From the Maryland Gazette.

TO THE REFORMERS OF MARYLAND.

MR. EDITOR:—I was somewhat amused when I opened the Maryland Republican of Saturday morning last, to find under the glaring and imposing heads of "The Candidates for Governor"—"Grason and reform'—'Loco Foco Papers of Maryland," an attempt to prove that WM. GRASON, *the* patriot farmer of Queen Anne's, was an anti reformer. The editor of that paper devoted upwards of three columns of his paper to this vast attempt, and upon the first glance at it I was led to the belief that he had accomplished what he intended—but to satisfy myself I had recourse to the Journal from which he extracts, and found that he had created a "mountain out of a mole hill."

The first charge is. that Mr. Grason voted against a proposition to abolish the Council and empower the Governor to appoint a Secretary of State. And so he did. On this question he voted with the then "leading Reform Champion" of the House, (Mr. McMahon, of the city of Baltimore) who was also opposed to giving the appointment of this responsible office to a single individual. Some of the most decided anti-reformers voted for this proposition—such as the St. Mary's and Calvert delegation, which clearly evinces that it was a "Reform" suitable to the anti-Reformers only.

The motion to refer the bill to the next General Assembly was made by Mr. LEE, a decided reformer, and voted for by himself and three colleagues, from Montgomery, the entire Frederick delegation, and lo and behold! by Mr. Yoe, (of Washington county) who made the motion to elect the Governor by the people! This bill contained provisions which the Reformers did not approve, and they therefore voted against the whole measure.

Another charge is, that he voted to strike out the enacting clause of a bill relative to the appointment of Registers of Wills. This motion was made by a Reformer, (Mr Lee, of Montgomery) and voted for by most of the leading Reformers of the House, including Mr. McMahon of the city of Baltimore, the then leading Reform Champion of the House! This motion to strike out having failed, the Clerks of County Courts were then inserted in the bill, all of whom were to be elected by the House of Delegates, to serve for a term not exceeding seven years—when Mr. YOE, of Washington county, moved an amendment that instead of being elected by the House of Delegates, they (the Clerks of the County Courts and Registers of Will) should hereafter be elected by the people every seven years.

On this latter amendment (Mr. Yoe's) the yeas and nays were called. "Mr Grason's vote," says the editor of the Maryland Republican, "is not recorded. Mr Wright voted against the amendment." Now, whether the editor intended by this misrepresentation to deceive the people, or whether he glanced at the negative vote without his "specs," in the vain hope of finding Mr. Grason's name there, is left for the editor to inform the public. Doubtless the latter cause was the reason he committed this error. But because he did not find Mr. Grason's vote against Mr. Yoe's amendment, he tells you that it was not upon record. This is not the fact. WILLIAM GRASON voted to give the election of Registers of Wills and Clerks of County Courts, to the legitimate source—THE PEOPLE.—See page 252 of Journal of Ho. of Del., session 1828.

Now, I would ask whether Mr. Grason was not a Reformer eleven years ago? His votes are mostly recorded with the "Champions of Reform," as may be seen by the proceedings of the House. He was in favor (eleven years ago, when the Reformers themselves were not united) of electing Clerks and Registers by the people, and opposed to giving the tremendous power to your Governor of appointing one of the most responsible officers in the State—I mean that of the Secretary of State.

During the trying conflict through which the Reformers of Maryland have passed, Mr. Grason used all the faculties which nature had endowed him with, to procure a thorough reform of our Constitution. In the last Legislature, he was in favor of an early action upon the Reform bills, and finally voted for the passage of them all!! It is therefore, ridiculous for those who at one time thought Reform the offspring of some fanatical brain, urged on only by agrarians, to charge Mr. Grason with opposition to Reform. At any rate, his course, upon this perplexing question, eleven years ago, and since, has gained for him the vote of at least one genuine

REFORMER.

From the Baltimore Herald.

WHIG FINANCIERING.

We have heretofore remarked upon the very singular financial arrangement presented by the administration of Maryland for the last three or four years. It is really a fiscal curiosity. In the year 1834, the treasury was found deficient, happily for those to whom the ferretting out the "ways and means" was confided, there was an application for a charter for the Merchants' Bank.—The bonus was a "god send" for the relief of their perplexities not to be neglected by those whose wits seem to have been driven to the land's end. A grave measure of public policy, involving important rights and consequences of "weight and consideration," was eagerly caught at as a temporary expedient, to "*make a raise*." The felicitous thought was improved upon. The charter in question could not be granted without the consent of the other banks, whose charters would in some *ten years expire*. Fertile in resource, our rulers passed a law extending their charters on condition of their assent to that of the Merchants' Bank, and of their paying the usual bonus within two years from the passage of the law. Thus wielding, to supply their want of thrift, funds in the period from 1834 to 1837, which properly would have belonged to that of 1845 to 1850. The whigs, however, were then in power, and "*in a corner*," and nobody could tell what might happen before the year 1845.

But our dominant party, like their prototype, Jack Falstaff, finds the "consumption of the purse" an "incurable disease," and that these means did but "linger it out." In 1836 we find them again with upraised hands and mouths "agape" at a "treasury deficit" to be provided for, of nearly one hundred and ten thousand dollars. And now we see them with a forecast and reach of thought which astounds us, carrying their calculations full out to the year 1840, and making provisions for the estimated annual deficiencies in the treasury up to that time, of upwards of three hundred and eighty thousand dollars. Their committee reports that this deficiency they can supply, and bid their friends be of good cheer, for they can lead the people still onward further without risking their displeasure by disclosing their real situation. And how? (hear! hear!!)—Why to be sure, by taking to pay the current expenses near two hundred and seventy five thousand dollars of the surplus revenue, loaned to the state by congress, by *selling* the *reserved right* to subscribe to the Merchant's Bank stock for a *premium of thirty thousand*, and by taxing collatteral inheritances. "A good wit," said our friend Falstaff, 'will make use of any thing and turn *diseases* to commodity."

Again we hear from them, that the deficiency in December 1837 exceeded the anticipations of the above nicely balanced calculation by the *small sum* of $15,999,80. And their arithmetical estimates leave them of their pompously displayed, fortuitously gathered up fund but one hundred and twenty-three thousand dollars for the years 1839 and 1840, with a 'progressively increasing' deficit calculated in 1838, at one hundred and sixty one thousand dollars. Yet *consistent* with themselves at least, in the face of these facts, they flung themselves upon the critical hope that they may yet wear through the year 1840, and cannot '*venture to recommend a change*' in their '*system*.' Their system!!!—What a system have we shown from their own selfdrawn picture!!! It is a literal living from 'hand to mouth.' In all the essentials of a reckless confidence in, and eager catching at, temporary expedients, in the manly stifling of care in despite of want, and the resolute reliance upon a hap-hazard support it has the raciness of a regular loafing.—*Democratic Herald.*

From the New York Evening Post

THE SECRETARY OF STATE AT MONTREAL.

The following is an extract of a letter from Lower Canada:

MONTREAL, *Aug.* 23, 1838.

"Mr. Forsyth left this city yesterday in the steamboat Victoria, with Mr. G. Jones, his two sisters, and their aunt, on their return to the United States. This visit of our Secretary of State has given rise to a variety of conjectures. On inquiry, I am satisfied the object was the gratification of curiosity merely. Mr. Forsyth was at Ballston passing a few days with two or three families of friends from Georgia, some of the younger members of which projected with him a trip to Lake George. Being within a day's journey of Montreal, and tempted by fine weather, they determined to run down and look at the English troops. John Bull has had, therefore, an opportunity of judging of the Georgians, who, according to the Duke of Saxe Weimar "live apart from the civilized world." Whatever has been thought of them, they have been treated with distinguished hospitality by all the persons in command in the city. On three successive days parades were got up by Major General Clitherow, at two of which Mrs. Clitherow attended to meet the young American ladies. An evening party at the General's to the ladies, a dinner at the mess of the 71st regiment, to which Mr. Forsyth and Mr. Jones were invited by Lieutenant Colonel Grey, a visit with Mrs. Clitherow to the Island of Helena, with an escort of military officers, and a State dinner to the whole American party, given by Lord Durham in his steamboat, were successive marks of the desire of the English authorities to testify their respect for our Government on this accidental visit of a member of the cabinet at Washington.

'The Secretary, with two of the young ladies and Mr. Jones, were on the race ground on the first day's races, and were immediately invited, and attended by Col. Cooper, and Lieutenant Colonel Grey, to the stand prepared for the Governor General. At the dinner party, contrary to the established custom of his table, after the health of the Queen was drank, Lord Durham gave the President of the United States--prefacing his toast with some complimentary remarks to his guest, to the character of the President, and to the institutions of the United States. Mr. Forsyth acknowledged the compliment to himself, by proposing the health of Earl Grey, the father of Lady Durham.

"I witnessed the entrance of the Governor General at the theatre, accompanied by Mr. Forsyth, Sir Colin Campbell, Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, Sir Arthur Fitzroy, Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward's island, General Clitherow, the military commandant and suite, and that of the Governor General. He was received at the portico by the managers in full dress, each bearing in either hand an enormous light. They called out, 'this way, my Lud!' 'this way, my Lud!' and marching carefully and ridiculously backward, marshalled the way to the entrance of the voice royal box. The house was crowded to excess, and the Governor General was received with tremendous and repeated cheering. The curtain rose, and the whole force of the theatre advanced and sung, God save the Queen Victoria! The ladies in the vice regal box, were Mrs. Clitherow and Mrs. Col. Grey, and two of the American ladies, Miss Campbell, the daughter of Sir Colin, Mrs. Ellice. the wife of Edward Ellice, M. P. and one of Lord Durham's family—and Miss Balfour, his sister. The play was well acted. Mr. Abbott and Miss Tree performed their respective parts of the Duke and Duchess, in Tobin's 'Honey Moon,' with brilliant effect.

"Lord Durham seems to be a man of simple manners—not at all English in his appearance. Although said to be found of ostentation, he has the good sense to exhibit it officially only. There is nothing in his personal bearing that looks like a desire to make a display. He is apparently cold and reserved, but neither haughty nor awkward. His conduct to the American visiters has been distinguished by an obvious determination to secure their approbation, if it could be done by hospitable treatment. He has not escaped censure for this from the virulent Tory party in Canada. One mistake he commits—and that is in not seeking to make himself popular with the native Canadian. The situation of affairs here has certainly much bettered under his administration, and there is not at present any apprehension of further domestic violence. The future looks dark yet, however. It will be difficult to reconcile the large majority of this province, who are descended from the French, to any arrangement which will put them completely under the control of the English population. The new institutions must be formed according to the liberal opinions of the present day; and yet must (to maintain, what England will not lose if she can help it, submission to the will at London) give to the comparatively small English population the command at the elections for the Legislature, and in the various branches of the Executive and Judiciary. To do this will be difficult.

☞Before sailing for Europe Governor McDuffie wrote a long letter in reply to a request, for an expression of his opinion on the Sub-Treasury question. It is full of interest. There are some parts of it which we consider heterodox, besides some views which are original and characteristic of one who thinks for himself. He is decidedly in favor of the system of an Independent Treasury and although adhering to his opinion of the Constitutionality of a Federal Bank he yet thinks it capable of much mischief as a political machine. We shall take an opportunity to give the letter at length, but for the present merely select the following extract for the consideration of his *quondam* Whig friends.—*Balt. Rep.*

"Since the attempt of the New England Federalists to destroy the credit of the country by denouncing as immoral and irreligious those who would lend money to the Government, I have never witnessed any thing in the conduct of any party more revolting to my sense of patriotism, than the efforts systematically issued at the extra session. What shall we think of the patriotism of men, who could publicly express their exultation that the irredeemable paper of banks was above par of Government paper? Politicians who have placed their hope of advancement upon the combined influence of the banks, or have invested their private funds in them, seem to regard the interest of the people at large as of small consequence when it comes in conflict with that of the banks, and the real ground of the opposition to Treasury paper is, that it supercedes as PROTANTO the use of bank paper, and thus limits the field for bank circulation."

Every man who looks at the political movements of the day, and the various indications of public opinion, will see that the prospects of the present administration were never more encouraging than they now are. The main body of the democratic party have had the wisdom and firmness, during the late panic so artfully gotten up by the enemies of Government, to judge for themselves of the object and bearings of the measures pursued by the federalists. They saw clearly that the end to which all efforts were directed, regardless of the means employed to effect the purpose, was to crush the administration. These tried friends of sound principles, are now receiving daily confirmation of the correctness of their course, and of the sure triumph of truth, over federal machinations. Others who for a time, deluded by the arts of political sorcers, strayed into bye paths, are now returning to the right way, with renewed purpose of fidelity. The political aspect of affairs has changed—the veil has been drawn aside—the feasts are over—the cup is drained—the hand writing has appeared up the wall—the guests have dispersed, and the speeches, the mirth, and the wine that inspired them, are spent and forgotten together. Democracy, based upon the imperishable principles of equal rights, and indiscriminate protection, has every where revived, and will not again suffer even an imaginary reverse. Its march will be onward, steady, and unfaultering, till its justice, and supremacy, shall be felt and acknowledged by all.—*Boston Post.*

From the Frederick Citizen.

Attention Lucifers.—As the organ of your party (the Examiner,) and your candidates are declaring, that the Democratic Republicans have no expectation of electing their ticket, we have been authorised to bet ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, ticket against ticket. If any of you are disposed to show your reliance on the statements of your organ, or belief in your own assertions, the present affords a fair opportunity; and by depositing one thousand dollars, in any of the banks of Frederick, and giving information of the fact, it will be immediately met.

What say our friends to 350 majority for Grason, and for our entire ticket, in this county? We ask you, because you alone can answer. It can be given if things are done in the right way. Every man at the wheel—a heave ho—and all is accomplished. Let us not be outdone by other portions of the State Encouraging reports reach us from every quarter. If our friends in Baltimore do any thing like as well as they anticipate, we elect our governor. We believe it more than probable that the counties will give a majority for Grason. The great battle will be fought in the city. The enthusiasm of our friends there is up, The odious registry, which was intended to tie the arms of the Democracy has aroused them. They are battling with the energy of indignant freemen. Wm. Grason and Henry Stump (to say nothing of other condidates) can never be beaten in Baltimore.

If the Democracy do their duty, in one month from this time we shall see blazoned at the head of the Democratic papers, in large capitals,—*Democracy Triumphant!—Maryland redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled!"* [*Hagerstown Mail.*

Things look most encouragingly. Old Democratic Washington will make a glorious report of herself on the first Wednesday of October. There is an under current of reform, silent but sure, which will swell the tide of Mr. Grason's popularity to overflowing. A certain class of whig politicians have endeavored to hoodwink the people on the subject of Reform; but it is no go;—the Reformers of Old Washington can tell the color of the coat as well as any other people, and they know well enough who is the Reform candidate for Governor, and which is the Reform party.—Every body now knows that Mr. Steele has been the uncompromising opponent of Reform—and the people in this county know that he is too closely connected with the office holders ever to be a Reformer.—*Ibid.*

Whig Principles Avowed.—We learn from a source "which is not to be the ephemeral *of a day*," that the great object of the whig party is to "bring back the general government to that constitutional vigor which its framers intended." This is precisely what we have long seen lurking in the policy of the whig party. They are ultra federal in their views of the general government. They are struggling to invest the government with the utmost possible energy; they are essentially power loving and aristocratic. They are not content with only such power in government as is necessary to individual happiness and protection, leaving individuals to their own pursuits in their own way. They wish the people to feel the strong hand of government upon them. Hence their inveterate wish for a monopoly in the exchanges of the country, and for the dominion of large accumulations of money power.—*Ib.*

FEDERALISM *versus* GOLD.

Nothing can be more ridiculous than the prejudice which the federalists manifest for gold. It amounts to a perfect monomania. If it were not for their love of its paper representative, one might deem them as disinterested and self denying as anchorites. They exhibit as much antipathy to the precious metals as TIMON, the man hater. How miserable they would have beeen in the *golden age*. They evince as much loathing for the *yellow dross* as the victim of hydrophobia does for water. They have as much dread for *aurum potabile* as if they feared the fate of CRASSUS. They could not be seduced like DANAE, by a *golden* shower. PHILIP's ass, laden with gold, could scarcely tempt them to treachery. They abhor the "slave of the dirty mine." They do not like to carry such an inconvenient burden. If they have an *itching palm*, it is only for shinplasters, which are certainly well calculated to propagate the *pleasing infection* There is no rosin for your *Scotch fiddle*, like the favorite currency of federalism.—*Globe.*

TREASURY NOTES —The whole amount of Treasury notes authorized by the act of Oct. 12th 1837, having been issued, and there having been redeemed of them about 7,350,000, on the 1st inst. the new emission made in place of those under the act of May 12, 1838, have been 5,547,310 01 of which last there has been redeemed about 100,000, leaving a balance of all outstanding equal to only about $8,096,310 01.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that the outstanding treasury notes issued in pursuance of the Act of Congress of the 12th Oct. 1837, and the act additional thereto, will be paid agreeably to their tenor upon presentment at the Treasury of the United States whenever they fall due. Receivers of public money are instructed to receive them, and allow the principal and interest due thereon, in payment for lands and customs; and those who may not wish to use the notes in payment to the United States, nor find it convenient to take up the amount due on them at the Treasury, will be accommodated with drafts therefor, payable at their place of residence, whenever it is found to be practicable. Thus is another base slander of the whig party, in which they allege that the only notes in circulation not redeemable at the place from which they are issued, are the Treasury notes of the Government—effectually put down. What will they resort to next, to deceive the people, and prop up their sinking cause?—*Del. Gazette.*

MOVEMENTS OF THE PEOPLE.

Under this head, the Albany Argus publishes at length the proceedings of all the democratic meetings and conventions in the different counties in this State. We regret very much that want of space alone prevents our following its example. The resolutions passed at these primary county meetings, are a sure criterion by which to judge of the tone of feelings in the democratic party in the counties respectively. And in this particular there has been a great change wrought, and a wonderful improvement made, since the election last fall. There are now none of those mawkish quasi conservative quams, those demi semi mental reservations, about the dearly beloved banks, that then existed. The example of the spartan band in the House of Assembly in this State, at the last session, and the friends of the administration in the Senate of the United States, has not been lost upon the democracy. The luminous and irrefragable arguments of the friends of the government, both at Washington and in Albany, have been generally read and universally approved; and the most unqualified approbation of the great leading measure of this administration, is every where forcibly expressed.—*N. Y. Era.*

The Illinois Standard of August 25 gives the following account of one of the methods by which the whigs attempted to gain a victory in that State at the recent election:

"At one of the polls in Jacksonville, the two clerks being good Whigs, the following *mistakes* were made in adding up the poll books, to wit: Edwards, Davidson, Stuart, Thomas, Henry, Hardin, and William Gillham were allotted ten votes each more than they were entitled to; Cassell was given twenty, and Wyatt thirty, the latter *mistake* was made in a single dash in carrying over one single page—thirty at one flourish of the pen! No wonder the whigs have triumphs. And what is singular, these clerks who were so apt to make *mistakes*, yes mistakes, for we will use that term merely for form, never erred once in favor of a Democrat; they made ten errors, in all amounting to one hundred and twenty votes for the Whigs, but none for the Democrats. Now if this was the result of accident, it was the most extraordinary run of good Whig luck that we have heard of lately. By this "manœuvre" Happy was, upon the books, thrown behind Cassel, whereas it is given up by every body that Happy has the most votes. Democrats want office when they can honestly get the votes. Modern whigies want office any how, votes or no votes. We advise our friends every where that they have been beaten by small majorities, to examine the poll books well.—We also warn those corrupt beings who could be capable of using such means, that a day of retributive justice will come, and speedily too."

The federalists profess to be governed by patriotism. We'll show what their patriotism is. They took part with France against their own country, in relation to the indemnity due our people. They have sided with Mexico against their own country. They have incited the Indians of Florida to resistance to the treaty made with their own government, and by their sympathy for the *poor savages!!* have cheered them on in their "undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions," of our white inhabitants residing in that territory. Instead of mourning, they have rejoiced over the slaughter of the gallant Dade, and his brave associates.—Every misfortune that has occurred to our gallant army by surprises of the enemy from their fastnesses, or from thousands being laid on their beds of sickness, has been the cause of secret enjoyment to these federalists. They have opposed the proposition in congress, to issue treasury notes, when such a measure was induced by the kindness of government to the merchants in extending the time of payment of their bonds, and its kindness to the banks in postponing the payment of their dues. And when these treasury notes were issued despite their efforts to prevent it, they have endeavoured to disgrace and depreciate the credit of their own government. They have been opposed to every thing which would conduce to the welfare of the country, and have by their inordinate desire to attain to office—through overtrading and speculation, through pressures and panics, through misrepresentations and direct falsehoods—brought this country to a condition which should make them pause and reflect upon their career. *How purely patriotic these federalists are!—Balt. Herald.*

Bank Bond—his speech. When facts are examined, the incentive to the *delivery* of the pamphlet called '*Bond's Speech*,' is not so *marvellous*. It seems that Bond's property stands mortgaged to the Bank of the United States to the amount of ELEVEN THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY DOLLARS!! This explanation should be quite sufficient. He could afford to *stretch* the truth for that sum. We have in our possession the evidence of the statement we have made. Bond is undoubtedly mortgaged to the bank—a *bank vassal*, and his statements are false, and were made to *deceive*.—*New Albany (Ia.) Argus.*

Every real lover of his country must rejoice at the prosperity which meets our view at every turn. Business is brisker and more pressing than it has been for years, our merchants are busy—our mechanics are busy—our banks are busy and liberal—shinplasters are disappearing—our pockets are getting replenished with specie—we are all in a good humour, there is no national bank, and we shall beat the whigs in Maryland handsomely.—*Balt. Herald.*

OUR TREASURY.—Is it not ungrateful for the whigs of Maryland to complain of the extravagance of the general government.—We are now subsisting upon the state's part of the $40,000,000 of surplus which the general government divided amongst the states. How ungrateful. Had it not been for that we should, by this time, have had direct taxation. The whigs especially ought to be thankful. They say the Government is extravagant. Yes for she lent to a bad neighbour. We shall never be able to pay as long as the whigs are in power, that's certain, and there is extravagance in trusting a bad character:—*Ib.*

The late whirlwind in Rhode Island, seems to have been of a marvellous description. The providence Journal furnishes the following additional particulars:

In passing through Cranston, the whirlwind drew all the water and the fish from Tongue Pond. It also drew all the water from a pond of several acres in extent on the farm of Mr. John Burr. A powder house on the top of Fenner's Ledge, in Cranston, containing ten casks of powder, was carried away, and no traces of either the building or the powder have been found, although diligent search has been made.

The following is better still, and seems to show that Hecate and her imps were actively at work:

A WITCH.—One of the most amusing incidents of the late whirlwind occurred in Cranston. An old woman who has long earned an honest penny by telling fortunes, and promising rich husbands and handsome wives to the inquiring damsels and swains, stood in her door, broom in hand, when the tornado passed in its fury: she was borne aloft in the whirwind amidst trees torn up by their roots, the ruins of houses, and whatever else had lain in the path of the tempest; but true to her character, she rode out the storm and descended uninjured. The suspicion long entertained that the old woman holds converse with spirits of another world, has thus become certainty.

From the Western Frontier.—It affords us pleasure to publish the following extracts from a letter dated Port Gibson, August 3d, 1838, received at the Department of War from an officer of standing and intelligence, whose station amongst the Indians west of the Mississippi gives him ample opportunities of ascertaining their views and their feelings towards the United States. These extracts show that the apprehensions were unfounded that were recently entertained as to the object and probable result of the council in which the Cherokess have invited some of their red brethren to meet them about the middle of this month.

* * * "It now affords me much pleasure to believe that the Cherokees, who were more unfriendly in their feelings (as I judge) than any other tribe in this vicinity to the United States, have become more satisfied since they have heard of the late acts of our Government in favor of their nation, and of the probability of the people being removed without a resort (on our part) to acts of violence against them."

* * * * *

"The Cherokees, some time since, invited the principal men of the tribes near to this to meet them in the next month at a place selselected for their new Council house, about fifteen miles northeast from this post and it is not improbable that the result of the proposed meeting may have some influence on their future conduct; not that I believe any determination to go to war will then be decided on, as I do not doubt that the principal chiefs, and wealthy men of all the tribes in this vicinity, are, and probably will continue to be, opposed to such a measure."—*Globe.*