MEXICAN NEWS.

Later from Vera Cruz.

We have before us New Orleans papers of the 8th instant. They contain some further items of news brought by the steamer New Orleans, at New Orleans from Vera Cruz.

The New Orleans Delta of the 8th instant says--

Our correspondents—whose letters are to the 25d ult., from Jalapa—all represent Santa Anna as being engaged in fortyfying Rio Frio with a large force. Gen. Scott is pushing on to meet him with great haste Ere this the battle has occurred, and the last obstacle to the entry of our army into the capital will be removed.

The New Orleans Picayune of the same date says:

From Capt. Lauman, of the Pennsyvania volunteers, we learn that the work of fortyfying Rio Frio was going on rapidly The English courier, who arrived at Vera Cruz the night before the New Orleans left said positively there were 20,000 Mexicans engaged in the work.

Other accounts reduce the number to 12,000, but on this subject the explanation, we take it, is that any number of men can be raised to defend to the city—that there is scarcely a limit to the hosts that can be concentrated, if the means of feeding them can be procured. But that these hordes are well armed and equipped or possess any discipline, we have no faith. Their very numbers will prove an obstacle when the day of trial comes.

Although it is not mentioned positively, we presume that Gen. Scott reached Puebla on the 29th ult. Capt. Lawman estimates the total of effective men whom Gen S. could muster at Puebla at 4600 men at the farthest. This is of course, independant of the recruits which have arrived in such numbers lately at Vera Cruz.

The steamship Telegraph arrived at Vera Cruz the morning of 1st inst. with Gen. Cadwallader and a portion of his command. There were three companies of infantry and two of dragoons at Gen. Twiggs old camping ground near Vera Cruz, awaiting Gen. Cadwallader's arrival. They would proceed up with him at once.

The new recruits suffer very much upon their arrival. As soon as landed they march off for Santa Fe, through the deep sand, the weather excessively hot and a frightful scarcity of water. Many of them give out and are carried back to the city to be placed in the hospitals and suffer with diarrhœa. In the hospitals at Jalapa, there are said to be about 800 sick.

The New Orleans Bulletin says—

Gen. Scott had not reached Puebla, but was between that place and Perote.

We learn with grest pleasure that Major Gaines, Borland, Cassius Clay, Midshipman Rodgers, and all the other American prisoners, had been released, and were at liberty in the city.

Herrera had been elected President, and the Clergy were in favor of peace. It was said he would *immediately make* a public declaration to that effect.

We saw a letter by the last arrival, from an officer in Gen. Scott's army, and whose situation was highly favorable for obtaining correct information, which said peace would shortly be made.

We regret extremely to learn that sickness prevailed to a great extent at Vera Cruz There were 49 deaths the day of the departure of the New Orleans, and 1500 to 1800 were in the Hospital, these, however, included the wounded and others—those that had been sent from Cerro Gordo.

The news, on the whole, we think, is favorable as regards peace, or at least of a disposition on the part of the enemy to make it, if the terms should be admissible.

The New Orleans Delta says—

We have received *El Arco Iris*, from Vera Cruz, of the 30th and 31st May, and find in it two articles, in which the editors seem to believe (from correspondence shown them from Puebla, dated 27. that Santa Anna had not only been deposed from the command of the army, but that he and Gen. Canalizo had been arrested and were awaiting their trial at the capital; that Gen. Valencia had, in consequence, been appointed as the only chief of the military forces in Mexico, and that the peace party was progressing rapidly, since it was confidently expected that Gen. Herrera had been elected President. *El Arco Iris*, says that although it does not believe all these reports to be true, still there is so much said about them that they are not at all improbable.

The Arco Iris also learned through several persons at Vera Cruz, who recieved information from the interior, that the peace party was divided into two parts, one in favor of Santa Anna, and the other in favor of Herrera, who were the two prominent candidates for the Presidency.

A letter in New Orleans Delta, dated Jalapa, May 21, has the following:

A train of 200 wagons arrived yesterday afternoon from Vera Cruz, and proceed this morning, in company with Gen. Twiggs' Division, towards Puebla and the city of Mexico. Capt. Walker's gallant band of mounted men accompanied the train, and during the journey had two skirmishes with a superior force of Mexican lancers or robbers.

The last took place at Santa Fe, at an early hour in the morning of Wednesday last, which resulted in the complete route of the enemy, over 200 in number, who had 10 killed and many wounded. Our men had several wounded, but none dangerously. The 2d Dragoons, who were first attacked by the Lancers, while reposing in slumber, had six killed and eleven wounded.

Walker, in person, pursued the wretches, as far and well as the darkness of the occasion would admit, captured six prisoners, who were handed over to the dragoons, and almost instantly shot dead.—Capt. Walker has 180 men, only 100 of which are mounted. They are a fine body and their gallant commander is now "the lion" of Jalapa.

Gen. P. F. Smith has recovered his health and has taken command of his brigade, (the 1st), in General Twigg's division.—He marched on Saturday last, with Gen. Scott, for Perote.

LATER FROM THE BRAZOS.

Arrival of the Mississippi Regiment—affecting scene—Skirmish with and route of Indians.

The Picayune has later advices from the Brazos. Col. Davis, with his regiment, arrived at New Orleans on the 5th instant, together with the remains of Cols. McKee and Clay, and Capt. Lincoln.

The parting scene, says the Picayune, between the Mississippi regiment and General Taylor, we are told, was effecting in the extreme. As the men marched by him to return to their homes, overpowered with a recollection of the high deeds which had endeared them to him, and, with their demonstrations of respect and affection, he attempted in vain to address them. With tears streaming down his furrowed cheeks, all he could say, was "Go on boys—go on—I can't speak."

At the election of officers in the Massachusetts regiment, Lieut. Col. Wright was chosen Colonel; Major Abbott, Lieut. Colonel, and Capt. Webster chosen Major.

Lt. Col. Abbott, with four companies of Massachusetts volunteers, had left Matamoras for Ceralvo, leaving behind Merrick's, Butler's and Hagan's companies.

Jack Hay's Texas Rangers were at Palo Alto.

Col. Doniphan was still at Parras, though a portion of his command has arrived at Saltillo, after a severe skirmish with Indians, seventeen of whom were killed. Capt. Reed was wounded in the skirmish, and several horses killed.

THE RIO FRIO PASS.—This pass will now become the great point of interest, as it is evident the Mexicans intend to make a stand there, and that we shall have another severe battle. A gentleman who has travelled through the country, and is familiar with this pass, describes it to us as much more formidable than that of Cerro Gordo. It goes through the mountain with a steep ascent, and for nearly three miles the road, with high and rugged sides, is only sufficient to admit the passage of a single wagon at a time. There is, we are informed, no possibility of turning it, and no mode of attack, except by a direct movement through the pass. If this really be so, we should think that, with ordinary science and courage, it could be readily defended, but we heard pretty much the same story of Cerro Gordo, and we rather think, when the army comes to Rio Frio, some other plan of attack will be more practicable, than by marching through a single narrow gorge of the mountain, for two to three miles, under the fire of an enemy, on the steep sides of the road. The pass is about thirty-six miles from the capital, and Rio Frio (Cold River) supplies the city with water.—*N. O. Bulletin.*

THE MEXICAN WAR—Opinions of the Spanish Press.—The N. O. Patria, of the 3d inst. publishes an extract from an editorial article, in the Madrid Heraldo of the 26th April. on the subject of the war between the United States and Mexico, which is not a little interesting, from the candor and ability with which it is written. The writer, after commenting on the victory (as the Mexican account made it appear) at Angostura or Buena Vista, which the Mexicans, under Santa Anna, had obtained over General Taylor, news of which had just been received, expresses his conviction, that notwithstanding this temporary success, Mexico was doomed to fall in the struggle, and her name to be *razed* from the list of nations. It is, according to *him*, a war of races, which could only terminate in the complete overthrow of the Spanish, by the victorious Anglo-Saxons. Lamenting, as a descendant from the common stock of Spaniards and Mexicans, this sad destiny of the ancient kingdom of Montezuma, he says nothing else could have been expected, seeing the constant occurrence of revolutions in that unhappy country, whose natural effect was to unsettle men's minds, and resolve the whole social system into its primeval elements, causing the total neglect of everything calculated to raise the standard of intelligence and industry therein.

The clergy are severely reproved for their selfishness, in not parting with a portion of their immense wealth to support the national cause. The course of the United States is then commented on. The writer points to the rapidity with which this country has increased in every element of commercial and political greatness. The European nations are warned against our gigantic power, which is rapidly acquiring such extraordinary size, that the most powerful nations in the Old Continent are but figures in comparison. The United States, according to the Spanish editor, is destined to acquire the dominion of the seas; she will monopolize the commerce of the world; and no human power can prevent Cuba and the West India group of islands from falling into her power; since they *will* thereby obey the force of irresistable attraction.—*N. O. Times.*

WAR WASTE.—A letter from Vera Cruz, under of 29th, May, published in the New Orleans Delta, thus describes the shameful waste of public money and property exhibited in that quarter:

"Since the surrender of Vera Cruz there have been anchored at this place, at Sacrificos, Lobos, and Anton Lizardi, vessels varying in number from 50 to 80, in the government employ—all chartered by the day, at prices varying from $40 to $100 per day. Some of them have been here three months, with stores—the original cost of which one month's demurrage would pay for. You will see anchored within pistol shot of each other, five and six vessels, with coal for the army—the quantity contained in the *whole six* no being sufficient to fill the hold of any one of them. The demurrage of not one of these vessels is less than $60 per day.—It is not the duty of those who have charge of such matters here to attend to these things? Could not the coal in the five vessels be transferred to the one, and let the four be discharged? This, Messrs. Editors, is not an overdrawn picture. It would take more time than I can spare at this particular moment to give a faint idea of the immense waste, and I might add, bare-faced plundering of the government property as carried on here. The case of the coal vessels, as given above, is but the history of all store vessels employed by government. The captains report on their arrival, and are ordered to wait orders—the owners are getting an immense per diem for their vessels—they are satisfied to remain for ever and take good care not to remind the quartermaster of their existence, having once reported. The surf-boats, which cost us at least $600 a piece are scattered along the beach for miles in extent. Sixty-three surf-boats are bilged and strewed along the beach in every direction. One day's attention of the quartermaster, or assistant, and one of the hundred vessels or steamers in the pay of the United States, would have saved every one of them."

The Washington Union in a late article says:

"It is a remakable and a significent fact—a fact which we do not remember to have observed before the present administration came into power—that the accusation mainly relied upon by the Opposition against the party and the policy now in power, are, almost without exception, too *extravagant* and too *monstrous* to admit of any reasonable belief."

This, at least, is a pretty broad assertion. One of the charges against the head of the Administration is, that he passed Santa Anna into Mexico, and thus assisted that officer to placeshimself at the head of a Mexican army, and to give battle to Gen. Taylor at Buena Vista. Does the Union regard this charge as too monstrous for belief? We incline to the opinion that the answer must be in the negative; or the allegation is not only true, but the people of this country know it to be so. Another charge is, that while Gen. Taylor and Gen. Scott were in Mexico, fighting the battles of the nation, Mr. Polk endeavored to insult and degrade them by creating the office of Lieutenant-General, with the object of conferring the post upon Col. Benton. Does the Union regard this also as too extravagant fo belief?

Another charge is, that civilians have been taken from private life, and made high officers in the Army—men who never before saw a battlefield—and this too after many of the regular as well as the volunteer officers had entitled themselves to such preferment by gallant conduct at Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, Buena Vista, Vera Cruz and Cerro Gordo. But a whole chapter of allegations, alike well founded, and alike entitled to implicit belief, could be brought forward. How absurd, therefore, the miss called significant "fact" of the official!—*Phila. Inquirer.*

THE MURDERED BEARER OF DISPATCHES.—The Philadelphia Pennsylvania says that there is no doubt that the officer lately murdered by Mexican banditti near Jalapa, bearing dispatches from Gen. Scott to the Government, was Col. Lour, of Sock Haven, Clinton county, Pa., though the name was given as "Sowers." The Pennsylvanian says:

"Desiring to participate in the perils of war, he resigned, a few weeks since, the place of Clerk to the Commissioners of Clinton county, which he had long held, and also the office of Deputy Surveyor, and started for the theatre of strife with the design of enlisting as a volunteer aid. At Washington he was entrusted by the State Department with important dispatches for Gen. Scott, with which he proceeded to New Orleans, and there embarked about a month since for Vera Cruz. He was a worthy and useful citizen, and was one of the first aids appointed by Gov. Shunk."

Gen. La Vega and Midshipman Rodgers.—Our readers are aware that Midshipman Rogers was captured by the Mexicans, whilst on a reconnoitering party on shore at night, and that they have threatened to execute him as a spy. Gen. La Vega will be held as a hostage for his safety, and will be executed, under order from the government, in case violence should be done to Mr. Rodgers. Under these circumstances; we think it very probable Gen. La Vega will become anxious and will really make some exertions, to obtain the release of Mr. Rodgers.—*N. O. Bulletin.*

THE YELLOW FEVER.—This dreadful disease called *el vomito* by the Mexicans, has commenced its ravages in earnest, at Vera Cruz. Some very valuable lives have already fallen victims to its fierceness.—The most energetic measures have been adopted by Col. Wilson, by the appointment of a Board of Health, the publication of sanatory regulations, etc. to mitigate its effects. There were 49 deaths the day of the departure of the New Orleans, and 1500 to 1800 were in the hospital; these, however, included the wounded and others, that had been sent from Cerro Gordo.

Thunderbolt, the Notorious English Robber.—The Boston Mail gives credence to the story of the death of this individual lately, at Brattleboro, Vt., on the faith of information from a gentleman well acquainted with the Dr. Wilson who recently died at Brattleboro, and whom it is now not doubted was no more or less than the renowned robber himself. The Mail gives some further particulars of his singular habits of life—his having been married to a Miss Chamberlain, and then divorced; living afterwards in the most secluded part of the village, &c., &c., and says that the name of its informant has been left at their office.

THE CARLISE RIOT.—*Prof. McClintock.* The Hagerstown Torch-Light, and the News of that city, contain a series of charges of the most criminal character in relation to the participation of Professor McClintock in the riot and assault on Messrs. Hollingsworth and Kennedy, of that place, whilst attempting to arrest their runaway slaves at Carlisle. In order that the friends of Mr. McClintock may know the nature of these charges we make a few extracts from the Torch-Light, the charges in which are given as from the testimony of highly respectable citizens, who were eye-witnesses of what they relate:—

"These gentlemen testify, that during the hearing of the habeas corpus, Professor McClintock sat by the consul for the fugitives, made frequent suggestions to them, and pointed out a recent act of assembly. A few minutes before the attempt to rescue the slaves was made, he was seen in conversation with the negroes in the court house, and was heard to tell them that '*a negro should not be taken from this town so long as he could help it.* He told them to '*go ahead, boys—stand your ground!*'

"These remarks were made under great excitement; and, when the judge and sheriff ordered the crowd out, he was heard to urge the negroes to '*stand their ground.*' By another he was heard to exclaim, '*go on and rescue the slaves, and I'll see you through. If any white person lays hands on you they have got to pay for it.*' He was interrupted by a gentleman who told him, 'Mr. McClintock you are wrong—you are as bad as they are!' To which he replied, '*I'll see them through at all risk and all expense,*' repeating it frequently. As the slaves were taken down the steps, he was seen running to and fro, gesticulating in a violent manner, and after they had all reached the street, mingling with the negroes and urging them on to the rescue.—When a negro woman rushed at Mr. Hollingsworth who was conducting Lloyd to the carriage, a constable summoned assistance, in order to arrest the woman. Mr. McClintock coming up, shook his finger in the face of the constable and his assistant, and daring them to take her, said that he '*would see you through,*' and that he would take her from them on his own responsibility.

'The woman, in an ecstacy, seized her deliverer, exclaiming '*Dear Mr. McClintock, help me—save me!*' As Lloyd was about to get into the carriage, Mr. McClintock was heard to exclaim, '*Now is your time, boys—go ahead! I'll see you through or be responsible for damages.*' The fight in an instant became general. He then followed up the crowd, exclaiming that '*the negroes were justified in doing what they did—that he would see them righted—that he would give them credit for it, and that it was a shame the way the negroes were abused.*' A gentleman who was standing by remarked. 'I suppose it is no shame the way the masters are abused'—(Mr. Kennedy had just fallen,)—to which Mr. McClintock replied, '*it is perfectly right—they are justified in doing it.*' Approaching the spot where Mr. Kennedy lay, insensible, a bystander remarked to Mr. McClintock: '*There is some of your work*'—to which the latter replied, '*it serves him right—perfectly right!*'"

From the Norfolk Beacon, June 14.

SERIOUS AFFRAY AT YORKTOWN.

A personal recontre, likely to prove fatal to one of the parties, occurred at Yorktown on Friday last, between P. A. Southall, formerly, a Purser in the U. S. Navy and Thomas Nelson, U. S. Collector, and Mr.——Parker. The circumstances attendant on this malancholy affair, as far as we have been enabled to gather them together, are as follows:

Major Robert Anderson having, it is said, removed a fence between Mr. Nelson's farm and his own, without the knowledge and consent of Mr. N. caused Mr. N. to call on Mr. A. to remonstrate with him, cautioning him for the future to consult him (the owner) before he again undertook to remove his fence.—This interview, resulting perhaps in some unpleasant personal wrangling, induced Mr. Southall, who is a near connection by marriage of Mr. A. to call upon Mr. Nelson, and to remonstrate with him for quarrelling and abusing so aged a man as Mr. A. remarking that if he wished to quarrel, it would perhaps be as well to have one with him, a man of his own age, &c.—This interview was characterised also by much personal abuse, we learn, one of the parties charging the other with gross misdemeanors, &c. This second interview led to a third, under the following circumstances, when the personal rencontre occurred. Mr. N. who is a much smaller man than Mr. S. having requested his nephew, Mr. Parker, to accompany him, they together met or called upon Mr. S., when some personal, unpleasant altercation again occuring, the parties clinched, and the circumstances of Nelson, who was much the smaller man of the two, being considerably worsted, induced Mr. Parker, his friend, to interpose, who remarked to Mr. S. that he had better take a man nearer his size and physicial strength for a fight, which diverted the fight from Mr. Nelson to himself, not, however, without their first uttering many hard sayings, each against the other. Mr. Parker in this fight proving himself the stronger of the two, and being likely, we are told, to inflict a pretty severe castigation on his antagonist, Mr. Southall drew his pistol, and before it could be wrested from him, notwithstanding an effort to do so by a bystander, fired and shot Nelson in the abdomen, who, exclaiming "I am shot," drew his knife and made an attempt to cut the throat of Mr. Southall, the knife striking Southall in the back of the neck, and taking open his neck and face wide to the corner of the mouth. The parties being now about to be separated, Nelson, who, had in the interim provided himself with a rifle, fired at Southall, but without effect.

The above are the particulars, as far as we have been enabled to collect them, of this unfortunate and probably fatal affray.

The London Times is becoming alarmed at the state of Ireland, and especially at the sympathy and aid her miseries have evoked from every part of the world. It resents the interfenence of foreign countries to prevent the Irish from starving, as an intrusion upon the special privileges of England. It claims for the Irish the privilege of starving, without let or hindrance. The following is its language—

"Ireland, the sister of England, her ancient conquest and still too much her dependent, is now begging and receiving the alms of the whole earth. No distance, no difference of race or religion, prevents the intrusion of her claims, and, it is fair to add, their ready admission. But can we feel unmixed satisfaction in hearing that our rivals and our calumniators, in whose mouths Ireland has ever been the worst opprobrium their jealousy, their malace, or their ignorance could suggest, are now bestowing their charity on our unfortunate fellow-subjects? From all parts of the United States have come subscriptions mixed with a sympathy *neither flattering nor safe to this nation.*

"At Constantinople there had been a subscription, to which the Sultan has largely contributed. The Pope has ordered prayers and collections for Ireland in all the churches acknowledging his authority. From the East and West Indies we can better receive such expresssions of interest; but we cannot honestly profess unqualified pleasure at hearing that Marseilles had subscribed more for Ireland than for the sufferers by the inundations in France."

INDIAN DISTURBANCES.—Passengers at St. Louis from Council Bluffs, report further Indian disturbances in that neighborhood, among the Sioux, Pawnees, Otoes, and Omahaws, who were constantly raising wars to molest each other. It is stated that on the 25th ult. a party of seven Sioux came down in the neighborhood of the Otoes, and taking ambush near a field which the latter had prepared for the planting of corn, fired upon three of their squaws who were going towards the field, and killed two of them—the other squaw escaped and gave the alarm. The Otoe warriors pursued the Sioux. and chased them into an extensive weed brake, which they surrounded, and then set it on fire. As the Sioux were driven out by the flames, they were all killed by the infuriated Otoes.

The continued permission of these outrages, with the depredations upon the white settlers of the frontier, that are so frequent, is absolutely disgraced to the General Government, and a burning shame to the American People. We can send troops by scores of thousands to subjugate a foreign nation, but cannot afford to protect the hardy borderers of our own country against savage incursions nor to prevent the different tribes of Indians who have been crowded together by our own capacity from habituality butchering each other in sight of our very forts!

M. Guizot, in a recent speech in the French Chambers, made the following declaration concerning Spanish affairs:

"Be not deceived. If any great interest or any great question arose anew in Spain and called for or rather recalled, our activity in that country, it would not fail to be exerted. *We have now on our side the fact and the right, both alike. We shall not fail to defend them at the proper time;* and we are convinced that the Spanish people will be daily more led to understand that intimacy with France is a round and national policy for both countries."

The London Times regards this as a pledge that will defend the right of the Dutchess of Montpensier to the Spanish throne, whenever the Emergency shall arise; and predicts fresh difficulties from this source.

ENCOURAGE YOUR OWN COUNTRY PAPERS.—"Let no farmer, and no other man, relinquish the newspaper published in his own neighborhood, for the sake of taking some other larger, cheaper or more popular newpaper, published abroad. The newspaper published in one's own county is, as a general rule, more valuable than any other, if it be for nothing but the advertisements; for even they are the thermometer of business, and often the key which opens the door to excellent bargains. It is of no little consequence for the farmer to know what is going on in his market town; the competitions in buying produce; the changes in business operations; the settlement of estates, sales, &c. We venture to say, there is no man who may not every year much more than save the price of subscription to his neighboring newspaper from its advertising columns alone; and on this ground all ought to patronize their own newspaper. This should be done also for weightier reasons, one of which we will name; the mammoth weekly sheets of the cities being furnished at a price which no country printer can compete with, (for the reason, because made up generally from matter once used and paid for in the daily papers,) are encroaching largely upon the country newspapers, thus discouraging improvements, and gradually bringing the whole country under their influence, and some sense, the control of the cliques in the cities. Thus a tone is given to the morals and politics and habits of the country, and we, hesitate not to say, that the preponderance of this influence is bad. The people of the country get full enough of this influence through their own papers; and if they would not compete for the supremacy of the cities over the moral and political destiny of the country, let them support their own newspaper. Take the city papers if you can afford it, and as many of them as you please; but first see to it that your own home paper is a regular visiter to your fireside. Support that first and liberally, and it will hardly fail to support your interest."

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 19.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Wm. T. GOLDSBOROUGH,

Of Dorchester.

MARYLAND WHIG GUBERNATORIAL CONVENTION.

The Convention assembled in the town hall at Cambridge, on Wednesday, 16th inst., at 11 o'clock, and after the usual preliminaries was fully organized by the selection of the following officers:

For President.

COL. THOMAS DUCKETT,
of Prince George's co.

For Vice Presidents.

Jacob Mathias, Esq., of Carroll co.
Thomas E. Buchanan, of Washington co.
Col. Z. W. Potter, of Caroline co.
Col. C. Coombs, of St. Mary's co.
John J. Dashiell, Esq., of Somerset co.
Col. Geo. P. Kane, of Baltimore city.

For Secretaries.

S. W. SPENCER, Esq., of Kent co.
W. T. CLAUDE, Esq., of Anne Arundel co.

On motion of Mr. Sollers, of Calvert, it was resolved, That no discussion be had in regard to the merits, qualifications, or pretensions of any one nominated to the Convention as the nominee for Governor, but that the Convention proceed at once to ballot for those whose names are here presented.

Reuben Tall, Esq., of Dorchester, presented the name of W. T. Goldsborough, Esq., of Dorchester co.

Howes Goldsborough, Esq., of Talbot, the name of Theodore R. Loockerman, Esq., of Talbot.

James H. Jamar, Esq., of Cecil, the name of John C. Groome, Esq., of Cecil; and

W. L. Smyth, Esq., of Kent, the name of James B. Ricaud, Esq., of Kent co.

After the third balloting no choice being made, the Convention adjourned to 3 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Balloting resumed. Upon the fourth ballot W. T. GOLDSBOROUGH, Esq., of Dorchester, having received a majority of all the votes cast was declared duly elected the candidate for Governor of Maryland.

On motion of Mr. Buchanan, of Washington co., it was resolved, That the chair appoint a committee of one from each county and city of Baltimore, to wait upon Mr. Goldsborough, and inform him of his nomination.

Mr. Buchanan further submitted a resolution for the appointment of a committee to report to an adjourned meeting of the Convention relative to the recommendation of General Taylor to the consideration of the people of Maryland, as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States which was adopted, and the committee appointed.

On motion, the Convention adjourned to Thursday morning, 9 o'clock.

THURSDAY MORNING.

The committee appointed to wait on Mr. W. T. Goldsborough, reported his acceptance of the nomination.

On motion of Mr. Harris, of Baltimore, it was resolved, That the Whigs of Maryland approach with profound respect the sanctuary of private sorrow, and tender to Henry Clay their sincere and heartfelt sympathy upon the occasion of his son's death and would assure him of the continued strength and fervor of that affection which Maryland has ever felt and will ever feel for him.

Resolved further, That a copy of the resolution and preamble accompanying be signed by the officers of the Convention and transmitted to Mr. Clay, by its presiding officer.

The committee appointed at previous session, reported the following resolution, through their chairman.

Resolved, That the high intellectual capacity, the noble and generous qualities of the heart, the cool bravery, extraordinary prudence and sterling practical good sense which have uniformly distinguished Major General Taylor as a citizen and soldier, give the world assurance of a man in whom the highest trust under our Constitution may be reposed with entire confidence.

On motion of Mr. Wethered, of Baltimore county, it was resolved, That a committee of one from each county and city of Baltimore be appointed by the chair to report the names of a Whig State Central Committee, to consist of one from each county and twenty-one from the city of Baltimore.

The following was the report.

WHIG STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

J. P. Roman, Esq., of Allegany county.
George Schley, Esq., Washington county.
Alex. Kilgour, Esq., Montgomery county.
A. R. Sollers, Esq., Calvert co.
C. B. Calvert, Esq., Prince George's co.
Geo. Brent, Esq., Charles co.
B. J. Heard, Esq., St. Mary's county.
Thos. Donaldson, Esq., Anne Arundel co.
M. B. Luckett, Esq., Frederick county.
J. R. Longwell, Esq., Carroll co.
J. Philpot, Esq., Baltimore county.
J. C Groome, Esq., Cecil co.
Geo. Vickers, Esq., Kent co.
C. C. Cox, Esq., Talbot co.

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