THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

TO THE

Whigs of Maryland.

The Whig members of the Legislature, during the recent session, passed a resolution recommending to the Whigs of the State to assemble, in county meetings, on or before Saturday, the 29th day of May next, and elect delegates to a Convention, to be held in Cambridge, on Wednesday, the 16th day of June, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor.

The State Central Committee were appointed by the last State Convention of the Whigs, held in the city of Baltimore, on the 30th of April, 1844—and were authorized by that Convention to superintend the general action of the Whig party throughout the State, until they should be superseded by the election of a new Committee. They presume it, therefore, to be within the scene of the duty assigned to them, at this time, to respond to the suggestions of the Whig members of the Legislature, in the proceeding above alluded to, and to take such measures as may be necessary to the effective accomplishment of the object to which that proceeding refers.

They, therefore, take occasion respectfully to suggest to the Whigs of the several counties of the State that, with a view to the Convention to be held in Cambridge, on the 16th day of June next, and the county meetings, proposed to be assembled on the 29th day of May, in each county, to select the delegates to the Convention, preliminary meetings, to be held on Saturday, the 15th of May, in each election district of each county, at such places as may be designated, for the purpose of electing the said county convention of each county, as above proposed, which shall be charged with the duty of selecting the same number of delegates to the General State Convention, as each county is respectfully entitled to members in the two branches of the Legislature.

The Committee also recommended that the Whigs of the city of Baltimore, in like manner, hold ward meetings on the said 15th of May, to elect the usual number of delegates to a City Convention, for the purpose of electing delegates to the general State Convention above mentioned; which City Convention shall meet for that purpose on the 29th of May, and shall keep up their organization, as a City Convention, as has heretofore been customary, to superintend and regulate the general interests of the Whig party in this city, throughout the ensuing year. It being, at the same time, understood that the nomination of Congressional candidates as well as those for the next Legislature shall not be included in their duties, but will, of course, belong to another body.

The committee further beg leave to suggest to the State Convention, hereafter to assemble at Cambridge, and to the Whigs by whom that Convention may be appointed, that it be considered a part of the duty of said Convention to appoint, as has heretofore been usual, a State Central Committee, to take the place and duties of the present Committee; which shall be empowered to serve until superseded by the appointment of a new Committee, and also have power to fill all vacancies that may occur in its own body; and to make all needful provision for the welfare of the Whig party, and for the promotion of the success of that party in the several elections which may occur in the State, during the period in which the said Committee is entrusted with the authority hereinbefore assigned to it.

In designating the 15th of May for the preliminary district meetings in the several counties, the Committee have been actuated merely by a purpose to call the attention of the counties to the subject, and, in the absence of any other recommendation, to invite the Whigs of each county to hold their meetings at a day sufficiently early to secure the object in view. If any other day for holding the preliminary meetings shall be found more convenient in any county, the Committee desire to be understood as purposing in no degree, to interfere with, or embarrass the selection of such day as may be preferred: they are only anxious that all due and timely provision be made for the County Conventions of the 29th of May, and the still more important object of having an efficient representation of the Whigs of the State in the Convention, at Cambridge, on the 16th of June, when the duty of selecting the Whig candidate for Governor shall be committed to their consideration.

The great responsibility to rest on that Convention no one will underrate. The Whig party has happily, through a vigorous and wise administration of the State affairs, during the incumbency of the present Governor, retrieved the character of the State, by a complete restoration of its credit, and by the establishment of a permanent system of revenue adequate to all demands upon the Treasury. The same party will be expected, hereafter, to maintain that credit, by an administration as firm, as wise, and as vigorous as that by which this auspicious state of things has been produced. We trust, therefore, that the Whigs will in no degree relax either their vigilance or their zeal, in behalf of the honor of the State, that will continue to bring into the public service their full contribution of that talent and patriotism which it is their pride to command, and their peculiar glory to devote to the common welfare.

The measure just alluded to was consummated at the last session of the Legislature, not without some distrust on the part of many most anxious to do all in their power to restore and maintain the good faith of the State. The Committee are happy also to say that this measure found in several of the leading members of the Legislature belonging to the party in the minority, a prompt, intelligent and patriotic support—a fact which furnishes the most gratifying evidence that, on a question so vital to the integrity of our Commonwealth, there were few who did not refuse to listen to the dictates of mere party policy and who were not unwilling to give a generous and faithful hand to a measure so worthy of the aid of every good citizen of the State. The committee do not doubt that, throughout the State, this cause will receive the general support of all true sons of Maryland; and whatever honest differences of opinion may have existed heretofore as to the capacity of the State, at this time, to sustain the punctual payment of the interest of her debt, all good citizens will now feel that it is the first and highest duty they owe the State to exert their utmost ability to maintain the pledges which have been given by the Legislature. To the Whigs, especially, is this duty presented as one of most cogent obligation; for, as they have chiefly led the way in this praiseworthy act of retribution and justice, their fellow-citizens throughout the Union will chiefly look to them to see it maintained.

The period is also now approaching when the Whigs of Maryland will be summoned to the duty of selecting their candidates for Congress. There seems to be but little doubt from what has already transpired, that with a zealous effort of the Whig party throughout the Union, there can scarcely fail to be secured a Whig majority in the next House of Representatives. This, in some degree, however, will depend upon the effort of Maryland in the next canvass. We feel confident that it is only necessary to suggest this reflection to our friends to ensure from them that active and spirited endeavor which shall completely secure the desired result. It is more than probable that that contest will be stimulated and its success promoted by as intimate association of its objects with the Presidential question, which must very soon engross the attention of the country. The signs are all propitious to the success of the Whig cause!

At this moment, when the nation is pouring forth a united acclamation of joy for the splendid achievements of our arms in Mexico, and is rendering the homage of grateful hearts to the brave men who have added new glories to our flag; when the names of Taylor and Scott, and their gallant comrades, are on every lip, associated with the exultations of the country; & when the recent triumphs of Buena Vista and Vera Cruz & of the heroes by whom they were won, are yet the household themes which gladden every hearth in the land, we may find in those events the sure fore-runners of the renewed hopes and certain success of that patriotic party with whose predominance we hold the prosperity and permanent welfare of the country to be inseparably united. Whilst the emotions excited by all these topics of national congratulation are yet fresh in the hearts of the people, an irrepressible & universal presentiment is fast maturing in their minds, that it must become no less their duty than it will be the most grateful token of their approbation, to summon to the Chief Magistracy one who has earned so many titles to their confidence and respect—one whose unpretending modesty is only surpassed by his wisdom and his valor—and who, ranking high in the nation as an earnest, faithful and true Whig, adds to that qualification the most exalted patriotism, the purest public virtue, & the most unquestionable ability to discharge the grave duties of government.—This short summary of his character will be every where understood as delineating the man who at this moment engrosses so large a share of the public attention—General ZACHARY TAYLOR. Without venturing to forestall the free action of the Convention of Whigs who may hereafter be summoned to designate their candidate for the Presidency, we may venture to predict, that if General Taylor survive the perils of the present war, the Whigs of the union will inscribe upon their banner a name which has never known defeat; and with that name restore to the country an administration of the public affairs in consonance with the true design of our Constitution and the permanent good of the nation. They will carry the prestige of this endeavor into every canvass, and will find, in the glowing remembrances of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey and Buena Vista, the gathering words to summon the people to the consummation of the most brilliant triumph recorded in the annals of the nation.

The Whigs of Maryland, remembering their own privations in the loss of Cross, Ringold, Watson, Ridgley, Hynson, Thomas and the many others of their comrades who have fallen; how effectively they have filled the ranks where danger was to be found; and how freely the best whig blood of the land has been poured out in patriotic oblations upon the battle fields of Mexico,—they will point to these evidences to show how truly they distinguish between the glory of the nation and that homage to the Executive which his flatterers mistake for devotion to the country; and they will find in them new incentives, still, as heretofore, to continue foremost in the field where national honor is to be maintained, and foremost to rebuke every act by which the Executive may seek to strengthen its arm against the fundamental law of the Union. Nor will it escape their observation that in securing their own ascendancy in the councils of the State, they will give animation and encouragement to the Whigs of the Union, by demonstrating their power and will to place our State amongst the first in the array by which the great national contest is hereafter to be won.

JAMES HARWOOD,
ISAAC MUNROE,
SAMUEL H. TAGART,
T. YATES WALSH,
PETER LEARY,
JOHN L. CAREY,
THOMAS KELSO,
TRUEMAN CROSS,
FRANCIS BURNS,
JOHN P. KENNEDY.
GEO. Av. SPRECKELSEN.

SAMUEL SANDS, Secretary.

Crops in Queen Anne's.—The Centreville Times says, the wheat throughout Queen Anne's county looks very indifferent. It stands quite thin upon the ground, and from the late frosts and continued dry weather, seems to be going back rather than forward, to use our farmers' phrase.

WHAT IS GENERAL TAYLOR?—We have it from good authority, that Gen. Taylor has not voted for many years. He, however, stated after the last Presidential election, that if he had voted at all, it would have been for Henry Clay but this, we presume, more from personal than party considerations. We were well convinced that the General does not call himself a Whig, nor wish to be called so, however anxious some may be to fasten this appelation upon him, though at the hazard of his election.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

It is probable that Gen. Taylor has not done much voting for several years. Busy in the Florida war, and actively engaged on the Mexican frontiers, and *in* Mexico, it would be difficult for him to go home "to election." Almost every body knows that he would have voted for Henry Clay; but why he should have, *against* his fixed principles, and against the administration under which he held commission, voted merely to gratify a personal feeling, we cannot guess; or why any body else should presume such an uncandid movement, we do not know.

However well the editors may be convinced that Gen. Taylor does not call himself a Whig, nor wish to be called so, we are satisfied that within *forty* days, Gen. Taylor has said to a gentleman about to leave for the United States, "Never mind what *they* say; I tell *you*, and you may tell them if you choose, I am a Whig; and if they have any doubt about it after *that*, tell them I am a Clay Whig.—*Phil. U. S. Gazette.*

To the same purpose speaks the New York Courier and Enquirer:

"We speak advisedly, when we say that in a recent letter, after naming Mr. Clay, Mr. Crittenden and other distinguished Whigs, whom he (Gen. Taylor) would much prefer seeing in the Presidential chair he proceeds to say, that he has always been a soldier—always the servant of the people—and that he has on all occasions, endeavored to discharge the duties of every station in which he has found himself. It would be affectation, he adds, to talk of declining the Presidency if offered to him; and that in whatever station it may please his countrymen hereafter to place him, he can only promise that as heretofore, he will endeavor to do his duty and meet their reasonable expectations.

* * * * *

"A friend in Washington, who is well advised of what takes place, informs us that there is in the War Department a letter from Gen Taylor, dated the day before the battle of Buena Vista, in which *he reviews the whole conduct of the administraion towards him*, in a way which must have caused no little excitement at the White House! Will the Editor of the Union enlighten us on this subject? Will he not induce the Secretary of War to furnish a copy for publication!"

HUZZA FOR POLK!—Every time our army achieves a victory, the Washington Union says the "the efforts of the Administration will know no relaxation!" This is rich: Taylor has fought all his battles burdened by the want of prompt co-operation on the part of the Government, and Scott took Vera Cruz before his battering cannon had all arrived!—*North American.*

The National Intelligencer publishes the foregoing, and appends to it these remarks:

We are reminded by this pithy paragraph to state some facts, which we presume are not less new than they will be surprising to our readers, as they were to us.

Up to the eve of the battle of Buena Vista, Gen. Taylor had not received a letter from the War Department subsequent to the 22d of October; and the first (and we think only) official information he then had of Gen. Scott's appointment to command in Mexico was the letter of Gen. Scott himself from N. York, under date of 25th of November, which had been for some weeks before the Public.

This information, it is proper to say, is not derived by us from any source in this city, nor from any officer of the Army or Navy, but is entitled to confidence.

GEN. TAYLOR AND HIS ARMY.—ANECDOTE OF THE COUNCIL OF THE 22D OF FEBRUARY.—A letter from Lieutenant A. B. Corwin, of the Ohio volunteers, to the Cincinnati Chronicle, furnishes some interesting incidents of the battle of Buena Vista. After describing the gallant stand made by the Mississippi volunteers—which movement General Taylor watched with the most painful anxiety, and which he was heard to say reflected the highest credit on Col. Davis' military judgment—Lieut. Corwin says:

"Gen. Taylor has gained more influence over his army, than any other General, save Napoleon, that ever lived. There is not a man of them, I suppose, who ever thinks of anything else than *success*, when Gen. Taylor leads them to battle. A certain conviction rests upon the mind of the soldier, that old Rough and Ready cannot be whipped; and it nerves his arm and strengthens his heart to do and dare, more than he could with any less feeling of confidence. It was that sort of feeling which animated our little army, when they saw the glittering arms of the countless host of Santa Anna, pouring its thousands through the gorges of the mountains. There were no hearts there that day that quailed for an instant, at the chosen army of Mexico. The very heavens were made vocal with the shouts of triumph, which went up from the American army, when they saw the foe. They had confidence in their General—they knew that his mind had measured with the utmost accuracy, the extent of the fight, and the *exact results;* and they knew he never calculated upon *false premises.* We also knew he had determined that we should whip them, and we considered "that *done* which *ought* to be done." So all thought and felt, and so all *acted* at Buena Vista." * *

"One of the camp rumors is, that on the night of the 22d, at a council of his officers, it was debated as to whether they should fall back on Monterey, or risk an engagement with the enemy in the morning. The council was uncertain and somewhat divided, and after a long debate, in which the opinion of the majority inclined against an action, old Rough and Ready rose from his place, and said, "Well, gentlemen, the council is adjourned to meet *after* the battle. In the morning, we will *feel* the enemy." The announcement was received with a shout; and there was not a heart in that council of brave men, that did not feel proud to have the judgment of such a man to lean on as General Taylor."

THE ARMY.—Several officers of the army, lately arrived at New Orleans from Vera Cruz, are of opinion that Gen. Scott will be prevented from marching into the interior of Mexico, further than the highlands of Jalapa, by the approach of the period when the term of several volunteer regiments under his command will expire. Some of those terms will expire before the first day of next July, when the men may re-enlist or not. If they choose to return home, the General will be under the necessity of disbanding them, and providing the means of conveying them to their homes; and this duty he might be called upon to perform at a moment when it would be extremely inconvenient to him and hazardous to the army. It is the part of prudence, therefore, to remain at Jalapa till he receives reinforcements from the United States, or till Gen. Taylor is so far advanced on his march as to render a junction with him easy and sure.

Gen. Taylor is in the same situation.—The chief part of his force consists of volunteers, enlisted for twelve months; and though their terms may not expire so soon as those of some of the regiments under Gen Scott, yet his situation would be critical, if he found himself at San Luis Potosi, or in the vicinity of the capital of Mexico, while his volunteers claimed their discharge and no troops at hand to replace them.—*N. O. Courr*

LETTER FROM HENRY CLAY.—The following letter is published in the Louisville Democrat. It will explain itself, and will be read with painful interest:

ASHLAND, April 12, 1847.

GENTLEMEN—I received this day your official letter addressed by you, as the organ of the people of Louisville, to me, in which, after adverting to the resolution adopted by them, at a public meeting expressing their feelings arising out of "the mournful but glorious intelligence" of the Battle of Buena Vista, and of their desire to have brought back to this State the remains of the brave officers and soldiers from Louisville, who died on that day in the service of the nation, you conclude by requesting my permission to bring back to his native State the body of my son, Lieut. Col. H. Clay, Jr., "to administer the last sacred rights of sepulture, and afterwards to erect a monument to commemorate his virtues and perpetrate his deeds."

I yield, gentlemen, readily, the permission requested. Louisville now contains the remains of his beloved wife, and was the place of his own residence at the time of his death. There is, therefore, a particular fitness, that those who in life were united together by the strongest laws of affection, should sleep together in death.

For the kind and friendly interest which the people of Louisville have taken on an occasion so distressing to me, and for the generous sympathy manifested by you in your obliging letter, I tender an expression of my profound gratitude and thanks.

I am, gentlemen,
With the highest respect,
Your friend and ob't serv't,
H. CLAY.

Messrs. Wm. Preston, Nathaniel Wolf, Isaac Everett, Jno. W. Tyler, David L. Beatty.

LETTER FROM MR. CALHOUN.—The Halifax (N. C.) Republican of the 21st inst., contains the following letters from Mr. Calhoun in relation to the present position of parties and his relation towards them. The Republican, in publishing them, says:—"They were called forth by a letter and editorial which appeared in the Republican some time since, and which came to the view of Mr. Calhoun. It will be seen from the tenor of these letters that he disclaims any connection with the Democratic and manifests no opposition to the Whig party."

FORT HILL, April 9th, 1847.

DEAR SIR:—The letter I wrote to you, and which you desire permission to publish, was written with the feelings called forth by the letter from you, to which it is the answer. I have not kept a copy and cannot say whether it is of a character, either from manner or matter, which would make it right to publish it. As a general rule, I ever avoid appearing in the public press, when I can avoid it; but as I have never written a line containing a sentiment in my life, that I would be unwilling the world should see, I leave you to act as you please in relation to it.

With respect, I am, &c.,
J. C. CALHOUN.

C. N. WEBB, ESQ.

FORT HILL, 20th March, 1847.

DEAR SIR:—I received with your letter the paper you were so kind as to send me.

I see that, notwithstanding your kind feelings towards me, you have greatly misjudged me in thinking I ever joined "the fallen fortune" of Mr. Van Buren. The truth is, that I have not been able, with my principles and policy, to act with either party, except occasionally, for the last 17 years. I differ from both on several important questions and among others, the proscriptive policy of turning opponents out of office indiscriminately, and bestowing their places, as rewards for partisan services on the least meritorious of the respective parties, and agree with each in some particulars. Mine has been an independent course throughout; and hence I have been compelled to separate from the party in power, and act with those out of power, during the long period mentioned. I have never separated from the weak to join the strong, but from the strong to join the weak. I seek no office, and desire home, and only continue to represent the State in the Senate, because it is unwilling I should decline. I would not accept the Presidency, but from the people, and then from a sense of duty only. Nothing can induce me to sacrifice my independence, not even to retain favor in my native State. If I, in 1837, supported Mr. Van Buren, it was because he was forced to sustain the measures I had supported against him and General Jackson, and because the Whigs took ground against them; and not because I joined him or his fallen fortunes. I had no motive to do either, while I had strong ones to support the measures which I approved. It would have been highly censurable in me to turn against them, because he had been forced to sustain them.

With great respect, I am, &c.,
J. C. CALHOUN.

C. N. WEBB, ESQ.

LETTER FROM FATHER MATTHEW.—We make the following extract from a letter of the Rev. T. Matthew, which is published in the Albany Journal:

CORK, 31st March, 1847

"My dearest Friend—The magnificent humanity evinced by our beloved brethren in the States, for the suffering Irish, has inspired every heart in this Island with ardent gratitude.

"We shall ever regard America as our deliverer in the hour of bitter calamity.—The immense supply of Indian Corn, wafted into the Cove of Cork, the last few days, and the free-gift cargoes daily expected has had an unexpected effect on the corn market. Maize has fallen from £19 to £10 the ton. In the darkest hour of calamity we should not despair. The mercies of the Lord are above all his wondrous works.

"I am resolved, God willing, to leave Ireland for the States next summer. It shall be my constant anxious prayer, that the Lord may remove every obstacle, and allow me to indulge this darling desire of my heart.

"As soon as the expected breadstuff vessels will arrive in Cork, I shall have the pleasure of writing to you again, expressing my thanks."

An immense public meeting was held in the city of London on the 25th ult., at which the following resolution was adopted unanimously and with loud cheering:

"That overpowered with heartfelt gratitude at the prompt, decisive and energetic benevolence of the people of the United States of America, in their spontaneous and unsolicited aid to the poor peasantry of Ireland, we feel language to be inadequate to give expression to our gratitude to that noble and independent people betokening, as it does, to the nations of the earth, whether afflicted by distress caused by providential calamities or internal impolicy that there is a great and magnanimous people on our globe, ever ready with hope succor and consolation in the hour of need calling forth the overjoyed thanks of this meeting, the lasting gratitude of Ireland and the admiration of the world.

DREADFUL DISTRESS IN SWITZERLAND. A physician, writing from Schuls in the Canton of the Grasons, on the 28th February says: "The parish of Schulls is one vast charnel-house. A frightful mortality reigns here. Each day from forty to forty five dead bodies are interred. There is scarce an humble dwelling in the Canton into which fever, dysentary or death have not entered. Graves cannot be prepared in sufficient numbers, and the bodies are so hastily interred that the dogs, scraping off the dirt, draw them out and batten on their flesh. The feebleness of the inhabitants prevents them from digging deeper. The master of a public school, who had a year since a hundred and forty scholars, now has not one. Half are dead, the rest incapable of raising themselves. The master, to support his family, is working on the roads."

FROM RIO JANEIRO.—By the brig Anahuac, Capt. Huttleson, the New York Journal of Commerce has Rio papers to the 24 ult., containing Montevideo dates to Feb. 16th. The General-in-Chief, Fructuso Rivera, arrived at Montevideo on the 3d, from Maldona, accompained by several officers, including Col. Espinosa and Secretary Bravo, who had been supposed to be dead.

From the Rio Janeiro Mercantil of Feb. 28th, we translate the following:

"It appears that Mr. Wise, American minister at this Court, addressed a note to the imperial government, asking an audiance to deliver to His Majesty a letter of congratulation from the President of the United States on account of the birth of her most serene Highness Isabel; and that the government replied, that in view of the occurrence which took place in the months of November and December last, and the expressions of public opinion on that occasion, it was deemed inexpedient to grant such an audience at present.

A letter from Pensacola, dated, April 14, announces the arrival of the St. Mary's The letter says: The health of the squadron is beginning to fail. The Mississippi had upwards of forty on the sick list, and the St. Mary's in proportion. Lt. Baldwin, who was wounded at Vera Cruz is recovering. Lt. Hunter, Commanding the Scourge, has been suspended by Com. Perry for disobedience of orders, in passing the bar prematurely at Alvarado.—The Decatur was spoken near Vera Cruz, on the way down and was leaking at the rate of seven inches per hour—she left here leaking four.

THE NEW REGIMENTS.—It appears from returns to the war department at Washington that there are now *en route* for the Army in Mexico forty one companies of the ten new regiment of Regulars, comprising an aggregate strength of 3,244 men. The other companies are fast filling up in various parts of the country, and it is probable, remarks the Washington Union that nearly six thousand new troops will be placed on the banks of the Rio Grande before the close of the next month.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 1.

We invite the special attention of the Whigs of Talbot county, to the notice for district meetings of the County to be held on the 29th, to select Committee-men to meet the following Tuesday at 10 o'clock, to make choice of four Delegates to represent the county in the approaching Gubernatorial Convention. This plan we learn was unanimously adopted at the meeting of the Whig Central Committee, convened on Tuesday last, pursuant to previous notice. It will be seen that the Central Committee recommend also a General County Meeting on Tuesday 1st June, at the Court House at half past 2 o'clock P. M. We need not say that both these suggestions meet our cordial approval, and that we trust the Whigs in good spirit and with hearty zeal, will carry out both. The time selected for the County Meeting, is a good one. The twenty Committee-men will meet in the morning, and elect the Delegates to represent the County in the Gubernatorial Convention. The Whigs of the county feeling an interest in this Election, will cheerfully attend, and the present leisure season will we trust secure a good assemblage.

ADDRESS OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The address of the Whig Central Committee, which we publish to-day, will command the attention of the party throughout the State. It presents a clear, forcible, well-written exposition of Whig doctrine, and refers in terms of energetic exhortation to the various topics of interest which will shortly call for conventional deliberation and sanction. Let the suggestions of the Committee be understood and applied, and the good old Whig Ship of Maryland will again float upon the waters, with her fluttering pennon at the mast head, manned by a Whig crew, and with a Whig Governor for her Palinurus. In order to this, every man is expected to do his duty.—Let there be no shrinking from the responsibilities which cluster about the party and the cause; but as our duties multiply let them be despatched with a clearer head and stronger nerve. In the choice of Governor, Congressmen or Assemblymen, let not private preference or the influence of clique or faction interfere with the free exercise of the loftier motives of freemen which consult first the good of the commonwealth and the union of its friends.

The recommendation of the Committee in regard to the time of holding primary meetings will no doubt be complied with, as generally as practicable. The following is the part of the address having reference to this subject:

"They, therefore, take occasion respectfully to suggest to the Whigs of the several counties of the State that, with a view to the convention to be held in Cambridge, on the 16th day of June next, and the county meetings, proposed to be assembled on the 29th day of May, in each county, to select the delegates to the Convention,—preliminary meetings be held on Saturday, the 15th of May, in each election district of each county at such places as may be designated, for the purpose of electing the said county convention of each county, as above proposed, which county convention is charged with the duty of selecting the same number of delegates to the General State Convention, as each county is respectfully entitled to members in the two branches of the Legislature."

Of the closing portion however of this admirable address of the Committee—which we have taken pains already to commend in its general character and spirit, we regret that we cannot speak in the same terms of approbation. The Committee is *local* in its position and office and should have embraced only the discussion of such subjects as interest the State of Maryland, touching upon general political topics only so far as they connect with established Whig doctrines or bear collaterally upon the policy of the State. The introduction therefore, of the Presidential question, the suggestion of the candidate, and the reference of the whole matter as a part of the deliberations of the approaching Gubernatorial convention, we look upon as indiscreet, premature and extraneous entirely to the object and purposes of the address. In a country so impressible as our own to every thing which appeals to patriotic pride, it is not surprising that the brilliant succession of victories accomplished by our arms in Mexico should have already enshrined the principal actor in these ex-

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