EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

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☞ All communications to insure attention hould be *post paid.*

POETRY.

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

SONG OF THE TEXIAN PATRIOTS.

Men of the South!—look up,
There are omens in the sky,
The treacherous flag of Mexico
Reflects its crimson dye;
The clouds seem tapestry of blood,
But deep within their womb
The hidden thunder's muttering
The proud oppressor's doom.

Men of the South!—the groans
Of Bexar's murder'd band,
Are on the wing'd winds, and swell
Thy wrongs from land to land.
Respond—with loud artillery!
Respond—with vengeful shout!
Raise up thy star and rainbow stripes,*
And let thy war-steeds out!

Men of the South!—behold
The cohorts of thy foe
Are thundering down upon thy front,
With bristling bayonets low.
Call old and young from hill and vale—
The rifle's fiery breath
Shall blast Santa Anna's dearest hopes—
To victory, or to death!

*The established banner of Texas is a single star on a field of blue with stripes.

RORY O'MORE, OR GOOD OMENS.

A BALLAD.

Young Rory O'More courted Kathleen Bawn,
He was bold as a hawk, and she soft as the dawn;
He wished in his heart pretty Kathleen to please,
And he thought the best way to do that was to teaze;
"Now Rory, be aisy," sweet Katleen would cry,
Reproof on her lip, but a smile in her eye;
"With your tricks, I don't know, in truth what I'm about.
Faith, you've teazed 'till I've put on my cloak inside out."
"Oh! jewel," says Rory, "that same is the way,
You've threatened my heart for this many a day,
And 'tis plazed that I am, and why not, to be sure?
For 'tis all for good luck," said Rory O'More.

"Indeed then," said Kathleen, "don't think of the like,
For I have gave half a promise to soothering Mike,
The ground that I walk on he loves I'll be bound;"
"Faith," says Rory, "I'd rather love you than the ground."
"Now Rory I'll cry, if you don't let me go;
Sure, I drame every night that I'm hating you so!,
"Oh!" says Rory, "that same I'm delighted to hear
For dhrames always go by contraries, my dear,
Oh! jewel, kape dhraming that same till you die,
And bright morning will give dirty night the black lie;
And 'tis plazed that I am, and why not to be sure?
Since it's all for good luck," says bold Rory O'More.

"Arrah, Kathleen, my darlint, you've tazed me enough,
And I've thrash'd for your sake, Dinny Grimes and Jim Duff,
And I've made my self, drinking your health, quite a beast,
So I think, after that, I may talk to the priest."
Then Rory, the rogue, stole his arm round her neck,
So soft and so white, without freckle or speck,
And he look'd in her eyes that were beaming with light,
And he kissed her sweet lips—don't you think he was right?
"That's eight times to-day that you've kissed me before"—
"Then here goes another," says he to make sure,
"For there's luck in odd numbers,"' says Rory O'More

[BY AUTHORITY.]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS FIRST SESSION.

[PUBLIC No. 13.]

AN ACT to carry in effect the treaties concluded by the Chickasaw tribe of Indians on the twentieth October, eighteen hundeed and thirty-two, and the twenty-fourth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all moneys received from the sales of lands under the stipulations of the treaties with the Chickasaw Indians of the twentieth of October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, and the twenty-fourth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-four shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States in the same manner that moneys received from the sale of public lands are paid into the Treasury.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That all payments required to be made, and all moneys required to be vested by the said treaty, are hereby appropriated in conformity to it, and shall be drawn from the Treasury, as other public moneys are drawn therefrom, under such instructions as may from time to time be given by the President.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That all investments of stock, required by the said treaty shall be made under the direction of the President; and a special account of the funds under the said treaty, shall be kept at the Treusury, and a statement thereof shall be annually laid before Congress, and the sum of one hunred and fifty thousand dollars, heretofore appropriated, agreeably to the said treaty, and to aid in its fulfilment shall be refunded to the Treasury, as soon as funds sufficient therefor, are received from the sale of the said lands.

JAMES K. POLK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
M. VAN BUREN,
Vice President of the United States
and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, April 20, 1836.
ANDREW JACKSON.

[PUCLIC No. 15.]

AN ACT in addition to the act of the twenty-fourth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, entitled "An act to autorize the licensing of vessels to be employed in the mackerel fishery"

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That vessels duly licensed under the provisions of "An act to authorize the licensing of vessels to be employed in the mackerel fishery," passed May twenty-fourth, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, shall not be deemed or taken to be liable to the forfeitures imposed by the fifth and thirty-second sections of the act of Congress, approved the eighteenth day of February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, entitled "An act for enroling and licensing ships or vessels to be employed in the coasting trade and fisheries, and for regulating the same," in consequence of any such vessels, whilst licensed as aforesaid, having been engaged in catching cod, or fish of any other description whatever. *Provided, however,* That this act shall not be deemed or considered as authorizing or entitling the owner or owners of any vessel licensed for the mackerel fishery, to receive the bounty allowed by law to vessels employed in the cod fishery.

APPROVED 20th April, 1836.

[PUBLIC.—No. 16.]

AN ACT to prescribe the mode of paying pensions heretofore granted by the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all laws and parts of laws, authorizing or requiring the Bank of the United States, or its branches to pay any pensions granted under the authority of the United States, shall be, and the same are hereby, repealed; and such payments shall be hereafter made, at such times and places, by such regulations, as the Secretary of War may direct; but no compensation or allowance shall be made to such persons or corporations for making such payments, without authority of law.

APPROVED 20th April, 1836.

ADMIRAL LEE

When only a post captain, Lee being on board his ship one very rainy and stormy ight, the officer of the watch came down to his cabin and cried, 'Sir, the sheet anchor has come home,' Indeed,' said the captain, 'I think the sheet anchor is in the right of it; I don't know what the devil would stay out such a night as this."

A REAL GENTLEMAN.—He never dresses in the extreme of fashion, but avoids singularity in his person or habits.

Is affable with his equals; and pleasant and attentive to his inferiors.

In conversation he avoids hasty, ill-tempered or insulting remarks.

Pays punctually for his newspaper.

Never pries into another persons affairs,

Does never, under any circumstances speak ill of a woman.

Never cuts an acquaintance, who has met with a reverse of fortune; and

He always pays the postage on his letters of business.

A POET'S LOVE.

We translate from an article, written by Chateaubriand, republished in La France Litteraire, the following paragraphs. We are far, however, from coinciding in the viscount's opinion;—

"Shakespeare loved—but woman was to him no more than a bird, a breeze, or a flower—a thing which charms and fades. From his carelessness or unconciousness of his renown, from his social position which estranged and banished him from circles which he could not reach, he seems to have regarded life as a leisure hour sweet and vanishing in 'busy idleness'" poets love liberty and the muses more than the Lady of their love. The pope offered to secularize Petrarch, that he might marry Laura. The bard replied to the obliging proposition of his holiness—

"I have many more sonnets to write.

MERCHANTS LOOK OUT!—A tremendous falling o in the demand for materials employed in ladies dresses will be immediately experienced. After a fair contest it has been exclusively decided by the legitimate authorities of Fashion—the Paris and London Milliners—that the large sleeves shall be exploded—and they are tumbling out of vogue of course, vanishing stiffners and all, like well charged baloons, let loose from grapplings. The importations predicated upon the consumption required in one season for the large sleeves, will furnish a stock for dresses of the neat natural dimensions of our lassies, for many a long day after the patterns become old.—Annapolis Republican.

ABSENCE OF MIND; EXTRA!!!

We have heard many amusing anecdotes of persons afflicted with what is called "absence of mind" but never a better one than is related of old Mr. Grindstone of Calaise, Me. At the time of retiring to rest for the night the old gentleman quietly spread his pantaloons on the bed, then hung himself on the back of a chair, where he rested till morning; and it was found impossible to convince him that he had spent the night otherwise than usual, upon a very soft feather bed.

AN ADVENTURE.

It is not many years since a gentleman happened to take up a night's lodging which overlooked a church yard, situated in the midst of a small town. Whether he was a stranger, a visiter or a resident there, I cannot at this moment call to mind; nor do I mention the name of the town for obvious reasons. The gentleman was young, strong, and by no means visionary—so that if he looked out of the window before he retired to rest at night, it was most probable to speculate upon the weather. Once having looked, however, he could not withdraw his gaze, his eyes were rivetted upon the church—for he perceived, to his surprise, that a light was burning within it, casting a dull gleam from the windows which surrounded the altar. He watched for a few moments in silence, and it may be supposed, with as much awe as curiosity, until he was certain there could be no deceit—for the light remained burning in the same place. He was resolved to ascertain what so singular an appearance could mean; but he could not go alone—perhaps he wished for the company of other witnesses besides himself. One or two neighbors were called up, and the keys of the church yard procured, after some delay. There burned the light still; and, though their eyes were anxiously fixed upon it as the gate creaked upon its rusty hinges to admit them, it neither faded nor moved. They approached the building, the windows were so high that to gain any view of what might be passing in the interior, it was necessary to have recourse to a ladder; this, too, after some delay, they obtained.—They applied it to a large window of the chancel; and there was some deliberation as to who should first ascend. The gentleman who had given the alarm at last volunteered the service, and with a panting breath and a brow covered with beads of dew, reached the top and looked down—the rest huddled together behind him, pressing closely one upon the other. The sight he saw was sufficient to shake the courage of the stoutest. The communion table had been covered, as for the rite, and drawn to a short distance from the wall. Two candles had been brought from the vestry, lighted, and placed thereon; three figures were seated round it playing cards! They were young men of licentious habits and notorious impiety; and their flushed countenances and disordered clothes, showed that their present audacious act had been planned at some debauch. But there was a fourth at the table—that fourth was a corpse, which had that day been buried in a vault within the church! It had been dragged from the grave by the blasphemous rioters to assist at their game, as they resolved no horror should be wanting. You may think how ghastly the dead face looked when contrasted with their rude and glaring countenances; how chilling was its motionless silence in return to their infernal ribaldry. Those who beheld looked long ere they believed that living men could dare to perpetuate so enormous a crime.—Other inhabitants of the neighborhood were presently collected, the church door unlocked, and the gamesters interrupted—who could have dared to wait until the game was played out?—They were immediately taken into custody, and it was further discovered that the criminals belonged to some of the most respectable families of the place. How they gained an entrance, or what had tempted them to so fearfully wicked an act, was never known—or, if it was known, was never told; for, in consideration of their families, the matter was hushed up, the miscreants allowed to escape from——, to re-appear there no more!"

USE OF TOBACCO.

There is nothing better than a decoction of tobacco for destroying insects that infest either animals or plants. We have frequently, with safety and success, dipped young lambs in it, for the purpose of destroying ticks; but when applied to animals, care should be taken that it be not made so strong as to injure the animals, especially young ones; when given internally any degree of strength is always dangerous—on plants it cannot be made too strong. In support of this theory, we give the following cases: Mr. W. Renick, of Pickaway county, applied a strong decoction of tobacco to a young and valuable calf, with the intention of killing, some lice with which the calf was infested.—On making the application the calf was immediately paralized, and was with difficulty recovered: the insects were however, destroyed, and the calf eventually benefitted. Last fall a distinguished Kentucky brooder, Mr. G. N. Sanders, attended the Fair of the Hamilton county Agricultural Society, with a choice lot of blooded cattle: after the fair he turned them into an orchard in which the ground was covered with fallen apples; they having been kept in a lot without food for the principal part of a day, very naturally gorged themselves with the fruit and in consequence were seized with a violent cholic; in this dilemma, being advised by a physician to administer a strong decoction of tobacco to a full-blooded short-horn cow: he took the advice; and did administer the decoction as strong as it could be made both into the stomach and by injection: the result was, the cow expired in a few minutes.

THE BUSINESS OF CONGRESS.

We have repeatedly adverted to the management of the opposition in preventing the business of the nation from going forward. Their designs are becoming more manifest every day. They have concerted signs among them, by which one of their speakers *against time* in possession of the floor, after he has exhausted himself, contrives to give a hint to another time-killer, that he may use it to take the floor as he takes his seat—and so they go on from day to day, staving off the appropriation bills, and every other measure necessary to the public interest, by long speeches systemacally designed for delay. They have a right to do this, but they must take the responsibility with the country for the most flagrant abuse of a right ever witnessed in Congress, and meant for the most mischievous purposes.

We passed through the House of Representatives yesterday morning, and there was Mr. BOND of Ohio holding forth for the THIRD DAY, and consuming the morning hour which is set apart for the introduction and advancement of current business, and which is considered ancillary and preparatory to the discussion of great pending subjects which are to rise in succession in the progress of the session. Upon a resolution of this sort, calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information in relation to the deposite banks, Mr. Bond has made his three day harangue. He is the successor of Messrs. Wise, Peyton, and several others, on the same subject. The whole scope of these tirades has been panic making; and Mr. Bond especially has been engaged in nothing but re-echoing the panic speeches made in the Senate. By repeating these before the people, he gained his election, and having got them by rote, they, serve him for the double purpose of electioneering harangues, to be printed for the next fall election at home, and for time-killing nostrums in the House for the present. This gentleman is a practicing attorney for the Bank of the United States in his district. In denouncing then the deposite banks—in embarrassing the business of Congress—in playing off all his pettifoging bills, to prevent the passage of the appropriation bills, and thus dam up the whole revenue of the country in the treasury, and enable Mr. Attorney Ewing to affirm in the senate, to support a land bill, that the vast sum thus heaped up is a surplus, the Bank's *Bond Collector* is most effectually serving his client and earning his fees.

Indeed Congress may now be looked upon as the forum to which the Bank has transferred all the chicanery for which it has paid training fees, and has hitherto employed in the courts and on the stump, to advocate its wrongs. The game for the Presidency and its The war upon the deposite banks and the Treasury, is to be managed in Congress. Because we have the higher order of its politicians and instruments, Messrs. Clay, Ewing, Webster, White, and the rest laboring to distribute the revenues of the General Government among the States, while the lower class of its retainers people House are busied in putting in dilatory funds, to prevent the application of the national dues to the nation's uses, that the amount for distribution may be increased, and the Representatives from the different States tempted to partake for the distributive system. The bank now, forever appealing to mercenary motives, Con. in effect proposes through its advocates in Congress to purchase the States by the division of the Treasury. The influential men of the States who look to direct this appropriation in the local legislatures to subserve their private interests are to operate to this end. Gentlemen in Congress who have already clogged the General Government in its action, who have conspired to prevent the application of means of the Government to its legitimate objects, are thus anxiously pressing on the rapidity of State politicians the vast bribes of land bill and surplus dividends, to induce the adoption of their party schemes. This for the price which the States must pay for the great bonus held out by the bank politicians to them. The nation's purse is hung up by them, in full view, and the State intriguers are to remove us the power of the Federal Government, and you shall have all. The end of the system must be to make the General Government the great collecting agent, through its sales of indirect taxation, its tariffs, and its power of the public domain to enable speculation, without responsibility, as they have not the responsibility of raising it. The States will be thus rendered dependent on the General Government, and the General Government will be thrown into the hands of a corrupt party, whose power has its origin in systematic venality—with them the only source of political power. This was Hamilton's doctrine, imbibed in his devotion to the British system This is the system of his followers of the present day; Clay, Biddle, Webster, and all their subordinates.

JUDGE WHITE AND MR. CLAY'S LAND BILL.

Judge white has identified himself thoroughly with all the schemes of the opposition. He has at last presented himself as the champion of Mr. Clay's land bill—a bill which he opposed in all its stages when it was first carried through Congress, and before the President's veto was put upon it. The Judge's uncompromising hostility to the bill, was in fact the precursor to the veto; and yet he now recurs to the suggestions of the President's first message in regard to the division of the surplus, as authority for his present advocacy of the bill, which he condemned before the President condemned it, and with all the authority before him on which he now relies. In the first message to which he refers, it will be found that the earliest hasty thought which arose in the President's mind with regard *to the expediency* of the measure, was dashed with the doubt of its unconstitutionality. In the message of December, 1829, he says:

"To avoid these evils, it appears to me that the most safe, just, and federal disposition which could be made of the surplus revenue, would be its apportionment among the several States according to their ratio of representation; and should this measure not be found warranted by the constitution, that it would be expedient to propose to the States an amendment authorizing it. I regard an appeal to the source of power, in cases of real doubt, and where its exercise is deemed indispensable to the general welfare, as among the most sacred of all our obligations, Upon this country, more than any other, has, in the providence of God, been cast the special guardianship of the great principle of adherence to written constitutions. If it fail here, all hope in regard to it will be extinguished. That this was intended to be a Governorment of limited and specific, and not general powers, must be admitted by all; and it is our duty to preserve for it the character intended by its framers. If experience points out the necessity for an enlargement of these powers, let us apply for it to those for whose benefit it is to be exercised; and not undermine the whole system by a resort to overstrained constructions. The scheme has worked well. It has exceeded the hopes of those who advised it, and become an object of admiration to the world."

In this, it is apparent, that the President, before he had viewed the subject in all its bearings, and while he still thought distribution was the only mode of getting rid of the accumulations of the tariff, was impressed with the opinion that the scheme was unconstitutional, and presented it as a case wherein he felt bound to impress upon Congress the great duty of "*an appeal to the source of power "as among the most sacred of all our obligations.*

But the land bill presented new and insuperable objections, growing out of the compact with the States under which it was ceded; and, moreover, it was in direct conflict with the veto on the Maysville road bill. Upon this point the message against the land bill observes:

"The leading principle then asserted was, that Congress possesses no constitutional powers to appropriate any part of the moneys of the United States, for objects of a local character within the States. That principle, I cannot be mistaken in supposing, has received the unequivocal sanction of the American people, and all subsequent reflection has but satisfied me more thoroughly, that the interests of our people, and the purity of our Government, if not its existence, depend on its observance The public lands are the common property of the United States, and the moneys arising from their sales, are a part of the public revenue. This bill proposes to raise from and appropriate a portion of this public revenue to certain States; providing expressly, that it shall "*be applied to objects of internal improvement or education within those States,*" and then proceeded to appropriate the balance to all the States, with the declaration, that it shall be applied "*to such purpose as the legislatures of the said respective States shall deem proper.*" The former appropriation is expressly for internal improvement or education, without qualification as to the kind of improvements, and therefore in express violation of the principle maintained in my objections to the turnpike road bill, above referred to. The latter appropriation is more broad, and gives the money to be applied to any local purpose whatsoever. It will not be denied, that under the provisions of the bill, a portion of the money might have been applied to making the very road to which the bill of 1830 had reference, and must of course come within the scope of the same principle. If the money of the United States cannot be applied to local purposes "through its own agent," as little can it be permitted to be thus expended "through the agency of the State Governments."

Of all the measures in regard to which Judge White signalized his opposition, that in regard to internal improvements, as involved in the Maysville road bill, was most striking. He went beyond it. He would not vote a farthing to the Cumberland road, a great national object, deriving its origin, in Mr. Jefferson's time, from certain proceeds of the public lands, which it was supposed to benefit. He went beyond it in his opposition to every appropriation directly or indirecly tending to bring the treasure of the nation to have influence in the States' concerns, or, however obliquely, to make the wheels of national and State legislation impinge the one upon the other. He was scrupulous to keep them clear and independent in their action.

It was in pursuance of this great principle that he gave his cordial support to the friends of the administration in 1832 in their opposition to Mr. Clay's land bill, and he subsequently gave his most marked approbation to the

We have glanced at the journal of 1832, and find that in every blow made by Col. Benton, Mr. Grundy, and others, at the bill, the strength of Judge White was added to theirs. To pass over all the minor propositions designed to defeat it, in all of which he concurred, we find Judge White voting with Messrs. Benton, Grundy, and the whole body of republican members:

1. To postpone the bill indefinitely;
2. To lay it on the table;
3. To strike out the clause distributing the nett proceeds among the twenty-four States of the Union;
4. To strike out the clause directing the distribution to be made for the purposes of education, internal improvement, colonization, or reimbursement of any existing debt for internal improvement;
5. Against engrossing and reading it a third time;
6. Against its passage;

And after all this, after the President's veto, and the Judge's boast to the late Tennessee Legislature, of his support of the President's measures, (and this certainly among the rest as the most prominent,) and pledging himself to continue to support them, to secure his re-election to the present Congress, we find him quoting the earlier message of the President, in which a mere suggestion was made, coupled with a doubt of its constitutionality, as an authority to overthrow the well digested and confirmed conviction of the subsequent message, which was invited by Judge White's previous conduct and sanctioned by his subsequent acts!!

The Judge sets down his abandoment of a real constitutional principle, to the account of the surplus!! a surplus which he has contributed, with the opposition, to raise, by arresting the necessary appropriations, even for the defence of the country. Who were they, at the last session, who, rather than appropriate the three millions contingent on war, which then threatened, lost the whole fortification bill, and have dammed up in the Treasury the expenditures for two years, making all the means for the present reason unavailable, that they may make an outcry about the surplus? Was it not Judge White and the opposition with which he leagued himself, from the moment he became a candidate for the Presidency? And are they not still laboring to keep back all the appropriation bills for the public service in all the Departments up to the present hour; so that the Secretary of the Navy cannot comply with his contracts; so that the Commissioner of the Land Office cannot employ persons to discharge the function of his office and settle the claims of those entitled to grants; so that the Quartermaster is obliged to borrw money on his own private account, to secure the essential interests of the nation; so that, in a word, the business of the country in Congress and out of it, is in a state of perfect stagnation? And all to make a surplus, to enable the coalesced candidates of the Senate to hold forth an immense surplus to the States, and say, "*go for us, and we will rob the General Government of it means, to make a bonus for each of you.*"

These men know that every dollar of the present surplus can be beneficially expended, and thrown out among the people in providing for the permanent defence of our coasts and frontiers—in providing for the future growth of the navy, and the innumerable objects for which bills are now pending in Congress. They know, too, that the present increase from the public lands must soon diminish, and in fact has diminished to the small amount of a few thousand dollars for the last month. They know that the tariff may be reduced on non-protected articles without disturbing the compromise; and that after 1842, it may be reduced so low as to absorb in the necessary expenditure any surplus which may remain after providing for the casualties of the intervening years. They know and fear that this state of things, which must necessarily result in the reduction of the prices of public land, and the repeal of the tariff, leaving the earnings, of the people in their own pockets, must finally sweep away the whole corrupting American system—a system of political knavery, designed to build up monopolies and privileged classes, and a Government wielding a corrupt influence, instead of the authority of the popular will.—*Globe.*

From the Voice of the People.

REFORM.

The Chestertown "Kent Bugle," has lately amused itself with a counter-blast on reform. It commences its *divertissement* by saying, that the "object of this reform is easily understood." It is right;—nothing in truth *is* easier. But does the editor understand it? As far as his assertions go, we can only answer—that he does not. It is *not* the *object* of reform "to deprive the Eastern Shore counties of their due weight in the legislature;"—it is *not* the *object* of reform, to "render the large and new counties paramount"—it is *not* the *object* of reform, "to give to the Western Shore the entire control of the State,"—in fact the *object* of reform is to do none of those things which are attributed to it by the "Bugle."

The reformers have in view one grand purpose. The constitution of the United States has gurantied to each State a *republican form of government.* The State of Maryland does not enjoy such a government as is implied by this term. The object of reform is to obtain such a government. This is the true purpose of reform, and any one can see that it is indeed very easily understood. But we will be a little more particular. The form of government comprehended in the term of the guarantee is not that of an aristocratic republic. It is not, for instance, a government with an executive officer with a vile appendage to his office, an executive council, neither of which in any way can be considered as a legitimate representative of the executive branch of the sovereignty of the people. It is not, as seems to be implied by the editor, a legislative representative of acres, but of the people. The guarantee is, a Democratic Republican—a popular government;—a government with the sovereignty retained in the *whole* people—not in a *part* of the people,—a distinction explained in our last number. Such is the garantee. To demand and to obtain the *full* enjoyment of it is the object of reform. As to the details of local advantages and disadvantages, we care not for them, we acknowledge no justice but that of power. For ourselves, however we may choose at times to strengthen our arguments by reference to existing evils, we care not in this matter for Eastern Shore or Western Shore—we care not for large or for small counties—we look at no result but the triumph of principle. We contend for the rights of the *whole* people—we battle for their inalienable sovereignty—and, "let the heavens fall," we will push on the contest until these rights be obtained, or the people prove recreant to patriotism and unworthy of our honest and devoted exertions in their behalf.

The editor of the "Bugle" tells the people to approach the subject of reform, calmly and temperately. This sounds well. The conservatives under George III. read the same lesson to our fathers. It is the amiable advice gratuitously bestowed upon the oppressed by the conservatives of power in every age.—*Will* the people longer bear the lash of injustice calmly and tranquilly? This is the question to ask in this matter. If they *will not,* what advice will the editor next give? Just look at the evil. The subject of reform has been agitated since 1824. Partial concessions of unjust power have been frequently and respectfully asked. What has been the result? Why, the people have even been denied the poor privilege of saying at the ballot boxes, whether they wished reform or not. They *have been* trifled with as they *ever will be* trifled with, if they are determined to look only to the legislature for relief. They have been calm even to submission,—they have been temperate even to weakness,—they have been patient even to criminal forbearance. When improvement in legislation,—when intelligence in the people are the emphatic marks of the times;—when both hemispheres are urged on in their political course by a democratic spirit as peculiar in energy as it is all-conquering in might, can it be expected that the people of Maryland should longer remain under the oppression of evils, for the relief from which, every measure that has been tried has proved worse than idle? It cannot.—The time for supplication has passed. The time for bold and determined action has arrived.—How ever long the men of Maryland have been shackled, they have not become so accustomed to the rattling of their chains as to desire a continuance of the music,—nor have they been so long galled by their manacles as to feel no temptation to burst them asunder. It is a pretty thing indeed for the conservatives to talk of tranquility. It is a pretty thing for the FEW to worship their idol of selfishness,—but the MANY cannot consent EVER to be taxed for the sacrifices offered at the shrine of the misshapen deity. The people are now agitating the question of determined resistance. They have approached the subject with decision and after much sober deliberation.—They are not to be lured from their purpose by soft words.

After deprecating "violence in word or action," the "Bugle" gives a concluding note, on courtesy and conciliation. The "threat of violence," is a man of straw, a scare-crow hung out for effect. We know nothing of such threats. There is no necessity for violence. Our ends even at worst, can be obtained without such a resort. As to the discourtesy of the reformers, the complaint comes with bad grace from one who in the very same paragraph talks of gentlemen, as "a set of men" who are urging on the subject of reform, "for selfish ends and personal aggrandizement." Verily, the editor is the very pink of courtesy;—"as gentle as a sucking dove" in his "amicable" feelings. We commend his schooling to all uncourteous reformers.

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