DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN MEETING.

Agreeably to previous notice in the Aurora, a large and respectable number of the free and independent citizens of Dorchester county, assembled at the Court House in Cambridge, on Monday the 30th April.

On motion, THOMAS WHITE, Esq. was appointed Chairman, and THOMAS I. HODSON Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been clearly and forcibly stated by the Chairman, James A. Stewart Esq. arose, and after some eloquent and pertinent remarks, offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

RESOLVED, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint sixty-two delegates (himself and the Secretary to be included,) to represent this county in the Republican Convention that will assemble in Baltimore on Thursday, the last day of May next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to be supported at the next October election, for Governor of this State, by those who are adrsove to the dominant party in Maryland; and that the Delegates thus appointed have power to fill any vacancies that may occur in their body, by non-attendance or otherwise.

RESOLVED, That we will make use of every honorable exertion to promote the election of the nominee of that Convention.

RESOLVED, That the misrule and profligacy which have glaringly marked the course of the party, which, at present, holds the official power of this State, imperiously demand our gravest censure and inflexible opposition—that under their administration of the State Government, the public money, wrung from the people by heavy taxes, has been improvidently squandered—that official favorites have been allowed to make the most rapacious assaults upon an impoverished Treasury with complete success—that their hypocritical cant and profession about proscription for opinion's sake; and their utter and almost universal expulsion of their adversaries from office, afford a pretty fair sample of their general consistency,—that they have monopolized, with ravenous avidity, the profitable offices of the State of every description, to the exclusion of their opponents—that whilst they have, flippantly, denounced the party supporting the National Administration as the "spoils party," they have, with the greatest imaginable and unblushing barefacedness, proceeded to distribute the "loaves and fishes" of this State amongst their lank, lean and hungry followers—that such has been their solicitude to obtain offices of trust and profit, but little regard has been paid to the means employed, and the proprieties and common decencies of social life have been in many instances, most outrageously set at nought.—That a party cases, [illegible] equally, and in such repeated policy and practice [illegible] its false principles, pression upon the State, [illegible] and oppression from authority by the voice of a free and [illegible] minded people, who regard their character, their interest and their liberty.

RESOLVED, That we have unimpaired confidence in the National Administration—that President Van Buren's proposition, to make the Government independent, in her financial operations, of all banks, by a total separation from them as depositaries of the National funds meets with our most cordial concurrence—that when the banks have grossly violated their promises to the Government and to the people by the peremptory and arrogant refusal to redeem their liabilities in specie, and under the [illegible] such ricketty and partizan concerns—that we believe the Sub-Treasury system, whilst it will [illegible] antagonistical to the legitimate interest of the Banks, will operate as a salutary restraint and corrective to them, and will effectually place the Treasury of the country above the reach of their uncertain ebbs and flows.

[Here follows the list of Delegates which for want of room we are compelled to omit.]

On motion of Thomas Breerwood Esq.,

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the Chairman and Secretary.

On motion, Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, signed by the Chairman and Secretary, be published in the Dorchester Aurora, Baltimore Republican, and all the Democratic papers throughout the State.

THOMAS WHITE, Chairman.
THOMAS I. HODSON, Secretary.

The following important resolutions, adopted with great unanimity by the Legislature of Maine, were presented to Congress, during the present week. They have reference to a matter in which not only that State but the whole Union has a direct interest.

STATE OF MAINE.

Resolves in relation to the Northeastern Boundary.

Resolved, That it is not expedient to give the assent of this State to the Federal Government to treat with that of Great Britain for a Conventional Line for our Northeastern Boundary, but that this State will insist on the line established by the Treaty of seventeen hundred and eighty-three.

Resolved, That as this State has never heretofore given her consent to the appointment of an Umpire under the Treaty of Ghent in 1814, but has protested against the same; and as she believes it to be a grave question whether the provisions in the Treaty for this purpose has not done its office, and is therefore no longer in force, she is not now prepared to give her assent to the appointment of a new Arbiter.

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to urge the passage of the Bill for the Survey of the Northeastern Boundary of the United States, &c. now pending in Congress; and that if said Bill shall not become a law during the present session of Congress and if the Government of the United States, either alone or in conjunction with Great Britain or the State of Maine, shall not, on or before the first day of September next, establish and appoint a commission for a survey of said boundary line, it shall then be the imperative duty of the Governor, without further delay, to appoint forthwith suitable Commissioners and Surveyors for ascertaining, running and locating the Northeastern Boundary Line of this State, and to cause the same to be carried into operation.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit to the President of the United States one copy of his Message to the Legislature on the subject of the Northeastern Boundary, and these Resolutions, and one copy of the same to each of the Heads of Departments at Washington, one copy to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and one copy to the Governor of Massachusetts.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

We have frequently adverted to the bankrupt condition of the Treasury of Maryland, and we believe the thinking and unprejudiced portion of the community see with ourself the downward course in which the miserable policy of our State is rapidly hurrying us. Our financial prosperity has been reduced to the narrowest limits, within a few years, and a treasury that possessed a surplus in 1830, now presents a most beggared condition. With a debt of near FIFTEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, our State is actually driven to the humiliating necessity of borrowing money even to pay the interest on her loans! The State staggering under this heavy debt, and every foot of soil groaning with oppressive taxation, what is the course of her rulers? Like drunken spendthrifts they scatter the hard-earned profits of the farmer and mechanic, without justice or propriety to authorise them in the act. Can the people remain content at such a state of things? Impossible. And we are certain no unprejudiced man can read the subjoined Report, together with the prefatory remarks on the same subject, without being convinced that the most wanton profligacy has been practiced. Why should Culbreth or Thompson be allowed extra compensation for services for which they were amply compensated by their salaries, and in the very teeth of law and propriety. Is the money of the people to amassed through taxation, but a fund to reward partizans and hyper-sycophancy? Is Thomas Veasey to thrust his hands into the pockets of the people at pleasure, and create stipendiaries upon the bounty of the State at the sacrifice of the public interest? Suffer it to continue, and your condition will be unenviable even in comparison to the poor tax-ridden peasantry of Ireland.

"The Executive is not authorised at its pleasure, to draw money out of the treasury. All money bills must originate with the House of Delegates, and the Executive must have express authority before it can touch one cent of the public money. We have been told of the danger of uniting the purse and the sword. It dangerous when vested in the President, it must be equally so when the State Executive possess them.

"If this practice of bringing before the Executive state claims is tolerated, these ill-founded claims will be postponed till a suitable Executive can be had.

"The payment of every claim against the State must be sanctioned by the legislature.—Sometimes indeed, it may be referred to the Executive to adjust a claim, but then its right to act upon a claim must be so clear that no doubt can be entertained upon it. Every man who believes he has a claim against the State, is bound to prefer that claim to the legislature. Now, it is understood, with respect to one of those claims, that the legislature had been asked to pay it and had refused, on the ground that it was unfounded. If after a refusal by the legislature, (whether properly or improperly) the Executive can order its payment, then the Executive may originate money bills [illegible] House of Delegates has refused.

"With respect to the claim of the Clerk, it may indeed be said there was no authority [illegible] sing its payment. It is true the time was when the Clerk was authorised to make a distinct charge for recording commissions. But the legislature afterwards thought proper to give him a certain salary in lieu of all other compensation, and nobody can doubt that the law, so long as it remained in force, was (what it professed to be) a repeal absolutely of so much of the act of 1805, as gave him a compensation distinct from that in the civil list bill. It is said though, that the [illegible] law does not revive after the repeal [illegible] ing statute is spent, *unless the intention of the legislature to that effect is expressed.*"—Common sense would tell us that this must be so, because otherwise the claim under the act of 1805, and for the year that the civil list bill said it should not be allowed, would revive as soon as the temporary law expired. If the law of 1805 (so much of it as allowed this compensation) was revived, how could the State plead in bar to that claim a statute which had ceased to have any operation.

It would seem then, that the State's money has been *paid by mistake*, and by order of those whom the State never authorised to direct the payment of it—Ought the State to submit to the loss?

REPORT

Of the select Committee, in whom was referred the Governor's Message, in relation to payments made to the Clerk and Messenger of the Council.

The committee to whom was referred the Governor's message, in relation to payments made to the Clerk and Messenger of the Council, respectfully submit the following

REPORT:

From the year 1777 to 1802, the salary of the Clerk of the Council was two hundred pounds; it was then eight hundred dollars till the year 1815, and then one thousand dollars till the year 1822. He was also allowed by the act of 1805 the same fees for recording civil commissions, which had been previously paid to the Clerk of the General Court. In the year 1822 the salary was raised to fifteen hundred dollars which sum, according to the words of the act, was to be "in lieu of all other compensation and remuneration from the State." The same salary, with the same provisions, was continued to the year 1827, at which time the words, "in lieu of all other compensation," were omitted. An act was passed at December session 1828, "to fix and make permanent the salary of certain officers of the civil government." In this act the words, "in lieu of all other compensation," were also omitted, and the salary of the Clerk of the Council was permanently fixed at fifteen hundred dollars.

Mr. Pinkney died in 1824, at which time his salary, according to the act of 1822, was fifteen hundred dollars in lieu of all other compensation. Mr. Culbreth became the Clerk of the Council in 1825, and continued in that office till the year 1830. He then left the office without receiving or claiming the fees for recording civil commissions. Mr. Murray succeeded him, remained in office one year, and neither received nor claimed any compensation beyond the regular salary of fifteen hundred dollars. Mr. Culbreth was reappointed in 1831. It appears from the Governor's message, that in June 1832, he presented his account for the fees of preceding years, to which he considered himself entitled under the act of 1805. This account, amounting to the sum of four thousand six hundred and twenty five dollars, was submitted to the Attorney General, who decided by him to be a legal claim, and was afterwards allowed by the Executive.—The fees due to Mr. Murray, under this construction of the law, for recording commissions in the year 1830, amount to seven hundred and fifty four dollars and twenty five cents.

The Messenger of the Council originally received two hundred and fifty dollars a year, which sums, like the salary of the Clerk, was provided for in the act to pay the civil list. He was afterwards allowed under a resolution of the Assembly one hundred and fifty dollars more, which made his annual salary four hundred dollars. By the resolution passed in 1780 he was appointed the keeper of the State House, and allowed twenty-five pounds [illegible] discretion of the Executive, for this additional duty. The act passed December session ch. 197, allowed to the Messenger, "three hundred and fifty dollars for his services as Messenger of the Council and keeper of the State House; and in lieu of the allowances heretofore made in the annual bill for the [illegible] of the civil list, under a resolution of the General Assembly, passed in March [illegible] and under a resolution passed December [illegible] 1817." The act of December session [illegible] allows the same salary, but contains none of the limitations of the previous act. From 1824 to 1828, he was allowed [illegible] dred and fifty dollars a year, as Messenger of the Council. In 1828, the act was passed to fix and make permanent the salaries of officers of the civil government.' [illegible] the salary of the Messenger was fixed at [illegible] hundred dollars. In October last [illegible] by the Governor's message, Mr. [illegible] the Messenger of the Council presented his "account for taking care of the State [illegible] and other public buildings, from [illegible] to the year 1830, inclusive, being [illegible] at twenty five pounds per annum [illegible] to four hundred and sixty six [illegible] sixty six cents," which he claimed under a resolution of 1785. This claim was [illegible] to the Legislature at the last session [illegible] jected, as will be seen by a reference to the Journal of Proceedings, page 507. [illegible] paid, however, by the Executive, and the annual sum of fifty dollars has also been [illegible] under the same resolution, from that [illegible] to the present time.

For the foregoing statement [illegible] that the acts for paying the civil list [illegible] generally in haste and near the close of session, admitted of a legal construction different from the intention of the Legislature; that the act of 1828, to fix and make permanent the salaries of certain officers, [illegible] the compensation of those officers still [illegible] ful; and that the discretion of the Executive in the allowance of large and long [illegible] claims, is without proper limitation. The committee unanimously concur in this [illegible] and in the opinion that a law ought [illegible] passed to regulate the salaries of those officers whose compensation has been heretofore uncertain and to prevent the payment of old and dormant claims, without the consent of the Legislature. They will, therefore, report a bill for that purpose:

WHIG & ADVOCATE

EASTON MD,

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 15, [illegible]

"TALBOT" shall have a place next week.

THE LADY'S BOOK for May has been received. It contains a beautiful colored engraving of the May Fashions.

—o—

The Hon. Mr. Buchanan of the U. S. Senate and the Hon. J. A. Pearce of the House [illegible]

[illegible] banks commence [illegible] specie on Thursday last.

☞ Senator Talmadge to prove that every body in New York was bankrupt, proclaimed that her "ships of commerce were rotting at the wharves." *Proof*: Since the resumption of specie payments, loans on property in Buffalo have been obtained in New York—one of $250,000, others of $50,000, $20,000, &c.

The truth loving people of New York will be apt to serve the Hon. Mr. Talmadge much in the same fashion that Ohio did Mr. Paul Ewing, who once prated about canals becoming a desert waste, and all that sort of thing. They kept him home.

The New York Era says that One Million and Five Hundred Thousand Dollars in Specie was taken this morning from Wall street and sent to Philadelphia for the United States Bank of Pennsylvania. This movement, it is said, has been made in order that Mr. Biddle may be able to resume specie payments on the 15th inst. The money was not drawn from any of our banks.

☞ We ask of all *honest* Whigs a careful perusal of the letter addressed to N. Biddle, on our first page to-day, which is copied from a Boston Whig paper. The "great financier" is their shown up as a most cunning politician.

☞ The friends of the Great Regulator have now ample cause for boasting. Mr. Biddle has actually determined to resume specie payments for all sums *under* one dollar! Wonderful indeed is the sagacity of this same Mr. Biddle, who eats from a dinner service worth *seven thousand dollars* and pays specie for all sums under one dollar! Was ever our country so blessed before!

MEXICO AND FRANCE.—It will be seen by an article in another column that the French Squadron is blockading the Mexican coast.

A memorial has been laid before the Senate of the U. S. from several officers of the U. S. Army, who represent, that instead of whiskey ration, coffee and sugar would be a most desirable substitute. The petitioners say it would preserve the health, efficiency and happiness and frequently the moral reformation of the soldiers of the army. They believe that the gill of whiskey still allowed to men on fatigue duty under the act of Congress of 1819, unnecessary, and fails to answer the end for which it was granted. They believe it contributes in a great degree to form and keep alive habits of intemperance, the legitimate results of which are insubordination, discuse and crime.

WHIG VERACITY.

The Concord, N. H. Observer is endeavoring to keep up with its cotemporaries and the Whig Orators, publishes the following paragraph.

"We are informed that ten of the factories at Lowell and two in Nashua are about to suspend business. The scarcity of money & the difficulty of making sales, render it expedient to discontinue operations."

Here is the way this panic makers stilts are knocked away.

The factories have not stopped and there is no difficulty in making profitable sales. At least we are informed that one Company made better and more advantageous sales last week than has been made before for eighteen months.—Lowell Patriot.

ANOTHER DEATH.—The Hon. Joshua LAWLER, a member of the House of Representatives from the State of Alabama, died at Washington on the 8th inst.

☞ The friends of Mr. Clay held a meeting in Philadelphia, for the purpose of nominating him for the Presidency. This is a matter of course, it [illegible] journals as a prodigious affair. Here in the Pennsylvanian's notice of it:

"The friends of Henry Clay did not cover themselves with glory yesterday. The meeting in the State House was rather a stiff affair, [illegible] expected, taking the [illegible] circumstances into consideration. One would have supposed that the [illegible] Clay and Wise would both be [illegible] have drawn a greater crowd. The friends of the "row" might be [illegible]

"THE REAL FEELING."

The Gazette of the 8th last publishes the following paragraph with approbatory remarks:

"Every toast except one, given on board the Sirius, on Tuesday was received with loud cheers; and that one, was the health of the President of the United States. The health of the Queen was received with the greatest enthusiasm. The British Consul immediately rose to return the compliment, and offered the health of our President. The foreign strangers led by Captain Roberts called for nine cheers, but the company were silent."

It is nothing strange to find the Federal party receiving the health of the British Queen with enthusiasm, and that of the American President with silence. We know their love of aristocracy, and their equal detestation of Democracy. They are ever arrayed against their own Government in her national troubles with foreign powers, and nothing delights them more than to see her humbled before the eyes of foreigners. Hence the miserable slur attempted to be heaped upon the man of the people's choice. Disrespect from such a source, [illegible] democracy intended.

Should the air Victoria ever chance to visit her gallant applauders of New York, we hope they will profit by the mulish disposition of their brotherly neighbors—detach the horses from her carriage, hitch themselves to the traces, and after the fashion of General Harrison in Philadelphia, draw her through the streets of New York, to the crack, if not to the lash, of the Postillion's whip! What a pretty sight!

☞ Let the poor man who is hourly suffering from the inconvenience of shin plasters and such like Whig currency read the subjoined paragraph:

In noticing the account going the rounds of the newspapers, of the shareholders of the U. S. Bank presenting to Mr. Biddle a splendid service of plate, comprising 360 pieces, and weighing 7,000 ounces, we cannot refrain from expressing this simple reflection—to wit: that if the said shareholders had put those 7,000 ounces of silver into the vaults of her bank, they would be that much near to a resumption of specie payments.—*N. O. Picayune (Whig.)*

WHIG SUB-TREASURERS.

The Vermont Statesman says, that the officers of the Winsor Bank have taken from the vaults every dollar and cent of its specie. He says, too, it has produced excitement there! They dont understand these things in the country. Now, when Parker H Pierce, chairman of the Whig committee, ran off with the specie of his bank, it produced no excitement at all in Boston, among the Opposition. The Atlas, which had hunted the Commonwealth, Franklin and Lafayette to the death, never heard, that the chairman of a Whig committee had run off, till more than a month after he had been indicted for perjury in the Municipal Court.—[*Boston Advocate.*

From the North Corolina Standard.

WHIG CALUMNY CONFUTED.

To show with what avidity the "Whig" party, press every thing into their service, however preposterous, we extract the following letter from the Baltimore Chronicle.

WILLIAMSPORT, Tuesday April 23, 1838.

To the Editor of the Baltimore Chronicle,

Sir—I deem it proper to inform you, that on my passage from Philadelphia to this place this morning, by the steamboat Telegraph, I ascertained that there was a Van Buren agent on board, who was taking THIRTEEN persons to Baltimore to vote at your election this week. Their passages through were paid by this agent. I have no doubt that these persons are a squad of the itinerant voters of the loco foco party, who have voted in New York, and that job being performed, are now going on to Baltimore for the same purpose. They left here in the cars this morning for your place. Look out for them—you have no registry law to protect the honest voter from the rogue, and you must defend yourselves."

The fact of the case is this, the Commissioners for re-building our State Capitol, authorized DAVID PATON, Esq. the Architect, to write to JNO. STRUTHERS, Esq., of Philadelphia, to employ thirteen hands to work on the Capitol—he did so, and according to agreement payed their passage. These persons arrived here, in the Northern stage on Wednesday the 25th ult., the day on which the Baltimore election was held, so that it was impossible for them to have voted at the election. But in order to disprove the vile slander of the Chronicle's correspondent, they have signed and sworn, before the proper authority, to the following

CERTIFICATE.

The undersigned, believing that they are the THIRTEEN persons alluded to in the Baltimore Chronicle of the 25th April, in reference to their passage being paid by an administration agent, in the steamboat Telegraph, from Philadelphia via Wilmington, Del., for the purpose of voting at the late election in Baltimore, and knowing that, if they are the persons alluded to, the allusion is false and injurious, do [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]