ength of time they require to complete the cycle of their existence is the most curious part of their history. I have deferred publishing the work in full to the present time. I have now full information of the existence of twenty four distinct Districts in which they appear; and twelve of the seventeen years which form the cycle of their existence. I hope yet to obtain information of the appearance of the insects in each of the other five years, but fear that these years are occupied by them in the Western wilds, whence the information cannot be obtained until those parts of the country are more fully occupied by inhabitants. The years in which I have not been able to hear of the appearance of the locusts, are 1827, 1837 1838, 1840 and 1841, with their corresponding terms of seventeen years. If any person knows of their appearance in either of those years I shall be greatly obliged by the information. I herewith send you a plate representing the insect in all its stages. The egg and the young insect are magnified one thousand times.

Respectfully.

GIDEON B SMITH

Baltimore, Aug. 26th, 1843.

*The young insect is one twelfth of an inch in length, and one seventy second of an inch in width.

☞Will editors of papers oblige me by copying the above?

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The steamship Margaret arrived at Halifax on the 27th ult. bringing Liverpool dates to the 10th.

In cotton we do not notice any particular change. The daily sale at Liverpool were to a fair extent, and prices up to 5th appear to have been well sustained.

The weather from the time of the departure of the Great Western to that of the Margaret, appears to have been fine, and the prospects of the crops better.—Flour at Liverpool was difficult of sale, and duty paid foreign was quoted on the 8th at 6d to 1s. lower.

IN PARLIAMENT.—The House of Commons was still busy upon the Irish poor relief bill and the new bill for the regulation of theatres. Nothing of prominent interest came out in the debates.

The House of Lords did little but routine business until the 8th instant, when Lord Monteagle gave notice that on the 14th he should bring forward a motion on the state of the finances, and the Earl of Roden called attention to the condition of Ireland—prefacing his remarks by presenting a petition from five thousand Irish Protestants, complaining of the repeal agitation and of the repeal meetings, and declaring their readiness to support the authorities in suppressing treason and rebellion. The prayer of the petition was for the protection of their lives and properties.

The Duke of Wellington made the chief reply to Lord Roden. He did not attempt to deny the critical situation of Ireland, and the extreme injury caused by those 'criminal agitations,' but contented himself with assuring the House that every thing had been done which could be done to preserve the peace of the country and to meet all misfortunes. In short, he reiterated the determination of the Government not to adopt any other measures than those now in force, unless some decided change should make it necessary.

IRELAND.—The Athlone Sentinel says that orders have been received to provision all the garrisons, so as to be able to stand a three years' seige. This is assigned as the cause of a sudden rise in the cost of Wheat and flour, but we consider it very doubtful, to say the least whether any such orders have been issued.

Mr. O'Connell took up the slavery question again at the meeting of the Dublin Repeal Association August 5, charging the Irish in America with treating the unfortunate men of color worse than they were treated by any others. He said he could feel no sympathy for men who acted so basely. Speaking of the repeal agitation dying away, as hoped by the ministry of England he said that he had then no less than eleven invitations to attend great repeal gatherings, and by the time he got through them he should no doubt have eleven more.

Reception of James Gordon Bennett by the Repealers.—At a repeal meeting at Dublin on the 7th, a person who had for some time been sitting beside Mr. O'Connell, addressed Mr. Steel and handing him his card requested an introduction to Mr. O'Connell. Mr. Steel accordingly presented the card; and intimated that Mr. Gordon Bennett, of New York, was present. Mr. O'Connell replied: He is a person with whom I can have nothing to do—he is the editor of the N. Y. HERALD, one of the most infamous gazettes ever printed, and I shall have nothing to say to him. 'This' says the reporter, 'was a reception that M. Bennett did not count upon, and he forthwith proceeded to take his departure. The room being very full, his movement was much retarded; but by aid of the chairman he struggled out, amid the groans of the meeting.'

Mr. O'Connell observed at this meeting, that as some of the papers were already discussing his plan of a 'conciliative assembly', he would remark that he had not yet decided what his plan should be, but he pledged himself to bring forward one before the end of the present year, that should be in strict accordance with the laws. The rent was not to be announced till the 5th.

Mr. O'Connell was entertained a Baltinglass on the evening at a public dinner, in a splendid pavilion erected for the occasion.

Arrival of the Britannia.

NINE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

The British steamer Britannia, from Halifax and Liverpool, arrived at Boston on Sunday morning, at about 6 o'clock. She brings London papers to the 18th ult. and Liverpool to the 19th. There is no occurrence of very striking importance to record, although the progress of events in Europe at this time is full of interest.

The prospects for the grain crops which were in the course of reaping the week at England was still considered favorable, notwithstanding some heavy rains which had injured them in some quarters. The sales of Cotton were large and prices rising.

The *Times* of the 17th says—"Harvest prospects looks brighter. The weather during the last ten days has been glorious—every thing that could be desired. The only exception was Monday, when it rained excessively, but it does not appear to have been general. In the course of a fortnight from this time harvest operations will be general."

Parliament was to be prorogued on the 24th ult. and both houses were engaged most energetically with the closing business of the session. The reports of a single day's proceedings occupy five of the large pages of the London Times.

In Ireland nothing of importance has occurred since the sailing of the Margaret, but the policy of government with regard to Ireland, the state of that country and the preparations to press the quiet and the union were fully discussed in the debate upon the Irish Arms Bill.

A series of tremendous thunder storms passed over the whole South of England about the 16th ult.

The Caledonia arrived out on the 12th ult. in a passage of 12 days. She carried out Mr. Bligh's recent letter to the State Dept.

During the present week the underwriters at Lloyd's have received accounts containing information of twelve mechanically superwrecks attended with a very serious loss of human life.

Espartero, has issued an address from Lisbon, on the late events in Spain—he has been refused admittance into Portugal, and has therefore probably arrived in England before this time. His successors have declared Queen to have attained her majority. The future events in that country will not, it is greatly to be feared, insure tranquility.

We read in a letter from Algiers, July 30—"The column of Medeah, composed of 1200 infantry and 600 spahis and African Chasseurs, set out on the 25th, under the command of Col Yousouf. The infantry were mounted on mules hired from the natives. It is intended to proceed to a considerable distance, and drive Abd Kader into the desert, if necessary and not give him a moment's relaxation. In quitting Medeah Col. Yousouf took the direction of Boghar, where ample stores of every description have been provided."

A letter from Gibraltar of the 25 ult states that a Russian fleet of six ships of the line, and several transports, had arrived at that port from Sebastopol, having on board 10,000 infantry, destined to join immediately the second corps, encamped near Wosnessensk. The forces assembled on the Dniester, the Pruth, and the Lower Bug, are estimated at 40,000 men, the greater part being near Choczim and Mohilew, on the Pruth.

Father Matthew, the apostle of Temperance, was still in London holding vast meetings in the suburbs, and administering the pledge to thousands daily.

DEBATE ON THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The subject of the treaty of Washington raised a discussion between free and slave holding countries, in which the old ground of right of search fugitive slaves, & the British law which gives liberty to the slave who touches our soil, was gone over *ad nauseam*. The Attorney General gave it as his opinion that, under the clause of the treaty for the mutual surrender of criminals, if the offence of the party took its character only from the slavery of the accused, he would not, under the bill, before the house, be delivered up. Mr Duncombe adverted, in the course of his speech, to some instructions said to have been given by the American Government to its officers, in contravention of the Washington treaty. He questioned the sincerity of Sir Robert Peel's Government on this subject, and asked him to lay the instructions on the table. Sir Robert refused, adding that he saw no ground for the imputation. Ultimately the bill passed through the committee, as did also a similar bill between this country and France for the surrender of criminals.

In the discussion of Irish affairs Lord Brougham spoke with great severity of President Tyler and his son, in the House of Lords, when the affairs of the sister country were incidently discussed. "A *person* named Tyler, said to be a son of the President, has taken part in the repeal agitation!" exclaimed the noble Lord, who proceeded to say that such one was answerable for the lotteries—the extensive lotteries—of his family." Lord Brougham, while thus severe on the son, styled the sire the 'accidental President of the United States;' but he could not believe, unless he saw the document with his own eyes, that that functionary had written the letter attributed to him in favor of repeal.

STIMULANTS OF GREAT MEN.—It is interesting to notice the different articles which have been taken by eminent men as stimulants to the mental faculties. It is interesting, as showing how diametrically opposite means may produce the same effect in various systems, and it is interesting as showing how much the mind sympathizes with the body. Haller drank plentifully of water when he wished for great activity of the brain; Fox for the same purpose used brandy. The stimulants of Newton and Hobbs were the fumes of tobacco; those of Pope and Fontenelle strong coffee. Dr. Johnson, at one period of his life was a great wine drinker, but in the latter part of it, found strong tea a good substitute. Don Juan is said to have been written under the influence of gin and water and it is reported that a certain legal lord, of great learning and talent, plies himself hard with port wine when he wishes to shine. Pitt was a great drinker of wine; Sheridan also was fond of his bottle. Dr. Paris tells us that when Mr. Dunning wished to make an extraordinary display of eloquence, he always put a blister on his chest a few hours before he was to speak, in order that it might irritate the brain by sympathy during his speech.

"I move this be RE-FURBED, as the chap said when he sent his old hat to be ironed off.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM MR. CLAY

We find in the Chambersburg (Pa.) Whig of Thursday last, an interesting correspondence between the Chambersburg Clay Club' and Mr. Clay. The Committee's letter is long, ably written, and characterized with the true spirit, but its length forbids our giving it entire. We extract the following passage, which sets forth several prominent and very interesting questions:

'Why is it, Sir, that with a Constitution of Government so admirably adapted to human welfare—with resources so multiplied and exuberant—enterprize so vigorous—means of intercourse so rapid and commodious, and literature so cheap and abundant, we are not now, as formerly, a prosperous & happy nation,—proud in our retrospect, and exulting in the promise of the future? Why is it that all the great branches of our national industry are in a state of prostration or peril? Our soil and climate have undergone no change for the worse; our machinery for abridging labour and perfecting its product has not deteriorated; our active population has lost nothing in point of energy and skill. Whence is it then that our prosperity has been thrown into abeyance, that the capitalist finds no outlet for his means and the labourer remains without employment?'

MR. CLAY'S REPLY.

ASHLAND, 25th July, 1843.

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the communication which in behalf of the Clay Club of Chambersburg, you addressed to me informing me of the organization of that association & of its determination to co-operate with similar institutions and our Whig fellow citizens generally, in disseminating & establishing sound principles of government in the United States. You are also pleased, Gentlemen, at the instance of the club, to request my acquiescence in the various nominations which have been made of me for the office of Chief Magistrate of the United States. I hope the success of the exertions of the club, in the propagation and establishment of correct principles, may be commensurate with is laudible and patriotic aims. And I tender it my cordial & grateful acknowledgments for the friendly sentiments and wishes which it entertains towards myself. I am infinitely obliged to my fellow citizens for the numerous testimonies of their confidence and attachment in manifesting their desire that I should fill the highest office in their gift; and whatever may be the final result my heart will ever be animated by feelings of the liveliest gratitude. The time has not yet arrived, I think when I ought to decide whether I shall give my consent or not to the use of my name as a candidate for the office of President of the United States. When it does I shall give to it the considerations which should influence my judgment full weight and among them, the friendly wishes of the Clay Club of Chambersburg.

I concur with you, gentlemen, generally, in the retrospect which you have presented of the administration of public affairs, during late years, and in the measures of policy which ought to preside it—if we are not utterly deceived in the theory of free Government, the people of the United States ought all along to have been and should now be, the happiest and most prosperous people upon the earth, but our condition has been, and continues to be, far otherwise. It is impossible to contemplate the Administration of the Government during nearly the last fifteen years, without feelings of the deepest regret and bitterest mortification. That long period has been marked by relentless proscription, similar in spirit, if not attended with the same effusion of blood, as that which is recorded in Roman history to have been perpetrated by Marius and Sylla; by reckless experiments and the overthrow of valuable institutions; by the destruction of the best currency in the world, and consequent derangement in all the business of society; by extensive and scandalous peculation on the part of public functionaries; by extravagant and profligate expenditure of the public money; by attempts to subvert the long established policy of the country, under which it had eminently flourished and prospered; by relaxation in the respect and authority due to the law and Constitution; by wide spread and alarming demoralization; by a fearful growth and corrupt use of the power of the Executive branch of the Government; and, finally, by a degree of perfidy in the head of that branch, of which no equal example can be found in this or any other country, in this or any other age. At the commencement of the administration of the present acting Chief Magistrate, the leaders of our political opponents, with a few honorable exceptions, assiduously courted and caressed him; flattering and praising him for his violation of the just expectations of a confiding people. They marched up in solid column, arm in arm, along Pennsylvania Avenue, to the Presidential Mansion to thank and congratulate him for exercising a Royal prerogative to defeat the wishes and hopes of the People. Men, under the abused name of Democrats, loudly exulted in the failure of a measure demanded by the urgent wants and voice, and essential to the promotion of the interests, of the people; exulted in the perverse and corrupt will of one man, over ruling the will of a large majority of the nation! In the dispensations of an all wise Providence, retributive justice is sure to come sooner or later. The acting President so much wooed by political leaders, in the beginning of his administration, now as its end approaches, in his turn, and very much to their annoyance, exercises of his blandishments upon their party.—Nor is their danger or regrets diminished, by the fact that whilst their instruments of seduction were honeyed words, his are the lucrative offices of Government.

The great political event of 1840 had an object far more elevated and important than that of a mere change in the high functionaries of the Nation. It was to bring about a radical improvement in public policy. And what, after that event, was the manly, liberal and patriotic course which the defeated party should have pursued? It was to have cheerfully acquiesced in the will of the People, proclaimed by an unexampled & overwhelming majority. They should have said: 'The people disapprove of our system. they require a sound currency of uniform value. They are opposed to the Sub-Treasury. They demand a distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, among all the States. They insist upon an honest & economical administration of their public affairs. They are opposed to the encroachments of the Executive department, and require salutary restrictions upon its power. We shall continue, by free discussion and fair arguments, to recommend our measures, and to expose those of our political opponents; but they are entitled to a fair trial of their system of policy, & we will make no factious opposition, no throw any unreasonable obstacles in their way. Above all, we scorn to employ any arts to seduce from the path of bad duty, the man, who has reached his elevated station, in spite of our strenuous exertions against him, by the confidence which they generously reposed in his honor and fidelity.' How far the leaders of the other party have conformed to this upright and straight forward course passed and daily passing events sufficiently testify. They prove that the acting President, and the party, which has assumed the name Democratic, without the least color of title to it, are now completely identified closely united, one and indivisible. It, in the sequel, they should find him an inconvenient associate, they have no body but themselves to reproach.

The last war with Great Britain taught the patriotic lesson that, during a contest with a foreign power it is the duty of all parties cordially to unite and to give our arms the greatest possible effect and vigor and that any party which violates that principle is sure to lose the public confidence. Our experience, in a season of peace, will, I trust inculcate another important lesson that treachery and perfidy are alike detestable, at all times, and will demonstrate, still more clearly, that invaluable but too often neglected truth, in public affairs, that honesty is the best policy.

It is painful even to gaze on the picture of the Administration of the General Government which I have faithfully sketched. It would have been happy for the people of the United States, if it were a mere fancy piece to survey.—But their long general and intense embarrassments have unfortunately too severely assured them of its actual reality. It would have been a much more agreeable task to me to portray the purity disinterestedness, honor, probity & fidelity of all in the charge of our public concerns, the wisdom of their measures, and the consequent general prosperity of the Country. But we now know the nature, extent and causes of the public disorders, and, what is no less important, their remedy. That remedy is in the hands of the People. Under other forms of Government, where public spirit is not entirely crushed by arbitrary power, the People would long since have sought redress by violent and convulsive means. It is our peculiar good fortune to have in the ballot box a remedy, which supercedes a necessity of resorting to them, and which is quite as efficacious and more certain, as well as more peaceful than the use of the bayonet. And it affords me inexpressible pleasure to say to you that it is my firm belief, from all the signs of the times, from all the causes now in operation, and from all the information which I derive from every quarter of the Union, that a great and glorious deliverance awaits us; and that the people will, in 1844, nobly vindicate their rights, and manifest anew their capacity for Self Government, by a triumph more brilliant more decisive, and, I hope more auspicious than that of 1840. That accomplished, most of the views of public policy, which you suggest, will I trust be enforced, and we shall once more behold our Country honored and respected abroad, beloved and prosperous at home, and steadily advancing to the path which leads to greatness and grandeur. I am, with high respect,

Your friend and ob't servant.

H. CLAY.

Messrs. Sam'l. Seibert, Thomas J. Carly, Jas. Colhoun, and Geo. A. Madeira.

ARREST.—The Boston Journal of Saturday evening says:—We learn from Messrs. Adams & Co's Express that, last evening, four brothers named Learned, were arrested in Milbury, and put under $40,000 bonds each, suspected of having been concerned in the Milbury bank robbery. The Cashiers of the Springfield and one of the Worcester banks, came forward and identified one of them as being the person who changed the money at their banks. He had, when taken, $1000 on his person.

A GOOD ONE.—A correspondent furnishes us with the following anecdote:—On Saturday last, (August 26th) one of the carriers of the Sun, in making his usual collections, announced to a servant girl who opened the door for him in Lexington street, that he wanted 'eleven pence for the Sun.' The demand was discharged by a gentleman who stepped into the passage from an adjoining parlor, and the girl was heard to exclaim, as she re-entered the kitchen, 'Well likes the best, thinks it's hard enough to pay for de water, let alone the sun. Go de Eastern Sho' we gets it for nuffin.—*Balt. Sun.*

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY OF $22,100 AT FREDERICK CITY, MD.—A young man of this city, named Edward Ing exchange broker whose office is No. 180 Baltimore street, proceeded to Frederick, on Monday afternoon last, having in charge $8,300 belonging to the Merchants Bank of Baltimore, $6,000 of which being notes on the Washington County Bank, and the balance on the bank of Hagerstown; also $5,700 belonging to the house of Messrs. Lee & Johnson of this city, and $8,100 in the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Frederick, belonging to the Merchants Bank of Baltimore; besides as he states $5,000 in notes owned by himself, which he had taken to have exchanged, and of which, making in all $22,100, he was unfortunately robbed. Mr Ing arrived at Frederick about 9 o'clock in the evening and proceeded to Zimmerman's hotel, where he took lodgings for the night. A slip from the Frederick Herald office dated yesterday morning, 9 o'clock has just been received, from which we extract the following:

"After registering his name, he called for a candle and proceeded to No. 12 where the servant pointed him & placed the package of money on the shelf, threw a towel over it. He then locked the door, came down stairs, and got his supper after which he proceeded again to his room, unlocked and again locked the door as he thought; cast his eye at the towel, and went to bed. Early in the morning he arose, and when he came to take up the towel found the money gone. Upon examining the door, he found the bolt sprung but outside the catch. He may have left so himself by mistake, or it may have been done by the person who took the money. Mr. Ing, after discovering the loss, proceeded to Mr David Boyd's to whom he related the fact and asked for advice. Upon a knowledge of the fact coming to Mr Zimmerman's an investigation was immediately demanded by him and a thorough search made. Every facility and assistance was rendered by Mr Z. and his families. Nothing was found of the money!! It is possible that some of the adroit gentry from the city may have tracked Mr. Ing to the Hotel and watched his movements. A reward of $200 is offered for the recovery of the $5,000 be ongoing to Mr Ing as we learn and for the balance perhaps further reward will be offered. A large crowd has gathered at Mr Zimmerman's and much concern is shown."

The statement of the Herald is incorrect regarding the amount of money as will be seen by the following we have given above from reliable sources. Only $15000 in all is said by the Herald to have been taken.

Mr. Ing returned to this city last evening about six o'clock in the Western train of cars. He immediately proceeded to the house of Messrs. Johnston & Lee, where several officers of the banks that have lost assembled, but no further facts were elicited. Wm Schley, Esq. of this city, with police officer Ridgely of the firm of Hays, Zell & Ridgely, took passage in the cars yesterday evening for Frederick on authority of the Banks robbed, and of Messrs. Johnston & Lee to investigate further into the particulars and if possible, detect the robbers.

☞Since the above was written we have been assured that the whole of the money has been recovered, in the original packages the seals unbroken—as we suppose, never having left the city.—Mr. Ing himself proving to be the robber.—*Balt. Pat.*

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

NEW YORK, Monday, 4 P M.

A good deal of excitement was caused in Wall st. to day, upon the discovery of a number of forgeries having been committed by Henry Saunders Jr. deputy cashier to Austin, Winthrop & Co. It appears that the young scoundrel (for he was only seventeen years of age) had forged checks to the amount of $42,500 which he presented at the bank himself, received the money, and then decamped suddenly by the Great Western. The following is a list of the sufferers: City Bank $5,000; Commerce, $2,500, State Bank, $2,000; Merchants' Bank $3,000 Manhattan Bank $1,000; Union Bank, $3,000; Bank of America, $2,000; American Exchange Bank $3,000, Mechanics' Banks, $3,000, Phenix Bank, $5,000.

THE BUFFALO HUNT AT HOBOKEN came off yesterday agreeably to the previous announcement. The throng was immense—probably not less than thirty thousand persons were present, among whom were a large number of women and children, mostly foreigners. Upon the Buffaloes being led into the arena, to the number of a dozen or so, they led off in fine style pursued by the hunter, attired in Indian costume. After he had pursued them nearly around the course he threw the lasso, and was successful in fastening it upon one of the largest of the herd.—Either from their course being changed by this event or from their being impeded in their flight by the crowd, who had jumped into the arena, they rushed against the fence which separated them from the immense crowd of spectators, and which immediately giving away, let the whole herd in among them. Between the great mass of the spectators and the place where the fence was broken, there was a hairy sweep which the Buffaloes plunged through—the horse and rider being compelled to follow the one to which the lasso was attached, and as he bounded through the mire the horse for the greater part of the distance engulphed to his saddle girth, the scene, if it was not like a real hunt in the Western wilds, was unquestionably very exciting. At length they reached terra firma, and then commenced the running of one part of the multitude to get out of the way of the beasts, and the counter rush of those in the back ground to get a view of what was going on; and the impact and mingling of the two waves presented a scene of confusion of animal and human amalgamation which we have not the words to describe! Men women and children were borne down and trampled on, although there was from this cause little serious personal damage, and good humor was upon the countenance of nearly all who were able to keep their feet. the scene partook somewhat of the heroic, and was of a high order of interest, owing to the mind the confused retreat of an army under the imminent peril of the victors, combined with all the ludicrous emotions that could be excited by a realization of the exploits of the King of La Mancha. The rent, after rioting in that liberty, to which they had so unexpectedly been restored, was at length captured, but not without difficulty.

There was a pretty general fight on board one of the ferry boats, in which several persons, not unknown to fame in the sporting world, participated. Several blows were given, which were so well planted as to fell the persons against whom they were directed, but no serious damage was done. We have been furnished with the following statement of the accidents that occurred, which, we presume are not by any means the whole of them:

A young man, whose name we did not learn, who had climbed a tree near the course, where the sport took place, was precipitated to the ground by the breaking of a limb on which he was resting, and was instantly killed. He resided in New York, and has left a wife and two young children to mourn his untimely end.

Two young men fell overboard from one of the ferry boats, and by prompt exertions they were secured from drowning, but one of them was so seriously injured, that his recovery is considered doubtful.

A woman with a child in her arms, who was standing on the edge of a high bank, near the fence which surrounds the course, was frightened at the Buffalo making a plunge towards the spot where she stood, and stepping backwards to avoid the threatened danger, she fell off the Bank but as she fell, a gentleman who was standing by her side, caught the child from her arms, and saved it from falling with the mother. The woman was severely but not dangerously injured.—N. Y. Cour. & Enq.

EASTON GAZETTE.

Saturday Morning, Sept 9.

FOR PRESIDENT

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

The Whigs of Talbot.

THE Whigs of this county held a large and highly respectable meeting at the Court House in Easton on *Tuesday*, the 5th inst. the proceedings of which were conducted throughout with the highest degree of animation, and every assurance given of a determination to sustain the principles of their party, so vitally necessary to the existence of our free institutions and the honor and prosperity of the State.

The meeting was duly organised by the appointment of *Joseph Bruff*, Esq. of St. Michaels District, as chairman, and *Tench Tilghman*, of the Trappe District, as Secretary.

The object of the meeting was explained by *Theodore R. Loockerman*, Esq. who was followed by *J. Bozman Kerr*, Esq. when

On motion, a committee of three from each District was appointed to report business for the action of the meeting:

District No 1—J Bozman Kerr, Thomas Dolin, John H Harris.

No. 2—John Harrington, Thos. Tenant, R. L. Seth.

No. 3—John Stevens, Robert Delahay, Martin Goldsborough.

No. 4.—Thos. Oldham Martin, Henry D. Harwood, Elias Hopkins.

The committee having retired, returned and reported through its chairman the following preamble and resolutions:—

The Whigs of Talbot, having been earnestly called upon to assemble together this day in the town of Easton, to deliberate on the existing crisis in the affairs of *Maryland* have with one common feeling of patriotism resolved to cast away the pernicious apathy which has for some time past pervaded their party chiefly on account of the course pursued by the existing administration of the General Government, which has rendered abortive the triumphant efforts of the People of the United States in the glorious contest of 1840.

Therefore Resolved, That they will, with a firm and steady zeal, apply themselves to the people for relief, so far as a suitable representation from our county may aid in effecting measures essential to the redemption of the State from its present unhappy condition.

Resolved, further that a committee of TWENTY from each District in the county be appointed, with positive instructions to report to a meeting of the Whig party on TUESDAY, the 19th of September at 3 o'clock, P. M. in Easton, the names of THREE suitable persons to represent the people of Talbot in the next General Assembly, and two candidates for the highly important office of Commissioners of the county.

In pursuance of the latter resolution, the meeting proceeded to the selection of the proposed committee of twenty from each District, charged with the duty of reporting the names of candidates for