trading in these articles, and buying Mississippi bank notes; but it must inevitably ruin the honest, unembarrassed planter, as well as the insolvent speculator. The truth is, the whole cotton crop of the State will not be sufficient to pay the discounts to banks—pay for the produce to sustain the negroes and buy dry goods to cover the nakedness of planters and servants. We will on other occasions further illustrate this point.

Mr. Editor:—Having bestowed some thoughts on the pecuniary embarrassments of the people of the Southern States, I have come to the conclusion that it is owing in a great degree to the superabundance of what is called money.

But as there has been so much speculation on this point, I will submit a statement in figures, (which, as the Globe says, cannot lie.)

In the following calculation I suppose all the Southern States to act together, but will take our own State separately.

When the circulation of the banks of our State is at ($10,000,000) ten millions, A wishes to commence planting, and invests in lands, negroes, &c. (40,000,) forty thousand dollars—say amount of cotton produced at 10 per cent. amounts to $8,000.

Interest on $40,000 at 10 per cent.	$4,000	
Plantation expenses, say	2,000	
		6,000
Leaving a balance in favor of the planter of	$2,000	

Two years afterwards B wishes to engage in planting, but the banks have increased their circulation from 10 to 20,000,000. For the same quantity and character of negroes, and the same amount and quality of lands that A apurchased for $40,000, B will have to pay $80,000, simply because the facilities of obtaining money is doubled; say

Capital invested		$80,000
Interest at 10 per cent of capital	$8,000	
Plantation expenses in same proportion	4,000	
		$12,000
Now can B's negroes produce more cotton than A's because they have cost more money, or will the cotton sell for more money in Liverpool? Certainly not; then amount of cotton produced as before		$8,000
Leaving B in debt at the end of the year		$4,000

Thus we see B losing $4,000 per annum; and what is the cause? Merely because we have too much bank paper. Four years afterwards, say the circulation of the State is reduced to $5,000,000, which is only one half the amount that was in circulation when A made his purchase.

C wishes to commence planting, and purchases lands, negroes, &c. of the same amount, character, and quality, as was purchased by A and B for the sum of $20,000

And the produce of the plantation is the same, say		$8,000
Just at the same rate before, say	$2,000	
Expenses in same proportion	1,000	
		3,000
Leaving to the credit of C at the end of the year		$5,000

Thus you see that when our Legislature attempted to give relief to the cotton planter by authorizing an extension of Bank discounts & circulation, she was making the planter poorer, as it evidently diminished his profits. Now I know that the above calculation is not correct to a dollar; for cotton will sell for little more when the circulation is redundant than when it is not, but the enhanced price is not in proportion to the enhanced prices of property and expenses of planting. The price of our staple is regulated in a foreign market where specie is the standard of value.

E. F. C.

From the Dorchester Aurora.

Mr Steele's Votes upon the subject of Reform.

We have charged Mr. Steele, the Whig candidate for Governor, with having been an undeviating and uncompromising opponent of Reform. This fact is well known here, he having been frequently before the people when the question has been discussed; and that he was adverse to the great and important changes, which have been effected, is as notorious in this county, as the fact, that Mr. Steele is now the whig candidate for Governor. In all his speeches, he has strenuously discountenanced the Republican doctrine of Reform, and endeavored, so far as his influence operated, to keep the door closed upon the patriotic efforts of the Reformers. There are clouds of witnesses in Dorset who will bear testimony to these allegations, which we are sure Mr. Steele himself will not deny. These charges however, have been denied elsewhere; and now for the purpose of exhibiting the hardihood of those who have asserted that Mr. Steele was not opposed so Reform; and with a view of shewing to the people of this State the extraordinary lengths to which certain of the whigs will go to get their candidate out of the mud, we shall proceed to turn to the *record* evidence against Mr. Steele. The oral testimony of witnesses may be cavilled away—the recollection of mortals of bygone facts, may be considered uncertain and impeachable in the hot conflict of electioneering campaigns, but written and recorded evidence is subject to no such objections. We shall therefore turn to the Journal of proceedings of the House of Delegates, a copy of which may be found in the hands of almost every magistrate in the State. Mr. Steele was elected from this county to the House of Delegates in the fall of 1830, and took his seat at the December session of that year. The friends of Reform, anxious for the success of that cause, introduced the subject, upon various propositions, during that session. Mr. Steele's votes are recorded upon these propositions. Unwilling that his vote should be lost and his influence unfelt, he does not *dodge* the question, but like a noble hero and unflinching representative, appears upon the call of his name, and with all the solemnity of a legislative act, announces his deliberate hostility to the proposed measures.—To the record. Let the reader turn to the Journal of proceedings of the House of Delegates at the December session of 1830.

Mr. Steele's vote upon the change in the Constitution to give the people the power directly to vote for their own Governor.

On Monday January 3d 1831, at page 38 of the aforesaid Journal, is the following proceedings, to wit:

On motion by Mr. Turner, leave given to bring in a Bill entitled an Act, to alter and amend the Constitution so as to elect the Governor immediately by the people and abolish the Council. Ordered that Messrs. Turner, Ely, Brawner, M'Ellresh, Stewart, Tilghman and Teackle prepare and bring in the same.

On Tuesday, Feb. 8th, 1831, at pages 263 and 264 of the Journal. Mr. Turner reported a Bill, entitled an Act to alter and amend the Constitution of this State, so that the Governor may be elected by the people, and to abolish the Council

On the question being put, will the House consider said Bill, it was determined in the negative. The yeas and nays being required appeared as follows:

Affirmative.—Messrs. Stocket, Turner, Ely, Holmes, Worthington, Dickinson, Evans, Kemp, McKinstrey, M'Ellresh, Montgomery, Moores, Amos, Hardcastle, Biles, Comegys, Gale, Gantt, Tilghman, Thomas, of Q. A, Parker, Hunt, Nicholas, Kershner, Brookhart, Merrick, Gittings—27.

Negative—Messrs. Thomas, Speaker, Blackistone, Brown of Kent, Wallis, Piner, Stewart, Hood, Kent, Reynolds, Mackall, Smith, Brawner, Chapman, Rogerson, Hughlett, Dudley, Teackle, Ballard, Bell, Hicks, Keene, STEELE, Wright, Edelen, Brewer, Mitchell, Richardson, Charles, Burchenal, Jones, Harding, Wilson, Lee, McMahan, Ridgely, Shaw, Reid—37. Mr. Steele and the whole Dorset delegation voting in the negative! Mr. Steele now the whig candidate for Governor, expecting the people's votes, when he was opposed most bitterly to their having the privilege of voting directly for their own Governor! Reformers, free and independent voters, what say you to this? Can Mr. Steele complain, if you refuse to vote for him, when he was solemnly opposed to your having that privilege? Your Bill of Rights declares, that the Executive, Judicial, and Legislative branches of Government, should be kept distinct.—Under the old Constitution the Governor was the mere instrument of the Legislature. So far from being an independent and substantive department of your Government, as your *Bill of Rights wisely* proclaimed; by the force of invincible circumstances, superinduced by the mode of election under the old and defective Constitution, which was, in that particular, widely at war with the principles set forth in the Bill of Rights, your Governor was merely the ministerial *factotum* of the Legislative Department. It was so in theory, and the practice, as all experience has shewn, corroborates the truth of the remark. Mr. Steele, whether under the inspiration of that comprehensive wisdom which guides the enlightened statesman, or under the influence of that temporary *philosophy* which teaches to hold on to what you have got, right or wrong, we leave intelligent freemen to decide, adhered to the old rotten Borough Constitution with the tenacity of a Shylock. Now, when the Reformers on the Western, together with that heroic band of Reformers on the Eastern Shore, who went for what they believed to be right in government; notwithstanding the adverse current which set against them by the local jealousy of small county prejudice, have achieved the work of Reform, *in part*, forsooth Mr. Steele, aye Mr. Steele, an Anti Reformer, is to carry off the first honors! Is this fact, or is it a vision of the night?

Reformers, where is your gratitude, your sense of justice? You will speak on the 1st Wednesday, in next October, and you will say in a voice of thunder to the Spoils-men, that they shall not pluck the laurels, which you have so nobly won. This is our candid opinion of you, will you deceive us?

MR. STEELE OPPOSED TO THE PEOPLE DIRECTLY ELECTING THE SENATE.—We come now to Mr. Steele's vote, in regard to the election of the Senate. "Tuesday December 28th, 1838, on page 7 of the same Journal. On motion by Mr. Ely, leave given to bring in a Bill to be entitled an Act to abolish all such parts of the Constitution and form of Government, as relates to the time and manner of electing the Senate, and the mode of filling up vacancies in that body, so that each county, and the City of Baltimore may have a Senator, to be elected immediately by the people. Ordered that Messrs. Ely, [illegible] Brookhart, Goldsborough, Hardcastle and Comegys prepare and bring in the same. On January 3d 1831 at page 38 of the Journal, Mr. Ely reported a Bill, entitled, an Act to abolish all such parts of the Constitution and form of Government, as relate to the time and manner of electing the Senate, and the mode of filling up vacancies in that body, so that each county and the City of Baltimore may have a Senator to be elected immediately by the people; which were read.

On Wednesday January 19th 1831, at page 102. "The House proceeded to consider the order of the day, it being the Bill reported by Mr. Ely, entitled an Act to abolish all such parts of the Constitution and form of Government as relate to the time and manner of electing the Senate, and the mode of filling up vacancies in that body, so that each county and the City of Baltimore, may have a Senator, to be elected immediately by the people. The said Bill was then read the second time and passed. The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follows.

Affirmative—Messrs. Wallis, Piner, Stewart, Hood, Kent, Stocket, Smith, Turner, Ely, Holmes, Worthington, Hughlett, Dickinson, Denny, Teakle, Ballard, Bell, Evans, Biles, Gale, Gantt, Edelen, Duvall, Wootton, Brown of Q. A., Thomas of Q. A., Goldsborough, Parker, Kemp, McKinstrey, McElfresh, Montgomery, Moores, Amos, Watters, Hardcastle, Hunt, Nicholas, Kershner, Brookhart, Merrick, Gittings, McMahan, Ridgely, Shaw, Reid,—46.

Negative—Messrs Thomas, Speaker, Hawkins, Blackistone, Gough, Brown of Kent, Mackall, Dalrymple, Brawner, Jenifer, STEELE, Wright, Claude, Brewer, Tilghman, Spence, Purnell, Mitchell, Charles, Chapman, Dudley, Hicks, Burchenal, Jones, Harding,—24.

It thus appears, that Mr. Steele was also opposed to the people having the privilege of voting for the Senate, immediately. Not willing to trust the freemen of the State with this important right, that therefore they must elect electors to choose a Senate for them! Aye—that is the creed, save the people from themselves, founded upon the aristocratic principle, that the people are incompetent to govern themselves, and therefore they must be placed in the kind keeping of some assumed superior beings! Is this republicanism? Heaven save us from the bulls and bears, who would under such a state of things, take care of the people's interests. By the by, we should not be at all, surprised, if some of the other gentlemen who voted with Mr. Steele, in the negative, against the people having the power of choosing their own Senators, should themselves be candidates, in the different counties for the State Senate. Will the people trust them? *Nous verrons*

MR. STEELE'S VOTE, IN REGARD TO THE TENURE OF OFFICE, OF REGISTERS OF WILLS AND CLERKS OF THE COUNTY COURTS.—Let us now see, how Mr. Steele stands in relation to this measure of Reform. On Friday December 31st 1830, in the same Journal, at page 33. Mr. Brookhart submitted the following order. Ordered, that the petition of 1120 of the citizens of Washington County, to the General Assembly of Maryland, praying for certain alterations of the Constitution, in relation to the mode of electing State Senators, and the appointment of Clerks of the County Courts, and Registers of Wills, so as to give to the people, the privilege of voting directly for their State Senators, and the power of electing said Clerks and Registers, for a term of years, presented to the House of Delegates on the 29th of January 1830, and the memorials of sundry citizens of Frederick County, of similar import, presented to the House of Delegates on the [illegible] of February 1830, be severally referred to a select Committee of five members of this House of Delegates, which was read and referred to Messrs, Brookhart, Blackstone, Crawner, Montgomery and Purnell.

On Tuesday, January 4th 1831, at page 45. Mr. Brookhart reported a Bill, entitled an Act to abolish all and every such part of the Constitution and form of Government of this State, as relate to the appointment of the offices of Registers of Wills and Clerks of the County Courts of this State; which was read. On Wednesday, January 19th 1831, at pages 103 and 104. On motion by Mr. Brookhart, the House proceeded to consider the Bill reported by him, entitled, an Act to abolish all and every such parts of the Constitution and form of Government in this State, as relate to the appointment of the offices of Register of Wills and Clerks of County Courts of this State, when on motion by Mr. Tilghman the said Bill was amended by adding at the end of the second section thereof, the following proviso: Provided that nothing herein contained, shall be construed so as to authorize the removal of the Clerks of the respective County Courts, or Registers of Wills, in Commission at the time of the confirmation of this Act by the next General Assembly, in any manner or manner, than that provided by the Constitution and form of Government. Mr. Tilghman moved further to amend said section by adding the following provisor: And provided further that the said Clerks and Registers shall be respectively appointed for a term of not less than five years, and be re-eligible to the same offices, in the discretion of the appointing power. Mr. Wootton moved to strike out "five" and insert "one."—On the question being put it was determined in the negative.

Mr. Steele, moved to amend the amendment proposed by Mr. Tilghman, by inserting after the word "appointed" the words "as now provided for by the Constitution and laws of this State." Mr. Wootton then moved to refer the Bill and amendments to the first day of June next—Determined in the negative. Mr. Hawkins moved to strike out the enacting clause of the Bill—Determined in the negative. The question was then taken on Mr. Steele's proposition, to amend the amendment as proposed by Mr. Tilghman, and on the question being put, was determined in the negative. The question then recurred, on the amendment as offered by Mr. Tilghman; resolved in the affirmative. Mr. Jenifer offered as a substitute for the second section to the Bill, the following—"And be it enacted, that the appointment of Registers of Wills, and Clerks of the several County Courts of this State, be limited to a term of seven years, provided nothing herein contained, shall be construed to affect the tenure of office of the present incumbents, as at present provided for by the Constitution of this State. And on the question being put thereon, it was resolved in the affirmative. The Bill was then read the second time and passed. The yeas and nays being required appeared as follows:

Affirmative—Messrs. Moffett, Wallis, Piner, Stewart, Hood, Stocket, Smith, Brawner, Jenifer, Chapman, Rogerson, Turner, Ely, Holmes, Worthington, Hughlett, Dickinson, Denny, Bell, Evans, Biles, Gale, Gantt, Edelen, Duvall, Brown of Q. Annes, Tilghman, Thomas of Q. A. Goldsborough, Parker, Kemp, McKinstry, McElfresh, Montgomery, Moores, Amos, Watters, Charles, Burchenal, Hardcastle, Nicholas, Hunt, Jones, Kershner, Brookhart, Merrick, Gittings, McMahon, Ridgely, Shaw, Reid—51.

Negative.—Messrs. Thomas, Speaker, Hawkins, Blackistone, Gough, Brown of Kent, Dalrymple, STEELE, Wright, Wootton, Claude, Brewer, Spence, Purnell, Dudley, Teackle, Ballard, Hicks, Keene, Mitchell, Harding, Willson, Lee.—23.

Thus we find Mr. Steele carrying out his Anti Reform and Anti Republican principles, by going for *life offices*: We have given the proceedings of the House at large upon the questions embraced. The extracts from the Journal are full and copious, from which it is demonstrated, as clearly as any proposition in Euclid, that Mr. Steele has been an uniform and consistent opponent of every thing wearing the appearance of Reform. We then but do him justice in charging him with inveterate and uncompromising hostility to the great question of Reform. If in the face of all these efforts of his to stifle the voice of the freemen of Maryland in the assertion of the great principles of *Constitutional* Reform, any redeeming qualities in his public acts, either in the councils of the Nation, as a potent representative from this District, or in the Legislative Halls of the State, as a delegate from this county, can be cited, it remains for his friends to exhibit them. If in his political history, in any speech, or in any prominent act, we could find any atonement for these sins against the people's rights and the fundamental principles of Democracy, we would have no great objection to set it forth. We must confess, however, that we have yet to learn of any exertions of his in behalf of the interests of the people of this State, that can counterbalance to the weight of one feather, his undeviating repugnance to the alterations which have taken place in our old Rotten-Borough Constitution. Is it not remarkable, under these circumstances, that a vaunted grave convention, when the first Governor was to be elected by the sovereign people of the State, under the Reform which had taken place notwithstanding Mr. Steele's unyielding opposition, that that gentleman should be seriously proposed as a candidate for the highest office? We can only account for such a step, from the difficulties which beset the whig convention. There were so many interests to conciliate, and the elements that composed the convention were so heterogeneous, repulsive and antagonistical, that any compromise was better than an open rupture. The whig party is constructed of such diversified materials; that it is difficult for them to coalesce. In the general *mele* of conflicting views and interests which operated in the effort to reconcile them, the great subject of Reform was suffered to sleep, and the views of the candidate that received the nomination, upon that important subject, were not ascertained. The matter is now with the people, who are not controlled by the causes which influenced the deliberations of that Convention.—We have no doubt they will decide right. We may take occasion, in a future paper, to comment upon some other of the votes and public acts of Mr. Steele.

WHAT IS WHIGGERY?

A friend asks us to define Whiggery! Whew! It is like nothing in the world, except a rusty weathercock,—or an old decrepit woman, with paint on her nose:

"Tis like a rat without a tail,
A rusty hammer without a nail;
A man without a head,
A libertine that's almost dead.
A pump without a handle,
A stick without a candle,
A world without a sun;
A race that's almost run.
A tale that has no point,
A nose that's out of joint.
In short, to make it clear and slick,
It is the bastard child of NICK!

THE WHIG.

EASTON, MD.

Tuesday Morning, Aug. 14, 1838.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

FOR GOVERNOR,

WILLIAM GRASON,

OF QUEEN ANN'S.

Day of Election, First Wednesday in October.

Democratic Republicans of Talbot County.

You are requested to convene in general county meeting at the Court House in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of September next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating a Candidate for the State Senate, and three Delegates for the Legislature, to be offered for the suffrages of the free and independent Voters of Talbot county, at the ensuing election. A candidate for commissioner for District No. 4, will also be nominated.

MANY VOTERS.

JULY 31.

NOTICE.

A Meeting of the Merchants and Traders of the Town of Easton was held at the Court House on Monday the 13th. day of August 1838—at which it was unanimously Resolved, that from and after the 20th, day of September next, they will not receive any *Individual* notes *whatever*;—nor *Corporation* notes under a denomination less than one dollar.

☞ Well! yesterday the banks of this and several other States resumed Specie payments, and without the existence of a National Bank. How does this fact correspond with the oft repeated assertion of the Whigs that the banks could never resume without the aid of such an Institution. Yet we find they have agreed to resume, and yesterday was the day fixed upon; though a desire by many to commence much earlier was evinced, but Mr. Biddle was not ready. If he has now the power to exercise so much control through the agency of a State Bank what would be his power through the instrumentality of a National Bank, with an enormous capital, and the revenues of the government at his command? Immense—A power that would control the monetary affairs of the nation as his caprice might dictate, and which would render all other banking institutions subservient to his uncontrolable will.

The resumption of Specie payments by the Banks is indeed a democratic triumph. The federal whigs being unable to extort from the sufferings of the people a National Bank, have bowed at the eleventh hour to those of their rights, which have been so long and so fraudulently withheld.

Who proposed to our last Legislature the month of July as the period for the payment of Specie by our banks? WM. GRASON.

Who voted down the measure?—the Whigs.

Who said it was the "duty" of the Legislature to restore a specie circulation to the people of Maryland "so that they may not be compelled by the laws, to pay in gold and silver, while they are compelled by the banks to receive irredeemable paper." William Grason.

Who said it was not? The Whigs.

Thus we see that Mr. Grason, the unflinching friend of the people's interest, was for rendering to them a right which was denied by the Whig party; and though they rejected Mr. Grason's propositions, and adopted one of their own placing the day of resumption so far off as January next, they have the effrontery to claim the credit of bringing about an early resumption, almost exclusively for themselves. The people will not forget the man who was not unmindful of their best interests, though opposed by an overpowering majority of self-styled whigs. Wm. Grason's patriotism & sound political sagacity render him capable for any emergency. He is just such a man as would fill the Gubernatorial Chair of the State with honor to himself, credit to the State, and with interest to the people.

☞ The most cheering prospects of a triumph over the piebald opposition, greet us from every section of the State. Our friends are animated with the right sort of spirit. Acting upon the noble sentiment of Senator Benton—nothing for men—every thing for measures—it requires but one brave blow, and Maryland is free.

☞ The "Gazette" has had the manliness to copy from the "National Whig" a paragraph acknowledging the forgery of a letter purporting to be written by Mr. Jefferson some years ago, containing praises of Mr. Clay, and expressing a desire to see him in the Presidential chair. This old falsehood has been newly vamped up and heralded forth by the Whig press generally, but they have been compelled, though tardily, to acknowledge its baseness. The "National Whig" styles it a "paltry forgery." and nothing better can be said of it

MR. GRASON'S LETTER.—About *three* years ago, when Mr. Grason was a candidate for Congress in this Congressional District, he wrote a letter to the former Editor of this paper, and which, though not intended by Mr. Grason for publication, was so used, for the purpose of showing the Democratic electors of Talbot particularly, that Mr. Grason entertained the identical political views with themselves, and that he was an avowed and zealous supporter of Democratic principles. On this subject, however, there was very little difference of opinion, for it was well known to the people of Talbot that Mr. Grason was always a firm and decided advocate of Gen. Jackson's Administration—a friend to reform in our State Constitution, and a steadfast adherent to the people's rights. He was also equally zealous in his support of Mr. Van Buren as the candidate of the Republican party, and he always received the hearty support of the administration party whenever he was before the people for their suffrage. Indeed, there was no man who the Democratic Republicans of Queen Ann's more delighted to elevate to political preferment than Mr. Grason, and his popularity and standing may be estimated by his recent triumph over the most uncompromising opposition that was brought to rally against him last fall, when he was elected to the Legislature by the people of Queen Ann's county. Is there any so silly as to suppose for one moment, that the Republicans of Queen Ann's would have continued their support to Mr. Grason if he were not strictly orthodox in his political opinions, and an unflinching advocate for the rights of the people? Certainly not.

When the late war with Great Britain was declared, we find Mr. Grason standing beside his beloved country—right or wrong. He exulted in the success of the American arms over those of a mercenary foe, and no one felt more keenly the reverses incident to war, than did the Queen Ann's farmer, when for a moment success crowned the efforts of our tyrannical adversaries. He loved his country, and he rejoiced in her triumph over British persecution. ☞ This is more than many who oppose him can say.

If we look at his recent course in the Legislature of Maryland, we find it such as to win him the applause of both friend and foe, and his political sagacity has pre-eminently distinguished him a statesman of no ordinary pretensions. We proudly and unhesitatingly refer to his public acts, & his uniform advocacy of popular rights and democratic principles, as the surest guarantee of his democracy, and the most honorable vindication of his political sentiments. We know not what his opponents intend to prove by the hunting up and re-publication of the letter referred to, unless it be to recommend Mr. Grason more strongly to the support of their own party for his candor and excellence, and as a gentleman worthy of the support of the people of Maryland for the highest office within their gift. We give the subjoined extract from his letter, which must only strengthen his supporters in their admiration of the man, and increase their zeal in his behalf as a candidate for their suffrages. We will further notice this subject next week.

I supported the war after it was declared, and condemned all those who wished to throw obstacles in the way of the government.—*I believe that the party to which I belong, and which I have supported for eleven years, has been acting upon the principles of the old democratic party. I know that our party is called the democratic party in most of the States of the Union*, though that name has not been adopted in every part of Maryland. In Queen Ann's the parties are called Jackson and anti-Jackson, and the names of the old parties are not applied to either. *Our party commenced and first prevailed in the old democratic States, and those States continue longest in opposition to it which retain their old federal prejudices.* The same may be said of the different counties of this State. *Having supported the party so long, and having been supported by the Democrats of Queen Ann's it may be a matter of surprise why I object to the assumption of the name.* IN POINT OF FACT I AM A DEMOCRAT, *being friendly to the rights of the people, and belonging to the party which bears that name.*

NOMINATIONS.—The 'Republican Reformers' of Kent, have nominated Messrs. W. S. Lassell, J. Primrose and Benjamin Kirby for the Legislature of Md.

BALTIMORE COUNTY.—The Democratic Republicans of this county have nominated Col. Ely, for Senate; and Messrs. Turner, Orrick, Risteau, Hook and Fitzhugh for House of Delegates.

CECIL COUNTY.—For Senate, Levi H. Evans—for House of Delegates, Jno W. Comegys, Samuel B. Foard, George Gilespie.

HARFORD COUNTY.—For Senate—Otho Scott, Esq.—for House of Delegates—Genl. I. D. Maulsby, and Messrs. Forwood and Hope.

AFFECTING.—Poor Mr. Webster at the recent Whig carousal in Boston, could not suppress his feelings amidst the clattering of knives and the uncorking of bottles, and so he wept outright. What a moral and sublime spectacle, to see the God-like Webster weeping over a glass of champagne!

MORE WEEPING.—We have heard of weeping Philosophers, but never before of weeping politicians. The people of Maysville so alarmed Mr. Clay on his arrival there a few days since by "shaking the earth to its centre," that the poor man wept copiously.—Shame—shame upon you, to frighten a man into tears by your uproarous conduct. We sincerely hope Mr. Clay has arrived in safety at Ashland, and encountered no more such shakings of the earth.

☞ There are a dozen and one annunciations of candidates in Montgomery county for the Legislature.

SPECIE.

The "resumption flag" was hoisted by our bank yesterday, and a new *change* has come over the face of things.

☞ It will be seen by a notice in to-day's Whig that the Merchants and Traders have resolved to receive no individual notes whatever nor corporation notes under the denomination of one dollar, from and after the 20th day of September next. We would advise the holders of all such notes to bear this in mind, for after that period they will not be receivable at all except at the places where issued and then most frequently only in exchange for merchandize, unless presented in sums of five dollars.

The reviled currency so ardently contended for by the Administration party, viz—GOLD and SILVER, appears to create new life among us. Give us gold and silver for the ordinary transactions of business—a sound banking system, and no shinplasters—and we venture the assertion, we will hear no more of pressures in the monetary affairs of the country. Such is the desire of the Democratic Republican party—for such measures have they contended, and for such measures will they contend while there is virtue in opposing the irredeemable rag currency which the whig leaders desire to force upon the people.

☞ Mr. Grason contended last winter before the Legislature for a resumption of Specie payments in July last—the Whigs to a man opposed it and substituted January next—or thirty days from the time of a general resumption by other banks. Thus we see Mr. Grason is the advocate for early resumption—the whigs for putting it off to the latest period.—Nor need the Banks of Maryland now pay Specie under the enactments of our last Legislature for thirty days to come unless they voluntarily assume to do so on their own and exclusive responsibility.

MR. STEELE.—We copy a lengthy article to-day from the Dorchester Aurora, showing the early and determined opposition of Mr. Steele to Reform, and to the election of Governor by the people, the very office he now claims at their hands. We might forgive his early opposition to the measure, but we cannot overlook his opposition to it up to the most recent period. The Eastern shore, jealous of her interests, some years ago looked upon the measure of reform with an excusable timidity, from the fact of weakening her power in the Legislature—but many who in 1830 and 31 opposed reform, afterwards became convinced of its justness, and gave it a cordial and zealous support. From all we can learn Mr. Steele never has relinquished his opposion, unless it has been since he has become a candidate for Governor.

From the New York Commercial.

"The true reading would be, 'To Mr. Jefferson's exertions do we owe the reign of Jackson and Van Buren.' He it was who, like Absalom, corrupted the people. He it was who sowed the wind which has brought the whirlwind. He it was who scattered in broad cast the seeds of infidelity which have taken such deep root. He it was who commenced the attack upon the judiciary, by continuing which Jackson was only treading in his footsteps. He it was who stimulated the hostility to the old National bank, which resulted in its overthrow in 1811, and a consequent derangement of the currency exactly similar to that we are yet experiencing. He it was who dismantled the navy, sold the ships, and substituted therefor a miserable spawn of gun boats which became the sport of the nation. He it was who beggared the nation by embargoes and non-intercourse laws. He it was who caused our whole mercantile navy to lie rotting at the wharves for years, while the grass was growing in our deserted streets. He it was who slandered Washington and Hamilton to the utmost of his power. He it was who—but we forbear. The next time the young men prepare an address to the people, we hope they will submit it to a committe of older and wiser men—men who have learned something by reading, and who know something by experience."

The above paragraph is from one of the leading Whig papers in New York, rebuking the young Whigs of that State for speaking their honest sentiments in a late address to their political brethren. They committed a high political crime in the eye of the Federal Editor of the Commercial, in favorably referring to the democratic policy of Jefferson, whose name even at this late day is peculiarly obnoxious to many of those who stand foremost in the opposition ranks. They cannot forget, much less forgive a man, whose advocacy of the people's rights, secured him their affection, and hurled from power a political faction whose policy was fast leading to consolidation, and absolute monarchy. The doctrines of Hamilton, we reluctantly believe, are the doctrines which many leading Whigs would openly avow, were it not for the dreaded indignation of the people. The time for their avowal is not yet come—give them the reigns of Government, and you will find the good old doctrines of Jeffersonian democracy derided, and those of the most ultra federal character predominating, through a latitudinarian construction of the Constitution which will be tortured into as many forms as Proteus had shapes. To say, "to the exertions of Mr. Jefferson, we owe the reign of Jackson and Van Buren" is an admission that must be any thing but displeasing to the true friends of Democracy, and must only strengthen them in the belief, that they have elevated a man to the Presidency, who is villified for maintaining the principles of that revered sage.

Last week we laid before our readers the able address of the Republican members of Congress to the People of the United States.

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