The Easton Gazette.

Next door to Campbell's Drug Store,
EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY MORNING . . . . . JULY 23, 1859.

"WELL AGREED.—Notwithstanding the political and personal criminations and recriminations so lavishly indulged in between the Star and Gazette," says the Monitor of last week, "they seem mutually agreed upon one subject." This may appear apparent to the Monitor but we look at it in quite a different light; it is quite time enough for the Gazette or any other paper that is opposed to the nominee of the Charleston Convention, let him be whom he may, to commence a war upon Mr. Douglas to aid in his defeat for the Presidency. Let him be the successful one in the nominating convention and there will be sufficient time between that and the election for all hands to wield the political war-club. The numerous extracts which we have from time to time published and which we shall continue to publish are not intended to bring down upon he "Little Giant's" head the wrath of any one, but merely to show that there is a great rupture in the ranks of the Democracy—that the cords which were severed by that party's own hands have not yet been nor are likely soon to be joined and cemented together. The Douglas disturbance is a family matter—the blow severed the party at the beginning and the two factions still keep up the quarrel. We say let them pitch in to their heart's content. One of the factions are not content with swallowing the people's money, but they are fast swallowing their whole party.

A VERY PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday last two small boys, one the son of Mr. Wm. Mason, aged about four years, the other the son of Esquire Wm. B. Wheeler, aged some ten years, procured about a quarter of a pound of gun powder with which they loaded a key and attempted to touch it off with a piece of lighted paper—previously laying the bundle of powder on the ground near their feet. The paper torch burnt up to the fingers before the priming on the "key gun" ignited and the little fellow thoughtlessly let it drop, when it fell on the powder lying on the ground, which exploded and severely burned both of the boys—their hands and faces and the smallest one's feet catching the full force of the flash. The son of Esquire Wheeler came near getting all of his clothes burned off, and had he not been so near a pump and having the presence of mind to run to it instead of running home, he doubtless, would in a short time have been burned to death.—Notwithstanding some of the citizens who were first attracted to the spot, rendered immediate assistance in pumping water on him, he got severely burned around the waist and under the arms. We are glad to hear that one of them is able to be up, and though the other is still confined, he was doing very well yesterday.

This should be a warning to small boys sufficient to guard them against touching gun powder.

MR. DOUGLAS has laid down his platform and intimates that the Democracy must come up to his chalk line before he will consent to be put before the Charleston Convention. The Star supports Mr. Buchanan's administration while it exists, how much longer is not known. The Star has denounced Mr. Douglas as a political deserter, that there was no choice between him and a Black Republican; at the same time ABHORRING such an "ism," &c., and right on the back of that shows its CONSISTENCY by hanging out its "shingle" with the inscription if the Charleston Convention can afford to take Douglas "for better or for worse," "it is very likely that we shall" "walk up to the captain's office and do likewise."

Is this the consistany that some call a "jewel"!—The "jewel" in consistency is even becoming bogus.

We are requested by the Star to correct a mistake which it said we made last week, in saying that the resolution complimenting Judge Stewart was voted down at their late county meeting. As we desire to do no one injustice we here make the correction: Instead of being voted down it was 'laid on the table'—where it remains as speechless and cold as a wedge. That is almost equivalent to a refusal to accept Mr. Stewart's actions and is calculated to give him but little more consolation.

NEW YORK WAVERLY.—We have received a weekly bearing this title, devoted to literature, news, arts, poetry, romance, agriculture, &c. The sermons of the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon will also appear in this paper every week. All that desire to see the able sermons of this celebrated divine, besides getting a large quantity of other matter can now have an opportunity. Single subscription, $2. Club of ten to one address, at $1.50. Club of twenty at $1.25.—Clergymen supplied at $1. Address Jones & Smith, 121 Nassau street, New York.

PLEASURE EXCURSION.—The Easton Saxhorn Band have chartered the swift and commodious steamer Hugh Jenkins and will give an excursion down to Sharp's Island, on Thursday, the 28th inst. The Band intend to make arrangements for the preservation of good order, and doubtless will do all in their power to render every one comfortable that may be on board. For further particulars see advertisement in another column.

We had an excursion down from Baltimore on Tuesday on board the steamer Kent. The excursionists reached town about half-past one oclock. They numbered between three and four hundred.—Among them were a goodly number of familiar faces to many of the Eastonians. After taking a view of our town they wended their way to the steamer. We did not hear of a single disorderly character being among them. We are in hopes that all arrived at home safely and feel refreshed by their trip.

LADIES' AMERICAN MAGAZINE.—This splendid Magazine for August has come to hand, and as it always is, filled with matter of interest and instruction. It contains many fine illustrations, among which we may notice "Fun," a fine steel engraving, and also fine steel engraved fashion plates for August. It is published by Henry White, No. 7 Beekman street, New York, at $2 per annum.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We are sorry that we have to say to "Brutus, junior" that his article was unavoidably crowded out last week and this week it would have been too stale to be of interest.

The continuation of the article of "K" meets with a like fate this week, but will have a place in our columns next week.

THE Democratic State Convention which assembled at Frederick city on Wednesday last, nominated A. Lingan Jarrett, Esq., of Harford county, for Comptroller of the State Treasury.

There is nothing further from the seat of war in the way of fighting, but judging from late accounts another engagement may be looked for very soon.

We understand that Messrs. Tharp & McNeal are going to place one of their patent pumps on the Camp Ground during the Lloyd's Springs Camp and by means of pipe draw water from the springs to the Ground. As these pumps are estimated to draw about 10,000 gallons of water per hour it will be a great convenience to both man and horse, and furnish water for a great number at a very nominal price.

A Word to Political Inquirers.

While we as a nation of politicians, young and old, high and low, learned and unlearned, all enter into the melee of politics, with a zest and zeal such as is to be found no where else, many, very many are mere parrots prating what has fallen from the lips of others. It is probable that at the present time, there are none to whom we could apply for information, and who are better prepared to furnish such information with regard to the political parties of the day, than the venerable editor of the National Intelligencer. We, therefore, transfer to our columns a leading article from that journal, which was called forth by a subscriber, who requested them to publish an epitome of the principles respectively supported by the Opposition and Democratic parties:

"We presume our intelligent correspondent is well aware of the perplexing service which he asks at our hands. Of late years the political activity of the country has been engrossed in a profitless wrangle upon the relations of slavery to the Territories of the Union; and in this dreary contest the great principles of administrative policy which once distinguished the Whig and the Democratic parties have been in a measure postponed, if not overlaid. The Whig party, however it may have declined in strength, has never abandoned the advocacy of the political doctrines which it maintained in the days of its predominance; and if reduced in numbers as a partisan organization, its individual members have not yet lost their confidence in the wisdom of the measures which they have sustained from a profound conviction of patriotic duty, it not always in the hope of making them conducive to political promotion.—Those principles have been declared too often to need a formal recapitulation on this occasion, and are doubtless well known to our Kentucky correspondent.

"If the 'American' party may be said to still preserve a distinctive organization, we are unable to state the precise and definite issues which at present furnishes the basis of its action, but its general policy may, we suppose, be found in the platform of principles announced by the National Convention which assembled at Philadelphia on the 22d of February, in the year 1856."

"With respect to the 'Republican' party, we must equally confess our inability to state its body of doctrines. The General Convention in which it first assumed an organized form commended its candidates, we believe, to the support of all who were in favor of 'freedom in Kansas,' finding in that practical measure the sole distinctive test by which to ascertain and pledge the fealty of its adherents. Its other declarative principles are sufficiently disclosed in the platform upon which it engaged in the Presidential campaign of 1856. As the 'domestic institutions' of Kansas are now presumed to be removed from the arena of the approaching quadrennial contest we are unable to designate the practical issue upon which the Republicans, if they shall adhere to their separate organization, will seek to give expression to their peculiar principles.

Of the doctrines espoused by the Democratic party we find it, if possible, even more difficult to convey to our correspondent any intelligible idea, numerous are the sects which severally claim to be the sole legitimate exponents of Democratic orthodoxy. In many of our Southern Democratic contemporaries we read of "Southern Rights Democrats" as contradistinguished from 'National Democrats;' of "Administration Democrats," in opposition to "Douglas Democrats;" of Democrats who favor the leading measures of Mr. Buchanan, and of Democrats who denounce them as the offspring of worse than 'Hamiltonian Federalism.' At the North we have Democrats of every variety of shade, created by the greater or less degree in which their complexion is colored by what is called 'Lecomptonism,' in the late political parlance of the day. Democrats who favored the admission of Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution are sternly at variance with Democrats who repudiated that instrument as a fraud upon popular rights. Democrats who voted for the 'English conference bill' find it difficult to harmonize with those who look upon that 'temporizing expedient' with positive disrespect.

'Time and patience would fail us if we should undertake to tell of Democrats who are in favor of free trade and direct taxation; Democrats who in Louisiana are in favor of both these desiderata, but nevertheless think sugar entitled to *some* protection Democrats in Pennsylvania who are willing to make large concessions on other points if only the duty on iron be kept sufficiently *specific;* Democrats in Kentucky who think that Mr. Clay's 'American system' was a *very* mistaken theory of political economy, but who hold that a tax on imported hemp is highly expedient and constitutional: Democrats in New England (immoderate in their demands because modest in their numbers) who think that 'the textile fabrics' should be treated with some consideration by those who patronize sugar in Louisiana, iron in Pennsylvania, and hemp in Kentucky, but who still are willing to sacrifice a large per centage for the sake of 'harmony.'

And then, too, we have Democrats who favor internal improvements, and Democrats who denounce them as unconstitutional: Democrats who think the public lands should be disposed of as speedily as possible by a general homestead bill, and Democrats who pronouce this policy unwise and (not to put too fine a point on it) 'demagogical and agrarian;' Democrats who espouse Mr. CLAY's plan of 'distribution,' and Democrats who denounce the scheme as a rank political heresy; Democrats who believe in the gospel of fillibusterism, and Democrats who sustain the neutrality laws. Democrats who advocate the revival of the slave trade, and Democrats who vote it to be 'unwise, inexpedient, and contrary to the settled policy of the country.'

At present our Democratic friends in all parts of the country seem to be particularly exercised by certain divisions growing out of what is called the 'new dogma'—being the definition of the duty enjoined by the Constitution of the United States on the National Legislature in the matter of the protection which slave property is entitled to claim in the common Territories of the Union. As this is a question which has been raised between the different wings of the Democratic party, in consequence of their differing interpretations of the Kansas-Nebraska bill and the Cincinnati platform, it might be deemed impertinent for us to express any opinion upon documents seen to be so recondite and obscure even in the hands of their authors. And as the controversy on this subject is purely a family quarrel among the 'harmonious Democracy,' we may draw from certain homely proverbs a prudent moral in warning against any attempts on our part to reconcile the parties to these conflicting interpretations of the family dialect. It is a question with which we have no other concern than that which attaches to the function of the political historian, called the record for the benefit of curious inquirers, like our Kentucky friend, the nice refinements of a litigious temper brought to the discussion of supersensuous abstractions. For this reason, and for the behoof of those who cannot be expected to feel a lively interest in political questions which have no practical significance, we shall perhaps undertake, at a future day, to place more prominently before our readers the history and purport of the 'new dogma' which is at present perplexing the minds of the Democracy.

Notwithstanding the Democratic party is split to atoms upon every important question which has been started, the new phase in the naturalization question, given it by Mr. Cass appears to be not less harmonious in the ranks of the Democracy than the old issues. The Democracy take great interest in the foreigners welfare when he is under their thumb, in order to secure their votes, but let them be beyond that and the leaders of the party forsake him—withdraw the protections which are promised him.

Gen. Cass, and the Democracy, would sacrifice wholly the rights of the foreign born; nay, if travelers abroad, would let them be seized without interference, and shot down as deserters if they attempted to escape, without redress. Thus they establish one rule for natives in foreign countries, and another for those unluckily born abroad.

Hence the spirit and principle of Americanism has been most shamefully abandoned by Gen. Cass and the Democracy.

Attorney General Black has, in compliance with the request of the President of the United States, rendered an opinion in the case of Christian Ernst, a native of Hanover, and who emigrated to this country in 1851, when he was about nineteen years of age.

It appears that he was naturalized last February and in March, after procuring a regular passport, he went back to Hanover on a temporary visit. He had been in the village where he was born about three weeks when he was arrested, carried to the nearest military station, forced into the Hanoverian army, and there he is at the present time, unable to return home to his family and business, but compelled, against his will, to perform military service.

The Attorney General says "that this is a case which makes it necessary for the government of the United States to interfere promptly and decisively, or acknowledge that we have no power to protect naturalized citizens when they return to their native country under any circumstances whatever. What you will do must of course depend upon the law of our own country as controlled and modified by the law of nations, the constitution of the United States and the acts of Congress."

MEETING OF THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—At a meeting of the American State Central Committee, held at the Temperance Temple, in the City of Baltimore, on Wednesday, the 13th instant, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That a State Convention be held in the City of Baltimore, on Wednesday, the *Twenty-fourth day of August next*, to nominate a candidate for State Comptroller, and that each county be requested to send Delegates equal in number to its representation in the State Legislature.

Resolved, That the State Central Committee request those counties composing the two districts from which members of the Board of Public Works are to be elected, to send delegates to the State convention empowered to nominate candidates to that Board for those Districts respectively.

Resolved, That in pursuance of the Resolutions of the Maryland State Council of the American Party, all the conservative elements of opposition to the present Federal Administration be invited to co-operate in the selection of Delegates to the State Nominating Convention.

GEO. E. SANGSTON, Chairman,
WM. THOMSON, Secretary.

THE NEXT SPEAKER.—The Washington correspondent of *The Boston Journal* says:

"The chances for the election of Mr. Corwin as Speaker of the next House are A No. 1. Just now J. W. Forney has decidedly the "inside track" for the Clerkship, and I am inclined to think that if Mr. Crowin is chosen to wield the gavel, Mr. Forney will have the pen. Among other gentlemen spoken of as candidates for the Clerkship are the Hon. Warner L. Underwood, of Kentucky, and Gen. Schouler, of Massachusetts. Some amusment has been created by circulars recommending as a candidate for Clerk of the House, Dr. Chatfee of Spaingfield. Gen. Cullom has an eye to an election to his old post, but no movement will be made by his friends until after his trial, which will soon come off here. Mr. Rivers has made arrangement to have it fully reported, and some curious revelations may be expected if Gen. Cullom does not avail himself of the statute of limitations.

A democratic convention in St. Louis, a few days ago, adopted straight-out Douglas Squatter-Sovereignty-Freesoil resolutions, and the leaders of the administration retired from the convention, declaring that "the resolutions would sink the democratic nominations in 1860 so deep that forty thousand hyenas could not disinter them." This St. Louis convention only foreshadows what must occur at Charleston. Douglas has proclaimed his ultimatum. It is Squatter-Sovereignty unadulterated and undisguised, and Wise has solemnly declared that, if the Charleston convention shall authorize such an interpretation of the platform, "it is much more than probable that the conservative democracy, not only of Virginia, but of the South, and of the whole Union, will refuse to vote for the nominee;" and Brown, of Mississippi, in his barbacue speech, advised the democrats of the South in such an emergency' "to apply the torch to the old temple of democracy and blow the whole thing to flinders."

As Sir Lucius O. Trigger would say, "Here is a very pretty quarrel as it stands." It is one too that cannot be very easily accommodated. This fact is becoming apparent. The locofoco leaders are already frightened almost out of their wits at the prospect, and imploringly demand that no attempt to build a platform shall be made at Charleston, but a platform they must have or a representative man whose antecedents will be equivalent to one. Douglas is determined to have *his* way or break up the Convention in a row and Brown is determined to have *his* way or "blow the whole thing to flinders." Thus an explosion is inevitable, and the New York *Herald*, always trying to get on the safe side, admits the absolute certainty of a division of the Democracy, and proposes very naively that all the elements of conservative opposition in all sections shall unite in a convention *with the Northern Democracy* and elect a president in 1860. The Herald says:

"The Charleston Convention, when it meets, will thus find that its authoritative action will be reduced to one or two alternatives—the sacrifice of the Northern or the loss of the Southern wing of the party. Anticipating that, in either event, there will be two hostile sectional camps of the democracy in 1860—one North and the other South—would it not be well for our Northern democracy, and all other conservative political elements of the country, to be prepared for the contingency of this foreshadowed rupture at Charleston? It strikes us, in this view, that a general Conservative Convention in July or August, 1860, of Northern Democrats and opposition Conservatives of all sections, for the purpose of putting forth a Presidential ticket in opposition to both the Black Republican anti-Slavery party and the Southern secessin pro Slavery Democracy, would comprehend the materials for a great Union victory.

Perhaps the general issue may yet work out some such third party as this, and who can doubt that such a party would at once walk into the occupation of the government."

This is really amusing. There is no doubt that "the general issue will yet work out" a third party, that will "at once walk into the occupation of the government;" but that party is already in the field. The Northern Democracy are welcome to rally to its banners. It is the best thing they can do They will thus be on the winning side, but they must leave their hideous squatter sovereignty behind them. It is even worse than Wilmot Proviso abolitionism, and there will be no place for either in the creed of the Opposition. Northern Democrats or Northern Republicans, or even Southern Democrats, will be welcomed to the ranks of the Opposition; but they must come not as squatter sovereignty Democrats or disunion Democrats or abolition Republicans, but as conservatives prepared to oppose sectionalism in every shape whatever, and to crush out corruption and cure extravagance, and to promote American nationality and the good of the whole country. Such is the "third party" that will win in 1860.—*Balt. Clipper.*

The Old Line Whigs (so called,) and Locofocos had a sharp brush in a primary meeting in Annapolis on Saturday last, as we see stated in the *Gazette*. The aspirants for Congress there are Ex-Gov. Pratt, ex-whig, and Col. Geo. W. Hughes, locofoco. At the meeting in question, says the Gazette:

"An Old Line Whig, mindful of the advantage of the tricks of the political circus, moved that Col. NICHOLSON, an Old Line Whig be called to the Chair. This taking of time by the forelock was a little too much for the quiet digestion of some of the Locofocos present Accordingly, one of their number arose and emphatically objected to having any one but a "Democrat" preside over a "Democratic" meeting. He evidently considered that the few Old Line Whigs who have professed to embrace their ancient foe are not sufficiently sound on the goose question to be trusted with the management of Locofoco interest. And he sagely perceived that those Old Line Whigs were too smart in their tactics, and therefore feared they might be able cunningly to wrest from their rightful owners the spoils that belong to the victors. He knew that their talent in that line had been practically exemplified in the distribution of federal offices after Mr. Buchanan's election; and he reasonably opposed any more "Court House clique" manœuvres. He objected, therefore, to Col. Nicholson, as Chairman of the meeting; and he called upon all Democrats to back him in his opposition. But "Democracy" did'nt come to time—their valiant mouth piece was ingloriously defeated; and Col. Nicholson took the Chair."

The result was that the delegates selected at Annapolis were instructed to "go in" for Pratt, but out in the country districts other counsels prevailed, and Hughes delegates were chosen, and thus the latter carries the county.

A machine for the manufacture of ice is now in operation in London, which turns out three tons of that commodity daily. It is the invention of a Mr. Harrison, of Australia. The refrigeration, as we learn from a recent number of an English journal, is produced by the evaporation of either in a vacumn.

There are four prominnent candidates for Congress in the sixth district of Maryland. St. Mary's county recommends Col. B. G. H. Charles, Gen. Walter Mitchell. Prince George Hon. Thomas F. Bowie' and Anne Arundel Col. George W. Hughes. The nominating convention meets at Bladensburge on the 27th inst.

It is said that Mr. Sickles has taken a house at Washington for the next session.

NEGRO INSURRECTION IN VENEZUELA—HORRIBLE BUTCHERY OF THE WHITES.

—Intelligence from Venezuela, brought by the bark White Wing, has been received of a negro insurrection in the vicinity of Puerto Cabello, which broke out on the 15th of June, at Guaiguaza. It began with the murder of Miguel Mayo, a parochial judge, and progressed until the Government troops met them, and in several running encounters appear to have got the advantage and restored order. The leader of the insurrection was one Antonia Ruiz, a native of St. Domingo, and the outbreak appears to have been as much for political objects as for criminal designs, and probably the crimes arose from the barbarism of the negroes and their natural hatred of the whites. The rising appears to have had the countenance of Gen. Guevara, who seems, indeed, to have been the real leader, and Ruiz only his subaltern. The latter had been previously engaged under the insurgent Aular; in a conspiracy against the Government. Whatever may have been the origin of the outbreak, it extended from Guaiguaza to Borburata, and thence to Patenemo, Ruiz having sent commissioners to both these last-mentioned places as soon as the rising took place at Guaiguaza. They were soon joined by other negro insurgents and then the work of assassination commenced. In Patenemo, Antonio Garcia and Juan Gamboa were slain, and in Borburata, Fernando Olivio and Justo Acevedo, and all peaceable men, not mixed up with politics.

Assembling between two hundred and three hundred men, they advanced against Puerto Cabello, but the entire population armed themselves, and, with the aid of two small guns, repulsed them. In this engagement Colonel Fonseca was wounded: The insurgents entered the streets of the outer town, where a fierce fight occurred with a party commanded by Captain Garcia. The struggle ended in the defeat of the insurgents and the loss of one of their leaders. They then took the road to Agna Callente, and recruited men and collected arms, robbing every one who came in their way, and murdering others. They wished to kill all the prisoners, but Guevara interposed and saved them.

On the 22d the Government forces attacked them in their ambuscade, and routed them, killing several and wounding many more, and dispersing them, though, it is believed, only to reform. The insurgents cut down the telegraph wires, and as fast as they were repaired they were cut down again. The inhabitants of Puerto Cabello were greatly alarmed, and they have kept up a continual watch ever since. The women and children during the excitement took refuge on board the vessels in the harbor. It is feared that the insurgents may get into the city and rob and murder the inhabitants. The Governor has been petitioned for troops to protect it.—*Phil. Ledger, 15th.*

We take pleasure in re-publishing the following notice of the advertising agency of Messrs. PETTENGILL & Co., which appeared recently in a New York journal.—It expresses the opinion we have formed from our own relations with that enterprising house, and we believe it will be endorsed by the press throughout the country.

S. M. PETTENGILL & Co.—*The New York Advertising Agency*—We learn that the business of this enterprising house, in the advertising line, throughout the United States and Canada, has been far from a limited one the past year, notwithstanding the general reduction of this line of expenditure among the merchants of the country. We have been informed that the New York city contracts alone with Pettengill & Co., for general advertisements, during the past twelve months, will amount to the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, a proof that New Yorkers, after all, are not frightened at the apathy of buyers, and though there may be periods of dullness, it is no reason that a man must take his sign down and close his shutters; the motto has been—"Keep up your business notice." Confidence in this particular agency, the character of the men composing this firm, and the rule of promptness which governs their settlements with newspapers on the one hand and their sagacious choice of those newspapers which will be most advantageous for their advertising patrons on the other may be one explanation of the present high position of Pettengill & Co., in the line they are in; at all events, those who have occasion to put the services of this agency in requisition will find them prompt, honorable and responsible.

ALL WOOL AND NOTHING SHORTER.—The Republicans in New York, in Ohio, at the West, and indeed, everywhere, are for going the pure, unmixed, Black Republican creed, and for nothing else. The Wisconsin Republican indulges in the following plain talk upon the Presidential question:—

"We will not knowingly vote for or support any man who does not stand square on the Republican platform. If the party should be so foolish as to nominate a Botts, or a Bell, or a Bates, or a Banks, for President, the party and Mr. Greely may go to the d—l by themselves; we do not enlist under any such commander. So long as we have spared to us men like Seward, Chase, Fremont, Wade, Blair, and a dozen others that could be named, we do not propose to take up a dough-faced Bates or a "supple Jack" Banks. We are enlisted for the war, but we will not fellowship with political freebooters and Swiss guards, for a consideration in the division of the spoils. If in 1860 a majority of the voters in these United States are not willing to vote for a trial of Republican management of our national affairs, why let them have another four years' trial of modern Democracy.—We can stand it if the people can."

It seems that the past winter was a very severe one in Utah. Wood was thirty dollars a cord; coffee eight dollars, and tea fourteen dollars a pound, and scarce at that; and other luxures at proportionate prices.

A correspondent of a locofoco paper says: "The cause of Democracy is upward and onward." Yes; it is upward and onward—like smoke. It is passing away.

Lynch Law in Missouri.

ST LOUIS, July 20.—Three negroes on trial at Marshall, Mo., yesterday, for murder and rape, were forcibly taken from the jail by a mob, who burned one and hung the other two.

Re-election of Mr. Buchanan Advocated.

PITTSBURG, July 20.—The Post, the leading democratic organ of Western Pennsylvania hoists the Buchanan flag and advocates his re-election. It takes the ground that he is the only candidate that can be nominated by the Charleston convention to reconcile the difference which exist in the democratic ranks.

DEATH OF HON. RUFUS CHOATE.—Mr. Choate sailed a month since for Europe, to regain his health, but did not proceed farther than Halifax, when on the 12th inst., he died from affection of the heart. His remains were temporarily interred at Halifax, to await the action of his friends.

Mr. Choate was born at Ipswich, Massachusetts, October 14, 1799. He entered Dartmouth College, where he was distinguished as a forward scholar. Professor George Rush was his room-mate during his collegiate course. He graduated in 1819, and became a tutor in that institution.—Having selected the law for his profession, he soon afterwards entered the law School at Cambridge.

He completed his studies at Salem, and began practice at Danvers in 1824. The next year he was chosen representative to the 'General Court," and was elected to the Senate in 1827. He took a prominent part in the debates, and won much reputation by his energy and sagacity.

THE DROUTH.—Through Central Kentucky and around Louisville and New Albany there have been no rains to do much good to growing crops for nearly two months.

The Pittsburg Post is out in favor of the re-election of President Buchanan.

"HEALING ON ITS WINGS," say all who have made use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and by such use cured themselves of cough, colds, and consumption. The prudent will always keep this remedy by them.

There's a vile counterfeit of this Balsam, therefore be sure and buy only that prepared by S. W. FOWLE & Co., Boston, which has the written signature of I. BUTTS on the outside wrapper

Prices Current.

BALTIMORE, July, 20 1859.

WHEAT—About 12,000 bushels offered. Sales as follows:

White—Fair to choice,	1 27@1 35
Medium to fair	$1 10@1 20
Red—	1 25@1 30
CORN—White and yellow,	84@86cents
OATS—	32@35 cents
RYE—	72

PHILADELPHIA, July, 19

WHEAT—White,	$1 50
CORN—for yellow	87

Marriages.

RATLIFF—JOINER.—On the 30th ult., by the Rev. W. M. Warner, Thomas N. Ratliff and Miss Sarah E. Joiner, both of Hillsborough.

Deaths.

STRANDBERG.—On Sunday morning, the 24th inst., at "Booklets," near Easton, of dysentery, Mrs. Susanna, wife of Capt. H. J. Strandberg.

BENNETT.—On Tuesday morning last, after a short illness, Jerome Wilcutt, in the 3d year of his age, son of J. B. and Susan Bennett.

PHILLIPS.—In Baltimore, on the 18th inst., at the residence of his father, William J. Phillips, in the 22d year of his age.

GORE.—Died in Easton on the 18th inst., Bessie, infant Daughter of R. O. and Anna Gore, age 6 months and 6 days.

Sleep on dear Bessie, and take thy rest.
God called the young, he saw it best.
From sin and sorrow set thee free,
May we prepare to follow thee. A. L.

FINE CHEWING TOBACCO.—Just received another supply of that fine *stemless chewing Tobacco* at 75 cents, and very nice Tobacco at 25 cents.

jn 23 J. H. GRACE.

Primary School Teachers.

THE first meeting of the "Teachers' Association" for Talbot county, will be held at Trappe, on *Friday, the 29th inst.* The Association will convene at 10 o'clock A. M. A full attendance is earnestly desired. By order,

A. CHAPLAIN.
jn 23–1t Chm'n Comm. of Arrangements.

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of competent authority, the undersigned as Trustee, will offer at public sale on *Saturday, the 13th of August next,* in front of N. Harrington's store, in St. Michaels at 3 o'clock P. M. the farm known as Bar Neck, the property of R. L. Valliant, late of Talbot Co. died, seized and possessed, on Tilghman's Island, containing

74 Acres of Land.

This farm is situated at the mouth of Harris' Creek and has as fine a water view as any farm on the Eastern Shore and has all the advantages of a salt water situation. Its waters abound with Oysters, Fish and Terrapins. There are also Wild Foul in abundance in their season.

There are 60½ *Acres of Arable Land* not to be surpassed by any Land in this county for fertility—with inexhaustible resources for improving.—The balance is well set in fine timber.

There is on it a young Apple Orchard, Cherry and Pear Trees—all of choice fruit and in a very thriving condition.

There are small Houses on it, but none in good repair.

TERMS made known on the day of sale.
ju 23–ts JOHN VALLIANT, Trustee.

GRAND PLEASURE
EXCURSION!
TO SHARP'S ISLAND!
BY THE
EASTON SAX-HORN BAND.



THE Easton Sax Horn Band take pleasure in announcing to the Public that they have chartered the safe and commodious steamer HUGH JENKINS, Capt. Tilghman, for an afternoon and Evening Excursion to the above place on

Thursday next, the 28th instant,

stopping at Cambridge and Oxford for passengers on her down trip from the city, and leaving Easton Point at 4½ o'clock precisely returning by 12 P. M.

A Cotillion Band has been engaged for the occasion

Supper and Confectionary will be served by an experienced Caterer at city prices

The Committee will leave nothing undone that will contribute to the comfort of those who may patronize this Excursion, and all may be assured that good order will be preserved.

Tickets	50 cents.
Children under 12 years,	25 cents.

To be had of the Com; of Arrangements or at the boat on the evening of the Excursion.

JAS RASIN,	A DODD, Jr.
W P MACKEY,	S B HOPKINS, Jr.
HENRY BANDING,	

jn 23-1t Committee of Arrangements