WHIG CONVENTION.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF MARYLAND.

A meeting of the Delegates appointed by the several counties composing the First Congressional District of Maryland, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent this district in the next Congress of the United States, was held at Bladensburg, on Saturday, the 9th of August instant. At 12 o'clock the Convention was called to order by Dr. Hanson Penn, and on motion, ALEXANDER KILGOUR, Esq., of Montgomery, was appointed President, and JAS. McCORMICK, of Charles, Secretary.

The roll was then called, when the following Delegates answered to their names, to wit:

From Anne Arundel—James Kent, Dr. Gambrill, Dr. Lynch, D. McBrogden, Alexander Randall.

From Calvert—Thomas I. Hillen

From Montgomery—Elisha R. Griffith, Alexander Kilgour, Geo. W. Dawson, John Braddock, Samuel D. Waters, James Hawes, W. M. Stewart, Robert W. Carter, Dr. Hardy, Thomas Fawcett, Edward Daws, Richard J. Bentley, Zedediah Gittings.

From Prince George's—Dr. J. M. S. McCubbin, Thomas I. Marshall, Dr. Hanson Penn, Dr. Richard W. Bowie, Richard L. Ogle.

From Charles—Jno. D. Freeman, Josias Hawkins, Samuel Cox, James McCormick.

From St. Mary's—Richard H. Reeder.

On motion of Mr. Stewart, of Montgomery, it was

Resolved, That each county represented in this Convention be entitled to the same number of votes which such county is entitled to in the General Assembly.

The Convention, on motion, adjourned to 2 o'clock.

At 2 o'clock the Convention again assembled, when, on motion of Mr. Kent, of Anne Arundel, the Convention proceeded to ballot for a candidate to be recommended to the voters of this District for the next Congress.

Mr. Randall, of Anne Arundel, nominated John Johnson, Esq.

Dr. McCubbin, of Prince George's nominated Robt. W. Bowie, Esq.

Mr. Freeman, of Charles, nominated Gen. Jno. G. Chapman.

Messrs. Randall, of Anne Arundel, and Freeman, of Charles, were appointed tellers.

The Convention proceeded to ballot—on counting the ballots, the result was as follows:

	Bowie.	Johnson.	Chapman.
1st Ballot	10	12	5
2d "	10	12	5
3d "	10	12	5
4th "	10	12	5
5th "	9	11	6
6th "	10	12	5
7th "	11	12	4
8th "	9	13	5

The Convention, on motion of Dr. Penn, then took a recess for twenty minutes.

On re-assembling the Convention resumed ballotting, which resulted as follows:

	Bowie.	Johnson.	Chapman.
9th Ballot	5	12	10
10th "	5	12	10
11th "	5	12	10
12th "	1	12	14

The chair then announced that Gen. Jno. G. Chapman, of Charles county, had received a majority of the whole number of votes.

It was then, on motion of Dr. McCubbin, unanimously

Resolved, That Jno. G. Chapman be nominated as the nominee to this Convention.

Mr. Freeman, of Charles, then rose and, after a few remarks, returned thanks in the name of the people of Charles county for the honor conferred on them in nominating their old and long tried Whig friend Gen. Chapman.

It was afterwards

Resolved, That the president of this Convention be requested to inform Gen. Chapman of his nomination.

Josias Hawkins presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be signed by the president and secretary, and published in the National Intelligencer and all the Whig papers published in this Congressional District.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

ALEX. KILGOUR, *President*.

James McCormick, *Secretary*.

PUBLIC MEETING.

SECOND DISTRICT.

At a meeting of the citizens of Allen's Fresh District, called in conformity to public notice, on the 9th of August, 1845, ROBERT DIGGES, Esq., was called to the Chair, and J. R. ROBERTSON appointed Secretary. Whereupon, the following resolutions were offered by Col. Merrick, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we cordially and fully approve the resolutions adopted by a meeting of our fellow citizens in Port Tobacco, on the 15th ultimo, in reference to the free negroes and slaves of the county and the establishment of an efficient people's police, and that we are prepared to exert ourselves to the uttermost to carry said resolutions fully into effect.

Resolved, That in lieu of the indefinite voluntary contributions, as proposed by the resolutions of the meeting in Port Tobacco, for the purpose of defraying the necessary expenses of the police to be established, we propose that a specific sum of one dollar for each slave over the age of ten and under the age of forty-four years, be contributed and paid by every slave owner in this election district annually, to be placed at the disposal of the Committee of Vigilance for the purpose of defraying said expenses; and we hereby solemnly pledge ourselves to pay our respective portions of said contribution, and confidently hope that no slave owner of of the district will hesitate to do likewise.

Resolved further, That it is expedient and proper that said contribution be hereafter collected annually under the sanction of law, and therefore the Legislature be memorialized at its next session to pass a law authorizing the assessment and collection of a tax to that amount upon the slave property of Charles county for the purposes aforesaid, and we will support no candidate for the State Legislature at the approaching October election, who will not pledge himself to make every exertion in his power to obtain the passage of such a law.

Resolved, That there be appointed a Committee of Vigilance to consist of one gentleman resident of each school district in Allen's Fresh Election District, who shall be charged with the collection and disbursement of said fund, and that they be and are hereby authorized to employ and pay a suitable person in each of said school districts to call upon and collect of the slave owners their respective portions according to the number of their slaves.

Resolved, That the police to be employed shall consist of a captain and ten efficient men in each school district, to be employed and paid by the committee of vigilance as aforesaid, and to act under their general directions.

Resolved, That our peace and safety require that all vagrants and suspicious persons, whether pedlars or others, who are found passing about in this district, be arrested and carefully examined, and if found to be or have been engaged in interfering in any way with any slave or slaves, or unable to give a satisfactory account of himself, he shall be dealt with according to law and the requirements of the public welfare.

Resolved, That this meeting now appoint the following gentlemen the Committee of Vigilance:

1st School District—Samuel Cox,
2d " " George Dent,
3d " " G. W. Hungerford,
4th " " Wm. Matthews,
5th " " Benj. T. Penn,
6th " " Wilson Compton,
7th " " Tho's O. Bean.

The Committee of Vigilance aforesaid are hereby requested to proceed forthwith to organize the police aforesaid, and make the collections as above specified to defray the expense thereof, and in the event of the refusal of any of said gentlemen to serve on said committee or in case of a vacancy happening in said committee from any other cause, those consenting to serve, or the other members, are fully authorized to supply the vacancy by a new appointment.

On motion, it was ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and published in the Port Tobacco Times, and that the Secretary cause a copy of the above resolutions to be furnished to the Committee of Vigilance.

ROBERT DIGGES, Ch'n.

J. R. Robertson, Sec'y.

Munificent Bequests.—The various bequests made by the late Hon. Daniel Waldo, of Worcester, Mass., amount to over $200,000. His sister, who died in 1840, bequeathed $49,000 to various benevolent institutions.

A Lick of Salt.—The Bangor Gazette states that a Mr. Irving, who lives at Pushaw, Penobscot county, Me., in humble circumstances, has recently received intelligence from Scotland that his wife is heir to an estate, her portion of which will amount to between one and two millions of dollars.

PORT TOBACCO TIMES.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUG. 14, 1845.

The August Term of Charles County Court commences on Monday next.

Hard to beat.—We saw a Muskmelon yesterday, grown by whom we did not learn, which measured in length 19 inches; in circumference, lengthwise, 44 inches; circumference across the middle 32 inches, and weighed 21 pounds. It was as large as the largest sized watermelon we have seen this season.

We have had our sympathies awakened for our friends resident in this county in regard to a species of property which our contemporary the Baltimore Visiter seems to have determined, so far as his philanthropic and enlightened mind in indefatigable editorialship goes, shall be held by them only in such manner and form as he shall prescribe; and as to legislation for the protection of this property, they shall have none but such as is calculated to meet his approbation. The Resolutions adopted at a public meeting of the citizens of this county has brought him out clear of all expenses. In attacking these resolutions, he has not strictly confined himself to his text, but, by way of whetting his morbid appetite, on this to him no doubt long prayed for and much desired subject, he has commenced with the good citizens of Anne Arundel, in behalf of a colored, and no doubt congenial spirit, resident of Annapolis, by the name of Moses Lake, who it appears from the "Visiter's" statement has had insult added to injury by the passage of a supplement last winter to the Thirty-Day Law. Now we can but suppose the "Visiter" in the possession of a superabundant indignation, to say the least, when he suffers it to get the better of him, a man of his years, so far as to cause him, in the fulness of his little soul, to exclaim, in all the rapture of untutored youth, "O! it is enough to make one's indignation boil over to think of it!" We believe we told our readers a short time since he is or was a worthy disciple of Æsculapius; but it appears the gentleman has mistaken his *calling*, and instead of practising the part of the Good Samaritan, he has turned his spatula into the wrong ingredient—which he will find will have a far greater tendency to produce *bile* than allay it.

We at first did not intend noticing the long and labored article of our friend the Doctor, but when we find such language as the following thrown at us, it is more than our (as he seems to think) servile mind can endure: "The editor of the Port To-'bacco Times would show his wisdom by 'pointing out the perilous inconsistency of 'the expulsion policy, instead of sneering 'at our humble claim to humanity of motive 'as he has done, apparently for the purpose 'of *pleasing his masters, the slave holders!*" This is what we would call, to say the least, strong language—it is metred by a measure that perhaps he has been governed by all his life; but with us it does not pass current. We have never known what master means further than it is acknowledged here between the Anglo-American and the African.

We are compelled to notice another *little* paragraph, thrown together in a style only peculiar to himself—"But we have been 'taunted with respect to the enactments of 'the next Legislature. Now we warn the 'Times that its dependance is in vain—Bal-'timore and most of the counties of the State 'will protest against any and every kind of 'law proposing further oppression to the 'colored population. Of this we feel assur-'ed — no such cruel law-monger as the 'Times would have disgraced the Legisla-'ture, will dare to stand forth as the repre-'sentative of Baltimore!" We will here tell this learned law-dispenser that the people of Maryland, or at least this portion of them, are not to be bullied by any such threats. If we are to battle for our rights, we will be found at the threshold. He would make us believe we are entirely dependant upon Baltimore for all our blessings, and that we have none to bestow in return for the *all* we receive from her.

To show the charity of the Doctor, he has an extract from us in his last Enlightener of the Age, to which he has taken the useless precaution to append a note informing his readers that the spelling and punctuation are ours. It was even more than useless for him to take that trouble, as any one of his numerous readers would have known it, as no doubt they are well aware of his at least being master of the one s and the three r r r's—i. e. spelling *r*eading, *r*iting and *r*ithmetic.

We had hoped this "Great and Tremendours Excitement" would have passed off, at least around our own fireside, (within the limits of our State) without a dissenting press. There will be, we feel assured, no harsh or unlawful measures used towards any portion of the colored population of this county. The course pursued by the Visiter, we can but think, is barely productive of any good—at least none here—but on the contrary has a tendency to render the slaves unhappy, happy and contented as they now are, and the free blacks suspicious of corrupting them.

Mr. B. B. French, Clerk of the House of Representatives, estimates that the postage chargable to the members of Congress, under the new post office laws, will be over $57,000 during the next session.

The lands belonging to the estate of the late John Randolph, of Roanoke, Virginia, are to be sold at auction in October next, numbering some 3,200 acres, and very valuable.

The Edinburgh Philosophical Journal of July, contains an article on the climate of the United States, by the late Dr. Forry, of New York, which is pronounced to be of great value. Dr. F. was a native of Carroll county Maryland.

Bank of England.—On the 21st of June the total amount of precious metal in the Bank vaults was, in round numbers, £16,-639,000, (about $80,000,000). The largest amount that was ever in the possession of the Bank during the whnle period of its existence.

New Coinage.—Orders have been sent to the custom-house and post office in New Orleans to send all the foreign coins received by them to the Branch Mint, to be recoined into American pieces—the gold into half and quarter eagles, and the silver into quarter dollars—whenever it may be done without loss.

Struck Dumb and Blind.—During a late storm in England, when the thunder was powerful and the lightning vivid, a party of males and females took refuge in a public house: one man laughed at the party because they exhibited great fear, and he mocked in blasphemous language the power of the storm; suddenly a flash of lightning struck him down, and when he was taken up, he was both *dumb and blind*.

Copy-righted.—Willis' Letters from abroad have been copy-righted by the publishers of the New York Mirror. This has been done, they say, to exclude the New York city papers from republishing them, and not the journals out of that city. Some of the afternoon papers in that city republished the letters within an hour after the time that they appeared in the Mirror, thus depriving the publishers of the latter journal of the just reward they had reason to expect from their enterprise.

Contempt of Court in Missouri.—The Cincinnati Atlas states that a good story is going the rounds of the papers of the manner in which they do things out in Missouri. It is told of one Judge Allen, more familiarly known as "Hoss Allen," who once upon a time determined to administer the law in due order for the punishment of certain offenders; and accordingly the sheriff, jury and witnesses were assembled. The first order was to "strip and go to work," and raise a court house. This was done with a few logs, and the court was opened, when a remark from one called down the indignation of the Judge, and he ordered business to be suspended for fifteen minutes, and going up to the disturber gave him a terrible whipping. He then returned to the bench, puffing and blowing from the exercise, and rising, "People!" said he, "I am here to adjudge the law and administer justice, by thunder! If you care 'any thing about *civilization*, I'm ready to give you a touch of it. As the sheriff and his officers are not enough, here am I—single-handed—and if any one says he ain't satisfied, I'll *adjourn the court and give him a chance!*" It is hardly necessary to say that the etiquette of "Hoss Allen's" court was never infringed after that.

Mysterious Affair.—The Baltimore American Republican of Saturday last says there was a good deal of excitement in this city, yesterday morning, in consequence of the appearance of foot-prints, marked in blood, along several of the principl streets, accompanied by a trail and occasional clots of blood. They commenced in Baltimore street, below Gay, and were traced thence up through Gay to Fayette, Charles, Mulberry, Park, and out Madison street to the commons, where was discovered the appearance of a profusion of blood having been shed. This very naturally led to prompt investigation, and we learned that a young man had been found at that spot, by persons accompanying a butcher's wagon to market, between two and three o'clock, lying prostrate, and exhausted from the loss of blood, which was then issuing from the left ancle, and by whom he was conveyed home. It was also ascertained that the young man was named Ed. Rogers, son of Lloyd N. Rogers, residing a short distance from the city, on the Hookstown road.—Various reports were in circulation in reference to the matter. Mayor Davies and others, during the morning, visited the young man, with a view to ascertain if any act of violence had been perpetrated, requiring the interference of the city authorities. We learn that he states that he cut his ancle with a piece of window glass; but how or where, we have not been able to ascertain. There is something mysterious about this affair, and the public mind is full of strange surmises in reference to it. The young man—a member of the bar—certainly should have sought the aid of friends, in his dangerous condition. Why avoid assistance, when he might have procured it, even at so late an hour in the night, from the watchmen? The foot-print bore the appearance of a stocking on the foot, saturated with blood, and the tread being upon the heel. Where was (or *is*) the boot? Where *was* the glass that cut the man that spilt the blood that lay on the street that caused the people to wonder so?

The Burnt District.—The site of the late fire, says the New York Mirror, already presents a scene of great activity; and, from present appearances of the new and improved buildings in the course of erection, it will be difficult at the expiration of a few months to trace the burnt district.

Copyright.—By a recent decision of the Court of Exchequer, England, no copyright in that country is now valid for an American work.

We have been requested by the Editor of the Marlboro' Gazette to insert in our columns the following, which is in reply to the communication published by us on the 31st ultimo, signed Clod Hopper. We do so most cordially, and should have done so even had it not been requested of us, believing as we do that courtesy, if nothing more, requires it of us.

We owe an apology to our readers for inserting the article signed a "Clod Hopper," which appears on the first page of today's paper, but as the writer has made assertions in regard to the people of this county which are unfounded, illiberal, and unbecoming a citizen of his enlightened county, and has undertaken to condemn our course in a matter of which he is entirely ignorant—or if not ignorant, he has wilfully misrepresented us, we depart from our custom, and give this anonymous scrbbler a place in the columns of a paper he has sneeringly attempted to ridicule,—in order to show him that altho' he has "no claims either on our columns or courtesy," and we might add, little claim to the notice of those he misrepresents,—he shall have that "courtesy" extended to him which he has failed to bestow on others. The contemptible manner in which he has spoken of our county, and the ill-natured epithets applied to her, as the "rich, powerful and proud," deserves no notice at our hands—the writer, if he has ever asaociated with gentlemen in the county, knows he has perpetrated a gross libel upon their character—and the fact that he is ashamed to avow his name, is evidence that he meant to screen himself from the ridicule that must attach to so foolish a declaration. The idea that "Prince George's seems to think she has a *right* to nullify a law," could have originated no where but in the brain of a most selfish man—ignorant of her people, and wanting in charity to his neighbor. But as we have no desire to bandy words with the writer, we dismiss this part of the subject with the remark that those who are so ready to accuse, are often guilty of the fault they would find in others.

The Levy Court of this county is boldly charged with having nullified the tax law of 1841, and repudiated the income tax law of