

FOREIGN NEWS.

The steamer Sarah Sands arrived at New York on the 21st inst with Liverpool dates to the 3d. From the News brought by her we make only the following extracts:

A revolution had broken out in Lombardy. At Milan, on the 18th of March, the people seized the military post, and some of the soldiers were killed. Barricades were thrown up on the 19th, and a fight occurred with the troops, the people fighting with the greatest fury, and the peasants pouring in by thousands from the country. The city was threatened with bombardment by the Austrains.

The people finally made themselves masters of the city, which was so intersected with barricades that the troops could not enter. On the 20th the contest was renewed. The Austrians were driven from some important points. On the 21st the foreign consuls remonstrated with the Austrian General Radetzsky against destroying the city. The General proposed an armistice of three days, but the municipal authorities refused Several of the public buildings in the meantime had fallen into the hands of the people.

A proclamation was issued by the Provisional Government, rehearsing their victories and congratulating the citizens upon their valiant deeds. It says "Europe will speak of you. The disgrace of thirty years is effaced. The triumph of Italy is inevitable. Long live Italy and Pius the Nioth.

During the 22d the struggle continued A party of Austrians, with six cannon, was attack and routed by the people. The next day proclamations were issued by the people, by means of small balloons, which descending in the surrounding country, scattered them among the people, calling upon them to come to the rescue, and advising them to destroy the bridge, so as to prevent the troops being reinforced.

During the night of the 23d the Citadel was evacuated, and the Austrian troops withdrew. Thus closed the five days struggle. The Austrians lost over 2000 killed The Milanese a smaller number. The Provisional Government issued Proclamations announcing the result. The Austrians had withdrawn from Lombardy.

Arrival of the Acadia.

5 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Convulsions all over Europe—Great Excitement in Ireland—the Chartists in England—Decline in Breadstuffs—Commercial Intelligence, &c.

BOSTON, April 24—1, A. M.

The steamer Acadia, Captain Harrison, arrived at her wharf at 10 o'clock last night, from Liverpool, after a passage of fifteen days, having sailed from Liverpool on the 8th instant. She brings five days later intelligence than the Sarah Sands.

The news is very important, although but a few days later, both in a political and commercial point of view. Republicanism is spreading throughout all the kingdoms and principalities of the world.

The general commotion throughout continental Europe is increasing.

The insurrection in Lombardy is confirmed, with additional important features that the King of Sardinia, at the head of 30,000 troops, crossed from Piedmont to Lombardy, issuing a formal declaration of war against Austria, and marched direct to Milan. The Austrians fled defeated at every point

The Italian Duchies are all in open insurrection.

Austria proper is entirely disorganised The Austrial General Radtski was afraid to enter Mantua and from the want of provisions will be compelled to capitulate on the appearance of Sardinian troops. Charles Albert will soon have a disposable force of a quarter million, and with such an army will not only liberate Lombardy, but threaten Austria, even at the gates of Vienna.—In Savoy, the people had declared a Republic.

In Baden, Wurtenburg and Saxony, liberal governments were conceded to the people.

The triumph of the people of Hanover is complete

In Prussia, after the bloody scenes at Berlin, the King has promised extensive constitutional reforms, but the same time plunged headlong into a dispute with the Danes, concerning the Dutchies.

Holland has also exasperated Russia by encouraging the Poles to erect an independent government at Posen.

Silesia, Breslau, and Lithuania, are in an alarming state of covulsion.

There is a rumor that 50,000 Cossacks certainly appeared at Tilset, and serious consequences were anticipated.

The Emperor of Russia has ordered every man in Russian Poland, between 18 and 35 years of age, to move to the interior of Russia, and is concentrating an immense army, sufficient to crush all attempts to form a republic in Poland.

Hostilities had commenced in Denmark, and both sides were preparing.

Belgium and Holland were tranquil, all revolutionary attempts having failed.

Turkey, under the influence of Russia, refuses to acknowledge the French Republic.

Disturbances have taken place at Madrid between the soldiers and people, and many were killed on both sides. Queen Christina had fled during the conflict.

A Parliament has been constituted in Sicili, and the separation from Naples is complete.

The French Government has ordered an army to assemble on the frontiers of Italy, to watch movements in that quarter.

On the 3d inst., Lamartine received Smith O'Brien and the Delegates from the Repeal Association of Ireland. He made a speech full of vigor and sympathy, and free from anything offensive to the British Government—declaring the determination of France not to interfere with the internal difficulties of any other country.

Paris remained quiet. Tranquility was restored at Lyons.

The elections of the National Guards resulted generally in favor of Republican candidates.

IRELAND.

In Ireland the greatest excitement existed. Lord John Russell has repeated his determination of applying the whole power of government; in order to suppress any rebellion in Ireland. but was willing to remedy any distress that might exist.

The students in Trinity College are arming in defence of the government, and the members of the Royal Dublin Society are following their example.

Additional troops were arriving in Ireland from England, and the Repealers in the city of Dublin were equally energetic. They are also supported by the provinces, which are electing delegates to the council of 300, to assemble at Liverpool in defiance of law, to keep within the limits of the recent convention act.

It was expected that Dublin, would be placed under the operation of the recent arms act; and all pikes and arms purchased, be required to be given up.

The Repealers openly say that to repeal the Union now will not be sufficient to satisfy their grievances that a Republic is the only remedy for the grievances under which the country now groans.

ENGLAND.

The great Chartist demonstration to come off on the 10th instant, has been forbidden by the English government. All the preparations and arrangements however, were going on. The carriage to convey the petition and names is in preparation, and all the various insignia finishing.

The proclamation issued, forbidding all persons from attending the meeting, has only increased the excitement and called forth remonstrances from all sections of the public press, even those hostile to Chartism.

The Chartists themselves are determined to carry out the objects of the movement with more energy than was evident before the appearance of the proclamation and to hold similar meetings in different locations on the day of the great demonstration, and to carry no arms in the processions.

O'Connor has advised the withdrawal of all sums from the various savings banks, on deposit, which amount to £25,000,000, which, he thinks would embarrass England more than an armed attack.

Government seems determined to bring matters to a direct issue at once. Large bodies of infantry and artillery are drafted into the metropolis, to the extent of more than 10,000 men.

FRANCE.

Remonstrances have been presented by the Diplomatic agents of Belgium, Russia, and Austria, to France for allowing Belgians, Germans, and Poles to make public demonstrations against their own governments.

Lamartine replied that France had not intended to interfere with those Governments, nor to deprive the subjects of those Governments of the liberty of freely expressing their sentiments.

With respect to the Poles, he is stated to have boldly declared that France felt the greatest sympathy for their cause, and would not be unwilling to aid them to regain their nationality and liberty.

The wounded in the late revolution, received in the public hospitals of Paris, were 638, namely, 624 men, 14 women.—Of these, there had been discharged, cured, and convalescent, 287, and 98 died. There now remains 253—246 men and 7 women.

THE MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, April 8—The following are the quotations of Breadstuffs at Liverpool: Western Canal flour 25s. a 27s.; Richmond and Alexandria 25s. to 27s. 6d. per barrel; Philadelphia and Baltimore 25s. a 26s. 6d. White and Mixed Wheat 7s. a 7s. 10d. per 70 lbs., and Red 6s. 2d. to 7s. Corn 23s. to 26s. per quarter. Corn Meal 10s. to 11s. per barrel.

Breadstuffs have seriously declined within the past fortnight, especially in corn.

SICKNESS IN THE ARMY—*Deaths and Desertions.* The deaths in the army stationed in and about the city of Mexico, are said to number from 500 to 600 a month. On this subject, the correspondent of the Picayune says:

If peace is not made before the yellow fever sets in at Vera Cruz, or rather, before the army can reach there, it is said the army will retire to Jalapa and remain there until the sickly season is over on the coast, but it is doubtful if the army lying in camp in a strange climate will not lose as many men in four or five months of inactivity as it would by being immediately transported home, if the necessary precautions were observed. There is no necessity for the army to pass through Vera Cruz, as it could embark from Begara in boats, and the great cause of sickness on the coast—exposure to the sun—could be avoided by easy night marches from Jalapa. There are more or less desertions from the army here every day, and I am credibly informed the Mexican Government has five or six hundred of these wretches now bearing arms at Queretaro. In the event of the war being continued the Mexicans look to them with great confidence, and in case of peace it is said they are relied upon to protect the Government against revolutionists.

UNION OF THE REPEALERS AND CHARTISTS —The Dublin correspondent of the London Standard, says:

"It is believed that the Repealers of Ireland and the Chartists of England are so far united in common cause, that whenever a day is appointed for striking a blow in Dublin, the Chartists will strike a blow in London. Tuesday, the 11th, will probably be the great day here, according to present arrangements. *That blood will be spilt appears to be no longer a matter of doubt.*"

CONGRESSIONAL.

[Reported for the Balt. Clipper.]

WASHINGTON, April 24, 1848.

SENATE.

A number of petitions were presented.

Mr. Ashley presented the credentials of Mr. Borland, the new Senator from Arkansas, and Mr. B. was qualified and took his seat.

Mr. Clarke offered a resolution for the Committee on the Library to inquire whether Washington's Library is for sale, and if so, whether it would be expedient for government to purchase it. Adopted.

The Senate then adjourned to attend the French celebration.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker laid before the House an invitation from the Executive Committee of citizens of Washington, to join in the celebration to-day, of the events in France and in other countries of Europe.

Mr. Boyd moved to suspend the rules, for the purpose of taking up, for reference, the Ten Regiment and other bills. Negatived—yeas 84, nays 88.

There was evidently no disposition to do any business, and

On motion of Mr. Ashmun the House, at a quarter to 1 o'clock, adjourned.

[Correspondence of the Balt. Clipper.]

WASHINGTON, April 25, 1848.

SENATE.

After the transaction of some unimportant business, Mr. Cass moved to take up the bill providing for the California claims.

Mr. Hale desired, as an act of justice to himself, that the unfinished business, relating to damages by mobs, be resumed.

But the motion to take up the California bill prevailed. After some debate, confined principally to the nature of the board to adjust the claims, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The bill for the admission of the State of Wisconsin into the Union, was made the order of the day for Tuesday next.

The resolution of Mr. Palfrey, asking for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the alleged fact that members of the House had been menaced by a mob, etc., was announced to be the business in order.

Mr. Giddings explained his position.—He was sorry, as long as he had been in Congress, that his views were not understood. He defied any man to put his finger on any resolution or speech of his, in which he ever advocated an interference with slavery in the States.

Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, thought that the subject had been discussed long enough. The bad feelings engendered by the recent events in this city have passed away. and he moved to lay the whole subject upon the table.

This was agreed to—yeas 130, nays 42.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Mr. Ashmun was called to preside.

The committee took up the bill to give bounty lands to the non commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, who lost the benefit of the law on the subject by being promoted to company or staff officers.

Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, offered an amendment, which was agreed to, extending the principle to those who were promoted after their arrival at the seat of war in Mexico.

Mr. Thompson, of Mississippi, proposed an additional section, giving lands to soldiers who fought in the Indian wars of the Northwest at the close of the last century, and to the soldiers of the last war with Great Britain.

After remarks by Mr. Thompson in favor of his proposition, the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

[Reported for the Balt. Sun.]

WASHINGTON, April 26, 1848.

SENATE.

On motion of Mr. Cass, the consideration of the California Bill was resumed, and Mr. Underwood addressed the Senate in opposition to the bill. He was followed by Messrs. Benton, Allen, Cass, and Butler, when the Senate went into executive session, and afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Rockwell, of Conn., chairman of the committee on claims, reported a bill to provide for the settlement of claims against the United States. Read twice and referred to the committee of the whole.

Mr. Collamer, from the committee on public lands, reported a bill to create the office of Surveyor General of Oregon, and to grant donation rights to settlers therein.

Also a bill in relation to military land warrants, which was passed.

On motion of Mr. Barringer, the Secretary of War was requested to communicate the report of Messrs. Brewster and Harden, late commissioners to adjudicate the claims arising under the Cherokee treaty of 1835-6.

After numerous other reports, on private petitions, on matters not of general interest.

Mr. Burt, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to repeal the proviso in the act of the last Congress, increasing the number of general officers of the army, which requires that upon the conclusion of a peace with Mexico, the number of Major Generals shall be reduced to *one*, and of Brigadier Generals to *two*, the selection to be made by the President, without regard to priority of commission

An animated debate ensued, in which Messrs. Burt, Boyd, Botts, Jones, of Tenn., Stanton, Houston of Alabama, Holmes, and others, participated.

Mr. Burt explained the object of the bill and the necessity of retaining the general officers already in the service.

There never was any army in the world where the number of general officers was so small in proportion to the number of men, as in the army of the United States. The Maj. Generals, he thought, would all be required to command the troops which will remain in the field. The number of Major and Brigadier Generals had been wholly insufficient in Mexico.

Mr. Houston contended that the insufficiency arose, not from any deficiency in the *number* of general officers, but from the fact that there were such officers in the service wholly incompetent for the discharge of their duties. The more he reflected upon the subject, the more was he convinced, that the bill was calculated to operate partially and unjustly towards officers of a lower grade in the army, who had fought as bravely in Mexico, and were as much entitled to the gratitude and consideration of their country, as were their superiors.

Mr. McKay thought that the proviso should not be repealed, but only suspended until the number of general officers necessary can be ascertained. He offered an amendment, suspending the operation of the proviso for three months after the exchange of the ratifications of a treaty of peace at the city of Mexico. Rejected.

Numerous private bills were reported from committees, read twice, and referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

A message was received from the President, communicating the correspondence between Gen. Scott and the War Department, called for by the resolution of the House, adopted a few days since. Adjourned

LATER FROM NEW MEXICO.—*Another American Victory.*—By telegraph from St. Louis to the Pittsburg papers. we have confirmatory accounts of the battle fought at Rosalia, sixty miles from Chihuahua. The Americans were victorious, fourteen pieces of artillery taken, and the governor of Chihuahua, and a large number of prisoners were taken by our forces The loss in killed and wounded on both sides is represented as heavy.

The trial of Armigo, the former Mexican Governor of New Mexico, arraigned for high treason for participating in the insurrectionary movement at Taos, has taken place and resulted in his honorable acquittal.

The rumors of Urrea's advance from Durango, with about 10,000 men, had been proved to be unfounded by the arrival of Col. Semmes, a trader, who had escaped from Chihuahua. The health of the troops was generally good, and a stricter discipline had been enforced.

FROM YUCATAN.—La Patria, the Spanish paper published in New Orleans, announces that a letter from Campeachy of the 3d instant, states that things are every day becoming worse and worse. Valladolid, Jizimin and Espita are abandoned, Rio la Gartos alone remaining occupied in that neighborhood with provisions for only three days. Emigration from the interior is increasing. Spanish vessels of war continue to transport families in great numbers to Sisal. The Governor of Havana has decided to send assistance to Yucatan, if the latter will pronounce for Spain.

The letter states that the generality of the people of Yucatan are in favor of uniting themselves to Spain. Pat, (the Indian commander) had invited the Governor, Senor Barbachano, to conference.

SANTA ANNA'S VALEDICTORY.—In the New Orleans Picayune we have a translation of Santa Anna's farewell address to his countrymen. It is distinguished in a remarkable degree by that bombastic and inflated style, so characteristic of all his countrymen. He informs them that he has made all sorts of personal sacrifices, in order to serve his country; and recounts somewhat specifically, his numerous displays of valor and disinterestedness.—Complains of the factions which have torn and distracted the country, and deprived him of the supreme millitary and civil authority. One or two of the closing paragraphs sufficenly show its drift. He says:

"Partisans are cruel in all times and in all countries; but ours, in this instance, have passed all limits, and in my person have violated all laws, human and divine.

"The state at which matters have arrived renders my person no longer of any use to my country. A peace, to be forever execrated, has been granted, and two-thirds of the national territory have been sold for *a dish of lentils*. A shameful and absurd armistice has been sanctioned to consummate the iniquity. What recourse, therefore, remains, citizens, for him who only returned to his country to satisfy the public wishes and to fight in support of the noble cause against the foreign enemy?—What is he to do who is pursued in every direction? Retire to a distant land to bewail the immense misfortunes of the Republic, since political passions and paltry interests have succeeded in exalting themselves over the holy cause of the country.

"In the exile to which I condemn myself, the grief which will weigh on my spirits will receive some mitigation from the gratifying idea that I have preferred my personal ruin, the loss of wealth and of power, to bending my knee before the enemies of Mexico to obtain by entreaty a peace, which destroys the elements of her wealth and nationality. My garments pierced by the balls of the enemy—the thousands of Mexicans who fell in my presence and under my orders—the blood of the invaders and their corpses which remained piled in heaps on the fields of battle, will be so many titles of glory for my country and for my children.

"Mexicans! One of the leaders in your independence, the most devoted to your good name—one who had the glory of offering to the Republic trophies snatched from the foreign invaders—one who has fought against them, overcoming a thousand difficulties—one who has shed his blood to sustain your rights—in fine, your most faithful friend, bids you his last farewell.

ANTONIA LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

"Tehuacan, March 24."

WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT.—The excavation of the foundation of this work commenced on Tuesday last at Washington. The ceremonies of laying the corner stone will take place in that city on the 4th of July next. The obelisk is to be carried to an elevation of five hundred feet.



EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 29.

☞ The meeting held in this place on Tuesday last, the proceedings of which will be found in this day's paper, was of a character to cheer the heart of every true Whig. The perfect unanimity and harmony, and the good feeling evinced by every one present, and there was no small number, the meeting being well attended, has been unequalled at any time. The speeches made were brief, but set forth the necessity for strong and unanimous action in the most forcible and distinct manner, and were listened to with the most intense interest, and demonstrations of lively enthusiasm and pleasure. There was every thing to encourage us in this meeting, and from the feeling of good will toward each other, the confidence in the National Convention and all the public men of the party, and the determination to unite upon the candidate recommended by that Convention, which was displayed on that day, the Whigs may "hope all thing and fear none."

CONGRESS.—This body was engaged on Friday, 20th inst., in discussing the subject of Slavery. Mr. Hale offered a resolution protecting property in the District of Columbia from injury by rioters, which brought up the subject in the Senate, and it was discussed throughout the day, when the Senate adjourned until Monday. In the House this exciting topic was started by a resolution offered by Mr. Palfrey; and continued during that and the following day, when that body also adjourned till Monday. The subject had better be let alone. The debates appear to us to be not only unprofitable, but injurious to the very interests which these men profess to have so very near their hearts, and may be of serious consequence to the welfare of the Union. The movements of Mr. Hale, will probably procure him some Abolition votes for the Presidency, which undoubtedly is more dear to *him* than the freedom of all the slaves in the United States.

☞ We learn from the Baltimore Sun that Z. Collins Lee, Esq., of that city, has been requested by the National Monument Society to promote, by addresses, the object of the society in Maryland, and that he will shortly visit this Shore for that purpose.

We are indebted to our old friend Lieut. James H. Smyth, of the Voltiguer Regiment for copies of the "Out-Post Guard," printed at Toluca, Mexico. Lt. S. is at Portalas.

INDEPENDENT TAYLOR CONVENTION.—The delegates to this body convened in Baltimore on Wednesday last, Alexander Randall, Esq., of Anne Arundel co., presiding. Baltimore City, Baltimore, Frederick, Anne Arundel, Harford, Worcester, Caroline, Talbot, Dorchester, Montgomery, Prince George's and Queen Anne's counties were represented. Resolutions were adopted, a committee appointed to prepare an address to the people of Maryland, and an Electoral ticket formed, composed of the following gentlemen, an equal division, we believe, between the two great political parties of the day:

Charles H. Pitts and Richard B. Carmichael, for the State; Dr. William B Tyler, 1st district; Thomas F. Bowie, 2d district; John Wesley Walker, 3d district; Thomas S. Alexander, 4th district; Henry E. Wright, 5th district; James A. Stewart, 6th district.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE METH. E. CHURCH.—The annual meeting of this Society was held in New York on Tuesday, when the following officers were appointed for the ensuing year:

Rev. Bishop Hedding, President; Bishop Waugh, 1st Vice-President; Bishop Morris, 2d Vice-President; Bishop Hamline, 3d Vice-President; Bishop Janes, 4th Vice-President; George Lane, Treasurer; L. Swormstedt, Assistant Treasurer; J. B. Edwards, Recording Secretary.

COURT MARTIAL.—A Court Martial is now in session at Annapolis for the trial of three midshipmen It is composed of Commodore Morris, Commodore Morgan, Commodore McCauley, Commander Ritchie, Commander Buchanan, Commander Feragut and Com. Barron; W. Pinkney White, Esq., of Baltimore, Judge Advocate.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Charles McDonough, a Lieutenant in the Navy, and son of the late Commodore McDonough, cut his throat in Middletown, Conn., lately. He did not hit the jugular vein, and it is supposed he may recover.

WHIG MEETING.

In pursuance of a call by the Whig Central Committee of this County, a very large and respectable portion of the party assembled at the Court House, on Tuesday the 25th inst.

The meeting was organized by calling Joseph Bruff, Esq., to the Chair, and appointing Edward Jenkins, Secretary. After a full and forcible statement of the objects contemplated, by S. Hambleton Jr. Esq., he concluded by offering the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

The Whigs of Talbot county, in view of the approaching Presidential Election of 1848, having assembled in county convention, hereby declare their firm and abiding confidence in the purity, soundness and correctness of those principles they have ever avowed and set forth, and their unwavering attachment thereto. That recognizing harmony and concert of action, among those actuated by common principles, and having the same common goal in view, the success of those principles, as indispensable; and regarding Conventions properly regulated and fairly constructed as the only means of ensuring harmony and ultimately success to common principles and objects, therefore,

Resolved.—That we approve of the proposed National Whig Convention, to be held in the city of Philadelphia on the 7th of June next, and that we will now proceed to elect four delegates to represent Talbot county, in the Whig State Convention, to be held in the city of Baltimore, on the second Tuesday of May next, for the purpose of selecting Delegates to the Whig National Convention and of appointing Whig Electors for Maryland, pledged to abide the nomination of said National Convention.

For the purpose of carrying out the recommendation of the above resolution, it was, on motion of Gen. Tilghman, resolved, that the members present from each election district, withdraw and nominate one delegate each, subject to the ratification of the meeting, who would constitute the delegation above recommended. They accordingly retired, and after due deliberation nominated the following gentlemen who were unanimously confirmed.

Easton.—Wm. Goldsborough, alternate John B. Kerr.

Bayside.—John Harrington, alternate Wm. H. Harrison.

Trappe.—Col. N. Goldsborough alternate Gen'l. T. Tilghman.

Chapel—John Baggs, alternate Jas. H. Ridgaway.

Gen'l. Tilghman offered the following preamble and resolutions, which after having read, he enforced with his usual eloquence and ability.

Whereas, the period has, again, arrived when the citizens of the United States are called upon to exercise one of the highest prerogatives of freemen in the selection of the chief Executive officers of the Union.

And whereas, it is equally the duty and the privilege of the citizens in every portion of this vast country at all times to express their views in regard to the selection of Candidates for these exalted stations, and in reference to the principles which should govern that selection, and especially in times of unusual commotion and difficulty.

And whereas, we recognise in the present condition of Europe the most gratifying evidences of the influence of those republican principles, which were first successfully exemplified in the practical operation of our free and glorious institutions.

And whereas, the success of our Government has been chiefly owing to the conservative influences of Whig principles, which alone have prevented it from running into those excesses which proved fatal to the ancient republics of Greece and Rome.

And whereas, the people throughout the country have evinced their approbation of these principles by electing to the popular branch of the National Assembly a majority of representatives who are favorable to them, therefore,

Resolved.—That we are bound by the highest obligations of patriotism and duty to adhere to our principles with a firm confidence that they will prove triumphant and a fixed determination to maintain them equally in *defeat* or in *victory*.

Resolved.—That the fundamental principles of the Whig Party are to be found in a determination to uphold the existing institutions of the country; to confine each department of the Government within its prescribed limits and to promote a rigid observance of the laws, upon which depends the permanence of our institutions and the security of life, liberty & property.

Resolved.—That one of the first duties of a republican citizen is to sacrifice his personal preferences and sectional prejudices, whenever such sacrifices may be required for the promotion of the public good.

Resolved.—That the Whig National Convention should select, as candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, individuals who will faithfully represent these principles, and who will be most likely to prove acceptable to the great majority of the people of the country.

Resolved—That we highly appreciate the services and characters of the distinguished individuals who have been already suggested as the candidates of the *Whig Party*, and that we will give our cordial support to any of them if recommended by the Whig National Convention.

Resolved.—That we have full confidence in the patriotism and orthodoxy of the Whig National Convention, and that we will give a hearty support to any candidates who may be selected by that body, whether they be taken from those who have been already suggested, or from among the many other distinguished members of the Whig Party of the Union.

He was followed by S. Hambleton, Jr. Dr. C. C. Cox, J. Bozman Kerr and A. M. Goldsborough, whose stirring and eloquent advocacy of the spirit of *true* Whig principles breathed through these resolutions, produced the most lively feeling of enthusiasm, and they were then unanimously adopted.

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