ite in New York as he was formerly. Views are ascribed to him which he never entertained. His opinions are proved upon him by expressions which the Senator attributes to certain people in the city of New York, whom he calls Locc Focos; and this is the kind of logic by which he establishes his facts. The Loco Focos had resolved that all banks should be put down; they afterwards voted for Mr. Van Buren; therefore the conclusion drawn by the Senator is that the President is in favor of putting down all banks. Or the Senator supposes that this might have been in consequence of some private assurance given by the President. That such assurance was given is only conjecture; there is no evidence of it; whereas we have the opinions of the President explicitly declared in his public and official acts.

The Senator concluded his remarks with a shout for the hero of Tippecanoe. This we shall constantly hear until late in the coming autumn; but when November comes—that gloomy month, when Englishmen cut their throats, and Whigs lose all their anticipated triumphs—then it will be a short tale easily told; then all their joy will be changed into disappointment and grief: nor will any poet be needed to celebrate the deeds of their hero. By a small change of names, it has already been done by one of the best British poets.

"'Charge! Crittenden, charge! on! Tallmadge on!'
Were the last words of Harrison."

Yes, sir, thus will end the political life of the hero, recently adopted as the leader of the Opposition; physically, I hope he will live long to enjoy the emoluments of the respectable and profitable office he now fills, and to occupy that splendid mansion (not a log cabin) which he now inhabits. This will suit him better than the toils and troubles of a high political station, and, for the country, it will be far better.

I have finished the remarks I intended to make. Not on my own account, but for my country, I should regret exceedingly to see any other disposition made of these resolutions than their adoption. I do not mean that I should regret a modification in any form, provided the subject and objects be retained; that is all about which I feel any solicitude. I thank the Senate for the patient and continued attention with which I have been heard in defence of the report and the resolutions which, by order of the special committee, I presented to the consideration of this honorable body.

*From the Baltimore Post.*

## TWENTY REASONS

*Why Gen. Harrison cannot be elected President of the United States.*

1. Because he is incompetent for want of the requisite intellectual qualifications to fill the office. In this respect his friends have claimed for him no merit. He was avowedly selected on the ground of his *availability* and not in consideration of any qualifications he possessed for the station. Mr. Webster rightly interpreted the general feeling (among the whigs at least) towards him when he said—"Gen. Harrison is the pity of his friends and the scorn and derision of his foes.'

2. Gen. Harrison is an Abolitionist. In addition to the fact of his receiving the support of abolition presses and the abolition party, he has been, if he is not at the present moment, a member of an abolition society, and has, moreover, publicly declared himself in favor of placing the surplus revenue of the country in the hands of these fanatics for the purpose of purchasing and liberating the slaves!

3. He is a federalist of the Reign of Terror stamp; and when charged by John Randolph with being an open and zealous supporter of the sedition law and cockade Administration, he admitted it.

4. He is in favor of Internal Improvements by the General Government, maintaining that Congress possesses the power to make roads and canals within the respective States, and so voted in Congress in opposition to every State Rights member of that body.

5. He advocates a high tariff, a protective tariff; and not only so, but even to the taxing of many of the necessaries of life. In 1827 and '8 in the United States Senate he opposed all reduction of the tariff and in June last, capped the climax of his absurdity on this subject by declaring that "he would sooner see the streets of Norfolk and Charleston covered with grass than consent to a modification or a repeal of the tariff laws."

6. He is in favor of a National Bank with branches penetrating every part of the country—an institution unknown to the constitution of the Government, and, as experience has proved, dangerous to the liberties and prejudicial to the interests of the people.

7. When a member of the Ohio Legislature he voted in favor of selling white men into servitude for debt; a measure in perfect consonance with his black cockade principles. The famed blue law code of Connecticut, the reproach of which that State is endeavouring to remove under the plea that the code is fabulous, contained a similar provision.

8. He contends for the right of Congress to abolish slavery; and insists that with the consent of the slaveholding States there is no *Constitutional* objection to it. "The cause of emancipation," said he in his 4th of July Oration at Cheviot, Ohio, in 1833, "is an object *near my heart,*" and added that by a zealous undertaking of the work by Congress, "we might look forward to a day not far distant when a North American sun would not look down upon a slave." With the consent of the slaveholding States! So with their consent *alone* all the other States should be taxed. And there is "no constitutional objection" to this!

9. Gen. Harrison first acquired notoriety as candidate for the Presidency of the United States through the political Anti-masons of Pennsylvania. He avows himself "the oldest Anti-mason in the country, having formed his *prejudices* against Masonry as far back as he can remember." The right to disbelieve in the utility of this institution no one questions; but the attempt to press such disbelief into service for party purposes and personal ambition, can only be regarded with public scorn and detestation.

10. Gen. Harrison is in favor of distributing the proceeds from the sale of the national domain among the States; or in other words is in favor of taxing the whole people to pay the debts which the imprudence of a few States has contracted; for whatever is withdrawn from the national treasury to relieve the profligacy of State legislation must be immediately replaced by taxation direct or otherwise, to meet the unavoidable expenditures of Government.

11. He is an advocate of the unrestricted fluctuating paper currency system, which has periodically, since its establishment, produced disastrous revulsions in trade—revulsions extending to every part of the country, and through all classes of community.

12. His votes while a member of Congress show him to have favored every profligate expenditure of the public money, and to have opposed every wholesome measure of reform; to have supported the consolidation of power in Congress at the sacrifice of the rights of States.

13. He is in favor of that attribute of monarcy,—an imposing standing army; and whilst a member of Congress gave his vote for a standing army of twenty thousand men.

14. He evinced the absence of every qualification as a statesman and a diplomatist during his mission to Columbia, by his letter to Bolivar, dictating to him the course proper to be pursued in his administration of the Government—an interference, which, when attempted by Genet in our government, caused him to be spurned from the country, and which in the present case came near producing the most disastrous results. Gen. Harrison barely escaped assassination—the interests of our merchants were placed at fearful risk, and the peaceable relations between that Government and the United States subjected to imminent hazard. Timely interference prevented more serious consequences.

15. His supporters, acknowledging his disqualification for the office of President of this Republic, contend that his defects will be supplied by the talents of the men who will be called into his councils; or in other words, that the office of President of the United States will be *framed* out,—Gen. Harrison enjoying the honors and emoluments, and Henry Clay, or whoever can most shrewdly direct his imbecility, will be *President* in fact. It is on this principle that he now retains the office of Clerk of Hamilton County Court.

16. The election of Gen. Harrison would give ascendency to principles at war with the constitution and spirit of our government—principles repudiated at its very organization, and which Jefferson, Madison, Jackson and Van Buren have patriotically withstood.

17. The officers in every department of the Government would be filled with profligate politicians and demagogues, now bound together as leaders of a party by no other tie than their ambition for power—a party, numbering to be sure many men of worth, but chiefly made up of the various factions of the country,—federalists, abolitionists, apostates, anti-masons, stock-jobbers, speculators and disappointed politicians.

18. Congress itself has pronounced the incapacity of General Harrison. When a resolution was before the Senate of the United States directing medals to be struck in honor of Gen. Harrison and Gov. Shelby, a motion to *strike out* the name of Gen. Harrison was decided in the affimative,—a decision too unequivocal to be mistaken that his services were not entitled to this mark of approbation from the Government. Gen. Harison himself considered that by this act he had been disgraced in the eyes of the nation, and in a letter on the subject says, "A vote of the Senate of the United States has attached to my name A DISGRACE which I am convinced that no time or no effort of mine will be able to efface, and which will cause the blush to rise upon the cheek of my children."

19. The immorality of his life. The connivance of friends from personal or party interest and the blind credulity of their followers, may partly conceal from public security and execration the proclivity of his disposition to peculiar repulsive vices; but, withal, his infirmity in this respect has been too obviously developed, even to be effectually and thoroughly redeemed by the utmost impudent denial. That the incumbent of an office so elevated and of so much importance as that of the President of the United States, should be a man, the lustre of whose reputation even the breath of calumny should never be able to dim is sufficiently apparent. That reproach lies justly upon the moral qualities of General Harrison's character is equally certain, and therefore we have too much confidence in the respect of the American people for that virtue which should dignify the condition of manhood, to fear that they will ever suffer any man of blemished name, to degrade that high seat of office to which the superannuated candidate of the Federal party too confidently aspires.

20. After all that we have said, there is one reason of more weight in the coming contest, than any that we have advanced, as its effect is immediately connected with the ballot box. Indeed it is an obstacle that the hero of Tippecanoe, in 1836, with all his pseudo military reputation, failed as was his custom on the field, to encounter with success—and again it will as sure as the election season shall wear round, prove a dire impediment to the Presidential chair—it is no more nor less than THE WANT OF THE VOTES OF THE PEOPLE.

## DEMOCRATIC YOUNG MEN'S STATE CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Democratic members of the Maryland Legislature held at Annapolis prior to the adjournment, the Hon HUGH ELY was called to the Chair, and JOHN J. GRAVES appointed Secretary.

Francis Gallagher of Baltimore City offered the following preamble and resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, there is a crisis in the affairs of this nation which imperiously demands the attention of every citizen who is attached to our republican institutions: and whereas there have been ever since the formation of our government two parties in this country distinguished from each other by the different tendencies of their doctrines, the democratic party aiming at the perpetuity not only of the liberties but the hippiness of the people, the tendency of the other, the Federal party, averse to the welfare of the people, although its numbers are to some extent increased by those who are animated in support of its tenets by patriotic motives, and whereas the Federal party are confidently on the principle which is at the bottom of all their political movements—the *supposed ignorance of the people*, and calculated by additional real activity to bring into the administration of the national government doctrines which an immense majority of the people of the country have ever and again pronounced destructive to the truest and dearest hopes of freemen, and whereas it is the duty of the young as well as the old by exertion to prevent as far as possible the realization of the hopes of the federal party, therefore

Resolved, That the services of Martin Van Buren, our present able chief magistrate, are and have been of such a character as to eminently entitle him to the support and confidence of the American people, for whose interest and rights he has ever been the unequivocal and fearless advocate.

Resolved, That the democratic young men of this State be earnestly requested to meet in their respective election districts on or before the first Saturday in August next, to appoint delegates to attend a Convention to be held in the city of Baltimore on the first Monday in September following, for the purpose of furthering the great interests of the Democratic party at the coming fall elections.

Resolved, That a committee of nine be appointed by the chairman to draft an address to the Democratic young men of the State.

Resolved, That the several democratic papers in the State be and are hereby requested to insert these proceeding as often as convenient.

The following gentlemen were appointed to prepare the address to the young men of the State.

FRANCIS GALLAGHER, Baltimore.
WILLIAM P. MAULSBY, of Carroll.
DANIEL LLOYD, of Talbot.
WILLIAM MATTHEWS, of Allegany.
WILLIAM R. SANGSTON, of Caroline.
ROBERT S. WELSH, Baltimore Co.
SAMUEL B. FOORD, of Cecil.
EDWARD HAMMOND, of A. A County,
EDWARD LONG, of Somerset.

The address will be prepared in a few days, and sent to all the democratic papers in the State for publication.

HUGH ELY, Chairman.
JOHN JAMES GRAVES, Secretary.

CIRCULAR.—The following circular from the committee of the democratic members of the Legislature is worthy of attention:—

SIR: We have been appointed a committee by the Democratic members of the Legislature to address this circular to our friends, throughout the State.

A campaign of more than ordinary interest is opening upon us. Our opponents never exhibited more activity, more energy, or more recklessness. Startled at first at the results of the election last fall, with unexampled vigor they are now recovering from the blow which was then given to the Whig domination so long enjoyed and so ruinously administered in Maryland. As the defeat was unexpected, so is the effort now to retrieve their signal loss. The Democratic party in this State, at the present moment, are more than ever called upon to bring into the approaching contest that unity of action, that determination of purpose, and that unceasing vigilance, which alone can ensure success, where success is so desirable to every friend of Democratic principles. The adversary has brought into the field a candidate for the Presidency around whom the opponents of the General Administration are rallying with singular unanimity—not so much from any admiration of his character or abilities, but because his very inefficiency makes him the more available for their purposes. It is a proud gratification that the Democratic party, on the other hand, are called upon to the support of a man who has more than answered the expectations of the Nation by his eminent talents, his sagacity, his patriotism, and his unyielding firmness.

In taking the liberty of addressing you, the committee at the same time would beg leave most earnestly to urge upon you, sir, the necessity of immediate and continued vigilance, and a thorough organization of the party. As a preliminary to this, we would respectfully call your attention to the recommendation heretofore made by the Democratic members of the Legislature, in reference to the appointment of delegates to a State Convention, to be held in the city of Baltimore on the 5th day of May next. At the present crisis, we scarcely need press upon your attention the high importance of the proposed convocation of our friends; but we think it advisable to call upon our friends to send as large a number of delegates to the Convention as possible. The effect of such a general meeting of the representatives of the Democracy, we conceive, will re act with advantage throughout the State, in exciting that spirit which we would have roused to efficient action.

We hope every county in the State will be represented in that Convention. We would be glad, on that occasion, to meet our friends from every section and every neighborhood to interchange opinions and to adopt measures which may, at the coming election, secure the triumph of Democracy in Maryland.

In conclusion, we must be allowed again to express a hope that you will use every exertion to arouse our friends to action and vigilance for the approaching contest.

JAMES W. WILLIAMS, of Harford.
JOHN T. MASON, of Washington.
JAMES S. OWENS, of Anne Arundel.
WILLIAM MATTHEWS, of Allegany.
CATHELL HUMPHREYS, of Somerset.
JOHN C. LEGRAND, of Baltimore city.
OTHO SCOTT, of Harford.
JOHN J. GRAVES, of Baltimore city.
DANIEL LLOYD, of Talbot.
PERE WILMER, of Queen Anne's.
THOMAS C. RISTEAU, of Baltimore co.
WILLIAM P. MAULSEY, of Carroll.
ROBERT T. DADE, of Montgomery.
JOHN MCPHERSON, of Frederick.
LEVI EVANS, of Cecil.
ROBERT WELCH, of Ben. Annapolis.
ROBERT WASON, of Washington.
WILLIAM A. SPENCLR, of Q. Anne's
ALEXANDER MATTHEWS, of Charles.
WILLIAM R. SANGSTON, of Caroline.

From the Balt. American.

*Outrage on the American Flag.*—Captain Hale of the brig Boxer, just arrived at this port from a voyage to Africa,—the brig having been chartered by the Maryland Colonization Society to take out emigrants to Cape Palmas,—states that on his return he touched at Sierra Leone and received some freight, and proceeded thence to the Isle of Mayo to load salt for Baltimore. He arrived at Mayo on the 22d of February, and having received the usual visit from the authorities of the island, and obtained permission to land and transact business, he was afterwards sent for by the commandant, his papers detained and himself and passengers ordered on board again.

The alleged ground of suspicion was that he was engaged in the Slave Trade. Next day, however, his papers were returned to him, and he was told he might proceed to sea, when the flag was lowered at the Battery Shortly afterwards a boat came off with an order from the Commandant for Captain Hale to come on shore again with his papers. He was put under guard, his papers were taken from him, and his passengers, officers and crew, with the exception of one man and the cook, were brought on shore, and with himself committed to prison. They were detained there, without beds or provisions, until next day, when he was sent on board his vessel, a prisoner—a prize master and crew being put in charge, who proceeded to Port de Praya, St. Jago.

Here he presented himself to the United States' Consul, F. Gardner, Esq. who procured a speedy examination and release of the vessel. Capt. Hale now found himself in possession of the brig without a crew, when towards evening his passengers and officers arrived in an open boat from the island of Mayo, and next day the remainder of the crew arrived, having been landed at Port Santiago, some 18 or 20 miles distant.

The brig having come to Mayo, directly from Sierra Leone, a British coloney, the first inspection of her papers might have satisfied the authorities at the former place that she was no slaver The whole proceeding is a wanton, unprovoked outrage to the American flag, and as such, immediate reparation should be demanded of the Portuguese government, although it is highly probable that the authorities of Mayo did not venture upon this oppression without instigation.—The British influence, whilst it is strong over the Portuguese, is directed very decidedly against the American trade on the coast of Africa, and any occasion to throw embarrassment or difficulty in the way of its prosecution will hardly be suffered to pass. Capt. Hale has entered his protest against the unjustifiable detention, and measures will be taken to secure reparation for the damages incurred.

## DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

At a meeting of the friends of the National Administration held in the Town of Cambridge on Monday the 6th of April, the following proceedings took place. Dr. WILLIAM JACKSON was called to the Chair and JOHN W. DAIL Esq. appointed Secretary. The chairman appropriately explained the object of the meeting. James A Stewart Esq., in defence of the National Administration addressed the meeting, commenting at the same time upon the pretensions of Genl. Harrison and the ludicrous schemes of the Whigs to elevate him to the Presidency.

On motion, the following Preamble & Resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Whereas the existing National Administration inflexibly adheres to the true democratic faith, and its measures are characterized by comprehensive wisdom and patriotic firmness, and notwithstanding the efforts of a heterogeneous opposition to embarrass its policy, yet its course is onward and victorious.—And whereas the said opposition, constituted as it is, of the diversified odds and ends of all parties, abolitionists, anti-masons, latitudinarians, pretended strict constructionists who have apostatised from the true faith, wild speculators, shavers and stock-jobbers, who are now amalgated, in a dying scramble for power, and in their convulsive efforts to prostrate the legitimate authorities of the country, have madly endeavored to produce panick, pressure and general derangement in business. And whereas the unhallowed arts adopted by this *omnium gathrum* deserve the deep reprobation of a great, intelligent, magnanimous & free people, who should rally around the standard of their country, with greater zeal, when such a combination is trying to strike terror and dismay in the ranks of the people—therefore,

*Resolved*, That the present National Administration by its wise, energetic and undeviating policy and its systematic efforts to promote the best and lasting interests of the country, merits our continued, ardent and animated support.

*Resolved*, That Mr. Van Buren, President of the United States, by his wisdom, firmness and incorruptibility deserves our warmest thanks.

*Resolved*, That in the character of Col. R. M. Johnson, Vice President of the U. States, we recognize the patriot soldier, whose services on the battle field, as well as in the Councils of the Nation, entitle him to the hearty acknowledgements of the democrats of the country.

*Resolved*, That although we have no desire to disparage the merits of Gen. Harrison, yet we cannot but look upon the nominating of him, for the Presidency, by the amalgamated Whigs, as conclusive evidence of how easily their hollow professions against elevating Military Chieftains to the highest civil authority, may be laid aside and with what alacrity, (although claiming all the "decency and talent") they can pass by their ablest men, to run an "available" candidate, thereby clearly demonstrating that the party is so constituted, that intellectual inefficiency takes precedence over superior talent, and that their most distinguished statesmen, cannot receive their unanimous support. In other words, that "log cabins and hard cider" are more potent cabalistic terms, with them, than argument derived from mental ability, matured wisdom and enlightened views—that this elastic adaptability of the Whigs to accommodate their principles to suit the occasion, is in perfect keeping with, and well worthy of the party, that commenced its mountebankery with coffin handbills and monumental inscriptions to frighten the people from the support of a Military Chieftain, in the person of General Jackson, and now shamelessly resorts to pictorial and ludicrous representations and "log cabin and hard cider" processions to get up an excitement to favor the fortunes of another Military Chieftain, Gen. Harrison, whose cause they now so incorsistently espouse. They began their electioneering career with tragic performances, wrought up with "coffin handbills" and other rawhead & bloody bones, and now, we suppose, mean to make their exit, in broad farce in the shape of "log cabin and hard cider" buffoonery.

*Resolved*, That in connecting John Tyler of Virginia as their candidate for Vice President, with Gen. Harrison for President, the Whigs again shew of what discordant materials their party is composed. It is believed, that the political principles of Harrison and Tyler are, in the main, perfect antipodes, which however coalesce in the cauldron of modern whigism by a joint and common sprinkling of opposition to the National Administration.

*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this meeting, the inconsistent course of the whigs can be reconciled in no other principle than from the supposition that it proceeds from the difficulties that beset their path, and the hopeless straits to which their party is reduced, and which after the next Presidential election must disband in utter despair.

*Resolved*, That we cordially approve of the contemplated National Convention, which assembles in Baltimore on the 5th day of May next, to nominate candidates for Presidency and Vice Presidency, and that the nominees of that Convention shall receive our undivided and untiring support.

*Resolved*, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint Eighty Delegates to attend said Convention, and that the Chairman himself constitute one of the delegates, and which delegates are hereby authorized to fill vacancies that may occur in their body, by citizens from this county; and that said delegates, in connection with the delegates from other counties, be empowered to nominate Presidential Electors for this State. In pursuance of the above resolution the Chairman appointed the following persons to compose said delegation, to wit:—

John B. Caulk, Thomas Smoot, Nathan Vickers, Thomas Hacket, Matthew Smith, William L. Drura, Daniel Cannon, John Rowins, Salisbury Collins, William S. Jackson, Jeremiah Bramble, Henry D. Wright, Samuel Griffin, Oliver P. Hooper, Henry W. Hicks, John Robinson, Martin Dean, Algernon Thomas, Thomas Breerwood, Thomas White, Samuel Pattison, William S Byus, Peter Lecompte, John Scott, Richard Pattison, John Fooks, Aaron Cook, John W. Dail, Joseph H. Byus, Levin Jones, Lewis Ross, Solomon Robinson, Henry Cook, Samuel Abbott, Thomas Dawson, Nehemiah Beckwith, James Wheeler, Hugh Nield, George Davis, Samuel Lintchicum, Traverse B. Tolley, Jeremiah L. Pattison, Moses L. Keene, Moses Navy, William D. Traverse, Thomas Jones, W. M., Levi Pagan, William Crawford, William Woolford Sr., Charles Traverse, John Hooper Sr., Henry Creighton, Edward Owens, Phillip H. Graham, Clement McNamara, David W. Tyler, Goodman Gootee, Doctor Merryman Cole, Isaac H. Andrews, Caleb McNamara, Washington Slacum, Solomon Foxwell, John M. Pritchett, Henry Shenton, Thomas J. Hodson, George W. Lockerman, Cain Hurley, Doctor Levin Hodson, George A. Z. Smith, William T. Parks, John Shehee, Daniel Vickers, Samuel S. Craft, Horatio Hughes, Alfred Lecompte, Joel Cornwell, William Geoghegan of Jno., Joseph A. Edmondson, James Geoghegan, Reuben E. Phillips.

On motion of Thos. White Eeq. Resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Democratic papers throughout the State, and the Washington Globe.

WILLIAM JACKSON, Pres't.
JOHN W. DAIL, Secretary.

## PUBLIC MEETING.

Agreeably to notice, a meeting of the Administration party was held in the Court House in Snow Hill on the 7th of April.

The meeting was organized by calling Col. CHARLES PARKER to the Chair and appointing WM. E. TIMMONS and WALTER P. SNOW Secretaries.

The object of the Meeting was them stated by Dr. Chesed Purnell, who concluded by nominating the appointment of a committee of eight to select delegates to the National Administration Convention. The Chair appointed Messrs. Lambert P. Ayres, Samuel Johnson, Wm S. B. Cotman, Charles A. Orem, Handy Burbage, Levin G. Irving, John Dale and John F. Parker on said Committee.

The Committee after retiring, reported the following gentlemen:—

1st DISTRICT.

Littleton D. Bivins, Zadock O. Selby, James M. Holland, John Selby, Joshua Payne, William Slocomb.

2nd. DISTRICT.

Chessed Purnell, Parker Selby, Peter Dickerson, Samuel Johnson, Walter P. Snow, Wm. S. B. Cotman, John D. Marshall, Wm. E. Timmons, Matthew Purnell, Theadore Willams.

3rd. DISTRICT.

Peter Whaley, Henry Richardson, Meral D. Smith, Dr. Hillery Pitts, James Whaley, John Powell, Charles Orem, Cornelius Fassitt, Eli Dale, Cyrus L. Williams, Lambert P. Ayres, George Gray.

4th. DISTRICT.

Levi Duncan, John Dennis of T., Isiah Smith, James Mitchell, Henry Parker, Milby Adkins.

5th. DISTRICT.

Levin G. Irving, Purnell J. Jones, Thomas Messick, Robert Eligood, Elijah Parsons, George Collier.

6th. DISTRICT.

Charles Parker, Handy Burbage, Thomas P. Parker, John Dale, Littleton Q. Dennis, Robert Nairne, Rackiffe Morris.

7th. DISTRICT.

John T. Taylor, William B. Corbin, Jas. Barnes, Parker Dickerson, Thomas Dryden.

8th. DISTRICT.

Jeptha Morris, Washington Humphreys, George Parsons of J., Purnell Johnson, Benjamin Livingston.

Dr. Chessed Purnell offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That our confidence in the integrity of the present National Administration is unshaken; and we have no cause to regret our support of the measures recommended by it, believing them to be the only measures calculated to carry out the principles of the Republican party, and which, if sustained by Congress, will ultimately promote the happiness and prosperity of the people.

On motion, it was ordered that the proceedings of the meeting be signed by its Officers and published in the Worcester Banner, Dorchester Aurora, Democratic Herald, Annapolis, and the Baltimore Post.

CHARLES PARKER, President,
WM. E. TIMMONS, W. P. SNOW, } Secretaries.

*Washington.*—The late Washington (Pa.) Examiner contains the following cheering intelligence.

"*Straws show which way the wind blows.*"—There are at this time above *sixty* persons in the borough of Washington who, at the last Presidential election either voted for Harrison, or did not vote at all. They are every one determined to vote for MARTIN VAN BUREN at the next Presidential election.

Every day adds more force to the Democratic party in Washington county. VAN BUREN and DEMOCRACY is all the go."