AUSTRIAN PROTEST AGAINST THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The following memorandum has been communicated by the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the Ministers of the several foreign Courts:

"The events of the 2d of July at Smyrna present in a double point of view a serious deviation from the rules of international law. 1st. The commander of the United States ship of war St. Louis threatened His Imperial Majesty's brig the Hussar with a hostile attack, leveling his guns against the latter, and announcing in writing that if a certain individual detained on board, and whose nationality was contested between the agents of the Governments, was not surrendered to him at a certain hour, he would take him by force. 2. This act of hostility was committed in the port of a neutral power, the friend of the two nations. No doubt the threat to attack the ship of a sovereign State, and which carries its flag, is nothing less than a menace of war. Now, the right to make war is necessarily, and by the very nature of that right, inherent in the sovereign power. "A right of such great importance (says Vattel, *Law of nations*, vol. 2, book 3, chapter 1,) the right of judging whether a nation has a real subject for complaint, if it be a case to use force to take justly—if prudence permits it—if the good of the State requires it—this right, I say, can only belong to the nation or to the sovereign which represents it.—It is, no doubt, among the number of those rights without which a Government cannot be conducted in a salutary manner, and which is called the right of majesty.' The founders of the Republic of the United States of America have fully acknowledged, from the commencement of the Union, the rights reserved for the sovereign power.—The articles of confederation and perpetual Union between the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, &c., of the 9th July, 1778, contain the following stipulations:—'The Congress of the United States shall alone, and exclusively, exercise the right of declaring war and making peace.'

"This basis of the public law of North America has been maintained and sanctioned by the Constitution of the United States of the 17th of September, 1787, which, in the 7th section explicitly reserves to the Congress the power of declaring war. The Constitution of the United States is in this respect in perfect harmony with the public law of Europe. But this right, which is reserved for the Supreme Power of each State, would be illusory and null if the commanders of naval forces or others were authorized, either explicitly or tacitly to undertake, either at their own suggestion or at the command or with the assent of a diplomatic or consular agent, acts of hostility or of war against the ships or troops of another nation, without a special order from the supreme authority of their country, notified in the terms prescribed by the laws of nations. It is impossible that the regular government of the civilized world should expose their authorty, as well as the general peace, to the chance of hostilities commenced without their knowledge, and without the special authority of the sovereign power, by any functionary in foreign parts.—We arrive at the 2d of the questions of international law mentioned above.

"There is no doubt that if there be any point of maratime and international law precise, clear and adopted by all nations in the world, it is the inviolability of neutral ports, the absolute prohibition to commit any acts of war or violence there even against an enemy against whom war has been declared. Modern history affords but few examples of the latter case. One of those rare examples is the attack of the Dutch East India fleet which had entered the port of Berghen, in Norway, by an enemy's admiral; and, although that attack was repulsed by the cannon of the forts of the neutral port, Vattel, an authority universally acknowledged on the law of nations, nevertheless accuses Denmark, the neutral power, of having complained too quietly of a proceeding so injurious to its dignity and its rights. In order the better to establish the accord between all nations and all legists on this question, we may quote the authority of an American statesman.

"The following is the opinion pronounced by Mr. Henry Wheaton: 'The rights of war cannot be exercised except within the territory of the belligerent powers; or out at sea, or within a territory having no owner. It follows that hostilities cannot be fairly exercised within the territorial jurisdiction of the neutral State, which is the common friend of the two parties. Not only are all captures made by belligerent cruisers within that jurisdiction illegal and null, but the captures made by ships of war, which place themselves within bays, rivers, at the mouth of rivers, or in the harbors of a neutral State, to exercise the rights of war from that station are likewise null.—For example, when a British privateer stationed herself in the river Mississippi, in the neutral territory of the United States, to exercise the rights of war from that point, by going and coming, by obtaining information at Belize, and by searching ships which were descending the river—when this privateer, we repeat, effected a capture at about three English miles from the islands of land formed at the mouth of the Mississipi, Sir W. Scott ordered the restitution of the captured ship. On the same principle, when a belligerent ship, being within a neutral territory, effects a capture with her boat outside of that territory, the capture is considered null. For, although the enemy's force was employed against the vessel captured without the territory, no one can be permitted to make such use of a neutral territory in order to 'carry on war.' (The Anna, November, 1805, Robinson' Admiralty Reports, Vol. 5, page 373)

"If every act of hostility against a declared enemy within the territorial jurisdiction of a neutral State which is on terms of friendship with the two parties, be disloyal—if captures effected by belligerant cruises within the bays of the neutral State, or even by the boats of ships without the territory, whilst the ships remain within it, are null and illegal according to the law of the United States, and according to the decrees of the maratime tribunals of Great Britain, the attack of a ship belonging to a friendly power in a neutral port would merit to be still more severely stigmatized."

EXECTION OF WOODWARD.—Woodward, convicted of the murder of his wife, was hanged at Washington, September 2d, at 11 o'clock. He made no confession, and met his fate with apparent indifference.

FROM THE FISHING GROUND.—Clipper schr. Oread, Capt. Montgomery, arrived from the Bay of St. Lawrence on Saturday night. We have the following news from the Captain of the Oread: About two weeks ago, while Captain Montgomery was on his way home, he came to anchor off the mouth of Fox River, the wind blowing very strong at the time. All at once H. M. Cutter stationed there, neared the schooner, ran up her flag, and fired three rounds of blank cartridges at the Oread. Captain M. being a little alarmed, immediately ordered his crew to cut the cable away, which was done, and having his sails up, he bore away. The cutter gave chase but could not catch the Yankee craft. Captan Montgomery lost about twelve fathoms of new cable.—Saw at anchor an American war vessel off Point Musco, a week ago, probably the Decatur or Fulton.

Captain Montgomery states that Captain Campbell, of Her Majesty's steamer 'Devastation,' has left that vessel, he having been promoted to a sixty-gun ship. This was done about the time of the seizure of the 'Star Light,' and it is said that this is the reason he was anxious to get the care of that vessel cleared at once off his hands. The First Lieutenant has taken charge of the Devastation, and it is stated he is a better man, for our fishermen, than Campbell.

Mackerel are very scarce, and there are but one or two Cape Cod vessels now in the 'Bay,' all having left on account of the vigilance of the British cruiser, and there being no mackerel outside the prescribed limits.—*Boston Traveller, 5th inst.*

A THRILLING SCENE.—A few days since, as the express train for Baltimore was passing along the vicinity Naaman's creek, at the rate of forty miles an hour, a horrifying sight was witnessed by those having charge of the train. A man, apparently a fisherman, inhabiting one of the shanties close by, who was laboring under *mania a potu*, had thrown himself upon the rails for the purpose of self-destruction; but two females having drawn him off, were engaged in a dreadful struggle to prevent his again throwing himself before the train. One had a deadly grip to his legs, while the other was kneeling upon his breast, as the iron horse went thundering by, just grazing her clothing; indeed, so close was she, that her own escape from instant death was most imminent. The whole scene occupied but an instant, and scarcely any of the passengers were aware of the calamity that had been impending. Those who witnessed it were horror struck, knowing the impossibility to prevent the destruction of all three, if the maniac succeeded in struggling only a few inches nearer the rail.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO CAPTURE A FUGITIVE SLAVE.—On Saturday last, Marshal Wynkoop, of Philadelphia, accompanied by four assistants, made a descent on the dining room of the Phœnix Hotel, at Wilkesbarre, Pa., and arrested one of the colored men employed there, by the name of Bitt, on the charge of being a fugitive slave from the South. The Marshal succeeded in getting the handcuffs on one of Bitt's wrists, but before he could secure the other, Bitt freed himself by a sudden effort, seized up a carving knife from the table, made a lunge with it at the nearest assistant, used the loose handcuff over the heads of one or two others, and dashed out into the street. Marshal Wynkoop and his men followed him, giving three or four shots without effect. Bitt plunged into the Susquehanna, but being unable to swim, waded out nearly up to his neck, where he remained an hour, at the end of which time, it is said, the officers disappeared, and Bitt came ashore, and made tracks probably for Canada. One account says he was fired at while in the water, and so badly wounded that the officers became frightened and left him. The conduct of the officers is severely censured by the citizens of Wilkesbarre, as it is alleged they, being five in number, could easily have captured the fugitive without the use of fire-arms.

ARREST OF ESCAPED SLAVES.—The British ship Samuel which sailed from Norfolk on Thursday week, with, as it was suspected, three fugitive slaves on board, was overtaken at Hampton Roads by the steamboat sent after her, and on search two of the slaves were found secreted among the timber with which the ship was loaded, and also a marine who had deserted from the U. S. ship Pennsylvania. They were taken back to Norfolk together with Captain Morris, the master of the vessel. The opinion seems to be that the Captain did not know of the presence of the negroes on board his ship.

MOUTH OF THE MISSOURI.—The Missouri river is cutting one of the capers for which it is somewhat notorious. It has changed its mouth or entrance into the Mississippi, a good many times within the last 20 years, and now it is trying it again.—Last Saturday it succeeded in cutting a channel across the point of land half a mile above where it has run of late years, and strikes the Mississippi, in a direction which is likely to prevent the washing of the Illinois or eastern shore to any injurious extent. Since Saturday two boats have passed up the new "chute," and this may now be regarded as the main channel of the Missouri.—*Mo. Rep. Aug.* 30.

LITERARY PIRACY.—The Boston *Advertiser* says: "We learn from good authority that the legal advisers of Messrs. G. P. Putnam & Co., have been making out an application for an injunction to prevent Messrs. Harper & Brothers from selling the September number of their magazine, containing "Uncle Bernard's Story," which originally apeared in the June number of Putnam's Monthly, duly copyrighted.

ARREST OF A JUDGE FOR A VIOLENT ASSAULT.—Judge Flinn, of the Criminal Court, at Cincinnati, was arrested on Friday week, and held to bail on a charge of making a violent assault upon Mr. Jolliffe, a lawyer. It appears Mr. J. took a leading part in the meeting held the previous evening, to urge the Legislature to impeach the Judge, and at an early hour on Friday, morning as Mr. J. with his wife and niece, was proceeding to market he was struck a violent blow which felled him to the ground. The blows were repeated several times, until Marshal Ruffin ran up, and seizing the offender, discovered him to be Judge Flinn. Several of his friends, it is alleged, were present as spectators of the assault.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 3.

The Yellow Fever at New Orleans.—For the 24 hours ending yesterday morning, there were 117 deaths—of which 96 were from yellow fever. The disease, in a very malignant form, is extending along the coast. Several of the telegraphic operators are down with the fever, and at times it was difficult to work the lines on that account. Mr. Gorghan, of the Morse office, is among the victims.

The Howard Association, since the fever began, have attended to over 9,000 cases, and the whole number will probably exceed 12,000. They have received money to the amount of $70,000, and have had bills presented to over $90,000, with more still to come.

In the 24 hours ending this morning there have been 116 deaths, of which 87 were from fever. The total deaths of the week 955, of which 804 were from fever. The whole number of deaths since the 28th of May are 9544, of which 7213 were from fever.

Sept. 5.—The total number of deaths for the past 24 hours amount to 133, of which 110 were from the prevailing epidemic, which is an increase of 23 on the previous report. Many of our best citizens have recently been taken with the fever, and it appears to rage violently, considering the fact that the population has been greatly reduced by death and other causes. It is supposed there are not now more than 6000 unacclimated persons in the city. Business is almost entirely suspended.

The epidemic is spreading along the river at various points, and becoming fatal. There are serious apprehensions of its ravages.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 2.

Impeachment of a Judge.—A meeting of our citizens was held last night at the Masonic Hall, to take measures to have Judge Jacob Flinn impeached. The Hall was crowded to excess by men of all parties, and a resolution declaring that Flinn ought to be impeached was passed unanimously. A committee consisting of Judge Hoodley, John Jollifee, and R. B. Prillan, was appointed to prepare and bring the matter before the next Legislature, which will meet next winter.

Shooting Case.—James C. Hall, formerly Postmaster of this city, was shot last night by Dr. Ames, a returned Californian, who fired a pistol at Mr. H. as he was passing along the street. He is very low, no hopes being entertained of his recovery.—The community is much excited on the subject. Ames and family sustain a bad character, and the assault is considered as having been most outrageous. Ames has been bailed in the sum of $25,000.

BOSTON, September 3.

Mutiny at Sea.—The barque Eutaw, which sailed for Baltimore yesterday, returned to-day, the crew having mutinied.—They attacked the captain with an axe, breaking one of his ribs and injuring his head. The mate was also injured. The captain was taken to the hospital and the mutineers sent to jail.

CHARGE OF FELONIOUS ASSAULT.—A correspondent at Annapolis states that two young men in that place, named Richard Tydings and Washington Cobeth, were arrested on Thursday charged with an assault upon a young female of respectable character, named Margaret Weeks, with the intent to violate her person. According to her statement she had arrived at the market house with her brother with produce for sale, before day, when the two young men approached her, told her they were city watchmen, and stated that she had no business there at so early an hour. They proposed to conduct her to a boarding house, and succeeded in getting her to a lumber yard, where her cries brought officer Terry to her relief, when the parties ran off. He found her much bruised from the treatment she had received. The parties charged with the offence were subsequently arrested and taken before Judge Brewer, who held them to bail in the sum of $1,000 each for trial at court. We further learn that there is one other young man who is said to be implicated, who fled the place ere he could be arrested. The testimony of the girl is understood to be more positive against him.—*Sun.*

IMPRUDENT AND DANGEROUS LODGING.—On Monday night a young man named Thomas Stewart, boarding at the public house of Mr. Hodges, on Hollingsworth st., made an attempt to escape from the great heat by changing his lodging from the room which he occupied to the roof of the building, which is nearly flat. During the night, however, he became very restless, and rolled to the edge of the roof, and fell to the pavement below, severely injuring his back and head. It is a miracle that he was not immediately killed or some bones fractured.—*Balt. Clipper.*

DREADFULLY BURNED.—A young woman named Caroline Dammon was dreadfully burned on Tuesday night by the explosion of an etherial oil lamp, which she was incautiously engaged in filling whilst lighted. The occurrence took place at a house on North, near Foundry street.—The face and breast of the unfortunate victim was burned almost to a crisp, endangering her life. The services of a physician were immediately procured, who applied the proper remedies, but the sufferer is still in a critical condition, and if she should ultimately recover, her face will be very much disfigured from the burn.—*Ib.*

THE SHIP CANAL.—A rumor is now in circulation, with what a foundation we cannot say, that the Ship Canal Company, who have been soliciting Governor Ross to convene the Legislature, have come across an old charter, passed by the Delaware Legislature some years back, to enable a company to cut a canal somewhere near Rehoboth bay—that three of the five Commissioners named in this oharter are now living, and as they constitute a quorum, the new company are about to proceed to construct the ship canal under the old charter.—*Wilmington (Del.) Gazette.*

The National Intelligencer states that the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal has been doing an excellent business of late. A large number of coal boats continue to arrive from Cumberland. As evidence of this, during the past week the receipts at the collector's office in Georgetown have amounted to nearly four thousand dollars.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 10, 1853.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
HON. RICHARD J. BOWIE,
OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

FOR COMPTROLLER,
Dr. J. HANSON THOMAS,
OF BALTIMORE CITY.

FOR LOTTERY COMMISSIONER,
JAMES B. RICAUD,
OF KENT COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS—1ST DISTRICT,
JOHN R. FRANKLIN,
OF WORCESTER.

THE KOSSTA AFFAIR.—We publish in another column the protest of Austria against the United States. It will be seen that the protest discourses very learnedly of the law of nations, and the duties of the United States, but fails to speak of the outrage committed by Austria in seizing a man within the dominion of the Sultan of Turkey. She cannot justify her own conduct, therefore passes the matter silently by.

HON. WM. T. HAMILTON, of Washington county, has been nominated by the Democrats of the Fifth Congressional District, for re-election to Congress. It is supposed that Ex-Gov. Thomas will run as an independent candidate, his friends having withdrawn from the Convention previous to the nomination, and refused to allow his name to come before it.

FARMS SOLD.—Mr. Isaac Atkinson lately sold his farm of 187 acres, on Miles River, to Capt. Richard France, of Baltimore, for $8.000. It is said that Capt. France intends erecting on the property a beautiful and expensive dwelling for a summer residence.

Mr. John S. Martin also recently sold 100 acres adjoining his farm in Island Creek Neck, unimproved, for $40 per acre. Purchaser, Col. Edw. Lloyd, Jr.

CAROLINE COUNTY.—The following ticket has been nominated by the Whigs of Caroline:

For Senator—Wm. H. Downes.
For Delegates—Alex. W. Ridgaway and Edw. D. Thompson.
For Register—Wm. G. Nicholson.
For Sheriff—James Hignutt.
For Commissioners—Wm. Roe, John Williams, Levin W. Robinson.
For Surveyor—John B. Todd.
For Magistrates—Middle District—M. Chilton, Amos Dixon.
For Constable—Wm. Meloney.
For Road Supervisor—Wm. Morgan.

DROWNED.—We regret to learn that Mr. Wm. Johnson, proprietor of the steam saw mill at "Forrest Landing," on Wye river, in this county, was knocked overboard from the Schooner Ellenore, Capt. Comegys, on Saturday night last, and drowned. The schooner was run into by a steamer near the Bodkin bar, in the Patapsco. It is supposed Mr. Johnson had a large quantity of specie on his person, which caused him to sink before the small boat could reach him. He was probably about 55 years of age.

We find the following in the Baltimore Sun of Thursday:

FOUND DROWNED.—Mr. Wilson Townsend, a day or two since, found on the bay shore, at his place in Black Marsh, the body of an elderly man, which had been washed ashore. He had grey hairs, and is supposed to have been fifty or fifty-five years of age. He had on a black dress coat, grey pantaloons and a pair of Yankee boots, nearly new; a red flannel shirt, and cassinet vest. The only articles found on his person was a piece of rule, a pair of spectacles and a wooden comb. He was buried on the shore. It was surmised that the body is that of Mr. William Johnson, of Talbot county, who was lost overboard from the schooner Ellinor, on Saturday last. The friends of Mr. Johnson went down to see the body and identified it as his.

ROAD SUPERVISORS.—We publish on our first page the law in relation to Supervisors of the Public Roads. It will be seen that one is to be elected in each Election District at the next general election, the successful candidates to enter upon their duties on the first of January next. The Commissioners for this County have decided upon the following salaries for the Supervisors in Talbot:

Salary of Supervisor in E. Dist.	No. 1,	$200
" " "	No. 2,	125
" " "	No. 3,	150
" " "	No. 4,	175
" " "	No. 5,	50

We shall publish the laws relating to Magistrates and Constables as soon as we obtain copies of them. The last Legislature was not only too penurious to have laws in which every citizen is interested published in the newspapers of the State, but would not even furnish editors with copies of the laws passed. It is a "penny wise and pound foolish" policy which we hope the next Legislature will rectify.

The laws, by the way, ordered by the Legislature, have not yet made their appearance, notwithstanding there has been sufficient time to print a dozen such books.—Where is the Locofoco State Printer?

OUR STATE TICKET.

We to-day place at the head of our columns the names of the candidates selected by the Whig State Convention, the proceedings of which alone we had time and room to insert last week. Hon. Richard J. Bowie, the candidate for Governor, is well known to the people of Maryland, having frequently represented Montgomery county in our State Legislature, and for the past four years represented the late First District in the Congress of the United States, where he sustained a high and influential position, as one of the ablest members of the House. He is a gentleman of unexceptionable private and public character, and his nomination is hailed with delight by the gallant Whigs of Maryland.

The Rockville Journal, published at the home of Mr. Bowie, says:

"Just as we were going to press, we received the welcome news of the nomination of our much respected and talented fellow citizen, the Hon. RICHARD J. BOWIE, by the Whig Gubernatorial Convention, for the Whig Candidate for Governor.—Great enthusiasm prevailed, and the announcement of his nomination was hailed with enthusiastic demonstrations of applause. Old Montgomery will give a glorious account of herself this fall, for the nomination of her favorite and most gifted son will reinvigorate and arouse the spirit of Montgomery Whigs. Mr. B. is widely known throughout the State, and no better selection could have possibly been made.—The Whigs of Maryland, from Alleghany to Worcester, will hail the nomination as the harbinger of Whig emancipation from Democratic rule, and will at once prepare for the contest, and keep the ball in motion, until a glorious Whig victory in November next shall have crowned their labors."

The National Intelligencer, the editors of which have had every opportunity of knowing Mr. Bowie, both as a politician and citizen, thus speaks of him:

"Mr. Bowie was a member of the last Congress from the adjoining district of Maryland, and his career in that body was marked by ability, fidelity, and all gentlemanly bearing. He is eminently fitted for the new and responsible dignity for which his political friends have presented him to his fellow-citizens."

The Baltimore Sun, a neutral paper, with Democratic tendencies, says:

"Mr. Bowie is by no means an "avaliability candidate," in the common acceptation of the term. Yet his high political standing, lofty integrity, and the eminent qualifications which have distinguished his public career, impart the assurance that, if elected, the executive affairs of the State will be administered with signal ability, sound discretion, and a prevailing concern for the general good. Mr. Bowie has represented the old first district in Congress several times, and has enjoyed the reputation of being one of the most active, zealous, and industrious members of the Maryland representatiou."

We might multiply extracts, showing the high estimation in which Mr. Bowie is held by all parties in this State, but it is needless. No better nomination could have been made, and if elected, we have the best assurance, in his great experience and former life, that the affairs of the State will be conducted with ability and integrity, and with an eye single to the best interests and welfare of the community.

Dr. J. Hanson Thomas, the candidate for Comptroller of the Treasury, is well known to the citizens of Maryland, and is eminently qualified by his business habits and strict integrity for the important and responsible position for which he has been named. His personal popularity in the city of Baltimore where he is best known, is sufficient evidence of his high character and estimable qualities. "We feel pride and pleasure in knowing," says the Baltimore Patriot, "that every inquiry they make into his personal character and qualifications for the discharge of the duties of the office, for which has been nominated, will be met by a response from all who know him, that must ensure to him the votes of a majority of the people of the State."

Mr. Ricaud is too well known in this community to need a word of commendation from us. He is fully qualified to fill any position in the State, and no man, within the limits of Maryland, probably, is more highly esteemed and personally popular with his acquaintances and neighbors.—Such, fellow Whigs, are the gentlemen presented for your suffrages at the ensuing election. They merit, and will command, the confidence and support of the people. As Whigs, they are entitled to the active, zealous and untiring support of every Whig in the State. Do not postpone action—commence at once, and let your efforts never cease until they shall be triumphantly elected to the several offices for which they are named. Never were nominations received with more enthusiastic pleasure, and never were the Whigs of Maryland in better spirits, and more harmonious and united than at this time. Put forth every exertion, rally to the support of your nominees, and you must triumph. With pride and pleasure may we work for our ticket—confidently may we claim for it the support of all who have the best interest of the State at heart, and who are untrammelled by party dictation. Let every Whig, then, do his duty, and we must be successful.

TRIAL OF ROBERT SWANN.—The case of Robt. Swann, indicted for the murder of William O. Sprigg, was taken up for trial at a called session of the Court, at Hagerstown, on Monday. In consequence of the absence of two of the counsel for the defence and several witnesses, Judge Tyson granted a postponement until Tuesday. There is a great number of witnesses, and the trial will probably continue two weeks.

WHIG STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—A Committee appointed by the State Convention during its session last week, met at Barnum's Hotel on Thursday night, and in pursuance of the power vested, selected the following named gentlemen to constitute the Whig State Central Committee:

John C. Brune, Wm. McKim, John L. Yates, Wm. H. Travers, Wm. B. Norris, James H. Cook, Wm. H. P. Dorsey, John R. Kenley, J. F. McJilton, S. H. Taggart, Thomas B. Hambleton, John Lockard, Charles R. Hardesty, George E. Sangston, R. T. Merrick, Charles Oudesluys, Joseph H. Reiman, Robert Kirkland, Henry Webster, R. L. Seth, and John W. Hall.

COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS FOR THE EASTERN SHORE.—The delegates attending the Whig State Convention, held in Baltimore on Thursday week, from the the Eastern Shore, met at Barnum's Hotel, that night, and adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Whigs of the district composed of the Eastern Shore to meet in Convention, at Cambridge, on the first Wednesday of October next, to nominate a Commissioner of Public Works, in place of John R. Franklin, Esq., who is about to resign said place; and and that the several counties be entitled to the same representation as they were in the late Whig State Convention."

IN reply to the inquiries of a "tax-payer," we last week gave such information as we received upon reliable authority, as to the cause of the delay in producing the State Tax books. The clerk to the Commissioners, in a card in the last Star, states in effect that the new assessment caused so much extra work that it was impossible to get them out earlier. That matter we leave with the community—let them decide the matter as they see fit. The clerk takes the opportunity to indulge in something very like a gratuitous personal remark towards the editor of this paper—We shall not be led into a war of words with him, neither shall we indulge in personalities or epithets, or submit to them.—We shall, however, expose official misconduct or negligence whenever we think proper.

As for the "contempt" of the Clerk, we shall be able to endure it, especially as, by the force of circumstances, he is also compelled to treat several others in this county with the same "silent contempt."

THE MARYLAND CATTLE SHOW.—The sixth annual Cattle Show of the Maryland State Agricultural Society, as before announced, will take place in Baltimore during the last week of October. The American Farmer for this month says:

"We have good cause to anticipate a greatly increased display, even over our last year's show. The intimations already made to us warrant us in promising that such will be the case and the greatly increased facilities of intercommunication north and south, as well as east and west, with our city, which have been opened during the past year, leave no room to doubt that a mightier concourse than has ever before witnessed our exhibitions will give their attendance this year. A hearty welcome is extended to all. Competition for our premiums is open to the citizens of every State, and we earnestly appeal to every farmer and planter who may have aught worthy of exhibition to take an active part in the show, and to urge their neighbors and friends to do so likewise. We hope the officers of the society, who have been honored with their appointments, will feel it incumbent on them to use their very best efforts to increase its success, not only by inducing contributions to its exhibitions, but also by increasing its list of members. The number of members in each county bears no proportion to what should be expected of the old Maryland line, famous for its public spirit and gallant bearing, and no farmer or planter who feels the least pride in his profession should fail to have his name enrolled on the list of members of the Maryland State Agricultural Society."

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION—A FLARE-UP.—According to previous arrangements, the "harmonious Democracy" of Caroline met in their respective Districts on Saturday last, and elected in each district, eleven Delegates to a county nominating Convention. The Delegates aforesaid, having been duly elected in manner prescribed by a resolution of a former meeting, met in Denton on Tuesday last, for the purpose of nominating a county ticket. As we predicted last week, the great "bone of contention" was the nomination for Register, there being but two gentlemen *publicly* spoken of for that station. Upon "counting noses" it was ascertained that about two thirds of the Delegates were favorable to the nomination of Mr. H. C. Rawlings, the present incumbent, and at the hour of meeting, the Delegates from the Lower District, favorable to the nomination of Mr. Alcaid Dawson, refused to go into Convention. The Delegates from the other District met, and extended several invitations to the refractory delegation to meet them, but it was no go—they would not go into convention unless the majority would either yield to them and nominate Mr. Dawson, or compromise, by throwing both gentlemen aside, and nominating a new man. Both of these propositions were of course rejected, and the Convention finally adjourned, without making any nominations, or fixing upon any definite time for that purpose.—*Denton Journal.*

Mr. Borland's appointment as Minister to Central America is pronounced by the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser unconstitutional, because of the office having been created by the Congress of which he was a member. It is, therefofre, in direct contravention of that section of the constitution which provides that "no Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the government of the United States, which have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time." The office was created, and he was appointed, during the term for which he was elected.

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