The *argumentum ab inconvenienti* must now be abandoned; for it is now admitted that the law practically places the stamps conveniently accessible to every citizen of the State. But it is said to be practically a tax which operates oppressively upon the citizens of Baltimore. It is argued that the people of Baltimore constitute much the larger portion of the mercantile interest of the State, that the merchants are obliged from the nature of their business to give and receive a larger number of obligations than any other class of the people, and that they, the merchants of Baltimore, consequently pay more than their due proportion of this tax.

By this argument the *prosperity* of the city of Baltimore is made the medium of opposition to this tax, for the argument rests upon the fact that the commerce of the State is concentrated in that city. By this argument the tax would be a fair one if the people residing in the different sections of the State paid an equal portion of it; if, therefore, according to this argument the commerce of the State was equally divided amongst the different sections of the State, the tax would be fair; but because it is chiefly concentrated within the limits of the city, it is unfair and oppressive.

By the same argument it might be shown that the income and direct tax laws are unfair and oppressive, if there should happen to reside in one section of the State citizens of larger incomes or fortunes than those who inhabit other sections. It will at once be seen that, by the course of argument here adverted to, many of the tax laws of the State which have been in force for years would be still more unfair and unequal than the one under consideration. Take all the license laws of the State as an example. They, in truth, fall *exclusively* upon the merchants, and are paid solely by that class of our community, whilst the law under consideration applies to all the citizens of the State of every class; and in fact this or that individual, or this or that class of individuals should not pay more than any other individual or class of individuals; it is not because he belongs to a particular class, but because in fact he happens to give or receive a larger amount of obligations for the payment of money. A tax upon land and negroes is in fact a tax upon the farmer and planter, and the farmer or planter might as justly complain of the tax upon those two items of wealth, because a majority of that species of property is held in the country, as could the citizens of Baltimore of the tax on promissory notes, &c., because they give or receive a larger proportion of that description of property.

But the great question in relation to the policy of this measure remains to be considered. Will it enable the State to pay the debt which has been accumulating upon her for the last five years? This is the true question in reference to the policy of this measure.

The Governor has already appointed collectors of the State tax in Calvert, Caroline, Worcester, and Talbot counties, and we may fairly presume that under his supervision the tax laws will be fully enforced in every part of the State.

The sources of indirect taxation, other than the one under consideration, will yield not less than $100,000, and this tax will yield not less than that sum, making an income from the sources of taxation adopted by the last Legislature of not less than $200,000.

This, added to the revenue which will now be derived from the direct tax, will give an amount fully equal to the discharge of the interest on the public debt of the State.

With this bright view before us will the Whigs of Maryland be found willing to abandon a policy adopted by *their Representatives*, which will consummate this glorious result? Will the people of Baltimore, who (we are convinced) are equally anxious to maintain the public faith and who are more deeply interested—looking to it as a question of interest only—than all the residue of the State together in the redemption of the State's credit, continue to send to the Legislature Representatives who have, upon every occasion, voted for the laws creating the public debt, and, without an exception, against the laws introduced to pay the interest upon that debt.

Will the Whig press of Baltimore, who have, until now, battled amongst the foremost in defence of Whig principles and State faith, will that press now abandon the true interest of the great city, in obedience to a false popular clamor, or will they occupy the ground to which they are entitled in the van of the Whig ranks, urging on the people of the State in support of Whig principles and *the Whig* measures which it is now manifest will redeem the honor and character of Maryland? The last battle is now to be fought. If the whigs succeed and the present Whig policy be maintained, Maryland is safe, her honor is redeemed; but if this policy is abandoned, and the people of the State once more doubt the adequacy of the means to meet the end—the sufficiency of the tax to pay the interest—repudiation *may* become the popular doctrine of the State, the counties may pursue the course of the city of Baltimore, and send to the Legislature Representatives who, with the Representatives from the city, may vote against all tax laws. Let the press of Baltimore, let the press of every part of the State, devote its energies to this momentous subject, and the Whigs of the State will be found once more fighting shoulder to shoulder, and will achieve another *lasting* victory in behalf of the glory and true interest of old Maryland.

EXTRAORDINARY WHEAT.—Several heads of a new description of wheat have been left with us by Henry R. Smeltzer, Esq., which are as large and as well filled as any we have ever seen. It is denominated the "Oregon Wheat" from the fact that it was discovered growing spontaneously in that territory. The heads left with us were grown on the Bloomfield farm, near Middletown, belonging to Mr. S. It is represented to be very prolific yielding as much as fifty bushels to the acre.—*Frederick Citizen.*

Correspondence of the Balt. American.

COURT OF APPEALS, W. S.

JUNE TERM, 1845.

Tax Causes—Nos. 167, 198, 199, and 200,—The object of these cases is to obtain the opinion of this Court upon the following questions in relation to the Stamp Act of Assembly of the last sesion of 1844. ch. 280:

First—Whether the bond of a Trustee under a decree is within the provisions of the first section of the Act.

Second—Whether the bond of an Executor or Administrator is within it.

Third—Whether a check on a Bank in this State, payable at sight, upon a Bank in another State, is within it.

Fourth—Whether such a check by a Bank in the city of Baltimore whose charter existed prior to the act of 1821, ch 131, and was continued by that Act, is within it, it being admitted that such Bank duly accepted the act of 1834, ch. 274.

Fifth—Whether a certificate of deposit issued by a Bank in the State to a bona fide depositor payable to order and on presentation, is within it.

Sixth—Whether such a certificate issued by order of the Bank in Baltimore whose charter existed before and was continued by the Act of 1821, ch. 131, such Bank having excepted the Act of 1834, ch. 274. is within it.

Seventh—Whether a mortgage containing a covenant to pay the mortgage debt is within it.

Eighth—Whether such a mortgage is within it if the debt is secured by notes or bonds which are stamped under such Act, and referred to in the mortgage where the covenant is to pay such notes or where there is no covenant contained in the mortgage.

Ninth—Whether leases containing covenants for the payment of rent be within it and whether there be a distinction between cases where the rent, payable at any one time, be more or less than one hundred dollars.

Tenth—Is an assignment of real property in consideration of an annuity to be paid by the grantee for the life of the grantor within the act?

In Howell's case, the question relates to the right of the State to tax Registered and Licensed shipping.

THE STAMP ACT—IMPORTANT DECISIONS.

BALTIMORE, June 28, evening.

GENTLEMEN:—The enclosed is the Opinion of the Court of Appeals upon the several questions recently argued upon the Stampt Act:

COURT OF APPEALS, W. S.
28th June, 1845.

State vs. Jamison & others. } STAMP CASES.

CHAMBERS, Judge, stated the conclusions of the Court as follows:

The questions brought before us by the different records in these cases are in relation to, 1st, a Trustee's Bond; 2d, Bonds by Executors or Administrators; 3d, a Check of a Bank in this State upon a Bank in another State, payable at sight or otherwise; 4th, a certificate of Deposit given by a Bank:

We are of opinion that a stamp is not required for either of those instruments under the act of 1844, ch. 280. That "bonds and obligations" are to be confined to such as are given for the payment of money; and not for the performance of some official or other act or duty. That the Banks are secured in the privilege of issuing checks, whether at sight or otherwise; bills of Exchange, whether Foreign or Domestic; and certificates of deposite; and that this privilege does not exist only in virtue of the Act of 1821, ch. 131, Sec. 11, and is not therefore either confined to the "Old Banks" as they are termed, nor limited as to its duration to the 10th March, 1846, when in our opinion the old charters will expire.

The Attorney general and the adverse Counsel having earnestly requested an expression of the views of the Court, upon the various other points filed in these causes and fully and ably argued, we feel justified in the peculiar condition of the case and in the known anxiety of the business portion of the community to be advised on these questions, in expressing the conclusions to which the argument and a consideration of the authorities have conducted us:

We think the law does not require a stamp for any of the following instruments:

A mortgage without a covenant to pay;

A lease on which is reserved a rent in money or in specifics;

An assignment of property in consideration of an annuity to be paid by the grantee for the life of the grantor;

An order or draft not sold, or intended to be put into circulation, but made solely to obtain possession by the party of his own funds.

But we think a Stamp necessary to the instruments following:

A mortgage with a covenant to pay, and whether such mortgage be the only security taken, or whether there be also a note or bond also stamped and for the same debt; the note or bond being of course to be stamped.

A due bill or written acknowledgement of indebtedness for a certain sum.

An account stated signed by the parties or by the party to be charged, as evidence of debt.

DORSEY and MARTIN, J. dissented from the conclusion that a mortgage without a covenant to pay the debt was not subject to a Stamp. And CHAMBERS J. dissented from the conclusion that a due bill and an account stated should be stamped:

True copy.

Test, R. W. GILL, Clerk.

The New York Tribune of Monday morning says, the Boston Chronicle understands that there is to be a meeting of the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal church in this city to-morrow, to take into consideration the case of Bishop Soule. many members of the Church believing he is disqualified to act longer as a Bishop on account of his relation to the Southern secession.

[Reported for the American Republican.]

EXECUTION OF HENRY McCURRY,

THE MURDERER OF PAUL ROUX.

The outraged law has been vindicated—the stern demands of Justice satisfied—and Henry McCurry consigned to felon's grave! Bt 20 minutes before 12 o'clock noon yesterday, the body of the doomed culprit was launched from the gallows and its spirit took its flight into another world—into a fearful and endless eternity—before the awful Bar of that just, but offended God, whose commandments he so deliberately and wantonly violated by the inhuman murder of the poor and confiding stranger, Paul Roux.

The spectacle was truly painful and appalling to behold. The yielding up the life of a human being, in the full enjoyment of all the faculties of his nature—blessed with a robust constitution—in the enjoyment of good health—in the very prime of life—is a scene calculated to move, aye, deeply move the heart of the most wreckless and abandoned of our race and to stir up in the bosoms of us all, feelings of pity and commiseration. But however we may differ as to the necessity or expediency of capital punishment, all will admit its justice in the present case. That it was due to outraged law, to justice and the safety and welfare of each citizen, none can doubt—nor can any one, for a moment; entertain a suspicion that McCurry was not guilty of the dreadful crime of which he was convicted, and for which he yesterday expiated his life on the gallows.

As our readers will demand of us some account of the unpleasant scene, we proceed to lay before them such particulars and incidents as came to our notice.

About nine o'clock we started for the jail, & found that at that early hour hundreds were wending their way thither, in order to gratify their curiosity by viewing the tortures consequent upon the trying ordeal thro' which a fellow being had been adjudged to pass. In a short time the surrounding eminences, open lots, houses, fences and walls, were literally alive with a hetrogenious mass of human beings—male and female—young and old—white and colored—grave and gay—where there apparently impatient for the awful moment to arrive when the uplifted sword of offended justice should fall and strike from existence an unfortunate fellow creature.

The gallows was erected in the north-west corner of the jail yard, and was the same on which Adam Horn expiated his horrible crime—the murder of his own wife. It reached several feet above the jail wall, so that the crowd on the outside had equally as good a view of the execution as those on the inside, who were admitted by tickets issued for the purpose.

Through the politeness of the excellent Warden of the jail, we were admitted to the prisoner's cell shortly after 9 o'clock and found the Rev. Mr. Coskery, of the Catholic Church, his spiritual adviser, in attendance, having devoted the early part of the morning to private religious worship. The cell bore the appearance of the strictest cleanliness—the windows & hearth being decorated with boquets of flowers, received principally from the hands of a little daughter of the Warden, who daily repaired to the window of the cell of the prisoner, and bestowed this token of affection on one who though convicted of a crime of the greatest turpitude, was not insensible to the motives which prompted the beautiful and innocent donor. When we entered, the prisoner was standing on his feet beside his bed, on which lay the Bible and some dozen other religious books. He made a polite bow, and immediately took a seat. Although he wore a pale livid appearance, from long confinement, yet he manifested no visible symptoms of terror, but rather, a dull & resigned submission to his awful fate. The Rev. Mr. Coskery, soon after our entrance, engaged in prayer, and the prisoner, while bowed on his knees, appeared to enter into the spirit of the solemn ceremony, with his whole heart and soul. He enjoyed a fine night's rest on the previous night, having slept soundly from 12 until 5 o'clock yesterday morning, at which hour he was awakened by the Warden, at his own request. He arose and very deliberately dressed himself, but partook of no breakfast.—The Rev. Mr. Coskery arriving about seven o'clock, the solemn sacrament of the Eucharist was administered to him, and other religious ceremonies performed as stated above.

About 10 o'clock the Rev. Mr. Hickey also of the Catholic Church, entered the cell and was introduced to the prisoner, who took him heartily by the hand, at the same time offering him a chair. To several questions propounded by the Rev. Mr. H. the prisoner's reply was given in a firm yet subdued tone; and when asked if he was afraid to die, he promptly replied "no, that he put his trust in the Lord for forgiveness."

The greater portion of the morning, until 11 o'clock, was spent in religious devotions, the prisoner being nearly the whole time on his knees, with the clergy, engaged in prayer and thanksgiving.

At 11 o'clock, Deputy Sheriffs Wilson and Laws, accompanied by officer Cook, entered with the prisoner's shroud, in which in a few moments he was fully arrayed, he himself having assisted the officers as much as possible in putting it on & adjusting it in proper order. His hands were then crossed on his breast, and his arms fastened to each side by a cord running through at the elbows. This finished, he was asked by officer Cook if it was too tight, and replied in a strong voice that it was not. During all this time he manifested no feeling of dismay or terror, so far as we could perceive; and shortly after joined his spiritual advisers in religious worship.

About half-past 11 o'clock, High Sheriff Tracey, dressed in a full suit of black, with a large sword and belt suspended at his side, entered the cell & taking the prisoner by the hand informed him that the time had arrived for putting in execution the sentence of the law. We here thought we observed a slight emotion of terror pass over the frame of the unfortunate man while his countenance assumed a more pale and death-like appearance. He maintained most admirably, however, the same stoical indifference and the same noble fortitude, which had previously characterized his conduct. All present came forward now and taking the unhappy man by the hand, bid him an affectionate farewell, to each of whom he replied, rather inaudibly, "good bye."

A procession of all the officers and others in the cell was then formed, headed by the Warden, Sheriff and prisoner, and succeeded by the Reverend clergy, chaunting in the most solemn and affecting manner the psalm "Miserere," or "Have mercy on me oh God!"—The procession moved from the cell, with all the solemnity befitting the occasion, the prisoner marching with a firm and steady step, which he maintained until he had ascended the lofty steps of the ponderous gallows which was in a few short moments to launch him into another world.

At 23 minutes before twelve o'clock, the prisoner and the clergy, with the Sheriff and Warden, reached the platform of the gallows, when a brief prayer, committing the soul of the unfortunate wretch to the hands of God, was made, after which the clergy and Warden shook him firmly by the hand and bidding him an eternal farewell, descended, leaving him in charge of the Sheriff, who after adjusting the rope and pulling the cap over his eyes, also took him affectionately by the hand and bid him farewell.

Here the doomed man was left alone—on the very verge of the grave and the confines of an awful eternity. At twenty minutes before 12 o'clock, the Sheriff with his own hands, cut the rope—the bolt fell like lightning—and the soul of Henry McCurry "returned to the God who gave it," after a few scarcely perceptible struggles. Some faint cries arose from the more timid of the spectators, but soon all was hushed in undisturbed silence, while each beholder was filled with awe at the horrid spectacle.

The body after being suspended for about 23 minutes, was lowered and placed in a coffin at the foot of the gallows. It was examined by Dr. Piggott, who pronounced that life was wholly extinct, the neck having been instantly dislocated by the fall. The body was left at the disposal of the Rev. Mr. Coskery, who we presume, attended to its interment.

We cannot close this report without remarking that every thing was conducted with the greatest propriety, and the strictest decorum. The cool and calm demeanor of Sheriff Tracey, in the discharge of this unpleasant duty is deserving of the highest commendation, while the humane and polite conduct of Mr. Solers, the Warden of the jail, meets with universal approbation. Nor can we say less of the assistants and deputies of these popular officers, as well as of the numerous body of police who were present, for maintaining such strict order.

We can form no estimate of the number of persons who witnessed this spectacle—suffice it to say it was immense, almost beyond conception—about one half of whom were females, who defied the scorching rays of the burning sun for more than two hours. All, however, quietly dispersed so soon as the execution was over.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM TEXAS.

The steamship New York arrived at New Orleans on the 17th instant from Galveston, which place she left on the 15th instant. President Jones has issued another Proclamation, announcing the result of the negotiations that have been commenced by Captain Elliott, the British chrge d'Affairs, with the Mexican Goverament.

We annex the following abstract of it from the New Orleans Bee:

The Galveston *News Extra*, publishes a third Proclamation of President JONES, preceded by a prolix preamble, in which that worthy attempts to gloss over his conduct with the tinsel of a spurious patriotism He begins thus:

The executive is now enabled to declare to the people of Texas the actual state of their affairs with respect to Mexico, to the end that they may direct and dispose of them as they shall judge best for the honor and permanent interest of the Republic.

He then goes on to say that last summer he learned from creditable sources that the Government of Mexico was disposed to acknowledge the Independence of Texas, upon the understanding that Texas would maintain her separate existence; that in March last the representatives of Great Britain and France jointly renewed the offer of their intermediation with Mexico for this purpose; that as they were unaccompanied by any entangling conditions, he could not consent to reject them, and therefore placed in the hands of their representatives a statement of conditions preliminary to a treaty of peace. These conditions having been accepted by the Government of Mexico, *through the friendly interposition of England and France*, he deems it his duty to issue the following proclamation:—

WHEREAS, Authentic proof has recently been laid before me, to the effect that the Congress of Mexico has authorized the Government to open negotiations and conclude a treaty with Texas, subject to the examination and approbation of that body, and further that the Government of Mexico has accepted the conditions prescribed on the part of Texas as preliminary to a final and definite peace.

Therefore, I, ANSON JONES, President of the Republic of Texas, and Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy and Militia thereof, do hereby make known these circumstances to the citizens of this Republic, till the same can be more fully communicated to the Honorable Congress and Convention of the People, for their lawful action, at the period of their assembling on the 12th June and 4th July next, and pending the said action by virtue of the authority in me vested, I do hereby declare and proclaim a cessation of hostilities by land and by sea against the republic of Mexico or against the citizens and trade thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the Great Seal of the republic to be thereunto affixed.

[L. S.]—Done at Washington, this fourth day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and forty-five, and of the Independence of the Republic the tenth. ANSON JONES.

By the President:
EBEN'R. ALLEN, Attorney General and Acting Secretary of State.

Most of the papers are excessively indignant at these developements, and even the most moderate, such as the Houston *Telegraph*, express an emphatic belief that the proposals of Mexico will be promptly rejected by Congress.

The New Orleans Picayune remarks—This proclamation contains sentences that indicate clearly enough the opposition of the President to Annexation—such as the presentation of a choice between "Independence and peace, or Annexation and its consequences." The people of Texas however, understand the President's position truly enough; but the document establishes certain facts, to which we have endeavored to awaken public attention in their progress, which we were let to know were germinating long before they sprouted above ground—to wit: that President Jones was engaged in a secret intrigue to defeat the popular will; and that Great Britain, or her Minister thrust herself, in an officious, insulting and stealthy manner, into the affairs of the United States and Texas, and that a negotiation unfriendly to this Nation, hostile to our policy, and subversive to the National will, as proclaimed through the constituted authorities of the Republic, was the drift of the various intrigues which we have so often exposed.

The publication of the proclamation created no little excitement in Texas. The particulars of the negotiation or the terms of the treaty did not accompany it.

By the arrival at Galveston from Corpus Christi of the Texan revenue schooner Alert, recent intelligence has been received from the Mexican frontier. The regular force along the Rio Grande had not been materially augmented, but the frontier had been strengthened by arming and drilling the militia.

The United States Revenue Cutter Woodbury arrived at Galveston on the 3d inst. from the Balize, with despatches for our Minister in Texas.

The United States squadron under Commodore Stockton and the French man of war brig La Perouse, were still at anchor off Galveston on the 7th inst.

The Galveston Civilian intimates that there is no intention to order the militia to rendezvous on the Rio Grande as was stated by a correspondent of the New Orleans Jeffersonian a short time since.

Capt. ELLIOTT, the British Charge d'Affaires, arrived in the New York.

The Washington Union of Friday 27th ult., publishes the following extract of a letter to a gentleman in that city dated—

New-Orleans, 11 o'clock, P. M.,
June 17, 1845.

"The steam-vessel New York came in about sun-down this evening.

Capt. Elliott, her Britannic Majesty's charge came over passenger; I met him on his arrival at the hotel. He laughs and talks as usual, and appears in good spirits—freely acknowledges that all is settled in Texas, and that annexation is certain; that there will be no difficulty between Mexico and the United States.—He said: three years ago, or more, when he went to Texas, he found the country going very fast to leeward; that when he left it the other day, he presented us with independence; that the late revolution in Mexico, bringing into power men of more liberal views, had enabled her Majesty's government to realize the assurances made to us in 1840 by Lord Palmerston, that England would use her kind efforts with Mexico to grant us peace and independence; that it was gratifying to him that it had been accomplished. England will have nothing to say about annexation, as it is a matter resting entirely with the people of Texas. He will leave for the north; and never expects to go back to Texas, unless he is ordered to do so by his government; which he is certain will never be the case, &c.

Gen. Jackson a Marylander by Birth.—The Cecil Whig claims that General Jackson was born in that county. The Whig says:

"The prevailing opinion among the last generation of inhabitants around about the village of Turkeytown in this county, was that he was born near that place. Of the following facts, there is no doubt. An Irish emigrant, named Jackson, with his wife and two sons, small children, immediately from Ireland, settled near Turkeytown, Cecil county, Md., and remained there about a year. While there, another son whom they named Andrew, was born, and the date of his birth answers to the time of the birth of General Jackson. About that time there was a tide of emigration from this county, to the country known as the Waxhaw settlement—to the neighbourhood of Charlotte, in Mecklenburg county, N. C.—and to the section of country lying adjacent thereto on the line between North and South Carolina, which line had not then been determined and laid down. With these emigrants went the Irishman Jackson and his family, his son Andrew, then quite a child, among the rest. The circumstances detailed above led many of our citizens within whose knowledge they transpired, but who have since passed away, to entertain the firm belief that this boy Andrew Jackson, is the same individual who afterwards became General Jackson, and President of the United States, and whose death is now mourned throughout the length and breadth of the country."

AN INCIDENT. There were on Friday says the N. Y. Express, in the drawing room of the City Hotel, Mr. Van Buren, ex-President; Mrs. John Quincy Adams & family of ex-President Adams; Miss Cutts, the niece of ex-President Madison, and Mrs. Mickleham, the niece of ex-President Jefferson. A meeting of such distinguished persons rarely occurs.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, MD.

Saturday Morning, July 5.

V. B. PALMER,

No. 59 Pine st, Phila., and 160 Nassau st. (Tribune Buildings,) N. Y., and S. E. corner of Balt. and Calvert sts. Baltimore, is our authorized Agent for receiving Advertisements and subscriptions to the "EASTON GAZETTE," and collecting and receipting for the same.

We invite the special attention of our readers to the able piece published in our paper of to-day, styled "The duty of the Whig press." This is an editorial of the Annapolis Republican, and is a piece of such force and merit as to have caused its transfer, with a commendatory notice, to the columns of that truly national journal, the "National Intelligencer." We have heard some clamour here among the small beer politicians, against the Stamp act and the measures of the last session of the Legislature to sustain our State faith and honour. This might have been expected—Such men are opposed to the collection, in the main, of the necessary revenue to pay the interest of the States' debt, and of course opposed to all detail—Argument with them is idle—but we happen to know that there are many of our opponents in this county who are in favour of the Stamp act of the last Legislature. They look upon it as affording relief to the landed interest of the community; they think that the clamours of Baltimore city on this subject are selfish—that even if the heaviest burden falls on her, the works of Internal Improvement have been brought about by the strong vote she always cast in the State Legislature in their favor through her representatives; and it is but right she should be made to pay her full quota of the debt thus contracted—After always voting for the works that brought about the debt, she is now clamouring against being made to assist in paying for them. The measures passed by the last Legislature, if carried out, will greatly lessen general direct taxation which would otherwise fall heavily upon the landed interest already greatly depressed. The incidental aid thus afforded them is but right, and strange we think it is that there are men among us, raising their small blasts against such a measure.—Again, we say, read the article and ponder upon it.

We have received the first number of the new series of the AMERICAN FARMER. It is handsomely printed and embellished, in octavo form, of thirty-two pages, and furnished monthly to subscribers at the low price of one dollar per annum.

NOMINATIONS.

The Whig meeting, held at Elkton, Cecil County, June 17th, made the following nominations:

For Sheriff—Reuben D. Jamar.
For State Senate—Geo. Ross Veazey.
For Delegates—Dr. David B. Trimble, Oliver W. Lund, James Hogg, James S. Mitchell.

The Locofoco Convention nominated the following ticket:

For Sheriff—Benjamin Sargeant.
For State Senate—Hiram McCullough.
For Delegates—Andrew Orr, Wm. R. Maffit, Richard C. Holliday, Noble Pennington.

The Democratic Convention for the third congressional district, composed of Baltimore county, Carroll county, Howard District, and the 12th, 13th and 14th wards of the city of Baltimore, met on Saturday last, at the Assembly Rooms, and after several ballotings, nominated James Watkins Ligon, Esq., of Howard District, as their candidate for Congress.

The Convention for the fourth district, composed of the first eleven wards, of the city of Baltimore, met in the afternoon of the same day, at Democratic Hall, South street, and nominated as their candidate William Fell Giles, Esq.

The Somerset Herald, printed in Princess Anne, of Tuesday the 24th June says:

"Although the so called *Reform Convention*, held in this place on the 10th proved to be a miserable, disgusting affair—an ENTIRE FAILURE, as was predicted—and a burlesque equaled only by a certain Tyler Meeting which was gotten up by our friend, Mr. Teackle, the *truth teller* of the "Somerset Gazette" passes some lusty compliments on the same and describes the day as one "of general joy and rejoicing in which the whole county kept jubilee!'

We are not surprised at the report of the Gazette because we presume that he intended to puff the meeting at any rate. But what will those who were *eye witnesses* of the doings of the 'glorious' tenth think? Will they believe him in preference to their own eyes?"