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THE EASTON STAR.

By Thomas H. Robson,

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 2, 1855.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Comptroller,
COL. WALTER W. W. BOWIE,
of Prince Georges County.

For Lottery Commissioner,
COL. GEORGE GALE,
of Kent County.

For Congress,
Hon. JAMES A. STEWART,
of Dorchester County.

For Commissioner of Public Works.
HENRY H. GOLDSBOROUGH, Esq.,
of Talbot County.

COUNTY TICKET.

For the State Senate,
SAMUEL DICKINSON.
For the House of Delegates,
WILLIAM B. CLARK,
WILLIAM D. ROBERTS.
For State's Attorney,
JAMES LL. MARTIN.
For Sheriff.
JEROME B. BENNETT.
For Judges of Orphans' Court.
THOMAS S HAYWARD,
PERRY W. STEWART,
JOHN W. S. MCDANIEL.
For County Commissioners.
ALEXANDER HARRISON,
CORNELIUS SHERWOOD,
NATHANIEL LEONARD.
For County Surveyor,
JAMES M. LEONARD.

NOTICE.

The Delegates to the Democratic Nominating Convention are requested to re-assemble in Easton, on Tuesday, October 2d, at 3 o'clock, P. M.—as business of importance is to be laid before them.—Every member is desired to be present punctually.

SAML. STEVENS, Ch'n. of
the Dem. Mass Meeting.
Sept. 25, 1855.

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS

Will be held in this County, at the following places, at which the people are respectfully invited to attend. The Democratic Candidates will be present to address them, and the opposition Candidates are invited to meet them, to discuss the political topics of the day.

At CHAPEL on Saturday, Oct. 6, a 3o'c.
"TRAPPE " 13 "
" BAY HUNDRED Friday 19 "
" ST. MICHAELS Saturday 20 "
" BROAD C. NECK " 27 "
" EASTON Tuesday 30 "

POLITICAL NOTICE.

Col. W. W. W. Bowie, the Democratic Candidate for Comptroller, will visit Easton on Tuesday, the 16th inst., and address the voters of Talbot in front of the Court House, at half-past 2o'clock, P. M. The citizens, without regard to party, are respectfully invited to be present.

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS.

By a notice in to-day's paper it will be seen that the campaign in Talbot will be opened by a grand rally at the Chapel, on next Saturday afternoon, the 6th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M. The meeting will be addressed by the Democratic Candidates.—Let the people of all parties attend in their strength and hear the truth. And let the Know Nothing Candidates attend, and explain to the people how they can reconcile their *secret party oaths* with the Constitutional oath they are required to take if elected to office.

DISTRICT NOMINATIONS.—At a District meeting held in Easton, on Saturday last, the Democratic party of this District made the following nominations—

For Magistrates:—William B. Wheeler, Solomon R. Cahal and Thomas Edgar,

For Constables:—William H. Bostick and Luther M. Jones.

For Supervisor:—John Brown.

The full proceedings of the meeting we are compelled to omit for the want of space.

The Democrats of Bay Hundred met on Saturday last, at Jackson's store, and nominated the following ticket for District officers. Mr. Roberts—one of our Candidates for the Legislature, was present, and addressed the meeting, in a spirited speech which was well received by the Democracy.

For Magistrates:—Wm. P. Jackson and Wm. Harrison,

For Constable:—Wm H. Cummings.

For Supervisor:—Wm. Dawson.

KNOW NOTHING RENUNCIATION.—We invite the particular attention of our readers to the letter of Mr. Thomas G. Gale, of Easton, giving his reasons for leaving the know nothings, which will be found on the first page of this morning's paper.—The letter is addressed to the know nothing Council, of Easton, and gives the people who manage that concern some home thrusts, which we think it will puzzle them to answer. We hope none will fail to read it, and commend it particularly to all Democrats who have become, like Mr. Gale, unwittingly connected with the know nothing party, while they still cherish a love for their former Democratic principles, and we hope they will, like Mr. G., renounce all affinity with the midnight party, and come back to their first love, and now the only national party in the country.

FALL OF SEBASTOPOL.—The foreign news which we publish to-day, containing the particulars of the fall of Sebastopol, will be found highly interesting. At latest accounts the Russians were in possession of the North side of the city, which is represented as strongly fortified, and which fully commands the harbor and the South side of the city. The next news from the East will be looked for with much anxiety. This victory of the allies was purchased at immense cost of human life—*thirty thousand* troops on both sides having fallen in the struggle.

The Whig party of this County assembled in County Meeting in Easton, on last Tuesday, and decided it inexpedient at this time to nominate a Whig ticket in this county.

"Tuisco" and "Observer" shall appear in our next.

POLITICAL BLASPHEMY.—We never heard a political speech that disgusted us so much as Mr. Lottery Commissioner McPhail's, delivered here on last Tuesday week, or at least, that portion of it we heard. Without possessing one solitary spark of genuine humor in his composition, he attempted to be witty, but unfortunately, his wit was downright blasphemy. After telling a disgusting lager beer story that nobody believed, he undertook to inform his audience who SAM is, and endeavored to make him out a God—*the Saviour* who was prophesied of in the Old Testament! He said it was prophesied that the Scepter should not depart from Judah till Shiloh come; that Shiloh had now come in the person of *Sam*, who had been kept in the wilderness of secrecy till he was grown up to man's estate, and was now to astonish the world by his political miracles! We thought we had been living under the Christian dispensation before the advent of the know nothings, but according to Mr candidate McPhail, it is a mistake, for he says not till "*Sam*" appeared did the scepter depart from Judah! And what astonished us most was, that professing christians, who surrounded the speaker, should applaud this blasphemous comparison. Whether intended literally or figuratively, the speech was in bad taste, and shocking to the sensibilities of many that heard it. Verily, Sam is a God and McPhail is his prophet. Can any christian vote for such an irreverent blasphemer?

REV. DR. CLARKE ON VOLUNTARY OATHS.

Let all know nothings, and particularly those professing religion, ponder the following extracts from the Gospel of Jesus, and we especially invite the attention of Methodists to Rev. Dr. Clarke's comments thereon. Turn to the first Epistle of James, 5th chapter, and 12th verse, and read: "But above all things, my brethren, *swear not*, neither by heaven, neither by the earth, neither by any other oath, lest ye fall into condemnation." So likewise in Matthew, 5th chapter, and 34th verse: "But I say unto you, *swear not at all*, neither by heaven, for it is God's throne, nor by the earth, for it is His footstool, nor by Jerusalem, for it is the city of the great King"

Rev. Dr. Clarke, in his commentary on these passages, says: "He that uses *any oath*, except that which he is solemnly called by the magistrate to make, *so far from being a Christian*, does not deserve the reputation of decency or common sense."—*Mississippian.*

In calling attention to the above brief article, which shows in a nut-shell, the irreverence and sinfulness of the secret voluntary OATHS of the Know Nothings, we cannot forbear to say an additional word or two, to show that the oath-bound party are on the high road to add the *crime of* PERJURY to the wickedness of *voluntary swearing*. And we will premise by remarking, that of all the voluntary swearing we can conceive of, the taking a solemn *oath* to do our fellow-citizen a deliberate WRONG, is the most heinous and revolting.

The Constitution of the State and the United States secures to every citizen certain civil, religious and political rights, and for a party to combine, and covenant by solemn oaths, to deprive any part of the community of these constitutional rights, is the most wicked and grievous wrong that could be done them, except that of wilful murder and extermination. And yet this infamous wrong the Know Nothings are attempting to perpetrate on the Roman Catholics and naturalized citizens of the country. Their public press and their orators may strive with all their might, to show that the Philadelphia Platform contemplates no wrong to native-born Catholics, but they will strive in vain to prove that their secret OATHS do not bind them to proscribe all Catholics, and deprive them of some of the most sacred and valued rights secured by the Constitution of their country. The Philadelphia platform is a mere thing—a trick, to deceive outsiders, and members of the order are bound by it only so far as they are a mind to. It is to the ritual and the *oaths* of the party that we must look, to ascertain its true character and intentions.

In the various expositions that have recently been made of the form of initiating members into the know nothing party, all concur in the fact that the substance of the following *oath* is administered to the initiated, on a cross, or on a bible and cross.

"You do solemnly and unreservedly swear, without hesitation or mental reservation, never to divulge any sign, password, or grip, that you may receive, or cause to be exposed any papers of this order that may come into your possession, or the name of any person you may see here; and further, *that you will not vote for any person but native born citizens to all offices of honor, trust or profit, to the exclusion of all aliens, foreigners and Roman Catholics in particular*, and should you prove untrustworthy, you will submit to have your name published in all the different societies throughout the several States in the Union as one not worthy to be trusted either in business or office; all this you will swear in the presence of, and on the flag of your country."

And the oath of the Second Degree, which is in substance as follows, requires the removal of all Catholics from office.

"That you will support in all political matters, for all political offices, members of this order in preference to all other persons; that if it may be done legally, you will, when elected or appointed to any official station conferring on you the power so to do, remove all foreigners, aliens, or Roman Catholics from office or place, and that you will not appoint such to any office or place in your gift. All this you promise and declare as Americans to sustain and abide by, without any hesitation or mental reservation whatever, so help you God, and keep you steadfast."

It is by the above oaths that we must interpret the VIII Article of the Philadelphia platform, which is as follows:—

"Resistance to the aggressive policy and corrupting tendencies of the Roman Catholic Church in our country by the advancement to all political stations executive, legislative, judicial or diplomatic—of those only who do not hold civil allegiance, directly or indirectly, to any foreign Power, whether civil or ecclesiastical, and who are Americans by birth, education and training; thus fulfilling the maxim, "*Americans only shall govern America.*"

In regard to the great outrage here committed on the native Catholics and naturalized citizens of the country, Senator Pratt, in his able letter which we publish this morning, truly says:—

"It seems to me to be impossible to doubt that the Constitution secures to the naturalized citizens certain privileges, and amongst them, that of eligibility to all offices except that of President and Vice President of the United States, and that it secures to all the native citizens of the country *equal* civil, religious and political rights.

Would not an act of Congress, or of a State Legislature, which declared that no Catholic citizen or naturalized citizen should be eligible to any office, be clearly unconstitutional?

Would not the determination of a dominant party, having the power to effect its object, that no such citizens should hold office, be equally violative of the spirit of the Constitution? The only distinction would be that the injured citizen, in the one case, *would possess the power to have the law declared void by the proper judicial tribunals*, WHILST, IN THE OTHER CASE, HIS CONSTITUTIONAL PRIVILEGES WOULD BE EQUALLY VIOLATED WITHOUT REMEDY."

Can the monstrous schemes of the Know Nothings be placed in stronger colors than they are here presented by Senator Pratt? Were their abominable doctrines enacted into a law, the wrongs they commit might be remedied by an appeal to the courts of justice, but perpetrated as they are by a combination of midnight, secret, oath-bound traitors to the principles of the Constitution, the wrong is inflicted without the hope of remedy.

But happily for the liberties of the country, the Constitution and the laws provide a counterpoise against the mad schemes these corrupt politicians have concocted against the rights of the people, and the intended wrong cannot be consummated, without the evil doers shall add the crime of *perjury* to the *sin* of extra-judicial swearing. The Constitution of the United States has wisely provided that,

"No religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States; and that

"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof."

The 33d Article of the Bill of Rights of Maryland likewise declares,

"That as it is the duty of every man to worship God in such manner as he thinks most acceptable to Him, all persons are equally entitled to protection in their religious liberty, wherefore, no person ought, by any law, be molested in his person or estate on account of his religious persuasion or profession, or for his religious practice, unless under the color of religion any man shall disturb the good order, peace, or safety of the State, or shall infringe the laws of morality, or injure others in their natural, civil or religious rights."

Article 34 of The Bill of Rights of Maryland also declares

"That no other test or qualification ought to be required, on admission to any office of trust or profit, than such oath of office as may be proscribed by this Constitution, or by the laws of the State, and a declaration of belief in the Christian Religion; and if a Jew, the declaration shall be of his belief in a future state of rewards and punishments."

The Constitution of Maryland conforms to the Constitution of the United States, and no religious test is required as a qualification to any office of trust or profit in the State, but Article 1, Section 4, of the Constitution of Maryland, provides that

"Every person elected or appointed to any office or trust under the Constitution or laws made pursuant thereto, before he shall enter upon the duties of such office, shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: I, A. B., do swear (or affirm as the case may be) that I WILL SUPPORT THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, and that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the State of Maryland, and support the Constitution and laws thereof."

Now, we submit, can any one who has sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, which declares that, "no religious test shall be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States;" and who has sworn to "bear true allegiance to the State of Maryland, and support the Constitution and laws thereof," which declare that "no person ought to be, by any law, molested in his person or estate on account of his religious persuasion," take the Know Nothing *oaths*, which create a religious test for office and which are directly in conflict with the legal oath which every officer of the government must take, without committing *moral perjury*? And can any officer of the State, who has taken the oath of allegiance required by the Constitution, be *false to that oath*, and *true* to the *oath* he has taken in a Know Nothing den, to proscribe all Catholics and naturalized citizens simply on account of their religion and birth, without committing *legal perjury!*"

Horrible as it may appear, it is nevertheless true, that these conflicting oaths, that Know Nothing office-holders have taken, and are required to take, involves them in the guilt of perjury beyond cavil. We will not stop to dilate upon the demoralizing effects of lightly administering extra-judicial oaths. The ill consequences to the community must be apparent to all. On the sacredness of oaths, when properly administered, rest all our security of life, liberty, property, and personal happiness, and the law justly regards false swearing as one of the greatest crimes that can be committed against society. And we regard the trifling with the sacredness of oaths, by know nothing managers, by swearing all the thoughtless who may be attracted by curiosity to enter their secret, midnight councils, a most flagrant violation of morality and decency. And it is our opinion that Ministers of the Gospel throughout the land should raise their voices in the churches against their members taking the Know Nothing oaths, contrary to the express command of the Bible "*to swear not at all*," "lest ye fall into condemnation."

We have shown how these conflicting oaths must lead to the commission of perjury, but let us not be understood as saying all are guilty of perjury that have taken the know nothing oaths. Many, perhaps most of the members, have taken them without looking at the subject from the same point of view we are now considering it. It is likely their eyes have never been opened to the moral obliquity attaching to extra-judicial swearing. It is possible they have never examined if there be any real conflict between the oaths required by their ritual and the oath which the Constitution requires every officer to swear and subscribe to. Not having examined fully into this subject, and considered its vital importance, they have doubtless intended no wrong, and are therefore not yet involved in the gross immorality that would attach to the act if done wilfully and understandingly. But no one is allowed to shut his eyes against the light of truth, and once perceiving the dire consequences that results from this loose and reckless swearing, there is no way to escape the guilt but by instantly undoing what has been done—by retracting the fatal oaths innocently made. Persistance in wrong can never make wrong right and cleanse the conscience of guilt. It is the object of this article to open the eyes of the reader to the gross immorality of voluntary oaths, and to show that where they conflict with oaths which the law exacts from the citizen, they involve the crime of moral perjury, because a man cannot swear to do two things at the same time directly opposite, and be true to both. We commend this subject particularly to the consideration of *Know Nothing Christians.*

The following spicy debate occurred last week in the New York Board of Health, between Mayor Wood and Alderman Ely, on a resolution offered by the Mayor, to repeal the ordnance quarantining all vessels arriving at that port from Baltimore.

Alderman Ely opposed the adoption of the report, and condemned the action which the Mayor has pursued in the matter of the "Balttmore Quarantine," as unbecoming and unfair—as much so as many other of his official acts.

His Honor (having vacated the chair for that purpose.) replied warmly in defence of his conduct. He indignantly repelled the accusations of double-dealing made against him by the alderman from the twenty first. He (the mayor) did not pretend to infallibility and might have erred; but, one thing he could say. *he had never sought the votes of the Reformers and then voted for all the corrupt measures of the Common Council.* Neither had he *sought for the Temperance vote*, while his family were rioting in luxury, *procured by the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors of the worst and most poisonous kind.* Neither had he ever sought for the votes of *poor Germans* while prowling around *Know-Nothing Lodges* at midnight in search of a nomination for Comptroller. This was a system of double-dealing which he had never been guilty of and it would be well for gentlemen before making wholesale charges of deceitfulness and treachery to reflect a moment on their own conduct, and see whether they were entirely free from censure.

His Honor's speech created considerable excitement. Alderman Ely soon rejoined in language most sarcastic and severe. He thought it exceedingly unbecomeing in his Honor to twith him (Ely) with the distillation of "a poison" which his Honor had dealt in by retail so long and so profitably. Whatever sins he (Ely) might have been guilty of, one thing he could say, he had never been *indicted by a grand jury*, and that he had never been charged with *criminal* offence.

Escaped from the Penitentiary.— No little excitement was occasioned yesterday morning at this institution by the discovery that two of the prisoners had effected their escape. The names are Augustus Stiltz and Joshua Reed. The first named was convicted and senteneed six years ago, upon the charge of robbing the dwelling of Mrs. Russell, he having four years to serve. Reed was convicted of the charge of robbing the store of Wm. P. Pouder, Esq., a few months since, and had about three years still to serve. They were confined in the second story of the dormintory building, and the escape was planned and executed principally by Stiliz, in the following manner. He by some means secured a brass key, in which he fitted a stick, which enabled him, by placing his hand through the grating of the door, to reach the key, which was in the lock in the centre of the same. By placing his key in the key of the door he turned the same in the lock, which gave free egress. He next proceeded to the cell of Reed, upon the same floor, and liberated him, when they made their way to the room in which the clothing for discharged prisoners is kept.—Here they changed their prison dress for suits of the same, and securing a rope through a trap-door of the roof, reaching which they made fast their rope to the chimney, and lowered themselves into the yard. By means of other ropes which they had secured they succeeded in scaling the wall upon Forest street, and thus got off without creating any alarm. Their escape is supposed to have been made between one and three o'clock in the morning, being most ingeniously planned and well executed.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Political.

WM. P. PRESTON, ESQ.

The following is the noble letter of Wm. P. Preston, Esq., announcing his withdrawal from the canvass in the 3d Congressional District. It breathes the right spirit, and will be received with delight by the Democracy of the whole country.

From the Baltimore Daily Sun.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—There is perhaps nothing more difficult than to express clearly and in a proper manner the emotions of a heart deeply sensible of obligation. The voters of the Third Congressional District gave me, during the last Congressional campaign, such unmistakable evidence of their good will that I am really at a loss for words in which fully to express my warm appreciation of their more than common kindness.

I had hoped that as their representative in Congress I might have discharged a part of the obligation, and by contributing in some measure to the prosperity and glory of our common country have convinced them that their suffrages had not been extended to one unworthy of their kind and generous confidence.

Circumstances, however, have transpired which make it proper that I should *withdraw* from the canvass. There are now before the people of the District the *nominees* of *two* parties—parties essentially antagonistic. Under these circumstances no consideration could induce me to occupy a position which by any possibility might jeopardise the success of the Democratic cause.

I believe as firmly and conscientiously as I believe in the Omnipotence of God that the greatness and glory of the United States depend upon the perpetuity of civil and religious freedom as secured by the Federal Constitution. Believing this, I cannot hesitate about my duty. It is—to forego all personal considerations and give whatever aid I can to the advocacy of principles dear not only to the freemen of America, but of inestimablo value to the oppressed of every land.

I shall therefore hereafter instead of soliciting you to vote for me, ask you to rally around the democratic flag—sacred at all times—but in the present contest sanctified as the banner of civil and religious freedom. WM. P. PRESTON.

Baltimore county, Sept. 24th, 1855.

AMALGAMATION OF THE NEW YORK WHIGS, KNOW NOTHINGS AND ABOLITIONISTS.

The following telegraphic dispatch to the Baltimore Sun, of Friday, shows that the Know Nothings of New York are fully abolitionized and gone over body and soul to the Republicans. The most remarkable part of the proceedings of the joint convention, is *the adoption of the Free Soil resolutions offered by Mr. Jenkins at the Democratic Soft Shell Convention, but which was rejected by that Body by a large majority.* This is a trick of the abolitionists to catch the few free soil Democrats in New York, who are opposed to the Kansas bill. We hope they will succeed in catching every one of them. Good riddance to stinking fish.

From the Baltimore Sun.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 27.—The nomination committees of the two conventions have agreed to report the following fusion ticket: Secretary of State, Preston King, (free soil dem;) Comptroller, James M. Cook, (whig incumbent;) Treasurer, Alex. B. Williams, (whig,) Attorney General, Abijah Mann, jr., (free soil dem;) State Engineer, George Geddes, (whigs;(Canal Commissioner,——Bissell, of Livingston; Prison Inspector, Wesley Bailey, of Oneida; Judges Appeals, Bradford R. Wood, (free soil dem.,) and Joseph Mullen, of Jefferson.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The whig convention has adopted the ticket agreed upon in joint committee.

The series of resolutions agreed upon in joint committee have also been adopted by the whig Convention. They protest strongly against the further enchroachment of the slave power, declaring that the Republicans favor the prohibition by Congress of slavery in all the Territories of the Union.

THIRD DESPATCH.

The Whig Convention has adopted a motion to meet the Republicans in joint convention to ratify their proceedings, and immediately adjourned for that purpose.

The Republican Convention have also approved the joint nominations, and adopted the joint resolutions which were offered by Horace Greely.

FOURTH DESPAPCH.

The Republican Convention has adopted the fusion platform and State ticket by acclamation. The convention also passed an independent resolution in favor of sustaining the prohibition law.

Subsequently the Whig Convention came in and the two conventions went into joint session and ratified the platform and ticket unanimously, appointed a joint State Central Committee, and adopted the two rejected resolutions offered by Mr. Jenkins at the soft shell convention.

Speeches were made by Judge Culver, Silas M. Burrows and others, endorsing the fusion and baptising the new party as the Republican party. The convention then adjourned *sine die.*

The Know-Somethings Convention meet at noon *2nd adopted the fusion ticket and platform unanimously.*

THE KNOW NOTHING PARTY ABOLITIONIZED AND AMALGAMATED WITH THE FREE SOILERS IN PENNSYLVANIA.—We have repeatedly shown that the Know Nothings North are Abolitionized. The following Card shows that they have *surrendered* to the Abolitionists in Pennsylvania, just as they have done in other free States.

Their avowed opposition to the Democratic party is, because that party is NATIONAL AND SOUTHERN ON THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

We think the following ought to convince the most skeptical, and cause every true Southern man to repudiate the know nothings. Read it and decide.

[Telegraphed for the Balto Sun.]

FUSION CANDIDATE FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.—HARRISBURG, Sept. 29.—The State Committee of the Whig, American and Republican parties, which on the 27th inst. jointly nominated Thomas Nicholson, of Beaver, as a candidate for Canal Commissioner, and withdrawing the names of Messrs. Martin and Williamson, have today issued the following address to the people of the State:

To the People of Pennsylvania: The whig party, the republican party and the American party having each nominated candidates for the office of canal commissioner, it becomes apparent that such a diversion of the elements of opposition to the national administration and its Nebraska fraud would inevitably lead to the election of Arnold Plummer, the pro-slavery Nebraska candidate.

In view of these facts a meeting of our respective Central Committees, of said parties, was held at Harrisburg, on Thursday, the 27th of September, 1855, and their nominees having declined and been withdrawn, Thomas Nicholson, of Beaver county, was nominated as the candidate of the said parties, for the purpose of concentrating the votes of the Anti-Nebraska party on one man, and he is hereby earnestly recommended to all the lovers of freedom in Pennsylvania, as a capable, honest and true-hearted man, who is worthy of the support and confidence of the people.

By order of the Committees;
Signed, JOHN A. FISHER,
Chairman of the Whig State Committee.
LEMUEL TODD,
Chairman of Am. State Com. of Thirteen.
DAVID WILMOT,
Chairman of Republican State Committee.

From the Jackson Mississppian.

LETTER OF GEN. MILES.

JACKSON, MISSISSPPI.

To the Editor of the Southern Mercury:

DEAR SIR: On my arrival here last night from New Orleans I was shown your paper of the 9th instant, in which there is a communication, over the signature of "An Enquirer after Truth," addressed to me.

From a careful perusal of the article, I am at aloss to know whether his purpose is to inquire after truth or to propagate error.

If the writer intends in the *slightest* degree to question "my candor," I denounce his insinuations as false. If he means only to express his uneducated opinion that I am either uninformed or in error in regard to the rule and teaching of my church he is grossly mistaken.

What I intended to say, and what, I think, I did say in my speech, in substance was as follows: "It is a vile slander to say that the Bible is a closed book to the Catholic laity. We have our own translation, approved by the church, which we read whenever we choose; and I *now* say, (without any written or verbal permission,) the book is not only not forbidden to us, but we are recommended to read it by the bishops and priests. The only limitation put upon us is that we are forbidden to heed any *private* interpretation upon it contrary to the teachings of our church. And in this particular I have never been able to see any *practical* difference between Catholics and Protestants; for if a Bapitst, after reading his Bible, should come to the conclusion that *sprinkling* is a valid mode of baptism, his church would turn him out. If a Presbyterian should, after reading, deny the doctrine of *Predestination*, he too would be turned out. If an Episcopalian, after closelying study his Bible, should, like Dr. Ives, come to a conclusion on doctrinal points at variance with his church's "Exposition of the XXXIX Articles, we know full well what would be his fate.

Now, in all this there is no want of "candor," and so far as the right of Catholics to read the Bible is concerned, I repeat it in the most emphatic manner.

The forth regulation of the Council of Trent is correctly quoted by your correspondent. But does that deny the Bible to Catholics? Not at all. It only denies them the unlimited use of such translations into modern tongues as were therein existence. And was not this regulation right at the time? Does not every man who is at all read *know* that, whatever the wrangling parties of that day may have thought of these translations, there is not one of them now in general use? There have been *three* English translations. each differing from the other; and the last one, that of King James, approaches much more closely the Catholic translation than either of the others.

The limitation, as quoted, only restricts the use of *incorrect versions*, and leaves the Latin Vulgate edition perfectly free to all. And afterwards, when translations believed to be correct were made, they also were circulated and read by Catholics in every country in the world. And *now*—and now for near two centuries past—the Bible is to be found in every Catholic book store, and is and has been by Catholics brought and read with the most perfect freedom, subject only to the condition above mentioned.

With boldness of uninformed prejudice, your correspondent says, "I challenge him to show a bull, order or decree of any Pope or council authorizing the reading of the Scriptures without a written permit, as provided for in the above ordinance."

It would be difficult for blustering pretention to go further, or shallow conceited pedantry to make a greater mistake! Now look to the facts of history:

"The actual discipline of the church leaves it (the Bible) entirely free, provided the version be approved, and notes taken from Catholic sources."—See Archbishop Kenrick's Vindication of the Church, p. 59; see, also, addition to 4th Rule of Index Dec'r Cong. 13, Junii, 1757.

The Catholic bishops everywhere, after satisfying themselves that the translation is correct, *recommend* the reading of the Bible in different countries now before me, viz: Ireland and the United States;

"This new and portable edition of the Douay Bible, published by Messrs. Simms & McIntyre, having been diligently and carefully collated, with the most approved versions in the English language, previous its publication, I hereby sanction its circulation among the faithful, feeling convinced that if read with becoming reverence, humility, and pious dispositions, its persual will be attended with great spiritual advantages."

Given at Belfast this 7th July, 1853.
†CORNLIUS DENVIR, D. D.,
R. C., Bishop of Down and Conner.

And also the following:

"The present edition of the Douay Version of the Old and New Testiment published by Edward Dunnegan, New York, having been revised by our direction, we have great pleasure in recommending it to the faithful to be read with that reverence and respect which are due to the Word of God, and with that humility of heart and docility which the church enjoins upon all who would read the Holy Scriptures with advantage to their souls"

Given at the Episcopal Residence, July 37, 1844.

†JOHN HUGHES, Bishop, &c. New York.

In connexion herewith I may be permitted to give an extract from a letter of Pope Pius VI to the Rev. Anthony Martini, Archbishop of Florence. This letter in full may be found in most all Catholic editions of the Bible in this country. Here is the extract:

"At a time when a vast number of bad books grossly attacking the Catholic religion are circulated even among the unlearned to the great destruction of souls, you judge exceeding well that the faithful be EXCITED to the readings of the Holy Scriptures; for there are the most abundant sources which ought to be left open to every one to draw from them purity of morals and of doctrine to eradicate the errors, which are so widely disseminated in these corrupt times; this you have reasonably excited, as you declare, by publishing the sacred writings in the language of your country, suitable to every one's capacity, especially when you show and set forth that you have added explanatory notes which, being extracted from the holy fathers, preclude every possible danger of abuse."

April, 1778.

Authority upon this point might be indefinitely multiplied; but it is unnecessary. Archbishop Kenrick, (the paimate of the United States,) in a recent controversy with Bishop Hopkins, (Prot. Epis.,) who fell into the same mistake with your correspondent, distinstly states that the 4th rule of the index, which imposes the simple restriction above named, was a consequence of the abuses of the Reformation; and even those restraints have been removed "in regard to all approved versions." Vind. Cath., ch. 60.

Now, is it right, is it manly, for a person who is manifestly uninformed upon the subjdet to attempt to pass as *historical truths* his crude and *prejudiced opinions*.

I am here accidentally, and am compelled to return in a day or two to New Orleans Whilst I never had any desire for newspaper notoriety; it is evident to all that I cannot now engage in controversy here. But I will say this: that I never in my life asserted anything as a *fact* that I did not believe to be *true*. If; therefore, your correspondent wishes any further controversy, *and will disclose his name*, I will take great pleasure in meeting him in public discussion at such time as I may be able to return here, and make good any historical or doctrinal point stated in my speech.

Respectfully, W. R. MILES.

AUGUST 17, 1855.

THE TICKET SAFE.—Hon. John V. L. McMahon, Wm. Devries and Thomas Winans having declined the nomination for the Legislature in Baltimore city, their places have been supplied by CHARLES F. MAYER, a gentleman of the most distinguished legal ability, and a constitutional advocate; ISAAIH GARDNER, one of the most respectable and intelligent mechanics of that city, and GEORGE W. MOWBRAY, a very estimable merchant. Hon. JOHN NELSON accepted the nomination for the Senate in a handsome speech. Mr. McMahon, in declining, said he "acknowledged the honor conferred upon him by the Democracy of Baltimore, *whose cause, at this crisis, is the cause of the Constitution and the Union*," but that he was obliged to be absent from tht State.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. James Denny, an aged and esteemed citizen of this county, residing in Deep Neck, St Michaels District, died very suddenly in his field on Friday last. He left the house apparantly well, and in a few minutes afterwards was found on the ground dead, having in a fit of coughing broken his blood vessel, causing the blood to flow profusely from his mouth.—*Easton Gazette.*

PURE NATIVE IRON, the existence of which the scientific world has been disposed to doubt, has recently been found in Liberia. It was sent to this country, and has been analyzed in Boston by Dr. Hayes, who pronounces it, by conclusive proofs, to be a true native iron, not meteoric, nor reduced in any way from an ore.

Baltimore Prices Current.

[Corrected weekly for the Star.]
BY JOS. S. ROBSON & CO.
Commission Merchant, No. 4 Bowley's Wharf, Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, SEPT'R 29, 1855.

WHEAT.—The supply is moderate, with a good demand. Shippers and millers purchase freely About 11,000 bushels offered, and mostly sold. Sales of 1500 bushels very choics white at $2 02. We quose the range of choice white at 1 98a$2, good to prime do. 1 85a$1 96, ordinary to good do 1 75a$1 85; inferior do 150a$1 65. Red. very choice at $1 84, good to prime at 1 75a$1 80, ordinary to good 165a$1 75 per bushel.

CORN.—Only about 1,100 bushels offered, and sales of good to prime white at 84a85 cents, yellow 85a87 cents; and cut at 76a80 cents per bushel.

OATS.—About 3,000 bushels offered to-day and sales of good to prime at 34a37 cents; ordinary qualities at 29a32 cents per bushels.

RYE.—A steady demand. About 1490 bushels offered to-day, and sales of Maryland at 1 09a$1 10, Penncylvania at 1 12a$1 45 per bushel.

Married,

In Miles River Neck, on Tuesday, the 25th in., by Rev. W. Roby, Levin Rathell and Sarah E. Stickberry, both of this county.

On the 19th inst., by Rev. Mr. Leason, George M. Russum, of Denton, to Miss Mary V. daughtor of Dr. Enoch George, of Queen Anu's county.

On the 25th inst., by the Rev. R. T. Boyd, Edward Leonard, of this county, to Miss Elizabeth J. Williams, of Dorchester.

DIED.

At Trappe, on the 24th inst. Mrs. Henrietta T., wife of Montgomery Lloyd, in the 26th year of her age.

On Wednesday, 26th inst., after a very brief illness, Jane Waters, daughter of Rev. W. Roby, of this town, in the 4th year of her age.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

Rev. Dr. Roberts, of Baltimore will preach in the Landing Neck, M. E. Church, next Sunday morning and afternoon. A collection will be taken up to relieve the Church of debt. All disposed to lend a helping hand are affectionately invited. Oct 2

CHURCH NOTICE.

A collection will be made, on Sunday next, October 7, in Christ Church, Easton, for the benefit of the sufferers from the calamitous visitation in Norfolk and Portsmouth; and a like collection will be made the following Sunday, Oct. 14th, at St. Peter's Church, Whitemarsh.

Contributions, from such philanthropic citizens, as may not be able to attend on either of those days, will be received, at the store of Charles Hammond, Esq, Easton, Octo. 2, 1855.