From the Lynchburgh (Va.) Democrat.

GEN. HARRISON AND HIS PRINCIPLES.

In our last we made use of a small portion of the documentary history in our possession, to prove that Gen. Harrison was not entitled to any share of the military glory which his political friends so vociferously claim for him. We now purpose to take a brief review of his "principles," and in doing so, shall sustain such portions as we may take by reference to his votes and public declarations. Although we are fully aware that this course is not rendered necessary by any fear that Gen. Harrison can succeed to the Presidency, even though his political character were not placed in its proper light before the people; we still enter upon it for the purpose of showing the desperate fortunes of the Whig party in the South, when they concentrate their strength, feeble though it be, upon such a candidate as the "Hero of the North Bend."

The Nullifiers of South Carolina and the State Rights White Whigs of Virginia (the latter having abandoned Judge White,) now openly avow their determination to support Gen. Harrison, and this, too, in palpable contradiction to their loud and oft repeated declarations, that they were governed purely by principle in opposing the Administration. It is true that they endeavor to conceal their inconsistency by calling Gen. Harrison a "friend to the southern principles," and an opponent of the latitudinous doctrines which he has heretofore warmly supported. They would fain make them appear that which he is not, and never was; and thus, by a gross deception upon the country, shield themselves from the opprobrium which ever attaches to a shameful and indefensible desertion of principle. They know that Gen. Harrison recognizes the constitution power of Congress to legislate upon the subject of slavery, within the jurisdiction of the States—that he would, if elected, sign a charter for a National Bank, whenever Congress may think proper to pass a bill—that he has been and is now, a friend to Internal Improvements by the General Government—that he was a supporter of the Tariff in its most odious shape—and, in short that he is a latitudinarian at heart, and in action. Yet they have the hardihood to style him a friend to the South, and to present him as a proper candidate for the suffrages of a people whose principles he has opposed, whose interests he has disregarded, and whose rights he would trample upon.

That our readers may know that we are not imitating our opponents, by dealing, in invective and unfounded assertion, we shall give them such proof as will not admit of dispute or denial. We shall arrange the charges and the evidence to sustain them under seperate and distinct heads, so that "he who runs may read."

CHARGE 1st.—Gen. Harrison is an Abolitionist in principles.

THE PROOF—In a speech delivered some time ago, in the State of Ohio, Gen. Harrison said:—"Should I be asked if there be no way by which the General Government can aid the cause of emancipation, I answer that it has been long an object near to my heart, to see the whole of its surplus revenue appropriated to that object. With the sanction of the States holding the Slaves, there appears to me to be no constitutional objection to its being thus appropriated, embracing not only the colonization of those that may be otherwise freed, but the purchase of the freedom of others. By a zealous prosecution of a plan formed upon this basis, we might look forward to a day not far distant, when North American sun would not look down upon a slave."

Here is an unequivocal recognition of the constitutional power of Congress to abolish slavery within the States. No sophistry can disguise it. The recognition is as plain and palpable as the noon-day sun. The power to legislate is fully admitted. The right of the National Legislature to coerce the people of the slave-holding States through the medium of revenue bills, to aid the cause of Abolition, and to contribute towards the payment for their own property guaranteed to them by the Constitution, but wrested from them by the strong arm of the General Government, is here openly proclaimed! We ask every man in the South to read this extract attentively, and then say if he does not believe that the leaders of the Whig party are false to their professions? Would they have supposed, after all the clamor which those leaders have made about Abolition that they would so soon have selected as their candidate for the highest office in the Union, a man who proclaims his devotion to the principle, and his belief that Congress possesses the power to carry that principle into full and complete effect? Such at least is the undeniable fact, and well may Arthur Tappan and his reckless followers congratulate themselves upon having an efficient co-laborer in the Whig candidate for the Presidency.

CHARGE 2d.—Gen. Harrison favors the incorporation of a National Bank.

THE PROOF—In his letter to Sherrod Williams, after stating that he is "not committed to any course in relation to the chartering of a Bank of the United States," Gen. Harrison says: "The question, then, for me to answer, is, whether, under the circumstances you state, if elected to the office of President, I would sign an act to charter another bank, to answer, I WOULD, if it were clearly ascertained that the public interest, in relation to the collection and disbursement of the revenue would materially suffer without one, and there were unequivocal manifestations of public opinion in its favor."

Can any one have the blindness to affirm, after this declaration, that Gen. H. would not charter a National Bank in a certain contingency? Does he not believe in the constitutionality of such an institution? And does he not recognize the power and the duty of Congress to grant it a charter whenever they may also see to consider "that the public interest in relation to the collection and disbursement of the revenue would materially suffer without one?" Yet he is the candidate of the Whigs, professing Southern doctrines!

CHARGE 3d.—Gen. Harrison is a friend to Internal Improvements by the General Government.

THE PROOF.—Gen. Harrison whilst in the Senate of the United Statesin invariably acted with the friends of Internal Improvements, as his votes in that body distinctly prove. We find in the Globe a list of his votes upon various subjects, by which it appears that he "Voted subscription to the Dismal Swamp Canal, and afterwards to other wild projects of Internal Improvement; May 15, 1826—among 21 yeas,—[Senate Journal, page 345.]—Voted for subscription to stock in Columbus and Voted against any restriction on surveys for road, canals, &c; April 9, 1828—among 23 nay.—[Senate Journal, page 288."]

CHARGE 4th.—Gen. Harrison is in favor of a high Tariff, and of protecting the Manufacturer at the expense of the producing and other classes of the community.

THE PROOF.—In the Senate of the United States he "Voted against reducing the Tariff; e. g. on coffee, almost a necessity of life to the peoples February 14, '18—among 14 nays to reduction from 5 to 3 cents per pound. Voted against reduction of duty on tea; February 13, 1827—among 8 nays to the reduction. [See Journal.] Voted for high Tariff of 1828; May 14, 1827—among 26 yeas.

We have thus given, at as much length as our space will admit, fair and candid statement of facts in relation to Gen. Harrison's principles. We have shown from his own words and votes, that he is an Abolitionist—that he would, if elected, charter a National Bank—that he is a friend to Internal Improvement by the General Government—and that he is in favor of a protective Tariff. The duplicity of the *White* branch of the Whig leaders in advocating the pretensions of such a candidate can no longer be questioned. They have virtually abandoned every principle, for which, one year ago, they professsed to contend. Their attachment to the State Rrights doctrines of the South, and their hostility to those who advocated the power of Congress to interfere with the subject of slavery, has been merged in a warm and active support of a candidate, who is an open enemy of the one, and an ardent friend of the other. Their efforts to conceal the true political character of Gen. Harrison and to plaster up his known political heresies, is their, only hopes of success. But the intelligence of the people is a shield against such arts. The honest members of their own party, those who conscientiously supported Judge White, are daily awakening to the deception which has been practised upon them; and the first Monday in November, will prove that they will not barter their principle for power, nor suffer themselves to be sold like "sheep at the shambles."

From the Frederick Citizen.

REFORMERS, TO THE RESCUE! NOW OR NEVER.

The People of Maryland, at the recent Senatorial Elections have, by a decided majority, signified solemnly, their will, that no man ought to be placed in the next Senate of the State, hostile to a radical change in its Legislative and fundamental laws; and it is the duty of every good citizen, too see that the will of the people is carried into full effect and there being good cause to fear, that a majority of the Senatorial Electors who have been chosen, will contemptuously disregard the well known wish of those for whom they are to select Lawgivers, every friend of order, and of that Reform which can alone long preserve it, is earnestly urged to attend a meeting, to be held at the Court House in Frederick, at early candle light, This Evening to devise means to carry into effect the will of the people of Maryland, in the formation of the State Senate.

Frederick, Saturday, Sept. 10, 1835.

Pursuant to the above call, one of the largest and most respectable meetings ever held in Frederick, assembled at the Court House, and on motion of Francis Thomas, Esq. organized by calling Capt. GEO. W. ENT and HENRY NIXDORFF, Esq'r. to the Chair, and appointing Messrs John J. Steiner and Wm. Tyler, Jr. Secretaries. When on motion of P. H. Brown, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to report resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, viz:

P. H. Brown, H. R. Warfield,
Jno. H. McElfresh, M. E. Bartgis,
Wm. Tyler, John McPherson,
Francis Thomas.

Who reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were supported most ably and eloquently, in spirit stirring addresses, by Francis Thomas, Henry E. Warfield and John H. McElfresh Esq'r. which were responded to most enthusiastically by the assembled multitude.

This meeting is deeply impressed with the conviction, that a crisis exists in the affairs of the people of Maryland, demanding the adoption of decisive and energetic measures. When the late Senate of the State was chosen in 1831, our condition was prosperous and our treasury was full, now at the expiration of their term of service, we are on the verge of bankruptcy. The late Senate of the State was characterized by a system of legislation, highly improvident and injurious to the interests of the State, and in many instances utterly regardless of those rights of the people, which are inalienable and inestimably dear to every freemen.

In the late Senatorial election, a vast majority of the people, have after a calm and deliberate review of the past conduct of their rulers, expressed a fixed and determined purpose, that the places which knew them once shall know them no more. They have emphatically declared by their votes, that the whole of the last Senate, and a majority of the House of delegates, have forfeited public confidence; that they by oppressive and ruinous legislation, have brought the institutions of the State into disrepute and made the quiet enjoyment of that property which has been accumulated by honest industry, problematical. The same people have declared it to be their will, that the friends of Martin Van Buren and Republican principles shall have the power to form the next Senate of the State; and they have said also in the result of the Senatorial election, that there shall be chosen a Senate, ready, and willing, to reform all abuses in the legislative and executive departments of the Government, and to correct and amend all defects in the existing Constitution and form of Government. Nevertheless, by reason of the abhorrent inequalities which exist in the appointment of Delegates to the Electoral College of State Senators, there have been elected by a small minority of the people, 85,179, amounting to but little over one fourth of the white population of the state, twenty one electors forming a majority of the whole Electoral College who, or a majority of whom, we have good reason to believe and fear, are deaf to the voice of the people, and who are ready to make choice of a Senate, prepared to perpetuate the abuses of which the people loudly complain; and who will resist all amendments and reforms in the Constitution, required by the people, and demanded by every principle of justice.

And whereas, the 15th section of the Constitution declares that NO SENATE CAN BE FORMED, UNLESS TWENTY FOUR ELECTORS agree to meet for the appointment of the members of which it is to consist.

Therefore Resolved, that the Senatorial Electors of this County, be instructed to require of the twenty one Whig Electors, a pledge that no member of the former Senate, and no member of the House of Delegates who opposed the bill calling a Convention of the people, shall be elected to the next Senate of the State. That at least eight, of the members of the Senate to be chosen by the Electoral College shall be selected from among persons known to entertain opinions and sentiments coinciding with the principles and opinions held by and governing a majority of the people (205,922,) who have elected 19 V. B. Electors, and that, in the formation of the Senate, there shall be a majority of members known to be favorable to such a thorough and radical reform of the Constitution of the State as will ensure to all citizens living under it, equal political rights and privileges.

Resolved, That, unless the pledges required by the preceding resolution, are solemnly given in true faith, the two Electors from this county, be requested to refuse to enter into an election of Senators; Provided that the Electors from other counties and cities, having a majority of the white population of the State therein, will co-operate with them to defeat the election of a Senate, hostile to a reform in the Constitution, to the extent required in the first resolution.

Resolved, That our friends in the counties and cities, that have elected Van Buren Reform Electors, are earnestly invited and recommended, to join us in these measures, as the only means by which we can avoid the fate of being again compelled to submit for five years at least, to the tyranny of a government, wielded and controlled by a small and aristocratic minority of the people of the State.

On motion of Mr. M. E. Bartgis, the Preamble and resolutions were submitted to the meeting, and unanimously adopted, and were on motion ordered to be printed in the newspapers of the State.

When on motion, the meeting adjourned to meet again, at the same place, on Wednesday evening next.

GEO. W. ENT, } Chairmen.
H. NIXDORFF, }
J. J. Steiner, } Secretaries.
Wm. Tyler, Jr. }

From the Shelbyville (Tennessee) Sun.

NEW CHRONICLES.

CHAPTER I.

1. John preacheth; 5. his voice; 7. he rebuketh the Democrats, 13. Judge White initiated by John Bell in Nashville.

1. In those days came John Bell the Federalist, preaching in the state of Tennessee.

2. And saying, repent ye, Democrats, for the election of White is at hand.

3. For this is he that is spoken of by the Caucus, whereof I was chief, saying: The voice of one crying in Tennessee, prepare ye the way of the Bank, make its paths straight

4. And this same John was a Federalist of the old School.

5. Then went out to him to Nashville, and all Franklin, and all the region round about Cumberland.

6. And were initiated of him in Nashville, confessing their errors.

7. But when they saw many of the Democrats and Republicans come to his initiation, he said unto them, O generation of vipers, who hath warned you to flee from the wrath to come?

8. Bring forth therefore fruit meet for repentance;

9. And think not to say within yourselves: We have Jackson for our President; for I say unto you, that Nicholas Biddle is able of any man to raise up a dictator unto Jackson.

10 And now is the axe laid unto the root of republicanism in Tennessee; therefore every republican who bringeth not good fruit of repentance, is hewn down and cast into the fire:

11. I indeed initiate with promises unto office but he that cometh after me is mightier than I, whose shoes I am not worthy to bear; he shall initate you with office and with honor:

12. Whose fan is in his hand and he will thoroughly purge his State, and gather his people into Congress, and into the Legislature, but will burn up the stiff necked with unquenchable fire.

13. Then came Judge White from Washington to Nashville, unto John to be initiated o. him.

14. And Judge White answering, said unto him, Suffer it to be so; for thus it becometh us to fulfil all arrangements. Then he suffered him.

16. And Judge White went up straightway out of Nashville, and, lo, the wine bottles were opened unto him, and he saw the spirit of Federalism descending like a dove, and lighting upon him:

17. And lo, a voice from the Bank saying, This is my beloved son, in whom I am well pleased.

CHAP. II.

Judge White feasted and is gorged: he beginneth to preach: he calleth Baily and Luke: he teacheth in the Groceries, and healeth the diseased politicians.

1. Then was Judge White led up of Old Nick* into the country, to be taught him concerning the Bank.

2. And after he had feasted forty days and forty nights, he was afterwards gorged.

3 And when the tempter came to him he said, If thou be a Bank man command that these people be made Bank men.

4. But he answered and said, It is agreed I shall not be elected on my merits alone, but by the dollars that proceed out of the vaults of the Bank.

5. Then Old Nick taketh him up into the City of Nashville, and putteth him in the City Hotel.

6. And saith unto him, if thou be a son of the Bank, cause a great dinner to be given unto thee at Vaux Hall, for it is agreed that it shall give its agents care concerning thee, lest at any time thou should be in need of money.

7. Judge White said unto him, It is agreed again and thou shalt not vex thy President.

8. Again Old Nick taketh up into an exceeding large City, and sheweth him all the money of the Bank, and the glory of it.

9. And saith unto him all these things will I give thee if thou wil consent to advocate the cause of my Bank.

10. Then Judge White saith, all these things will I do, for it is agreed that I shall do it.

11. Then Nick leaveth him, and behold, agents came and administered unto him.

12. ¶. Now when Judge White heard that John was about to have opposition in his election, he departed to Tennessee.

13. And leaving Philadelphia, he dwelt in Knoxville, which is upon the Bank of the Holston, in the Borders of North Carolina and Virginia.

* Nicholas Biddle.

The City Council of Charleston have erected a Monument over the remains of the gallant volunteers who died in that city after their return from the Florida campaign.

A Mr. Wilson, of New York, has invented a mowing machine propelled by two horses, which cuts a swarth of six feet wide; and will, it is believed, mow an acre in an hour. It possesses a self sharpening power, and may be used in cutting grain. Thus are labour saving inventions constantly occurring, which relieve man of his drudgery and leave him at liberty to apply his energies to objects more elevated than the exercise of mere brute force. The return from agricultural pursuits in this country is so meagre as to render every discovery tending to save time and diminish labor extremely desirable, as placing agriculture on an equal footing with manufacturing processes.

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1836.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.

FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON,
OF KENTUCKY.

ELECTORS.

For the Eastern Shore—WM. A. SPENCER
For the Western Shore—HUGH ELY.
First District—JAMES A. STEWART.
Second District—EDWARD LLOYD.
Third District—J. T. H. WORTHINGTON.
Fourth District—W. FRICK & A. THOMAS.
Fifth District—JOSEPH HOLMAN.
Sixth District—WASHINGTON DUVALL.
Seventh District—JOHN B. BROOKE.

E PLURIBUS UNUM.

Democratic Republican Ticket

FOR TALBOT COUNTY.

DELEGATES FOR THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

GEORGE W. SHERWOOD.
MORRIS O. COLSTON.
JAMES LOWREY
PHILIP HORNEY.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Col. JAMES BARTLETT.
WILLIAM C. RIDGAWAY.

THE STATE SENATE.

The election of Senators for the ensuing five years takes place on Monday next. The parties stand 21 Harrisonites, and 19 Democratic Republicans; the former representing a population of 85,179—the latter a population of 205,922. Thus it will be seen that the 19 Republican electors represent ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY THOUSAND souls more than do the 21 Harrison electors, and yet by the arrangement under the present Constitution of the State the electors representing the *minority* have the power of entailing upon the *majority* of the people a Senate for five years to come. This is one of the evils in our State government that loudly calls for reformation. Will the pepole longer suffer themselves almost entirely to be distranchised and tamely give up the inalienable and inestimable blessings of equal rights? We mistake their virtue; we insult their wisdom, by entertaining such a thought! And we sincerely hope that the power now held by the Van Buren electors will be judiciously used in such manner as to compel our opponents to yield in some respect to the wishes of the majority of the people, and that it may result in the election of a Senate that will treat with decent respect at least the prayers of the people praying for reform in our State government. If they even effect this they will have achieved a proud advantage and a grateful people will long hold their patriotic motives in honorable remembrance.

The Harrison men—those men who once had such an aversion to Military heroes!—drums—trumpets—and cannons!—wasted we fear, their blank cartridges last week very foolishly. They proclaimed their victory by firing of cannon in the shades of night. Well let us look what kind of a victory they have won. In faith a real Harrison victory—that is to say almost, but not quite a victory. The following clause in the Constitution of Maryland will explain what we mean:

Sec. 15. "That the said Electors of the Senate meet at the City of Annapolis, &c. on the third Monday in September, &c and they or any **24** of them, so met, shall proceed to elect by ballot, the 15 Senators, &c.

By this clause it will be seen that the 21 Harrison electors have not the Constitutional power to elect a Senate. What's to be done? It requires 24 to constitute a quorum! Do the Whigs think the Van Buren electors representing nearly 3000 more voters than they do, will suffer themselves to be made the mere *instruments* of an opposite party representing a minority of the people? Do they expect the Van Buren electors to give up the power they hold, representing as they do so large a majority of the people, without some equivalent—some concession on the part of their opponents? No! they cannot as reasonable men expect any such thing. *There must be a compromise!* The Harrisonites must accede to some reasonable compromise or abide the result. They must either consent to give us a portion of the Senate, making it a mixed body, or by pertinaciously refusing, jeopardize the interests of the people.

THE RACES commence on Wednesday the 21st inst. over the Easton Course. The friends of the Turf anticipate good racing and fine sport.

FIRE.—A dwelling house occupied by Mrs. Gannon, situated on the Point, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday last. The prompt and energetic exertions of many of the citizens present prevented the further extension of the fire. Its origin is unknown.

Democrats to your posts!

If there ever was a time for the Democratic party to be vigilant, firm and zealous, *now* is that time. We have every thing to cheer and animate us in the approaching contest. We may probably have 7 out of the 15 Senators to be elected on Monday, and by a proper exertion we may return a majority of Delegates to the lower House, and thus secure the State, and reform the existing abuses, so prodigally rife to the great detriment of the people. Let every man do his duty, and he will find his reward in the pleasing reflection that he has aided in extinguishing the embers of Frederalism and its consequent corruption, by restoring Democracy to its pristine purity in old Maryland.

☞ The Executive Council meet on Tuesday the 20th inst.

We publish in another column the proceedings of a meeting held in Frederick, instructing their Senatorial Electors relative to the crisis which has now arrived in the political affairs of Maryland, and which instruction will exclude them probably from meeting the electoral College. They plainly show the temper and spirit of our brethren of the Western Shore who feel themselves aggrieved by the inequality existing under the present Constitution.

INDIAN HOSTILITIES.

The Baltimore American of the 13 inst says: we learn that a gentleman of the first respectability, a resident of Florida, at present in this city, has received a letter from his friend in Tallahassee, under date of the 26th August, which states that the whole of Madison county is in possession of the Indians, a party of whom had penetrated within twenty miles of Tallahassee and stolen six horses from the plantation of John Gamble, Esq. The writer further states that Powell is ready to take the field at the head of five thousand savages—that the Tennessee troops had declined going into Florida, and that in consequence of their having done so, it would be necessaay to apply to the government for additional force. The letter writer says moreover that at no time have there been as great fears as at present for the safety of the territory. The gentleman who has received the letter says that the author of it is known to him as a man of decided courage, not likely to be operated on by idle fears.

RATLIN THE REEFER.

The U. S. Gazette thus speaks of Capt Maryatt's new novel of the above title.

Capt. Maryatt has done a better thing than to fight a duel with Willis—he has written, or help to write, Ratlin the Reefer, & a better thing than that he has not done—at least nothing better of him is on record. Broad humor is the leading characteristic of the volumes, and yet there are passages in the Reefer that would make a hard eye pipe. Those who like a taste of Smollet, sprinkled with a spice of the blue jacket of the present day, will find food for "reflection in Ratlin the Reefer.

A CARD.

The undersigned Committee, on behalf of the members of the "EASTON GUARDS," respectfully return their thanks to the Citizens of Cambridge for their very polite attention and hospitality to the Company during their short sojourn with them. The Committee deem it unnecessary to say more than that the hospitality of the Citizens of Cambridge will long live fresh in their remembrance, and they sincerely hope they will accept this brief annunciation of their gratitude as a full testimonial of their high respect for the kindness and hospitality which were so bountifully bestowed upon them. To Mr. BRADSHAW they feel particularly indebted for the hospitable reception which they met with from him; and also to Mrs. FLINT, Mr. DAVIDSON, and other citizens for their particular attention in furnishing them with refreshments, &c. To Mr. Harris they would also tender their thanks for his attention at the Ferry.

P. F. THOMAS,
J. M. FAULKNER,
J. SATTERFIELD,
T. J. CLARK,
R. GIBBS.
Committee on behalf of the Company.

Easton, Sept. 14, 1836.

[Communicated for the Whig.]

TO THE MECHANICS OF EASTON:

Fellow-Mechanics: an important crisis will probably take place this winter in matters which vitally concern you. Do you love the profession in which you have spent your youthful days in acquiring—Do you respect yourselves—your families—or do you wish to see yourselves sinking to the common level of beggars and becoming the pliant tools of those very men whom you elevate to office! If you wish to avoid these evils, listen to a mechanic who prides himself on his occupation, and glories in the name of a Franklin and a Sherman.

The present penitentiary system of this State needs reformation. It is a burden and an oppression on the Mechanic. It is a monopoly created by the State that it may yield a revenue to her treasury. Well let us see who suffers. Does the Lawyer, the Physician, or professional man? Certainly not. The Mechanic alone suffers. The Hatter, the Tailor, the Shoemaker, the Combmaker, the Stone Mason and many others! At the Penitentiary work is executed at a depreciated price, and honest men can hold no competition. Convicts are taught mechanical trades, and those vicious inmates of a common penitentiary are let loose to mingle with respectable mechanics and honest men's children. I have been assured the moral reformation of the convict amounts to nothing. Their passions remain depraved and in such a condition they are turned loose too often a prey upon the laboring community. The Granite cutters of Baltimore were some time since driven nearly to the extremity of abandoning their trade because they could not compete with the State. The convicts worked for about 30 cents a day, and no decent man would throw away his labor for that paltry sum when it was worth $1.50, and for labor done probably beneath the scorching rays of a summer sun. There are no professional men made in the Penitentiary. Oh! no. The convicts must be taught trades, or put to work at some Mechanical business of which they have some knowledge upon entering, and all to gratify the cupidity and avarice of the State, but much to the serious injury of every mechanic within her borders. This subject will probably be brought before the next Legislature, and I hope sincerely that Talbot will have a Mechanic there whose voice, speaking from *practical knowledge*, will be heard in defence of the rights of the working men.

A MECHANIC.

Easton, Sept. 14, 1836.

[*Communicated for the Whig.*]

To the publisher of the Easton Gazette:

Sir:—You have ever evinced a peculiar desire to attack the private character of individuals and then exult in any apparent advantage your inflamed passions have lead you to believe you have gained. The object of this communication is to draw your attention to a subject which even you sir, are extremely well qualified to handle. You distinctly remember when the Democratic Candidates (or if you please the Van Buren candidates) were nominated, that you or some one of your associates, undertook the task of writing the biography of those gentlemen. How well you succeeded need not here be stated. You have displayed a great volubility—you have communicated all you knew, and a man under such circumstances will readily detail what he *does not know!* Now, sir, will you oblige the writer of this article, and gratify the people, by giving us the biography of John Bozman Kerr, Wm. Townsend, Thomas O. Martin, and John Boyles! add to which John Edmondson and all the Federal Indemnity-bill candidates! I am sure you or your cats-paw can perform the work to admiration if you will give the plain unvarnished truth. You can tell a thousand little incidents that will be quite amusing to the people. But should you find yourself at loss I can supply you with *data*—rich and abundant.

You may begin thus, if I may be permitted to dictate to your imperial honor: one has a particular aversion to MECHANICS—the *low class* to him are fishy! * * * * * * lounging about the purlieus of a college, and mingling with the *haut ton* cause every thing in this latitude to assume a new garb. Again: another was opposed to the right of suffrage but suddenly become reformed from his belief and course and by fear of loosing popularity with the people; becomes passionately careful of the people's interest, &c. &c. Thus, sir, you may go on glorifying and even deifying those gentlemen until you furnish us with something perfectly *new* and *novel!* A Friend to

R. M. JOHNSON.

N. B. Should you decline, I will undertake the task myself.

[COMMUNICATED.]

A LIBERAL REWARD.

A few years past having taken the bounty and enlisted as *drill Sergeant* in the Royal Army under Emperor Robert the First, and finding the duties too arduous, and being very much harrassed day and night with my two *pestiferous* corporals, (as I find they are only calculated to stand and bark) and being about to be promoted as *preserver*, *protector* and *expounder* of the *Constitution* and *State* across the big water, I will therefore give a liberal reward (as I hold the purse) for some active, faithful understrapper who will not be too pestiferous, and can be well recommended to aid and assist me in the duties of the coming day. I can always be found between sun rise and sun down at my drill quarters, or at *that there* white house at the *tother* end of my long green, or pacing to and fro form one to the *tother*.

TIMOTHY TWISTIFICATOR.
First Drill Sergeant of the Royal Army.

N. B. By the pipers all royal subjects will please to look out for the coming contest, as those democrats appear to be getting in favor again, and we "dam federlists" will be defeated.

T. T

Trappe, Sept. 13, 1836.

COMMUNICATED.

HEAD QUARTERS.
GRAND ORDER.—No 2.

Maumeites Attention!—Corporal Squib, will order out a sufficient number of men from the "faithful legion" to fire a grand salute on Tuesday evening next on the receipt of the glorious intelligence anticipated from Annapolis.

Maumeites remember the gallant Harrison, who fought many battles and escaped without a scratch—while the clumsy Dick Johnson was shot in several parts of his body and had his horse killed under him! Your venerable Harrison was too brave ever to be caught—he was always in *advance* of his army, and patriotically said the "people must do their own fighting," and now lives to be elevated to the presidency without a wound or a scratch to encumber him. Huzza! huzza for the hero!

Be at your posts my worthies, and lets give the Democrats a real buster of a racket!

By order of the generalissimo,

TIM, 2nd Sergeant,
of the grand Harrison phalanx

Easton District, Talbot County.

N. B. Refreshments will be furnished after the salute.

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc4925_scm13074-0629