The Easton Star.

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

NEW SERIES. EASTON, MD., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1874. VOL. 10 NO 9.

THE EASTON STAR,

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING AT EASTON, MD

T. H. HOBSON, Editor & Proprietor.

TERMS—Two Dollars if paid 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 direction 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.

Terms of Advertising.

One square—8 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.

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

Advertisements sent to the office not marked for a specified time, will be published till ordered out, and charged according to regular rates.

To Travelers.

MARYLAND STEAMBOAT CO.

STEAMER HIGHLAND LIGHT,

Capt. R. P. LEONARD,

HAVING been thoroughly overhauled, and refitted with an entirely new Main Saloon, and in every respect made a First Class Boat, will resume her Night Route on SATURDAY, APRIL 11th, 1874, leaving Pier 3, Light street, foot of Camden, on every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 9 o'clock P. M., for Easton, Double Mills, Oxford, Clara's Point, Wallace's, Cambridge, Sherman's, Hughlett's, Cohee Creek and Medford's.

Making close connection with the Maryland & Delaware Railroad at Easton, and with the Dorchester and Delaware Railroad at Cambridge.

Passengers the trip will be extended to Denton, making all the regular landings on the river.

In the return trip, will leave Denton every Monday at 11 o'clock noon, and on every Monday, Wednesday and Friday will leave Medford's at 1, Cambridge 4.30, and Easton at 9 P. M., arriving in Baltimore early the next morning.

Freights taken at lowest rates. ap7

On and after TUESDAY, Sept'r 8th, the Steamer SAM'L J. PENTZ will leave Easton every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 7 o'clock A M, for St. Michaels and Miles River Ferry via Annapolis, and on the return trip will leave Miles River Ferry at 12:45, and Annapolis at 3:45, reaching Baltimore at 5:15 P M same day. sep1

Maryland & Delaware RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, October 19th, 1874, Trains will run as follows:

GOING NORTH.			GOING SOUTH.		
Leave Easton	7 00	A. M.	Leave Wyoming	6 45	A. M.
Wyoming	7 17	"	Frederica	7 00	"
Frederica	7 35	"	Baltimore	7 30	"
Jenkins	8 05	"	Philadelphia	8 30	"
Hillsborough	9 40	"	Wilmington	10 10	"
Ridgely	9 50	"	Clayton	1 00	P. M.
Greensborough	10 10	"	Kenton	1 20	"
Goldsborough	10 25	"	Slaughters	1 35	"
Henderson	10 40	"	Marydell	1 50	"
Reybold	11 00	"	Henderson	2 05	"
Slaughters	11 15	"	Goldborough	2 15	"
Kenton	11 30	"	Greensborough	2 40	"
Clayton	11 45	"	Ridgely	2 50	"
Wilmington	3 50	P. M.	Hillsborough	3 05	"
Philadelphia	5 25	"	Cordova	3 20	"
Baltimore	6 15	"	Woodland	3 35	"
New York	10 25	"	ARRIVE		
			Easton	3 50	"

All freights must be at the various stations at least twenty (20) minutes before starting of Trains, otherwise they will lay over twenty-four hours.

J. L. CALDWELL, Superintendent. oct12

Paragon House,

EASTON, MD.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public that she has rented and fixed up in good style, the Frame Hotel with every convenience and comfort, and now has it open for the reception of permanent and transient boarders. Her long experience in the business is a guarantee that the wants of the traveling public will be fully met. The Table will always be supplied with the best the market affords, and none but attentive waiters employed. Omnibuses will be at the various steamboat landings and depot to convey passengers to this House. Terms reasonable.

mch24-1y MRS. J. A. HALL.

Easton Livery Stables.

FRANKLIN G. WRIGHT, PROPRIETOR.

☞ In the 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 sent to any part of the county or adjoining counties. Hacks run regularly to the steamboat landings, to convey passengers with dispatch.

The highest market price paid for corn, hay, oats, blades and straw.

A DAILY STAGE LINE TO THE RAILROAD 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., ap-22

MALTBY HOUSE,

BALTIMORE, MD.

HOGAN, - - - - Proprietor

REDUCTION OF FARE.

IN consideration of the general decline in most of all necessaries appertaining to Hotel Keeping, the price of Board was reduced on January 1st, 1870, to

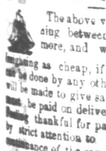
$2.50 Per Day,

We are determined that nothing shall be left undone in the future to make the "MALTBY" what it has been in the past—second to none in the city. my9-10 c

FARMERS' and MERCHANTS' LINE

THE SCHOONERS

Oxford and Tred Haven.



The above vessels are now running between Easton and Baltimore, and will do all kinds of towing as cheap, if not cheaper, than any one else can do any other line. Every effort will be made to give satisfaction. All freight must be paid on delivery of the goods.—Thankful for past favors, we hope, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

LEONARD & BRO.

OFFICE—In same room occupied by R. B. Dixon, on Dover street. feb22

SILAS LANE,

Carpenter & Builder,

EASTON, TALBOT COUNTY, MD.

CONTRACTS to do all kinds of carpenter's work by the day or by the job.—Jobbing work done as cheap or CHEAPER than by any one else. Please give him a call. Work done in the best manner, and warranted to give satisfaction.

mh24-6m

GEO. S. CLOGG & SON,

NO. 2 S. CALVERT STREET,

BALTIMORE, MD.

BRANCH HOUSE,

No. 1109 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Keep always on hand the largest and most complete assortment of Gentleman's and Boys' custom and made to measure FIRST-CLASS

BOOTS and SHOES

TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.

A SPECIALTY!

☞ The only place in these cities where BOYT'S celebrated Ladies, Misses and Children's Fine French Shoes can be found. A full stock always on hand. aug4-1y

Fall & Winter Trade

Great Attractions in

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS,

GROCERIES,

LIQUORS,

Glass, China, Queensware,

FLOUR.

Lamps & Lamp Oil,

POWDER & SHOT.

&c., &c., &c., &c.

HAVING remodeled and refurnished my store with a full stock of all the above goods, which I am selling at a small advance, I think I can offer as good inducements to buyers as any house in Easton. The public are invited to call and examine my stock.

Ladies' fine *Dress Goods* made a specialty.

Fine Cloths and Cassimeres for gentlemen, of the latest and most fashionable styles.

The celebrated *Eagle Powder* always on hand.

No *Rectified Whiskey* sold as a fine article, but all my best grades are purchased directly from distilleries, and warranted pure.

Wines and *Champagnes* of the most popular brands.

Pure *French Brandy* just from the Custom House—a fine article for medicinal purposes.

The lovers of fine Tea—IMPERIAL, HYSON, OOLONG and JAPANESE—will find at my store the best stock on the Eastern Shore. These Teas are warranted fresh, via the Pacific Railroad, and at greatly reduced prices.

oct7 '73 JOS. V. B. WRIGHT.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's RESTAURANT & EATING SALOON.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has fitted up the buildings on Washington street, adjoining the Norris House, in complete order, and has opened a first-class

Restaurant,

where Oysters, Terrapins, Beef and Pork Steaks, Mutton Chops, Coffee, and everything eatable, may be obtained in their season, at all hours, at short notice, and at reasonable prices.

☞ Private rooms for ladies and parties.

He has also fitted up a BOWLING ALLEY, BILLIARD SALOON and BAGATELLE TABLE, where the lovers of these sports can obtain recreation, and pass away a dull hour.

His BAR will be supplied with the purest and finest LIQUORS, and his PROVISIONS will always be fresh and of the best quality.

The best of order will at all times be preserved, and every effort be made for the comfort and pleasure of his guests.

feb4 T. H. HUBBARD.

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF VIRGINIA.

OFFICERS:

A. G. Mellwaine, D'Arcy Paul, D. B. Tennant, Samuel B. Paul, Dr. R. W. Jeffery, } President. Vice Presidents. Secretary & Manager. Medical Director

DIRECTORS:

PETERSBURG.

A. G. Mellwaine, D. B. Tennant, David Callender, R. T. Arrington, John Mann, R. G. Pegram, D'Arcy Paul, Geo. H. Davis, T. T. Brooks, W. R. Mallory, R. A. Martin, Frank Potts.

LYNCHBURG.

C. W. Stratham.

RICHMOND.

T. W. Pemberton, Z. W. Pickrell.

WASHINGTON.

H. S. Davis, E. Pickrell, G. W. Cochran, Henry Franch.

C. C. Willard.

Principal office, Petersburg, Va.

Amount of capital and assets, $426,000

Amount deposited with Treasurer of Maryland for the protection of Md. policy holders, $25,000

The management of this company exhibits record not surpassed by any Life Insurance Company in the United States, which enables it to take risks a fraction less than most other companies.

One great advantage gained by insuring in this company, the reserve premiums are invested on mortgage where the policies are issued, under the direction of local boards of Trustees, so that the money invested in Life Insurance will not go out of the county.

The subscriber has the General Agency for the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and will establish a Local Board of Trustees here as soon as sufficient policies are issued to justify it.

Risks taken and policies issued on the most favorable terms.

J. E. BENNETT, General Agent

Easton, May 5, 1874.

Notice to Farmers.

WANTED—BEEF CATTLE, CALVES, MUTTON, PORK, HIDES, &c., for which the highest cash price will be paid.

The best of Beef, Pork and Tongues always for sale at my stall in the Eastern Market.

WM. J. SHEHAN.

Easton, Sept. 1st, 1874.

Professional Cards.

Chas. & J. F. Bateman,

Attorneys-at-Law,

EASTON, MD

aug25 1y

Dr. W. G. G. Willson.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE

60 McCULLOH STREET,

3d door from Hoffman Street,

BALTIMORE, MD.

jy14-3m

R. H. Goldsborough,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

EASTON, MD.

nov3-72.

H. H. GOLDSBOROUGH. WM. G. ROBERTS.

GOLDSBOROUGH & ROBERTS,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

EASTON, MD.

Will practice in Talbot, Queen Anne's, Caroline and Dorchester counties.

Office on Washington street, opposite M. E. Church.

oct15-1y J G C

W. M. HOLLYDAY,

Attorney-at-Law

EASTON, MD.

Will attend promptly to business entrusted to him. nov15

Charles Bateman,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

EASTON, MD.

☞ OFFICE on Dover street.

je18-tf

CHAS. E. SHANAHAN,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

EASTON, MD.

Especial attention to Collection of Claims, purchase and sale of Real Estate, Conveyancing, &c.

Office on Dover street, a few doors from Washington street. mh28

BENJAMIN H. HARRINGTON,

Attorney-at-Law.

OFFICE ON DOVER STREET,

EASTON MD.,

Will practice in the Courts of Talbot and the adjoining counties.

Feb. 7th, 1870-1y

JOSEPH B. SETH,

ATTORNEY-AT-LA,

EASTON,

TALBOT COUNTY, MD.

ap4-tf

EDWARD B. BATES

(LATE OF THE TALBOT BAR),

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

31 ST. PAUL ST.,

Room No. 4. BALTIMORE, MD

G. E. HADDAWAY,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,

ST. MICHAELS, MD.

☞ DEEDS, WILLS, MORTGAGES, and other instruments of writing prepared with accuracy, and at reasonable charges.

HADDAWAY'S INSURANCE AGENCY

☞ FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE in the Best Companies in the Country. ☜

I am prepared to effect insurance on property of every description in the most reliable companies, at current rates.

Agent for The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

mh5-tf

DENTISTRY.

Dr. T. J. Smithers,

EASTON, MD.

oct27-'74.

A CARD.

THE undersigned offers his services as Surveyor, Accountant, and agent for any business entrusted to him.

He may be found at the office of Samuel T. Hopkins, Esq., on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

aug22-tf CHAS. B. MULLIKIN.

Magistrate's Notice.

HAVING been commissioned and qualified a Justice of the Peace for Easton District, I can be found at my old office adjoining the *Star* office, where I shall be pleased to see my friends, and attend to all kinds of business, civil and criminal.

jy23-tf WM. B. WHEELER.

Business Card.

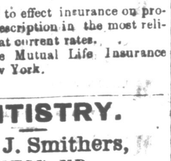
NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been appointed CONSTABLE for Easton district, and will be pleased promptly to attend to any State or civil business that may be entrusted to him. Can be found at the office occupied by N. E. Nicols, Esq., Justice of the Peace, adjoining the Star office

my28-1y WM. H. COLLIER.

A VERY LARGE & SUPERIOR STOCK OF BOOTS & SHOES,

Which will be Sold Cheap.

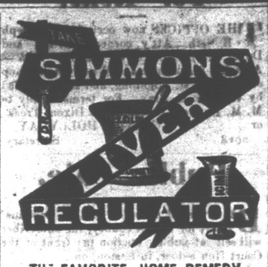
HAVING removed my store to the Jas. H. Grace store-room, recently occupied by H. A. Bateman, next door to T. C. Nicols' Hardware store, I have purchased a large, superior and cheap stock of BOOTS and SHOES, which will be disposed of at a small profit. Those who are in want of articles in my line of business will do well to give me a call, as I am determined to sell goods in accordance with the times. I shall endeavor to keep good Goods, such as will give satisfaction to the purchaser, and *sell cheap*. I have all kinds of Shoes that the Ladies need; Gentlemen's wear of all descriptions, heavy and light Shoes, Boys, Youths' and Children's Boots and Shoes, a full line. Rubber goods, Long Boots, Shoes, &c., for Ladies, Boys and Youths.



I am prepared to manufacture all kinds of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c., that my friends and the public may need.

Feeling thankful for patronage extended to the past by my friends and the public generally, I would ask of them to be generous to me in my new enterprise, as in the story, for except I have room to wait upon all who may come to see me. My son, Albert A. Hughes, will assist me in my business. The public's ob'dt servant,

oct6 JESSE HUGHES.



THE FAVORITE HOME REMEDY.

This unrivaled Medicine is warranted not to contain a single particle of MAGNESIA, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE,

containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which an all-wise Providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. It will cure all Diseases caused by Derangement of the Liver and Bowels.

Simmon's Liver Regulator or Medicine

Is eminently a Family Medicine; and by being kept ready for immediate resort will save many an hour of suffering and many a dollar in time and doctors' bills.

After over Forty Years' trial it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent physicians commend it as the most

EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC FOR DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION.

Armed with this ANTIDOTE, all climates and changes of water and food may be faced without fear, as a Remedy in MALARIOUS FEVERS, BOWEL COMPLAINTS, RESTLESSNESS, JAUNDICE, NAUSEA,

ITHAS NO RIVAL.

It is the Cheapest, Purest and Safest Family Medicine in the World!

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,

Macon, Ga., and Philadelphia.

Price $1.00. Sold by all Druggists.

dec16-1y

DYSPEPSIA

DYSPEPSIA

A CERTAIN CURE FOR

Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Biliousness, Sick Headache & Habitual Costiveness.

WHAT is Life without the enjoyment of health? If you had the wealth of Cræsus, and afflicted with Dyspepsia, or its kindred diseases, you could not enjoy life. Dyspepsia is a prevalent disease in the United States, brought about by our habits and irregularities. The Medical Faculty has been extensively tried to find a remedy, and the skill of the most learned Physicians has failed to effect a cure. Notwithstanding this declaration we unhesitatingly say "MILLER'S DYSPEPSIN" IS A CERTAIN CURE for DYSPEPSIA and the many complaints incident thereto.—It has been before the public a sufficient length of time to fully test its merits, and in every instance where it has been used according to directions, it has resulted in giving relief and effecting a cure. With each bottle a Circular describing the symptoms of the diseases named, and for which only we claim it as a specific. ☞ Give it a fair trial, and rest assured you will be benefitted.

PREPARED BY

A. J. MILLER,

Firm DAVIS & MILLER,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

BALTIMORE.

☞ *For sale by Druggists, Apothecaries, and Merchants throughout the country.*

jan6-1y

St. Louis Life Insurance Company.

Home Office—St. Louis, Mo

PAID UP CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

ASSETS, $8,000,000.

PLANS SIMPLE, RATES LOW, CONTRACTS DEFINITE.

THE LARGEST STOCK COMPANY IN THE UNITED STATES.

The careful selection of its risks, and strict economy in management alone insures its success.

H. D. HEWITT,

Manager Maryland Department,

No. 11 German St., Baltimore.

J. S. WATKINS, Special Representative of the Company. } aug25-1y

Ready-Made Clothes AND BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT VAUGHANT'S CHEAP CASH STORE,

AT ROYAL OAK,

THE public are invited to call and supply themselves with a cheap suit, bought at lowest cash price and sold at a small profit, as cheap as goods of same class can be bought anywhere.

HUGH B VALLIANT.

CHOICE LIQUORS and a full line of GROCERIES and CONFECTIONERY for sale cheap for cash at Valliant's cheap Royal Oak store.

je20 HUGH B VALLIANT.

Stoves and Tinware.

THE EXCELSIOR HOT BLAST COOK STOVE—warranted to give satisfaction in every respect.

Also other STOVES of improved patterns.

A large and well selected stock of

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware.

Persons in need of HARVEST GOODS cannot be better suited in QUALITY and PRICE. Do not fail to call and examine before purchasing.

ROOFING, SPOUTING and REPAIRING done at short notice. All work warranted.

Repairing old stoves a specialty.

je23 GEO. W. BECK.

TO FARMERS AND MERCHANTS.

THE new Schooner, ANNIE K. DUKES, Capt. Rd. Grason, is now running regularly from Oxford to Baltimore, and will carry Grain and other freights with dispatch and as cheap as by any other boat.

Careful attention paid to the reception and prompt delivery of return freights.

Grain taken from any of the waters of Talbot county. The patronage of the public is earnestly solicited, and no pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction.

All orders left with the Captain on board or addressed to the subscriber at Oxford, will receive immediate attention.

mh18-tf EDW. S. HARRISON.

THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE OYSTER LAW.

The recent decision of Judge Bond in the United States Circuit Court at Richmond to the effect that the provision of the Virginia statute restricting the privilege of taking oysters in the waters of that State to citizens of the State is in conflict with the second section of the fourth article of the constitution of the United States, bears equally upon the constitutionality of the oyster law of this State, and therefore presents a question of considerable interest to our own citizens. The Virginia statute, entitled, "An act for the preservation of oysters and to obtain revenue for the privilege of taking them within the waters of the Commonwealth," expressly provides that "if any person other than a citizen of this State shall take or catch oysters or other shell fish in any manner, or plant oysters in the waters thereof, or in the rivers Potomac or Pocomoke, he shall forfeit $500 and the vessel, tackle and appurtenances." A citizen of Maryland, indicted and imprisoned in Gloucester county, Va., for a violation of this statute being brought before Judge Bond upon *habeas corpus*, claimed his discharge, and got it, upon the ground that the restriction in that act mentioned was in violation of the clause of the federal constitution above referred to, and which declares that the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States. The Constitutionality of the Virginia law was maintained by the Attorney General of the State, who argued that the right to take oysters was not a privilege or immunity within the meaning of the constitution of the United States. Judge Bond decided, however, quoting the language of the Supreme Court in Paul vs. Virginia, 8 Wallace, that "it was undoubtedly the object of the clause in question to place the citizens of each State, upon the same footing with citizens of the States, so far as the advantage resulting from citizenship are concerned, and the Virginia Statute which "fastens disability of alienry upon non residents," and places them upon a different footing from citizens of Virginia, is to that extent unconstitutional

A similar provision to that contained in the Virginia law has been found in the oyster laws of this State for more than fifty years. In 1820 an act was passed imposing penalties of fines and forfeiture for putting oysters on vessels not owned by residents of this State, or for gathering or catching oysters without the qualification of a previous twelve months' residence in the State. The preamble to this act recites that it had been represented to the General Assembly that "a great number of vessels from the Northern and Middle States frequent our waters for the purpose of transporting oysters to those States," and that "well grounded apprehensions are entertained of the utter extinction of oysters in this State, as well as in consequence of the immense quantity thereof exported as the destructive instruments used in catching them" A similar restriction in favor of resident oystermen is found in the oyster law of 1854, was retained in the code of general public laws, article 71, and exists in the present law as amended and re-enacted at the last session of the Legislature. All vessels engaged in oystering are required to be licensed by the comptroller, and a twelve months' residence within the State is one of the requisites for obtaining a license The decision of Judge Bond, of course, does not touch the validity of that part of the law which requires a license and the payment of a tax to the State, or which regulates the instruments and season for taking oysters. It simply places the right of the non-resident, a citizen of another State, to take oysters in Maryland waters upon the same footing with that of a citizen of this State, subject to the same conditions, general regulations, &c.

It is somewhat singular that this precise question should not have arisen and been passed upon by the federal courts before. Yet we are not aware that such has been the case. In 1855, in the case of Smith vs. The State of Maryland, reported in 18 Howard, the constitutionality of the general oyster laws of this State was affirmed by the Supreme Court, but this particular point was not decided. On the contrary, Judge Curtis, delivering the opinion of the court, took care to say that the only question before the court was the right of the State to prevent the destruction of oysters by the use of particular instruments in taking them

"It does not touch the subject of the common liberty of taking oysters save for the purpose of guarding it from injury to whomsoever it may belong and by whomsoever it may be enjoyed. Whether this liberty belongs exclusively to the citizens of the State of Maryland, or may be lawfully employed in common by all citizens of the United States; whether this public use may be restricted by the States of its own citizens or a part of them or by force of the constitution of the United States must remain common to all citizens of the United States ***** are matters wholly without the scope of this case, and upon which we give no opinion." The meaning of the second section of the fourth article of the constitution has been since discussed by the Supreme Court on several occasions, but always in the vaguest and most general terms, as notably in the New Orleans slaughter-house cases, and in the non-resident traders' license tax case (Ward vs. State of Maryland, 12 Wallace.) The question which Judge Bond has decided is, therefore, not only of very great importance, but is, apparently, as the lawyers say, one "of the first impression" We commend its consideration to the jurists and legislators of our own State. What is true of the Virginia statute must undoubtedly be equally true of the Maryland one.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Rich Public Servants and Poor People.

The pay of a Congressman is but $5,000 a year. The pay of heads of Departments is a little more. It takes about this much for a man to live in Washington. Yet it is a notorious fact, that most of the Republican leaders, who were poor when they went to Washington, are now millionaires. They never could have saved their fortunes out of their pay, and consequently they must have grown rich by robbing the Government. Gov. Thomas has been in public office the most of his life, but retired from the public service poorer than he was when first elected. His hands are clear of the public money. If you would elect an honest man to Congress, vote for some man who would not engage in jobbery himself or countenance it in others.

VOTE FOR THOMAS.

Horrors of the Earthquake.

A Lima (Peru) correspondent writes, Since I wrote you my last letter we have had one of our customary earthquake shocks; passing over Lima in the direction of Arequipa, and not felt at all, or very little in the western part of the city Nor did the shock reach Callao, although it was felt among the shipping in the harbor, and the waters were agitated for a few seconds, as if a whirlpool were about to form in the bay. The morning came damp, lowering and cloudy so that our friends, as we met them in the streets, said, with a shrug of the shoulders, "Regular earthquake weather, this!" Exactly as we would say to our friend in the United States, on meeting him, "We shall have a storm by and by."

At about 2 P. M., low, sullen clouds settle lower and darker, birds wheel wildly in frightened circles, chickens and turkey buzzards fly in haste to some shelter, and the river Rimac moans strangely as it rushes over its stony bed. The donkeys in the street bray with tremendous frequency, and a cloud of dust, through the foot-deserted streets, warns all pedestrians that some calamity is at hand Shutters fly and creak; and the distant blue hills surrounding Lima darken and seem lost in gloom; my horse, standing at my paved court yard gate, unhitched and free to wander at will up and down the paths, as is the custom, suddenly begins to tremble, gives shrill neighs, and a cold sweat runs down his shapely neck and legs, as he shudders and grows more and more uneasy. Now my dog begins to howl, and crouches with trembling limbs and mute, imploring eyes, at my feet. The winds wail, the sky darkens, and a hoarse, muttered murmur comes on the air, near and more near, low and ominous.

Now the doors begin to quiver, the windows jar and rattle. My bird cage, with its frightened occupants, sways and falls; the parrot shrieks "*el temblor, el temblor,*" (the earthquake/ the earthquake!") and buries his head under his wing. Now the very house timbers and joists crack and strain. Chimneys fall, with adobe plastering flying; and all the affrighted inhabitants, Peruvian and foreign, rush madly, pell mell into the streets Many run to the open plaza, or square to escape the falling buildings, should any fall.

A sudden lull, a hush of wind and mourning sound, and again, louder and nearer the dread earthquake comes again. Here are frightened women, with dishevled hair and tears of penitence, here are wealthy senoras, half clad and just from their toilettes, kneeling in common fright and suspense most trying, side by side with the Chinese beggar, sore or loathsome, or beside a negro Cholo fairly pale with apprehension. There are cries and prayers, clasped hands, and kneeling figures in black mantas, looking more ghastly from the funeral aspect. "Where can we hide?" "Where can we go?" cry one and all, as the ground rises and falls in billowy undulations; and children mingle their screams with the general uproar.

Yet all of it passes over in less than a second of time—in much less time than I have taken to describe it; and when again the sun bursts forth, the clouds disperse, and all fears are allayed that the earthquake will not come again this day, then the kneeling figures jump up as lively as they knelt down, and the gossiping began. Beside the public fountains the dark-eyed senorita, with the powder on only half her face, gathers and rolls up her masses of heavy hair, and smiling, flits into the house to complete her toilette and the vociferous cries of the water-men, the cake and dulce venders, and the bustle of busy city life commences exactly where they were interrupted an hour before.

Such is the levity of those people, so accustomed have they become to these earthquake shocks, that they will dance and flirt and sing, go through all the different gradations of horror, terror, abject despair, fastings, prayings, kneelings, *mea culpa* cries and shrieking during the few short seconds of an earthquake vibration, and forget its terrors as it has passed quiveringly by.

But with a foreigner the case is very different He may have been through fire and flood, through the dangers of shipwreck and through hairbreath escapes on land; but the longer he lives in this volcanic country, the more he treads its thin, lava-crusted soil and studies the inner volcanic forces of its strata, the oftener he experiences an ever-so-light vibration of an earthquake, that more he dreads and fears it, the more solemn are his reflections as the earth and sea rock and jar; and as to becoming used to it, only a native born Peruvian can say that with any shadow of truth.

Of all the horrors of an earthquake, those shocks which occur at night are the most terrible.

Your bed rocks you like a cradle and throwing on the first clothing that lie handy, you attempt to draw with trembling hands the bolts of the doors of your house, that meanwhile are jarring and crashing so that you seem every moment in danger of being buried in a living by the falling timbers, and then, when desperate fear has given you superhuman strength to pull the displaced bolts from their fastenings, you rush headlong, impelled by the oscillating, lateral motion into the dismal streets, with a darkness that can be felt all around you—your knees quaking, and the cries of kneeling, awe-stricken wretches singing in your ears.

Such a feeling of insecurity comes over you, such a sense of your own littleness, when the solid ground rolls and quivers under your feet. Such a feeling of awe and shrinking of your very soul after the shock has passed on, and you are left pallid and dazed to think of it all!

A HOWL.

The Washington *Chronicle* of yesterday raised a characteristic howl over the Republican defeats in the State elections held Tuesday. Like a contemporary nearer home, it is of opinion that the war ended too soon, and would like to have it over again, with all its horrors and all its bloodshed, for the sake of the profits made out of it by "truly good" men. The *Chronicle* declares that "the North will not allow the results of the war to be neutralized by the combined rebels and their sympathizers." The rebels that fought on Lookout were Democratic citizens defending the principles on which the Republic was founded. They were into battle armed only with that paper weapon, the ballot, and they won a signal triumph. They were defeated "rebels" as the *Chronicle* calls them, but not in the sense intended by the *Chronicle*. The rebels of the war against which they rebelled were the corrupt, pitch-pine frauds, the speculations, the Credit Mobilier bribes, the Sanborn contracts, the District Ring swindles, and the flagrant usurpations of authority by which the Radical leaders have sought to maintain and perpetuate their power.

The Democratic-Conservative victories of Tuesday were so many protests against scoundrelism We were not surprised, therefore, that the *Chronicle* is full of wrath, and in a fit of passionate excitement invokes Mars, and Bellona, and all the Furies to come to the rescue. But Mars is junketing, Bellona is studying the last French fashions, and the Furies—well, they have put on the masculine garb, and are editing just such newspapers as the Washington *Chronicle*.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

Carpet Bag Taxation in Louisiana.

The New York *Tribune* has sent a special correspondent to Louisiana, to give the truth respecting affairs in that State. We learn a great deal of Carpet Bag taxation, but we don't feel it like the people of Louisiana do. We make the following extract from a late letter of the *Tribune's* Louisiana correspondent, under date of Oct. 3rd. He tells a horrible story of the Parish taxation; but we must remember that the State taxes paid by the people there are equal to, and in addition to the parish taxation. Had the policy of Judge Goldsborough and his fellow Radicals not been over thrown by Gov. Swann in 1867, we in Maryland to-day might be groaning under the same load of oppression and taxation that now afflicts the property holders of Louisiana. We were saved only by accident. Wherever the Republican party has ruled through the negroes in the South, the same dreadful condition of affairs prevail. We should be thankful we got out of the clutches of these men so soon, and should take good care that none of them get into power again any where.

[*From the Tribune Correspondent.*]

OPPRESSIVE TAXATION IN THE PARISHES.

While the Civil Rights bill was yet under discussion the steamer reached Donaldsonville Landing, and Pinchback and Sloander went ashore. It was midnight, but a large delegation of colored voters, headed by an asthmatic brass band, awaited the arrival of the "Senator" and his friend, and escorted them in triumph to the house of a candidate for the Senate, in whose interest the trip to Donaldsonville was undertaken, and whose claims, opposed by Packard, Pinchback is to support in a speech to be made to-day. Having business in Ascension Parish, of which Donaldsonville is the parish seat, I also disembarked, and in company with a friend stumbled over the levee, and wandered through the streets in search of a hotel, with neither moulet to cheer our souls nor torches to light our pathway in an unknown town. The music and the torches had gone ahead with the distinguished Pinchback.

Before leaving the steamer I took pains to inquire of several planters from the river parishes as to the condition of affairs in their respective neighborhoods. The story was the same in every case: Ignorance in power, corruption in office, excessive taxation, untrustworthy labor, scarcity of money, an apparently hopeless future. "My place would not bring $12,000 in the market to-day," said one man, "and yet it is assessed at $25,000, and on this assessment my taxes must be paid!" Another, reputed to be one of the richest men in Louisiana, said: "Last year my rent-roll in New-Orleans amounted to $26,000, and my taxes to $15,000; this year the yield from rents is only $14,000, while my taxes amount to $16,000—$2,000 more than the income."

THE POLICE JURY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE PARISH.

The Police Jury is the legislature branch of the parish government: it does for the parish what the Legislature does for the State; it levies taxes, appoints certain important officers, and exercises a general and often unwarrantable supervision over the affairs of the parish. Yet in every parish from which I have heard reports the Police Jury is composed almost entirely of negroes who are ignorant, incompetent, without a dollar's worth of property, and usually controlled and corrupted by a designing carpet-bagger, who may or may not be a member of the body. The Police Jury is allowed to levy a tax for parish purposes equal to that imposed by the Legislature for State purposes. This is bad enough when the State tax has been above 20 mills on a dollar's worth of property, and is even now 14½ mills; but the Police Juries are not governed by law any more than the Legislature is by the Constitution; hence, such outrages as are reported from Natchitoches, where the taxes reach the enormous figure of 79 mills. In Natchitoches there are many estates once rich and remunerative, but now depreciated in value and nearly abandoned. Here is a tax bill exhibited by a property owner in that parish.

Valuation (double the real value)	$11,618
State tax, 14½ mills	$168 25
Special parish tax, 10 mills	164 20
Parish tax, 20 mills	232 10
School tax, 2½ mills	29 02
Kearney tax, 2 mills	23 21
This notice	25
Total	$917 03

No wonder that the property-holders of Natchitoches, driven from the courts and with no prospect of relief at the polls, arose in their might and as one man demanded the resignation of their oppressors, who held the parish offices. My note-book is full of illustrations of the iniquities and extortions of these parish governments, but their further consideration must be deferred for another letter. Here is food enough for a week's reflection.

Mark Twain recently sent the following letter as an excuse for not attending a Sunday school celebration:

HARTFORD, CONN., October 5, 1874.

Miss K. W. White:

Dear Madame—I regret exceedingly being unable to accept your kind invitation (also Mr. P. G. Duffy's) to be present at your commencement exercises, but the annoying and vexatious illness which still hangs about me, together with some business engagements, will prevent. The illness to which I refer is a severe cold which I took in New York last winter during the lecture season. Perhaps the recital of how I tried to cure this cold may be of interest, and may serve instead of the few remarks you so politely asked me to make to the friends and pupils.

The first time I began to sneeze, a friend told me to go and bathe my feet in hot water and go to bed. I did so. Shortly after another friend told me to get up and take a cold shower-bath. I did that also. Within the hour, another friend assured me that it was policy to feed a cold and starve a fever. I tried both. So I thought it best to fill myself up for the cold, and let the fever starve awhile. In a case of this kind I seldom do things by halves. I ate pretty heartily. I conferred my custom upon a stranger who had just opened his restaurant on Cortland street near the hotel, that morning, paying so much for a full meal. He waited near me in respectful silence until I had finished, feeling my cold, when he enquired if the people about New York were much afflicted with cold. I told him I thought they were. He then went behind the counter in his wigwam and fetched out a quart of warm salt-water which some one had ordered for a cold or anything in the world. I hardly thought I had room for it, but I tried it, anyhow. The result was surprising. I believe I threw up my immortal soul.—Now, as I give my experience only for the benefit of those of your friends who are troubled with this distemper, I feel that they will see the propriety of my cautioning them against following such portions of it as proved inefficient with me, and acting upon this conviction I warn them against warm salt-water. It may be a good enough remedy, but I think it rather severe. If I had another cold in the head, and there was no course left me to take either an earthquake or a quart of warm salt-water, I would take my chances on the earthquake. After this everybody in the hotel became interested, and I took all sorts of remedies—hot lemonade, cold lemonade, pepper tea, boneset, stewed Quaker, hoarhound syrup, onions and loaf sugar, lemons and brown sugar, vinegar and laudanum, five bottles fir balsam, eight bottles cherry pectoral, and ten bottles of Uncle Sam's remedy, but all without effect. One of the prescriptions was given by an old lady was—well, it was dreadful. She mixed a decoction composed of molasses, catnip, peppermint, aqua fortis, turpentine, kerosene, and various other drugs, and instructed me to take a wineglassful of it every fifteen minutes. I never took but one dose; that was enough. I had to take to my bed, and remain there for two or three days When I felt a little better more things were recommended. I was desperate, and willing to take anything. Plain gin was recommended, then gin and molasses, then gin and onions. I took all three. I detected no particular result, however, except that I had acquired a breath like a turkey buzzard, and had to change my boarding place. At this new place they suggested a different rem