MEXICAN NEWS.

From the Balt. American.

RUMORS OF PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

The steamship Edith, at New Orleans from Vera Cruz, which place she left on the 20th, brings rumors of peace similar to those that have been current for some time past.

It was rumored in the city of Mexico that the Mexican Commissioners had offered to enter into a Treaty of Peace based on the propositions made by Mr. Trist at Tacubaya, and that the Treaty in question had been despatched to Washington.

Col. Withers' command, concerning the safety of which there had been so much fear, arrived without any molestation at Real del Monte.

Col. Wynkoop, whilst in pursuit of Jarauta and Rea, captured Gen. Valencia and Arista. They were subsequently set at liberty on parole.

Maj. Taliaferro had arrived at the Mexican Capital from Real del Monte with one hundred and fifty thousand dollars' worth of silver bars, being part of the assessment levied by Gen. Scott on the State and Federal Districts.

Cols Torrejon and Minon and guard were captured by the Mexican Spy Company in the service of the American Army.

Gen. Cadwallader's command left the city of Mexico for Toluca; and reached Serma without interruption. The troops under Gen. C. were in fine spirits.

A Gaudalaxara paper of the 17th ult. says that news had reached Mazatlan of an attack on the Americans at Lapane and San Jose, by 500 California Rangers, which resulted in the defeat of the Americans and the destruction of their houses. It is also stated in the same paper that three American vessels left Mazatlan on the 2d ult. to render assistance to the Americans at the places named.

Gen. Butler's Regiment was suffering very much from sickness.

An attempt at insurrection had been made at Vera Cruz, but it resulted in a failure.

The Edith had on board forty sick and discharged soldiers. Two died on the passage. She also brought over the remains of a number of deceased officers.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 30th ult., contains the following intelligence:

Among the passengers on the Maria Burt, yesterday, came Lieut. Franklin, of the Topographical Engineers. Lieut. F. is direct from Gen. Wool's head-quarters at Monterey, which place he left on the 13th inst.

Just before he left an express was received from Saltillo from Col. Hamtramck, in the command of the forces there, stating that a report had reached him from a source entitled to credit, that a force of Mexicans 10,000 strong, under command of Gen. Bustamente, were marching down from San Luis upon Saltillo. The report even particularizes the points from whence the troops had been raised, but so frequent are the *stampedes* upon that line, very little credit was attached to the report. Our forces there were in good condition, and perfectly willing to be attacked whenever the enemy thought best to make the experiment.

Upon the receipt of this news General Wool had apprised the merchants at Monterey, Camargo, Matamoros, and other ports, that he could afford them no protection in the way of escorts. From another source we learn that Col. Carasco, a Mexican officer who has rendered himself rather conspicuous, is at Monterey, proposing to enter into negotiations with Gen. Wool for a *pronunciamento* against the existing Government of Mexico, and in favor of the United States, on the part of the States of Tamaulipas, Nueva Leon, and Coahuila. He also proposes to bring in Gen. Canales, that cowardly chief of guerrillas, who has given us so much trouble upon the Rio Grande. Col. Carasco has been for a long time residing in Matamoros with his family, and appears friendly to the Americans. We know not what degree of credit to attach to this report.

The Matamoros Flag of the 22d contradicts the report as to the probable death of Capt. G. K. Lewis, from wounds received in a recent fight with the Indians near Parras. He was able to move about the streets of Saltillo with slight aid from a crutch. Mr. Lewis is a printer.

LATER FROM THE BRAZOS.—*Capture of Mules.* Advices from the Brazos to the 20th ult. have reached New Orleans.

A gentleman, arrived from Monterey, brings the intelligence that a train of 86 pack mules, belonging to Dr. Wilkinson and a Mexican, was attacked near Ceralvo, by forty Mexicans, and all the mules driven off. Major Norvell, of the 16th Infantry, who was in command of the Government train, on being informed of this attack, halted, and taking six American citizens, who volunteered for the purpose, started in pursuit. They soon overtook the Mexicans, and after a slight skirmish, in which one the marauders were killed, and two wounded, the mules were recovered and restored to their owners.

A gentleman from Ceralvo brings the information that Captain Lewis, of the Texas Cavalry commanding a company on ranging service, in the neighborhood of Parras, in the late fight with the Camanche Indians, was severely wounded, which, it is probable, will prove fatal.

HORRIBLE MURDER.—The Cincinnati Chronicle says:—'A gentleman from Millersburgh, informs us that on Sunday evening last, a young man named Rankin, killed a Mr. Miller his own nephew, by cutting his throat. Both the murderer and his victim, were under the influence of ardent spirits when the bloody deed was committed. Rankin made his escape. We learn from the same source, that a Mr. Hible was killed in Lexington, Ky., a few days since, by a man whose name our informant could not learn.

Maryland Legislature.

[Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.]

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 5, 1848.

In the House this morning petitions and memorials were presented: by Mr. Downes, from citizens of Caroline co. asking the passage of a law taxing persons who bring carriages into this State for sale or trade; by Mr. Miller, from sundry citizens of Cecil co. asking further legislation for the protection of slave property in this State.

A communication was received from the Governor, relative to a cession of the site, upon which Fort Severn is situated, to the U. States, &c.; referred to the committee on federal relations.

The bill regulating the hours of labor, by making the ten hour system universal throughout the State, was made the order of the day for the 14th inst.

On motion of Mr. Coad, a message was sent to the Senate, proposing that a letter, signed by the President and Speaker of the House, be sent to the Hon. James Alfred Pearce, to inform him of his re-election.

[Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.]

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 7, 1848.

In the Senate, the bill allowing a certain portion of the School fund of Dorchester and Caroline counties to be applied to the use of a School to be located in Federalsburg, Caroline co., was passed.

The bill for the relief of Richard Waters, of Worcester co., was passed.

A communication was received from His Excellency, Gov. Thomas, endorsed "on executive business."

The message of the House proposing that the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House should address a letter to the Hon. J. A. Pearce, informing him of his re-election as U. S. Senator, was concurred in. Adjourned.

The House met this morning at 12 o'clock, agreeably to appointment.

Petitions and memorials were presented.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the clerk of Talbot county, containing a list of the justices of the peace of said county who have qualified during the year 1847.

Mr. Kildow submitted a message to the Senate, proposing, with their concurrence, to adjourn *sine die* on the 25th inst.—lost. Adjourned.

[Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.]

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 8, 1848.

The Senate went into executive session; and, after a short time spent therein, resumed the consideration of Legislative business and adjourned.

No appointments were ratified. So far none of the State appointments have been sent down.

In the House petitions and memorials were presented—by several members from citizens of Harford and Cecil counties for and against the erection, by the Philadelphia Rail Road Company, of a bridge over the Susquehanna river at Havre de Grace; which was appropriately disposed of.

The clerk of the Senate returned sundry bills originating in this House, severally endorsed "will pass." And delivered several bills originating in that body, which were appropriately referred. Also a message of concurrence, (adopted yesterday,) on the resolution of the House to address a letter to Mr. Pearce informing him of his re-election as U. S. Senator.

The speaker laid before the House reports No. 1 and 2, of the commissioner of loans, to the General Assembly of Maryland, under resolution No. 7, of Dec. session, 1840, showing the amount and number of each certificate of stock, and bond of the State, now in his possession; and which are of no use, and ought to be destroyed, received during the year 1847.

The hour having arrived for taking up the orders of the day—the first, being the bill providing for the appointment of an Agricultural Chemist, was taken up, amended, and, after considersble debate, in which Messrs. Coad, Clagett, Hawkins and Brady participated, passed by 32 yeas to 30 nays. Adjourned.

VOLUNTEERS SENTENCED TO DEATH.—A letter in the Philadelphia American, dated Monterey, Jan. 1st, says:

This evening I completed the promulgation of the proceedings of two General Courts Martial and two Military Commissions, one of the former held at Buena Vista, and the two latter at Buana Vista, and Camargo, Private Galbreath, of Captain Meare's company of Mounted Volunteer Cavalry condemned to be *shot* at Buena Vista, by musquetry, for mutuinous and insubordinate conduct The Commission at Buena Vista sentenced Private Nueeent, of Captain Meare's company of Mounted Volunteer Cavalry to be *hung*, for shooting a Mexican in Saltillo. The Commission at Camargo has sentenced D. D. Lonn to be *hung* for murdering Wm. Munson, (both citizens of America) Gen. Wool has approved of the proceedings, and very justly ordered their executions.

LATE AND INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM CUBA.—*A Terrible Huricane.*—The Philadelphia Bulletin has received files of Matanzas papers up to the 18th of last month, which report a terrible flood at Sagua Mayari. The loss experienced in these districts is computed to amount to $100,000. We extract the following from a letter received at Matanzas, dated St Jago, December 28th:

"At 1 o'clock at night, of the 17th, the large river Miguel Castro became swollen to an immense size, burying beneath its waters the flourishing tobacco crops that grew on its shores, and afterwards extending much further, without dykes that could retain it. The inundation of the district was almost general. The fruit and the cattle have nearly all remained entombed in the bosom of the river.

RUNAWAY SLAVES.—The Boston Bee says that upwards of a hundred slaves arrive in that city every year.

CONGRESSIONAL.

[Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1848.

SENATE.

After an appropriate prayer, by the Rev. Henry Slicer, Chaplain, Mr. Benton moved that the chair of the Vice President (that officer being absent,) be temporarily filled, by the election of Mr. Atchison, of Missouri.

Mr. Mangum seconded the motion, and he having been chosen, was conducted to the chair, by Messrs. Mangum and Cass.

Mr. Mangum called the attention of the Chairman of the committee on public buildings to the fact, that neither the Capitol, or the public grounds connected therewith, were lighted at night.

Mr. Hunter, from said committee, submitted a report on the subject, accompanied by a bill appropriating $2 000 to keep up said lights (Crutchett's.)

The bill was passed.

Among the petitions presented, was one by Mr. Niles, asking congress to assume an old claim against Mexico; a similar one by Mr. Johnson, and resolutions from the legislature of Louisiana, asking appropriation of public lands to officers and soldiers serving in Mexico, &c.

A bill placing enlisted men in the ordinance corps, upon the same footing under existing pension laws, was passed.

The ten regiment bill was taken up.

After some conversational remark the bill was laid aside.

A message was received from the President, in answer to a call, announcing Mr. Trist's action as unauthorized, and his propositions as rejected. Ordered to be printed. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The question before the House was on agreeing to the resolutions reported from the committee of the whole on the state of the Union, referring the various portions of the President's message to the appropriate committees.

Mr. Cobb addressed the House on the Mexican question.

Mr. C. Brown, of Pa., took the ground, that we stooped too low to Mexico; and defended the administration generally.

Mr. Smith, of Ia., obtained the floor, and the House adjourned.

[Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1848.

SENATE.

A number of petitions were presented, and bills referred.

The ten regiment bill then coming up, Mr. Bell concluded his speech commenced yesterday, in opposition to the prosecution of the war; arguing that whatever may be the design, it must lead to a permanent possesion of the territory, unless promptly concluded; and pictured it as sending forty new members to the U. S. Senate, and favoring centralization of the seat of National Government.

Mr. B. having concluded, on motion of Mr. Sevier, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker stated the question before the House, to be the adoption of the resolutions, to refer the President's message to the appropriate committees.

The previous question was moved and seconded, and the vote was taken on the amendment of Mr. Wilmot, instructing the committee on ways and means to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to assess direct taxes to the amount of five millions annually, during the continuance of the war. It was rejected—yeas 44, nays 143.

The other resolutions were agreed to; and at three o'clock the House adjourned.

Correspondence of the American.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1848.

SENATE.

The Senate took up a bill amending the act entitled an act granting half pay to widows or orphans where their husbands or fathers have died of wounds received in the military service of the United States, in cases of deceased officers and soldiers of the militia and volunteers, passed July 4, 1836.

This bill led to a brief discussion in which Messrs. Niles, Johnson, of La, and Dix participated, when it was passed over.

The Senate passed an order to adjourn over till Monday.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Army Bill, when

Mr. Sevier made a speech in vindication of the course of the President, against the attacks which had been levelled against it.

Mr. Sevier traced the origin of the war to the attack made by the Mexicans on Thornton's and Hardy's force. It was on that attack that the war message of the President on the 13th of May, 1846, was founded.

Some explanations took place between Mr. Foote and Mr. Bell, after which, on motion of Mr. Hunter,

The Senate adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Several private bills were considered, reported to the House, and passed.

[Reported for the Balt. Clipper.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7, 1848.

SENATE.

A communication was received from the Secretary of war, in obedience to an order submitting a map of New Mexico.

A resolution, directing inquiry as to the recent failures of the Southern mail, was adopted.

A bill in favor of widows and orphans of persons dying in the service during the war with Mexico, was passed.

The ten regiment bill was then taken up. Some explanation took place between Messrs. Baldwin and Sevier, in reference to statements in the speeches made by them.

Mr. Hunter spoke at length in favor of the bill.

Mr. H. having concluded, Mr. Miller obtained the floor, but yielded to a motion to go into executive session. After a brief session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Stephens offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the President of the United States be requested to furnish to the House, copies of all letters received at the war office, from the first to the twenty-second of February, 1847, inclusive, which have not before been published, and which may not be prejudicial to the public interests.

Mr. Hunt, of N. Y., asked leave to offer a joint resolution giving thanks to Gen. Scott, and the officers and men under his command, for their brilliant exploits, and a gold medal to Gen. Scott.

The resolution was ordered to be engrossed for third reading.

Mr. Healy moved to re-consider the vote just taken, for the purpose of amending the first resolution, enumerating the achievements of the army; by adding "all of which triumphs and achievements are honorable to our national character and give additional brilliancy and lustre to the American arms."

The yeas and nays were taken, and the vote by which the resolution was ordered to be engrossed was negatived.

The resoulutions were subsequently passed—yeas 197, nay 1, (Mr. Giddings.)

On motion of Mr. Botts, it was resolved that the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House whether any communication has been received from Mexico; containing propositions for peace from the Mexican government or its commissioners. If so, that he communicate the same, if it can be done without detriment to the public interest.

Mr. Stephens offered resolutions of thanks to Gen Taylor, officers and men, for their heroic conduct at Buena Vista, and that a gold medal be presented to him. They were agreed to—yeas 181, nay 1, (Mr Giddings.)

Mr. Wilmot, by unanimous consent, made a personal explanation, in reply to an article in the Union last week. He said that it all grew out of the fact that he would not support Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency.

Mr Thompson, of Pa., replied, and defended Mr. Buchanan. Adjourned.

[Reported for the Baltimore Clipper.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8, 1848.

SENATE.

A few petitions were presented and referred.

Resolutions from the House were received, voting thanks to General Scott and Taylor, the staffs and men, &c. Motions to refer them to committees pending, Mr. Yulee suggested the so amending of them as to include the naval forces; but at the suggestion of making it the subject of a distinct resolution, they were referred to the committee on military affairs.

Mr. Johnson, of Md., submitted a memorial asking indemnity for losses under the operation of the sub-treasury law.—Referred.

A resolution calling upon the President for propositions from the Mexican commissioners (if any) submitted to Mr. Trist, about August last, and what action has been taken thereon, by this government, was passed.

After some unimportant business, the consideration of the ten regiment bill was resumed.

Mr. Miller, spoke at length in opposition to the bill assuming the ground that to grant the President the means (men and money,) of prosecuting the war with Mexico, would not only be leaving him to fulfill the utmost of his purposes, however improper and unholy, but commit Congress to the result, however disastrous.—In reviewing all the circumstances connected with this war, he concluded that it was now in our power to conclude, by negotions, an honorable peace.

Mr. M. having concluded, Mr. Cass, remarking that he observed a disposition to continue the discussion of the bill, and to aid in getting through with the debate, he should to-morrow move to hold evening sessions.

Several Senators signified their objection. The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Senate bills were appropriately referred.

On motion of Mr. Vinton, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the union, (Mr. Botts in the chair,) and took up the bill authorizing a loan.

Mr. Vinton moved to place the amount of loan at sixteen millions, in accordance with the recommendations of the Secretary of the Treasury. He examined the estimates of the Department, and came to the conclusion that more money would have to be provided than was asked for.

Mr. Ligon delivered a speech against the contruction of rivers and harbors by the general government.

The committee rose and the House adjourned.

THE MISSION OF MR. TRIST.

Message from the President of the United State, communicating a report from the Secretary of State in answering to a resolution of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb 2, 1848.

To the Senate of the United States:

In answer to the resolution of the Senate of the 13th January, 1847, calling for information upon the subject of the negotiation between the Commissioner of the United States and the Commissioner of Mexico, during the suspension of hostilities after the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, I transmit a report from the Secretary of State and the documents which accompany it.

I deem it proper to add, that the invitation from the Commissioner of the United States to the Mexican Commissioners to submit the proposition of boundary, referred to in his despatch No. 15, of the 4th of September, 1847, herewith communicated, was unauthorized by me, and was promptly disapproved, and this disapproval was communicated to the Commssioner of the United States with the least possible delay. JAMES K. POLK.

The Documents accompanying the above Message consist of the draught of a treaty which was carried to Mexico by Mr. Trist, and the correspondence between that gentleman and the Mexican Commissioners. The following is the despatch to which the President alludes as not having been approved by him:

(No. 15.—Confidential.)

Mr. Trist to Mr. Buchanan.—Extracts.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE U. S. ARMY.

Tacubaya, Sept. 4, 1847.

SIR: The conference between the Mexican Commissioners and myself, on the 2d instant, resulted in my saying that if they would submit to me a formal proposition to establish as the boundary between the two Republics the one defined in the accompanying paper, (Enclosure No. 1,) I would transmit it to Washington, and propose to General Scott to consent to the continuation of the armistice until the answer of our Government should be received, the calculation being that this would require from forty to forty-five days, sending expresses both to Tampico and Vera Cruz. * * * *

Should my offer be accepted, this will go by quadruplicate, two by Vera Cruz and two by Tampico, under the security afforded by double passports.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
N. P. TRIST.

Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, Secretary of State.

(Enclosure No. 1.)

The boundary line between the two Republics shall commence at a point in the Gulf of Mexico, three leagues from land, opposite to the middle of the southernmost inlet into Corpus Christi bay; thence through the middle of said inlet, and through the middle of said bay, to the mouth of the river Nueces; thence up the middle of said river to the southernmost extremity of Yoke Lake, or Laguna de las Yuntas, where the said river leaves the said lake, after running through the same; thence by a line due west, to the middle of the Rio Puerco; and thence up the middle of said river to the parallel of laditude six geographical miles north of the fort at the Paso del Norte, on the Rio Bravo; thence due west along the said parallel to the point where it intersects the western boundary of New Mexico; thence northwardly along the said boundary, until it first intersects a branch of the river Gila; (or if it should not intersect any branch of that river, then to the point on the said boundary nearest to the first branch thereof, and from that point in a direct line to such branch;) thence down the middle of said branch, and of the said river Gila, until it empties into the Rio Colorado, and down or up the middle of the Colorado, as the case may require, to the thirty third parallel of latitude; and thence due west along the said parallel into the Pacific Ocean. And it is hereby agreed and stipulated that the territory comprehended between the Rio Bravo and the above defined boundary, from its commencement in the Gulf of Mexico up to the point where it crosses the said Rio Bravo, shall forever remain a neutral ground between the two Republics, and shall not be settled upon by the citizens of either; no person shall be allowed hereafter to settle or establish himself within the said territory for any purpose or under any pretext whatever; and all contravensions of this prohibition may be treated by the Government of either Republic in the way prescribed by its laws respecting persons establishing themselves, in defiance of its authority, within its own proper and exclusive territory.

THE PEACE RUMORS IN MEXICO.

In addition to what we published on this subject yesterday, from the correspondent of the New Orleans "Delta," we copy the subjoined from correspondents of the "Picayune," since received:—*Intel.*

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 10, 1848.

Rumors of Peace gain ground here every day. It is now confidently asserted that Mr. Trist has received the proposals of the Mexican Government, and has sent them to Washington One thing is certain, that a special courier was dispatched from headquarters a few days ago, and that he did *not* bear despatches from the General-in-chief. The knowing ones go even so far as to state that the Mexican Government have proposed to accede to the *ultimatum* of Mr. Trist before the capture of the city; and the question now is, whether our Government will waive their claim for further indemnity.—The delay in the movement of Gen. Butler's division is attributed to the wish on the part of Gen. Scott not to disturb the Government at Queretaro; but this is somewhat doubtful, as I know that the different quartermasters are using their best exertion to fit out the troops of this division as regards clothing, &c. c. c.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 11, 1848.

Peace within a short time as now confidently predicted here by persons of intelligence and by those who have access to reliable information. By some it said that the Mexican Government, after its commissioners were informed by General Scott and Mr. Trist that they had no powers to negotiate, proposed that commissioners should be appointed by the two Governments to meet at Havana. Others—and I think they come nearer the truth—say that the Mexican Government had made a proposition, and that it had been transmitted to Washington. They now go so far as to say that the terms are Mr. Trist's ultimatum in the negotiations at Tacubaya, with the difference that instead of $15,000,000, as was proposed to be given by Mr Trist, $30,000,000, is asked. D. S.

TEXAS.—By the late census, Texas contain 150,000 persons, being one human being to each three square miles, or 2,000 acres.



EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 12.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE—U. S SENATOR.—Nothing of interest was transacted in this body on Wednesday and Thursday, the 2d and 3d inst., with the exception of the election of U. S. Senator, to serve six years from the 4th of March, 1849. On Wednesday the House sent a message to the Senate proposing, with the concurrence of that body, to go into an election for Senator. The message was concurred in, when every Democratic member immediately withdrew from the chamber, leaving the Senate without a quorum; stating as an excuse for their proceeding, that "they were taken by surprise and required time to determine upon their course of action."—The Senate adjourned after sending a statement of the case to the House, which body, having cast their votes, and being unable to adjourn, with the message proprosing to go into an election still in force, until the Senate had ballotted, remained in session until a late hour, when they were compelled to rescind the resolution, destroy the ballots, and then adjourned.

On Thursday, a quorum being present in both Houses, the ballots were cast, when it was found that JAMES A. PEARCE, our present able Senator, had 49 of the 79 votes cast; COSTELL HUMPHREYS 28, F. LONG 1, and 1 blank. It was therefore declared that the Hon. JAMES A. PEARCE was duly elected.

Nothing of importance was done in either House on Friday.

WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION.—The Whig Members of Congress met on Thursday evening, Jan'y 27, to consider the propriety of recommending a National Convention, and after considerable discussion, it was resolved that, in their opinion, it was expedient to hold a Convention, for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice President. At a subsequent meeting it was decided that it should be held at Philadelphia, on the 7th day of June next. The following appropriate remarks upon this subject we clip from the Balt. American:

The time and place for the holding of the Whig National Convention having been fixed by the Whigs of Congress, it now remains for all who desire to see a change in the men and measures so injuriously dominant at Washington, to unite cordially and earnestly, in all parts of the country, to promote the great object for which the Convention is designed. There are enough, who desire such a change, to effect it—enough for success, if they act in unity, but not enough to be divided.

Individual opinions and preferences, however strongly entertained, can avail but little so long as they are individual. When men have *to act together*, to accomplish a result which all seek after, things which are secondary, incidental or instrumental, must be kept subordinate. This is one of the most obvious of the dictates of common sense.

Those who have believed that it would be inexpedient to call a National Convention, supposing that the indications of the popular choice were, or would be, so marked and decided as to need no exponent of that kind, may yet acquiesce fully in the call of a Convention, in the confidence that such a body, representing an intelligent constituency throughout the Union, will faithfully embody and declare the general preference of those whom they represent, in the matter of selecting their candidate for the Presidency.

It is probable, too, that whatever doubts may exist, as to the most suitable leader of the Whigs in the approaching contest—doubts which it is the object of a Convention to remove—the development of public sentiment on that point may have sufficiently matured before the assembling of the Convention to relieve that body from all difficulty or hesitation in the premises. We may all hope that this will be the case; yet, as a condition to such hopes, rationally entertained, it is evident that the sentiments of the people, not the individual wishes of this, that, or the other politician, of any school, must be deferred to and mainly regarded.

In the meantime nothing could be more to the point than the advice of the National Intelligencer, in reference to the practice of certain Whig presses that most injudiciously labor to exalt the particular candidates they happen, respectively, to prefer, by angry and harsh denunciation of others preferred as candidates by their neighbors of the same party. The Intelligencer suggests to these over zealous gentlemen, that, "if the eagerness and bitterness and ability with which they are scanning the merits and demerits of the several distinguished Whigs who have been named for the Presidency shall have their due and natural effect, the Whig National Convention may, when it assembles, be placed in the singular predicament of not finding one of these eminent men politically surviving, for they will all by that