From the London Punch.

MRS. CAUDLE'S CURTAIN LECTURES.

Caudle in the course of the day has ventured to Question the economy of "Washing at home."

Pooh! A pretty temper you come to bed in Mr. Caudle, I can see! Oh, don't deny—I think I ought to know by this time. But it's always the way! whenever I get up a few things, the house can hardly hold you! Nobody cries out more about clean linen than you do—and nobody leads a poor woman so miserable a life when she tries to make her husband comfortable. Yes, Mr. Caudle—comfortable! You need'nt keep chewing the word, as if you couldn't swallow it. *Was there ever such a woman?* No Caudle; I hope not: I should hope no other wife was ever put upon as I am! It's all very well for you. I can't have a little wash at home like any body else, but you must go about the house swearing to yourself, and looking at your wife as if she was your bitterest enemy. But I suppose you'd rather we didn't wash at all. Yes then you'd be happy! To be sure you would—you'd like to have all the children in their dirt, like potatoes: anything, so that it didn't disturb you. I wish you'd had a wife who'd never washed—*she'd* have suited you, she would. Yes; a fine lady who'd have let your children go that you might have scraped 'em. She'd have been much better cared for than I am. I only wish I could let all of you go without clean linen at all—yes, all of you. I wish I could! And if I wasn't a slave to my family, unlike any body else, I should.

"No, Mr. Caudle; the house isn't tossed about in water as if it was Noah's Ark! And you ought to be ashamed of yourself to talk of Noah's Ark in that loose manner. I'm sure I don't know what I've done to be married to a man of such principles. No and the whole house *dosen't* taste of soapsuds either; and if it did, any other man but yourself would be above naming it. I suppose I don't like washing day any more than yourself. What do you say? *Yes I do?* Ha! you're wrong there, Mr. Caudle No; I don't like it because it makes every body else uncomfortable. No; and I ought not to have been born a mermaid that I might always have been in water. A mermaid indeed! What next will you call me? But no man, Mr. Caudle, says such things to his wife as you. However, as I've said before, it can't last long that's one comfort. What do you say?—Your'e glad of it? You're a brute, Mr. Caudle! No, you did'nt mean Washing: I know what you meant. A pretty speech to a woman who's been the wife to you I have! You'll repent it when it's too late: yes, I wouldn't have your feelings when I'm gone, Caudle; no, not for the bank of England.

"And when we only wash once a fortnigh't Ha! I only wish you had some wives: they'd wash once a week! Besides if once a fortnight's too much for you why don't you give me money that we may have things to go a month? Is it *my* fault, if we're short? What do you say? *My 'once a fortnight' lasts three days?* No, it dosen't; never; well very seldom, & that's the same thing. Can I help it, if the blacks will fly; and the things must be rinsed again? No; I'm *not* made happy by the blacks, and they *don't* prolong my enjoyment; & more than that your'e an unfeeling man to say so. You're enough to make a woman wish herself in her grave—you are, Caudle.

"And a pretty example you set to your sons! Because we'd a little wash to day, and there wasn't a hot dinner—and who thinks of getting anything hot for washerwomen?—because you had'nt every thing as you always have it, you must swear at the cold mutton—and you don't know what that mutton cost a pound. I dare say—you must swear at a sweet, wholesome joint like a lord. What? *You don't swear?* Yes; its very well for you to say so; but I know when you're swearing; and you swear when you little think it; and I say you must go on swearing as you did and seize your hat like a savage, and rush out of the house, and go and take your dinner at a tavern! A pretty wife people must think you have, when they find you dining at a public house. A nice home they must think you have, Mr. Caudle! What! *You'll do so every time I wash?* Very well Mr. Caudle—very well. We'll soon see who's tired of that, first; for I'll wash a stocking a day if that's all sooner than you should have everything as you like. Ha! that's so like you: you'd trample everybody under foot, if you could—you know you would, Caudle, so don't deny it.

"Now, if you begin to shout in that manner, I'll leave the bed. It's very hard that I can't say a single word to you, but you must almost raise the place. You didn't shout? I don't know what you call shouting, then! I am sure the people must hear you in the next house. No—it won't do to call me soft names, now, Caudle I'm not the fool that I was when I married, I know better now. You're to treat me in the manner you have, all day; and then at night the only time and place when I can get a word in, you want to go to sleep. How can you be so mean, Caudle?

"What! *Why can't I put the washing out?* Now, you have asked that a thousand times, but it's no use, Caudle; so don't ask it again. I won't put it out.—What do you say? Mrs. Prettyman says it's quite as cheap? Pray, what's Mrs. Prettyman to me? I should think, Mr. Candle, that I know very well how to take care of my family, without Mrs. Prettyman's advice. Mrs. Prettyman, indeed! I only wish she'd come here that I might tell her so! Mrs. Prettyman! But perhaps she'd better come to take care of your house for you! Oh, yes! I've no doubt she'd do it much better than I do—*much.* No Caudle I won't hold my tongue I think I ought to be mistress of my own washing by this time—& after the wife I've been to you its cruel of you to go on as you do.

"Don't tell me about putting the washing out. I say it isn't so cheap—I dont care whether you wash by the dozen or not—it is'nt so cheap; I've reduced every thing, and I save at least a shilling a week What do you say? *A trumpery shilling?* Ha! I only hope to goodness you'll not come to want, talking of shillings in the way you do. Now don't begin about your comfort: don't go on aggravating me and asking me if your comfort's not worth a shilling a week? That's nothing at all to do with it—nothing, but that's your way; when I talk of one thing, you talk of another; that's so like you men, and you know it. Allow me to tell you, Mr. Caudle, that a shilling a week is two pound twelve a year, and take two pounds twelve a year for let us say, thirty years, and—well, you needn't groan, Mr. Caudle—I don't suppose it will be so long; oh, no! you'll have somebody else to look after your washing long before that—and if it wasn't for my dear children's sake I shouldn't care how soon. You know my mind—and so, good night, Mr. Caudle."

Thankful for her silence," writes Caudle, "I was fast dropping to sleep; when nudging my elbow, my wife observed—'Mind, there's the cold mutton to-morrow—nothing hot till that's gone. Remember too, as it was a short wash to-day we, wash again on Wednesday."

FLORIDA U. S. SENATORS.—We learn by an extra from the office of the Tallahassee Star that the Hon. David Levy and J. D. Westcott, Esq. (L. F.) were elected U. S. Senators by the Florida Legislature on the 1st instant.

NAVAL.—The Norfolk Herald of July 10, says:—The U. S. frigate Constellation, the gallant ship which won the first laurels for our infant navy, under the command of Commodore Truxton, in 1799 and 1800, is to be metamorphosed into a steamer. Orders have been received by Commodore Wilkinson, in command of the Gosport Navy Yard, to proceed immediately to make the necessary alterations for that purpose, and all hands at the Navy Yard were busily employed yesterday in landing her armament, &c., preparatory to her being taken into the dry dock, for which she will be ready to-day. Thirty feet is to be added to her length, (which will then be 200 feet, and she will take on board the great Stockton gun, now carried by the Princeton; also the one which has been manufactured in England to the order of the Navy Department. The Princeton, it is ascertained, is too small to carry, without detriment, either of these enormous engines of destruction. The Constellation, we believe, was built at Baltimore, and was universally acknowledged to be the most beautiful and perfect ship of her class in the world.

The Washington Union, speaking of the above statement, says:

The impression is that the Constellation can no longer sail as a frigate, her guns being too small. She would be no match for frigates built according to recent models. To make her serviceable, it has been recommended by the most experienced officers to make a corvet of her in which propellers could be attached. Captain Stockton has recommended lengthening her thirty feet; but no order to that effect has, as yet, been given.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

Yesterday morning early, intelligence reached this village, says the Rockville Journal of the 9th inst., that a company of negroes, numbering about forty armed with different kinds of weapons, were seen within two miles of the place on the Frederick road making their way northward in great haste. Immediately the 'Montgomery Volunteers' were called out, who, with a number of citizens and neighbors from the country, proceeded without delay in pursuit. They overtook the negroes within two miles of Gaithersburg, and demanded a surrender. The leader of the band called upon them to resist to the last, when they were fired upon by their pursuers. In a short time the negroes threw down their weapons, and some gave themselves up, while others took to flight. Thirty one were secured, of whom several were badly, though not dangerously wounded. These were brought to Rockville and committed to prison, acknowledging that they ran away from their masters, who reside in Charles county. While we are writing, the remainder are being pursued and it is more than probable that they will be arrested in a very short time.

The weapons found consisted of pieces of scythes, butcher knives, loaded bludgeons, swords, pistols, &c., which were brought to Rockville for inspection.

This is the most daring movement which has ever come under our observation. We have heard of gangs of negroes travelling through parts of the country sparsely inhabited, but never before have we heard of their taking to the public road in open day within two miles of a County town, and in a thickly settled neighborhood.

We predict that the spirit manifested by our citizens and neighbors generally on this occasion, will prevent the recurrence of a similar adventure of boldness.

N. B.—Since the capture we have heard it remarked by several, that the "Montgomery Volunteers" deserve encouragement for the promptness with which they acted, and the gallant spirit which they manifested throughout. We have also been informed that several recruits have requested their names to be enrolled as members of the company. This is all right; for we here have an evidence of the usefulness of such companies to every community.

The National Intelligencer of Saturday says,—"The captured runaway negroes were yesterday removed from this city by their respective masters to Charles county Maryland, whence they absconded. Four only of the wounded were left behind. The man who was shot in the back, & thought to be mortally wounded, it is now believed will recover.

A traveller stepping in at an inn down east, was asked how the business-men in New York were getting along? 'Oh; answered the traveller, 'many of them have got upon their legs again.' 'How so; has trade got brisk?' 'Oh, no; but many who rode in their coaches have been obliged to learn to walk.'

From the Annapolis Republican.

DIRECT AND INDIRECT TAXATION.

The principal of the public debt of Maryland bearing interest amounts to about the sum of twelve millions of dollars. The arrears of interest due on the 1st December 1844, were about fourteen hundred thousand dollars, and the annual interest upon our debt is about six hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

Independent of the act of 1841 we have an annual deficiency to provide for, of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

We restate these facts because we desire that our citizens should keep them continually in view. Danger is half overcome, when it is manfully and fearlessly met;—looked at full in the face, and direct means taken to avert it. In politics; and particularly in financial measures, there should be no resort to doubtful expedients. Evils ought to be known. Abuses should be corrected. Our Institutions maintained, and the slanders upon them rebuked, by evincing at all times a ready disposition to disabuse the public mind of all misstatements, and apply such remedies as discretion and integrity may sanction.

We have an annual deficit of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in our revenue to provide for.

We have arrears of interest now near a million and a half of dollars either to fund or to pay.

And we have, *if possible*, to relieve the landed interest of some portion of their taxes.

In view of these obligations upon the Whig party, and the legislative power of the state, we have freely examined the subject of direct taxation. We have shown.

The cumbrous and unmanageable character of the instruments and machinery, to which, direct taxation obliges us to resort.

The assessment when made fluctuating, unequal, and doubtful.

The tax collected with difficulty, sometimes postponed and kept back by the peculation of collectors.

In some instances popular prejudice has over awed the duty of collecting.

It is practically the most expensive mode of taxation, to which the state can resort.

It has been, and will continue to be the object of much political vituperation, and it embraces in the hands of demagogues, more material for unworthy and mischievous disturbance, than any other plan of taxation we can devise. In the power of such reprehensible instruments it does much to mislead the judgment, and break down the integrity of the people at large, enlisting them in the dishonest and dishonorable cause of repudiation, through prejudices easily excited.

With such attendant evils we deem it most prudent and patriotic, to look around among the sources of indirect taxation for all the additional means the public service now requires.

We must from necessity keep up what we have done The annual revenue from direct taxation cannot now be modified—We want all we have provided for, to enable us to keep up a decent show of desire to be honest: but we trust the day is not far distant, when the landholders realizing that they are not to be further taxed—will also feel that some relief is at hand for them.

We commence our remarks on the subject of INDIRECT TAXES with some extracts from the Treasurer's report of December 1844, to the general Assembly; with this single observation, that the manly and laudable example set by the newly appointed officers of the present Executive, in the enforcement of the laws on this subject, is a guaranty against any diminution of the revenue therefrom, and hence we need not go further back, than Dr. Claude's report.

The following table is designed to present a summary of the annual receipts of the Treasury from INDIRECT TAXATION.

1.	Auction Duties	$20,662 50
2.	Receipts from Passengers Washington Branch Balt. and Ohio Rail Road,	41,040 29
3.	Fines and Forfeitures,	4,411 92
4.	Licenses to Auctioneers,	5,400 00
	" by the clerks of the counties and Balt. city court,	86,978 61
	" by the Com. of Lotteries,	8,621 35
5.	State Hay Scales,	670 63
6.	State Live Stock Scales,	4,755 86
7.	Taxes in Chancery,	674 3?
8.	Taxes on Plaintiffs,	5,772 25
9.	Taxes on Commissions,	162 45
10.	Taxes on Foreign Insurance,	2,062 66
11.	Taxes on protests,	1,455 75
		$182,671 59

Here are eleven heads of indirect taxation, producing last year upwards of one hundred and eighty thousand dollars:—And as far as we can ascertain, scarce any deficiency exists between what should have been paid into the treasury and what was paid in fact. While during the same period the direct tax short paid in, is one hundred and eighty-seven thousand dollars.

The indirect taxes are paid into the Treasury principally without any cost to the state. The Auction duties are paid into the Treasury by the Auctioneers:—The Rail Road passage tax, by the Rail Road company. These are more than sixty thousand dollars.

The Fines and Forfeitures when paid are paid by the sheriffs. We are free to admit, that this head of revenue demands some special legislation. There are many instances, from a most inefficient state of the law, when they are never accounted for, and we mention this now merely as an abuse upon the Treasury, which demands investigation and correction.

The license money is principally received by the Clerks of the counties, and is paid over faithfully and punctually with rare exceptions, and at but trifling cost to the State.

Similar observations apply to other taxes above enumerated.

A loss of *interest*, on the *deficit* on the land tax of last year, for a *single* year would pay the commissions which the State pays for the collection of indirect taxes of the same period, nearly twice over. But there are many advantages which acrue to the public in the imposition and collection of indirect, over direct taxes.

The legislature in their imposition may prescribe specific rates and positive duties. The rates are equal and uniform. The same sum is imposed on every citizen, demanding the same service. The party paying and receiving have no doubts about their duty. The sums exacted are generally taken in small amounts. The citizen who desires to do any thing taxed, knows in advance what is required, and he prepares himself for its discharge. No credit is sought or given. The citizen discharges his duty, and the State is paid at same time. He is not vexed nor harrassed by collectors It does not place one man in the power of another by granting favors and making a breach of duty the foundation of gratitude. The money collected is paid over at appointed times, by officers permanently appointed—responsible to the Grand Jurors for misbehavior and to the Treasurer for delinquencies; and we know from the experience of many years that indirect taxes are collected uniformly and regularly.

It is a source of revenue then under all circumstances on which the Treasury and the citizen may repose with entire confidence.

TWO NOTES FROM THE ORGANS.

—The "Union" says:

"It is the opinion of Governor SHANNON and Commodore STOCKTON that Mexico will declare war."

The "United States Journal" says:

"It is with feelings which we have not words to express——mingled sensations of pity, contempt and disgust—that we notice once more the contemptible, 'twaddle' about a war with Mexico. That persons who have the intellectual capacity of an oyster, should venture to presume so far upon the gullibility of this nation as to talk about the remotest possibility of such an event is, to us surprising to the last degree. And yet some of them claim to posses common sense; they even have the ambition to be thought statesmen!"

Expedition of the Dragoons.—We have already noticed the progress made by the Dragoons under the command of Col. Kearney, which left Fort Leavenworth on the 18th of May, for the Rocky Mountains. We have now advices from them to the 4th of June, in camp near the forks of the Platte. They consist of five companies, amounting in the aggregate to 280 men. So far they had met with no interruptions. On the 24th of May they fell in with the Oregon trail, and after that passed every day some party of emigrants moving towards Oregon and California, with their families and flocks and herds, resembling the movement of the Israelites through the wilderness. *The Dragoons* sent back from the forks of the Platte, two wagons, which had hauled provisions that far for them, and gave them directions to disinter the remains of the late Mr. James H. Marshall, of this city, and take them to Fort Leavenworth subject to the further directions of his family. Mr. M. was buried last year, near one the of branches of the Blue River, whilst on his way to the mountains for the recovery of his health.

It is understood that the Dragoons are following the Oregon trail, to near the South pass in the Mountains, in order to make that road safe to the emigrants.—They are of course, much relieved by their presence, as they no longer apprehend difficulties with the Indians having such an armed party on the same road with themselves. The women and children are particularly gratified.

It is further understood, that the Dragoons, after going to the South Pass, will return to Fort Laramie, on the Platte—from that point cross to Bent's Fort on the Arkansas, and return to Fort Leavenworth on the Santa Fe trail; thus affording protection to the traders to that country. It is expected, that the Dragoons will accomplish this duty by the last of September.

We also learn, that two companies of Dragoons were to march up the St. Peters, to Lake Traverse, thence to the North Red River—visiting the Sioux and their country. The Sisitons have complained of the "Half Breeds" from the settlements in Canada coming into their country, quarrelling with them, and killing their Buffalo. The Dragoons will put a stop to such incursions.

We are glad to see the Dragoons thus usefully employed. It is by such service that they will recommend themselves to the Country, answer the ends for which those regiments were raised.—*St. Louis Republican.*

Unexpected discovery.—A party of young men went a fishing yesterday morning and after catching a sufficient quantity, picked out the coolest place they could find, at a spring on Colgate's Creek, where they regaled themselves with the abundance of good things they had prepared for themselves, and oft quaffed the *pure* cool water from the spring, which was formed of a cask, sunk in the earth, in order to contain a sufficient quantity of the liquid element. An old negro man named Samuel Bell, residing close by, came to the spring, and said it wanted cleaning out, the water was not as clear and as good as it should be, and accordingly proceeded to cleanse the fountain, when lo! he brought up to the horror of all hands, a small negro child from the bottom, which proved to be the old man's grand child. The feelings of the party, who had been using the water, and praising its coolness, and good qualities, on this discovery, may better be imagined than expressed. The child had not been missing any length of time, and had consequently been in the spring but a few hours, and a very few moments probably before the party came there. As it was, it completely spoiled all their pleasure for the day.—*Argus.*

A correspondent of the Boston Atlas, in a letter from London, thus describes a a scene in the British House of Commons:

"A somewhat singular scene took place in the House of Commons on Monday evening, between Mr. Roebuck and Mr. Somers, which grew out of a challenge sent by the latter member to Mr Roebuck, to fight a duel, for offensive language he had used in a speech on a previous occasion. Mr. Roebuck read a letter to the House, from Mr. Somers, in which that gentlemen asked Mr. Roebuck, if he acknowledged the words attributed to him by the journals, viz: 'that those who follow such a leader as Mr. O'Connell, deserve little respect either for their position or their intellect;' and if he did acknowledge these words, 'was he prepared to *justify* them according to the laws of chivalry?' Mr. Roebuck informed the House that he had replied to the letter, declining to abide by 'the laws of chivalry,' and he moved that Mr. Somers having sent a challenge to a member of that House, for words spoken by that member in his place in Parliament, had been guilty of a contempt and breach of the privileges of the House. Lord Ashley seconded the motion, remarking that Mr. Roebuck was entitled to the thanks of a large proportion of his fellow subjects, who look with horror and disgust to the prevalence of this miscalled law of honor. In the name of the members of the House, and the gentlemen of England, Lord Ashley tendered to Mr. Roebuck sincere thanks for the manly course, and the constitutional course which in this instance he had pursued. Mr. Somers then rose to withdraw the offensive letter and make a full apology to Mr. Roebuck. Sir Robert Peel then complimented Mr. Roebuck on the course which he had taken, and said it was one of true courage, and one which every gentlemen ought to take. Several members spoke on the subject, after which Mr. Roebuck withdrew his motion, and the subject dropped. It is to be hoped that the turn which this affair has taken, in so high a quarter as the British Parliament, and sanctioned, too, by the Premier of Great Britain, will have the effect to render duelling unpopular and unfashionable, and utterly derogatory to the character of a *gentleman.*"

When will a similar scence be enacted on the floor of the American Congress?

Unconquered Vermont.—The Whig State Convention which recently assembled at Montpelier and nominated the present able and faithful State Officers for re-election, passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Whigs of Vermont maintain, as their great principles, a tariff for Revenue to defray the necessary expenditure of Government, descriminating with special reference to the Protection of the Domestic Enterprise and Labor of our Country—a well regulated National Currency—a Distribution of the sales of the Public Lands among the States—a Single Term for the Presidency—a Reform of Executive Usurpation—and generally, an Administration of the Federal Government that shall be National and constant in its policy, and efficient and economical in its execution.

Resolved, That unfortunate result of the late Presidential election gives no cause of despondency and inactivity to the Whigs but on the contrary, impels every patriotic citizen to firmer resolution & more watchful vigilance; and in reviewing the contest we are proud of the principles we professed and of the manner in which Vermont sustained them.

Resolved, That a Tariff with discrimination for *revenue*, is decidedly opposed to Protection, and that all the pretences of of our political opponents, that they are in favor of discriminating duties, are calculated to deceive and mislead.

ACQUITTAL OF CALEB J. MCNULTY.—Mr. McNulty, late clerk of the House of Representatives, charged with embezzlement of the public funds, has been acquitted in the first case brought to an issue, which contained three counts—the first charging a felonious conversion of the sum of $750 of the money of the United States to his own use—the second a felonious investment of the like sum in property—the third, with having embezzled a like sum by loaning it to one Thomas Moody. There are yet five other indictments against him, the trial of which have been postponed until the December of term the court. Judge Dunlap refused a motion made to reduce the amount of bail, and he is still held in $17,000 for his appearance to answer the charge of embezzlement.

From the United States Gazette.

A LITTLE TOO WARM FOR COMFORT.

Since the 5th inst., the weather has been oppressively warm. The mercury in a perfect shade at two o'clock ranging from 84 to 88, until Saturday the 12th, when it became still warmer, and the mercury rose to 93. On the 13th, to 96, and on the 14th to 98 in the shade. At 2 o'clock we placed one of our Thermometers for 30 minutes directly in the rays of the sun, and the mercury rose to 132, which is 34 degrees above blood-heat, and 20 above fever heat.

At 4 o'clock on the morning of the 14th the mercury stood at 78. At ten o'clock, it was 90. At 12 o'clock 94, and at 2 o'clock, 98 in the shade.

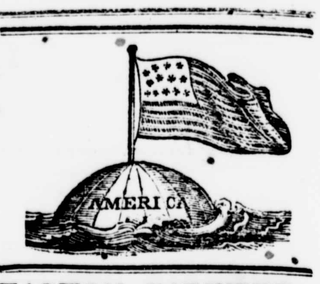
The hot Monday of last month (June 9,) the mercury rose to 94 in a perfect shade.

The hot Sunday of July 2, 1843, the mercury rose to 96 in the shade, during mid-day. At six P. M. of said day there was a tremendous thunder storm, (accompanied by a violent wind) which continued for several hours, and did much damage. It afterwards became very cool for a week. The mercury sunk 40 degrees.

The month of July, 1838, was very hot. On fifteen days the mercury rose to ninety and above, in the shade. On five of those days, it rose from 95 to 97. The summer of 1838, was the hottest for ten years, and there has been none so warm since.

C. P.

Philadelphia, July 17, 1845.



EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, MD.

Saturday Morning, July 19.

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.

PUBLIC MEETING.

In pursuance of public notice many of the Whigs of Dorchester County met in the Court House in Cambridge on Monday the 7th inst. for the purpose of selecting five delegates to represent this county in the Convention to be held at Barren Creek Springs in Somerset county, to nominate a Whig candidate for Congress from the Sixth Congressional district.

The meeting was brought to order by the appointment of Thomas Barnett Chairman and James B. Steele & J. Bond Chaplain Secty's. On motion of Dr. F. P. Phelps it was resolved, That the Chairman appoint a committee of seven to recommend five persons to the meeting as delegates to the said convention, whereupon the Chairman appointed Thos. H. Hicks, John Vincent, James Wolford, Jacob Wilson, Thos. Applegarth, John F. Eccleston and James Neal, which committee recommended James Thompson, Jno. R. Keene, J. Bond Chaplain, James E. Douglass and Wm. K. Ackworth, who were unanimously elected by the meeting.

On motion of Wm. A. Sullivane it was resolved, That the delegation has power to fill all vacancies that may accrue in its body.

On motion of E. R. Hooper it was Resolved, That the President and Secretaries of this meeting be authorized and requested to open a correspondence with the Whigs of Talbot, Somerset and Worcester counties to ascertain and agree upon a day for the meeting of the Convention at Barren Creek Springs to nominate a candidate for Congress, and to give public notices of the same when so ascertained and agreed upon.

To the Whigs of Talbot, Somerset and Worcester Counties.

To carry the above resolution into effect, we most respectfully propose to you to hold a Convention at Baren Creek Springs on WEDNESDAY the 20th day of AUGUST at 11 o'clock A. M., each county to be represented as it is in the Legislature of the State.

THOMAS BARNET, Ch.
JAMES B. STEELE & Secty's.
J. BOND CHAPLAIN,
Cambridge, July 7th, 1845.

Below we publish a call for a meeting of the Whigs of Talbot county, on *Tuesday, the 29th July*, responsive to the action of the Whigs of Dorchester county, as contained in their proceedings, also published in our paper of to-day. The importance of the subject, we feel sure, will command a full attendance of our friends. It is proposed to adjourn the meeting to some day to be agreed on at that time for the selection of Candidates for the General Assembly, County Commissioners and Sheriff for Talbot County—Again we say, Whigs be at your post on the 29th JULY!

ATTENTION WHIGS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

The Whigs of Talbot County are respectfully requested to meet at the Court-House, in Easton, on *TUESDAY the 29th July*, at half past 2 o'clock, P. M. to select Four delegates to represent Talbot County, in a Convention at Barren Creek Springs, on the 20th of *August* next, to select a Whig candidate for Congress for the district composed of Worcester, Somerset, Dorchester and Talbot counties.

MANY WHIGS.

Talbot county, July 19, 1845.

Col. WILLIAM HUGHLETT, of this town, has been appointed by Gov. *Pratt*, Collector for Talbot county.—He has accepted the post and bonded. The National Intelligencer refers to the acceptance of the office by Col. H. as a noble example, and remarks:—

We do not know when we have felt ourselves more truly moved to respect and admiration than by the evidence of self-sacrifice and good-citizenship of which an instance is given in the subjoined paragraph, from what may be termed the government paper [the Annapolis Republican] of the Whig State of Maryland.

The name of Mr. Hughlett deserves to be honored throughout the land as a true patriot—a public benefactor, who, to save the character of his State, and redeem her faith, which perhaps he had been instrumental in pledging, has disregarded his comfort, his convenience, and his inclination, so far as to undertake the discharge of a duty from which other competent persons had been hitherto deterred by the unpleasant nature of it. In a word, he has