Curious Researches in Arabia.

The Righ Reverend Bishop Doane, of New Jersey, has communicated the following interesting particulars to the editor of the Newark Daily Advertiser:

Dear Sir: The following is an extract from a letter from my excellent correspondent, the Rev. Charles Foster, to whom the admirable Bishop Jedd dedicates one of his books as his daily companion & own familiar friend.' He was the Bishop's chaplain, and has since been his biographer. He is the author of 'Mahomedanism Unveiled,' one of the most ingenious and remarkable products of the age, and of a most profoundly learned critical work on the Epistle to the Hebrews. He has just completed (his investigations on the subject began in 1829) 'The Historical Geography of Arabia,' a copy of which I hope to receive by the next steamer. Meanwhile, I cannot deny myself the pleasure of commending to your readers the very curious and interesting statement contained in the passage which follows from a letter received by the Sheridan. It is not too much to speak of it as one of the most wonderful discoveries of an age fruitful in strange results. Very faithfully, your friend,

G. W. DOANE.

Riverside, April. 18, 1844.

A VOICE FROM THE PATRIARCHAL AGE.

'As your copy of 'The Historical Geography of Arabia' will, I trust soon float across the Atlantic, I should leave it to tell its own story, were it not for one result so beyond all human calculation, and therefore so likely to get abroad on the wings of rumor, that I do not like it should first reach you in a newspaper advertisement, or from any but my own pen. The result alluded to is the recovery of the long lost and one famous Hamyaritic tongue; and in it of inscriptions (perhaps the oldest monuments in the world) containing a full confession of the Patriarchal faith, and an anticipated Gospel. These wonderful remains of Arabian antiquity belong to a period of the world, to reach which all the internal evidences oblige us to ascend 3 500 years, or within 500 years of the Flood; for they are records of the lost tribe of Ad, the immediate descendants of Shem and Noah, a people of Arabia who perished utterly, not only long prior to all profane history, but before the books of Moses were written. The unknown inscriptions were published in Wellsted's Travels in Arabia, who discovered them on the coast of Hadramant in 1834. Copies were forwith transmitted to Germany, to Professors Gesenius and Rodiger, who, it appears, have been at work on them for years, as it turns out, without deciphering a single word.

'Their existence first became known to me last summer, when my publisher sent down Wellsted's book, on the chance of its containing materials for my work. After examining the unknown characters, closely I had laid the inscriptions aside, as altogether undecipherable, at least by me; when it pleased Providence, in a way the most unlooked for, to put the key into my hands. I found it, without a dream of looking for it, in the 'Monumenta Vetustiva Arabiæ' of A. H. Schultens. At the first glance, I thought I detected in one of these monuments, an Arabic version of the longest of Mr. Wellsted's inscriptions; and of this good guess I relinquished not my grasp until conjecture had been converted into demonstrative proof. The results are the recovery of the Hamyaritic alphabet and language; and with these, of such a testimony to revealed religion as Job desired. xix. 23 27. How wonderful the ways of Providence! But for Schulten's incidental publication of two short Arabic poems, these evidences of revealed truth, contemporary with Jacob and Joseph, might have remained a mystery to the end of time. Knowing whence alone it comes I feel honored, at once, and humbled, by my own success, to have thus completely succeeded where the first orientalists in in Europe have entirely failed. It brings to mind, in a lower sense, the saying of St. Paul, I. Corinthians, 1. 26. For details and vouchers you will await the arrival of your copy on the Delaware.'

The Primitive Spirit.—We have been favoured with a circular addressed by the Bishop of South Carolina to the members of the Church in that diocese, dated 'Monday before Easter;' and also with a copy of 'Pastoral Council affectionately tendered to the Congregation St. Micheal's Church,' Charleston by the Rector, the Rev. Paul Trapier. The occasion of their publication we have learned from other sources. It appears that the Hon. Henry Clay had been expected to arrive in Charleston on Thurday of Passion week and arrangements were made to celebrate his visit by a grand ball on the same evening; on learning which, Bishop Gadsden immediately addressed to his clergy and laity a faithful and admirable word of exhortation,; which we are happy to say produced the desired effect, in averting the threatened invasion of solemnity of the sacred season. It is honourable to Mr. Clay, that on learning the feelings of the religious part of the community, he at once postponed his visit.

A Lively Peace.—They have a little town 'Out West,' (says the Picayune,) which appears to have been overlooked by Dickens and other English travellers of his class, and which is 'all sorts' of a stirring place. In one day they recently had two street fights, hung a man, rode three out of town on a rail, got up a quarter race, a turkey shooting a gander pulling, a match dog fight, had preaching by a clergyman, who afterwards run a foot race for drinks 'all round;' and as if this was not enough, the Judge of the Court, after loosing a year's salary at single handed poker, and whipping a person who said he didn't understand the game, went out and helped to Lynch a man for hog stealing.

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.

Washington, April 24, 1844.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Weller moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, for the purpose of resuming the consideration of the tariff bill.

Mr. Kennedy of Indiana, rose to make an explanation, he said in relation to a report which had appeared of some remarks of his.

Mr. White rose he said, to a privileged question. For the first time in his life he felt imperatively called upon (and he hoped the Reporters of both papers would take down every word he uttered) to notice a paragraph which had appeared in one of the newspapers of this city [the Globe]

[Note by the Reporter.—The paragraph referred to by Mr. White was contained in an editorial article of the 'Globe' of last evening, purporting to give an account of the language which preceeded and the circumstances that accompanied the rencounter in the House of Representatives between Mr. White and Mr. Rathburn]

Mr. Cave Johnson submitted that this was not a privileged question.

The Speaker said the gentleman from Kentuckey (Mr. White) could make a personal explanation by common consent.

Mr. White. It is a privilege which has never been denied.

Mr. Cave Johnson, Mr. Hale, and several other members objected.

After a brief conversation between Mr White and Mr. Dromgoole as to the nature of the matter in reference to which Mr. W. desired to address the House—

Mr King of New York, remarking that the whole subject had been referred to a committee for the purpose of ascertaining what the facts were, hoped he said, that consent would not be given

Mr. Cave Johnson insisted on the question being put on the motion of Mr Weller to go into committee.

Mr. Morris moved that the rules be suspended for the purpose of enabling the gentleman from Kentuckey (Mr. White) to make an explanation.

The Speaker said the motion was not in order; because there was already a motion pending to suspend the rules for the purpose of going into committee.

Mr. White repeated that requests of this kind had always been considered privileged matters. And he referred to several instances where the privilvge had been granted, during the present session, to members on the other side of the House.

Some unimportant conversat on follow ed.

After which Mr. Weller withdrew his motion to enable Mr. White to make a personal explanation.

But Mr. Cave Johnson, Mr. Reding, Mr. Hale, and other members objected to Mr. White proceeding.

Mr. Morris then moved that the rules be suspended to enable Mr. W. to proceed.

Mr Elmer asked the yeas and nays; which were ordered.

Mr. Kennedy, of Indiana, claimed to have first addressed the Speaker in view of personal explanation.

After some further conversation—

Mr. Morris (on the suggestion of Mr. Cobb) so modified his motion as to include an explanation from Mr. Kennedy

The question 'Shall the rules be suspended?' was then taken and the result was as follows:—Yeas 98—Nays 64.

So, two-thirds not voting in the affirmative the rules were not suspended.

[The following are the remarks Mr. White intended to have made, had the House allowed him to proceed:

Mr. W. read from an article in the Globe of the 23d of April, 1844, headed 'The Outrage in the House.' Mr. W. then remarked that he had studiously avoided —yea, he had positively refused any and every person, though repeatedly called upon, to give any of the incidents or details of the unfortunate occurrence of yesterday. He felt from the beginning that this was his duty. This House had ordered a select committee to investigate and report all the facts connected with this rencounter. He did not intend to allow himself to be provoked into a departure from the line of conduct he had marked out to himself as proper, which was to keep his lips sealed as to the particular facts of the transaction until the committee should have reported. Truth and justice, however, required him to speak in general terms of the paragraph he had referred to. The statement contained in it purporting to relate the incidents as well as the particular language used by both parties, (the gentleman from New York, Mr. Rathburn, and himself, Mr. W) was full of gross misrepresentations, especially as related to the profane words; suppressing material facts and expressions and detailing language that was not uttered by either party. Now Mr. Speaker, (said Mr. W. without narrating one incident that happened, or attempting to repeat one word that was spoken by either party, (for I have said no injustice or falsehood shall provoke me to do so at this time, (I deliberately pronounce that any man, be he whom he may that will swear to the statement contained in the Globe of this morning, without qualifications or material alterations, as containing the truth, & the whole truth, will perjure himself before God and man.

Washington, April 25, 1833.

This morning the session was brief indeed. In both houses the only business transacted was the melancholy annunciation of the death the Hon. Pierre A. Bossier, a Creole of Louisiana. Mr. B. has long been indisposed, yet bore up with remarkable firmness and patience. Mr. Slidell made the formal announcement in the House, and Mr. Johnson in the Senate. This makes, I believe, the tenth annunciation since the meeting of the present Congress. The funeral will take place to morrow at 12 o'clock, & consequently neither house will be in session, and of course you will not hear from me.

Allow me to send you a synopsis of the post office bill, as it was ordered to be engrossed in the Senate, by a vote of 29 to 14.

Rates of postage on a single letter, not Weighing more than one quarter of an ounce, for any distance not exceeding 30 miles, 3 cts.

Over 30, & not exceeding 100 miles, 5 '

Over 100, and not exceeding 400 miles, 10 '

Over 400 miles, 15 '

Double letters consist of more than one piece of paper, and not to exceed more than half an ounce? and triple letters 3 pieces of paper, and not over three quarters of an ounce; and the franking privilege entirely abolished, except as to presidents, vice presidents and heads of department. Members may send all documents printed by Congress, free of postage, also allowed to receive all communications during a session of Congress free, and to be allowed five free stamps to cover not more than half an ounce for every day during the session.

All newspapers under 1900 square inches, to go free within thirty miles of publication; and if above thirty miles and under one hundred, to pay half a cent: over one hundred, miles, to pay one cent all those of greater size to be subject to pamphlet rates, which are two cents and a half under a hundred miles, and one additional cent for each additional ounce whatever the distance.

All printed circulars, advertisements, handbills and the like, not 'sealed, two cents a sheet for all distances.

Private expresses effectually put down.

Newspapers may be sent as merchandise, in bulk, when not directed, and newspapers are defined to be all publications issued in numbers and consisting of not more than two sheets and published at intervals of not more than one month.

The above is a faithful synopsis of the bill, and embraces all that can interest your readers. I send you the bill also where you will find the whole in detail.

Clipper.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Courier makes the following disclosures in a letter dated

Washington, April 19.

The Democrats of the two Houses held a caucus at the capitol night before last, of which, in my last letter, I would have given some account, but for the desire of ascertaining with more certainty, the particulars.

The ostensible motive of the gathering was the consideration of the Texas and Tariff questions—the real one, the discussion of the political prospects of the party.

The meeting, during its existence, was stormy and broke up in the most admired disorder. The Southern Democrats demanded action upon Gen. McKay's Tariff bill—which the Northern refused on the ground of such proceeding being likely to injure the cause of Mr. Van Buren. At this, Southern Democracy 'flared up'—denounced the blind preference for men, over the principles of the party, and threatened, in round terms, a withdrawel from Mr. Van Buren's support unless they were indulged in their favorite measure.

A large majority of the meeting was opposed in to to Mr. Van Buren, & though no vote was taken on a proposition submitted to withdraw him, the decided expression of the caucus was averse to his claims.

Charles J. Ingersoll, hitherto a warm Van Buren man, came out boldly, and unequivocally, for Com. Stewart—gallant 'Old Ironsides' For him he promised Pennsylvania, with brave majority; but he denied that Van Buren could carry the State. The Jersey men were all for Stewart, and the Johnson men promised their support, if Tecumseh could not procure the nomination—tendering thus, to the lovers of military glory, the heroes of war, on land and water, a ticket of formidable character.

The meeting adjourned without coming to any decision on any subject—some members exasperated and all discouraged.

TEXAS ANNEXATION TREATY.

Each day seems to give forth new rumors in connection with the Treaty for the Annexation of Texas. One of the most recent is that of an alleged disagreement between the President and his new Secretary of State, which is thus referred to by the Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune:

It has been generally rumored (it is impossible to say with what truth) that Mr. Calhoun refused to sign the treaty, on account of some matter connected with it which he considered compromitted the national honor; some assert that it was on account of a clause providing for the payment of $4 000 000 or 5 000 000 to Mexico. Be this as it may, the treaty has been signed.

The Georgetown Advocate also alludes to the rumor, as follows:

A Rumor gains admission in respectable quarters to the effect that a wide disagreement has already arisen between Mr. Tyler and his Secretary of State. Mr. Calhoun, it is said, is opposed to the annexation of Texas, at least now and also to the occupation of Oregon. Under these circumstances it is predicted that the connexion between the two functionaries will be cut before long. Knowing the fatality which has hitherto attended Mr. Tyler's efforts at Cabinet making, we are disposed to place in the above more confidence than in many other reports which get wind.

We have reason to believe (says the National Intelligencer of yesterday) that the statements in the following extracts from the Letter of 'an occasional correspondent' of the New York Tribune, referring to the Texan Treaty, are founded on correct information.

'A story is put in circulation that Gen. Almonte, the Mexican Minister, has given encouragement that the consent [of Mexico] may be obtained for a considerable sum of money. From this the inference is urged that in no event will war with Mexico ensue, though he did announce a determination to that effect on the part of his Government last November. This story is utterly false.

'Mr. Calhoun made a proposition of the kind supposed, but Almonte replied that he had not the slightest authority to enter into any such arrangement, and that it was his private opinion that none such was possible: that in Mexico no administration could survive the offer or acceptance of such a proposition, and least of all Santa Ana, who had formerly labored under a suspicion of having attempted a compromise with Texas while he was a prisoner there; that by reason of this he lost all consideration at home, and had regained his standing only by extraordinary exertions and heroism (attended with the loss of a limb) in repelling the invasion by the French at Vera Cruez.'

A letter published in the Newark Advertiser says that the leading provisions of the Treaty are as follow:

The treaty is summary in character and explicit, and it is said that the documents which are to accompany it are not voluminous.

The Treaty provides for no assumption of the debts of Texas, beyond the amount of the proceeds of the sales of her lands, which are to be transferred to the United States.

The annexation is to take place in the first instance simply as a territory of the United States, and not as a State.

The institution of Slavery is to be left an open topic, to be hereafter decided by Congress when the Territory shall ask permission for admission to the Union as an independent State.

The Treaty is to be ratified *within thirty days* by the United States Senate —in default of which it is to be no longer binding upon either of the negotiating parties.

From the Nat. Intel.

In the Letter of the Secretary of War, and in the remarks of the editor of the Globe, it is asserted, in order to get rid of the obvious want of constitutional authority for the proposed annexation of Texas, that; as this territory once belonged to the United States and was ceded to Spain, she may be '*re* annexed' without any constitutional objection. We are glad to see even the poor respect of evasion paid to the authority of the Constitution, and that an attempt is made to justify this act without an avowed disregard of that once deemed sacred instrument.

We must say however, that we do not find in the Constitution of the U. States any more authority for '*re* annexing' a territory with which we have parted, and which shall have since become an independent foreign State, than if the same had always been a foreign soil.

But we deny that Texas, as such, ever belonged to this country, or that it was ever *ceded*, in the proper sense of the term, to Spain. We claimed a *portion* of it, and Spain claimed the same portion, and she claimed to have had the possession of it from about 1690. The Treaty of 1819, in which Texas is said to have been *ceded* to Spain; was nothing more, as respects this territory, than a treaty to define and settle the true boundary line between Mexico and the United States. It was not in the nature of a cession of territory, undisputed; acknowledged as he property of the United States; but it was an agreement as to a division line, & in acknowledgment mutually of the validity of the claim of each nation to the soil on its own side of the boundary agreed on.

But admit that we had originally an undoubted right to *a portion* of Texas, & that by the treaty of 1819 it was ceded to Spain, will this justify you in annexing the *whole* of Texas to the Union? Can the *whole* of a foreign State be annexed to this country upon a plea that a *part* of it once belonged to us? If so, then because Florida once belonged to Spain and was ceded to the United States therefore the United States might be joined to Spain under the plea of '*re-annexation*.'

Again, if we endeavor to avoid the unconstitutionality of annexing a foreign State to our soil by saying that it is only a *re*-annexation, we must do it upon the ground that we still have some title to the territory. On no other grounds can any reasoning be based which will show *re*-annexation to be less objectionable than annexation. If we have no present title, it can make no difference whether we formerly had or had not a title. Much less can a mere *claim* to title, which we afterwards relinquished, afford any pretext for styling the object of this treaty 'RE-annexation.' But the history of our own action destroys the supposition of any latent title on our part. We have first by treaty acknowledged her as belonging to Spain, and afterwards acknowledged her as an *independent nation*; and yet arguments are used to justify her union with this country which imply a title of some sort as existing in us. If we regard Texas as an *independent* nation, so much so that in this very matter we enter into treaty with her, (which can only be done with a foreign and independent Power,) how, how can we justify ourselves, in the sight of our own Constitution, in annexing her to this country upon the entirely *opposite* ground that she is not sovereign and independent? Can we enter into treaty with one of our own States or Territories?—No one believes it. Why, then, talk of a treaty with Texas as a foreign State, & in the same breath of a ratification of this treaty on the ground that she is not a foreign State, but in reality a territory of our own? If Texas can be joined with in a treaty, she must be a Foreign State, and cannot therefore be constitutionally joined to this country. If she is not a Foreign State then we cannot enter into a treaty with her. Upon either of these suppositions, one of which must be true, we think the Treaty for the Annexation of Texas ought to be, and will be, rejected.

Civis.

Washington, April 18, 1844.

Correspondence of the United States Gazette.

Sayings and Doings at Washington.

Wyshington, April 29, 1844.

J. R. Chrandler, Esq—Great has been the commotion in the locofoco camp, today. Had a bomb fallen among the party as they sat in conclave, the consternation could scarcely have been greater than that produced by Mr. Van Buren's letter in the Globe of last evening, on the subject of Texas. Those of his party from the South were committed to annexation and most confidently anticipated that Mr. Van Buren would go with them for it and when, yesterday morning Mr. Clay's letter appeared in the Intelligencer, against annexation they exulted in the hope of having a new issue made up with the Whigs. You can perhaps imagine their confusion & dismay when they found their own man had taken the same ground. They have been, to day, gathered together in little knots and squads in every part of the city, looking cross, anxious, perplexed and puzzled. One of the leading members of the House, on being rallied this evening upon the position in which they stood, jocosely remarked that he had not yet made up his mind whether to swear he had always been opposed to annexation and for Van Buren, or always for annexation and opposed to Van Buren but one or the other he would swear to morrow; he would think of it to night—consult his pillow as the phrase is. So you see, they perceive that they must either give up annexation or surrender Van Buren. Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Wilkins, and Mr. Wichliffe, have been out to day apparently extremely busy, in various parts of the city. Whether their visits to different messes had any thing to do with the future operations or determination of the party, I cannot say, but they are all annexation men, and I learn that it has been proposed by some of the Southern locos to form a Southern party at once not with the view of opposing Mr. Clay's election, but his administration, and putting Mr. Calhoun forward as the Southern candidate for 1848—if this is done, the present campaign will be given up and allowed to go by default, or at least no strenuous opposition will be made to Mr. Clay's election. Mr. Tyler, I presume, on the other hand, will now press himself forward under the banner and with the shiboleth of 'Tyler and Texas.' What number of votes he will be able to obtain, remains to be seen: where the first is to come from, indeed I am unable to say.

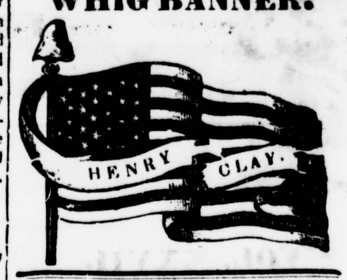
'I learn that the friends of Colonel Johnson have had their hopes revived by this movement of Mr Van Buren, and have written to the Colonel to-day to push forward for the Presidency.

As matters now stand, I think it not unlikely the majority in the House will be disposed to take up the resolution of the Senate, passed some weeks since, to adjourn on the 27th of May. I cannot see why, or for what they should desire to prolong the session beyond that time as they can now have no measure to urge and cannot hope to become united by remaining here. The result of the Virginia election, too has thrown a wet blanket over their shoulders, and taught them that the sceptre has departed from Judah. That result is the significant hand writing on the wall, and well may they tremble when they behold it. I presume you have possession, by this time, of the treaty and accompanying documents, as the New York Evening Post promised to publish them on Saturday. I do not know, of course, how the editors of that paper procured a copy, but consider the fact of their having procured them a very great reproach to those intrusted with them under the injunction of secrecy. There can no damage come to the country in this instance by the secrets of the treaty making power getting out, but if they are not more safe than experience has thus proved senatorial and executive secrets to be, it would hardly be worth while to attempt to keep them even in case of the declaration of war, or the discussion of a subject involving the peace of the nation. If you have the documents, you will find some mortifying things in them—most discreditable to the Executive. Let me call your attention especially to the letter of Mr. Upshur, dated 16th of January last, addressed to Mr. Murphy; and then, for a beautiful specimen of rhodomontade, to Mr. Murphy's reply. Only think of his having a whirlwind of emotion in his breast!'

The Tariff was further discussed on Saturday, after I closed my letter, by Mr. Slidell, partly for and partly against the present Tariff, and by Mr. Summers, of Va., in a very able speech in support of the Tariff of '42.

Prize Fight at New Orleans—A disgraceful prize fight came off near New Orleans on the 16th inst. The Picayune says, the pugilists were Bill Wilson and Ned Hughes Wilson was seconded by Tom O'Connell, and Hughes by Jack Fee. It was a hard fought fight. After it had continued for an hour and some seven minutes, Wilson was declared the victor—Hughes having, by that time, been so severely beaten about the eyes that he became perfectly blind, and could not see where to strike. They are both men of, or somewhat under, the middle size; Wilson is the weightier. The money staked on the issue was $600—$300 a side. The thermometer, during the fight stood at 80!

WHIG BANNER.



EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, MD.

Saturday Morning, May 4.

FOR PRESIDENT
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

Young Mens National Convention | of Ratification.

We received, by the Steam Boat Maryland, last night, the Baltimore Patriot, containing a full account of the proceedings of the great Convention, which assembled in Baltimore on Thursday last—We have time only for a few short extracts.

From the earliest hour of dawn this morning, all the roads leading to the city presented the animated spectacle of thousands on horseback, in carriages, and on foot pressing with eager haste to the Convention. To the eye of one who occupied an eminence commanding a sight of the city and the country around, the scene which every where meets his eye, was the most exciting and joyful it is possible to conceive of. Wherever he turned he beheld thousands of people from every part he heard the shouts of joy and exultation. In and around the city hundreds of thousands of people were gathered

'In the high names of truth and liberty.'

At a quarter past eight o'clock agreeably to the announcement, three guns were fired in quick succession, as a signal for the counting of the respective number of Delegates in attendance, in order that the award might be made of the grand Prize Banner, which had been prepared by the Baltimore City Delegation, as a compliment to the State that should send the largest proportionate Delegation to the Convention, according to the relative distance of each State from Baltimore, and the number of the Whig votes cast at the Presidential election in 1840.

The number of Delegates counted from each State other than the State of Maryland, is stated in the following table.

New Hampshire	42
Massachusetts	385
Rhode Island	120
Connecticut	91
New York	400
New Jersey	433
Pennsylvania	2700
Delaware	992
Virginia	1240
North Carrolina	59
South Carolina	17
Georgia	14
Vermont	155
Tennessee	94
Kentucky	95
Ohio	187
Louisiana	20
Indiana	30
Mississippi	4
Illinois	30
Alabama	81
Maine	65
Missouri	52
Michegan	35
Arkansas	11

This report shows that the honor of bearing of the Great Prize Banner was nobly contended for, and that it was won by Delaware

The early hour at which the count took place & the utter impossibility of the delegates reaching in time the points indicated for them by reason of the dense mass of people which filled the streets, that not more than one half of the delegates from many of the States were on the ground when the count took place. This was especially the case with Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Delaware—But as the preponderance of Delware was decided that if all the delgates could have been counted, that gallant State would still have carried off the prize. So that it fell to those who fairly won it, and were entitled to it.

The Prize Banner was presented by Reverdy Johnson, Esq. on behalf of the Whigs of Baltimore, to the Delegation from the State of Delaware in an eloquent speech.

The flag was received by John M. Clayton, on behalf of his gallant State, and he replied in a spirit-stirringspeech which thrilled every heart

The Hon. Ambrose Spencer here rose and announced to the meeting that the National Convention of Nomination had nominated,

FOR PRESIDENT,

HENRY CLAY, *of Kentucky.*

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

THEO. FRELINGHUYSEN,

OF NEW JERSEY.

The announcement was received with loud cheers.

MARYLAND WHIG GUBERNATORIAL CONVENTION.

The Delegates from the several Counties of the State assembled yesterday in the Universalist Church, North Calvert street. At half past nine o'clock the Convention was called to order.

On motion; Dr. J. Montgomery was called to the chair: and Joseph R. Eccleson, Esq. of Dorchester County appointed Secretary.

The Secretary then read the following list of Delegates to the Convention:

Allegany county.—John Hoye, Leonard Shircliff Ed McCarty James *H* Hobbitzell Henry Bruce.

Washington county.—John Miller T E Buchanan Elias Davis J D Romain Horace Risley.

Frederick county.—L P Balch Griffin Taylor Robert Annan Dr J. Baer Francis Brengle Richard Coale.

Carroll county.—Joshua C Gist M G Cockey W. Shepard John Wadlow Jonas Deal

Anne Arundel county.—Thomas S Alexander R. Sellman C S W Dorsey *A* Randall B E Gantt C R Stewart.

Charles county.—Walton M Miller, P W Crain, John *Hughes*, J J Jenkins

Montgomery county.—Ephra m Gaith-