The Easton Gazette.

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

SATURDAY MORNING . . SEPTEMBER 3, 1859.

FOR CONGRESS
Dr. C. C. COX,
OF TALBOT COUNTY.

FOR COMPTROLLER,
HON. WM. H. PURNELL,
OF WORCESTER COUNTY.

FOR COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS,
BENJAMIN LANKFORD,
OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

WHARF COMPLETED.—We have been requested to say that the new wharf, at Chlora's Point, for some time past in course of erection, is now completed. This wharf no doubt, will be a great convenience to a thriving neighborhood—not only as a comfort to steamboat passengers, but in sending off freight of the various kinds which that section of country produces in such an abundance. Heretofore communication could be had with the steamboat from that landing only by the means of a small boat which was very annoying, but now this trouble is all done away with and a substantial wharf in its stead.

From what we can learn, the KENT, whose company had this wharf built, is doing a lively business on the Choptank. Her commanders are gentlemanly, and nothing appears to be left undone for the comfort of passengers.

OWING to our arduous duties, just before election especially, we have obtained the services of a friend to assist us during the campaign, in the editorial department. As we have to give a great deal of our personal attention to the practical part of our business this will enable us to make our paper more interesting both in typographical appearance and the quality of the matter. We hope to make the Gazette a channel through which political information shall flow in its true colors, doing justice to all, and spare no means in putting before the people the real worth of the men whom it shall support. As a writer our assistant is mild but firm, and ever evinces a deepness of thought which are calculated to recommend his productions to the most grave and considerate mind.

ANOTHER EXCURSION.—An association bearing the title of "The House Painter's Union" made an excursion to Oxford and Easton on board the steamer Kent, on Thursday last. The majority of them were well-behaved and very genteel looking, but a few appeared to be somewhat "inflated" with the "red eye" and were inclined to be a little noisy while up town, but attempted to do no damage, but we understand after they returned to the Point the "black sheep" in the flock took it upon themselves to break open a number of peach boxes which were on the wharf and take off a lot of the fruit.

MILITARY VISIT.—On Wednesday last Easton was visited by the Centreville military. The "Scott's Rifles" company is composed of men of fine size and their uniform is very neat. When they shall become fully equipped they will present a handsome appearance and reflect great credit upon that town. The "Cadets" was composed of juveniles, but they performed well. The Easton Sax Horn Band met them on their arrival and escorted them through the principle streets of our town.

THE EXCURSION RIOTERS AGAIN.—We see by Wednesday's Sun that three more young men, charged with rioting on board the Express, while on her way to the Lloyd's Springs Camp, had been arrested, and committed to Baltimore city jail, in default $5,000 bail, each. The names are Deford, Howard and Cosgrove.

THE adjourned American Convention in the 4th Congressional District assembled on Tuesday night last, and after the Convention was called to order Hon. Henry Winter Davis and Coleman Yellot, Esq., were put before the convention. On the first ballot Mr. Davis received the nomination, which was afterwards declared unanimous. Everything passed off quietly.

THE ILLUSTRATED PILGRIM ALMANAC.—We have received an almanac bearing the above title, published in New York by H. Dexter & Co. at 25 cents a copy. The proprietors of the Pilgrim Almanac propose to make the work a permanent annual contribution to the history, etymology, social customs, lives, and early settlers of our country, &c.

HON. A. R. SOLLERS.—In another column will be found a letter in reply to that of Hon. A. R. Sollers to Gen. Thomas F. Bowie. "Randolph" exposes in a very able manner the unfairness of Mr. Seller's letter, and points out with clearness the misrepresentations which it contains. We invite our readers to give it a careful perusal.

McDONNELL'S CATAWBA GINGER WINE.—We would invite the attention of our readers to this great family remedy and beverage. For dysentery, cholera morbus, ague and fever, &c., the Catawba Wine is said to be a certain cure. It is very pleasant to the taste and will no doubt meet with ready sale.

WE are requested to say, that by divine permission, Rev. B. E. Brown will preach in the M. P. Church in Easton, on to-morrow, (Sunday) at 11 o'clock.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET FOR DORCHESTER COUNTY.—We take the following county ticket from the Cambridge Democrat of the 31st ult.

For the House of Delgates, William Holland, Z. W. Linthicum, Dr. Washington A. Smith. State's Attorney, Thomas H. Handy, Jr. Sheriff, William J. Cowart. Orphan's Court, Dr. J. W. Beury, J. D. Twilley, William W. Mace. County Commissioners, Robert M. Marshall, Thomas H. Smoot, Jno. A. L. Radcliffe, John Tubman, Dr. Joseph H. Mann. County Surveyor, Thomas J. Ball.

THE RURAL REGISTER for September 1, published by S. Sands & Mil's' Baltimore, is on our table. The contents of this number, like those which have preceded it, are varied, and interesting to those engaged in rural affairs. We find a timely paper from the late Prof. Norton, on wheat culture.

TAMPERING WITH ELECTION RETURNS.—Some of the Kentucky papers state that, by altering returns, and taking the responsibility of rejecting votes assumed to be illegal, (after they had been received and counted) the Democracy in the fourth district of Kentucky have managed to give the certificate of election to Mr. Christman. The *official* returns elected Mr. Anderson, the Opposition candidate, by three majority. The next House of Representatives will no doubt do justice in the premises.—*National Int.*

SOMERSVILLE, Q. A. Co., August 29th, 1859.

DOCT. C. C. COX:

DEAR SIR—As the presiding officer, it gives me great pleasure to inform you of your unanimous nomination by the Convention of the American party which assembled at Cambridge on the 18th inst., as a candidate to represent this, the First Congressional District of Maryland, in the next Congress of the United States.

You will please to accept my best wishes for your personal welfare. Your ob't serv't,

S. J. BRADLEY,
Pres't of the Convention.

EASTON, Sept. 1st, 1859.

S. J. BRADLEY, Esq:

DEAR SIR—Your polite favour of the 29th ultimo, informing me of my nomination as the American candidate for Congress, by the Convention held at Cambridge, on the 18th of August, has just been received.

I feel profoundly sensible of this high and unmerited proof of the confidence of my fellow citizens, thus, for the second time indicated within the period of four years, and accept the nomination, not without a due consciousness, I trust, of the serious responsibilities thereby incurred.

Pledging the devotion of my best energies, mental and physical, to the arduous duties of the approaching campaign, and thanking you, dear sir, most cordially, for the kind and generous manner in which you have communicated the decision of the Covention, I remain very kindly and truly,

Your ob't serv't,
CHRIS: C. COX.

Hon. A. R. Sollers:

SIR:—The Democratic newspapers of this State are industriously spreading before the people a letter to which your signature is appended in which, with many belabored excuses in palliation of your present political attitude, much feeble logic and much palpable misrepresentation are blended in one vindictive assault upon the American party.

As one to whom the principles of that party are dear and whose devotion to those principles is not quickened by rewards and does not hang by any office, whether the exalted station of a United States senator or the remunerative position of Lottery Commissioner, I am jealous of any assault upon them, however impotent it may be, and the only post of honor I claim is the right to repel the assailant.

There are some externals attendant upon the porturition of your letter which might be suggestive to a curious mind that something lies beyond its innocent aspect which is not patent to the public eye—something which is not honestly disclosed to the different cliques of the Democracy which grow up with such luxuriance in that section of Maryland, and which would not be palatable to them if disclosed. The most suspicious circumstance is the juncture at which your letter is produced. In July a convention assembled to nominate a candidate for Congress from the sixth district, in which you reside. Hon. T. F. Bowie, (a gentleman, who, when a whig, never could sufficientiy command the respect of that party to be selected as their representative,) has for the last four years represented that district as a Democrat, and eagerly sought a renomination, but was incontinently thrown overboard for Col. Hughes. While smarting under this rebuff and full of bitterness against his successful rival in the affections of the coquettish Democracy of the sixth district, he addresses a communication to you upon political topics to which you reply in a letter intended for publication. Under this simple arrangement is concealed the formation of a cabal whose aim is the elevation of Messrs. Bowie and Sollers to the supremacy in that Democratic district and bodes no good to other aspirants in their ranks.

I might inquire if there is anything in the character or the position of the Hon. Augustus R. Sollers which gives him the right to lecture the people of Maryland upon their political duties? he is neither a Ulysses in wisdom, nor a Nestor in age that he should arrogate such a privilege. There was a time when none but the wisest and best of our public men assumed that dignity—now every disappointed party huckster whose seedy brain generates political inanities sets himself up for a teacher, a light! You say well that your opinions can be of little value to the public; but your swelling vanity overpowered your judgment and seduced you into thrusting upon the public those opinions.

You say the action of the State Council "recently" held in Baltimore occasioned your letter. Either you have been long sunk in slumber, or the action of the Congressional convention heretofore alluded to was the real occasion of your letter at this particular time that you should have remained silent so long after the promulgation of the proceedings of that Council and permitted "so monstrous a political heresy" to go so long unrebuked, for it is nearly six months since that State Council was "recently" held. And you declare "you wash your hands of connection with them, you reject, you spurn them" as if you had been connected with them up to the meeting of the State Council but then became disgusted and severed your connection with the party. This declaration, this semblance of "recently" aroused enmity, might deceive those who do not know you, but it is well known by your friends that, for two years you have been reviling the American party in private, that in conversation you have freely employed the keenest weapon of sarcasm and invective, though you may not publicly, upon the rostrum, have done so. An undicided policy restrained you. You "were willing to wound and yet afraid to strike." And yet you would have it appear it was the action of the American State Council of this year that stirred your bile. Does such duplicity in argument comport with the character of an indignant patriot which you assume.

You say you are "forced into the ranks of the Democratic party" because you beheld in it the only bulwark of Southern rights in the conclusion of your letter, and you begin it by saying you joined the American party for the same reason. Your words are "I was in Congress at the time and I can testify to the fact that the great public concerns of the country were utterly ignored from the moment of the introduction of the Kansas and Nebraska act. I thought I saw a party rising in the country that appeared to me to absorb *the conservative elements of all the old parties*, and that would pursue such a course of conciliation as would result in the restoration of fraternal concord between the North and the South, and I allied myself with the American party." Well, sir, I would ask you, if it is not the same party which introduced the Kansas bill, and which you then thought anything but capable of "supporting in their integrity, the constitution and the union" and the "only bulwark of southern rights" with which you have now allied yourself? The hope of the country was, then, a party which would "absorb all the conservative elements" of all parties, *now*, the platform of a party which has that very object in view and invites the "co operation of all the conservative elements" of parties promulgates "palpable treason" and excites your direst animadversion. Truly, it is as easy for one to change his principles as his coat in these days; but of all those who have turned political summersaults you have executed yours in the clumsiest manner.—Because the State Council invited the "co-operation of all the conservative elements of the opposition" they are in alliance with Abolitionism, and yet, a few years ago you saw in a party that might "absorb the conservative elements of all the old parties" the preserver of the Union. Oh! consistency thou art a jewel!

You argue that the union of elements must be a union of Black Republicans and Americans because they are the only parties in the country to unite. I would ask if there are not as many parties now as there were in 1854 when you were for a union of elements? Is there not a whig party, not organized, it is true, but respectable in numbers, influential in character, and *conservative* in position, and does it not, if united, hold the balance of power in this state and perhaps the Union? Certainly the Democratic party, to win them to union, has eaten its own words, confessed itself a falsifier and slanderer, and is ready to canonize its gallant leader whom, when living, they painted in colors mixed in the Stygian pit. It may comport with your present service to insult a party which crowned you with your earliest and highest honors by ignoring its conservatism and its existence. And are there not thousands of conservative men at the North and South who are outdone with the Democratic party, and sick of the corruption and cowardice of the present belittled administration? So that there are others besides Black Republicans with whom we can unite and your argument on this point which contains the only gleam of your old fire in the whole letter falls because your premises are false.

I need not comment upon the verbal ingenuity which you have displayed by sedulously omitting the word conservative in quoting the resolutions of the State Council and altogether omitting the words immediately preceding which expressly disclaim a Union with Abolitionism or Secession. Yes, sir, as explicitly disclaim such a union as words can do it. You must be driven to the wall, indeed, to resort to such artifices to make out your case and give color to your justification.

You remark truly that no State suffers more from the agitation of the slavery question than Maryland; but that fact could never have forced you into the ranks of the Democratic party," for the course of that party, by your own admission, and without it, re-opened that agitation, tossed its billows to the skies, and disclosed its profoundest depths, after oil had been poured upon the troubled waters by the Compromise of 1850 and a great calm had succeded.—The Kansas bill has been the food of agitation, and upon it Abolitionism has feasted and waxed fat. You were "in Congress at the time and you can testify to the fact."—And yet you have enlisted under the banner of that party whose vaulting ambition gave birth to the Kansas bill and overleap itself, and upon whom if any where will rest the "fearful responsibility if an Abolitionist should be chosen President of the United States."

You further say the election of 1856 demonstrated that the American party was thoroughly abolitionized at the North. What are the facts? why the American party was small, it is true, but it polled an equable vote all over the country, and its vote at the North was as sustained as it was at the South. Not so, however, with the Democratic party. It died away as soon as it left Virginia. New York, New Hampshire, Maine, Michigan, once thoroughly Democratic, voted the Abolition ticket, so that it must have been the Democratic party which lost votes and the Abolition was the party which gained them.

But how is it Col. Sollers, if the election of 1856 demonstrated to you that the American party was abolitionized that you adhered to it 'till '57, for you were president of the American Gubernatorial Convention of that year, and a very accomplished president you made, and highly edified the members by your eloquent discourses upon the national and conservative position of the party. There is a screw loose in the statements in your letter somewhere, but it is explained by the fact that you really left the party two years ago, just after the adjournment of that Convention, but want to make it appear that you were only "forced into the ranks of the Democratic party" by the action of the State Council which met last spring—"recently" you call it to help your argument. You mistake, however, it was the Congressional Convention which met recently, and really set in motion the spring that produced your letter. I need not refer more particularly to the circumstances under which you left the American party two years ago. They are known to the whole State and to recite the facts would only humiliate a man who is already sufficiently humiliated by his position. You violated the spirit of that principle which declares that office should seek the man, not man the office, and the party rebuked you. You were a spoilt child and in dudgeon left the party that would not humor your caprices. I thus, in charity, ascribe to passion what many believe had a baser motive.

You plume yourself upon the fact that you were never but once in a Council after your admission. It was said you were equally remiss, and doubtless from the same causes, in your attendance upon Congress, and but once lifted your voice during a whole session in defence of those rights about which you now declaim in so florid and sophomoric a style. And thereby hangs a tale which will recur to those who are familiar with the comedy of your congressional career; but it is not pertinent to this issue.

As to the sectarian element against which, you say, you set your face from the first, I have heard it declared that you could make a very forcible argument in defence of us and in exposure of the false position in which our opponents insisted on placing us; and if you did not in public attempt to defend your party from the unfounded charges of their orators you must have been faithless to your trust as a Fillmore elector and betrayed the confidence reposed in you by your gallant constituency. You are welcome to either horn of the dilemma.—At any rate no one pretends that there is any such element in the party now, so that the prop falls from under that excuse, and leaves you naked to "the pitiless pelting of the storm."

There are other faults in your letter less grave. With its contradictions, its sophistry, its tragic rhapsodies are inwoven faults of style, as if in proof of the maxim, "misfortunes never come singly," showing that your pen possesses no cunning in a bad cause. I did not know before that a *flame* could tear anything into shreds, (one of your figures) and you should remember that the murdered Bancho arose not to terrify his friends but his murderer.

When I recollect how powerful, how irresistible was your oratory when its batteries were directed against a false Democracy, how with a tongue of fire you hurled at them scorching, scathing sarcasms and fierce invectives, how like a torrent the stream of your eloquence rolled along sweeping away all opposition and read your halting, lame defence, I would be astonished at the decline of your power did I not believe with the poet

"Thrice is he armed that hath his quarrel just,
And he but naked, though locked up in steel,
Whose conscience with injustice is corrupted."

Yours, &c., RANDOLPH.

WE give the following, from the Worcester *Shield*, a warm Democratic paper, to give our readers some idea of the state of politics in that locality:

Democracy in Worcester.

Never, perhaps, was the Democratic party in this county more disturbed and unsettled than at the present time. Two years ago the overweening ambition of certain suddenly-enthusiastic Democrats for the loaves and fishes of office, brought local and temporary troubles into its ranks, which might have been healed with a little prudence and forbearance, in our organization this fall, but for the subsequent faithlessness to principles of the present Federal Administration giving them a national and, we fear, permanent existence. So discordant are the materials of which the Democracy of Worcester are now composed, that two important Conventions have been suffered to be held without a representation in their councils; and, although but two months intervene before the next State election, there is yet no prospect of any settled action of the party at that election.—Those who have been empowered with the rightful authority to organize for the campaign, either wilfully neglect their duty to the party, or are incompetent or have not the will to quiet the elements of discord and strife in our ranks; at least they have done nothing, and, as far as we are informed, are doing nothing to present a country ticket for the various offices to be filled by the suffrages of the people this fall.

It has been hinted to us by those professing to be in the confidence of our political managers, that this stand-still do-nothing policy is the work of design. They failed to have the party represented in the State Convention, it is whispered, that they might freely and openly trade off Col. Jarrett the Democratic nominee for Comptroller of the Treasury, for William H. Purnell, the candidate of the opposition. Their open and acknowledged hatred and jealousy of Judge Stewart, the Democratic nominee for Congress, prevented, it is said, a representation of the county in the Congressional Convention, that they might with full freedom slaughter him at the ballot-box. We know that that sterling democrat and high-toned gentleman Bradley T. Johnson, the Democratic candidate for Comptroller, was pretty effectually traded off by some of the Democratic *leaders* in this county, two years ago for the present incumbent of that office.—And we know too that Judge Stewart found but little favor at their hands then and from present indications will receive less this fall.

In this unfortunate—we might with propriety use a stronger term—state of things, and as the election this fall is a mere scramble for local offices, because there will be but *one* party in 1860 in Worcester county—a Southern Douglas party—would it not be well to throw the field open to all who have itching palms for place and plunder, and let the candidates come before the people of the country upon their individual merits? If the leaders *par excellence* of the party are left free to sacrifice our Congressional candidate and to sell themselves to the friends of Wm. H. Purnell, we can see no good reason why the masses should not be permitted to stand by their personal friends and favorites for offices that do not involve a vital adherence to party principles. A good sauce for the goose would make the gander palatable.

Besides this sort of "holding with the hare and running with the hounds" in important matters like the election of a Congressman, and State Comptroller, there are objections to making nominations for local offices in the present unfortunate condition of our party. No regular ticket can receive the full strength of a nominating caucus. This is admitted on all hands. Nominations, therefore, would keep alive the causes that now divide and distract us—take away from each candidate his individual strength—make him a target for his enemies—and ead in his defeat, when it left to his personal merits he might be successful. The laxity in political morals in our midst, at the present time, renders a nominating convention a mere farce, and it is sheer nonsense to go through the mockery of a party making pledges only too surely to be broken, or of attempting to call together a distracted and divided party to endorse in Convention selections made before-hand by star-chamber politicians, who are bound to each other only by the cohesive bond of public plunder.

A free field—a fair fight—an opportunity to "kill horses" and "spend farms," to wreak *individuel* vengeance upon those who ventured out as candidates before the people,—would have a better tendency to unite us a *people*—to say nothing of party—in the great contest of 1860 against the assaults of Northern fanaticism.

In throwing out these suggestions, we mean nothing disloyal to the Democratic party. We have been an humble, active worker in the Democratic ranks for more than a quarter of a century. We have never faltered in our support of Democratic men, however unworthy we have sometimes deemed them,—they were the representatives of our party and received our earnest support. We shall do the same thing this fall if our Purnell-anti-Stewart *leaders* make nomination PROVIDED—*and here we wish to be distinctly understood*—PROVIDED *they do not put in nomination men who have upon groundless suspicions proscribed us because not of the manor born, and used their public standing to injure us politically and professionally.* Such reptiles can receive no favor sat our hand either socially or politically.

We shall stand by and sustain with our utmost ability, the nominees of the Democratic party for Comptroller of the Treasury, Congress, and Commissioner of Public Works; but we will suffer the wire-pullers who leave themselves free to oppose State and District nominations, to bind us to support their particular favorites for local and politically unimportant offices in the county. Fair play and a free fight will settle our local feuds.

REMARKS OF MR. PURNELL.—The following are the remarks of Mr. Purnell, before the nominating convention:

"Mr. Purnell walked to the platform and said, that he regarded it as no slight honor to receive this renewed evidence of the confidence of his party, and it should be his constant study to merit it. By the action of this Convention he was again a candidate for an office which he had filled for several years, and he could say that during his terms he had endeavored to discharge the duties faithfully. He could lay his hand on his heart and say that he had discharged the duties honestly, impartially, without fear or favor, and to the best of his abilities. The great Burke had said that the fiuances of a State were the State, and the remark was true. It is the main-spring that sets the machinery of government in motion, and if misdirected the most ruinous results follow. For if the finances of the Commonwealth become destroyed, the ploughshare will rust in the furrow; the anvil cease to ring forth its music; the broken thread hang idle on the loom, and the white wings of commerce fold themselves to the spars, while the vessels will rot in the stagnant and untroubled waters. Maryland went through the recent crisis scarcely feeling it. She is now in a most healthy condition. Her wealth is being fast developed, while all the means of her prosperity have taken new life and vigor. Much of this is due to the American party, which has been decried, slandered, and not to put too fine a point on the expression, lied upon. But their works show for themselves. Taxas have been reduced one-third; and more than $1,000,000 of debt have been paid. Men may talk—they may theorize, make astute calculations, but what the people want are facts, and these the American party present. It is not the finely developed trunk—the regular and symmetrical limbs, nor the beautiful and variegated leaves which make the tree valuable. It is the fruit. The State stocks cannot be purchased. This Convention is convened as the Opposition, and he was heartily with them. The principles of the Opposition are wise and patriotic, and commend themselves to the conservative element of the State.—The avoid all questions which are sectional, because no good has resulted to the Union from agitation. The Democrats are dismembered throughout the entire country, and it will be easy to scatter their organization. Cheering news is being received from the different parts of the Union. The land of Henry Clay—may God ever keep his memory green in our hearts!—which has been wandering in Egyptian darkness and worshipping false gods, since her great light went out, has recently given evidence of repentance. Other States are renewing their fealty to the American organization, and success is courting us. The banner is in your hands. Shall it trail in the dust?—No!

He again thanked the Convention, and the Convention adjourned *sine die*."

THE REMARKABLE ATMOSPHERIC PHENOMENA.—*Scenery of the Heavens.*—The New York Post, in describing the scenery of the heavens on Sunday night says:

At times it suggested a mighty hand and an outstretched arm, bound at the wrist with a bracelet of ruby and diamond, with the open palm held as if in benediction over the earth, while the fingers of light reached almost to the distant horizon. Soon, as Everett has beautifully spoken of a somewhat similar scene "the hands of angels shifted the glorious scenery of the heavens." The mass of apparent red cloud to the east moved away southward, gradually fading, while the corresponding red cloud on the west seemed to sink into a chaos of dark cloud that, with a fringe of blue, skirted the western horizen. While these changes were taking place in the east and west, the wondrous crown above moved a few degrees and then gradually faded. Flashes of light covering many degrees slowly condensed into a mighty luminous cloud, with its top near the zenith. This cloud gradually altering its shape, assumed forms singular and suggestive.

At one time it bore a striking resemblance to an eagle, and then the slightest, almost imperceptible change, transformed it into a tortoise. Then again it seemed to sweep across the heavens, presenting the appearance of a confused procession of beings clad in ghostly shrouds, and reminding one of the dim heroes of Ossian. For about half an hour these remarkable changes took place, and then the lights gradually disappeared. Sheets of the same white luminous cloud again illuminated the sky, producing about the same amount of light as the full moon and the night became almost as the day.

It must have been much like those described by Dr. Kane, Bayard Taylor, and other Northern travelers. Of the extent of the phenomena we have some idea from the fact that the telegraphic wires were effected by it in every direction. All the operators on the eastern lines speak of the display of the aurora borealis as the most magnificent they ever witnessed. Certainly not since the appearance of the last comet have the heavens declared the glory of God in a sublimer manner, or the firmament shown his hand work in more gorgeous manifestations.

The Harrisburg (Pa.) Union states that during the display one of the operators in the Harrisburg telegraph office chanced to touch the wire, and was thrown, by the violence of a shock which he received across the room. The Union therefore comes to the conclusion that the phenomena of the northern lights may be ascribed to electricity, and a long disputed question of science is definitely explained by the action of the magnetic telegraph.

Of the many complimentary notices by our exchanges, of our talented candidate for Congress, we are compelled to exclude all except the following short ones, but to the point, on account of the want of space:

The Convention which met at Cambridge on the 18th inst., (the proceedings of which will be found in another column,) nominated Dr. C. C. Cox, of Talbot. The Dr. is so well and favorably known to the people of Queen Ann's that it would be a work of supererogation for us to attempt to say anything in his favor. The Convention did itself honor in the nomination, and the nominee, if elected, will do honor to the District and the State. As a gentleman, scholar, orator and statesman, Dr. Cox has few equals and no superiors in the State. An early member of the American party, he has always been foremost in promoting its interests and advocating its doctrines, and the members owe it as an act of justice to themselves, the District, and the State, to leave nothing undone to secure his triumphant election.—*Centreville Times.*

AMERICAN NOMINATIONS.—The American Convention for the First Congressional District of Maryland met at Cambridge on Thursday last, and nominated Dr. Christopher C. Cox, of Talbot. Dr. Cox is a gentleman of eminent ability, he is perhaps the best scholar in the state, of unimpeachable integrity and morals, and an eloquent stump speaker. The state will be honored by such a Representative. His competitor is the Hon. J. A. Stewart, the late Foreign member.—*Frederick Examiner.*

AMERICAN CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION IN THE FIRST DISTRICT.—We have not yet received the proceedings of the American Congressional Convention, at Cambridge yesterday, but learn from a friend, who returned last night, that Dr. Cox, of Talbot county, was chosen as the candidate for Congress in that district. He is an able, eloquent and fearless advocate of truth, and a gentleman of large experience and intelligence. It is a most excellent nomination, and with proper efforts on the part of our friends, with the gallant Cox, as the standard bearer, the district will be surely redeemed.—*Baltimore Clipper.*

DYSPEPSIA is known as one of the most distressing complaints which afflict humanity; and until the advent of the Oxygenated Bitters, had been considered incurable, requiring years to accomplish it. The Oxygenated Bitters perform in a few days, cures which other medicines take years to alleviate.

For Supervisor.

THE subscriber announces himself as an Independent candidate for SUPERVISOR of the Public Roads of Trappe District.
aug 13-te* WM. R. HUGHLETT.

Prices Current.

BALTIMORE, August 31, 1859.

WHEAT—A large amount was offered. Sales as follows:

Common white	$1@1 15
Fair	1 20@1 30
Good to prime,	1 35@1 45
Choice,	$1 48
Red—Good to prime,	108@1 17
CORN— White and yellow,	82@85cts
OATS—	32@35 cts.

PHILADELPHIA, August 31, 1859

WHEAT dull—no sales.
Corn—yellow, 34@37 cts

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.

WHET—White,	1 20@1 30
Red,	1 18@1 25
Corn—mixed	80 cents

Marriages.

COVEY—SETH.—At St. Michaels on Monday the 15th of August, by Rev. Dr. Joseph Spencer, James H. Covey, to Sallie S. S., daughter of James M. Seth, Esq., all of Talbot county.

TODD—ROSS.—On the 18th inst., by Rev. J. C. Gregg, Jas. E. Todd, of Talbot to Miss Mary J. Ross, of Caroline county.

Deaths.

SNEED.—In this town on the 23d inst., Ella, aged 3 months and 7 days, infant daughter of Samuel and Henrietta Sneed.

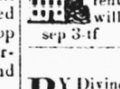
HOPKINS.—On Saturday, the 28th ultimo, at the residence of her father, Ella, eldest daughter of John L. and Susan Hopkins, in the 18th year of her age.

McDONNELL'S CATAWBA GINGER WINE just received and for sale by
sep 3 J. P. BLAKE.

SUPERIOR GERMAN BITTERS just received and for sale by
sep 3 J. P. BLAKE.

SOAPS.—Chemical Olive, Soda & Rosin Soap just received and for sale by
sep 3 J. P. BLAKE.

For Rent for 1860.



THE House and lot in Easton, now occupied by Charles Kerlholtz, is for rent for the next year, or the subscriber will sell it on accommodating terms.
sep 3-tf HOWES GOLDSBOROUGH.

RE-OPENING.

BY Divine permission, St. Paul's M. E. Church on Wye Circuit, (having been handsomely painted recently,) will be re-opened for Divine Service, on *Sunday, the 11th inst.* Rev. John D. Curtis of Easton, will officiate on the occasion. Preaching at 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M. Ministers and members of adjoining Circuits and the public generally are cordially and earnestly invited to be present.
W. M. WARNER,
Hillsborough, Sep 3 THOMAS E. BELL.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE tax-payers of the county are hereby notified that I am prepared to receive their State Tax for 1859. Those who pay during the month of August, will be entitled to a discount of *five per cent.*

I may be found on Tuesdays' at the old place—the Star office, in Easton.

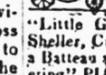
☞ TAKE NOTICE.—*Those that have not settled their county taxes for* 1858, will remember, that I shall proceed after the *first of September next, to close the same according to law.*
H. M. BERRIDGE,
sep 3-3w Collector.

FOR SALE,

ON very moderate and accommodating terms, for cash, or on six months credit with good security, several



Horses, Cows, a Mule,



a Large Strong Wagon, Two Carts, with iron axels and broad wheels, a FAMILY CARRIAGE, Sleigh, a "Little Giant Corn and Cob Crusher," Corn Sheller, Cutting Box for Straw, several Ploughs, a Batteau and Canoe. Also a fine toned "Chickering" PIANO.

Apply to CAPT. BUCHANAN or Mr. LLOYD LOUNDES, Miles River Ferry. sep 3-3t*S

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