[From the National Intelligencer.]

MOST AWFUL AND MOST LAMENTABLE CATASTROPHE!

INSTANTANEOUS DEATH, BY THE BURSTING OF ONE OF THE LARGE GUNS ON BOARD THE U. STATES SHIP PRINCETON, OF SECRETARY UPSHUR, SECRETARY GILMER, COMMODORE KENNON, & VIRGIL MAXCY, Esq.

In the whole course of our lives it has never fallen to our lot to announce to our readers a more shocking calamity—shocking in all its circumstances and concomitants—than that which occurred on board the United States Ship Princeton, yesterday afternoon, whilst under way, in the river Potomac, fourteen or fifteen miles below this city.

Yesterday was a day appointed by the courtesy and hospitality of Capt. Stockton, Commander of the Princeton, for receiving as visiters to his fine ship (lying off Alexandria) a great number of guests with their families, liberally and numerously invited to spend the day on board. The day was most favorable, & the company was large and brilliant, of both sexes; not less probably in number than four hundred among whom were the President of the United States; the *Heads* of the several Departments, and their families. At a proper hour; after the arrival of the expected guests, the vessel got under way and proceeded down the river to some distance below Fort Washington. During the passage down, one of the large guns on board (carrying a ball of 225 pounds) was fired more than once, exhibiting the great power and capacity of that formidable weapon of war. The Ladies had partaken of a sumptuous repast; the gentleman had succeeded them at table, and some of them had left it; the vessel was on her return up the river, opposite to the fort, where Captain Stockton consented to fire another shot from the same gun, around and near which, to observe its effects, many persons had gathered, though by no means so many as on similar discharges in the morning, the ladies who then thronged the deck being on this fatal occasion almost all between decks, and out of reach of harm.

The gun was fired. The explosion was followed, before the smoke cleared away so as to observe its effect, by shrieks of wo which announced a direful calamity. The gun had burst, at a point three or four feet from the breech, and scattered death and desolation around:—Mr. Upshur, Secretary of State, Mr. Gilmer, so recently placed at the head of the Navy, Commodore Kennon one of its gallant officers, Virgil Maxcy, lately returned from a diplomatic residence at the *Hague*, Mr. Gardner, of New York, (formerly a member of the Senate of that State,) were among the slain. Besides these, seventeen seamen were wounded, several of them badly and probably mortally. Among those stunned by the concussion, we learn not all seriously injured, were Capt. Stockton himself; Col. Benton, of the Senate; Lieut Hunt, of the Princeton; W. D. Robinson, of Georgetown. Other persons also were perhaps more or less injured, of whom in the horrow and confusion of the moment, no certain account could be obtained. The above are believed, however, to comprise the whole of the persons known to the Public who were killed or dangerously or seriously hurt.

The scene upon the deck may more easily be imagined than described. Nor can the imagination picture to itself the half of its horrors. Wives, widowed in an instant by the murderous blast! Daughters smitten with the heart rending sight of their fathers lifeless corpse! The wailings of agonized females! The piteous grief of the unhurt but heart-stricken spectators! The wounded seamen borne down below! The silent tears and quivering lips of their brave and honest comrades who tried in vain to subdue or to conceal their feelings! What *words* can adequately depict a scene like this!

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 29. 1844.

As might be expected, the shocking disaster on board the Princeton has cast a cloud of sadness upon all. The terrible visitation of divine Providence appears almost too harrowing too be believed.—It is an awful lesson on the uncertainty of human life. Verily in the midst of life we are in death. 'Man ariseth in the morning like a flower, but in the evening he is cut down.'

In the Senate, as soon as prayers had been offered, the chair presented a message from the President of the United States, a copy of which will be found in the proceedings of the House.

Mr. Rives then rose, and in a most touching address, adverted to the recent melancholy event, and impressed upon the minds of Senators the duty of being also ready. He offered a string of resolutions, similar to those offered in the House, after which the Senate adjourned to Monday.

As soon as the House met, the following message was received from the President of the United States.

To the Senate and
House of Representatives of the U. S:

I have to perform the melancholy duty of announcing to the two Houses of Congress the death of the Hon. A. P. Upshur late Secretary of State, and the Hon. Thomas W. Gilmer, late Secretary of the Navy.

This most lamentable occurrence transpired on board the U. S. ship of war, the Princeton, on yesterday, at about half past 4 o'clock in the evening, & proceeded from the explosion of one of the large guns of that ship.

The loss which the government and the country have sustained by this deplorable event, is heightened by the death at the same time and by the same cause, of several distinguished persons and valuble citizens.

I shall be permitted to express my great grief at an occurrence which has thus so suddenly stricken from my side two gentlemen upon whose advice I so confidently relied, in the discharge of my arduous task of administering the office of the Executive Department, and whose services at this interesting period were of such vast importance.

In some relief of the public sorrow which must necessarily accompany this most painful event, it affords me much satisfaction to say that it was produced by no carelessness or inattention on the part of the officers & crew of the Princeton, but must be set down as one of those casualties which, to a greater or less degree, attend upon every service & which are invariably incident to the temporal affairs of mankind. I will also add, that it in no measure detracts in my estimation from the value of the improvement contemplated in the construction of the Princeton, or from the merits of her brave and distinguished commander and proprietor.

JOHN TYLER.

WASHINGTON Feb 29. 1844.

Mr. Hopkins, of Virginia, then rose, and after an appropriate speech, offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this House has heard with deep sorrow of the dreadful catastrophe which occurred yesterday on board the U. S. ship Princeton, when many valuable lives were lost, and by which amongst others, the Hon. A. P. Upshur, Secretary of States and the *Hon.* Thos. W. Gilmer, Secretary of the Navy, met a sudden and awful death.

Resolved, That this House will manifest its respect for the memory of the late distinguished Secretaries of State & of the Navy, and its sympathy for their bereaved families, by attending their funeral in a body.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to the deceased, and to manifest our sense of this most melancholy and afflicting dispensation of Divine Providence that this House will transact no legislative business until after the funeral obsequies of the deceased shall have been performed.

Resolved, That the members of this House will wear the usual badges of mourning for 30 days.

Resolved, That when the House adjourn it to do adjourn to Monday next.

A resolution was also adopted appointing the following members to act with a similar committee of the Senate to superintend the funeral of the two Secretaries:—Messrs. Hopkins, Barnard Adams, Cave Johnson, & C. J. Ingersoll. The Senate committee is composed of Messrs Rives King, Archer, Bayard and Woodbury. The House then, at half past 12 o'clock, adjourned.

There was a rumor that Capt Stockton was dead. It is not so. He says he regrets he did not die with the rest.

It is proposed that there shall be a day appointed in the District for humiliation & prayer to Almighty God & of thanksgiving that so many valuable lives were spared.

Never since the decease of the lamented Harrison, has our city presented such a scene of gloom. The public offices are all closed, the sable badges again hang upon their doors and the Government officers are requested to wear crape on their left arm for thirty days. The flags are flying at half mast, the citizens are wending their way to and from the President's mansion or are seen standing in groups conversing on the inscrutable Providence which has visited us.

The Princeton is yet lying abreast of Alexandria. At noon, the booming of minute guns gave notice to the congregated multitudes on shore that the steamer Joseph Johnson, having on board the bodies of Messrs. Upshur Gilmer, Kennon, Maxcy and Gardner, had just departed from her side. A gentle rush is now perceptible on every side to obtain a full view of the sad spectacle. The steamer approaches—on her forward deck there are six coffins, side by side (the sixth being occupied by a colored lad servant to the President, who died during the night.) They are covered with an American ensign, and surrounded by a group of hardy seamen in their appropriate dresses; there, too, are the officers and also the gentlemen who compose the committee of arrangements.

The wharf is crowded with Heads of Bureaus, with the Hon. Mr. Wickliffe and the Hon. Mr. Seaton in their midst both of whom are receiving the congratulations of their friends, on their happy escape yesterday. 'Make fast there,' is heard from the stentorian lungs of the captain, and then, at the request of Gen Eaton, a way was cleared and then the solemn Procession was formed—committee of arrangements—then the coffins containing the bodies of Messrs. Upshur, Gilmer, Kennon, Maxcy and Gardner, are successively borne to the hearses which were in waiting, & last, the coffin of the poor mulatto boy, was also placed in the hearse which was in waiting, for it. The officers of the Army and Navy, officers of Government and their fellow citizens generally, then united in the procession, which, occupied a space not less than a mile. They proceeded to the President's House, were the bodies are now lying in the East Room. Yes, there they lie! On Tuesday evening last every one of them, I believe, were present at the Levee, under circumstances, oh! how different.

The citizens are pressing their way in to the House, to behold the mournful spectacle of five coffins, containing the bodies of five of the most estimable citizens of our beloved country, lying side by side.

After my letter was gone last night, a number of the wounded seamen were conveyed to the Navy Yard, in hammocks and thence to the Naval *Hospital*. At the moment of my writing, it was supposed that five, at least, were dead. Truly they fell as dead men, but, thank God! subsequent examination proved to the contrary. I have devoted a part of this day in visiting each of them. Oh! how deeply did my soul sympathise with these noble fellows, who, in peace are their country's ornament—in war, her best defence.

The following particulars respecting the firing and management of the immense guns on board the Princeton, will be read with increased interest at this time.—They are contained in a letter giving an acconnt of the excursion which the Princeton made, with a large party of visiters, on the 20th February, just eight days before the fatal event of Wednesday evening:

A short distance below Alexandria, the Captain gave orders to load the '*peace maker*' with powder and ball. This gun is stationed in the bow of the ship, on a revolving carriage, so that it may be fired from either side. An ordinary charge of powder for it, is thirty pounds. It carries a ball weighing two hundred and twenty five pounds; and such is the precision with which it may be fired, as ascertained from actual experiments, that the Captain will guarantee to hit an object the size of a hogshead in the water nine times in ten, at a distance of half a mile.

The gun being loaded, the first thing is to ascertain the precise distance of the object to be fired at. This is done by means of an instrument, constructed upon trigonometrical principles, the scale on which indicates the distance at a glance. The next thing is to give the gun the proper elevation. This is done by means of a self acting lock, on an arm of which is a scale which indicates the precise elevation which is necessary to reach a given distance with the ball. A spring on the top of the lock is then brought up to the point indicated the hammer is pulled back and at the very point of time when by the ship's motion the gun reaches that point, and never before or afterward, the gun is of itself discharged. The precise means by which this is effected, are known only to the Navy Department & the inventor; but the fact is indisputable, and the value of the invention seems to me to be incalculable.

All the preparation for firing with the exception simply of putting the powder & ball into the gun, was made by Captain Stockton personally. By means of a tackle fixed to the breech a motion was given to the gun similar to that imparted by a heavy swell, & when it reached the point indicated it was discharged. The ball in this case travelled about two miles before it hit the water and then bounded several times. The Princeton went down the river as far as Mount Vernon. In going down, the 'peace maker' was discharged three times & in returning twice.

On the fourth fire the ball struck on the land, & its effect was lost sight of by those on board—so the party demanded another fire, and respectfully requested the Captain to put in a little more powder this time. Before firing for the fifth and last time, the Captain said he should take the sense of the company. 'All those in favor of another fire will say, Aye.' The air resounded with 'Aye!' 'All of those opposed to another fire will say, 'No'—Not a solitary voice.'

'The Ayes have it' said the Captain; 'I have the assent of Congress and I'll go ahead.' Probably fifty pounds of powder went into the 'peace maker' this time. As before, the gun was fired by the Captain himself. The ball went, probably four miles before it struck. It bounded fifteen times on the ice, in the course of which it performed a half circle.

One of these guns the 'Oregon,' was manufactured in England. The other, 'Peace Maker,' was made in New York and is by far the better piece of workmanship of the two.

The Captain told me that when he applied to the manufacturer to do the job, he (the manufacturer) declared that it could not be done; and it was not until Captain Stockton had promised him that he would pay all the expense of an attempt out of his own pocket that the manufacturer would consent to make a trial. Before a month had elapsed after this however, the manufacturer seeing that it was perfectly practicable became as great an enthusiast in the matter as the Captain himself was.

THE GUN.—The Mercury of last evening, speaking of the disaster on board the Princeton, says:

'One item remains to be added. The gun which occasioned this calamity was an English one, and not the American piece, which has been so often referred to. It had been fired off about one hundred and fifty times in England, and fifty times in this country. It is supposed, however, not to have been made of the best materials, though it was constructed on the most scientific principles under the direction of Captain Stockton, while in that country.'

THE FUNERAL PROCESSION.—The funeral ceremonies on consigning to the tomb the distinguished victims of the dreadful catastrophe on board the Princeton are represented to have been of a most imposing & solemn character. The mournful duty was performed in presence of all the high functionaries of the government, both civil and military, as well as the representatives of foreign governments, and that a general gloom and unaffected sorrow seemed to pervade the whole community.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE PRESIDENT.—Although as we have already remarked and are happy on enquiry to find, that no accident occurred at the funeral of last Saturday, or indeed, in the course of the day, a narrow escape was experienced by the President of the United States, who, in returning from the Congress Burial Ground in a carriage, with his son, Mr. John Tyler, had his life jeoparded and saved in a manner most providential. It seems the horses attached to the carriage took frigh or started at the foot of the Capitol, and galloped off at a most furious rate along Pennsylvania avenue, which at the time was crowded with hacks and vehicles of every description, and persons on horseback and on foot returning from the Funeral. When we saw the carriage, as with the utmost rapidity it passed Seventh street, the danger of its coming in collision with other carriages seemed imminent; but the horses, although galloping at the top of their speed, fortunately were kept in a direct course along our broad avenue, where there was room enough for other horses and carriages to get out of the way. The horses in the President's carriage continued their course at full speed, notwithstanding every effort of the driver assisted by John Tyler, Jr. to stop them. When the carriage reached a point opposite Gallaburn's European Hotel, a colored man fortunately succeeded in stopping the horses, & thus the President, Mr. John Tyler Jr. and the driver were most seasonably and happily rescued from their perilous situation.—Nat. Int.

Maryland Legislature.

Correspondence of the Balt. Sun;
ANNAPOLIS, March 5, 1844.

The bill reported by the committee of ways and means for the creation of a board of equalization to equalize the value of property in this State, was recommitted; and the bill from the same committee for imposing a tax on collateral inheritances distributive shares and legacies, being taken up, the enacting clause was stricken out, by which the bill was killed.

The bill from the same committee, supplemental to the act for raising additional revenue to aid in paying the debts of the State, by laying a tax on salaries, incomes, emoluments and profits, was taken up, and after sight amendment, was passed and sent to the Senate. The bill lays a tax on all incomes exceeding $300.

The committee on grievances and courts of justice, to whom were referred certain orders relative to the Judiciary of the State, made an important report, accompanied by a bill, contemplating a change in the Judiciary system of this State which was ordered to be printed.

The bill divides the State into six Judicial Districts, each with two judges, abolishes the high court of chancery, and establishes a municipal court for Baltimore city, composed of a Chief Judge, and the Mayor of the city, &c.

The House then took up the bill for the completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal,—and the question still pended on striking out the enacting clause; the House was called and the presence of all the members required. The yeas and nays were called and appeared.—Yeas 42—Nays 37.

So the enacting clause was stricken out and the bill thereby defeated.

The bill for the registry of free people of color in this State, was then taken up for consideration, and considerable debate was had on it & on proposed amendments. The sum of one dollar will be fixed upon as the amount to be paid for the certificate of registry, and from appearances the bill will pass.

The senate passed a bill relating to the Eastern Dispensary, of Baltimore city.—Also, the bill to facilitate the collection of the State tax in St. Mary's county—and the bill to change the name of Anne Myers Rothchild, of Baltimore city, to that of Anne Myers.

The Senate ordered 800 copies of the report of Mr. Natll, from the committee on agriculture, on the use of lime, to be printed for the use of that body.

The Court of Appeals—the Court has adjourned finally after a session of eighty-one days.

The Louisville Journal says that the rumor of Judge Porter's having left Mr Clay a large legacy is erroneous. He left him his breast-pin, but nothing more.

MYSTERIOUS AND EXTRAORDINARY.

The Cincinnati Enquirer states that on Saturday evening last the skin of a negro boy, apparently about five years of age, was found floating along down the river, and was taken to shore at the foot of Ludlow street. The scalp and hair were above water, and at first led to the impression that it was a human body. It was found, however, to be a perfect hide from head to feet, carefully skinned even to the toes and fingers, and as yet without smell. What tale of brutality is at the bottom of this extraordinary matter, it is impossible to conceive. Nothing of the kind we are assured, was ever heard of as coming from a dissecting room, and as to all other sources, the mind gropes in vain without supposing some most aggravated crime. Not a little excitement was created by the discovery in the neighborhood were it was made. The skin was floating a considerable distance out from the shore when first seen.

TOBACCO—FREE TRADE.—The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette remarks that while the British are urging free trade and some Americans are seconding it, so far as it regards the free introduction of foreign articles in the United States, it may not be improper to point out the operation of the revenue laws of Great Britain on one important product of the U. States. The duty on tobacco varies from three shillings to nine shillings a pound. A merchant of Philadelphia, a few days since, sold 2332 pounds of tobacco, at 9 cents a pound, amounting to $209 88.—This tobacco will be sent to Liverpool; it will pay nine shillings a pound import duty, making 209.88 shillings, or £1050 or nearly $5 250 00. Other tobaccos pay three shillings a pound, none less.

An attempt is now being made by the American Chamber of Commerce in Liverpool, to have the import duty on tobacco reduced to one shilling a pound, about three hundred per cent. upon the invoice price. Whether that body will succeed in its attempt to approach free trade, by reducing the duties from twenty-seven hundred to three hundred per cent. we cannot tell.

WHIG BANNER.



EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, MD.

Saturday Morning, March 9.

FOR PRESIDENT
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

WHIG MEETING.

The meeting held on Tuesday last in the Court House, was larger than any that has been held since the memorable 1840. The greatest good feeling and harmony presided, and every person present manifested a zeal worthy of the cause and a determination to rush forthwith into battle, never to cease till the banner of Clay waves triumphant in every district in old Talbot! We say unto our brethren abroad, that the Whigs here have aroused! they have put on the armour of battle to fight for the success of their principles, and consequently, the interest and welfare of their country, and have finally resolved to conquer, and they will conquer. If Talbot fails to be the Banner County of the State, we can at least pledge her to the support of HENRY CLAY.

The Hon J. B. Ricaud, a member of the Senate of Maryland from Kent county, whose term of service is soon to expire, has addressed a letter to his constituents in which he declines a re-election.

The Tax Bill Passed.—The tax bill which passed the *House* of Delegates a week or two ago, passed the Senate on Wednesday, 28th inst. by a vote of 12 to 8.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.—The bill reported by Mr. Frick, in the senate of Maryland, for the abolishment of imprisonment for debt passed that body on Monday last.

CONFIRMATION OF MR. LE GRAND.—We learn from Annapolis that John C Le Grand Esq., was on Saturday last unanimously confirmed as Judge of Baltimore County Court, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Magruder.

The bill entitled an act to alter and amend the constitution of the State so as to substitute biennial for annual sessions of the legislature, and after a stormy debate, the bill was passed by the decisive vote of 47 to 27. The question however, is by the provisions of the bill submitted to a direct vote of the people.

The great Whig National Convention, for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, will meet in Baltimore on Wednesday, the *first* day of May next. The Young Men's Whig National Convention of Ratification will meet on the following day, Thursday, the *second* of May.

The New York Tribune says—'We believe we violate no rule of propriety in repeating the current report that President Tyler is about to marry the elder Miss Gardiner, daughter of David Gardiner, Esq who was killed in the great calamity on board the Princeton.'

THE LEGISLATURE.—The Annapolis Republican says:—Both branches are now busily employed in perfecting and passing upon the vast variety of matter that has been accumulating during the session. The House devotes the evening sessions exclusively to the consideration of business of local character, whilst the industry of the Senate is taxed to keep pace with the somewhat restless and irregular but, never ceasing movements of the House, in view of the rapid approach of the day fixed by the constitution for the termination of the session.

ANOTHER DEATH AT WASHINGTON.—We learn by a letter from Washington that the Hon. Henry Frick, a member of the House of Representatives from Pennsylvania, is no more. He departed this life at noon on Friday 1st inst. at Mrs. Sprig's, on Capitol Hill.

DEATH OF NICHOLAS BIDDLE,
LATE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES BANK.

The Philadelphia Gazette of Tuesday afternoon says:—'For some months past it has been known to the friends of Nicholas Biddle that his health was greatly impaired, and his permanent recovery doubtful. It is our painful task to announce that the disease which has so long afflicted him, terminated his life this morning at Andalusia. The hour of his death was about four o'clock. The last illness of Mr. Biddle was accompanied by great suffering. In the early stages of the disease, he occasionally visited the city, but exhibited to those who met him no token of physical distress. His fortitude was conspicuous to the last. He leaves a widow, several children and numerous relatives and friends to mourn his loss, at an age when they might well have hoped to witness the exercise of his varied powers in their full vigor.'

WHIG MEETING.

The Whigs of Talbot county having met on Tuesday afternoon last, the 5th inst. in the Court House in the town of Easton—the Meeting was organized by calling Col. Nicholas Goldsborough to the Chair, and appointing Allen M. Goldsborough Secretary, after which the meeting was briefly, but eloquently, addressed by Samuel Hambleton, Jr. Esq stating its object.

On motion of Samuel Hambleton, Jr. a committee of seven were appointed to retire and report business for the meeting—and they accordingly reported a Constitution for the *CENTRAL CLAY CLUB* of Talbot County, which was adopted, together with the following Preamble and Resolutions:

Whereas the Whigs of Talbot county with undiminished confidence in the integrity and soundness of their political principles and in the most thorough conviction of their ultimate supremacy in the country at large, have this day met in Convention for the advancement of the general interest of their cause.

Resolved, That we hail the recent glorious Whig victory in Maryland with rapture, and extend our congratulations to our brother whigs throughout the state for the gallant front and bearing they have evinced in this contest.

Resolved, That we view this victory as greatly important, not only in the numerical force it gives the Whigs in Congress thereby enabling them to control the fierce and licentious sway of the Loco Focos in that body, in their before unchecked practice of suspending the rules and order of business; but also as a prelude and harbinger of success to the Whig cause throughout the Union, and of the triumph of their great and gallant leader, HENRY CLAY of Kentucky.

Resolved, That the Whigs of Talbot emulating the glorious example set by their brethren of the state, are resolved not to be wanting in energy and exertions to redeem their county from the ruthless dominion of Loco Focoism, and to wheel her into the victorious, triumphant cohort that is now marching steadily on to victory.

Resolved, That we view the election of a Whig Governor for Maryland as second only in importance to the election of a Whig President for the Union; that for this purpose our united, patriotic efforts are required and hereby pledged.

Resolved, That the only question to be asked by the four delegates to the Whig Gubernatorial Convention, now about to be selected, respecting the names to be submitted to that convention, should be, "Is he honest, is he competent, is he faithful," and will his nomination contribute most largely for the advancement and triumph of our cause and principles?

Resolved, That this meeting now proceed to select four delegates, and four alternates, one of each from each election district in the county, to represent Talbot county in the approaching Whig Gubernatorial Convention.

Resolved, That this meeting also now select Eight Delegates to meet a similar delegation from each county composing the Sixth Congressional District, at Barren Creek Springs on Thursday the 18th day of April next, to select a delegate and one alternate to represent said Congressional district in the National Convention in the City of Baltimore in May next, to nominate Whig candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President for the United States.

Resolved, "That the first, the last, the only choice" of the Whigs of Talbot for President is HENRY CLAY of Kentucky, and that the delegate to the convention in his choice of a candidate for the Vice-Presidency be left to his own honest discretion, and judgment, being satisfied that the unparalleled treachery of John Tyler will be a beacon light to guide him in his action in convention.

A motion was then made to go into an election by ballot for four Representatives, one from each election district and one alternate to the Gubernatorial convention to be held in Baltimore on the 30th of April next & also, to elect eight Representatives to the district convention, to be held at Barren Creek Springs, to nominate an electoral candidate for President and Vice President.

DELEGATES TO THE GUBERNATORIAL CONVENTION.

From the Easton district, T. R. Loockerman alternate Dr. S. M. Jenkins; St. Michaels district, John Harrington, alternate P. T. Hambleton; Trappe district, Gen. Tench Tilghman, alternate Wm. Hughlett; Chapel district, Thomas O. Martin, alternate George Dudley.

DELEGATES TO BARREN CREEK SPRINGS.

Samuel Hambleton Jr., W. C. Mackey, John Harrington, W. C. Skinner, Thomas Burchenal, John B. Harris, Thomas Hopkins Jr., James Fitzgarald.

The meeting then proceeded to elect officers for the Central Clay Club of Talbot county, and the following named gentleman were elected.

President—J. B. Kerr.

Vice Presidents—Thomas C. Nicols, John Harrington, Col. Nicholas Goldsborough, George Dudley.

Corresponding Secretary—Allen M. Goldsborough.

Recording Secretary—Josiah Jump.

Treasurer—W. N. Mullikin.

Executive Committee—Samuel Hambleton Jr., W. H. Groome.

On motion of W. B. Smyth—that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Easton Gazette.

NICHOLAS GOLDSBOROUGH, Chair.
ALLEN M. GOLDSBOROUGH, Secr.

☞Jacob W. Brewster, who lately died at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., has left a legacy of $5000 to the Foreign Missionary Society—$5000 to the Home Missionary Society—$300 to the Parsonage House, and $300 for purchasing books for the Sabbath School of the parish with which he was connected.

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