man, you must sink with him or loosen him from your shoulders.

With the nomination of Gen. Harrison the position of parties was changed *as if by magic*, and from that time the Whig cause was a succession of triumphs.—Democrats, be admonished by this example, which is now become history, and do not let it be said in your hour of danger and difficulty, you showed less wisdom and more obstinacy than did your enemies in similar circumstances. But it may be asked how can the elections for Congress indicate Mr. Van Buren's weakness, since he has not yet been nominated? It is enough for me to point to facts as the answer to this inquiry, and for one I know what has been my own course. For the last year I have refrained from voting the Democratic ticket, because I considered that every democratic victory would only tend to confirm the hopes of Mr. Van Buren and his friends, and thus produce finally a contest between Mr. Clay and Mr. Van Buren, in which I could not vote at all.

It seemed to me better that, in advance, the Democratic party should sustain reverse, that they might not be hurried away by their party leaders to the nomination of Mr. Van Buren, and that these reasons may have influenced others to absent themselves from the *polls* is probable. At least we have the fact staring us in the face, that in the last Maryland Congressional election, the democratic vote has fallen off prodigiously in some counties, and what is remarkable, this fact exists in some of the strongest old Jackson districts, places where Gen. Harrison was found to be also a favorite. Not to be tedious, I will enumerate the district of Cavetown, in Washington county, where the old Jackson majority stood near five hundred votes, and now we find it, at the late election, polling altogether less than five hundred votes, scarcely one half of its voting population; and by a comparison of tables you will see that the Whigs have not gained, but that the Democrats have lost in their numbers.

This evil must be checked. A rallying point must be found upon which all who are opposed to Henry Clay and the present Whig doctrines, can unite without inconsistency, without being forced to support Mr. Van Buren. For one I care not who may be the man, excluding Mr. Van Buren, I myself prefer Mr. Calhoun, but as his nomination might offend Mr. Van Buren's friends, it seems the safest course to drop both these prominent rivals, and take up a third man whose nomination will interfere with the hostile feelings of no one. Whether that fortunate man shall be Governor Cass, or Col. R. M. Johnson, or some gentleman not yet named, I will for one give him my hearty support; and I believe thousands of others will be found enlisting under that flag, who never will follow Van Buren.

We are perhaps not worth the trouble of enlisting in your cause, but *as freemen* we have a right to say "we cannot support Mr. Van Buren, and that we will have some other Democrat or remain neutral." While you as Democrats are not asked to surrender any principle, but simply to name some more available candidate from your own ranks.—Will you confess that you have no other in the wide Democracy of the land but Mr. Van Buren, who is worthy of your confidence and trust? It cannot be so—it would be a calumny to charge it! Then why should the unbought Democracy nail their colours to the Van Buren mast, an unlucky ship shunned by old sailors, when you have so many other ships ready to face "the battle and the breeze."

In all the fervor of the truest zeal I implore you, Democrats, to bring out your strongest man! Let it not be a *slow* race between competitors like Clay and Van Buren, both of whom have been beaten by large majorities, but select a new and unconquered leader, beneath whose unsoiled banner we can march with high hopes and united hearts to a glorious victory. Let the people assemble in mass meetings, and resolve that it is inexpedient for the Democratic Convention to nominate Mr. Van Buren. Let this strong popular cry ring through the halls of the Convention and *all will be well!* The convention will respect the sovereign will when roused into commanding energy. But if you slumber now—if you suffer party leaders to have their way, and to salve the sore of your defeat, then farewell to all hopes of Democratic triumph, and welcome the torpor which shall render the people insensible to the issue of such a contest.

A HARRISON WHIG.

☞The following letter from the Hon. James Buchanan, is in answer to one received from a committee recently appointed at a mass meeting of the Democracy of Harrisburg. Like his former letters on the same subject, it breathes the true spirit of a Democrat.

MR. BUCHANAN'S REPLY.

WASHINGTON, January 14, 1844.

GENTLEMEN:—I have read, with profound sentiments of gratitude, the resolution adopted at the "Van Buren and Johnson meeting," held at Harrisburg on the 17th instant, approving my withdrawal as a candidate for the office of President. I feel conscious that the kindness of my fellow democrats throughout the country has attributed to me a degree of merit for this act which it does not deserve. Holding it to be among the first duties of a public servant never to permit his personal aspirations to interfere with the success of the great principles with which he is identified;—the moment I become convinced that to keep my name longer before the Democracy might postpone, if not prevent, that concentrated and energetic action of the party necessary to secure victory, I determined to withdraw from what, for me, was a hopeless contest. Had I not acted thus, I should have violated the high obligations which I owe to the Democracy of Pennsylvania.

With many thanks to you for the kind and friendly terms in which you have communicated the proceedings of the meeting, I remain, yours very respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Col. JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN, *President*; and Asa Demock, Henry Buehler, John B. Sterigere, Esquires, and others, Vice Presidents and Secretaries.

Whigery Routed!

ANOTHER ORLEANS VICTORY!

The strongest WHIG Beaten!

NEW ORLEANS ELECTION.

An election was held in New Orleans on Monday, the 26th February, for a State Senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Hoa, and it resulted in the greatest triumph ever achieved by the Democratic party in that city at any election, and the greatest victory it has obtained over its enemies there since the 8th January, 1815. The whigs used every exertion to carry the election. They marched in procession on Sunday, the day before the election. S. S. Prentiss addressed them on Thursday, the 22d February; Mr. Clay on Friday, the 23d; Prentiss again on Saturday the 24th; Poindexter, "the darning needle," on one of those days; Sunday, the 25th, they marched in procession through the city, and on Monday, the 26th, they were beaten in every municipality in the city as follows:

	Slidell (dem.)	Roselius (whig.)
1st municipality	224 maj,	
2d "	93 "	
3d "	99 "	
Dem. maj.	416	

This is the largest democratic majority that has been obtained in New Orleans within our recollection. The democrats have seldom obtained any majority at all in the city. The whig majority in the city of New Orleans, at the election preceding the presidential election in 1840, if we recollect aright, was 1,119; and, at the presidential election, we know it was 933; for we now have the official returns before us.

The last accounts from New Orleans state that Mr. Clay, the whig candidate for the Presidency, Mr. Bear, "the Buckeye blacksmith," and Mr. Mosely, "the Kentucky pumpmaker," had all left the city for the North: it was getting too warm for them in that section of the country.—*Globe.*

From the New Orleans Courier—Extra.

ELECTION OF STATE SENATOR.

"We have met the enemy—and they are ours."

HUZZA! THRICE HUZZA FOR A COMPLETE VICTORY FOR THE DEMOCRACY!

Contrary to the general expectation of the most sanguine whigs, Mr. Slidell has been elected over the whig champion, Mr. Roselius, by a handsome majority as State senator to day.—Nothing but the most strenuous exertions of the democracy could have produced a result so satisfactory to every republican and advocate of equal rights.

This victory was achieved almost under the eyes of Mr. Clay: he had drilled the party, and brought into requisition every coon, old and young. Victory was promised them—defeat has been the result; and the chivalrous democratic cock, which was represented by the Tropic of this morning as being despoiled of his feathers, and in a fair way of having his throat cut by the insidious coon, has risen in his might, and given such a *spur* to the varmint, as will forever consign him to oblivion.

The election of State senator is a glorious triumph indeed. "As the city goes so goes the State." We have but one more triumph to gain in order to complete the good work, and that is—the election of a democratic mayor. Whoever may be nominated by the democracy will be certain of election.

Favorable Changes.—We are informed by an intelligent and whole-hearted democrat from the eastern part of the State, that the democrats of that quarter are active and in most excellent spirits. Some very important changes have taken place in favor of the democratic cause. Among others, he mentions that Mr. Lippett, a young gentleman who was the whig candidate for the legislature last spring in New London, has avowed himself a democrat, and that he shall support the whole democratic ticket.

These substantial auspices from sensible and thinking men, we are glad to see. Let the federalists labor to get up carousals and fooleries and debaucheries, that are revolting to the sober sense of the people; they will find they mistake popular intelligence. The scenes of 1840 can not be re-enacted, although money may be spent to obtain power. There are thousands that have left them in disgust, and not one can they recall.—*Dover (N. H.) Gazette.*

That there have been and are still changes going on in favor of the Democratic cause, there cannot be a doubt—many who voted in 1840 under false promises made by the Whigs, have become convinced that their sole aim was to "rule or ruin." In our city, one of the most prominent of Mr. Clay's friends has not only left him and his party, but has become an active soldier in the Democratic ranks. We refer to him particularly, because he was once one of the *Clay electors* in this State. Put that down among the "signs of the time"!—*Balt. Republican.*

A Joke Political.—On the day of the Maryland election, two men, of opposite politics, were engaged in digging a well, one below filling the bucket and one at the windlass. They had agreed that at five o'clock, they together would go and deposit their ballots, each for his respective party. But when the hour approached, the one above quietly drew up the bucket, set it to one side, and went to deposit his ballot, leaving his companion at the bottom of the well, without a possibility of escape. His chagrin may be imagined, when, on the return of his fellow workman, he found the polls had closed, and he had lost his vote. This is a warning to all politicians to keep out of holes on election day.

Appointment and Rumors.—The Madisonian announces, officially, the appointment and confirmation of the Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN, as Secretary of State.

Wilson Shannon, Governor of Ohio, has been nominated as minister to Mexico; and Captain Wm. C. Bolton, U. S. Navy, to be Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs of the Navy.

It is rumored that the Hon. John Y. Mason, late a member of Congress, and now U. States Judge in the eastern district of Virginia, has been nominated as Secretary of the Navy.

It is also stated that Silas Wright has been offered the vacancy upon the Bench of the Supreme Court.

The Globe Says,—At the moment of putting our paper to press, we learn that Mr. Calhoun, who was nominated to the State Department by the President to-day, has been confirmed by the Senate.

There certainly never was a period in our annals, when a man of eminent abilities and patriotic aims was so necessary to the government. We have a new representative of England on a new errand at Washington; and federalism is raising its crest all over the country for assumption and a British bank.

Mr. Calhoun, if he accepts the office, will have it in his power to do much good for the country, and for his own fame. He has not sought the office, directly or indirectly. No friend of his, we understand has approached the President on the subject. Not one of them we believe, can answer as to the probability of accepting it. For the most part, they are in favor of his taking the office.

THE KEYSTONE.—We are gratified to learn from a gentleman at present in this city, who was one of the Delegates to the State Convention held at Harrisburg, that the feelings exhibited by the members of the Convention evinced the utmost harmony and devoted zeal for the success of the great Democratic party, and held their wishes for the success of their individual preferences for men but of secondary consideration.

By an extra from the Harrisburg Union and Arguus, we learn that on the third balloting for a candidate for Governor, HENRY A. MUHLENBERG was chosen, having received 67 votes, FRANCIS SHUNK 55, DAN'L. STURGEON 5, and THOS. S. BELL 3. The Convention subsequently took a vote in regard to candidates for the Presidency, which resulted as follows.—For MARTIN VAN BUREN 91, R. M. JOHNSON 36, LEWIS CASS 1. Col. RICHARD M. JOHNSON was unanimously nominated for the Vice Presidency.

The Delegates to the Baltimore Convention were instructed to support MARTIN VAN BUREN for President, and RICHARD M. JOHNSON for Vice President.

THE TARIFF.

Read the following sensible article from the Fauquier (Va.) Flag of '98:

The Richmond Whig is parading extracts from the Messages of the Democratic Presidents, to show that all of them were in favor of protecting manufactures. Admitting the extracts to be quoted correctly, and not cut from what might give them another meaning, we ask, can it be believed, that Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and Jackson, when they spoke of protecting manufacturers, meant to ruin every other class of people? A duty of 20 per cent. is protection enough; it gives abundance of revenue to the Government, and a fair profit to the manufacturer. But the abominable Tariff of 1842, amounts to an average of 35 per cent.; and on many articles, ranges from 150 to 200 per cent—thus starving out the Government, improverishing the people at large, and enriching the manufacturers. England is considered the most over-taxed country on earth; and, yet, her Tariff averages under 20 per cent. When she intends to prohibit the products of other countries, her Tariff is not put higher than 33⅓ per cent. In France, the average duty is 17 per cent. But in *free* America, the Tariff averages 34 per cent.; and, on many articles, reaches 150 and 200 per centum?

General Cass and the Baltimore Convention.—The Detroit Free Press denies on the authority of Gen. Cass, that he has ever expressed an unwillingness to leave the question of his being a candidate for the presidency to the Baltimore Convention. On the contrary, he has written to the Indiana Convention and to Judge Whittemore, two letters, which have been published, in which he avers his determination to acquiesce in the decision of that convention, and to vote for the candidate it shall name. The Detroit paper, on behalf of Gen. Cass, expresses his conviction that in no letter which he has written, will any thing be found inconsistent with his "previous and present unalterable determination faithfully to abide the issue of the Baltimore Convention."

A Noble Incident in the History of Col. Benton.—We take pleasure in doing justice to every man. The following incident is calculated to elevate Colonel Benton in the estimation of every person in the country. That distinguished gentleman was a guest of the gallant Stockton on the day of the dreadful disaster on board the Princeton, and like every one else in the ship, was delighted with the urbanity of the commanding officer, and with the attention which was exhibited to all the guests on board by his officers and crew; but more especially with the bold and successful experiment which was shown in the construction and warlike appointments of the Princeton. Colonel Benton, at the time of the accident, was standing near the gun, in a hazardous position, and, although we are happy to state, not seriously wounded, was so severely shocked and bruised as to expose him to imminent danger of losing his life. He was thrown down upon the deck; and supposed himself severely if not mortally injured. At this critical moment, while gasping for returning breath, he exclaimed in a broken voice, to those around him, "Say to Captain Stockton that this accident has not impaired my confidence in the glorious experiment of the Princeton, or lessened my regard for her brave and gallant commander."

This sentiment of Colonel Benton, expressed in the spirit of truth and justice, so entirely controlling and convincing at the monmet, must be the feeling of the whole country upon this subject.—*Madisonian.*

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, March 8, 1844.

SENATE.—Last evening, Mr. Miller concluded his remarks against the Oregon resolution, after which the whole subject was laid over till Monday.

Mr. Buchanan has the floor for Monday.

This morning, after the presentation of a great number of memorials on various subjects, the Senate went into Executive session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—After the disposal of some unimportant business the House resumed the consideration of the resolution offered by Mr. Burke yesterday asking that the select committee on the memorial of the members of the legislature of Rhode Island, may be authorized to send for persons and papers.

[The memorial complains of the interference of the President against the Suffrage party, and of oppression and injustice on the part of the dominant party in that State.]

Mr. Cranton having the floor continued his remarks relative to the merits of the Dorr charter and the proceedings thereon. These particulars having been already before the public, would be of no interest to our readers.

Mr. Rathburn followed in a rather severe reply. His remarks were cut short by the expiration of the morning hour.

Mr. McKay from the committee on ways and means, reported a bill to amend the tariff act.—It was read twice and referred to a committee of the whole. Mr. Mc Kay stated that the majority of the committee will have an explanatory report on the subject ready by Monday. The bill provides a maximum duty of 30 per cent., and a discrimination below that in favor of revenue.

A joint resolution, reported from the committee on naval affairs, was passed, requesting the President to return thanks to the officers and crew of the British ship Malabar for their exertions in extinguishing the fire on board the U. S. steamer Missouri.

Resolutions of the General Assembly of Illinois, in favor of a reduction of postage were presented and referred to the post-office committee.

A bill was reported from the committee on retrenchment to reduce the pay of members of Congress and certain officers of Government. Also a bill from the same committee to reduce the salaries of officers of certain bureaus.

The Senate bill to establish a bureau of subsistence, was read twice and committed. A number of other Senate bills were also taken up and referred.

The remainder of the day was devoted to the consideration of private bills.

The Rev. Dr. Cunningham, the associate and friend of the Rev. Dr. Chalmers, of Edinburg, Scotland, will preach at the Capitol on Sunday morning.

Sir Richard Packenham, the British Minister, visited the House this morning. He was instantly surrounded.

On the 7th the Speaker communicated a letter from the Hon. Samuel Beardsley, stating that he had transmitted to the Governor of the State of New York his resignation of his seat as a representative from that State, and taking leave of the House with the kindest expressions of respect and esteem. The Speaker was then on motion of Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, authorized to fill the vacancy in the Committee on Foreign Affairs, occasioned by Mr. Beardsley's resignation. The bill introduced, on leave by Mr. Duncan, to regulate the time of holding elections throughout the U. States for electors of President and Vice President, was taken up as the order of the day, and Mr. Duncan addressed the House at length in its support. Mr. Elmer submitted an amendment, which provides that the bill shall not take effect till after the next presidential election; and on this amendment Mr. Duncan again addressed the House in an hour's speech in opposition to it. Mr. Clingman has the floor to-morrow.—*Globe.*

[Let the bill be passed!—it will be the death of "pipe layers," "yarn spinners," and *Jeffers*-onion whiggery. Put it to them strong.]

The National Intelligencer of Monday the 5th inst., has a detailed account of the solemn and imposing funeral ceremonies in Washington on Saturday, on the occasion of the interment of those who were killed by the explosion on board the Princeton. * * * *

It is stated on good authority that all the seamen wounded by the explosion will probably recover, although it is difficult, as yet, to ascertain the real extent of the bruises and concussions suffered by them.

We are very glad to hear (adds the Intelligencer,) that Captain STOCKTON, who, though not seriously wounded, was so much stunned by the explosion as for some days to threaten serious consequences, is gradually recovering. His mental sufferings all who know the generous nature of the man can well imagine, and in these every heart must sympathize.—Obeying the impulses of his hospitable spirit, he was eager to contribute in every mode to the gratification of his guests, and yielding to a request to permit one more discharge from the dread engine, which all deemed safe except for those against whom it might haply at some day be pointed, he gave the word which struck down those for whose safety he would have periled his own life. Innocent as was his share in the frightful tragedy, a nature like his must feel it keenly; but time, we hope, will assauge the bitterness of those regrets which it cannot be expected entirely to efface.

Attack of a Leopard on a Boy.—Yesterday afternoon, during a round of a part of the company attached to the Front street circus, through the streets of the city, accompanied with a band of music, and Herr Driesbach with a leopard from the menagerie, the cavalcade halted at Dix & Fogg's Fountain Hotel, in Light street, Driesback, with the leopard in his arms, alighting and going into the hotel. The party was as usual surrounded with a crowd of gazers, consisting chiefly of boys, many of whom forced their way into the house—the leopard and his master having entered the reading room. After a short stay, a passage was made for their egress, and Driesbach bearing the animal before him, its head crouched upon his right arm, came out; but as he was passing from the door to the carriage, a boy, named John Quinn, about 10 years old, son of Mr. Charles Quinn, hackman, was either pushed from the throng of boys on the pavement, or stumbled with his head directly against the nose of the leopard, and in an instant the animal darted forth his paw, seized the boy by the cheek and, burying his claws in the flesh, drew his head into his jaws. With an alacrity and daring that does credit to the courage and presence of mind of Driesbach, he instantly thrust his hand into the leopard's mouth and jamming it down his throat, all three fell to the pavement together; the leopard, however, would not release his hold, and the screams of the boy, together with the excitement, cries and alarm of the crowd, the growling of the animal, and the startling and peremptory demands of Driesbach for a knife, caused a scene of the most thrilling horror, and the combatants, as a matter of course, had a wide field for the struggle, ample scope having been afforded them by the receding throng. Before a knife could be brought, however, Driesbach, by thrusting his hand down the leopard's throat, succeeded in choking him sufficiently to extricate the boy's head, when he released his own hand and lodged the dangerous animal in the carriage. The boy was then taken into the hotel, when, upon examination, it was found that the injuries he had received would require the attention of a medical man, and he was conducted immediately to the office of Dr. D. B. McLaughlin, in Fayette street, under Barnum's hotel, where his wounds were promptly and skilfully dressed by that gentleman.

Since the above was written, we learn that a warrant has been issued by Justice McDonald, at the suit of the boy's father, for the arrest of Herr Driesbach, and placed in the hands of high constable Shutt.—[*Balt. Sun of Saturday.*

Mexico.—Advices have been received at New Orleans from Vera Cruz to the 17th of February.

The February instalment due on the indemnity to the United Stater, had been paid.

Information was received at Vera Cruz on the 15th ult. that General THOMPSON had fully concluded his business with the Mexican Government, and intended to leave Mexico immediately for the United States. The U. S. ship Vincennes was awaiting his arrival.

Lieutenant BARRY, of the U. S. Navy, bearer of despatches from Commodore Dallas, commanding the Pacific squadron, arrived at Vera Cruz on the 15th February, from the Pacific, via the city of Mexico.

The Mexican Government have approved of the arrangement made by their Minister in London. Hence all difficulties between England and Mexico will be amicably settled. Mr. BANKHEAD, the new British Minister to Mexico, had not yet arrived, but was looked for daily.

COMMANDER WM. J. BELT.—The House of Delegates have passed *unanimously*, a preamble and resolution commendatory of that gallant son of our State, Com. Wm. J. Belt, and late a faithful, gallant, and accomplished head officer of the U. S. Navy, deploring the result of his trial by a Naval Court Martial, and interposing with the President of the United States, for his reinstatement to the station he held in the Navy. No doubt the resolution will pass the Senate with equal unanimity.

JOHN C. LEGRAND, ESQ.—We take great pleasure in announcing the confirmation of the Hon. J. C. LEGRAND, as Associate Judge of the Sixth Judicial District, composed of Baltimore and Harford counties, by the Senate.

In making this announcement, we feel satisfied that it will be received by the numerous friends of Mr. Legrand, with no ordinary feelings of pride, and by the public generally with pleasure; as it is, indeed a triumph of sterling worth and virtue over selfish jealousy and vile political persecution.—*Annapolis Herald.*

Statuary for the Capitol.—The Norfolk Beacon, in announcing the arrival of Mr Persico's statuary for the Capitol, in the ship Delaware, says that it represents the landing of Columbus in the New World. The figure of the discoverer, with another of an Indian woman, whose steps are arrested by curiosity and in whose face are depicted timidity and wonder, are inimitable, and it will form the most distinguished ornament of the Capitol. Mr. Persico has been engaged upon this work, unremittingly, for five or six years.

The trial of Thomas Willson Dorr for treason, was commenced before the Supreme Court of Rhode Island at Newport on the 29th of February. He demurred to the indictment on the grounds that the Court had not jurisdiction to try him in that county, as the offence, if any, was committed in Providence. The arguments on the plea were to be heard the next day.

The Hon. J. B. Ricaud, a member of the Senate of Maryland from Kent county, whose term of service is soon to expire, has addressed a letter to his constituents in which he declines a re-election.

THE STAR.

EASTON, Md.

TUESDAY MORNING, March 12, 1844.

CORRESPONDENTS must accompany their communications with their names. This we desire for our own gratification, and not for the purpose of disclosing the authorship.

☞Wm. V. Buskirk, Esq. of Allegany, has been appointed Secretary of State, vice Jno. C Legrand resigned.

☞Both Houses of Congress adjourned on Monday of last week at an early hour in token of respect to the memory of the Hon. Henry Frick, a representative from Pennsylvania, who died at Washington on the preceding Friday. Mr. F. was raised a printer, and published a paper for a number of years.

BIRTH-DAY OF GENL. JACKSON.—We see by the last Cambridge Chronicle that the Democratic party of Dorchester propose holding a meeting on the 15th of this month (it being the birth-day of the old Hero) for the purpose of forming a Democratic Association.

This is a good move, and should be followed up by all the counties of the Shore.—What say our Talbot friends to the formation of a Democratic Association for the advancement and discussion of sound and salutary political principles? We invite attention to this suggestion, and shall be pleased to hear from our friends on the subject.

THE DEMOCRACY AROUSING.—The Democratic party are arousing from one end of the Republic to the other, and we have the most cheering evidences that their efforts will be crowned with success in the Presidential contest. Maine, New Jersey, New Hampshire and Pennsylvania have recently spoken through conventions in a manner that cannot fail to fill our adversaries with dismay, and our friends with pleasurable emotions. The contest in New Orleans the other day was fought under the banners of "Van Buren" and "Clay" by the respective parties, and victory perched upon the former.

At home, we find "old Baltimore county" awakening from her lethargy. Enthusiastic meetings have been held, and next fall she'll be herself again, and give the enemy an old fashioned broadside of about 1000! Let the work go on—the fire is spreading, and all is bright.

MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.—We have received the proceedings of the meeting held at Annapolis on the 5th inst, but are compelled to defer their publication until next week. Wm. Frick, Esq. of the Western Shore, and P. F. Thomas, Esq. of the Eastern Shore, were selected as delegates on the part of the State to the National Convention of the Democratic party, to be held in Baltimore on the 27th of May next. We annex two of the resolutions, and call attention to them.

That it be recommended to the Democratic voters of every county in this State, to assemble in the several election districts of their respective counties, as early as convenient before the 15th of April next, to select representatives to a general convention—whose duty it shall be to appoint delegates (according to the number of members, to which said county is entitled in the General Assembly of this State) to represent them in General State Convention, to be hereafter held for the nomination of a Democratic candidate for Governor of the State of Maryland.

And at the same time, the said voters so assembled, be recommended to send representatives to a district convention, to be held in some central part of their Congressional District to elect delegates to the general convention to be held in the city of Baltimore on the 27th of May next, for the *nomination* of Democratic candidates, as President and Vice President of the United States.

THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE adjourned *sine die* on Saturday night last.—What has been done by our Whig rulers? Nothing—literally nothing to relieve the State from her difficulties or the people from embarrassments. All the promises that were made by the dominant party are unredeemed, and the session has proved more of a burden than a blessing. The people will have to look to the Democracy for "relief," and they need not expect it until the State is thoroughly redeemed from Whigery.

We repeat, what has been done? A tax bill has been passed, and so far as we are informed, that is the only measure touching the general interest that has received the sanction of the Legislature.

The Biennial Session bill (which the Whigs prated so much about) was rejected by the Senate. So also, was the bill providing for the reduction of salaries paid under the State Government.

The Canal has been virtually abandoned by the refusal of the House to legislate in its behalf; and if we are correctly informed, no provision has been made for a sale of the public works in any shape. Those counties which arbitrarily reduced their assessments, and thereby *repudiated* a portion of their indebtedness, are permitted to escape scott-free, no law having been passed to compel them to an honest observance of duty.

The bill to equalize assessments throughout the State, was referred to the next General Assembly!!

But reader would you believe it—the great Whig "State faith party" has left the tarnished integrity of old Maryland just in the languishing condition they placed it by former legislation, and this too in the teeth of long and loud professions of being its exclusive advocates and defenders. Out upon