CHAPTER 238, PAGE 414.]

AN ACT

To add an additional section to article fifty-six of the Code of Public General Laws, entitled Licenses, so as to empower a trader to sell the license to trade with stock of goods:

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the following be added to article fifty-six of the Code of Public General Laws, entitled Licenses.

Sec.—*And be it enacted*, That any trader who has taken out license to sell goods, chattels, wares, merchandize, spirituous and fermented liquors or lager beer in this State shall have the privilege to sell out said license to any party purchasing his stock of goods, and purchasing or renting his place of business; and the party so purchasing may point or to sell under the license of his predecessor in business until the expiration of said license.

[CHAPTER 446, PAGE 666.]

AN ACT

To add to the tenth section of article fifty-six of the Code of Public General Laws relating to license to enable any person to act as a Real Estate Broker:

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That there be added to the tenth section of article fifty-six of the Code of Public General Laws a sub-section to read as follows:

Sub-Sec. 1. Any person applying for the same and paying the sum of fifty dollars may obtain a license for carrying on the business of Real Estate Broker, and any individual, copartnership or firm who shall carry on the business of a Real Estate Broker without a license shall be subject to the penalties imposed upon other Brokers by section seventeen of this article.

N. B.—By instructions received from the Treasury Department, at the Clerk's office all persons applying for a license of any kind (except marriage licenses, which are the same as heretofore), will hereafter have to pay the fee of fifty cents for issuing the same making a total of sixty cents, as stated above. The fee of fifty cents has heretofore been charged to this State.

The foregoing are truly taken and copied from the laws received from the Comptroller.

JOHN BAGGS,
Clerk Circuit Court Talbot county.

mar29-3

Furniture, &c.

HOUSE FURNISHING STORE IN EASTON.

SAMUEL FATCHETT, under the Odd Fellows' Hall, next door to his old stand, respectfully announces that he has just opened a HOUSE FURNISHING STORE, and offers CHEAP for CASH, a great variety of articles in the housekeeping line. Particular attention is directed to his large variety of city made FURNITURE, such as

BUREAUX, SIDEBOARDS, WARDROBES, STANDS, TABLES, CHAIRS, WOODENWARE, BUCKETS, LOOKING GLASSES, BEDSTEADS, MATTRESSES, CARPETING,

and a hundred other articles too tedious to mention.

He invites his old friends and the public to give him a call, satisfied that he can sell them goods as cheaply as they can be bought in the city for cash. feb15

JOHN MASON, Cabinet Maker AND UNDERTAKER.

I WOULD inform the public that I am still carrying on the above business. I have in my warerooms the largest lot of FURNITURE ever offered for sale in Easton, both of my own and city make, comprising everything in the Furniture line, which will be sold at a very small advance and as cheap as can be bought in the city. Call and see my prices, and you will be convinced of what I say.

Furniture made to order.

Repairing done neatly and at short notice.

UNDERTAKING

Attended to promptly at all times, when called on. I have two good hearses and a pair of gentle horses, and will attend funerals at all times in person, either in town or country. My prices for undertaking will be as moderate as the price of materials and the times will admit.

I return my thanks to the public for their patronage for the last twenty-three years, and from my long experience in the business, and a determination to attend strictly to the same in the future, I hope to merit a continuance of the same generous patronage.

All orders left at my warerooms, or residence, next to M. E. Church, will be attended to night or day.

IN store and for sale one fine Walnut Bed Chamber suite, very cheap.

JOHN MASON.

IN store and for sale several Cottage Chamber suites, very cheap.

mh1-tf

FURNITURE, FURNITURE.

JUST received from Philadelphia a large lot of NEW FURNITURE,

COTTAGE SETS, BUREAUS, BEDSTEADS, LOUNGES, SETTEES, MATTRASSES, TABLES, STANDS, CRIBS, TOWEL RACKS, ROCKING-CHAIRS, Cane-Seat and Plain CHAIRS, Children's CHAIRS, &c., &c.,

which will be sold at city prices for cash.

The public are invited to call.

S. B. HOPKINS'
General Agency and Commission House,
Dover st, Easton, Md.

Carriages, Carriages.

HARNESS, HARNESS

TWENTY new and second-hand CARRIAGES, and several new and second-hand sets of HARNESS, single and double. Also, new and second-hand POLES, on hand and for sale at reduced prices by

S. B. HOPKINS'
General Agency and Commission House,
Dover st, Easton, Md

"HOPKINS' ANTALGIC LINIMENT"

FOR the cure of Rheumatism, Neuralgia in all its forms, Gout, Headache, Faceache, Toothache, Lumbago, Sciatica, Bronchitis, Sore Throat Chilblains, Spralns, Bruises, &c., &c. Call and see certificates of wonderful cures from the most respectable citizens of the State. Price 75 cents per bottle. For sale by

S B HOPKINS,
Proprietor and Manufacturer,
Dover st, Easton, Md

AGENT FOR THE CELEBRATED

"FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE,"

the best machine now in use. Instructions given free. Call and examine the article and specimens of work.

S. B. HOPKINS,
Dover st, Easton, Md.

CONSIGNMENTS respectfully solicited. Storage free

S B. HOPKINS'
General Agency and Commission House,
Dover street, Easton, Md

CABINET MAKING.

A. B. PRITCHETT, Cabinet Maker, is prepared to accommodate the public with all kinds of work in his line, including COFFINS, &c Shop his residence, in Easton. feb8-1y

LOOK HERE!

IF you have any Pictures that you wish framed, bring them to the House Furnishing Store and get them framed.

Furniture repaired. Lamps repaired.

Upholstering in all its branches, done by

mh22 SAM'L FATCHETT.

☞ BEAR in mind always, that NICOLS, the *Hardware Pioneer* in this section, has returned to his "Old" original starting place—corner of Dover street.

Select Poetry.

THE VULTURE AND THE FALCON,

OR

THE DOOM OF THE ONEIDA.

BY ARTHUR MATTHISON.

Forth from the port the good ship sailed,
That vessel doomed by fate!
Like falcon, fleet and fast she flew,
Swift through the Ocean's gate!
Swiftly sped o'er the salt sea-fields,
O'ertopped the crested foam;
Each heart aboard elate with joy,
For they were sailing home!
The shroud of evening fell alike
O'er sky, o'er ship, o'er sea;
Prophetic pall of dusky hue,
In vain from Death they flee!
Poor falcon! vain thy rapid wings!
The vulture's in the air,
And soon with bloody ravening beak
Thy shattered breast shall tear!
Hope at thy helm, and joy within,
But mocking phantoms are,
For over thee shines with lurid light
The fatal, stern death star!
And naught can save thee, see, he sweeps,
That vulture fierce and strong
His savage eye alight with rage,
His talons sharp and strong!

The blow is struck: the good ship reels,
And through her yawning side
The eager waders madly rush
For the wound is deep and wide!
A rending cry to Heaven goes up
To God, one great heart cry,
And soon was seen on that stout ship
How well the brave can die!
Boom the great guns, they boom in vain,
In vain the signals flash,
The only answer, night winds rise
The huge waves sullen dash
Down, down she sinks, the waters roar
Within that doomed ark,
She quivers from her stem to stern,
The brave, ill-fated bark!
The boats, too few alas! are lowered,
The sea bird's frighted shriek,
The captain's eye with courage glows,
Though whitened his bronze cheek!
"I with my ship go down," he cried;
Right manly words were these,
And ne'er a braver sailor lies
Entombed within those seas!
"Hair not till I am relieved."
That ensign stoutly stuck,
Oh, grief that such a gallant heart
Is numbered with the dead!
Above a hundred gallant souls
Are gulphed beneath the waves,
A nation's tears shall wave o'er them
That course—a watery grave!
One shudder gave the noble ship
As if her soul gave wing,
And the cruel waves close o'er all,
And the winds their requiem sing!
Oh, cruel waves! Oh, sad, sad day
That saw the ship go down!
Oh, gallant men! that day ye won
The martyr's lofty crown!!

And lo! from out the foamy deep
Flash whitely to the sky
Two spectral hands that dumbly plead,
And for vengeance cry.
Fly not to deep, fierce vulture, fly
The vengeful angel's sword
Ablaze with angry scorn shall smite,
And the deed of blood record
And down the age shall live a name
In infamy deathless,
Disgrace to manhood, but and shame,
Accursed to the end!

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Political.

Communicated.

MR. EDITOR: If your columns have not already been overburdened with discussions of late upon the "all-absorbing question"—that of the probable effects of the "Fifteenth Amendment," (as all are aware of the fact that it has been promulgated as law by the legal authorities)—I shall, with your permission, as an humble member of the Democratic party, offer a few remarks upon the subject through the medium of your widely circulated paper. I believe it to be a subject of vast importance to the people of our State at the present time. Our people are already looking about and asking the question, what are we to do under the circumstances? What are to be the results? &c. This matter demands the careful and thoughtful consideration of every man who has his country's interests near to his heart. This negro element that has been thrust upon us is of no little magnitude, and it behooves us to look at it carefully in all its bearings.

How is the Democratic party to act in this emergency? This seems to be the greatest of all problems. I see there is a diversity of opinion in the party as to the manner in which this subject should be treated. This, as a matter of course, is to be expected, and should be no cause for despondency. I am glad to see the matter is being freely discussed, for in this way only are we able to arrive at proper and just conclusions. I say, then, let the whole matter be thoroughly ventilated. I shall notice three different modes in which it is suggested that the evils that are coming upon us may be remedied.

The first is a proposition to resist the registering of the negroes. The weakness and folly of such a thought, I am sure, is patent to all who will give the matter a moment's serious reflection. We would be virtually "getting out of the frying-pan into the fire."

The second of these propositions is to secure the negro vote as far as may be practicable, and thereby divide and neutralize their power in the hands of the Radicals. My answer to this is, it is simply idle to talk of such a thing. What sane man is there that will doubt for one moment that the whole negro vote will be given for the Radicals? Has not this been the case wherever they have voted? It is, I think, a natural consequence for them thus to act; and besides, we don't want them to act otherwise. If they are to vote at all, I say, by all means, let them vote with the Radicals, their natural allies. We want no affiliation in any shape with them. I hope to see the destruction of this mongrel party, and I am sure nothing will contribute towards its demolition to such an extent as the adoption of this policy upon the part of the negroes. Let the Democratic party be exclusively *the* white man's party. This, sir, I think has been our theory ever since the foundation of our government. In my humble judgment, if we make an effort to secure any part of the negro vote and succeed in doing so, we will lose more votes than we will gain by the desertion from our ranks of a far greater number of white men who are diametrically opposed to this policy. I am satisfied that I am not alone in this opinion. The adoption of this mongrel policy will certainly be ruinous in every sense to the Democratic party, as sure as effect follows cause, because it will be the virtual abandonment of our time honored principles, and utterly repugnant to the finer sensibilities of our race. If we take the negro vote upon an equality with us at the ballot box, will they not have to be taken also upon an equality in the distribution of the offices, and in other relations? Most assuredly they will; for it would be morally wrong to get them to vote with us, and then turn our backs upon them afterwards. There would be a lack of principle, to say the least, in this mode of procedure, and I for one would be opposed to it. I think it far better that we should act towards them frankly, open and above board. Let them as well as the Radicals see exactly our position; let them see that we are acting from principle, and for the ultimate good of both races. I think it right that we should treat the black man kindly, let him see that we are not his enemy, and protect him in his civil rights, as we have always done heretofore; but he must at the same time be made to see the fact that he belongs to an inferior race, and must act accordingly. The majority of these people in our midst, I am glad to say already see and acknowledge this, they certainly deserve credit under the circumstances. Wherever they act differently they are invariably induced to do so by men who have white skins but black hearts. Such men are traitors to their own race and enemies to the negroes. Let us continue fighting for principle, and battling for the Constitution bequeathed to us by our "Fathers," and I think we will have nothing to fear nor to regret.

The last but not the least of the propositions which I have seen proposed, and my pen almost refuses to write it, is that we destroy and blot out from existence entirely the Democratic party!—that party under whose protection and auspices our nation has been sailing so pleasantly and without interruption, as it were, for sixty years, until the late war was forced upon us by the persistent efforts and determination of the Republican party to obliterate State lines and State rights and thereby get control of the government. They succeeded, the Democratic party was dethroned, and what has been the result? Why, sir, nearly every vestige of a free and independent government, as intended by our fathers, have been destroyed "and matters seem to be getting no better fast." Talk about abandoning the Democratic party under these circumstances? No, never! The thought is enough to make every true man shudder; it is just what the Radicals would rejoice to see. They are expecting to get control of our State government with the aid of the negro vote, and then put into practical operation the "pet" schemes of their party, negro equality in all its details, &c.

But, sir, if the Democrats and Conservatives of the State (or as Judge Bond calls us, the common people) are only true to themselves and to the State, they will most assuredly be able to avert the sad calamity befalling us. In my humble opinion, sir, it is only in the maintenance of the organization and principles of the Democratic party, with its minor differences properly adjusted, that we can at all expect to see the evils that are upon us remedied. Let us, then, by all means stick to our principles, for what is a party without principle?

The late war resulted in the entire freedom of the colored race in this country, and their equality before the law. This I think ought to satisfy them, and the whole question ought to be stopped just here; and the American people ought by their votes at the ballot box put an end to it forever, and say the white man is superior and must rule this great nation.

In conclusion, let me say, let us spurn all idea of resistance to the laws, because we must all be law-abiding citizens. It is not our province at present to inquire as to the constitutionality or otherwise of the so-called "Fifteenth Amendment."—And let us also scorn the idea of a mongrel party, as the adoption of such a policy would certainly operate to the great detriment of our interests as a party. No good could possibly be derived in any event. And lastly, let us repudiate all efforts and measures looking to the dissolution of the time-honored Democratic party, as we would in such an event be giving up everything that we have been fighting for in the past, and yielding the vantage ground completely into the hands of our opponents.

Democrats and Conservatives of old Talbot, look well to your interests before you act.

"SIMON PURE."

TRAPPE, April 13th, 1870.

OHIO ELECTIONS

The spring elections in Ohio for various local officers, of no special importance, which came off on the 4th inst., have generally resulted satisfactorily to the democrats, while in many cases they have achieved decisive and unexpected victories. The Pittsburg Post, in a general summary of the result, in a number of cities, towns and townships throughout the State, concludes as follows:

"At Delphos the Democratic candidate for Mayor was elected, to the surprise of all, the negroes voting almost unanimously with the Democratic party. The election in Ohio, though comparatively unimportant, clearly demonstrates one fact: that the Radical party cannot depend absolutely upon the negro vote. They need never again expect to command it as largely as they did on Monday last. Nearly five-sixths of the seven thousand negro voters in the State voted on that day, and yet a Republican loss is seen from the lake to the Ohio.

The Republicans no doubt feel very sore over the independence of the colored voters in the matter of casting their ballots, and feel like exclaiming in the words of the Hibernian poet—

"I love you war right in concealing your love,
But why did you kick me down stairs."

The special fact to which we desire to direct the attention of our readers in the above extract, is that in regard to the vote of the "new element." We cannot suppose that the well-informed editor of the Post can be mistaken in his statements, and if not, *then* this Ohio election—the almost unanimous vote of the negroes in Delphos being cast for the Democratic candidate for Mayor—proves that "gratitude" does not and will not secure to the Radical faction the entire vote of this class of citizens. There is no ground upon which the Radical leaders can claim the negro vote *except* the plea of *gratitude*, that may not be urged with equal force upon any other class of voters—and this plea of "gratitude" is shallow and false; and the day is not far distant when the negro will so regard it and spurn it. He will soon rebel at the thought that he has exchanged legal slavery for political slavery—that in exchange for his subjection to his former master he has become the slave of a set of unprincipled self-seeking politicians, who have conferred upon him the privilege of the ballot only on condition that he always votes the Radical ticket.

It is entirely possible, in our judgement, that the hypocritical leaders of the Radical party, who have been prating about the "man and brother," and "manhood suffrage," will find that all negroes will not content to be their dupes and slaves. Even with the aid of their Freedmen's Bureau and their standing armies, they failed to control the negro vote in Virginia; and the day is not far distant when the States South of the Potomac will be under the control of the Democratic party.

In this State the leaders of radicalism have been, for years, trying to combine and organize the negro race in compact and solid array against the democratic party, as the only possible means of securing political ascendancy in Maryland. If the democrats of Maryland are willing to concede to them the fruits of their treason and the rewards of their hypocrisy without an effort, we shall be content; but it is our conviction that without the surrender of a single principle still left us to struggle for, we may continue to hold the political power of the State and disappoint the hopes and expectations of men who have produced a violent revolution in our form of Government, for the sole purpose of maintaining their political ascendency. Wise counsels and concert of action on our part will checkmate all the schemes and defeat all expectations of radical office seekers in Maryland for years to come, at least so far as the State, county and municipal offices are concerned. And what democrat shall say they do not deserve to be defeated, if possible, at every point?—*Frederick Citizen.*

The Duty of the Hour.

The Baltimore *Gazette* takes the Democratic State Central Committee to task for doing what was clearly its duty in recommending to the Legislature to conform our laws to the new order of things under the so called 15th Amendment. And the Baltimore *Statesman* takes the *Gazette* to task for its impolitic recommendations in words as follows:

The Democratic State Central Committee, which met at Annapolis on the 29th ultimo, acted with wisdom and statesmanship when it met the present condition of things, and counselled the Legislature to provide by State enactment to keep the regulation of suffrage as much under the control of State officers as it is possible, under the new order of things, to be done. The Fifteenth Amendment does not meet the approval of the great majority of the people of this State, for, in both Houses of Congress, the representatives from Maryland voted against it; the Governor in his message in January last denounced it as an outrage on our people and an unwarrantable interference with the rights of the States, and the Legislature, by an unanimous vote in both branches, rejected it. It has, however, received the approval of a large majority of the States by the votes of their representatives, and in other States it has been carried by undue, unfair and oppressive means, but the files of the State Department contain evidence of the ratification of it by the requisite number of States. Its adoption as a part of the Constitution was proclaimed by the President on Wednesday. Now, what is to be done? It is a political and not a judicial question, and cannot be taken to the Courts. It will be treated by all the other States, and by Congress, as a part of the Constitution, and what shall Maryland do? Resist? This is the argument of a lunatic at this day. Sit down and quietly wait for United States marshals to register the black man and *part* of the white men of the State, and thus take the power and control of the State government from the hands of a majority and put into the hands of a minority to carry us back where we were during the war, and to reinstate in office the men who held sway until 1866? No! The majority of our people have been overpowered, as Lee was in Virginia, and it is no stultification to surrender in silence, and take care of our army as best we can. In our case we do not disband and go to our homes, but we accept the new condition and gird on our armor for a new but successful contest. We are no advocates for masterly inactivity now, but, on the contrary, for the most active and zealous campaign; not to divide the negro vote, but to bring out the entire negro vote, and show by overwhelming majorities at the next election that we do not mean to give up the State to the Radicals, unless, by the full and fair expression of the people the will of the majority so determines.

The Penalty—Read.

The bill introduced by Senator Morton for the purpose of protecting the negroes in the right of suffrage was passed by a large vote. Read it:

"If any person shall prevent, hinder, *control* or *intimidate*, or shall attempt to prevent, hinder, control or intimidate any person from exercising the right of suffrage *to whom the right of suffrage is secured or guaranteed by the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States*, by means of bribery, threats or *threats of depriving such persons of employment or occupation*, or ejecting such persons from a rented house, lands or other property, or by threats of refusing to renew leases or *contracts for labor*, or by threats of violence to himself or family, such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be imprisoned for not less that sixty days nor more than six months, and fined in any sum not less than $500 nor more than $1,000.

Why was not such a bill passed long ago for the purpose of protecting those men who were employed in the large manufacturing districts throughout the country? Mr. Morton knew, at the time, that Radical employers intimidated workingmen into a support of their ticket, and why didn't he make some such provision for them? The negro is their god now, and the poor white man is of no consequence. Foreigners of all classes have been admitted to naturalization under United States laws, yet no law was ever passed to protect them. Singular, isn't it, that the need of such a law was never discovered until after the passage of the fifteenth amendment?

☞ A minister at a rural wedding, having arrived at the point in the ceremony when it is customary to call on any objecting to the proceedings to "speak now," was astonished by a husky note of protest issuing from a corner. Of course all eyes instantly turned in that direction, when a lean, hungry-looking man, six feet high, emerged from the crowd, holding his handkerchief over his face, and blubbering.—"Why do you object?" asked the parson. "'Case-'cause, sir, I-I-want 'er for myself, I do."

Republican Discontent.

The Pittsburg *Gazette*, one of the leading Republican papers of Pennsylvania, urges the formation of a new party. It has become fully convinced of the danger of further acquiescence in the designs of the Republican fa