THE EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY MORNING ..... JULY 21, 1860

"The Union, the Constitution and the Enforcement of the Laws."

FOR PRESIDENT,

JOHN BELL,

OF TENNESSEE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

EDWARD EVERETT,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

THE RECORD.—While the Southern wing of the Democratic party are denouncing Douglas and his squatter sovereignty doctrine as odious and damnable and dangerous, their own candidates stand committed on the record to the very same doctrine for which Douglas and his followers are so fiercely denounced. It is easy to be shown that until very recently Mr. Breckinridge, in common with the mass of the Democratic party South, as well as North, was in favor of the Douglas interpretation of the non-intervention plank of the Cincinnati platform. On the 23d of March, 1854, Mr. Breckinridge spoke in favor of the Kansas Nebraska bill, and said:

"Among many misrepresentations sent to the country by some of the enemies of this bill, perhaps none is more flagrant than the charge that it proposes to legislate slavery into Kansas and Nebraska. Sir, if the bill contained such a feature, it would not receive my vote. The right to establish involves the correlative right to prohibit, and denying both I would vote for neither.

* * * * * * * *

"The effect of the repeal (of the Missouri compromise,) therefore, is neither to establish nor to exclude slavery, *but to leave the future condition of the Territories dependent wholly upon the action of the inhabitants*, subject only to such limitations as the Federal Constitution may impose.

* * * It will be observed that the right of the people to regulate in their own way all their domestic institutions is left wholly untouched, except that whatever is done must be done in accordance with the Constitution—the supreme law for us all."

In 1856 Mr. Breckinridge made use of the following language in relation to the power of Congress in the Territories. Then he was for the Cincinnati platform and non-intervention, upon which he was elected Vice President:—

The agitation of the question of domestic slavery has too long distracted and divided the people of this Union, and alienated their affections from each other. This agitation has assumed many forms since its commencement, but it now seems to be chiefly directed to the Territories, and, judging from its present character, I think we may safely anticipate that it is rapidly approaching a "finality."

The recent legislation of Congress (the Kansas Nebraska bill) respecting domestic slavery, derived, as it has been, from the original and pure fountain of legitimate political power, the will of the majority, promises ere long to allay the dangerous excitement. This legislation is founded upon principles as ancient as free government itself, and, in accordance with them, has simply declared that the people of a Territory, like those of a State, shall decide for themselves whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits.

In his speech at Lexington, after his nomination as the democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency, he emphatically endorsed this squatter sovereignty doctrine against which the faction by which he has recently been nominated is now contending.

BRECKINRIDGE MEETING IN LOUISVILLE BROKEN UP.

—The Breckinridge and Lane ratification meeting at Louisville on Saturday night last, was everything else than that which it was intended to be by its projectors:—Says the *Journal*:

"The uproar far surpassed everything of the kind ever before known in Louisville. One of the Democratic papers of yesterday compares the crowd to a sea, and certainly it was the most tumultuous sea that ever roared and foamed and dashed and weltered. All possible combinations of sounds, all manner of shouts, yells, and howlings loaded the atmosphere. A hundred sheriffs, each with a posse comitatus, couldn't have kept the peace. The noises of all the wild beasts of twenty extensive menageries, let loose in a single amphitheatre, would have been drowned and lost in the hurricane of articulate and inarticulate sounds."

Col. Humphrey Marshall was announced as one of the speakers, and seemed to excite general scorn. Calls were frequent for "Marshall!" "Old Guts!" "Old Toss of the Copper," &c., &c The confusion is attributed to the friends of Judge Douglas, who outnumbered the Breckinridgers, and being reasonably enough incensed at a transparency, emblazoned with the words *"Down with Douglas, the Traitor!"* successfully put an end to the proceedings by drowning every effort of the speakers to be heard. The *Journal* adds:

"We don't believe that there were more than two hundred Breckinridge men on the ground.—At the opening of the meeting, a loud call of "Three cheers for Breckinridge" was responded to by not more than two or three faint and hesitating voices, and these were hushed and shamed into silence by the taunting cry of an individual in the crowd, "Oh, you are all alone!"

A little while ago rumor said Mr. Fillmore had gone over to Lincoln. No sooner was that ascertained to be a lie, than out comes another fabrication, originated by the Washington *Star*, and ventilated by the Baltimore *Sun*, that Hon. J. J. Crittenden had declared for Breckinridge. Of course such a choice paragraph occupied a prominent place in the *Sun's* columns. Not so, however, with the following brief paragraph, in the same sheet. A remote corner of the *Sun's* crowded page was assigned for the denial of the story:

"Senator Crittenden, of Kentucky, instead of having declared for Breckinridge, it is stated, is zealously engaged in advocating the cause of Bell and Everett."

HON. A. H. STEPHENS.—The Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist thus puts at rest the rumor as to Mr. Stephens' position in the present crisis:

"A rumor has been extensively circulated in this city that this distinguished Georgian would support Breckinridge and Lane. We state by authority that the rumor has no foundation in fact."

THE MEETING IN BALTIMORE.—The Union Ratification meeting held in Baltimore, on Wednesday evening last, is said to be one of the grandest affairs ever held in that city. The assemblage was estimated to number 12,000 persons. Notwithstanding the quietness and attentiveness of the crowd, scarcely one third of them could hear the speaker—consequently another stand was erected in front of Guy's Hotel in order that all might hear. At the first stand speeches were delivered by the Hons. Thomas Swann, Joseph R. Ingersoll, J. Dixon Roman, and George A. Pearre. From the stand in front of Guy's, Hon. J. E. Smith, Dr. Ninian Pinkney, U. S. N., Dr. Watkins and Hon. Horatio Brute, addressed the meeting.

Above the portrait of Washington, which supported the right wing of the arch, were the words, "Citizens by right or choice of a common country—that country has a right to concentrate your affections."

Beneath the portrait of Mr. Clay, on the opposite wing, was the following inscription:

"The Union of Lakes—the Union of Lands—
The Union of States none shall sever—
The Union of hearts—the Union of Hands—
And the Flag of our Union forever."

Over his head were the words—"If my name creates any obstacles of cordial union and harmony, away with it, and concentrate upon some individual more acceptable to all branches of the opposition."

The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and a number of letters were read from gentlemen at a distance who had been invited to be present, whom, owing to business engagements, could not attend—but expressed the greatest feeling imaginable for the success of the Union party. Long may it wave!

REPUBLICAN TESTIMONY.—The chief organ of the Republican party—the New York *Tribune*—would like to have Bell and Everett beaten in the Southern States, but it admits that there is small prospect that its wishes will be gratified. It says, alluding to Douglas:

"In the Slave States, *we trust* he will beat the fire-eaters; but the desperate strife between them is likely to give Maryland, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, and perhaps Florida, to Bell and Everett."

The *Tribune* need not have stopped here in its enumeration of the Southern States, which will probably give their electoral votes to the candidates of the Union party. It might safely have added Delaware and Missouri, and from accounts recently received there is reason to enumerate Alabama, Georgia, and Louisiana, in the same category. If the struggle between the Douglas and Breckinridge factions should be as fierce as it now promises to be, even Mississippi and Arkansas may be regarded as probable for Bell and Everett; and, in Texas, it is well known that a strong Union sentiment prevails, and with the old Hero of San Jacinto to lead the column of the Union party there, the result will surely be in favor of the Union party nominees.

The *Star* of Tuesday trys to throw the error that was in the "Home Guard's" advertisement upon its "devil." This is a very good way to skulk out of such "botch-work." This will not exactly answer. But the one that did it has, we admit, proved himself more of a *devil* than a gentleman on several occasions—hence the applicability of the term devil. Had it not been done *intentionally* there would have been nothing said about it. The editor of the Star is very fond of talking of courage, which, coming from the source that it does, sounds perfectly ridiculous. But it may be that the editor of the Star measures other people's corn by his own half bushel—thinking that every one else would do like himself—use a *pump* as a shield or lock himself up in a post office for *protection*.

MEETING OF THE DOVER BRIDGE COMPANY.—The President, Directors and Stockholders of the Dover Bridge Company met at the Court House in Easton on Thursday last, for the purpose of organizing the Company.—It was at first talked of that persons from Caroline county should pass over free and those of Talbot to pay toll—but at the meeting on Thursday it was declared a joint stock company, consequently each county will have to pay equal toll. Seven directors were appointed as follows: Wm. H. Smith, W. H. Thompson, J. W. Cheezum, W. H. Gootee, J. H. Grace, Dr. J. L. Adkins, H. H. Goldsborough. W. H. Smith —President; W. H. Thompson—Secretary; J. W. Cheezum—Treasurer.

PIC NIC.—The Sabbath School of the M. E. Church of Easton held a pic nic at Lloyd's Springs, on Thursday last. We believe it was the general impression that the Sabbath schools of Trappe and Oxford were to join the Easton school on the occasion, but the two latter named went to the springs on Wednesday. This, perhaps, was owing to some misunderstanding as to the day.

We understand that everything passed off on Thursday, to the satisfaction of all, and likewise creditable to the superintendent and teachers of the school.

THE UNION GUARD.—We have received the two first numbers of the *Union Guard*. It is an ably conducted campaign paper, devoted to the cause of the Union party, and will leave no stone unturned in bringing to light the corruptions of the Democracy. It is published by N. D. Larner, at Washington, D. C., at 50 cents per single copy, and a deduction to clubs.

AMERICAN UNION.—We have received the first number of the *American Union*, a new paper just started at Denton, Caroline county, by R. H. Busteed, proprietor and W. R. Busteed, editor. It hoists the flag of Bell and Everett. They have our best wishes for success.

THE CASE OF G. W. HARDWICKE.—The preliminary examination of G. W. Hardwicke, proprietor of the Lynchburg Republican, who is charged with killing Jos. Button, one of the editors of the Virginian, of that city, during a street fight recently, was closed on Monday evening and resulted in the accused being sent on to the Circuit Court for final trial. Mr. Hardwicke being in ill health, he was, together with his brother, W. W. Hardwicke, who stands charged with the same crime, released on $10,000 bail. The court meets in November next, and the accused are confident of an acquittal.

ALL IN LINE!—It is with great pleasure, says the Augusta Chronicle, we announce to our friends everywhere that all the Opposition press of Georgia are supporting John Bell and Edward Everett for President and Vice President. Every day we receive cheering news from all parts of the South that the good work goes bravely on.

[Reported for the Easton Gazette.]

GRAND MASONIC CELEBRATION AND DEDICATION, AT EASTON,

On Wednesday, the 18th July.

The weather on Wednesday was warm but a pleasant breeze was blowing and the Fraternity had a charming day. At 9 o'clock A. M., Coats' Lodge No. 102 assembled at its new and beautiful Lodge Room, corner of Washington and Dover streets, in Easton.

Walter H. Thompson, Worshipful Master; J. V. B. Wright, Senior Warden; Elias O. Dawson, Junior Warden; A. P. Jump, Secretary; J. W. Cheezum, Treasurer; B. B. Richardson, Senior Deacon; Jno. A. W. Powell, Junior Deacon; P. M. Dr. Saml. Harper and P. M. John Talbot, Stewards; Robert D. Johnson Tyler; P. M. I. C. W. Fowell, D. G. Marshall; John Johnson, Richard Cheezum, Lodge Bearers; P. M. Geo. Hale, carrying the Holy Scriptures, square and compass. With Coats' Lodge assembled Jacob H. Medairy, W. M. of Adherence Lodge No. 88, Baltimore, Grand Lecturer, and a large number of the Brethren from Eureka Lodge No. 98 of Millington, Kent county; Burns' Lodge, No. 87, of Talbot county; Cambridge Lodge No. 66, of Dorchester county, and several Masons from Caroline and other counties on the Eastern Shore. The Easton Cornet Band was engaged to accompany the procession, but owing to the death of a near relative of one of the members of the band they could not attend. Coates' Lodge and the visiting brethren at 11 o'clock A. M., formed in procession and marched quietly in their regalia, with white aprons and gloves to Easton Point, where they received the members of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, accompanied by about one hundred Brethren, consisting of the officers and delegates of most of the Lodges in Baltimore, together with O. H. Tiffany, the orator of the day, Rev. Dr. McCabe, and a number of ladies—wives and daughters of the Masonic fraternity.—The procession was then formed as follows:

Minnick's Brass Band of Baltimore.
David Martin, Grand Tyler.
Master Masons from Baltimore.
Masters of Lodges from Baltimore.
Past Masters.
Master Masons from the Eastern Shore.
Masters of Lodges " "
Past Masters.
Tyler of Coates' Lodge.
Entered apprentices.
Fellow Craft.
Master Masons.
Stewards.
Deacons.
Wardens.
Worshipful Master.
Past Masters.
Grand Lodge of Maryland.

Present—Hon. Anthony Kimmel,	W. G. M.
John Coates,	D. G. M.
Frederick Fickey, Jr.,	G. Treas'r.
J. H. Medairy,	G. Lectu'r
Nicholas Brewer,	G. Marshall.

The ladies were first provided with carriages, and they, with the orator and several elderly brethren proceeded to Merrett's Hotel in advance of the procession.

The procession then moved under the inspiring strains of music to the town of Easton, and marched up Washington street to North Lane, down North Lane to Harrison street, down Harrison to Dover and up Dover street, to the Hall, where the procession halted and opened in two ranks to permit the Grand officers to pass through into the Lodge. The ladies of the town crowded all the windows on the line of march and a large number of our citizens turned out to witness the proceedings. The new Lodge Room was then solemnly dedicated to MASONRY, TO VIRTUE AND TO UNIVERSAL BENEVOLENCE, typified by corn, wine and oil, poured out by the Grand Master on the Masonic Trestleboard, and the Grand Honors were given according to the usages of the order. Rev. B. F. Brown, in the absence of the Grand Chaplain gave in the most impressive and appropriate manner the Invocation to Heaven—and the ceremonies of the dedication were then closed by the Worshipful G. Master, assisted by John Coates, D. G. M., and the craft were supplied with tickets to dinner at the two Hotels.

After dinner the brethren re-assembled at the new Hall, agreeably to the order of the W. G. Master, and preceded by music, marched to the Court House Green, where a stand had been previously erected—and seats provided for the ladies especially—a large and highly respectable audience had already assembled to listen to the exercises.

The Grand Master who presided on the occasion in virtue of his prerogative then arose and in a neat and appropriate address, congratulated the fraternity upon its present prosperity and growing usefulness and pointed out a remarkable coincidence in the Masonic history of Coates' Lodge just taking place. The first Grand Master of Maryland was Dr. John Coates, in 1783, and the town of Easton (then called Talbot Court House) on the Eastern Shore, was honored with the organization of the Grand Lodge of Maryland—and now after a period of 77 years John Coates, a namesake and relative of the same venerable and honored first Grand Master is here to perform the ceremony of the dedication of COATES' Lodge one of the latest lodges of the Fraternity. On closing his address the W. G. Master introduced the Rev. O. H. Tiffany of —— Lodge Baltimore, one of the most gifted clergymen of that city, who in a most logical and eloquent oration enchained the audience with an exalted view of Masonry as the cradle of science and civilization, the promoter of virtue and the handmaid of true religion.

Many of our citizens who listened to the clear and beautiful exposition of the principles and practice of Masonry and their intimate connexion with all the relations of life, could but feel that an order which holds an antiquity beyond all other associations of the world—which has fostered science and the arts, has cultivated and cherished an enlighted benevolence, has promoted virtue and preserved its time honored usages through all the vicissitudes of the world, has withstood the divisions of party strife—the despotism of government, the fanaticism and sectional persecutions of religious bigots and grown in greatness and usefulness in every clime of the world where barbarism does not reign—many very many who listened to the evidences of these great features of Masonic truth and power as they came in strains of purest eloquence from the lips of the distinguished orator, felt an interest in Masonry that they had never experienced before and we believe that not only the brethren of the order but our citizens generally were highly gratified at the exercises of the day.

Such a body of men as those who visited Coates' Lodge to assist in this dedication is rarely to be seen—old men and young—high dignitaries of State—reverend and venerable pastors of several christian denominations but all intelligent, respectable and worthy men that would grace any occasion.

We cordially congratulate Coates' Lodge on the quiet, orderly and highly interesting celebration of the opening of her new Hall and trust that the sacred and time honored services that have set apart this room to Masonry, virtue and universal benevolence, will conspire to render this an institution of happiness, of influence and of good in our community.

After the oration the Masons marched again to the Hall and after a few brief but very happy expressions of satisfaction and brotherly love from the W. G. Master and others, the procession re-formed and Coates' Lodge escorted the visiting brethren to Easton Point where the steamer Kent in charge of Capt. Kirwan (who is also a member of the craft) was awaiting their return. There the members of Coates' Lodge after expressing their sincere thanks for the honor and the kindness they had received from the brethren, bade them an affectionate adieu.

Thus passed off one of the most agreeable, instructive and impressive public occasions which we have ever witnessed. E. PLURIBUS UNUM.

THE communication of "A Home Guard" was crowded out this week.

THE CROPS.—An intelligent correspondent writes from St. Louis, under date of July 6, as follows:

I left Washington city on Tuesday, P. M., and came over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and thence through Columbus, Indianapolis, and Terre Haute to this city. I found the Wheat crop nearly all cut on the entire route, and, in answer to inquiries made of persons along the line of the route, I judge that the wheat crop will prove a full average, and all report the quality as unexcelled in any previous year, as the berry is remarkably plump and heavy. In eastern Indiana, on the line of the railroad leading from Dayton to Indianapolis, a very intelligent gentleman assured me that many fields of wheat would yield upwards of thirty bushels to the acre, and that in the past seven years they had not had such a crop. Oats and grass look finely, the former just becoming golden and nearly ready for the reaper. The vast fields of corn through Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, are a delight to behold, growing strong and well, of good height and remarkably rich in color. Take a field of seven hundred acres, like the above, and as the breezes sweep over it, the long blades rustling and moving in the wind and gleaming in the sunlight, presented a picture of beauty that every denizen of a large city might well wish to gaze upon. As I came through the "American bottom," between Alton and East St. Louis, a little before sunset, last evening, I saw some fields of corn that would average over eight feet in height, and observations made upon the entire line of the route, and all inquiries made, lead me to the conclusion that should no untoward event occur to injure the crop, the present will prove, beyond all comparison, the largest ever harvested. I conversed with several farmers, who got in the cars at various points in Illinois, and I found that they were beginning to feel *uneasy* at the prospect of so large a crop of corn, but expressed the hope "that there would be a large foreign demand to relieve them of any surplus they may have." I suggested to them the query whether they had not better join Pennsylvania and New Jersey in their laborious and determined efforts to secure a good Protective Tariff, and create a strong and steady home market for their produce; and thus render themselves entirely independent of the uncertain fluctuations of foreign markets. I was gratified to hear them, without exception, reply that farmers since the revulsion, were thinking more upon the question of Protection than they had done for years before, and were much more favorably inclined to it.

THE JAPANESE AND THE POLICE.—The Japanese embassy on their departure issued an order, through Captain Dupont, U. S. N., upon the U. S. Treasury for $20,000 to be distributed among the members of the respective police of Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, in proportion to the number of each and of the time spent in each city by the Embassy.

The New York *Herald*, in commenting on the correspondence between the Embassy and Capt. Dupont says:

The following table shows the amounts to be given to the police of the several cities:

Cities.	Days.	Men.	Amounts.
Washington,	25	160	$2,650
Baltimore,	1	300	300
Philadelphia,	7	711	3,300
New York,	13	1,593	13,750
Total,			$20,000

It will be seen that the New York police have the lion's share of the princely gift. This fact is a strictly mathematical one, but at the same time it is a silent recognition of the superiority of our police. In Washington the police did little or nothing, except to guard the treaty box.—In Baltimore there was hardly any opportunity for the display of the force. In Philadelphia the police were utterly incompetent. They permitted the mob to insult the Princes, to press upon their carriages, and to annoy them with vulgar gestures and ribald remarks. The street crowd at Philadelphia behaved in the most disgraceful manner, and the police could or would do nothing with them.

A Washington correspondent says, in regard to the vote of Mr. Morris, M. C., from Illinois, and which is a balance of power vote in the delegation, that he may have to decide between the vote of Bell in the House and Lane in the Senate:—

"If, by voting for Bell, he could prevent the Senate from choosing Lane, I should not be surprised if Morris took the responsibility, and gave his vote to Bell. I was present, not long ago, when this theory was presented to Morris, and I noticed, by the flashing of his black eye, that he himself was not ignorant of the importance attached to his position.

"Do not act upon the idea you seemed to entertain a few days ago, that Breckinridge and Lane will secure the organization and the vote of the Democratic party in the South. The reaction has already commenced in Virginia."

The same letter says:

"A very active and enthusiastic canvass has begun in the Petersburg (Va.) district and the Valley Star, Gov. Letcher's home organ, has raised the Douglas flag in a fierce editorial.—The news from New Orleans is also favorable and the old organ of the North Carolina Democracy, the Raleigh Standard, threatens to rebel unless the fire-eaters gave up their disunion sentiments."

ANOTHER EXCITING PRIZE FIGHT ON THE TAPIS.—The following "card," from Morrissey, appears in the New York *Herald* of yesterday:

As Mr. John C. Heenan has now arrived home, and as he has, when in Europe, expressed so fervent a wish to fight me again, I will not balk him in his wish, now I have him on the spot.—I will fight him in four months from signing articles, for from ten dollars to ten thousand a side; and as it appears paradoxical to me and my friends to see a man dubbed "champion of the world" who has never won a fight in the ring, I will now give him the chance he wants, although I only stipulated to fight him again as a winner. I will meet him when and where he likes—put up what forfeit he likes—fight him when and where he likes—I to choose the stake-holder, to be agreeable to both. I trust outsiders will not interfere to prevent this match—at least until the money is up, which I am prepared to stake at drawing up of articles. JOHN MORRISSEY,
Champion of America.

DESPERATE FIGHT IN MADISON COUNTY, KY.—FIVE MEN SHOT.—A letter to the editor from Richmond Kentucky, dated July 8th, says: "I learn there was a fight at Mallory Springs in the county on Saturday evening, in which five men were shot. Three of them are supposed to be fatally injured. Can give no particulars, but am informed that it grew out of the difficulties with the Abolitionists at Berea and the Vigilance Committee.—*Louisville Courier, July 9.*

ROW IN A CONVENTION.—During the proceedings of the Democratic County Convention at Terre Haute, In., on the 7th inst., Mr. Cornwell, the postmaster, hurled an inkstand at Mr. Cookerly, editor of the Journal, cutting his head badly.

Queen Victoria reviewed on the 24th ult., in Hyde Park, London, no less than 30,000 well drilled British volunteers. The show was a very fine one, and the Queen stood up in her carriage an hour and a half to see it as the men passed in review before her.

A Texas friend writing to the editor of the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle and Advertiser, informs him that Gov. Houston has declared his preference for Bell and Everett, as being the only national ticket before the people.



GRAND UNION RALLY!

In Easton, on Tuesday next.

J. MORRISON HARRIS
Of Baltimore city, and
GEO. A. PEARRE
Of Allegany county,
AND OTHERS, WILL ADDRESS THE MEETING!

The following is the original call:

NOTICE.

All Persons Favorable to the Election of Bell and Everett to the Presidency and Vice Presidency, are requested to meet at the Court House, in Easton, on **Tuesday, the 24th Of July,** at 2 'clock P. M., for the purpose of Ratifying the Union nominations and organizing for the approaching Campaign.

Distinguished speakers are expected to be present on the occasion and address the meeting.

Commence to kindle the *fire* in the counties and let it be carried by every breath from house to house like a contageous disease, until the whole country shall become enveloped by a Union feeling. Get the ball in full motion—let Talbot not be behind in this matter. If the friends of the Union party will but do their duty —BELL AND EVERETT—the only truly nominated men now in the field—will carry this county by a handsome majority. Let the Old Line Whigs, who have been faltering ever since the breaking up of their own party, do as they are doing across the Choptank—in Dorchester—rally to the support of the tried and true—Bell and Everett. Let not trifling matters keep you from the meeting on TUESDAY, but give to the "bolters" or "disunionsts" an evidence of your strength and power. The meeting will be held early in the afternoon.

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.—The Baltimore Daily Exchange (Democratic) speaks as follows of Mr. Buchanan's late speech at the White House:

When Mr. Buchanan addressed the Democracy on Monday night he said "this is probably the last speech I shall ever have occasion to make. It would not do for me, in my position, to make political speeches throughout this canvass."—We wish the President had pledged himself still more decidedly to abstain from political speech-making in future, and we regret that he did not see the propriety of coming to some such sensible conclusion before he harangued a mass-meeting in front of the White House. We have so profound a respect for the office which Mr. Buchanan now fills that it is always to us an unwelcome task to record any act on the part of its incumbent which is calculated to impair its dignity in the eyes of our own or other people. But it must be confessed that the proceedings of Monday night could not fail to be productive of such a result. The spectacle which the public then assembled to witness, would have been an absurd, if it had not been a painful one. When the President of the United States stood up to make a stump speech, and, amid "applause and cries of "go it old Buck," assured the multitude that he "never struck a political lick in his life," there must have been more men in the crowd who experienced a feeling of deep mortification than would probably care to acknowledge the fact. Strangers too must have been greatly puzzled as they followed the brass-band and transparencies to the Presidential Mansion, and heard the Chief Magistrate of the nation explain to a crowd the wisdom of the "two-thirds rule," and protest that he had "ever been a friend of regular nominees." Under any circumstances it would be difficult for a President to address a political meeting in support of his party and its candidate without infringing those rules of decorum to which it so well becomes those in high station to adhere. But as matters stand at present, it was absolutely impossible that Mr. Buchanan could publicly interfere in the canvass unless he had determined in his personal and official conduct to disregard altogether the dictates of propriety and good taste. It is humiliating enough to us to see the President upon the hustings at all, but, when we remember his known and bitter hostility to the candidate at whom his remarks were especially levelled, it becomes a matter of equal astonishment and disgust that he should have placed himself in so indefensible a position before the country.

REPUBLICANISM GRUMBLING WEST.—The Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, long and well known as a leading Republican in Ohio, and who not long ago occupied the post of Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, has written the followine letter:—

"HAMILTON, July 10, 1860.

To the Editors of the Hamilton Intelligencer:

SIRS:—In your last issue you mention the fact that I have been named as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Representative in Congress. It is proper, therefore to say that, acknowledging my profound gratitude to the people of this District for their past support I have not the least desire again to enter the field of strife and subject myself to a repetition of the calumnious assults heretofore made upon me. Besides it is due to candor to add that, according to the new tests of Republicanism adopted by the Chicago Convention, I regard myself as resolved out of that party.

"I could not accept such a nomination without expressing my unqualified condemnation of the proposition which pledges support to the system which prevails in several States, allowing to unnaturalized foreigners the right of voting on a residence of six months! This plank is in conflict with much that I have said, and much more than I have thought and still believe on this subject. It proposes, substantially, to obliterate all the wholesome safeguards to the purity of the American ballot box, and therefore, to use a familiar and significant expression, "I spit upon it!" LEWIS D. CAMPBELL."

THE COMPROMISE CANDIDATES.—The Louisville Journal says:

It is an advantage of our candidates, Bell and Everett, and certainly a most important one, that they are, to all practical purposes, the second choice of all the other parties. The fact, we believe, is unquestionable.

No one can doubt that the friends of Douglas and Johnson would, under existing circumstances, rather see Bell and Everett elected than either Breckinridge and Lane or Lincoln and Hamlin. Nor can any one doubt that the friends of Lincoln and Hamlin would prefer Bell and Everett to either Breckinridge and Lane or Douglas and Johnson.

As for the friends of Breckinridge and Lane, it is true that their leaders, their master-spirits, next to the success of their own ticket, might secretly desire the success of Lincoln and Hamlin, from the belief that it would enable them to bring about a dissolution of the Union; but they do not dare, and they would, under no circumstances, dare to avow this, and there can be no shadow of question that the overwhelming mass of their party, if brought to the alternative of choosing from among the three opposing tickets, would unhesitatingly take Bell and Everett.

RECEIPT FOR BLACKBERRY WINE.—As this is the blackberry season, we publish this recipt for the manufacture of this wine:

There is no wine equal to the blackberry wine when properly made, either in flavor or for medicinal purposes, and all persons who can conveniently do so should manufacture enough for their own use every year, as it is invaluable in sickness as a tonic, and nothing is a better remedy for bowel disease. We therefore give the receipe for making it, and, having tried it ourself, we speak advisedly on the subject: Measure your berries and bruise them, to every gallon adding on a quart of boiling water. Let the mixture stand twenty-four hours, stirring occasionally; then strain off the liquid into a cask; to every gallon adding two pounds of sugar; cork tight and let stand till the following October, and you will have wine ready for use without further straining or boiling, that will make lips smack that never smacked under similar influences before. It may be improved, and, perhaps, will keep better by adding a small quantity of pure French brandy.

SAD ACCIDENT.—R. S. Emerson, a sprightly youth, son of Capt. R. Emerson, of Caroline county, and a student of Washington College, at Chestertown, was unfortunately drowned in Chester River on Friday afternoon last. He had gone, with a fellow student, to the river to bathe, and from probable ignorance of his danger, stepped immediately from the bank into very deep water, and being unable to swim, after a few ineffectual struggles, soon went to the bottom, there being no one near to help him in time.—*Kent Conservator.*

RALLY! RALLY!—Hon. Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, spoke at Knoxville on the 7th. No candid man, he said, believed that there was a remote chance of electing either Breckinridge or Douglas. While he regarded the chances of Lincoln as decidedly good for an election, he would deplore such an event, he maintained that if the Democrats and Conservative men, North and South, would rally to the support of the Bell and Everett ticket, as they ought to go, the Constitutional Union ticket would be successful.

The tallest man in France has just expired, near Rouen, at the age of 71, being M. Charles Gruel d'Indreville, of Nesie, Normandeuse, who founded, and for many years, carried on, some very extensive glass-works at that place. His stature was nearly seven feet six inches, English, and his body was stout in proportion. In early life he entered the Imperial army as a private soldier.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, July 18, 1860.

WHEAT—About 13,000 bushels were offered. Sales as follows:

WHEAT—Ordinary fair to white,		1 10@1 25
Good grades,	do.	1 30@1 40
Prime to choice,		1 45@1 50
Red,		1 12@1 25
CORN—Fair to prime white,		68@73 cts.
Yellow,		60@63 cts.
OATS—Maryland and Virginia,		32@36 cts.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18, 1860.

WHEAT—Red,	1 27@1 28
White,	1 30@1 40
CORN—Yellow,	66 cts.

MARRIAGES.

BOON—EVANS.—In Goldsborough's Neck, on the 19th instant, by Rev. H. P. Jordan, Joseph A. Boon and Miss. Martha A. Evans.

BARTON—BARTON.—On the 17th inst., at the residence of Levi T. Duks, Esq., in Caroline county, by Rev. W. M. Warner, Wm. A. Barton, of the above county, and Mrs. Caroline Barton of this county.

DEATHS.

HOPKINS.—In this town, on Wednesday morning, the 18th inst., after the most excruciating suffering of nearly two years—Jerusha A., aged 14 years—daughter of Samuel B., and Margaret A. Hopkins. [Baltimore papers please copy.]

REYNOLDS.—In Chapel district, in this county, on Friday morning, the 20th inst., Anna J. daughter of Henry F. and Hester Reynolds, aged about 20 years. The friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral this (Saturday) afternoon, at 12½ o'clock, from the residence of her father.

JONES.—In this county, on the 4th instant, Robert Jones, Esq., in the 70th year of his age.

NEW WHEAT FLOUR—Just received per steamer of Thursday last a fresh supply of Gambrill's flour—all grades—new wheat—for sale at a small advance for the cash by
ju 21 S. T. KENNARD.

MINERAL WATER.—I have just received a lot of fresh Mineral Water, for sale by the dozen or single bottle.
ju 21 J. P. BLAKE.

VARIETIES.—Bread and Washing Soda, Petash, Saleratus, Ground Ginger, Indigo and Fig Blue. Also every variety of Spices, always on hand and for sale by
(ju 21) J. P. BLAKE.

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby notified, not to take a note from W. H. Outten, drawn by the subscriber in his favor—dated Philadelphia, March 3d, 1860—for $137 75, payable in six months—as I shall resist the payment of the same.
ju 21-3t THOS. C. NICOLS, JR.

*** Cambridge Intelligencer will copy the above three times and send bill to subscriber.

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The important fact that the awful consequences of self-abuse may be effectually removed without internal medicines or the dangerous applications of caustics, instruments, medicated bougies, and other empirical devises, is here clearly demonstrated, and the entirely new and highly successful treatment, as adopted by the celebrated author, fully explained, by means of which every one is enabled to cure himself perfectly, and at the least possible cost, thereby avoiding all the advertised nostrums of the day.—This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

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ju 14 S. T. KENNARD.

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