in the aforesaid Company, and the Treasury is hereby further authorised and directed to issue to the party or parties making the surrender of one hundred dollars of the bonds last mentioned, a bond of the State for fifty dollars bearing six per cent interest payable semi-annually at the loan office, in the city of Baltimore, the principal of said bond or bonds to be due and payable on the first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty that on the surrender of each one hundred dollars of the bonds bearing an interest of four and a half per cent authorised to be issued by the act of eighteen hundred and thirty chapter one hundred and nineteen for the use of the aforesaid company, the Treasurer aforesaid is hereby authorised and directed to transfer to the party or parties making the surrender an equal amount of the capital stock of the State in said company, and also to issue for every one hundred dollars of bonds so to be surrendered, a bond of the State for twenty-five dollars, bearing an interest of six per cent payable as hereinbefore stated, the principal of said bond or bonds to be due and payable, on the first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty; that on the surrender to the Treasurer aforesaid, of one hundred dollars of the three per cent. bonds, authorised to be issued to the Company aforesaid, by act of eighteen hundred and thirty seven, chapter three hundred and sixty two, the said Treasurer is hereby authorised to transfer to the party or parties making the surrender, an equal amount of the stock of the State in the said company.

Sec. 6. *And be it enacted*, That on the surrender to the Treasurer of the Western Shore of Maryland of the one million of bonds or certificates authorised by the act of eighteen hundred and thirty eight chapter four hundred and sixteen, to be issued to the Susquehanna and Tide Water Canal Company, the said Treasurer shall be constituted trustee for the benefit of the owners of said bonds or certificates with full power to receive and distribute ratably among them all monies received from the aforesaid Susquehanna and Tide Water Canal Company, on account of said loan; and the Treasurer is hereby further authorised and directed on the surrender of the said one million of bonds or certificates or any portion of them, to issue a certificate to the party or parties so surrendering, certifying to the surrender and delivery that the Treasurer holds said claim of the State against said company as trustee for the benefit of the party or parties; provided, that the interest due on said loan to the first of January eighteen hundred and forty-four, be and it is hereby reserved to the State.

Sec. 7. *And be it enacted*, That upon the surrender to the Treasurer of the Western Shore, of the bonds or certificates issued for the purpose of making loans, taking stocks, in or paying the debts of the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Rail road Company and the Eastern shore Rail Road Company, the said Treasurer be and he is hereby authorised and directed to transfer to the party or parties so surrendering said bonds or certificates, or any portion thereof, a share or shares of stock in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, to an amount equal to the amount of bonds or certificates so surrendered calculating the value of each share of stock so transferred at the par value thereof.

Sec. 8. *And be it enacted*, That so much of the several acts passed at March session eighteen hundred and forty one, chapter twenty three, and at the December session eighteen hundred and forty one, chapter three hundred and twenty five, and chapter two hundred and ninety seven, and chapter two hundred and eighty-two, and chapter one hundred and ninety four, and chapter two hundred and eighty, and chapter three hundred and twenty-nine, and the several supplements thereto, as impose a tax to raise revenue to pay the interest on the public debt be, and the same are hereby repealed; provided, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the levying and collecting of the taxes imposed by said acts for the years eighteen hundred and forty-one, and eighteen hundred and forty two, and eighteen hundred and forty three.

Sec. 9. *And be it enacted*, That the several sums due from the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, and the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road Company, to the State for interest shall be held and collected by the Treasurer in trust, to be distributed when sold or collected *pro rata* among the creditors of said companies respectively, for debts due prior to January the first eighteen hundred and forty three; provided, that no one of said creditors shall receive more than the principal and interest of his debt.

Sec. 10. *And be it enacted*, That the taxes yet to be collected for eighteen hundred and forty-one, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighteen hundred and forty-three, be and the same are hereby specifically appropriated, together with the debts due from the Susquehanna and Tide Water Canal company for interest on the loan made to said company, to the payment first of the interest due on the public debt to the first of January, eighteen hundred and forty four, and secondly, of the interest and principal when due of the bonds herein authorised to be issued.

Sec. 11. *And be it enacted*, That on the bonds herein authorised to be surrendered all claim against the State for interest shall cease as on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-four, and that the interest on the bonds authorised to be issued by the Treasurer by this act shall bear interest from the first day of January, eighteen hundred and forty four; and that all transfers or assignments of stock authorised to be made under this act shall take effect as if made on the said first day of January, eighteen hundred forty four.

Sec. 12. *And be it enacted*, That the Treasurer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to collect the interest due from the Susquehanna and Tide Water Canal company, on account of a loan made to the said company by the State, and to invest the same, from time to time as it is received, to constitute a sinking fund, for the redemption of the principal of the bonds authorised to be issued by this act after having first paid the annual interest as it accrues thereon.

Sec. 13. *And be it enacted*, That stock of the State in the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road company amounting, at its par value, to one hundred and forty thousand, one hundred and eighty-four dollars, shall be distributed and assigned by the Treasurer *pro rata* amongst the holders of the State's bonds, bearing an interest of three per cent, issued in pursuance of the act of December session, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, chapter three hundred and two, the assignment to be made to such holders and such only as shall accede to the provisions of this act.

Sec. 14. *And be enacted*, That the Treasurer aforesaid be and he is hereby authorised and directed to cause notice to be given by advertisement, in such of the cities of this country and Europe, as he may deem proper, that he will set up and expose to sale at public auction, at the Exchange in the city of Baltimore, on the third day of September, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-four, the Bank and the Turnpike road stocks held by the State, said stocks to be sold to the highest bidder for cash, or for coupons, or certificates of interest due by the State, and unpaid up to the first day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-four inclusive; in which advertisements shall be stated the number of shares of stock of each description to be sold, the par value thereof, the market price thereof, by the Baltimore quotations at the date of the advertisement, and the date and amount of the last dividend; and on the said first day of September, the said Treasurer shall accordingly set up and expose to sale at public auction, at the place aforesaid, to the highest bidder the said stocks in such lots as he may deem proper to be paid for as aforesaid; and upon the sale thereof and payment therefor, he shall make all necessary conveyances and transfers to give the purchaser or purchasers the title of the State therein; and be it further enacted, that the said Treasurer shall have power to continue the said sale from day to day or to postpone it for a period not exceeding fifteen days, by giving notice at the time and place aforesaid.

Sec. 15. *And be it enacted*, That the said Treasurer be, and he is hereby authorised and directed to cause this act of Assembly to be advertised in such newspapers in this country and in Europe, as in his judgment, will give sufficient notice to the creditors of the State, of its provisions.

This bill is long and complicated; and on the first reading, will probably not be fully understood by those who may not have before them the numerous acts of Assembly to which it refers. That this master-piece of statesmanship may be fully comprehended in all its details—and due credit awarded to its talented author—we have prepared the following.

To be continued.

HORRIBLE CANNIBALISM.—Emigration to California.—The Western Expositor, of Wednesday last, contains a letter written by Peter Quivvey, of Jackson county, who went out last year with a company of emigrants to California. This letter is dated on the 24th of March last, at lower Puebla. The writer arrived at the first settlement in California on the 14th of October, after a very long and tiresome journey. Very soon after their arrival in California, hearing of the revolution and that the American colors were raised, these emigrants enlisted as volunteers in a regiment formed under Col. Fremont, with the promise of twenty five dollars per month—sergeants, thirty-five. He speaks favorable of the country over which he passed, and says that if he were now back in Missouri with his family, and with his present knowledge of the country, he would not hesitate to move there. The charms of the country must be very great to counterbalance the difficulties which the emigrants encounter in getting there, and of which he gives some accounts in the letter. He went out with Moran and Boon, who changed their mind on the route, and went to Oregon. Gov. Boggs reached California about the same time Quivvy did, after much difficulty, having lost his cattle.—A party of emigrants who went out or started, with Col. Russell, suffered almost incredible hardships in the mountain, last winter, having been prevented from crossing them by the snow.

This company was composed of twenty three wagons, and left Indian Creek on the 13th day of May, 1846. About a month previous to the date of the letter, five woman and two men arrived at Capt. Johnson's, the first house of the California settlements, *entirely naked*, and their feet frost bitten. They stated that their company had arrived at Truckey's Lake, on the east side of the mountains, and found the snow so deep that they could not travel. Fearing starvation, sixteen of the strongest (eleven males and five females) agreed to start for the settlement on foot. After wandering about a number of days, bewildered, their provision gave out. Long hunger made it necessary to cast lots to see who should be sacrificed to make food for the rest, but at this time the weaker began to die, which rendered the taking of life unnecessary. As they died, the company went into camp and made meat of the dead bodies of their companions. Nine out of the men died and seven were eaten. One of the men was carried to Johnson's on the back of an Indian.

From this statement it would seem that the women endured the hardships better than the men, as none of them died. The company left behind numbered sixty souls ten of them men, the others women & children. They were in camp about one hundred miles from Johnson's. Revolting as it may seem, it is stated that one of the women was obliged to eat part of the dead bodies of her father and brother, and another saw her husband's heart cooked!—It ought to be a very fine country to justify an exposure to such sufferings and horrors.

Benjamin Hudspeth had been appointed captain of a company in the California Battalion, with a salary of $120 per month.

This writer says that Gen. Kearney was then Governor and Commander in Chief of Upper and Lower California.—*St. Louis Rep. of July 20th.*

MEXICAN NEWS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS!!

No Prospect of an Early Peace—Gen. Scott on the march for the Capitol—Santa Anna with an army of 22,000 men—Another Route of Guerrillas—Total Destruction of Santa Fe.

The U. S. steamer Massachusetts arrived at New Orleans on the 27th ult., with advices from Vera Cruz to the 23d.

It seems that the negotiations for peace have not, (so far as we can ascertain by the news given below,) been acted upon either by Congress or the commissioners said to have been appointed for the purpose.

General Scott was to take up his march for the Capital on the 15th. If this be the case he is therefore, in all probability, at present, in the Halls of the Montezumas, unless some unexpected reverse has overtaken him.

Gen. Santa Anna it is reported has under his command, an army of 22,000 men, ready to defend the Capital and oppose Gen. Scott.

It is supposed that the forces under Scott number about 15,000 troops.

Santa Fe, a small village near Vera Cruz, had been entirely burned down by order of Gen. Wilson.

Gen. Pierce, who left Vera Cruz, with 3,000 men, had encountered and put to route a large body of guerrillas. The killed among the Mexicans is said to be very large and only a few Americans killed and wounded.

It is believed that Gen. Pierce will have formed a junction with Gen. Scott before the latter had attacked the city of Mexico.

Vomito. This disease, the terror of foreigners in Vera Cruz, still continues its ravages, but it is quite certain that the health of the city has immensely improved in comparison with that during past years, through the enlightened measures introducing by the Americans. The Board of Health are unceasing in their labors to prevent and mitigate the ravages of this horrid scourge.

Tobasco. Commodore Perry has again left Anton Lizardo for Tobasco, and it is reported that the further occupation of that place is to be, for the present, abandoned.

Arrival of Troops. The ship Charleston, from Charleston, and Virginia from New York, the former with 270, the later with 200 troops, besides those taken down by the Massachusetts, being a considerable number, have recently arrived at Vera Cruz, forming the nucelas of another large reinforcement for Gen. Scott.

Col. De Russy's Loss. Col. De Russy's loss was not so large as has been represented. He made such a havoc with his six-pounder and his men, that the enemy were afraid at least to come within gun-shot. He killed and wounded one hundred and fifty, confessed by an officer of the Mexican forces. Our officers say more.

Important from Mexico!

Another Battle—The Capital of Mexico Taken—Gen. Scott in the Halls of the Montezumas.

Our attentive correspondent in Richmond furnished us this morning at an early hour, through the telegraph, with the following important news from Mexico, showing another glorious triumph of the American arms.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

Richmond, Aug. 9, 1847.

The Southern mail came through this morning, bringing all the back mails, and dates from New Orleans to the 2d inst.

The steamer Massachusetts arrived at New Orleans from Vera Cruz, bringing dates to the 27th July.

Gen. Scott and his army met with no opposition on their march until within eight miles of the city of Mexico, when they encountered the enemy at Rio Frio and gave him battle. The engagement lasted but a short time. The Mexican troops soon began to retreat and desert. The civil authorities then came forward, met the American General and stipulated for peace, after which Gen. Scott and his army marched forward and on the 17th July without further opposition, took possession of the City of Mexico, planting the American Standard upon the Capitol of the Mexican Republic. Thus at last, if this news be reliable, the grand desideratum of "revelling in the Halls of the Montezumas" is accomplished.

At the engagement above mentioned, it is stated the Americans lost 300 men killed and wounded. The loss of the enemy was not estimated, but said to be large.

The arrival at New Orleans of the Steamer Washington which brings still later accounts confirms the above intelligence. There are, however, some doubts of its accuracy. The Delta believes it to be true but the Picayune thinks further confirmation is required. It is said, that the news was brought to Vera Cruz by a courier and subsequently read to the troops there and at Matamoras whether the glad tidings were sent immediately by express. Our correspondent also informs us that there was much discordancy among the Mexicans themselves, and that a serious quarrel had taken place between Santa Anna and Canalizo.

For further particulars we shall have to await the regular mail. Although the accounts above are of a cheering character, in as much as they not only proclaim another triumph of the American arms, but indistinctly shadow forth a glimmering hope of peace between the two hostile nations.

The fever is said to be increasing at Vera Cruz, and many of the soldiers are sick and dying.

There have also been some cases of yellow fever in New Orleans.

Later from Santa Fe—*Indian Troubles.* Lieut. Eastin has arrived at Independence from Santa Fe, with dates to the 8th of June. The St. Louis Republican says:

Every thing was quiet at Santa Fe.—The country was rife with rumor of revolution and rebellion, but no confidence was to be placed in them. The people of Taos were said to be discontented and restless, but Lieut. Col. Willock, had returned from his expedition to the Red River Canon, and would soon quiet all dissensions. No news had been received of any troops being ordered to Santa Fe, and Col. Price was in perfect ignorance of what the Government intended doing in this matter. He was discharging his men, or sending them back as fast as their time expired.

Lieut. Eastin was attacked on the 4th of July, by the Indians. They came on him in the middle of the day, when he least expected them, and succeeded in taking one mule and killing another. Judge Brown, at the same time, lost seventeen oxen. Mexicans were engaged in this party, and the second day the reafter a number of them came into the camp, who were recognized as being from Taos. They made professions of friendship, and said they were hunting buffalo.

The day before Lt. E. arrived at Pawnee Fork, a government train of wagons was attacked, and the Indians captured twenty oxen & killed a negro man belonging to Moses Payne, of Boone county, within 150 yards from the camp. A white man narrowly escaped with his life.

The Indians are congregated in large numbers on the Arkansas, and commit their depredations with impunity: It is high time, Lieut. Eastin thinks, that the government was taking some steps to protect her citizens and herself from these repeated outrages. Mr. Hayden, in charge of a government train of wagons, had lost two hundred head of oxen.

Lieute. Love was met eight miles this side of the crossing of the Arkansas, going on, on the 10th of July.

WHAT HAS THE WAR COST US?

What has the War cost us? One hundred and Twenty Millions of Dollars!—$120,000,000! Is this a great sum? Is it a loss to us? Could we have made any use of it?

With the interest of $120;000.000 we might found a National Gallery, that would rank with the British Museum as the British Museum does with the Cabinet of Pennsylvania College.

The famous "Garden of Plants," founded and endowed at Paris by Richilieu in the times of Louis the Fourteenth, and which is the greatest in the world, did not cost from then till now as much as three months of the Mexican war.

With $120,000.000, a School house and Church might crown every hill top from the Penobscotto the Rio Grande, and teachers of knowledge and righteousness might do their mission of good without money or price for any one.

With $120,000,000 we might connect every town in our land by railroad, and the Magnetic Telegraph might made to stretch its magic wires along every thoroughfare from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

With $120,000,000 we might build such a Navy as the world never saw, and carry on such a commerce as Venice, in her palmiest days, never dreamed of; our flag might float on every breeze, our sails whiten every sea, and our name be heard and feared in every harbor between the poles.

With $120,000,000 we might feed every poor man, clothe every beggar, and relieve every distress, not once only, but always, as long as the population of the globe did not exceed 950,000,000. Starvation poverty and famine need never find a foothold on earth.

And more, with $120,000,000 we might give the Bible and tell the tidings of our Holy Faith, to every heathen land to every foreign nation, and to every human soul.

The Government complains that the Post Office department is a heavy tax upon the Treasurer on account of the low rates of Postage. Devote four months' interest of the Mexican War debt to this end, and our people would never hear the word "Postage."

The Government doles out with a miser's hand and a miser's spirit, trifling, pitiful sums for harbors in our Western Rivers and Lakes. Devote two months' interest of the Mexican War debt to this end, and no more petitions for appropriations would come from the people of the West.

This is the way to calculate the cost of the War; and these are not idle fancies.—Let no reader be satisfied until he works with his pencil each one of these statements. Figures will verify them all. Is our country able to squander money on this wise?—Is gold a matter of such little concern as to be disposed of in this summary manner?—What says the Farmer, whose taxed land helps to heap up these hoards of wasted money? What says the Mechanic whose taxed "occupation" aids in amassing this squandered treasure?—What say the people who pay for it in their clothes, food, books, houses, furniture, and property? Can we afford it?—We might be doing good with it such as no country has ever done.

Is this, then, the much boasted destiny of our great country—to tax her people, collect and borrow an immense sum, and spend it in shedding blood and killing men? Heaven forbid!! The war has cost us $120,000,000, and what have we gained? Respect abroad? Doubtful. Unity at home? No. Fear in Mexico? Doubtful. But this we have gained: we have taught our people to love the excitement, the glory of War; we have taught them the lesson that "might makes right;" we have given our people a taste for blood.—Enough of this—let us have Peace! By the good which $120,000,000 can do—by the harm that it is doing—Let us implore our Rulers for peace!

But the War costs more—it costs in a way that money cannot count. Who will estimate by dollars and cents the cost of the broken limbs, the shattered constitutions, and the legions of crippled soldiers? Who will estimate by dollars and cents the cost of the broken hearts the stricken spirits, and the bowed heads, of fathers made childless—or Mothers made sorrowful—of wives made widows? But more than all, who will estimate by dollars and cents the cost of the undying part of the ten thousand who have fallen?

Answer these three questions—add that to the $120,000,000—and then say, ye American people, IS IT NOT TIME FOR PEACE?—*Gettysburg Sentinel.*

"A MEXICAN WHIG."

The Whigs of the third district of Alabama, unwilling to let the election go by default, nominated Mr. Murphy as their candidate for Congress. In accordance with the wishes of his friends he took the stump, and by his eloquence and zeal, threatened to make inroads upon the ranks of the Locofoco party. In one of his speeches he animadverted upon the commencement and management of the war, whereupon the Locofoco press denounced him as a "Mexican Whig." This excited the indignation of some of the volunteers, one of whom in a letter, thus adverts to the character of this "Mexican Whig," and to the kind of "aid and comfort" which he had meted out to the "enemy."

After speaking of Mr. Murphy's enthusiasm in raising volunteers, his speeches, his continued efforts, his contributions to their fund, and the time and money freely spent by him, for that purpose by this "Mexican Whig," he says:

"But he stopped not here: for, after they had separated from their friends and their homes, and esteemed that the hand of the community would no more be stretched forth to aid them; that the last act for their comfort had been performed and they were without the pale of the assistance of kindred and well-wishers—actuated by his solicitude for their welfare, *he followed them on their way;* was with them at Withers Landing, was with them at Demopolis, and there *from his own private purse,* furnished the men who had not sufficient pecuniary means a considerable amount of money, which purchased for the wearied soldiers beneath the burning sun of a Mexican clime luxuries that truly seemed like blessings from Heaven, & if the fervent gratitude of solders' hearts can repay the gift, he has it all. Again, at Mobile *others were furnished with clothing upon his account, and drafts for the amount were accepted by him and paid.* And still further: in Mexico, during the long twelve months they suffered there, his letters were frequent, breathing cheering and consolatory thoughts; and in those to his brother, (Lieut. Murphy,) whose purse was ever open to his men, his language was emphatic: If necessary for *their* comfort spend all you have and then draw on me for more.' And when the few whom disease or death had not marked for their prey were permitted by a kind Providence to return, his was the familiar voice that greeted them back, and welcomed them again to home and happiness. Thus from the beginning to the end he has been identified with the volunteers and their interests, and his heart has been in the war as every patriot's should have been, with an earnest desire that it *might not terminate disastrously to the honor of the American nation.*

POLK AND SANTA ANNA.

There cannot be found in the history of civilized nations an instance of fatuity so gross, or treachery so wicked or immorality so glaring, as the admission of Santa Anna into Mexico by order of Polk & his advisers. If they believed that he would assist in promoting a peace, that result has shown what all wise men foresaw and all honest men predicted, that they were defeating the very end they hoped to accomplish; if they meant that he should do what he has done, gather supplies, levy recruits and organize armies to resist our progress and slaughter our citizens, they were guilty of the most horrid treason; or if they proposed that he should stir up disorder and invite rebellion among his own unhappy countrymen, they violated the first principles of international morality, and inflicted a wound upon the American name which time cannot heal, and established a precedent at the consequences of which humanity shudders. Viewed in any aspect in which their apologists have placed it, this act is damning to the Administration; and were there no other cause of objection—unfortunately for the people there are thousands—this of itself would be sufficient reason why every just and upright man should labor to secure their overthrow.

It is well, perhaps, for the immediate rescue of the government from the hands of those who have outrageously abused it, that this folly or this crime—in its best construction it partakes of the nature of both—should have been committed. It is well, perhaps, that the recklessness of profligate rulers, after plunging the country into an unnecessary war, should have led to the commission of an act which has no parallel in the annals of natural turpitude, because the moral sense of the nation has been roused by it to the necessity of instant and ample vindication; but still the cheek of every American tingles as the thought that the destines of the land have been committed, even temporarily, to those who would thus betray them.—*North American.*

Affairs with Brazil.—The National Intelligencer says: "Though we have reason to believe the instructions by the Executive to Mr. Tod have been framed with a laudable purpose to prevent a collision between the two counties, our private information leads us to suppose that it will not be a very easy matter, the authorities of Brazil being in a high state of exasperation. It may be hoped, however, that Mr. Tod will find them not to be so far excited by what has passed as not to listen to reason. We are not disposed to doubt the disposition of our own Government to avert this collision, if it can do so by any reasonable effort."

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 14.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Wm. T. GOLDSBOROUGH,

Of Dorchester.

FOR CONGRESS,

JOHN W. CRISFIELD,

Of Somerset.

For Delegates,

THOS. C. NICOLS,

CHAS. H. BOWDLE,

ROBERT L. SETH.

For Commissioner—Chapel District.

NICHOLAS RICE.

☞ Our patrons are notified that the connexion of Dr. C. C. Cox with this paper ceased on the 17th ult., with the exception of the obituary notice of Dr. T. Thomas, in our last.

WHIG MEETING.

Easton, Tuesday, August 10th, 1847.

The Whigs of Talbot, in pursuance of a call from the Central Committee, assembled at the Court House in Easton that day for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Legislature, and a County Commissioner from the Chapel district.

The meeting was called to order by John Bozman Kerr, on whose motion Col. Nicholas Goldsborough was appointed chairman, and on motion of Wm. P. Leaverton, J. B. Kerr was requested to act as Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been stated, Mr. A. Goldsborough moved that the chairman have authority to name ten from each district to report suitable persons as candidates.

Mr. J. Harrington moved the following resolution by way of substitute:

Resolved, That the Whigs of each district retire and select ten to unite with a like number chosen from the other districts,

Which, after the withdrawing of a proposition from Dr. Cox, giving each district the right to name its candidate, was adopted. Upon consultation, among those present from each district, the following names were returned as a nominating committee:

From Easton District—Dr. S. M. Jenkins, J. H. Harris, Wm. C. Mackey, Wm. H. Shepard, Thos. J. Clark, Col. K. R. Owen, Wm. P. Leaverton, George C. Graham, Howes Goldsborough, Jr., Dr. C. C. Cox.

From Chapel—Thos. Hopkins, Jr., Jas. H. Ridgaway, George W Scott, J. Reese, C. T. Goldsborough, J. Fitz Jarrell, E. Carter, J. J. Taylor, C. S. Clark, H. Harwood.

From Trappe—John Small, J. W. Martin, B Parrott, M. T. Goldsborough, T. J. Chaplain, J. W. Jump, Chas. H. Hardcastle, Isaac Parrott, H. Clemency, C. R. Mulliken.

From Bayside—Samuel Stewart, John W. Kemp, Hy. F. Byrne, Wm. P. Kemp, Phil. T. Hambleton, J. E. Denny, Richard Feddeman, A. O. Oxenham, A. H. Seth, W. Jones.

This committee having retired and consulted together, presented to the meeting, as suitable candidates to represent the Whig party in the coming canvass, the names of the following gentlemen:

Delegates.

Easton district—T. C. NICOLS.

Trappe " —C. H. BOWDLE.

Bayside " —R. L. SETH.

Commissioner.

Chapel district—NICHOLAS RICE.

The report of the committee having been received and adopted, the meeting was addressed by Gen. T. Tilghman, in an animated speech, pledging the warm and unanimous support of the Whigs of the County to the ticket.

The meeting was then adjourned *sine die.*

THE WHIG CANDIDATES.

We take very sincere pleasure in presenting to the Whigs of Talbot, the gentlemen who were selected on Tuesday last as candidates for the General Assembly, and as Commissioner from the Chapel District. They are well known for intelligence in business, sound practical sense, and a knowledge of the wishes and interests of the people. We desire to make no unkind comparisons with the candidates of

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2940_scm11032-1142.jpg