erlands, Thomases, Vanderpoels, &c. went for the stifling of all enquiry!

Mr. Sutherland undertook to show that the President was pursuing the necessary investigations with industry and zeal.

Gen Ripley moved to strike out the modification offered by Mr Wise, and thus to leave the investigation to the President himself, and this motion was carried, 98 to 89.

The question recurring upon the acceptance of the resolution of Mr. Lewis, Mr. Wise took the floor, and was speaking when it became necessary to close this letter. I will give you some idea of his remarks in my next.

Senate.—The Vice President does not resume the chair again this session. After one Ballot, Mr. King of Alabama, was chosen President *pro tem.* of the Senate. The following pungent epigram fell over the desk of a poetical reporter, upon the leave taking of 'the magician' I think it very clever, and am happy in having it in my power to send it to your readers, for their amusement.

ON THE VICE PRESIDENT'S LEAVING THE CHAIR FOR THE SESSION.

Wherever else fair *Virtue* strays,
'Tis seldom *here* we ken it:
But now we hope for better days,
Since *Vice* has left the Senate.

I have told you above, of the reception of the resolution of the committee by both houses, in relation to Mr. Madison's demise.

Mr. Webster moved to appropriate $300 for the relief of Mr. McDonald, the very industrious and worthy clerk of the Senate, who is now extremely ill. It was carried unanimously.

Mr. Webster moved a resolution of enquiry, requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to report, at the next session, the situation of all fortifications, armories, arsenals, &c. begun or in a state of forwardness under acts of Congress.—The resolution was immediately passed through its various stages, and was adopted.

The resolution offered by the committee on Foreign Affairs, providing that the independence of Texas should be recognized by this government, so soon as it should appear that she has a government *de facto*, was called up by Mr. Preston, who offered an amendment to it, to the effect that the Senate express the deep joy which they felt at the reception of the intelligence, that a definitive treaty between Mexico and Texas is about to be concluded

Mr. Preston sustained his motion in one of those brilliant and eloquent speeches, which none but he can make. He reviewed the circumstances, in the history of Texas, as a part of the Mexican government, anterior to her declaration of independence, in March last: the events of the war, terminating in the triumphant victory at San Jacinto: and the results, present and prospective, of that war. He took the position that there was now no power opposed to Texas,—That she was victorious and independent, with the power of dictating terms of amnesty to her late foe.

He read a letter from Gen. Austin, apprising him that an armistice had been concluded by Fiesola; that Santa Anna is still a prisoner, and that Texas is forthwith to be evacuated. He contended that she had *now* a government *de facto*, and that a definitive treaty was now in the act of being made, at Vera Cruz, between the government of Mexico and Texas; and yet, he said, we are hesitating as to recognizing the independence of that country!

He instanced the conduct of Mr. Crawford, who recognised the government of Bonaparte after his return to France from Elba,—and the accordance with which that act was met on all hands at the time, and has been ever since, as a proper precedent.

He concluded that it was for us to take the lead in recognizing the independence of Texas, and that we were impelled by every kind of motive to do so,—whether that motive were sordid or generous, interested or general.

Messrs. Clay, Webster, and Buchanan, each said something approbatory of the resolution, and of the amendment—though differing with Mr. Preston as to the propriety of present action.—They thought it would be proper to act with caution and deliberation on the matter, lest the imputation of having aided in stimulating Texas against the government of Mexico, for our own purposes, should be, with a show of justice, alledged against us, and for other good and politic reasons.

After some remarks from Messrs. Benton, Niles and Walker, the resolution and amendment were *unanimously* adopted.

The Senate then took a recess. Should any thing of moment occur in the evening session, you shall hear of it to morrow. At present my pen is weary.

O.

SEVERE RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT.

We learn from the passengers arrived this morning in the steamboat Massachusetts, that a severe accident happened yesterday, at about one o'clock P. M, on the Boston and Providence rail road, within about three miles of the former place. It appears that just as the Providence train for Boston was making the turn near what is called the old Tremont House, not far from the intersection of the Branch rail road from Dedham, the train from Boston for Dedham suddenly came in view.

The engineer of both trains attempted to stop the engines, but not succeeding, they came in frightful contact. The cars of the Providence train ran upon and almost mounted each other. The passengers were of course thrown into frightful peril, and several were severely injured, and others slightly. The passengers who left New York in the Benjamin Franklin on Tuesday, were in the train, among whom were a number of seamen and marines from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, bound in charge of officers for the public service in Charleston.

About twenty of the seamen and marines were wounded—ten severely, and the others slightly. Among the former, was a lieutenant whose leg was so badly broken that immediate amputation was necessary. It was apprehended that several lives would be lost—but all is uncertain, and no written accounts have been received. The return train from Boston was detained by the accident from one until three o'clock. The engines were pretty much smashed to pieces.—*N. Y. Com Adv.*

We invite attention to the following letter, it touches a subject of deep interest to the citizens of the counties, more especially those upon this side of the Chesapeake, and we ask for it an attentive perusal. If nothing else should induce the people of the counties to oppose the *reform*, urged upon them for some months past, the ambitious designs of certain individuals in Baltimore, ought to warn them of the danger of making her, an *imperium in imperio*. The people of the counties should also bear in mind that when the bill reported by Mr. Merrick for taking away, temporarily, from the city of Baltimore, the 20,000 dollars appropriated from this auction fund for clearing and deepening the harbour of Baltimore, and to appropriate it toward indemnifying the sufferers by the mob in August last, was passed, this same Mr. Harker called upon the people of Baltimore to assemble with arms in their hands and *put down the law at the point of the Bayonet*. If we mistake not Gen. Jones, in the opinion referred to in the annexed letter, expressly recognised the right of the parties injured by the mobs in August last to claim, and recover of the State, damages for the same The question therefore now is whether the *whole State* shall contribute to that indemnity, whether the parties injured shall have their injuries made good out of the public treasury of the State, thus making every man in the State who pays a tax contribute his proportion, or whether the indemnity should not be made from a fund absolutely the property of the State but of which Baltimore has for nine years enjoyed the exclusive benefit. Such we understand to be the true character of the question at issue.— *Kent Bugle.*

JUNE 20th. 1836.

DEAR SIR:—A political question of great importance to Maryland, is in a course of examination by the corporate authorities of Baltimore, & it is time that the people of the State should look to it and reflect fully upon its consequences By the charter of Baltimore the city was authorised to provide for licensing and regulating auctions within the city. By the act of 1827, this power was substantially repealed, and the right to tax auctions assumed by the State. After nine years acquiescence in the act of 1827, Mr. Harker of the Council discovered that the act of 1827 was unconstitutional, and a committee was appointed to consult Genl Jones of the District of Columbia upon that question, and he affirms that the act of 1827 is void.—The counsel for the city recommends that the city appoint auctioneers under its ordinances, and thus the right may be tried. The course here proposed by the Baltimore authorities, (alluding now to the city Council) is in direct collision with the State, after nine years submission to its rights. But it is the principle, the new principle upon which the right is asserted that it behooves our *Whig* friends to look to this innovation Formerly the corporation of Baltimore was properly regarded as a municipal, a political institution, depending upon the sovereign power of the State of Maryland, deriving its existence and vitality from the State, and subject to the control of the Legislature, it was regarded like the Levy Court which was a county corporation—or like the counties themselves liable to the action and control of the law. It was a convenient and useful mode of governing a local and particular district, and enabling the people of that district to provide for their own wants. But now under its present council these settled principles are to be abandoned. We hear of vested rights—Independent grants—perpetual franchies. None of the franchises of the corporation are to be touched—Even the regulation of the Market Houses, to which all the people come to sell their produce is not to be interfered with. In truth by creating this *corporation*. Maryland has stripped herself of her sovereign control over 90 000 of her people upon all matters mentioned in the charter granted 40 years ago to 30,000 of her people. The first exertion of this new principle is a proposed attack upon the public revenue. The *State Treasury* has no right to one of its most valuable sources of taxation; & we are gravely told that although an auction tax is a local tax which it is unconstitutional in the State to levy, yet forsooth she may grant the self same power to the corporation of Baltimore, and that power, flowing from the State, may levy it. These are some of the new fangled notions of the day, and will teach the people of the counties, what strides to power are making here. The proposed measures will strip Maryland of her sovereignty, if carried out, and the reform notion of representation according to population, and the destruction of the present mode of electing the Senate, point *prophetically* to what will be done if the people of Maryland look not to *coming events*.

Yours &c.

About twenty thousand bushels of *foreign* wheat have been received at the Brandywine mills, during the present season.—*Del. Journal.*

A PRESIDENT AT LAST.—The New York Board of Aldermen have, at last, succeeded in electing a presiding officer. On Friday evening, Alderman VARIAN was chosen President, by a vote of 7 to 9, one of the Whig members is acting for him. Alderman VARIAN is a Van Burenite.

From the Philadelphia National Gazette.

"The health of the editor of this gazette continuing such as to preclude the possibility of his attending to his duties, he has been ordered by his physicians to try the effects of a voyage to Europe.—Arrangements, in consequence, are in progress, with which it is hoped that the subscribers will be satisfied during his necessary absence. Every effort will be made to render the paper worthy of their continued support and good will."

For the first time, the Hessian fly has made its appearance in the valley of the Mississippi, and is said to have destroyed the whole crop in Tennessee.

An amusing incident occurred in the Senate of the United States, during the discussion of the deposite bill on Friday, Mr. Rives was hauling Col. Benton over the coals about his pedantic displays, and among other things said he might proceed to quote from Crabbe's synonysms, from Walker and Webster. Instantly Mr. Webster was heard to exclaim in tones of pleasantry, that excited a general laugh, 'Not from Walker *and* Webster—for the authorities may disagree'

MEXICO AN TEXAS—It will be seen by, extracts fro. New Orleans papers in another column, that 'a war between Mexico and her rebellious province is far from being ended, and that it may not be long before another invading army will be on its march to lay waste the fields of Texas. There can, however, be little, doubt that Texas will maintain her independence, and it will get paid, indeed, if Mexico do not, before the contest is over, loose other limbs of her extensive confederacy, of more value to her than the remote province that has cost her so much blood and treasure.—*Balt. Chron.*

From the Columbus (Geo.) Herald, June 21.

CREEK WAR INCIDENTS.

Wednesday, June 14.

The Steamboat Metamora left again this morning on a cruise down the river, having on board Capt. Dawson's company, the Fouche Volunteers from Green county, and a part of the Independent Artillery from the command of capt. Hoxey of our city. This boat is row, and has been for the last fortnight in the regular service of the United States, and is undoubtedly in a situation to do much good. A Battalion (240) of mounted men from the regiment of Col. Hardiman, and by him commanded, left also to day for the low country, and will unite with the force already below, to protect the country between this and Roanoake. The force now stationed on the river below, is but little short of 1,000 effective men. If these, together with the two steamboats constantly running up and down, cannot prevent the Indians from crossing to the Georgia side, then let them pass, we say; but if they don't find it warm travelling after they get over, then we have made a woful mistake in the character of those troops sent down.

Thursday, May 17.

Five companies of U. States troops came in to-day (240 in number) under the command of Major Lomar. They were formed in line in front of Gen. Scott's head quarters, and after the usual salute, took up the line of march for Fort Mitchell. They formed a battalion of stout healthy men, to whom the fatigues of the camp would be but a trifle, and for whom we think the Indians would form a strong dislike on first apperance.

The steamboat Reindeer returned from her jaunt down the river, having discovered no Indians During her absence, at the different landing places, however, they discovered evident marks of Indians having very recently crossed the river, & several canoes were fastened to the bushes, which bore fresh marks of violence upon their sides. No doubt a large body of Indians were but a short distance from the river, on Cowagee Creek. Firing was heard a short distance up the creek—and it is supposed that the Alabama troops, under Gen. Moore, have encountered the Indians. Several cannons were also heard at Fort Mitchell, which seemed to be in the neighbourhood of Neah Math-lee's camp.

Friday, May 18.

Nothing of importance to-day.

Saturday, May 19.

An express from Fort Jones, brought the following to head quarters. Mr. Still, is a citizen of Stewart co.

FORT JONES, Thursday Evening.

H. W. Jernigan:

Dear Sir—Worse and worse—just had a fight with the Indians in Jasper's field—got whipped—three men wounded—the men would not fight; James Warren is killed we believe. The Indians went into the field and fired on Islands Turner and Warner, the latter is missing and the negroes say dead.—The Munroe troops rushed up; I led the advance guard—found them in the cotton fields, and the men fled—the Indians pursued. I now see a large smoke rising—I think from Turner's buildings. If you have any men come quick.

T. S. STILL.

A letter from Capt. Jernigan, Lumpkin, states that there are *scores* of Indians on the Georgia side of the river; and we presume we shall get tidings of hard fighting in a day or two.

Sunday, 19th.

Nothing of interest to-day.

Monday, 20th.

The Georgia troops under the command of Major General Sanford, amounting to 2500, came in from their encampment, and took up the line of march down the river, on the Georgia side About 1500 of this army have no arms, but are perfectly willing to 'go ahead' without arms, and to fight with sticks and clubs, so that they may get a fight. About 200 stand of arms arrived this morning, and the remainder will be here to night, a sufficient number to equip all those who are without arms in the ranks of Gen. Sanford's command. A steamboat is now at Fort Mitchell, loaded with provisions for the army, and it is said there are now 300 stand of arms at Apalachicola from Mobile, which will in all probability be received by the steam boat Anna Calhoun on her arrival here next trip Gen. Scott will, we learn, leave here tomorrow morning for the scene of active operation. The long wished for movement has now been made, and we trust that some step will be taken, which in its result may reflect honor and glory upon the American stars and stripes. The foe is in the field, hostile and blood-thirsty Our men have gone thither with resolution and courage enough to vanquish the savage in his most fiend like purpose, and if *'the deploy'* is made with judgment on the part of our commander, we feel sanguine of perfect success.

The last Frederick *Examiner* thus concludes an excellent editorial article:

'The last hope of regeneration for this people the last defence of our once respectable institutions the last medicine of our broken constitution is in the untiring perseverance and the united energies of the great Whig family, and come what will, be the event what it may, victory or defeat, triumph or disaster, we confidently trust that Maryland, our own gallant little State, the smallest but the proudest of the *old thirteen*, will yet stand, as she has ever stood, uncorrupted, undismayed, unsubdued—Her integrity is beyond the price of rubbies, and she can never capitulate She well remembers the example—she fondly fosters the spirit of the gallant Howard, who, when it was suggested at the gloomiest period of the late war, to the committee of safety of the city of Baltimore to capitulate, responded in these glowing words:—'I believe I have as much property as any member of this board—I have four sons in the field engaged in defence of their country—but I had rather see that property laid in ashes, and those sons green in their graves, than to entertain for a single moment the disgraceful proposition to capitulate'

The spirit of the gallant Howard still survives, and enkindles a kindred flame in the bosom of every Whig in Maryland' The president of this people may look abroad over submissive States from one extremity of this Union to the other—but even from the windows of his palace, he may trace along the margin of the Potomac, the outline of a State, which no threat can intimidate, no patronage can subdue, no influence can corrupt.'

An Elopement Prevented.—Ten days or a fortnight since, there was a magnificent and numerous party at a fashionable *soiree* in Bleecker street, not far from Macdougal. Equipages of every description were in plentiful requisition, and every thing passed off to the utmost satisfaction and delight of all who participated in the enjoyments of the night On the following morning, at an early hour, one of the fair guests was missing from her room. The circumstance was deemed by the family to be an unusual and alarming one, and there was in an instant a general uproar throughout the house. It was soon ascertained from a neighbor, that the fair creature had been seen to go out with a gentleman "long before breaktast hour."

A brother of the truant fugitive took the hint, and immediately set off for Newark, whither, he "guessed" the lovers had bent their steps. He was not mistaken. He arrived there, and ferreted them out, just as they were about to unite their destinies in one common lot by solemnly, before the altar, perpetrating matrimony. He forbid the 'banns,' and, by the potent influence of a trusty cowhide, which he took the precaution to possess himself of, his mandate was most punctilliously and promptly obeyed, and he brought away in triumph his disappointed, sorrowing sister, leaving the foiled and affrighted swain 'alone in his glory." This is a true story—we have names, data, and minutæ.—*N. Y. Trans.*

A DREADFUL *Disappointment and* UNFORTUNATE *Calamity.*—The London Court Journal of a late date contains the following paragraph:

"The grand dinner intended to have been given by the Dutches of Kent on Monday, was postponed in consequence of her Royal Highness's confectioner, Mr Hartman, having put an end to his existence.'

Life in Mississippi.—A gentleman informs us that he started at 2 o'clock, P. M. the other evening, and walked *ten* miles—caught *twenty* fish—killed *five* snakes—walked down *two* rabbits—ran a deer *three* miles, and would have caught it if he had not slipped up—and got back home before 4 o'clock the same evening! All we have got to say is, beat this who can.—*Gallatin Democrat.*

The monument raised in honor of the Emperor Alexander at Warsaw, is an obelisk, and bears on one of its sides this inscription:—"To Alexander I. Emperor of all the Russias, the conqueror and benefactor of Poland!" We have heard of lying tombstones before, but don't believe that ever a stone lied like this.—*Boston Post.*

Doct. Ely has commenced private banking in Palmyra, Mo. but does no redeem his notes in specie The following is a copy of his paper in circulation

'On demand I promise to pay Wm Muldrow, or bearer, Five Dollars, in Bank Notes, Receivable at the Land Office in Palmyra, Mo.

No. 868. Philadelphia, April 16, 1836

Payable at Palmyra.

Missouri. E. S. ELI'

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Morning, July 9.

ANTI VAN BUREN NOMINATIONS

FOR PRESIDENT.

William Henry Harrison

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

JOHN TYLER,

OF VIRGINIA.

ATTENTION WHIGS.

The Whig voters of Talbot County, are requested to meet in their respective election districts on Saturday, the 23d day of July next, to elect five delegates to a Convention to be held in Easton on Tuesday, the 26th of July for the purpose of nominating Candidates for electors of the Senate; Candidates for Delegates to the General Assembly, a Sheriff, two Commissioners, & adopting measures to defeat the election of Martin Van Buren.

4TH JULY.

The firing of cannon announced the birth of the Sixtieth Anniversary of American Independence, and our *Juvenile Freemen*, who had impatiently waited the close of "the day of rest," hailed, with incessant shouts, the coming morn.

Our citizen soldiers, under command of Captains Thomas and Bateman, marched at early dawn, to welcome our military guests, the 'Independent Grays,' whose boat had already arrived at our wharf—a salute of thirteen guns being fired, at sunrise, they were escorted to town. They performed a variety of evolutions on the open space before the Court House, to the gratification of our assembled citizens of both sexes, for the Ladies, at an early hour, had taken possession of the House, determined to see and be seen.

At half past ten, the military, having been joined by Capt. SPENCER'S company, from St. Michaels, proceeded to the Methodist Episcopal Church, already crowded with spectators; the exercises for the occasion were opened by an eloquent and appropriate prayer from the Rev. Mr. [illegible]; after a hymn played by the band of music accompanying the Gray's; the Declaration was read, in a very impressive manner, by Lieut. WILLIAMS, of the Gray's—An able Oration was delivered by Capt. THOMAS, and the exercises closed with a benediction, pronounced by the Rev. Mr. WILY. The Gray's were then invited, by the citizens, to partake of their dinner, provided by Mr. McDOWELL, (Mr. Lowe, our usual host for the last eighteen years, on those occasions, had an excellent dinner, which we are happy to learn, was well attended) after the cloth was removed, the following Toasts, handed us by the President of the day, Col. WILLIAM HAYWARD, were drank.

1st. The day, we celebrate, and the friends of Liberty throughout the world.
Music—Hail Columbia.

2d. The memory of Washington.
Washington's March.

3d. James Madison—Venerated while living, and in death now deplored by his countrymen—A Hymn.

4th. Adams and Jefferson—Their example we give to mankind—Their memory we claim for our own country—Star Spangled Banner.

5th. The President of the United States.
Jackson's March.

6th. The Mediation of England—Liberal and magnimous—Flourish.

7th. The Governor of Maryland.
Hail Columbia.

8th. The army of the United States.
Yankee Doodle.

9th. The Navy of the United States—The right arm of our national defence
Yankee Doodle.

10th. The Heroes of Bunker *Hill*—Zebulon and Naphtali, were a people who jeopardized their lives unto the death in the high places of the land—Hail Columbia.

11th. Benjamin Franklin—He snatched the lightning from Heaven and the sceptre from King's—Waltz.

12th. Our country, our whole country, and nothing but our country.—Sweet Home.

13th. Woman—*Heaven's* best gift to man.
O Nannie.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By the President of the day—The city of Baltimore and her gallant and patriotic sons—We meet them always with pleasure—But the honor of this day's visit entitles them to our gratitude and thanks.

By Captain Anderson of the Independent Light Infantry Grays—"Eastern Shore Hospitality"—If a doubt remains upon the minds of any present—the noble display of this day upon the part of the citizens of the Eastern Shore, must for ever disperse it.

By Capt. Thomas, of the Easton Guards—Liberty—Won by blood, may it be preserved by virtue.

By Doct. Kemp—This day one thousand years—May it find our Union no less cordial and our glorious institutions no less unimpaired, and our posterity celebrating it with feelings no less enthusiastic.

By William C. Ridgaway—Temperance—The most pleasant path through life, and the most direct one to an happy old age.

By Capt. Anderson—Major General Winfield Scott—The great tactician and gallant soldier.

By John B. Keer—Education—The only means by which our institutions are to be preserved in their purity.

By William Benny—The State of Maryland—May she always be distinguished by her sisters for the virtue, valor, and patriotism of her sons.

By *Howes* Goldsborough—Gen. Houston, the conqueror of Santa Anna, and the deliverer of Texas.

By George W. Sherwood—The city of Baltimore—As renowned for her well disciplined volunteers, as she is far famed for her beautiful girls.

By Capt. Kenny—Talbot county—As famed for its urbanity, as for its hospitality.

By Wm. W. Higgins—The City of Baltimore—The brightest star in the galaxy of state, the home of our guests.

By W. H Tilghman—One of the Vice Presidents—Alex'r. Hamilton—The greatest man of the Revolution except Washington.

By A. Graham—Our new-born sister States—May they prove worthy of the *old thirteen*.

By Wm. W. Higgins—Cold Water—The best and most wholesome of beverages—"the gush that followed the stroke of the Prophet's rod distilled in the pure alembic of nature."

By Lieut. Williams of the Baltimore Grays.—The Ladies of Easton.

The following sentiments were transmitted by their invited guests who were unable to attend.

Col. Thomas Emory of Queen Ann's—The town of Easton—The Metropolis of our Shore—May she soon be as distinguished for her public spirit as she is for patriotism and as the Farmers in her vicinity, are for their spirited agriculture.

Col. Wm. Hughlett—Let virtue, industry and economy be our motto.

Doct. T. Thomas—"The spirit of Liberty, founded in wisdom, and sustained by intelligence, may its march not cease until the nations of the earth have acknowledged its benignant influence.

The vane on the steeple of our Court *House*, blew down some weeks ago and many of our good citizens are at a loss to know which way the wind blows—Can our County Commissions inform them?

Congress adjourned on Sunday morning last at 5 o'clock, after a tedious session of seven months.

WHIG CONVENTION.

A Convention of Delegates, representing the several counties composing the 7th Congressional District of Maryland, met at Charlotte Hall on Monday, the 20th instant, for the purpose of nominating a Whig candidate for elector of President and Vice President of the United States.

The Convention was organized by the appointment of James Somerville, Esq. of Prince George's as President, & William Ford, of St. Mary's, as Secretary.

The following resolutions were then introduced, and passed unanimously.

Resolved, That Robt W. Bowie, Esq. of Prince George's County be nominated and recommended to the People of Maryland as a suitable candidate for the 7th Congressional District for Elector of President and Vice President of the United States, favorable to the election of William H. Harrison, of Ohio, and John Tyler, of Virginia, to the offices to which they have been respectively nominated.

Resolved, That the members of this Convention mutually pledge themselves to each other to use all fair and honorable means to support the Whig ticket in this State.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be published in the Baltimore Patriot, Easton Gazette, Maryland Republican, and National Intelligencer.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

By order,

WILLIAM FORD, Secretary.

P. S.—The several papers named in the above resolution will please publish these proceedings. W. F.

We have been favoured with the following copies of correspondence between Wm Orrell Esq. Chairman of the Whig convention which assembled in Centreville on the 23d ult. and James B. Ricaud Esq., the candidate selected on the electoral ticket for the 2nd Congressional District, in the place of Mr. Loockerman who declined serving.

Kent Bugle.

Centreville, June 23d, 1836.

DEAR SIR—The Convention which met in Centreville this day, agreeably to previous notice for the purpose of nominating a suitable person as elector of President and Vice President of the U. States, have unanimously selected you as the candidate; and have instructed me as Chairman of the Convention to make known to you, the fact of your nomination, and earnestly to solicit your acceptance We have mutually pledged ourselves to use all honorable means to ensure your election, as also that of the Whig electoral ticket of the State.

I have the honor to be,
sir, your most ob't serv't.
WM ORRELL.

To James B. Ricaud Esq.

Chestertown, June 29th 1836.

DEAR SIR

Your favour of the 23rd inst. conveying the intelligence of my nomination by the Centreville Convention, as an elector of President and Vice President has been received.

A willingness to lend whatever aid I may be deemed to possess, to the success of those principles which I consider identified with the honor and integrity of our country, and the permanency of its free institutions, induces the acceptance of this most distinguished mark of the confidence of my fellow citizens, only regretting that the important trust had not devolved on some other individual whose qualifications and abundant leisure, would have insured its satisfactory execution.

Be pleased to except for yourself and the gentlemen composing the convention, my sincere wishes for your future health and happiness.

I have the honor to be,
Your Ob't Serv't,
JAMES B. RICAUD.

To William Orrell Esq.
Chairman &c.

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