THE STAR.

EASTON, Md.

TUESDAY MORNING, SEP. 9, 1845.

Democratic Nominations.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

PHILIP F. THOMAS,
BENJ. M. BOWDLE,
SPEDDEN OREM, Jr.

FOR SHERIFF,
N. E. NICOLS.

County Commissioners for Dist. No. 1.
Col. JAMES BARTLETT.
SAMUEL B. HOPKINS.

☞We understand that JAMES LLOYD MARTIN, Esq., will probably yield to the wishes of his friends and consent to serve as a candidate for Congress in this District.

☞Thos. C. Nicols has been nominated by the Whigs of this county to supply the vacancy occasioned on the Commissioners' ticket by Wm. H. Shepard's resignation.

☞Messrs. Saml. D. Lecompte and Whitefield Woolford, are announced as Reform candidates, for the House of Delegates, for Dorchester county.

FOR CONGRESS.—Col. Joseph Cottman of Somerset is announced as a candidate for Congress for the 6th (this) Congressional District. Col. C. is a member of the Whig party, and was at one time an unsuccessful candidate (though regularly nominated) for the same station which he now seeks on his *own hook*.

P. S.—Since the above paragraph was in type we have been informed that Mr. Cottman declines standing a poll.

FOREIGN NEWS.—The steamship Caledonia arrived at Boston on Wednesday morning, at 6 o'clock. She left Liverpool on the 19th ult.

Mr. McLane has delivered his credentials to the Queen, and Mr. Everett his letters of recall. The American ambassador was anxious to enter upon the object of his mission instanter, but as Lord Aberdeen had arranged to accompany the Queen to Germany, the commencement of negotiations was postponed.

The news is of but little interest.

MR. CHARLES BOWDLE.—This gentleman being a candidate for re-election, we avail ourselves of the present occasion to notice what we consider a most extraordinary course of action pursued by him at the last session of the Legislature. On page 275 of the Journal of Proceedings, it will be found that Mr. Worthington, of Anne Arundel, submitted a series of instructions to the Committee of Ways and Means, directing it to enquire into the expediency of reporting a bill based upon the following suggestions—

1st. That the Treasurer between the 1st day of September, and the 1st day of November next, sell all the bank or other stock held in trust by the State for such county or counties or for the school fund thereof, in which there shall be at the time of such sale no collector of, or agents to receive State taxes, and apply the proceeds thereof, to the payment of State taxes in arrear and the interest thereon.

2nd. That the clerks of the several counties, in which there shall be no collector of, nor agent to receive State dues as provided by law, be authorized and required to receive such sums of money as may be tendered in payment of State taxes—keeping an account thereof, and paying over to the Treasurer the amount quarterly after deducting therefrom a commission of three per cent.

3rd. That no clerk of any of the counties, Howard District or the city of Baltimore, record any deed or bill of sale, until all State taxes which may have been due on the property thereby conveyed, for a longer period than twelve months, shall have been paid.

4th. That no license or commission of any description shall be issued until the party to whom it is about to issue shall give satisfactory proof that he has paid all the State taxes which may have been due by him for more than twelve months.

5th. That the Treasurer shall not pay out any portion of the funds due or to become due under existing laws for the use of schools and academies in any county of the State, until the said county shall have paid all the taxes which may have been due the State for more than twelve months. But the whole or such part as may be necessary of said funds, shall be applied toward the payment of such State taxes due as aforesaid and payable by the county in which such schools or academies are located.

6th. That no letters testamentary or of administration shall be granted in any of the counties, Howard District or the city of Baltimore, until the executor or administrator applying for such letters, shall have paid or secured to be paid the taxes due by the deceased estate, and those which shall have been due by himself, for more than twelve months next preceding the time of his applying.

7th. That all administrators, executors, trustees and sheriffs be required to retain the State taxes due by the heirs, devisees, legatees, distributees and creditors out of any funds payable to them respectively, and shall be allowed credit in their several accounts for the payment over to the Treasurer of the State, of such sums, provided such taxes shall have been due for more than twelve months, and provided also, that such administrators, executors, trustees and Sheriffs and the said heirs, devisees, legatees, distributees and creditors respectively, shall be residents of the same county, and such persons so paying over shall be allowed a commission of three per cent. of the amount paid.

8th. That no real estate shall be divided by sale or partition, until all the State taxes due thereon, and all the taxes which may have been due for more than twelve months by the parties entitled to any portion thereof shall have been paid.

9th. That after the 1st day of August 1845, no tobacco inspector, in any State warehouse, shall inspect and deliver out of the warehouse, any hogshead or box of tobacco from any county in which there shall be no collector of State taxes, until the owner thereof shall give satisfactory evidence that he has paid or satisfied in such way as may be provided by law, all taxes which may have been due by him for more than twelve months.

10th. That all persons who shall pay their taxes within three months of the time at which they become due, shall have remitted the commission of ten per cent. now allowed the collector; that all persons paying within within six months shall have remitted one half of said commission, and all persons not paying within twelve months shall pay five per cent. in addition to the commission now allowed the collector.

By a reference to the yeas and nays, it will be seen that Mr. CHARLES BOWDLE *voted in the affirmative*, thereby giving his consent to some of the most obnoxious propositions presented for grave legislation at the last session. We publish them in full, and for the present shall content ourselves with merely inviting every voter's serious consideration to their intent and meaning, promising to review them as occasion hereafter may require.

OUR STATE ELECTION.—The period is fast approaching when our State will again be the scene of political warfare, and it becomes our duty, as chroniclers of public events, to indicate the principles on which it is to be conducted, so far as those with whom we are associated can regulate its action, or control its movements. Notwithstanding the correctness of the position, that the Democratic party, planting itself on the broad foundation of truth, proclaims every where the same sentiments, yet it is not less true that there are certain matters relating to the interior government of each portion of our confederacy, whose adjustment is immediately referable to the citizens of the particular States, and it thus happens, that apart from the great leading questions of national policy, we find ourselves as a State precisely in that position, in which we are called upon to throw off abuses which have stealthily interwoven themselves into the structure of our State Government, hanging like an incubus upon it, and oppressing alike the Government and the people, for whose benefit it was instituted.

These abuses require redress;—redress by open, fair, and legitimate means,—redress by the voice and with the consent of the majority of the people of the State—and redress which, commencing with the expression of popular sentiment, will terminate in the expulsion of whatever is burdensome from the Constitution and civil code of the State. The remark of a wise man, and an able legislator, that "the end and aim of politics is to lighten the burthen of life, and bestow happiness on a people," has lost none of its force by age. With the proud monuments of the architecture and sculpture of that age, it has escaped the devastation of time, and come down to us doubly respected by its antiquity and present appropriateness, and happy would it be for us were we to follow such wise and salutary teachings. But experience has shown that this is not always the end of legislation, and that it is too frequently subverted to personal or political ends at the expense of those for whose benefit it was instituted. The administration of justice, by means of the judiciary, while it gives a sacredness to property, and deters from the commission of crime, is certainly most salutary in its operation, and owes its origin to the wisest principles of human legislation, but when its adherance to ancient usages and complicated forms have rendered its ends uncertain, and its expenses enormous, *it degenerates from the true object of its institution, and becomes a fit subject for reform.* The power of appropriating money by the State for objects of public utility, and of raising funds to carry on its operations by taxation, when confined within just limits and sanctioned by the people, are wholesome regulations, and must meet the approval of the citizens of the State; but when these powers are exercised in such a manner as to operate injuriously to their interests, and oppress and burden rather than benefit, *they cease to bestow happiness and lighten the burthens of life, & require reform.* In order to enable all to understand the merits of this question, we shall, from time to time, before the election, take a review of the most important subjects on which reform is demanded. In the meantime, we give to our friends the watchword of *Reform*. Let it float on every breeze—let it penetrate every hamlet—let it be the theme of every public speaker.—*Balt. Republican.*

THE FRUITS OF THE AUGUST ELECTIONS.

The returns are now so complete that we can take a survey of the whole field. We do this the more readily because the results are such as to gratify the proudest anticipations.

First and foremost is the result in Tennessee. That state occupied an unusual prominence in the public mind, it being the native state of the President, and last fall, having cast its electoral vote for Mr. Clay. As a candidate for Governor, the Whigs brought out Mr. Foster, their very strongest man, who, in addition to his extensive personal popularity, professed himself unequivocally in favor of the annexation of Texas. The whigs also made intense exertions, stimulated too, as they were, by the efforts of the notorious Major Lewis, who hesitated not to publish confidential letters in order to excite hostility against the President. But all this would not do. The recoil was powerful. The democrats came resolutely to the work. They elected Aaron V. Brown Governor of Tennessee by at least 2000 majority. Carried the Senate as well as the House of Representatives, and thus in any event secured the election of a U. S. Senator in the place of Mr. Foster, which is a victory as glorious and complete in all its fruits, as the most enthusiastic democrat could desire.

In INDIANA the canvass has terminated most favorably. We carry eight out of ten members to congress, and also the legislature, which is of more importance, as we gain another U. S. Senator in the place of Mr. White, whose term expired on the 4th of March last. We hail the result in Indiana with no common pleasure, as indicative of the strength of the Administration as well as of Democratic measures in the heart of the great West, whose influence on the politics of the nation must increase from year to year, and whose support, time will show to be vital to the success of any administration.

In NORTH CAROLINA our friends have done more than well. They carry 6 out of the 9 members of congress—a gain of one.—No legislature elected at this time. The Raleigh Standard says, 'It is indeed a splendid victory—the most splendid and decisive ever achieved by the democracy of North Carolina.'

In KENTUCKY we have lost two members of congress, but have gained a handsome accession of strength in the legislature, where tho' in a minority, democrats will show a stronger front than they have in many years past.

In ALABAMA we have six out of the seven members of congress. The legislature is overwhelmingly democratic. Tho' Mr. Martin (dem.) the irregular candidate, is elected Governor over Mr. Terry, still there can be no change of policy which has so long signalized Alabama.

IOWA is as democratic as usual.

Such is a cursory view of the August elections. They are of more than usual importance, because they secure a decisive democratic majority in the Senate of the U. States, which in the present state of our foreign relations is of the highest moment. Being also the first elections in those States after the accession of the present administration, they were justly looked to, as an index of Public opinion.—*Albany Argus.*

UNION AND HARMONY.

We copy the following from the York Gazette, it will suit other places as well as York.

The Course for Democrats.—Whenever it becomes a fixed impression among democrats that the only way to maintain the ascendancy of their principles, is by adhering with ardor to their regular nominations—that a stern devotion to *measures* requires the sacrifice of *men*—and faltering in the cause which they contend for, is invariably treason to the party, then we may with confidence rely upon having our principles fairly carried out, and our views properly represented. If we desire success we *must* support the ticket as settled by the representatives of the democratic party, and discountenance every attempt to destroy our political organization.

We all have our individual preferences as to men—we all have our particular preferences to promote, but at the same time we should be ready to sacrifice all personal feeling and unite for the success of the party; and the promotion of its chosen representatives. If this course is not pursued defeat will be the certain result. We cannot ALL be gratified in our choice, and if we do not intend to yield to the voice of the majority—to the many—we may as well dispense with the delegate system and suffer the party to sink in ruin. That the party can only exist through the system by which it is now governed is evident, and any democrat who would propose its abolition is worse than an open enemy, and should not be trusted. It is the main pillar of our support.

REFORM.—Our political opponents—we mean those who are opposed to reform on the ground that it is an attempt to get the ins out and the outs in—tell us that we can get reform through the action of the Legislature, when they know that it has been tried over and over again, and has always resulted in chaff; and so it will continue to result, as long as the present unequal system exists. The people knowing this—knowing how they have been treated, are determined that there shall be something like equality, that the plums shall not always be in one end of the pudding, but a fair division made. The way they would have the State,—reminds us of the following story, that a friend now absent in a distant land, used to tell, and which originally appeared in our columns. The story is told of a Captain and his Mate.

"Whenever there was a plum-pudding made by the captain's orders, all the plums were put into one end of it, and that end placed next to the captain, who after helping himself, passed to the mate who never found any plums in his part of it. Well, after this game had been played for some time, the mate prevailed on the steward to place the end which had no plums in it next to captain. The captain no sooner saw the pudding, than he had discovered he had the wrong end of it. Picking up the dish and turning it in his hands as if merely examining the china, he said, 'this dish cost me two shillings in Liverpool,' and put it down again as though without desire, with the plum end next to himself. "Is it possible," said the mate taking up the dish, "I should suppose it was not worth more than a shilling," and, as in perfect innocence, he put the dish with the plumb end next to himself. The captain looked at the mate, and the mate looked at the captain; the captain laughed, "I tell you what young one," said the captain, "you've found me out; so we'll just cut the pudding lengthwise this time, and have the plumbs fairly distributed hereafter.'

The cunning, easy-living, aggrandizing *Captain*, represents the Judiciary and offices whose incumbents have been living upon the *plumb end of the pudding*, while the mate illustrates the hard-working portions of the community who having "found out" the unfairness of the division—are determined to have things "turned round"—the pudding fairly sliced and the *fruits* of their labor more equally divided.—*Balt. Rep.*

OFFICIAL.—*Latest from the Army.*—We understand, says the Union, that information has been received at the War Department, from General Taylor, as late as the 20th of last month. He was then taking efficient measures to render his position secure from any attack. Indeed they were at the time, no serious apprehensions on that account. The information he possessed induced him to believe that the Mexicans did not think of assailing him, or even crossing the Rio Grande—at least for some time to come. The accounts from the west side of the Rio Grande furnish no news of any importance; and there were no regular troops on that river, except at Matamoras, and no preparation then going forward for crossing the east bank. The 2nd regiment of dragoons was on the 20th of August, at Goliah on the San Antonia, and expected to be at San Prico on the 23d ult., forty miles from Gen. Taylor's camp at Corpus Christi. The officers and men generally were well, and the horses in good condition.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—The Cincinnati Commercial says: A discovery of vast importance has been made by a mechanic in this city—it is a new kind of cannon ball, the destructiveness of which cannot be questioned. When it was shown to the Commandant at Newport Barracks, that gentleman immediately advised the inventor to lay his invention—which has cost him five years labor—before the President of the United States and the Cabinet, and, before any stir was made proceed to Europe and secure the patent there. The inventor, we are told, sailed in the last steamer. We have the full particulars of this discovery and do assert with perfect confidence that one war vessel loaded with these balls, and two or three cannon to fire them, could sink a British fleet of ten sail in as many minutes! It is terrific to think of. The Paixhan guns are nothing by the side of this invention.

RECIPE FOR TOMATO CATCHUP.

Take a gallon of skinned tomatoes; four table spoonsful of salt; four table spoonsful of black pepper; one quarter of a spoonful of allspice; eight pods of red pepper; three table spoonsful of mustard. These articles are to be ground fine, and simmered slowly in sharp vinegar three or four hours and then strained through a wire seive and bottled close. It may be used in two weeks—but improves by age. I have some made six years ago, and is now superior to any West India Catchup I have ever met with. So much vinegar is to be used as to have half a gallon when the process is over. Those who like the article, may add two spoonsful of the juice of the garlic.

A Present for President Polk.—President Polk has been presented by a lady with a beautiful quill from the wing of an American eagle. The quill was dropped from an eagle while passing over the farm of the donor's husband, on the very day on which the Clay convention assembled in York, Pa., and was designed for a present to Mr. Clay at his inauguration; but, as that event has not occurred, the wife has made a different disposition of the feathered instrument.

BACKING OUT AND BACKING IN.—The "Natives" 'et id omne genus,' held another meeting last night, for the purpose of finding some person who would consent to serve on their ticket for Congress. Capt. Thompson sent in a letter, stating that he had "backed out" on account of "the material injury to my private affairs." The vacancy was filled by nominating a "native" called John McKim Duncan, who is pledged to "stick," even if "mature deliberation" should convince him, that it would injure his "private affairs."—*Balt. Argus.*

WAR IN CENTRAL AMERICA.—By the annexed paragraph from a Belize (Honduras) paper of the 16th ult., it appears that a war has broke out between the States of San Salvador and Honduras in Central America.

Our advices from the interior confidently assert that the long threatened hostilities between the States of San Salvador and Honduras have commenced. Guatemala has supplied the former with arms and ammunition, and it is even said that Gen. Cabrera is raising troops to aid them. The Government of Honduras has issued a proclamation calling on all the male inhabitants over the age of 14 years to take up arms for their defence under penalty of death."

☞The case of the Baltimore City Court against the Baltimore Sun, for contempt, has been postponed till the October term, notwithstanding the desire of the editor of the Sun, expressed thro' his counsel, the Hon. John Nelson, for an immediate trial.

GREAT LOAD.—The Cleveland (Ohio) Plaindealer says: "The steamer Wisconsin Captain Card, came into port yesterday, with over *nine hundred* passengers, & *two hundred and twenty five* tons of freight, nearly all destined for the upper country.—"This is the largest load," says the captain, "that ever floated on Lake Erie, since Hull's surrender."

☞The Hon. Henry Shaw has accepted the nomination of the Native American party of Massachusetts as their candidate for Governor at the ensuing election.

Tennessee Election.—The official and unofficial vote of the entire State of Tennessee, represents Brown's majority over Foster, for Governor, to be about 1,776.

VERY LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM YUCATAN.—By the brig Henry Leeds, at this port (says the N. Y. Sun) we have letters and papers from Merida to the 9th of August. The people of Yucatan evince very little sympathy in the political contests of the central government of Mexico, and the presidential election created no unusual excitement. The prospect of a war between the U. S. and Mexico engrossed public attention, and it is worthy of note that our fellow citizens in that part of Mexico are treated with marked respect.—Our correspondent writes:—

"The declaration of war will be the signal for a declaration of independence here, and with the adjoining State of Chiapas, the liberals of Tobasco, and the presence of one small U. S. sloop of war, the Yucatanese will set on foot a counter wave in favor of free government that will sweep all before it, until it unites in fraternal embrace with the great northern wave now sweeping over the plains of California and SantaFe.

"We say to the friends of liberty in the North, the heart of Yucatan is in the right place, and she has strong arms which despotism could not paralyse. Yucatan loves Mexico, but she loves liberty more. She despises the base counterfeit of liberty that has degraded Mexico; she longs for the Constitution of '24, but if it cannot be had and war must come, then she raises her standard of Independence, and will take her stand among nations as 'the Republic of Yucatan.' If other States join her, she will receive them."

We were not prepared for this intelligence, (adds the same paper,) and were it not for the respectability of our correspondent, who is a most intelligent Spanish gentleman in one of the principal cities, we would be inclined to withhold its publication. His language in the original Spanish is more forcible than our translation. He has fair opportunities for ascertaining the course of public opinion, and we attach considerable importance to his statements.—Yucatan may yet regenerate the whole Mexican Republic.

THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH—WAR.—One of our English exchanges speaks of the probability of a war, growing out of the conflicting interests of England and the U. States as to Oregon and California, and refers to the mode in which it may be conducted.—It appears that a project has been drawn up by a distinguished officer, and submitted to the ministry. The plan is to make no war on the South, but to enforce a rigorous blockade on the whole Northern coast; thus break up their manufactories, transfer the carrying trade to English bottoms, and make it the INTEREST of the South to detach itself from the Union, by releasing us from commercial restrictions, and furnishing us cheap goods and a free market for our great staples.

John Bull never exhibited his gullability more than in the favor with which this project seems to have been received, unless perhaps, when he presumed that the whig party which had opposed the annexation of Texas on the basis proposed, would not rally to a man in support of it, after the authorities of our country had sanctioned it.

Now a large majority of our people are utterly opposed to the tariff doctrines of the North. We are plundered for its benefit every year, and we hope, under this administration, to set things right. But let England strike ONE blow, and she will find that there is *no North or South* in this country, and no treason HERE against the integrity of the Union. The Republic, when the sword is drawn, knows no party and no divisions. It is all ROME. The free-trade men of the SOUTH will fight as strongly for the manufactories of the North as if we were all tariff men. And when OUR coasts are invaded by British red-coats and Samacia recruits, the *North* will send her gallant sons to our aid, to earn for themselves the glory which their fathers won on our battle fields in the war of the revolution.—*N. O. Jeffersonian.*

A STRANGE APOLOGY.—Father Miller, the world-destroying prophet has published an apology and defence of his doctrine, in which he says:—

"That I have been mistaken in the time, I freely confess; and I have no desire to defend my course any further than I have been actuated by pure motives, and it has resulted to God's glory. My mistakes and errors God, I trust, will forgive. I cannot, however, reproach myself for having preached definite time; for as I believe that whatsoever was written was for our learning, the prophetic periods are as much a subject of investigation as any other portion of the word. My view of exact time depended entirely upon the accuracy of chronology; of this I had no absolute demonstration; but as no evidence was presented to invalidate it, I deemed it my duty to rely on it as certain, until it should be disproved."

His apology is almost as great an act of ignorance, if not of dishonesty, as the promulgation of his mind-destroying doctrines. His instructions, he says, having "resulted to God's glory," he "cannot reproach himself," &c. Even if such were the case, his language is not in accordance with Scripture commands, in which man is especially commanded on no account "to do evil that good may result from it."—But what are the facts. Look into the hospitals throughout the country, and it will be found that they contain scores of poor demented creatures whose intellects have sunken under his teachings, and almost every city, town and hamlet can produce families not only brought to want, but reduced to atheism, by an implicit reliance on the truth of his prophecies. This confession of ignorance is a poor apology to the hundreds who were led away by his delusion, but the result may be to teach them and the world not to be led away by every new fangled notion which visionary and imaginative individuals are always starting.

Among the patents recently extended for fourteen years was one for a *child's whistle!*

POLITICAL.

REFORM CONVENTION.

Mr. Bailey offered the following resolutions.

Resolved by this Convention, That the Baltimore City Court ought to be abolished, and a better system instituted for it, whereby the city expenses would be diminished, and the ends of justice greatly promoted, and for the accomplishment of an object so anxiously desired by the people of Baltimore, we pledge ourselves to use our utmost endeavors by memorials to the next Legislature of Maryland to effect a change so important and so loudly called for.

2d. *Resolved*, That in the repeated instances in which the Baltimore City Court have issued against the citizens of this free State, their despotic rule to show cause why attachments for contempt should not issue, &c., and especially in the recent case of the editor of the Baltimore Sun now pending before the said Court, a total disregard for the rights of the press, as well as for the liberty of the people has been manifested, therefore, this Convention taking the matter in hand, proclaim that it is high time for such proceedings to be put an end to.

3d. That the Legislature at its next session ought to define what the meaning of a contempt of court is, clearly and explicitly, as has been done by the Congress of the United States, and not to leave the subject to the arbitrary decision of heartless and stupid judges.

Mr. Bailey responded to the call, and leaving his seat as Vice President, addressed the house, observing that the honor of such an invitation was entirely unexpected. He referred to the universality of the cause of Reform, including amongst its supporters men of all parties, and he was glad to recognize amongst the present assembly friends of both the great political parties of the day. For his part he was a whig, had always been a whig from his childhood; he had voted for Thomas Pratt and Henry Clay, and he was a whig now, but he was also a Reformer, and for this, like his friend the Chairman, he had also been denounced by certain leaders of his party. But he said, "I go in for my country, for my whole country—the welfare of the people. I have no office, and am no aspirant for office; and as God is my judge, I would have no office in the gift of the State. The cause of reform is the cause of the people, and for that I must go in, until it is accomplished. What do we mean by reform, he asked? He then proceeded to speak of its purposes, being mainly to curtail expenses in the administration of the government. He was satisfied that this retrenchment had been put entirely too low by the gentleman who had preceded him. By judicious management the government might be conducted at a cost of $150,000 less than it is at present. Yes, he felt assured that we might establish the whole machinery of the State, better than we now have it, at a saving of $150,000 per annum. It is the duty of States as well as individuals, to be just before they are generous. Look at our debt, and let me ask how many here are responsible for that debt; he stated that he was in the legislature at the time of the passage of the eight millions loan bill, and voted against it; he had never regretted having done so, and never should. But here is a sovereign state, and her bonds are thrown across the ocean, they are held in England, France and other parts of Europe, and by our own citizens in this and other States, and we have solemnly declared that this debt must be paid, and promised that it shall. But how? Why there are certainly but two ways of doing it. It must be either by an increase of taxation, or by diminishing the burthens of the people by judicious retrenchment.

Mr. B. then proceeded to speak of the harmony which characterised the meeting, they seemed to be actuated by the principles of the Odd Fellows—Friendship, Love and Truth, and it was only in such a spirit they could advance to the labor before them. Now what was the duty we have to perform, he asked. First, to make a total destruction of our judiciary system. It would not do to have any more patchwork. The system must be abolished.—The great ruler of the universe saw proper to change the system of his government of the human race. Do we not see the Adamic or patriarchal dispensation displaced by the Mosaic? And again the Mosaic yielding its ceremonial and shadowy form to the glories of Christianity? These changes were adopted to the advance of mankind in experience and knowledge, and shall not we follow so high an exemplar, as we press onward in civilization and enlightenment? Old things with us are passed away, and all things must become new.—Look at our judges and see to what the life tenure has brought them. They are all great agriculturists, tillers of the soil, and when court term comes round and a few of them are absent, they cannot be had to attend to their duties—they are in fact, *non est comeatibus in swampo.* Mr. B. then referred to instances in which his clients had been obliged to suffer from such neglect. Our President serves but four years, our congressmen but two, and why should the other branch of our government be perpetual, or for life? And here I have a word for the city court, (a burst of applause) this city court of Baltimore, which has afforded us such precious commentaries upon our bill of rights. We are forbidden to open our lips or to use our pens in relation to it; and is it not marvellous that while we can write or speak anything reflecting upon Mr. Pratt, the Governor, and he can only walk up and down his parlor and curse you, if you dare take the same liberty with this Grand Sanhedrim, this Baltimore City Court, great God, a rule to show cause why an attachment should not issue for *contempt*—is thrust in your face. Why, do we live in the days of the Star Chamber? Are we men or are we the serfs and slaves of these creatures we have made? It is time for such an institution to be destroyed. I

hould be made to give place to something etter, more adapted to our present condi- on—the condition of men who would be ree. A Mayor's court might be establish- d at much less expense, and afford much nore expedition and despatch in the cause f justice, than did ever this old, cor- ——— o, I must not say *corrupt*, but I will say otten, superanuated court. Well, gentlemen, they had me up for "contempt' once. A young man, Stewart, was charged with murder; I was his counsel, with Mr. Preston, at the time of his alleged offence I did not believe him guilty, and as there was a good deal of excitement in the city against him, I had his case continued from the June till the October term of 1838. In the meantime, to allay the excitement and procure my client a fair trial, I published an article in the Sun, in which I stated in effect that I did not believe the young man was guilty, and forthwith they had me up for a contempt. I called on Mr. Johnson, who assured me there was no contempt in the matter at all; well it came to trial, and Mr. Johnson spoke for some time, and what you think they decided? Why, that it was a contempt, but that *I was not guilty.* Yet if it was a contempt there was nobody guilty but me, for I wrote it and signed my name to it; in the name of heaven, I could have asked them, who was guilty. In a recent instance they have hauled up the editor of the Sun, because he gave his views in relation to the action of the court, upon an infamous outrage committed in this city, and a rule to shew cause is down upon him. I read the document too, and I declare the pen of an autocrat could not have done it more dictatorially. I maintain that these abuses of a delegated power ought not to be.

I confess, gentlemen, I never was so worried in my life as by this "contempt" affair not that I feared them, for if they had fined me a thousand dollars I would have paid it, and if they had sent me to jail, I should have gone quietly enough, but to be made a sort of criminal for doing an act from pure enough motives, by this old, worn out, superannuated, dotard court, was too much for my condition. Gentlemen, the day is gone by for such things, and the liberty of the press and the freedom of speech must be held inviolate. It reminds one of Sinbad and the old man of the sea, whom it was impossible to get off his shoulders. This old system of our judiciary is just about as bad as the "old man of the sea;" it harassed me to death almost to be held up to the public for contempt of this grand court, this city court of Baltimore. It is a shame that such things should continue to exist.

We must destroy this old system and substitute a better; I hope, however, that this court won't get me up again before you do it. I had an old word to fling against them and I thought I might as well do it now as at any other time. But, gentlemen, I am sure we can change the entire system with great advantage.

Mr. B. referred to the framers of the constitution and the age in which they lived, and illustrated it by reference to the first steamboat built by Robert Fulton, at about the same period; now our steamboats would run away with that or sail round it, just so with our political economy. I believe the legislature may be reformed; we can and ought to have biennial sessions. The States of Alabama and Delaware have them, and we ought to do so too, not because they do, but because they are right. The number of delegates may be reduced. I am willing, however, to give full representation to large cities, because I know, that where there is a large collection of people, their moral and intellectual force is greater in proportion than it is in the more sparse population of the country.

Time will not allow me to dwell on minutiæ, and this would indeed be better left to a general convention. This subject is one which invites men of all parties, and I give my hand in fellowship to every man engaged in it, be he Whig or Democrat. I have been denounced for this doctrine of reform. I don't care for that. If the Whigs will take part with me in it, I am willing to go with them; if not, why *meruit palmum ferat*; honor to whom honor is due; let them have it who win it. I am for reform, and by a Convention and not by the Legislature. (Mr. Bailey took his seat under three hearty cheers.)

From the American Republican.

"REFORM AND RETRENCHMENT."

Messrs. Editors.—The magic words of "Reform and Retrenchment," which are stirring up every patriotic heart in this tax-ridden, borough-mongering State, seems to have actually waked up the *drowsy* Editors of the American, and *for once* we have something like an expression of opinion from that usually *passive* sheet. But, alas! they are only half awake yet, and with all the indistinctness of thought and vision which accompanies dull, spell-bound sleepers, they utter their prosy nonsense to their readers. Their correspondent, "A Marylander," having fancied that he had discovered a 'mare's nest,' these quiet gentlemen set up a most prodigious cackle over the imaginary egg, and with the solemn wisdom of that sagacious beast that reproved the Prophet Balaam, utter *their reproofs* to the friends of reform and seem to think that they have said enough to stop forever the onward movement of the cause. We can but smile at the solemn conceit of these wise pedagogues and think that when they make such egregious blunders in quoting the *Scripture*, they are very likely to be mistaken in their understanding of the Constitution. The *Learned Theban* who can make a mistake of *centuries* in a transaction of the Bible—placing Pharoah for Nebuchadnezzar, and Joseph for Daniel—should not be relied upon as an infallible expounders of facts, and we suspect will be thought by many to know about as much of Reform and the Constitution, as they have shown themselves to know about the Bible. Let the editors of the American rail their silly chuckle over the thought that the friends of Reform are so ignorant that they know not what they want, and let their correspondent, "A Marylander," echo back the cuckoo note, that they have no power to touch the matter; we *rather guess* they will both find out before long that we do know what we want, and also know how to get it. The forty-second article of the bill of righ

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