already been redeemed; so that the debt created is not $20,000,000, but about $7,000,000. How this debt came to be created is the next question. The Opposition say it was on account of the extravagance of the Government We say it was because we had deposited with the States $27,000,000, of which $9,600,000, was appropriated money; also, because we had given time to the late deposite banks to refund the balances due from them, at this time amounting to about $5,000,000; also, because we had given time to the importing merchants to pay their bonds, amounting to about $4,000,000. Thus, what is due from the merchants and the late deposite banks, will more than pay the $7,000,000 of debt created by outstanding Treasury notes; and the people need be under no fear that they will be taxed to pay either principal or interest of the public debt, as they were in the time of the first Mr Adams; for, besides what is due from merchants and dedosite banks, there are, also, coming from the late Bank of the United States, upwards of $6,000,000 for the national stock held in it.—These three items of debt, due to the United States, make about $16,000,000; while the Treasury notes now outstanding, and the remaining amount which may be issued, only can amount to $10,000,000. Thus the debts coming to the United States, from merchants, the deposite banks, and the bank of the United States, to say nothing of the $27,000,000 deposited with the States, exceed by five millions of dollars, the whole amount which is, and can be created under the issue of Treasury notes; and yet the people are to be deluded with a story of $20,000,000 of debt, incurred by the late and present Administrations, through extravagance, waste, and profligate expenditures. Surely it is not only disrespectful, but insulting to the people, to consider them to be ignorant enough to be imposed upon by such barefaced and unfounded statements."

From the Baltimore Republican.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.

STATE EXTRAVAGANCE & ABUSES.

For ten years with the exception of the year 1830, the Whig party, under different names, have held the whole power of the State in their own hands. It is now time to to inquire whether they have exercised it for the public good, or for the benefit of political favorites.

Before the year 1829, the whole expense of each session of the Legislature was between *thirty* and *forty thousand* dollars. In 1830 when the Jackson party were in power, it was *thirty seven thousand*. Since then it has been increased to SEVENTY THOUSAND dollars. Before the year 1829 the whole expenditures of the State, including the interest of the public debt, were about *three hundred thousand* dollars. In 1837 they amounted to about SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND. In the year 1828, the public debt was *one hundred and eighty thousand* dollars. At the present time it is more TWELVE MILLIONS! It is true the State has a claim, against the internal improvement companies, for a great portion of this sum, and that some members the democratic party voted for the laws which created this immense debt; but the whigs have had the complete control in *every* branch of the Government, and, according to their own rule, are answerable for the present condition of the State.—Before the whigs came into full power, (1831) the printing of each sesson amounted to from *four* to *eight thousand* dollars. It is now more than double that sum:* and in 1836, it amounted to *eighteen thousand*, of which Jeremiah Hughes received eight thousand, and Mr. McNier the balance. The democratic members have made every effort to reduce the expense, and to change the mode of contracting for the public printing, but have been defeated in every attempt. The contract is given to Mr. Hughes each year in advance, and he executes it in such a manner as to increase his own profits. The index to the last journal of proceedsings fill *one hundred and ninety three pages*. The index to the Laws is the same proportion. One fourth of the number of pages would have been sufficient to contain the necessary references. Thus the public records are encumbered, to the great injury and expense of the State, for the sole purpose of swelling the printer's profits. In 1837, Mr. Hughes was paid $1,215 for *printing* the laws, and $250 for *making* the index to the Laws and Journals. He also received one hundred and fifty dollars for *delivering* the Laws and Journals, that is, for putting them on board the steamboat, and directing them to the clerks of the different counties.

---

*Note by Ed. Republican.

To make this item of abuse the more striking we give the following statement, taken from the official report of the Clerk of the House of Delegates, made on the 13th of February last. For the sake of comparison, we have taken the three years when the Jackson State Administration had an influence in the Legislature, and have set the expenses of printing then incurred, by the side of those with which the people have been saddled, during the three last years, by which it will be seen that while the aggregate of the first term was only $18,538 86;—that of the last amounted to $46,067 81, making an increase of $27,528 95! A pretty fair specimen of that whig extravagance which has bankrupted the State Treasury, reducing an actual SURPLUS left by a Jackson Administration in 1831 to an estimated total DEFICIT for the current year of $161,972 30!

☞LOOK ON THIS!

In the year ending, 1st Dec., 1829 the am't, of printing acc't. was			$8,133 78
1830	do	do	5,489 03
1831	do	do	4,915 05
			18,538 86

☞NOW LOOK ON THIS!

In the year ending, 1st Dec. 1835 the printing acc't. was swelled to			$12,067 37
1836	do	do	18,096 65
1837	do	do	15,903 79
			46,067 81
			18,538 86
			$27,528 95

This job of distributing the laws was formerly given to some other person than the printer. It is now the policy to accumulate favors upon the same individual. The laws were formerly delivered in May; those of the last session were distributed in July. After so much delay, it might have been expected that the Acts and Journals of the Assembly would have been sent forth in a perfect form. I have examined but one copy of the laws, and that presents a series of blunders. The following laws are entirely omitted: From chap. 10 to 21, from chap. 30 to 34, from chap. 55 to 61, from chap. 67 to 79, from chap. 104 to 121, from chap. 261 to 269, from chap. 295 to 302, from chap. 317 to 320, and from chap. 344 to 351. Similar mistakes occur in the resolutions and in the journal of proceedings. If all the copies are alike, it will be necessary to print them a second time; and Mr. Hughes will no doubt submit to the additional labor, for the sake of the double profits.

A dispute has been kept up with the State of Virginia, the only effect of which, is to give employment to political favorites. Josiah Raily, attorney general, Joseph Merrick and Bene S. Pigman were employed to argue the case in the Supreme Court. Virginia took exception to the jurisdiction of the court, and thus deprived our learned counsel of their case, but not of their fees; for they received *nine hundred* dollars out of the treasury for examining the claim of Maryland to the disputed territory. At some convenient time, the dispute will be revived, not with the expectation of recovering the land, but for the purpose of gratifying favorites.

Some years ago, a scheme was proposed for revising the laws of Maryland. Judge Buchanan and Mr. Reverdy Johnson received *three thousand* dollars for commencing the work, and Mr. Hughes received $297 for printing it. These gentlemen, after receiving this sum, relinquished the work, and nothing more has been heard of their revised code, or printed labors. The next step was to enlarge this scheme of executive patronage. Seventeen lawyers were employed to complete the work, and it was supposed that the expense to the state, would be at least *thirty thousand* dollars. Two of these gentlemen, it is said, were committee clerks to the last House of Delegates. Their consenting to serve in that capacity shows what estimate they put upon their own talents, and how much they were overrated by the Governor and Council, who selected them as the successors of Judge Buchanan and Reverdy Johnson It is not intended to attach blame to any individual, who was employed for this purpose. The objection is made to the extravagant system of squandering the public money, for the benefit of influential partizans; without regard to the interest of the State, or the wishes of the people.

The indemnity law is a remarkable instance of this policy Mr. Johnson received *forty thousand* dollars, Mr. Morris *sixteen thousand*, and Mr. Glenn *thirty-seven thousand*; all from the public treasury for damages sustained in the city of Baltimore. The indemnity law gave rise to a trial in the Court of Appeals between the State and the city of Baltimore. The question to be decided was this:—whether the amount of damages, allowed to Johnson, Morris and Glenn, should be paid out of the public treasury, or out of the auction duties, which the people of Baltimore supposed had been given to them, for the purpose of deepening their harbor.—The question was of little importance; it was merely whether the State was to suffer directly or indirectly; and it might have been submitted to the Court of Appeals without argument. Mr. McMahon and Mr. Bailey were employed by the Executive, and each of these gentlemen received *a fee of one thousand dollars*.

I shall now return to Mr. Hughes, and give an account of the sums bestowed upon him and other favorites at Annapolis. He was paid, as well as other whig editors, *fifty dollars* for publishing certain laws. This was probably right; but he was also paid *thirty-six* dollars for publishing an order, and for furnishing other editors with a copy of the laws to be published. Two or three dollars would have been enough for printing the order, and therefore he must have been allowed more than thirty dollars for furnishing copies to other editors. This was an imposition; because other editors could have copied the laws from his paper, and therefore stood in no need of a written or printed copy. He received $200 for printing 10,000 marriage licenses. There is very little more printing in a marriage license than in an election ticket; and the printing of 10,000, if that number were required, ought not to have cost the state more than fifty or sixty dollars. He received $250 for *making* an index to the Laws and Journals. This job ought to have been given to some other person, for two reasons: In the first place, a person, who was not the printer, would have had no inducement to make a voluminous index; and in the next place, it was manifestly unjust to give to an individual, who was already enriching himself at the public expense, the various little jobs that might have been performed as well by other persons, and which might have assisted to support many indigent families. For the reason last mentioned, he ought not to have been employed to distribute the laws for which he received *one hundred and fifty* dollars. He was paid five dollars for packing the laws and finding boxes Empty store boxes must have been high in the city of Annapolis, and Mr. Hughes must have found it very laborious to pack documents with so large an index.

He was paid *three hundred and eleven* dollars for printing two hundred and fifty copies of the catalogue of books in the state library. This appears to be an extravagant allowance for printing a list of the books in the library. A new list is probably required every year, which provides an annual job for the printer and librarian.

Mr. David Ridgely is the librarian, and receives a regular salary of *one thousand* dollars. What perquisites he receives besides, it is difficult to say; but the treasurer's report, in answer to a call made by the House of Delegates, discloses various payments, in addition to his salary He received *one hundred and fifty* dollars for making the catalogue, which was printed by Mr. Hughes. If it be not a part of his duty to make a list of the books placed under his care, it is hard to say what duty he has to perform. He might with as much propriety, charge the State, for the list he is obliged to keep of the books loaned to privileged persons. If the State is to pay one hundred and fifty dollars every year, for a new catalogue, and $311, for printing it, the sooner the books are sold or given away the better for the public.

Two or three years ago, Mr. Ridgeley, or some one else, discovered a trunk, or chest or box of old manuscripts, in the treasury building, or some other public office. The Governor communicated the fact to the Legislature, and a resolution was passed in May 1836, authorizing the Executive to have the papers transcribed and printed in "documentary volumes"—The manuscripts were said to contain valuable information concerning the early history of Maryland. Mr. Ridgeley was employed to transcribe them and received $382 for that service in the year 1837, in addition to the sum received for his catalogue, and his regular salary of a thousand dollars. The work will require several years to complete it, and will probably cost the state *ten* or *fifteen thousand* dollars, before it comes out of the hands of Mr. Ridgeley and Mr Hughes. What will the people think of this expensive scheme, when they learn that the papers are of little or no value, and that they are now actually in print, on the file of the old Maryland Gazette? But even if they contained useful information, there was no necessity for transcribing or printing them, at a great expense. They were already secure in a public office, and accessible to antiquarians and bookmakers. Some years ago *twelve hundred* dollars were expended in the purchase of McMahons history of Maryland. The first part of Mr. Bozman's work on the same subject had already been published. In 1835, Mr. John Leeds Kerr made a *donation* to the State of the second part, which was accepted by the legislature, and ordered to be printed. The Governor and Council were required to contract for the publication; to reserve five hundred copies for the use of the State, and to present six copies to the donor. This present cost the state *two thousand* dollars; which sum was paid for publishing the work. Last winter a resolution was passed authorizing the purchase of what was called the "Ridout papers." These also will be transcribed and printed, and will furnish additional profits to the librarian and printer, and to other executive favorites.

Mr. John H. Culbreth, the son of the clerk of the Council, and at present the Secretary of State, was also employed to transcribe the manuscripts, so luckily discovered by Mr Ridgeley. He received from the public treasury, in the year 1837, *two hundred and thirty* dollars for that service, and though Secretary of State, is probably still going on with the work. Mr. Thomas Culbreth himself received in the same year *sixty-two* dollars for superintending the papers, as if Mr. Ridgeley the state librarian, and Mr. Culbreth the present Secretary of state, were incapable of transcribing papers, without the supervision of the clerk of the Council: The impropriety has already been pointed out, of heaping different employments upon the same individual. If these old provincial manuscripts required transcribing, the governor might have found clerks enough, without employment, who would have been glad to undertake the work. And the regular officers of the government would soon abandon their historical researches, if they found themselves cut off from the profits of their discoveries.

Mr Thomas Culbreth received only sixty-two dollars for superintending the transcribers. This however was merely the commencement of his profits Some years ago, while clerk of the council, he received nearly *six thousand* dollars for superintending the chancery records. He performed no part of the duty for which he was paid, but divided the sum he received, between himself and Mr. Mayo, whom he employed to do the whole work, last year he received $4,625 for extra charges, which have been explained in a report to the legislature; and if he had continued in office, another heavy claim would have caisen for extra services, under the resolution for transcribing provincial documents.

Henry Thompson, the messenger of the council formerly received a certain salary, for services rendered in that capacity, and *fifty* dollars besides for taking care of the public buildings. In 1822 his salary was raised, and fixed at a certain sum, which included his compensation as keeper of the state house. In 1837, he claimed arrears for that service, from 1823 to 1830, but his claim was *rejected* by the House of Delegates. He was paid however, by the *Executive*, and was allowed for the same service from the year 1830 to the present time. These payments, contrary to law, amount to about *eight hundred* dollars. Being in the council chamber, he had an opportunity of seizing upon such jobs as were beneath the notice of the clerk of the council, the librarian and the public printer. He rides express, removes prisoners from one state to another, and was sent, two or three years ago, to the western country to apprehend a fugitive from justice. The receives extra compensation for these itinerant services, while his salary is accumulating in his absence, I have no means of ascertaining what extra services he was paid for before 1837. In that year, he received thirty dollars for bringing John Gray from Washington City; ten dollars for putting the state seal to 1625 state bonds; and one hundred and fifty dollars for bringing two fugitives from New York to Baltimore. He is allowed ten per cent, upon all purchases made by him on public account, without any law, except what the Governor calls the common law, that is, the usage of the council chamber. It is thus made the interest of the messenger to purchase largely, and at high prices, because his profits keep pace with the public expenditure. In the year 1837, he received $1516 for the purchase of firewood. His commissions on that sum amounted to one hundred and fifty one dollars. The expenditure of this enormous sum for firewood, would seem incredible, if it were not for the fact, that the more the state loses, the more the messenger gains. The allowlowance of ten dollars for putting the seal to the state bonds, seems to be too trifling for notice; but it is not the amount allowed, but the impropriety of the charge, which deserves censure. The expenditure of thirteen dollars and fifty cents for pen knives, purchased of John Brewer for the executive, is objectionable for the same reason If the Governor, or any member of the Council, or the clerk, or messenger, wanted a penknife, they ought to have purchased it with their own money. Allowing the executive to consist of eight members, including the messenger the knives must have cost one dollar and sixty-two cents a piece. The governor and council did not require knives in the discharge of their public duties, and Mr. Thompson, being a large dealer in firewood stood more in need of an axe than a penknife.

I omitted to mention in the proper place, that Geo. C. Brewer received seven hundred and forty eight dollars, in the year 1837, for transcribing a record book in *his* office. He is also the chief clerk of the House of Delegates, and in that capacity is allowed for various extra services. In the same year, Saml. Brown, register of wills received four hundred and ninety dollars, for transcribing certain records in *his* office. Whether they relate to the early settlement of the State, or to the unfinished business of his predecessors, cannot be ascertained from the treasurer's report.

It may be urged, in extenuation of these extra allowances that as soon as the payment of Mr. Culbreth was made known his nomination as secretary of state was rejected by the whig senate. But the *receipt* of the money by Mr. Culbreth, was not more objectionable, than the *payment* of it by the executive. The payment to the messenger was still more exceptionable; yet Governor Veazey was re elected by the unanimous vote of the whig members of the legislature. And, as if to evince their approbation of his whole course, they made an extra payment to *him* of twelve hundred and fifty dollars, in the form of an addition to his salary. It is therefore natural to conclude, that some other cause prevented the appointment of Mr. Culbreth. I have pointed out some of the abuses practised by the whig party. My limits will not allow me to give a history of their measures, nor have I the records, which furnish the proofs and details of their improper expenditures.

Having shown how the ruling party in the State, have *exercised* their power, I shall now explain the means, by which they have endeavored to retain it.

At the Presidential election in 1828, this State was entitled to eleven electors. The Adams party then calculated that ten of these electors would be in favor of Mr. Adams, and that Baltimore county alone would elect a friend of General Jackson. The result proved that without a new division of districts, it was uncertain what party would elect a majority of electors at the next presidential election. The apportionment of members of Congress, under the census of 1830, reduced our number of electors to ten; and furnished the pretext for forming the districts in such a manner, as in the opinion of the Adams party, would secure to their candidate nine of the electoral votes. At December session 1831, they divided the State in the following manner: St. Mary's, Charles, Calvert, Anne Arundel, Prince Georges Montgomery, Frederick, Washington and Allegany and the city of Annapolis, formed the first district and chose four electors, Baltimore city formed the second district and was entitled to two electors; Baltimore county was to form the third district, and choose one elector, and Harford, with the whole Eastern Shore was to form the fourth district and to choose three electors. From local causes, Baltimore city had elected anti Jackson delegates; and little doubt was entertained that the same causes would secure the election of anti Jackson electors from that city. By leaving out Baltimore county, it was easy to form the first and last districts so as to secure the election of seven electors of the same party. It was a difficult task to dispose of Baltimore county, with its large majority of Jackson voters. It would change the political character of any other district to which it might be attached; and would probably have the same effect up on the whole State, if the ten electors were chosen by general ticket. Therefore it was not annexed to the western district, nor to the city of Baltimore, nor to the Eastern Shore; but was separated from the rest of the state. The Jackson members proposed to elect the ten electors by general ticket, and thus give to Maryland her due weight, and to the people of every county and city a fair chance of expressing their wishes. The districts however were carved out to suit the party in power. At December session 1833, finding that Baltimore city had gone against them; that without the *whole vote* of Maryland there was no chance of electing and anti Jackson President; and that the clamor produced by the removal of the deposites, was likely to give them a majority in the State; the whigs, for these reasons, abolished the districts which had been of so little service to their cause, and united with the republican party in providing for the election of electors by general ticket. At December session 1832, they formed the State into new Congressional districts, upon the same plan of securing the election of a majority of their own friends and of defeating a majority of the people. The seven western wards of Baltimore were formed into one Congressional district; while the five eastern wards, and Anne Arundel county and the city of Annapolis were made to compose another district. The seven wards were then decidedly in favor of General Jackson, and could not be incorporated with the last described district, so as to make a double district of the whole, without causing the election of two Jackson members of Congress.—Baltimore city was therefore dismembered, and the shipping interest of Fells Point was was made to depend upon the planting interest of Anne Arundel, and the *transcribing* interest of Annapolis. At December Session 1834, the whig party, finding that Mr. Kelkim had been elected from that district, and that they had no farther use for it, united it with the seven western wards, and formed the whole into a double district. In some of the counties, the commissioners of the tax were elected by the people; and frequent attempts were made to deprive Baltimore, Cecil and Queen Annes of this privilege, and to restore it to the Governor and Council. It was not considered safe to permit the people of these Jackson counties to choose their own agents for the management of their local affairs. Mr. Mayer of Baltimore city preformed the office of introducing a bill to deprive these counties of their priveleges, as Mr. Bruce of Allegany subsequently did, to regulate the right of suffrage in the city of Baltimore.

This continued system of abuse and oppression convinced the people of the necessity of reform. The ruling party however, preferred the old order of things which secured their continuance in power. In 1836 when the two parties, in the electoral college, could make no compromise, the leading whigs, finding it impossible to form a new senate, that would answer their purposes, resolved to continue the old senate, whose term had expired, and to maintain their authority by means of militia The electors however entered into a compromise, at the very time, when the old senate had assembled, and the summons to the militia had gone forth. This compromise was based upon a pledge of reform, and public sentiment obliged the whig party to redeem it. The recent amendments to the constitution, resulting from such a cause, appeared to leave them no alternative, but submit to the will of the people. But the ruling passion betrayed itself in various measures of the last session. The senate passed Mr. Tidballs bill to unite the districts represented by Mr. Johnson and Mr. Thomas into one district; and thus to legislate Mr. Thomas out of congress. It was lost or postponed in the House of Delegates, probably because it was deemed advisable to await the result of the fall elections. Then came the Registry Law to prevent frauds in the city of Baltimore; a law, insulting in its title, fraudulent in its design, degrading in its operation and too well understood to deceive any one but an idiot. The last measure of the same character, was an attempt to annex to the State of Maryland all that part of the District of Columbia, which lies to the westward of Tiber creek. This part of the district includes Georgetown, and was supposed to contain ten thousand inhabitants, and *a majority of three hundred whig voters*. The resolutions provided that each white male inhabitant of proper age should be entitled to vote at the next election, if he had then resided twelve months in the District *No registry law was proposed to prevent frauds among the voters of Georgetown*. The resolutions were passed by the senate, and sent to the House of Delegates, but other measures being entitled to a preference, they could not be taken up without the consent of two thirds of the house. Frequent attempts were made to give them a second reading, but failed from the want of the requisite majority. They were finally rejected the last day of the session, when there was hearty a quorum present.

Thus an attempt was made to incorporate Georgetown with Montgomery county, and to give to strangers the privilege of participating in the next elections. It was singular too, that the most earnest advocates of the measure were opposed to the bill for establishing Howard district, on the ground, that it it was afterwards formed into a separate country, it would destroy the balance of power between two shores. Yet in proposing to bring in this western district, with ten thousand inhabitants, not a word was said about the balance of power, or the security of the eastern shore.

The facts and circumstances herein recited will enable the reader to form some idea of the policy and conduct of the whig party; of their prodigal expenditures for party purposes; of their continued efforts to shield themselves from popular sentiment; and of their total forgetfulness of the character, dignity, and prosperity of the state.

A CITIZEN OF MARYLAND.

COMMUNICATION.

SOMERSET COUNTY, August 21st. 1838.

To-day has been eventful in the history of *Whigism* in this county.—Pursuant to the resistless call upon the *Whigs*, made through the 'Herald,' they might be seen quite early collecting from various parts, to join in the wonderful fete about to be performed. Accordingly at about 8 o'clock this afternoon, the ringing of the bell announced the crisis; and then might be seen squads and groups of *whig* office holders and *whig* expectants, wending their way to the Court House, the scene of action. Some considerable time elapsed before the arrival of the masters of ceremonies—during which, serious fears of disappointment and failure were discoverable. At last however, *the principals* appeared, and then followed a scene of plotting—counter plotting—side talking—whispering and *noseing* plain enough to discover to the least inquisitive spectator, that all was not right—that they did not pull together.

In this state of affairs Mr. Crisfield arose, and said in substance, that he regretted party strife had crept into the whig ranks—yet it was so and could not be disguised.—That the object of the assembly to-day, was to allay all dissensions—that to cherish such feelings as existed, was unworthy of them as men, and as a party—and that concord and harmony restored, success would perch herself upon the whig standard. He regretted too, that there had been no one bold enough to call the meeting to order—and after a few further remarks, understood to be explanatory of the object of the meeting, moved that Mr. Chas. Carroll take the Chair. We have no fault to find with his remarks but he speaks too loudly.

Mr. Carroll having taken the Chair, remarked in substance, that much discontent certainly existed among the *whigs* of Somerset and he was very sorry for it—that he, actuated by zeal for the advancement of the *whig* party, and without any views of personal interest, had become the Editor of a newspaper in our county, devoted to the advocacy of pure *whig* doctrines—that unanimity among the whigs of Somerset was most devoutly wished for—that there should be no longer, followers of Paul and followers of Apollos, and concluded by asserting his readiness to entertain any propositions that might be made. The chairman was not on this occasion as usual—long winded.—Doubtless he *intended* to say *something*. The absence of his pocket edition of Shakspeare, or the absorption of his mind of late, by the subject of the marriage of the English Princess and President Van Buren's son, to which, he has at last graciously vouchsafed his consent, may account for the sparseness of his observations. Mr. Carroll was *formerly* a Jackson man, it is said, but *now* he is a *whig nullifier*, or to use a more apposite term a "weak brother." The meeting being called to order, a Secretary was chosen. *He made no speech.*

A motion was then made to appoint a committee to nominate suitable persons to be run as candidates for the Senate, and Delegates to the next General Assembly of the State. This committee consisted of 21!! Two refused to act, and the number was then reduced to 19!!! These are mystic numbers to the people of Maryland. After having retired for nearly an hour the 19 returned with two resolutions which were successively read from the Chair. The first was that it was *inexpedient to interfere with* the candidacy for the next Senatorship. On this the question was propounded and taken.—Of course it was carried nem. con. The true and legitimate meaning of which is, that Alexander Donoho has already attained too much head way and is *determined* to stand a poll—the *whigs* cannot oust him, or in any manner rid themselves of him, and therefore sooner than produce "confusion worse confounded," bitter as the pill may be, swallow it they must. Alexander Donoho then is the accepted *whig* candidate of Somerset, for a seat in the next Senate of Maryland, and will be supported by the *whig* party.

The second resolve went on to nominate William W. Handy, Dr. Wm. Williams, Benjamin I. Jones and Noah Rider as suitable persons to be voted for by the whigs of Somerset. This resolve was also carried unanimously and a committee appointed to inform the nominees of their selection. A report of general acceptance having been made to the Chair and by him announced—

Mr. Handy rose and said in substance, that he felt much gratification at the *unexpected* honor confered upon him He said he was *a whig* and should live and die *a whig*—That he believed the *whig policy* to be the only one that could break down the usurpations and high handed abuses of the times—That he was from *head* to *foot* a whig—that in sleeping, waking, lying down or standing up, (he should have gone through the entire catalogue used by Doctor Slop to poor Obadiah and have told the people that in all the situations and bearings there mentioned, he was a whig,) that he was *every whit a whig*—that he must be elected as *a whig*. But would you believe it that this same Mr. Handy was once a Jackson man? He is now, however, the nominee of a *whig caucus*, and stands justly entitled to the name "*weaker brother*." Having thus given in *his* adhesion Mr. Handy retired.

Dr. Williams then rose and said that the honor just confered upon him was certainly *very unexpected*. He had no idea of any such thing when he came to town to day. Notwithstanding being a "*party man*," inconvenient as it was, he should acquiesce, and was an humble servant. He also is a "*weaker brother*."

The next in succession was Mr. Benjamin I. Jones, who rose and announced the momentous and imposing fact that his name had been for some time before the people as a candidate for the Assembly, that he believed from what had been seen, he was the choice of a majority of the people!!! That he cheerfully acquiesed in the nominations made and the honor confered. He was also a humble servant, and was about to retire, when some faithful *whig* told him he had not told his politics. Resuming the stand he remarked that is was *unnecessary* to say he was a WHIG as he had been *nominated by the convention*. Now here is truly an excellent *whig*—One of the 19 to nominate himself!! The people of Somorset county are truly gullible if they can stand this Mr. J. is however a Jackson, Adams, Democrat, Federal, Republican, Clay Van Buren, whig—and this last cognomen covering all the rest and putting them to shame, he is accepted. He is a "*weaker brother*."

Mr. Rider, the last nominee, then came forward said he was a *whig* too, and after saying something about the joint interests of himself and the people was an humble servant.

The meeting was then addressed by Mr. Crisfield, in a short exhortation understood to prompt the *whigs* to conciliation, harmony & energy—and here we thought the meeting should have closed. But Mr. Walter whose name had been previously announced on the *whig list*, address the meeting He of course withdrew from the course, and gave his hearty concurrence in the action of the meeting. It was not very difficult to discover by the speakers countenance, that his internal emotions were at war with his expressions. He may have had the hysterics.

Last of all rose Mr. J. D Jones, (another *weaker brother* and true whig) not willing that his *cacoethes loquendi* should suffer, when a fine an opportunity presented itself, and burning in fine "set phrase" developed himself and given in his allegiance, (in doing which bye the bye there was manifested much more adhesion to party discipline than cohesion or connexion of rational ideas) and having most wofully tormented the pronouns I & me, retired from the stand.

Thus concluded the mighty *chef d'oeuvre* of the whigs, by which "the drilled squadrons of the enemy" were to be terror struck. This is the first essay in that aerial excursion predicted for the poor Democrats in Somerset in which they are to be blown so high that they never will find their mother earth more.

One will be better able to judge how far the *meeting* deserves the name of CONVENTION when it is understood, that with one solitary error, and that in taking the *son* for the *father*, the names of the identical candidates nominated, were known *generally* at least two days before the meeting—that instead of openly proposing and canvassing the claims and pretensions of the various candidates, the whole matter was left to the decision of three persons, whose views were already known. It is preposterous to presume that the people of Somerset will submit to this It cannot be that our citizens will barter away their claims to intelligence and independence thus cheaply and consent that 19 or even 100 men, should dictate for nearly 2400 voters. The people of Somerset are capable and will judge for themselves.

☞The federal whigs are making a great noise about the immense number of Bond's Speech which has been printed. It would seem that the printing is an easier work than the selling of them, if we may judge from the following which we cut from one of our exchange papers.—*Republican.*

Bond's Speech.—We have printed a large edition of bonds speech, and as yet we have sold but a few of them.—*Louisville Journal.*