EASTON GAZETTE.

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From the Baltimore Patriot of Aug. 24.

MARYLAND WHIG CONVENTION.

The delegates appointed by the several counties and the city of Baltimore, to the Whig State Convention, assembled this morning in the Saloon of the Law Buildings.

On calling the roll, a large majority of the delegates appointed answered to their names, and took seats within the bar

We publish below the names of the delegates appointed, and those who are familiar with their names will recognise in them some of the oldest and best citizens of Maryland and all good staunch, substantial, thorough Whigs—who represent all the various interests of the State—farming, planting, mechanical, commercial & manufacturing. We have never seen gathered together a finer looking set of men, nor was there ever assembled in this State, a body whose high character could carry with it more weight and influence than this.

The Convention was called to order by Judge Harwood, of Baltimore, on whose motion William Price, Esq. of Washington county, was called to the chair, and James B. Ricaud, Esq. of Kent, appointed Secretary, preparatory to the permanent organization of the Convention:

The roll was then called, and the names of the delegates given in as follows.

Baltimore City.—John L. Carey Geo R. Richardson, Benjamin Deford, O. C. Tiffany, John Watchman, Francis Burns, James Frazier, James Harwood, Samuel Barnes, Charles H. Pitts, B. C. Ross, John A Robb.

Baltimore County.—J. Wethered, N. D. Worthington, Horatio Hollingsworth, Wm. Curtis, Jr. William Matthews, John Goyton, Noah Gorsuch, J. W. Ward, Samuel Parker, C. D. Goodwin, Francis Gatch.

Harford County.—George W. Bradford, Charlton W Billinglea, Robert Magraw, Dr. Jacob A. Preston, William B Bond, James Moores, Nicholas H. Nelson, Franklin Whitaker, Frederick T. Amos, Henry C Stump.

Anne Arundel county.—Richard Sellman, Leonard Iglehart, James Kent, Daniel T. Hyde, Joshua Stewart George Howard, Charles S. Ridgely, Perry Gaither, C. S. W. Dorsey, Thomas Hood, Benjamin E. Gantt.

Carroll County.—Dr. Samuel Swope, Samuel Ecker, William Shriver, Col. Wm. Jordan, Joseph Steel, Henry N. Brinkman, C. W. Webster, A. F. Shriver, Dr Thomas Wells, Col. Joseph C. Gist.

Frederick County.—Gen. Worthington, Col. Sappington, John Cockey Griffin Taylor, John Bartholon, Isaac Baugher, J. Morrison, M. Eichelbergeg, C. S. Hammond.

Calvert County.—Dr James B. Robinson, Joseph Bourne, Richard Sunderland, John Beckett, Jesse J. Dalrymple, Young D. Hance, Dr. Robert Ayrer, Nathaniel D Sollers,

St Mary's County.—Richard Thomas, L. C. Combs, George Crone, H. A Ford, Richard Forrest, James R. Hopewell.

Charles County.—John Hughes, Jas. Hamilton, E. W. Day, Alfred Gardener, L. G. Chapman, E W. Gardner, Geo. Dent, R. H. Spalding.

Prince George's County—Governor Sprigg, Dr. Wm. Marshall, William T. Wootton, Robert Wright, Thomas Duckett, Robert W. Bowie, Thomas G Pratt, W. B. C. Worthington, Horace Capron, Charles B Calvert.

Montgomery County.—A. B. Davis Elisha R. Griffith, R. Y. Brent, Richard Holmes, Geo. C. Patterson, Lyde Griffith, Abraham S. Hays, James M. Dawson, Jr. Richard I Bowie, Walter Muncaster.

Washington County—Thomas McCardel, Joseph Gabby, Col. John Miller, Henry W. Dellinger, Emory Edwards, W. B. McAfee, Hiram Weast, Dr. H V. Bramwell, S. Van Lear, Daniel Weisel, Adam Shank, William Price.

Cecil County.—George R. Howard, T. C. Cruikshanks, P. C. Rickette, Absalom Roman, Joseph Roman, Jr. Nathan Wilkinson, Thomas Burnsides, Benj. F. Sluyter, Wm. H. Morton, Ellis Reynolds.

Kent County.—Wm. S. Constable, Edward Wilkins, James B. Ricaud, Jas. H. Gale, John E. Cacy, John Frazier, James F. Woodland, George Vickers

Queen Anne's County—James Merrick, James Clements, John Brown, Solomon Betts, Wm. Stevens, D H. C Emory, John Palmer, John C. Ruth, Roderick Earrickson, James Massey, Thomas Russell.

Talbot County.—Wm. H. Groome, Samuel Hambleton, Jr., Robert Delahay, Thomas J. Gadd, John Harrington, R. L. Seth, Thomas Hopkins, Jr., J. C. Goldsborough.

Caroline County.—Henry M. Godwin, Wm. H. Downes, Zabdiel W. Potter, Wm Malster, John Collins, James Turner, Levin Stack, Arthur J. Willis.

Dorchester County.—W. T. Goldsborough, W B. Chaplan, James Steele, Jr. Joseph Nicols, Levin Keene, John C. Henry, Henry Page, Thomas T. Eccleston, Henry L. McNamara, Jacob Wilson.

Somerset County.—Hon J. Dennis, Dr Wm. H. Rider, Joseph S. Cottman, J. W. Crisfield, John J. Dashiell, Benjamin Gravener, Joshua Handy, Benjamin Langford Morris H. Adams, Benjamin J Dashiell.

The roll having been called through, on motion it was resolved that the chairman appoint a committee of one member for each county and the city of Baltimore, to retire and nominate permanent officers of the Convention.

The chairman appointed the following gentlemen, as the committee:

Baltimore city—James Harwood.
Washington county—Joseph Gabby.
Prince George's—Robert W. Bowie.
Somerset—John W. Crisfield.
Baltimore—J. W Ward
Frederick—Col. F. Sappington.
Anne Arundel—Charles S. Ridgely.
Carroll—A F Shriver.
Calvert—John Beckett.
Montgomery—A B. Davis.
Cecil—George R. Howard.
Kent—John Frazier.
Queen Anne's—Jesse Brown.
Talbot—Samuel Hambleton, Jr.
Caroline—William Malster.
Dorchester—W. T. Goldsborough.
St. Mary's—Richard Thomas.
Charles—J. G. Chapman.
Harford—James Moores.

Allegany and Worcester counties not represented.

The committee retired, and shortly afterwards returned, and recommended the following gentlemen for the offices named:

For President,
WILLIAM PRICE, of Washington county.
For Vice Presidents,
JOHN DENNIS, of Somerset.
JAMES MASSEY, of Queen Anne's.
GEORGE HOWARD, of Anne Arundel.
For Secretaries,
John L. Carey, of Baltimore city.
Jas. B. Ricaud, of Kent.

The officers appointed took their seats. Mr. Price, in taking that of the presiding officer, made his acknowledgments for the distinction conferred on him, and in very well expressed and eloquent terms, noticed the important object for which the Convention had assembled.

On motion of Mr. C. H. Pitts, of Baltimore, the Convention resolved itself in to a Committee of the Whole for the purpose of making a nomination of a candidate for President of the United States on the part of the Whigs of Maryland

Gov. Samuel Sprigg, of Prince George's was called to preside over the Committee of the Whole.

Gov. Howard, of Anne Arundel, now rose, and after some forcible and appropriate remarks moved that

HENRY CLAY, of KENTUCKY, be nominated as the Whig candidate for President of the United States.

The nomination, as soon as made, was received with loud applause on the part of the Convention and the people who crowded the room.

On the vote being taken, it was *unanimously* confirmed by the members of the Convention.

Mr. Pitts now rose, and moved a resolution to the effect, that it was expedient that the convention make a nomination of a candidate for Vice President.

This resolution gave rise to a discussion, in which the policy of making a nomination for this important office at this time, was freely canvassed.

On motion of Mr. Samuel Barnes, of Baltimore, the resolution was laid on the table.

The Convention then, on motion of Mr. J W. Crisfield, of Somerset, adjourned to meet again this afternoon at four o'clock.

4 o'clock. In the afternoon session, an address was reported by a committee which was ordered to be published, and the convention adjourned *sine die*.

MARYLAND WHIG CONVENTION.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

When our paper was put to press yesterday, the Convention had adjourned over to four o'clock. At that hour the Convention met agreeably to adjournment, all the members present. The first business brought up, was the appointment of a committee to draft an address to the voters of the State of Maryland, setting forth the claims of HENRY CLAY, to their support as a candidate for the office of President of the United States. The following gentlemen were appointed by the Chair, & compose the Committee:

Baltimore city—John L. Carey.
Washington county—Thos. McCardel.
Prince Geoege's—Wm. T. Wootton.
Somerset—John Dennis.
Frederick—C. S. Hammond.
Anne Arundel—Charles S. W. Dorsey.
Carroll—A. F. Shriver.
Calvert—John Becket.
Montgomery—A. B Davis.
Cecil—George R Howard.
Kent—J. B. Ricaud.
Queen Anne's—James Massey.
Talbot—Samuel Hambleton, Jr.
Caroline—William Malster.

ADDRESS

OF THE WHIG STATE CONVENTION

TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.

FELLOW CITIZENS: In behalf of the Whig State Convention of Maryland we address you in the present most extraordinary crisis of our political affairs. The occasion calls for plainness of speech on our part, and for earneast consideration on yours We bespeak your serious attention.

For many years past the Whigs of the United States have been contending, through every variety of fortune, for great principles believed by them to be essential to the maintenance of Constitutional freedom and to the promotion of the national prosperity. They contended apparently not in vain. The good sense and patriotism of the people responded to their efforts, and this the more readily because of the ruinous tendency of opposite principles carried out in the measures of their political adversaries.—The great revolution of 1810 was hailed throughout the country as the glorious termination of a twelve years struggle.—The people with loud voices and uplifted hands decreed a change of measures and of men.

Promptly upon its accession to power the new administration applied itself to the work of reform. In good faith and sincerity it went to the task—mindful of its obligations to the people and grateful for their confidence. An Extra Session of Congress was summoned soon after the inauguration of Gen. Harrison—but it was not allowed him to meet the Representatives of the people.

Of his untimely death—untimely for the nation's weal, though not for his own glory, since the measure of his honors was full—of this lamentable event we need only say that much as it was deplored at the time it was left for subsequent experience to disclose its truly afflictive nature. Personally beloved by his fellow-citizens and mourned for with a sorrow which nothing but personal affection could inspire, it was yet hoped that while the hearts of multitudes were touched with anguish at his departure, the Republic itself would suffer no serious detriment; for it was fully believed that his successor, united as he had been with him in political fortune, supported by the same party, elected by the same votes would be true to every principle upon which they both went into power, and to which they were both regarded as equally devoted When the dying words of the Good President—"*Sir I wish you to understand the true principles of the Constitution; I wish them carried out; I desire no more*"—when these, the last articulations of the departing patriot, came to the ears of the people the deep AMEN which followed was uttered with no misgivings, but in full confidence that the injunctions thus solemnly implied would be truly answered.

It is within the knowledge of all how cordially the first address of Mr. Tyler to the People of the United States was received throughout the country, when, upon his arrival at the seat of government he stood before the people in the official robes of his lamented predecessor. The popular confidence in his integrity and honor was strong; and the general sentiment which came to alleviate the regret universally felt at General Harrison's decease was one of thankfulness that such a man as Mr. Tyler was believed to be—a Virginian, high minded, frank and true—was to take the place of the chosen of the people whom Providence overruling human wishes, had not permitted to meet the high responsibilities to which his country men had called him.

Is it needful, fellow-citizens, that we should dwell upon the sad disappointment to which these hopes and expectations were doomed? The whole story is familiar to you all. Upon the first great question that came before Congress in the discharge of their obligated duties—the important subject of a National Institution for the fiscal uses of the government and the regulation of a disordered currency—Mr. Tyler revived in his mind opinions and ideas which it was believed he had repudiated when he assumed the name and profession of a Whig. He took issue with the party that elected him and vetoed the Bill for the establishment of a Fiscal Agent, although, in its passage through Congress, the measure had received specific amendments for the purpose of accommodating it to the newly apprehended scruples of the Executive. A second Bill was devised in accordance with the President's own intimations, and by a strange freak of caprice, or with the settled design of baffling the action of Congress, this second Bill was vetoed; and the objections urged against it were founded upon the very features of the measure which the President himself had suggested. The Cabinet, appointed by Gen. Harrison, some members of which had acted as agents, by the President's request, in procuring the passage of the Bill for the sake of preserving harmony between Congress and the executive, and who thus found their agency disavowed, retired from their places, with the exception of the Secretary of State, who believed that considerations of public duty required him to remain.

It was now perceived that the President was disposed to seperate himself from the party into whose bosom he had been received, whose confidence he had courted, whose favours he had enjoyed. With the possession of Executive power and patronage new feelings seemed to possess his mind; new aspirations arose. To form a party for himself in view of his own re-election became his favorite object; and the delusions of his own vanity, heightened by the representations of designing flatterers, concealing from him the folly of such an attempt, he proceeded to act upon his design as though it were a proper and practicable thing, involving neither breach of faith nor the imputation of utter absurdity. He sought to conciliate the political opponents of the Whigs: he listened with pleasure to their deceitful commendation of his vetoes: and full of jealousy towards his old associates he was brought to believe that every measure adopted by the majority in Congress was in fact a covert design to entrap him. But of this enough.

The high hopes with which the Whigs had come into the administration, anxious as they were to carry out the important measures which they believed to be demanded by the wishes of the people and necessary to the public good, were signally blasted—for without the concurrence of the President it was impossible to complete one of them.

The regular session of Congress which still continues has been marked by a persevering continuance of Executive hostility. The establishment of an efficient Tariff for revenue and protection justly considered as one of the most weighty matters that could engage the attention of legislators and doubly important from the fact that the Tariff of 1833 must by its own terms become inoperative at a given day, has been defeated by the Presidential Veto exercised on two several occasions—and so blindly exercised that every source of revenue to the Treasury is cut off.

We need not here go into a particular examination of the President's published reasons for these two vetoes, except to remark that they were founded upon the alleged union of two incongruous subjects Tariff and Distribution, in one bill; that Mr. Tyler himself had expressly stipulated the proviso which formed the bond of connexion between them; and that the last bill against which this connexion was most pointedly urged did in fact sever the connexion which in accordance with the president's own intimations had previously existed and which still exis. by reason of the veto preventing the proposed separation. Each of the measures too which thus met with executive rejection was purely legislative in its character, and as such peculiarly within the discretion of congress. Both related to revenue and the disposal of revenue; both were entirely constitutional and so acknowledged on all hands; they made no encroachment on the constitutional powers of the Executive; they were not rashly concorted but framed in harmony with principles long recognized by the great body of the Whig party. They were measures also of absolute necessity for supplying on the one hand needful revenue to the government and for extending on the other a much wanted assistance to the States to relieve them in their pecuniary difficulties. Distribution had been a favorite measure since 1832 when Mr Clay's Land Bill passed both Houses by large majorities and failed of becoming a law only because of its suppression by Genl. Jackson. The measure was advocated and sustained *then* on its own merits, without regard to any modifications of the Tariff; for it rested on the claim of the States to the particular benefits of the Public Lands Fund—a claim antecedent to the Constitution, grounded on the terms of cession by which the lands were transferred to the general government, insisted on during the war of the Revolution and never abandoned from that time to this.—If yielded temporarily it was for an equivalent; and that equivalent was in one case the assumption of the State debts.

But of Mr. Tyler and of the unhappy troubles he has caused why should we say more? He has gone from amongst us: he has joined himself to our political opponents, who, using him for their purposes, have yet too much detestation of his treachery to receive him into cordial communion. The motives, the instigations, the delusions, whatever they were, which induced him to betray the trust of those who confided in him, and to prove false to the principles which he was chosen to mantain, are nothing to us now. Between him and the great Whig party there is no bond of political fellowship.—It is severed forever. He belongs to the other side—to the party which was vanquished by the Whigs two years ago.—To the idols of his choice let him pay what homage he will—but the forfeited respect of honorable minds he cannot hope to regain.

Our triumph, then, fellow citizens, under Gen. Harrison has proved to be something worse than a defeat. We have not only failed to secure the fruits of victory but the very advantages we gained have been turned against us. Every prominent measure for the establishment of which the Whigs were brought into the administration has been defeated by the Executive of their own election upon whose co operation they had confidently replied. What then? Could such monstrous treachery have been forseen and guarded against? Shall the unexampled perfidy of one man, which has wrought such grevious disappointments, be charged as a fault upon the Whigs? A generous people will not say so. We have suffered in common with the nation.—The same breach of trust which deprived the Whigs of the power of redeeming their pledges to the country, has also defeated the consumption of a wise and salutary system of policy, to the great aggravation of the public distress.

But what remains for us? Plainly this: We fall back upon our old ground: we reaffirm our principles: we raise again the standard of 1840, already consecrated to victory. The same power of truth, of reason of patriotic zeal, which sustained us triumphantly before—is it not as strong as ever? Our principles are as sound now as they were two years ago; the condition of the country requires their adoption still more imperatively than then: for with every year of distress and suffering, with every additional experience of the effects of political quackery, the impression must become more and more profound that Whig measures, and those only, are adequate to bring about a wholesome change. Are our opponents more powerful in reality than when their strongholds fell before the onward march of the Whigs? Are their doctrines less pernicious? Has any new merit been discovered in their principles that would render them better adapted to promote the country's restoration, than when their practical working reduced the country to the verge of ruin? No, fellow citizens, it is the old battle over again that is to be fought. The elements of Locofocoism, rallying at our confusion, and reviving from their late discomfiture, are making head for another contest. With these John Tyler is now united; and to such addition of strength as he can bring they are welcome. But the course of the Whigs is plain. They know upon whom to rely. They have confidence in the good sense and patriotism of the people; they have confidence in their cause as the cause of the country; and having triumphed over direct opposition, it remains for them to show, in the name of the people, that they can triumph also over the insidious devices of treachery.

The appeal, then, fellow citizens, is to you. We entreat you to consider well the great issue as now made up for your decision. Be not so unjust as to impute the present unhappy condition of things to the operation of Whig principles, but ascribe it rather to the fact that no means have been allowed to put Whig principles in practice. We have had no trial; it has been denied us. Our opponents have eagerly availed themselves of Executive jealousies and Executive defection, to defeat every effort for the completion of measures designed by the Whigs for the public good. But let us briefly refer to principles.

First in the list of Whig measures, as the basis of that system whereon the national prosperity must rest, stands the Tariff. By this term we mean a tariff for protection as well as for revenue. We maintain it as the first duty of Government to defend, encourage and sustain the industry of the people. The interests of labor are the greatest of all interests, for they include all others.—It is labor which produces values, which supplies wants, whether of necessity, of convenience, of comfort or of luxury; it procures the means of subsistence; it creates the elements of wealth, it furnishes materials for commerce; it lays the foundation of national independence. To protect our own labor, then is to enable our people to provide for themselves as becomes the freemen of a republic—procurring the means of comfortable subsistence for their families, and of education for their children We do not advocate a protective system for the benefit of particular classes, as is the case in Europe. The distinctive feature of the American system, as we uphold it, is the protection of LABOR in all the departments of industry. We would see our own resources cultivated; we would ward off the aggressive attacks of foreign policy, bearing oppressively upon the products of our soil; we would sustain the agricultural, mechanical and commercial industry of our own people against the world. If our farmers and planters are shut out from foreign markets by onerous restrictions, we maintain it to be the true policy to enlarge the market at home, and seek, at the same time, by countervailing regulations, to remove as far as possible the impediments that obstruct our commerce abroad. The same policy would defend our mechanics and manufacturers against the profuse importations of foreign articles, the competition of which would break up our establishments, or reduce the laborers of the United States to the condition of the impoverished laborers of Europe. By encouraging the mechanical and manufacturing arts in the country, the home market for agricultural products would be, at the same time, expanded.

The policy which our opponents offer you is that of free importation. Some of them go to the extent of abolishing all duties, and of resorting to direct taxes for the support of the General Government. The cotton growing states, whose staple is the only American product that finds easy admittance into the ports of Europe, are in favor of the free importation policy to the full extent; for as they are neither mechanical nor manufacturing communities, and export their cotton directly to England and France, they prefer to procure such manufactured articles as they need from Liverpool, Manchester, or Paris, where for the present they can be procured more cheaply than in our American cities. During the administration of Mr. Van Buren the doctrine of free importation became known under the name of a "democratic doctrine;" because it was necessary for him to conciliate Mr. Calhoun, without whose assistance his administration could not have been sustained.

We believe that this policy is a mistaken one even for the South—as they will probably come to learn when G. Britain establishes firmly the culture of Cotton in the East Indies as she established the culture of indigo there some years since. England has no sympathy for us or for our institutions, and her policy is now fixed in settled hostility against the cotton interest of the South.

If special illustrations were necessary to show how injuriously the "free trade" system—falsely so called—affects our interest, the experience of the last few years and of the present time might afford them in abundance. We have been approximating towards that system for some time past, and may yet have to suffer evils perhaps more intensely than ever. The introduction of vast quantities of foreign goods consigned to foreign agents in this country, swept from the warehouses of Europe, and put at low prices for the very purpose of breaking down our domestic establishments has had its effect in embarrassing our manufactures, and in deranging our currency by drawing large amounts of coin abroad The pressure fell at first upon the master manufacturers—the employers. Many have been obliged to stop operations. Such as have weathered the storm thus far are going on in anxious suspense lest another blow shall prostrate them entirely. Yet in the meantime, compelled by necessity to the most economical arrangements, discharging a portion of their workmen, and reducing the wages of the rest, a heavy share of the burden falls upon the laboring man. This is inevitable; it was foreseen from the beginning, and predicted long ago. Nor is this the only result.—The price of wool and cotton must also be kept down, because the manufacturer cannot afford to pay as much for the raw material now as he could well afford when his fabrics command better prices in the market.

The agriculturist must further suffer from the system of free importations, because in proportion as home manufactures decline, whether of wool, cotton, iron, or any other material, the number of agricultural producers will increase. The vast regions of the West continually invite to immigration; and when other employments fail, the culture of the earth will always afford at least subsistence, and may be looked to as a sure resource.—The consequence of an ever production in this department of labor may be seen in the low prices of pork last fall, and they will probably be seen also, before long, in the declining prices of wheat and corn, when the vast surplus crop of the Western States come fully into the market—unless some easier means of access than now exists shall be found to foreign ports.

A system of discriminating duties, by sustaining a diversity of pursuits, ministers to the interests of all. Wherever Nature has given us the elements of wealth with facilities for their improvement, it is the true policy of the Government to lend its fostering aid. Let the iron and coal, lavished in profuse abundance in our hills, give rise to vast establishments, employing thousands of industrious workmen; supplying articles of constant and increasing use, and rendering us independent of England for so indispensable a material: Let cotton and woollen manufactories spring up by the sides of our rapid streams to furnish comfortable clothing for our people. Who does not see that in proportion as a large population is employed in these useful arts, the consumers of agricultural produce will be multiplied, while the aggregate of producers will be comparatively diminished. The farmer will find a market for his surplus crop in his own neighborhood.

We maintain then the policy of protection by discriminating duties as a policy necessary to the welfare of the country, and essential to the national independence.

A NATIONAL INSTITUTION for the regulation of the currency, and for furnishing a circulation of equal value in all parts of the country, is another among the primary objects of Whig policy. If it had pleased Providence to continue in life and in office the Whig President

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