GOOD MOTHERS.—Look at the following dialogue and comment, from the pen of Mr. Conant, Editor of the Mother's Monthly Journal. If you have ever been in the habit of talking thus to children, as we know you have, go and sin no more, unless you wish to bring your children up liars, and headstrong, self-willed wretches, who will be their parents curse and disgrace:

Child. Mother, I want a piece of cake.

Mother. I haven't got any—its all gone.

C. I know there's some up in the cupboard; I saw it when you opened the door.

M. Well, you don't need any now; cake hurts children.

C. No it don't; (whining;) I do want a piece; mother mayn't I have a piece?

M. Be still; I can't get up now—I'm busy.

C. (Crying aloud,) I want a piece of cake. I want a piece of cake.

M. Be still, I say: I shan't give you a bit, if you don't leave off crying.

C. (Still crying,) I want a piece of cake. I want a piece of cake.

M. (Rising hastily and reaching a piece.)—There, take that, and hold your tongue. Eat it up quick; I hear Ben coming. Now don't tell him you've had any.

(Ben enters.) C. I've had a piece of cake; you can't have any.

Ben. Yes I will; mother, give me a piece.

M. There, take that; it seems as if I never could keep a bit of any thing in the house. You see, sir, (to the child,) if you get any thing next time.

(Another room.) C. I've had a piece of cake. Young Sister. Oh, I want some too.

C. Well, you *bawl*, and mother'll give you a piece.

Let us see how many errors were committed by the mother during this short conversation. In the first place she tells a downright lie, and the child detects her in it. "I haven't any cake.' 'You have, I saw it in the cupboard.' Secondly she gives a false reason: 'cake hurts children,' for not gratifying the child's wishes; at least, her next reply would lead him to suppose so. Thirdly, she encourages the child to cry for what he desires, by offering a reward for leaving off, the gratification which he could not obtain by continued good humor.—Fourthly, she breaks her promise and rewards the child in crying for disobeying her. Fifthly, she fosters a spirit of selfish greediness; 'eat it quick, and don't tell Ben.' Sixthly, she utters a threat which she has no intention of acting upon; 'see if you get any next time.'

We must mention, also the spirit by which her conduct through the whole is marked, and which makes the child feel that she *has* at last yielded to his wishes, not because she loves him, but in order to save herself the vexation of being teased any longer. The practical commentary which he makes in his advice to his sisters shows that he fully understands the springs of her domestic machinery. Yet this is probably a mother who loves her offspring, who is toiling early and late for their comfort and respectability, but who will perhaps have to complain that her old age is embittered by the neglect and unkindness of her children. They are not wholly in the fault. A mother may sacrifice her health, and life itself, for her family, and yet not make them happy; they will not value her. A child cannot comprehend the value of that affection which keeps his mother busy from morning till night, when her industry is continually crossing the track of his enjoyment; when it is made an apology for petulance, injustice, and neglect, by those little things which make up the happiness of childhood. Nothing but a constant, hourly flow of kindness, prompt in gratifying, gentle in refusing—a kindness which knows no ebb, unruffled by passion, unpolluted by selfishnesss—can gain the entire confidence and affection of a child. I ought also to add, that a mother who has made herself an object of contempt to her children, cannot justly claim their deference and respect, and such she surely will be, if, in her management of them, she stoops to the meanness of deceit and falsehood. The pure, ennobling sentiment of filial piety, can spring up only in an atmosphere of truth and love. In its nature it is akin to that which is exercised towards the beneficent Father of all, and requires for its full expansion the same influence of rectitude and goodness.

The Vicksburg Register, in describing the late fatal explosion of the steamboat Oronoko, which occurred in consequence of the retention of the steam while the boat was stopping to receive passengers, says—

The deck passengers were upon the lower deck abaft the engine. The berths were filled and the floors were covered with matresses. We should not suppose the room would accommodate more than 100 persons. The number of deck passengers on board is estimated at 80 to 100. A gentleman who was at work among them, a carpenter estimates the number at 150. The steam swept through the whole length of the boat with the strength of the lightning torrent carrying every thing before it. A great number were blown overboard, nearly if not quite all were scalded severely, some completely excoriated and shockingly mangled; some frantic with despair and agony jumped overboard; the deck was strewn with 50 helpless sufferers and the river alive with them swimming to the bank, then from it, in the wildest phrenzy. To detail the many distressing circumstances connected with this dreadful tragedy would be too revolting to our readers.

The cabin passengers, with the exception of Mr. Myers and child, escaped uninjured. This gentleman on hearing the explosion seized his child and rushed into the cabin which was densely filled with steam; the rest remained in their state rooms. We cannot state with confidence whether Mr. Myers and child are dead, but so it is reported, and that his lady was slightly injured.

It is stated in the New Orleans Bulletin that the steamer Peru passed up shortly after the accident; and although hailed by every signal of distress—not only by ringing the bell, but by some hundred persons running to and fro on the bank, waving their handkerchiefs and exhibiting sheets from the hurricane deck of the Oronoko,—she kept her course without rendering any assistance whatever; and after assistance was obtained from the steamers New Albany and Independence she returned, and without offering a helping hand, obtained, all the passengers she could, and proceeded on her way.

The New Orleans True American has the following statement:

Among the victims to this calamity was one who, by his own acknowledgment, justly merited his doom. He was a known blackleg, and in the extremity of agony in which he died, confessed himself the incendiary who lately fired the Pinkard House, with the fiendish hope of burning up the city of Vicksburg! Revenge for the acts by which his fellow gamblers were routed out, he avowed to be the cause that influenced him, and denounced another gambler, named Doctor Saunders, not only as his assistant in the act, but as his partner in the intended sack, of the city. That some such purpose is still intended by the infuriated gamblers, there is still good reason to believe, and it behooves the citizens of Vicksburg to keep an active look out. We hope to acquire still further information on this subject.

LOSS OF THE MOSELLE.

A gentleman who was passenger in the Moselle steamboat, on her upward trip, has handed to us the subjoined notice which we think should be given to the public.—[U. S. Gazette.

The explosion of the Moselle has added another to the frightful list of disasters on the western waters.

The following observations may perhaps assist in the almost hopeless task of finding a remedy for an evil, which certainly, in any other country, would be considered intolerable.

It will be found, I fear, that in this instance, as perhaps in many others, however blameable may have been the conduct of the Captain and officers, there are others who should come in for a share of the censure.

The writer came up the Ohio in the Moselle, on the trip immediately preceding this which has terminated so disastrously—a result, which is but the fulfillment of a prediction I made on quitting the boat. The Moselle was an entirely new boat, of great speed; and it was the ambition of the Captain, on the occasion to which I have alluded, to make the quickest trip on record from St. Louis to Cincinnati. To accomplish this no exertions were spared; rosin was kept constantly open on the forecastle, and a most liberal use was made of it throughout the trip. Her necessary landings were conducted with the most dangerous precipitation, and on most occasions the steam was *held on to*, till every joint would quiver under its impulse on again starting. The whole distance from Louisville to Cincinnatti was a continued race between her and the Ben Franklin. A wood boat that she was towing was sunk, but the excitement was too great for any attempt to be made to recover it.

The result of all this was, that the Captain attained his object. His boat performed the voyage from St. Louis to Cincinnati in less time than had ever been known before. The exploit was mentioned and applauded in the Cincinnati papers.

The passengers almost unanimously gave the Captain a card, which was likewise published, wherein his skill and *prudence* were warmly commended, and his boat was recommended to the patronage of the public.

In fact, throughout the trip, hardly a warning voice was heard from any of the passengers. On the contrary, many of them were most zealous in urging the firemen to additional exertions, and in stimulating the almost frantic energy of the Captain.

While such is the state of public feeling, and such so often the conduct of passengers, how much soever we may be shocked at the frequent occurrence of these frightful accidents, we have no reason to be surprised. The dangers incident to the navigation of the western waters, under the most careful management, are surely sufficiently numerous, without adding to them the needless risk incurred by the foolish desire of shortening a journey by a few hours.

In an article referring to the frequency of assassinations in the Southern and South Western States, the Pennsylvanian remarks—

It may be asserted, without fear of contradiction, that there is no part of the world professing civilization, where war is not raging, in which life is so insecure, and the murderer so safe, in the indulgence of his propensities, as in certain sections of the United States. Assassination succeed assassination with such rapidity, that the daily press, even if so disposed, cannot keep up with the current of events in its record of crime. There are parts of the Union, which require the energy of a Tacon for their government, and throw the bloody scenes formerly enacted in the Havanna, altogether into the back ground—for there murderers were chiefly the refuse of society, and at least slaughtered their victims in secrecy; but in the places to which we allude, the emulators of 'the first-born Cain' are frequently men of note and consideration—political leaders, lawyers, physicians, planters—sometimes the presiding officers of legislative bodies, perhaps members of Congress—often those who give tone to the society in which they move. The statistics of murder in the United States for six months would furnish ample food for meditation in this respect, and would perhaps demonstrate that this state of things arises from something radically wrong in the frame-work of society—something that demoralizes and nourishes the worst passions of man.

The passing of severe laws to bear upon this matter, and the multiplication of enactments to check the progress of bloodshed, is a mere puffing against the wind. The defect is not in the laws—mere printed paper amounts to nothing, if not animated, brought into action, and sustained by public opinion; and, therefore, this 'chivalrous' assassination and murder will continue to increase in despite of law-making just so long as sympathy is manifested for the cut-throat, and righting by one's own hand of injuries, either real or supposed, is regarded as a proof of manhood, and of an heroic spirit. While the man, whose passions are as violent and as unregulated as the impulses of a tiger, is considered by his neighbors as a 'noble-hearted, whole-souled fellow,' as the phrase goes, and an utter recklessness of consequences in every action is a title to praise, and while this false feeling extends both to judges and to juries, individuals will be their 'original selves,' and obey the promptings of their evil dispositions. Where self-control does not find a place among the virtues, it is not likely that the temper will be broken and curbed; where the assassination does tramme' up the consequence,' and in fact puts a feather in the cap, impunity and encouragement combined will cause every day to be marked with some such exhibition of 'heroism' or 'chivalry,' as those which continue to heap disgrace upon the country. These things will go on until they effect a cure by their own excess—for who can expect reformation when, as actually occurred a year or two since in Louisiana, a major-general and candidate for the executive chair of the commonwealth, pronounces a funeral oration over the grave of a murderer and suicide, and when both arrest and trial for the taking of life, as exemplified every day, are mere matters of form. A change cannot be expected until the use of the pistol and the Bowie knife is a certain passport to the gallows, and until this bastard chivalry which strikes down a fellow-citizen in his chamber, in the street, or in the legislative hall, is choked by the friendly offices of a Jack Ketch.

METEORIC SHOWER.—The Knoxville, Ten. Register states that the meteoric phenomenon which occurred on the night of the 13th November, 1833, to the general astonishment, and in some instances to the great consternation of the uninformed, was again witnessed at that place on the night of the 20th April.—The Register states that the periodical return of the phenomenon was expected, by Professor WRIGHT, of that place, who kept a strict watch, during the night, from the observetory on Collegehill, and has made the following report of his observations—

Since the very remarkable Meteoric Phenomenon which was observed throughout the U. States on the morning of the 13th November, 1833, the attention of many has been drawn to notice similar phenomena which have occurred, to ascertain, if possible, their cause, origin & the laws by which they are governed. To such it may not be uninteresting to know that on the night of the 20th April, instant, between the hours of 10 and 4 of the morning, 154 meteors were counted by two observers stationed on the College-hill. Some were of considerable size; and nearly all were attended by a train of shining vapor; many doubtless escaped notice in consequence of the inability of two observers to maintain a strict and continued watch upon every part of the heavens at the same time. W.

Knoxville, April 21, 1838.

From the Annapolis Republican.

Anne Arundel County Court closed its Spring session on Thursday last. Ten of the criminal cases removed from Baltimore to this Court were tried, and eight found guilty. Eagleston for manslaughter, was sentenced ten years to the Penitentiary—one white man for seven, one for five and another for three years to the same, for theft—three black men were sentenced to be sold out of the State for fifteen years, each, for stealing.

The cases against the gamblers were continued, we understand, in consequence of the indisposition of one of the principal council for the accused.

Among the cases on the criminal dockett, the following high misdemenor and felonies were tried and disposed of.

State vs. *Giles Price, a colored man.*—Larceny of $600; verdict guilty, transported for 15 years. Boyle for the State, Alexander for the accused.

Same, vs. Abraham Howard.—Stealing a note book, containing two certificates issued by the mayor and city council of Baltimore, for 50 cents each, 4 do do. of 25 cents each, 4 do. do. for 12½ cents each, 5 do. do. issued by the Westminster Savings Institution for 12½ cents each. The court decided that such emmissions were illegal, and that Larceny could not be committed of them. The jury found the prisoner guilty of stealing the book, and the Court sentenced him to two years in the Penitentiary, three months of which, in the solitary cells. Boyle for the State, Randall for the accused.

Same, vs. Niel Gray.—Larceny of a saddle—verdict guilty, sentenced to the Penitentiary for 7 years, 5 months of which in the solitary cells.

Same, vs. William H. Shorter.—For stealing 100 yards carpeting, verdict not guilty. Boyle for the State, Randall and Duckett for the prisoner.

Same, vs. David York alias David Fell, a colored man.—Indicted for the same—verdict guilty, sentenced to be transported for 15 years. Boyle for the State, Randall and Duckett for the accused.

Same, vs. Thomas Gardiner.—Larceny of watches—two cases, verdicts not guilty. Boyle for the State, Steele for the accused.

Same, vs. John Simpson alias John Asken.—For stealing a coat; verdict guilty, sentenced to 10 years in the Penitentiary, 6 months of which in the solitary confinement. Boyle for the State, Randall for the accused.

Same, vs. Josiah Eagleston.—Indicted for murder; verdict manslaughter, sentenced to the Penitentiary for 10 years, 6 months of which in solitude.—Boyle for the State, Randall for the accused.

Same, vs. Henry Gosnell.—For stealing a coat—verdict guilty, sentenced to the Penitentiary for 5 years, and 4 months solitary confinement. Boyle for State, Randall and Duckett for the prisoner.

Same, vs. Hughes Dick, a colored man.—For stealing one scroon of indigo, two chests of tea, &c. submitted to the court; judgment guilty, sentenced to be transported for 15 years. Boyle for the State, Randall for the accused.

Same, vs. George Price.—Assault with intent to murder, verdict not guilty. Boyle for the State, Duckett for the traversor.

Same, vs. Harriet Brown.—Mitigated from verdict guilty, sentenced to 2 years in the Penitentiary, 3 months in the solitary cells. Boyle for the State, Hammond for the accused.

All the above cases, except the last, were removed for trial from Baltimore

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We find the last St. Clairsville Gazette filled to the brim with the proceedings had at a great dinner in honor of the birth-day of Thomas Jefferson, on the 13th inst. They exhibit a long array of letters in reply to invitations sent by the party getting it up, to John C. Calhoun, to Wm. Dunbar, Esq., editor of the Canton Democrat, and every democrat in the country, between the two. The following toast, that was given after reading Mr. Calhoun's letter, is very funny.

By the Company. Hon. *John C. Calhoun*—The faithful friend of the Constitution and the country, and the distinguished supporter of the separation of the monied from the political power,

'The faithful friend of the constitution!' Think of that, Master Brook! How long is it since this man was called by that party a federal monster? How long is it since he tried to rend that constitution and the Union assunder? But he is now their man, and

——————they will fold
The rottenness of eighty years in gold.

There is another letter, from the Hon. C. C. Cambreleng, which, like the other, is followed by a toast from the company that reads thus:

Hon. *C. C. Cambreleng*, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means—Distinguished for his financial abilities, statesman-like views, and sound republican principles.

We would pay a handsome fee in old newspapers to have the writer of that toast compose our epitaph, when we shall have shuffled off this mortal coil.

Then we have a letter from the Hon. Wm. Allen, and a toast in these words; to wit:

By the Company. Hon. *Wm. Allen*—The young and distinguished Senator from Ohio. In him the Democracy of the country have a faithful representative,—his course is onward.

The honorable gentleman's course may be *onward* now, but it was certainly sideways at the time he fell into the ditch a half a mile out of Lancaster.

Then the editor of the Democrat is thus posted:

By the Company. *Wm. Dunbar*—The able and talented Editor of the Democrat—A host within himself.

He is probably troubled with worms.
Va. Times.

CONGRESS.

Correspondence of the Balt. Chronicle.

WASHINGTON, May 9, 1838.

DEATH OF THE HON. JOAB LAWLER, OF ALABAMA.—Again has death invaded the halls of Congress, and decked them with the gloomy pall of mourning. The Hon Mr. Lyon, of Ala., and the Hon. Mr. King, Senator from the same State, announced the decease of their colleague, Mr. Lawler, to their respective branches, and adjournment until to-morrow succeeded the announcement as a matter of course. The funeral will take place from the Capitol, and of consequence there will be no public business transacted until Thursday.

Correspondence of the Balt. Chronicle.

WASHINGTON, May 9, 1838.

THE FUNERAL.—The Hon. Mr. LAWLER's funeral took place according to appointment, at noon this day, and was numerously attended. Mr. L. leaves behind him the universal regrets of all parties, such were his public, private, social and political virtues.

HENRY CLAY.—We hear to-day, much to our regret, that this distinguished Senator and Statesman is detained by illness at Wilmington, in Delaware. We do not learn, however, that his indisposition is at all alarming.

MISSISSIPPI AFFAIRS.—The probabilities seem now to be that Messrs. Prentiss and Claiborne will be the successful candidates for Congress from this State. We have heard from all the best whig vicinities, and must now expect to see the leaden, as we have been viewing, thus far, the silver side of the shield. It will be a good exchange for Gholson to get Prentiss—and as to Claiborne, he is one of those gentry who go before the wind, when they can see the weather-cock. He will not be a very formidable opponent, if not a warm friend of the Whig cause. But there is still hope that Word may be elected. I only state to you what are thought here to be the probabilities.

I find, in the latest N. Orleans Bee, the following curious advertisement, which may tend to elucidate the meaning of certain public steps in the career of an honorable Senator.

"TAKE NOTICE.—All persons are hereby forwarned not to trade for, buy, or receive in any manner whatever, three negotiable notes given by me to R. J. Walker, of Mississippi,—each for the sum of seventeen thousand five hundred dollars, and bearing date on or about the 24th of August, 1836, and payable at the Union Bank Louisiana; one on the 1st of March, 1839; one on the 1st of March, 1840, and one on the first of March, 1841. Also from trading for six notes of same date and tenor, given by me to said Walker, payable also in the Union Bank, each of them for the sum of twenty thousand dollars, and payable one on the 1st of March, 1842, and one on the 1st of March of each succeeding year up to 1847 inclusive. These notes having been given by me in error to R. J. Walker, and he having entirely violated the contract under which they were executed, I shall refrain to pay any or all of them unless obliged by law."

"L. K. CLIFTON.

"April 25, 1838.

I make no remarks on this at present simply recommending it to your readers as one of the curious signs of the times, which may be instructive to place on record for reference hereafter. I ought, in justice, to add, however, that Mr. Senator Walker expected soon to address the Senate on the Texas question, when he will doubtless make as eloquent and disinterested an effort as he has already once done upon the same subject.

CATLIN'S GALLERY.—An effort is to be made to effect the purchase, by the government, of this admirable collection. The cost will be something like 100 or 150,000 dollars. These things ought not to be allowed to be removed again from the capitol of the country, but should be preserved in the choicest niches of our archieves. I think this will be effected.

MR. PREMIER HAYNES.—This gentleman is out in the Globe with his letter of declination to his constituents. He will not be a candidate again for Congress. What does it mean? Calls he this "backing his friends?"—to leave them in their utmost need? He gives as a reason that he must attend to his private affairs,—and then adds that he is in favor of "rotation in office." So they go. Hamer silent, do all they can, to bring him out: Haynes retiring Cincinnatus like, to take care of his private affairs, and who will take the party-lead? Mr. Francis Thomas of your state seems to be aspiring to that distinction. STENOGRAPHICUS.

From the Hagerstown Torch Light.

Every body knows, or should know, that the present dominant party came into power under promise that it would introduce a rigid system of accountability, economy and retrenchment, into the management of our public affairs. And all well-read politicians must recollect the confident assurances that were given in relation to the corruption and extravagance and profuse waste of public money, which were to be developed by the far-famed retrenchment committee that was raised in Congress at the commencement of Gen. Jackson's administration—the principal discoveries of which committee after a whole session's labor, were, that the enormous sum of FIFTY DOLLARS had been *extravagantly* expended during Mr. Adam's administration, in the repair of an old billiard table—and that Dr. Watkins was unable to refund three or four thousand dollars of the public money, which had been placed in his hands, and which he had made use of; and for the use of which he was committed to jail and there kept for years, and would still have been kept until he had rotted to death, if the whole country had not become indignant at the cruelty.

From an administration coming into power, under such promises and practices, something like accountability and economy was expected. But how has this expectation been realized? Where are the evidences of economy, retrenchment, or accountability, to be found?—Do they consist in running up the public expenditures from twelve or thirteen millions, to THIRTY or FORTY MILLIONS of DOLLARS per annum? Or, are they to be sought in the squandering not of *fifty* dollars on an old billiard table, nor in the loss of three or four thousand dollars by the delinquency of one public agent; but in the waste of HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS by an *army* of public agents, who seem to think they owe no responsibility to their superiors in office, to the laws, or to the country? Verily it seems so—for so all our public documents tell us. Our annual *Treasury* Reports and estimates, tell us of *double and trebled* millions paid and required for public use, and our special Reports in answer to particular calls of Congress, give us long lists of public defaulters and plunderers, calculated to astound the whole nation, and to make the government agents at Washington hide their heads in very shame and confusion.

Look, for example, at a few facts disclosed in a recent report made in relation to public defaulters, in answer to a call upon one of the departments by Congress.

1.	William Linn, receiver of public moneys at Vandalia, Ill. resigned, indebted to the government	$10,976 39
2.	W. P. Harris, receiver at Columbia, Miss. resigned—defaulter and sued for a debt of	109,178 00
3.	G. D. Boyd, Mr. Harris's successor, resigned; defaulter to the tune of	60,198 11
4.	L. Hawkins, receiver at St. Helena, Arkansas, defaulter, to the amount of	115,462 00
5.	J. W. Stephenson, receiver at Galena, Ill. defaulter to the amount of	74,859 00
6.	S. W. Beall, receiver at Green Bay, W. Ter. defaulter,	36,097 00
7.	R. H. Sterling, receiver at Chockuma, W. T. defaulter,	11,762 00
		$418,533 50

Only *four hundred and eighteen thousand five hundred and thirty two dollars and fifty cents*, lost by these seven favourite defaulters of our retrenching and economizing administration. What think the American people of this little specimen of retrenchment, economy and accountability! And what amount of punishment should be meted to these defaulters; by an administration that was willing to ostracise Mr. Adams for the expenditure of *fifty* dollars for repairing an old billiard table, and to incarcerate Dr. Watkins in a loathsome prison for life, because he could not pay three thousand dollars that he owed to the public?—Certainly nothing short of transportation to "Araby." Were ever any people more cheated and humbugged by a set of wicked and unprincipled rulers, than the American people have been, for the last nine years?—No—No—Never.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, (MD.)

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 12, 1838.

WHIG MEETING AT EASTON.

MAY 8TH, 1838.

The Committees, selected by the Whigs in the several election Districts of Talbot County, for the purpose of choosing four Delegates to represent them in the general Convention, to be held in the City of Baltimore on the 7th day of June next, for the purpose of nominating a suitable Candidate for *Governor* of the State, met this day in General Committee, and organized by calling Foster Maynard, Esquire to the Chair, and appointing William W. Higgins, Secretary.

The object of the meeting being stated, the Committee proceeded by nomination and ballot to the election of four delegates, being the number to which the county is entitled under the rule proposed for the organization of the Convention at Baltimore, and the following gentlemen were chosen; Thomas C. Nichols, Foster Maynard, William Conkrall, Esquires, and Gen. Tench Tilghman.

On motion it was Resolved, that a Committee consisting of one gentleman from each district Committee, should be appointed to draft and present to the consideration of the meeting Resolutions expressive of the views and feelings of this meeting: Whereupon Theo. R. Loockerman, Dr. James Dawson, Tench Tilghman and Francis E. Jump, were selected, who after retiring returned and presented the following Resolutions, which were eloquently supported by Theodore R. Loockerman, Esquire, the Chairman and passed by the meeting.

Whereas the present meeting consisting of *Whig* citizens of Talbot County, selected by the body of the Whig Voters in each district of this County, to appoint four delegates to represent the feelings and wishes of the Whig party in the Convention to be held in Baltimore, on the 7th day of June next, to nominate a candidate for Governor, affords the first opportunity for an expression of their opinion and sentiments, on general political topics as well as the special purpose of their meeting, therefore;

Resolved, That we heartily congratulate our Whig brethren of the *City of Baltimore*, on the brilliant success which has been achieved by their untiring exertions, during their late struggle, for the advancement of true *Whig principles*.

Resolved, That we regard with peculiar satisfaction, the direct and unequivocal sanction, which the citizens of our great commercial emporium, have given to the policy and measures of the Whig party, throughout the State.

Resolved, That they have given the strongest proof of their approbation, of the *Whig Reform of the* CONSTITUTION of Maryland, effected in the *Constitutional mode*.

Resolved, That in this important crisis of public affairs, and in the first selection of a chief executive officer of the State, under our new Constitution, the Whig Party, looking to the general welfare of the State, ought to select one of their ablest men and best qualified citizens, as a candidate for that high station.

Resolved, That our fellow citizen the Hon. JOHN LEEDS KERR, by education, talents, long professional experience and general political knowledge, is peculiarly suited for that high public trust, and from his strong attachment to Constitutional and Whig principles, is entitled to the zealous support of the *Party and the People*.

Further *Resolved*, by this Committee representing as they believe the general voice and feelings of the *Whigs of Talbot County*, that John Leeds Kerr, ought to be presented to the consideration of the Whig Convention at Baltimore, on the 7th day of June, in their deliberations upon the merits and qualifications of the Candidate proposed.

After the passage of the foregoing resolutions, the following were passed and the meeting adjourned sine die.

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