COMMUNICATIONS.

MR. EDITOR:—The notice in the last *Van Buren* "Aurora" calling on the people of this county to countenance the recusant Electors' Convention, affords an opportunity to enquire whether some steps should not be taken to elicit the feelings and sentiments of the friends of good order, condemnatory of this vile measure.

I confess it has afforded me some surprise that nothing has been said by the people collectively in this county, upon the daring and reckless conduct of a few individuals who have perverted their office of Electors to the worst of purposes. Have we by our silence done justice to our Electors who have nobly sustained the Constitution; or have we done justice to ourselves and the interest we have at stake, in permitting this destroying spirit to stalk abroad in open day and not rebuke it? I feel well assured that if meetings or one great meeting was called in the county, and the citizens of all parties even invited, the whole question calmly laid before them of constitutional reform or *revolution*, the result of such a call would do credit to old Dorset. 'Tis true, sir, we have elected Whig Electors, but the crisis which is impending has assumed a caste that must change the whole order of party movements. It must and will separate, however reluctantly, the adherents of party, who, though they may be distinctively known in reference to our national politics, yet, upon the subject of their more immediate interests at home, the true friends of good order, of whatever name, will separate themselves from the agitators of the day, and the sooner this separation is marked out and bounded, and we know who are for and who against the Constitution, the better. Let us, by such meetings in the county, see and exhibit to the world who are for and who against the Constitution. Let us see whether we have not true friends to our written compact as well in one party as in another. Wherever this course has been tried—in Allegany, Washington, Frederick, Anne Arundel, Calvert, and other counties, men of the highest standing in both parties have united, and by the manliness of their conduct, have severely rebuked the spirit of agitation, given tone to public sentiment, and sustained the integrity of our domestic union. Is not some expression necessary? and can that expression be a party one, (I mean Van Buren or anti-Van Buren,) when, if some of the Electors do not unite to make a Senate, or if a Senate be not made, the people, in two short months, will be without a Governor and Council; in a month more will be without an Orphans' Court, without a single Magistrate, without a Levy Court; no debts under one hundred dollars can be recovered; no legislation to save debts from being barred by limitation; the estates of persons dying liable to be squandered; orphans unprotected; no property requiring a conveyance can be sold except by acknowledgment before one of the Judges of the County Court; no debt can be recovered from the estates of deceased persons. Shall all these evils come upon us and we tamely submit, and all this the fruit of the contract of a few deserters of a constitutional trust? If the citizens of Maryland are prepared for all this, and rouse not, then the sooner the despotism the better.

JUNIUS.

Fellow Citizens of Dorchester:

"Experience, the best oracle of wisdom," has admonished us over and again that we ought no longer to rely upon the steamboat Mary and and its appendages as a mode of conveyance to the Western Shore; and it is to be hoped that the time has at length arrived when our eyes shall be opened to the practicability of an object so easily and conveniently accomplished. A few days since a very beautiful steamboat arrived at our village, which seemed in every respect well calculated to suit the wants of the citizens of Dorchester and Caroline. This boat has just been launched, and was built for the small sum of twenty-six thousand dollars; her draught of water is so light that there could never be any difficulty in her coming to the dock. This boat is destined for the South, and consequently cannot be obtained to ply between Cambridge and Baltimore. Mention is made of her only for the purpose of shewing those who have doubted, what a fine boat can be built for so small a sum of money. The want of energy in the citizens of Dorchester has become so proverbial, that besides having the effect of preventing the efforts of the few who might have otherwise attempted to procure a boat, also affords a degree of security to our neighbors, the proprietors of the steamboat Maryland; and so long as we continue indifferent about our own wants, we may be assured that our neighbors will have no regard for us in that in which we have none for ourselves. There seems to be no reason why money invested in steamboat stock would not become very productive—in fact, more so than capital invested in any other way. Besides the accommodations for passengers, the boat might take freight, which alone would render it profitable. But losing sight of every thing like gain or profit, the inconveniences of the present line to Baltimore, and the accommodations that would [illegible] forded by [illegible] stations, paramount to all others, we are now obliged to [illegible] the proposed plan are [illegible]

The time [illegible] for Baltimore is the most [illegible] that could have been selected. [illegible] leave C[illegible] unwise at this season of the year before daylight, and then to ride ten or twelve miles before breakfast, is not the most agreeable arrangement that might be made—not to say any thing of the *comfortable* carriages that are provided to convey us to the boat. And upon our return from Baltimore, or the arrival of strangers from the Eastern Shore, they are cast upon a miserable sand beach; and whether they be invalids, delicate females, or travellers of whatever description, they are obliged to walk near half a mile upon a surface which in summer resembles more the scorching sands of Africa than any other known place, and in winter is still more disagreeable; and when at length they have reached the "Oasis of the desert," to be silent as to the "fortiter in re," that extreme degree of the "suaviter in modo" possessed by our gentle and polite landlord, adds in no ordinary measure to the pleasure of the traveller. And as soon as the vision of the stranger is greeted by a view of the new, neat and improved style of stages (a disgrace to Dorchester) that are used to convey him to Cambridge—and when we reflect how well adapted they are to protect him from cold and rain, and you are well aware that such changes do take place occasionally in the weather on the Eastern Shore, and that we are not blessed with perpetual spring—we should not be surprised at the idea entertained by some that the Eastern Shore is the second edition of Botany Bay.

On the other hand, the plan contemplated, of having a boat to touch at Cambridge, and then proceed up the river to Caroline, would render a trip to the Western Shore exceedingly pleasant. We might take a comfortable breakfast at our homes, then embark without vexations of any kind, and in a few hours reach our places of destinations, and so *vice versa*.

Our pride would be gratified. We should no longer depend upon *broken promises;* and we might, if we chose, entertain a generous contempt for the unaccommodating disposition of our neighbors.

These hints have been suggested with a hope that there are some few energetic citizens amongst us who will immediately take the matter into consideration, open a subscription paper, and commence a work desired by all. Why should we *doubt* that the object can be easily accomplished? "Our doubts are traitors, and make us lose the good we oft might win by fearing to attempt."

FULTON.

At a meeting of the Cambridge Temperance Society, held at the Methodist Episcopal Church, on Sunday evening, the 30th ult., it was

Resolved, That this Society requests the several Temperance Societies of this county to send delegates to meet the Convention to be held in Cambridge on the third Monday of November, instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of appointing delegates to attend the annual meeting of the State Society, at Annapolis;

Resolved, That the President of this meeting be requested to appoint ten delegates to meet the proposed Convention on the third Monday of November, instant.

In compliance with the above resolution, the following gentlemen were appointed delegates to the Convention:

Dr. A. C. Thompson,
Dr. Francis P. Phelps,
Charles P. Stroughn,
Thomas Breerwood,
James Dixon,
Hon. Brice J. Goldsborough,
Nicholas L. Goldsborough,
Rev. James A. Massey,
Rev. Curtis Anderson,
Henry Burn.

Resolved, That the President of this Society be requested to attend the Convention as a delegate.

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting, signed by the President and Secretary, be furnished to the Cambridge Chronicle and Dorchester Aurora, with a request that it be published.

SAMUEL CORKRAN, Prest.
A. C. THOMPSON, Sec'y. pro tem.

MEXICO & THE UNITED STATES.

The journals of the commercial cities indicate a deep solicitude on the part of the mercantile community, touching the state of our relations with Mexico. It is natural that the commercial classes, at least, should feel great anxiety as to the causes of the withdrawal of the Mexican Minister, yet the Administration maintains a profound silence on the subject; and worse than that, it permits the Government paper to throw out what, it now appears certain, is a false and deceptive reason for the sudden suspension of his diplomatic functions by the Mexican Minister.

An article in the Philadelphia National Gazette is couched in language too positive to permit us to question its accuracy, and it shows too plainly, we fear, the crisis to which the conduct of our Government towards Mexico is hastening our affairs with that Republic.—Nat. Int.

HOPELESS ATTEMPT.—Mr. Buckingham, the temperance member of Parliament, has addressed a letter to O'Connell, requesting him to dissuade the Irish peasantry from the use of spirituous drink.

From the National Intelligencer.

TO MY COUNTRYMEN.

God has created adversity in order that human virtue might exhibit itself. Where would be our idea of fortitude if unpropitious events did not sometimes meet us in our path?

I would speak to you, my countrymen, of the approaching Presidential election. Be not disheartened by any unfavorable appearances. Pennsylvania may yet nobly perform her duty. But whether it be so or not, let every man *throughout the Union* maintain his own principles with *renewed* firmness and zeal. Man has a *moral* existence, and whether successful or not, he can always do honor to himself and to the true and honest cause in which he may be engaged. He may here doubly show his strength, and prove to the world that difficulties only tend to arouse his energy, and to root still stronger his *determination*.

But partial defeat is always triumph in disguise. When our army retreated through the Jerseys, there was, in the unexhibited bosom of time, the spendid affair at Trenton, a whole army captured at Saratoga, and the last of the hostile bands laying down their arms at Yorktown. The Whigs conquered at that period, and they are always destined to conquer. There is not a solitary instance in history in which the Whigs did not finally triumph. They will triumph in this country. Their cause is the cause of the country; the cause of the country against demagogues and misrule; and this cause is continually receiving accessions from the real patriotism of the nation. Bad as the standard of the world is, even success does not give respectability and real consideration to demagogues and despots.

Whigs, look upon the *marvellous* face of your Washington, and be inspired with a holy confidence and a lofty ardor in the noble work in which you are engaged. Heaven may intend the little cloud that has passed over the face of Pennsylvania for great good. It may yet prove a sign and a *means* of triumph. It may call up and call out the true spirit of the country. Let every man who sincerely loves her—every real patriot—every one who is in favor of rescuing the Constitution from unholy hands, buckle on the armor of his *mind* and come to the *rescue*. Let him make it his business, let him make it more than his own private concerns.—Every true Whig has now a glorious opportunity of serving his country. Let him be up and doing. Where he has spent an hour in the cause let him now spend a day, a week. Let him enlarge the sphere of an honest *intellectual* influence. Let him counsel and exhort his neighbors whom he believes to be wrong. It cannot be that his country will sustain the demagogues who have trampled upon and degraded her. It will not be—it is impossible. The glorious South will not permit it. The patriotic, the enlightened, the powerful West will not allow it. Virginia, old, high minded, faithful Virginia, will couch her spear. Georgia has already planted her banner on the enemy's ramparts. Our own Maryland has put a freeman's veto on USURPATION. Rhode Island, though so much deluded and insulted by a Fenner and his coadjutors, will yet do well. Maine, sensible and independent Maine, will triumph. Vermont will serve the enemy as her Green Mountain boys did in the Revolution. And even New Hampshire, whose only glory *now* is the graves of her former inhabitants, will dispute the ground inch by inch.

Moral courage is the only true courage. It was the courage of Washington. Fear not defeat, and let not the hope of success be your *main* inspiration. Contend for PRINCIPLE. Let this be your motive. Go on in the power of the noble cause in which you are engaged. Do your duty, your WHOLE duty.

CARROLL.

Maryland, Oct. 15.

[From the Baltimore Chronicle.]

VIOLATED CONTRACT AND ILLEGAL PLEDGES.

Much has been said and written upon the present critical condition in the political affairs of our State, and upon the atrocious conduct of some of our public agents.—Much now might be said and written without producing any effect upon men, whose mad schemes of anarchy had their origin in the throes of disappointed ambition, and whose reckless perseverance is fostered by the desperate hope of mending their broken fortunes, or, by stirring up the waves of sectional and civil strife, of involving the political opponents and their native State, with themselves in one common and irretrievable ruin. Still, the hopelessness of being able to accomplish any good should not deter us from the attempt:—we should do all that becomes freemen and friends of social order, to avert or postpone the catastrophe; and when all that men can do is done, and has proved unavailing, we shall at least have the consolation of having performed our duty—and

——"Heaven and Earth will witness,
If Rome must fall, that we are *innocent*."

We should not suffer this subject to *rest*—the troubled consciences of the wicked should be permitted to have no relief in repose. Desperate and reckless as they are, they cannot become indifferent to the force of public opinion, and they dread, as the guilty do punishment, the manifestations of public indignation. Let them, then, be frequently reminded of it. What is the attitude which these refractory trustees of the people have assumed towards their masters; this attitude of defiance and rebellion? The matter is so plain and clear, the duty so manifest, and the violation of it so *flagrant*, that the simplest mind may understand.—These things have been frequently and clearly expounded, but let them be so again and again.

The relations which exist between a representative and his constituents are in the nature of a *special contract*—a contract of mutual and reciprocal obligations, no more to be disregarded by the one than the other. The terms of this contract, and the duties of the contracting parties, are intelligibly prescribed by constitutional or by statutary provisions. They are known and understood, and of course assented to by both parties—and must control the contract until the purposes for which it is entered into, are accomplished. When, therefore, a man is selected, or presents himself, from the ranks of the people, as a candidate for any public trust, it is an *implied engagement or understanding*, if elected, to perform the known and acknowledged duties of that trust; and the contract on his part is *initiate* and can receive no higher force or obligation, so far as every act of his is concerned; It is *then* that his pledge is given:—his proposition to his constituents is, 'I undertake and promise to perform the duties of this trust, provided you give me your assent.'—And this pledge is impliedly given by each of the candidates, and cannot be withdrawn so long as his name continues before the public in the character of a candidate. It is in some degree analogous to the case of Principal and Agent—where the principal is made to suffer by the *non-feasance* of his agent, he may maintain an action against him.

So with the contract between the candidate and the people. The people have an undoubted right of choice, and, when, through the ballot box, they have exercised that right, and accepted of the services of an individual thus proffered, *it is an acceptance upon the terms proposed*, confirming and ratifying the conditions, and binding the person so chosen to perform the duties, attached to the trust. The people have performed *their* part—they have delegated authority, which they cannot, at pleasure resume, and they must rely upon the good faith of the candidate for the performance of *his* part—the contract is perfect and complete, and the candidate becomes the agent or trustee of the public, imperatively bound to fulfil his engagements, and to perform the duties which he had, in the first instance, voluntarily offered to assume. He can, after that, no more refuse to perform the duties of the trust, than the people can strip him of the powers with which they have invested him for that express purpose.—And if he *does* refuse so to act, in the manner and within the time prescribed, it is a violation of a sacred and a solemn contract,—rendering the party liable to the extent of the penalties which attach to such violation.

Nor can he, nor can they, afterwards *alter* the terms or conditions, upon which he shall carry into execution the contract. He is bound by the original terms and conditions—it is not for him to change or modify them in any manner whatever;—and any effort or proposition to that effect is tantamount to a violation of the contract itself.—The refusal, therefore, of the eighteen refractory electors, 'to elect a Senate,' *except* upon the conditions which they undertake to prescribe, is virtually and to all intents and purposes, a *violation of a solemn contract*. Because, as they have no authority to exact any conditions from the other Electors, so neither have they any right, by such conditions, to fetter and restrict their own action. This subject will be resumed.

CIVIS.

THE "INGLORIOUS 18."—The good ship of State was entrusted to their care—they have leagued with a pirate to run her upon the rocks and plunder the wreck.

The above toast, which was given at the great Hagerstown Barbecue, displays, in a very few words, the true reasons of the strenuous efforts of the leaders of the Van Buren party in Maryland to overturn the government. When Gov. Marcy, of New York, proclaimed the maxim, 'To the Victors belong the spoils of conquest,' he announced the ethics of all his tribe, and in Maryland, as elsewhere, the whole aim of the strife, on their part, is to secure the 'loaves and fishes.' First in the ranks of these hungerers after the flesh pots is Mr. Thomas, of Frederick. This gentleman deserves to be better known in Maryland than he has heretofore been. Be it our task to exhibit him in his true colours. This is no season for compliments, and we shall use none. The Chief of the Revolutionists of Maryland deserves all the immortality which the press can give him, and it shall not be our fault if he do not reach the eminence of notoriety that he seems to aim at.

Mr. Francis Thomas was designed, by the directors of his education, to be a lawyer.—He soon discovered, however, that the labor and dryness of legal investigation were unsuited to his genius. His clients became dissatisfied with declamation which the juries heard without emotion and the Court with a smile of ridicule. The same powers of declamation, however, stood him in better stead, upon the stump. His first appearance before the people, as a candidate, was as a Federalist of the straightest school. As such he was elected. In all his opinions, associations and conduct, he was essentially aristocratic. In the earlier stages of his political career he was a decided and deadly enemy to any increase of the political influence of the city of Baltimore. Passing through the Legislature, he became a candidate for Congress and has been three times elected to a seat in the House of Representatives. In that body he has been a mere cypher. His mind is altogether illogical—He is impatient of labor, and altogether unfitted for research. He has no fixed political principles, because he has neither sufficient scope nor activity of intellect to form them.

He is a speaker of great fluency and animation, but his productions as a writer are almost beneath contempt. As a maker or mender of constitutions, he would be utterly inefficient. But he is not altogether incompetent to act as the leader of a band of Revolutionists, bent upon mischief, and, like himself, impatient of the restraints of the constitution. We know we will gratify his besetting sin by assigning him this post, but we accord it to him, because, in fact and truth, it belongs to him. Mr. Thomas foresees that he cannot be again elected to Congress. Aspiring to the post of United States Senator, he beholds, year after year, his political opponents the dispensers of that dignity. In the natural and regular order of things in Maryland, it is beyond his reach. It is reserved for his superiors in talent and virtue, and for persons of adverse political tenets.

Is is uncharitable to suppose that, in this state of things, the unquiet and ambitious spirit of Mr. Thomas has suggested to him the probability that he may attain his object, through the instrumentality of a revolution? Is it to be credited that a man, like Mr. Thomas, fond of his ease and indolent to excess, would rouse himself to the unwonted exertion which he has made in this question, merely from an abstract love of that State Reform, which, but a few years ago, he looked upon with a cold and distrustful, if not with an unfriendly eye?

It is not probable, and for one we do not believe at all, that Mr. Thomas is actuated by any such motives. He has resolved to climb to the top of this 'high mouldering monument of Rome,' and, although confusion, anarchy and bloodshed may attend the attempt, he has boldly determined to hazard them all. But, are the people of Maryland willing to endure all these evils, in order that Mr. Thomas and such as he may attain the objects of their insatiable ambition?—Will they not see that he and such as he have leagued with *pirates* to destroy the good old ship Maryland, in order that they may plunder the wreck?

From the Western Weekly Review.

THE PRESIDENCY.—VAN BUREN.

Mr. Van Buren first took his start as a politician, about the beginning, or a short time before the late war. At that time he distinguished himself in opposing all the measures of the administration of Mr. Madison, and particularly the war. His opposition was bitter and uncompromising. He was of the party that opposed the appropriations *to feed and clothe the soldier who was fighting the battles of his country.* He was of the party who met at Hartford, (called the Hartford Convention;) and was in favor of keeping all the men and resources in the North at home, and to get the government of the United States to give the States in which it should be collected, all money arising from duties, &c. to defray the expenses of the war then going on; and lastly, taking the war from the United States government, and putting it into the hands of the States, which would have been a virtual dissolution of the Union, from which it never could have recovered. He at that time, belonged to what was and is called Federalists. Since then, we hear that he came over to the Republican party. Since his somerset, he has been in favor of internal improvement by the General Government, and opposed to it by the State of N York. He opposed the improvements in N. York, by De witt Clinton, which now produces, by way of tolls to the State, upwards of *ten thousand dollars* a day, during the business seasons. He was in favor of Mr. Crawford's election in 1823, though the Congressional caucus candidate. He was in favor of John Quincy Adams, in opposition to Gen. Jackson, until the death of Gov. Clinton; and, as if by magic, in a few short months he was the seeming head front of the Jackson party in New York. He was in 1826, a bank man, and wanted a branch at Albany; in 1833 he was oposed to it. He was in 1824 and '27 opposed to the protecting tariff; and, in 1828, by his management and duplicity, he caused amendments to be made to the woollen bill, in order to make it too odious even for its supporters—promising the southern members to vote against it on its passage; and thus aid them in defeating the bill. But alas! upon its final passage, when he was asked, shall the bill pass, he voted for it, and the "bill of abominations" became a law. At that time, he is said to have been the owner of 2000 sheep, of the finest blood.

He is in favor of a State bank for every county in the State of New York, without any sort of specie basis; and in those banks he is in favor of keeping the public money, amounting to about fifty or sixty millions of dollars; four times the amount of banking capital in the state until recently. He is in favor of lending out the public money to these banks to speculate on, and squander and wast; is opposed to giving it to the people, who are the rightful owners, to aid them in carrying on works of improvement, and for purposes of education.

He is in favor of allowing free negroes the right of suffrage, thereby putting them upon political, not moral equality with the white citizens.

He thinks, that, with the lights he has upon the subject, he cannot say that Congress has not the power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia.

He is now the candidate of the abolitionists, and will obtain every such vote in the United States.

TREASURY ORDERS.

The New York Daily Advertiser, professes to disbelieve that the Secretary of the Treasury, has made any modification in the orders issued for specie—but reference to such rumour and to the effect of a merciful and judicious order by government—the Courier and Inquirer holds the following language:—

"Of the correctness of the rumours we have no means of judging, nor are we willing to express any opinion upon even the *probability* of their being founded on any authentic information. We are aware that the Attorney General has returned to *Washington* fully impressed with the necessity of prompt action in regard to both these measures, and we sincerely hope that a just apprehension of their political tendency, if no regard for the great interests of the country, will prompt the "powers that be" to act as becomes those having the destinies of the country temporarily under their control. If the specie circular should be rescinded, all drain of specie from the vaults of our banks arising from that source, will very shortly cease; and if, as we suggested some days since the drafts already drawn upon the deposit banks in this city should be recalled, and the banks simply directed to place the required amounts at certain designated places at the west, it would be their interest at once to discount nearly all the western paper held by our merchants, and relief would be instantaneous. At this time there cannot be less than twenty millions of western paper held by our merchants, all of which is unavailable to them, while their own engagements must be met; whereas the moment the banks receive orders to place the Government funds in the western cities by the first of January, it will become their interest to discount liberally on this paper and place the merchant at his ease. This was the course which the Government should have adopted at the commencement of its transfers, and they doubtless would have done so, if they had not desired to make the distribution law as obnoxious as possible. They have discovered, however, that they were playing with a two edged tool, that they were injuring far more than benefiting Mr. Van Buren by ther proceedings.

THE SURPLUS REVENUE.

The Bill that passed Congress at the last session, providing for the distribution of the surplus Revenue amongst the States, requires, as a condition precedent to the payment of the proportion of each State, that the Legislature shall pass a prescribed enactment and enter into a certain agreement. We respectfully suggest to the Humbug Convention, which is to meet at Annapolis next month, to notify the President, that they have decided their shall be no Legislatur in Maryland, but, that having disinterestedly and patriotically absorbed all the Legislative and Executive functions of the State they are empowered to demand and receive all the monies accruing to the State. The picking will be worth a dozen trips to Annapolis.

TEXAS.

This new "Republic" has managed to get up quite a respectable Navy, considering its age, according to the following list, which we find in a late number of the New Orleans Bulletin:

List of vessels whose registers and papers emanate from the Texan Government:

VESSELS OF WAR.

Schr. of War Independence, Com Hawkins;
" Invincible, Captain Brown;
" Brutus, Captain Hurd;
" Liberty, Capt. Wheelright;
" Thomas Toby, Capt. Suares;
" Terrible, (privateer;)
Armed steamboat Ocean, Capt. Grayson;
" schr. Passaic, (transport;)

MERCHANTMEN.

brig Col. Crockett, Capt. Chase;
schr. Col. Fannin, Capt. Thompson;
" San Jacinto, Capt. Henry;
steamboat Yellow Stone, Capt. Grayson;
" Laura, ——;
" Cayuga, ——;
sloop Col. Knight, Capt. Charles;
" Fourth of July, Capt. Scott.

The same paper furnishes the subjoined list of American vessels, which are engaged in the trade between New Orleans and Texas:

American brig Good Hope, Capt. ——;
" schr. Flash, Capt. Falvel;
" " Flora, Capt. Appleman;
" " Julius Cæsar, Lightburn;
" " Kosciusko, Capt. Burns;
" " Pennsylvania, Capt. Delarue;
" " William and Francis, Capt. Watts;
" " Gen. DeKalb, Capt. Mathews;
" " Urchin, Capt. Bridges;
" " Shenandoah, Capt. Moore.

Among the machines exhibited at the Fair in New York, is one labelled "An unfinished attempt at perpetual motion."

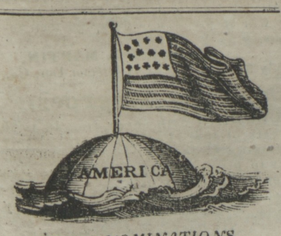
CHRONICLE.

"SALUS POPULI SUPREMA EST LEX."

DAVID P. HOGE--EDITOR.

Cambridge, MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 5, 1836.



WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON,
Of Ohio.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN TYLER, *of Virginia.*

ELECTORS.

For the Western Shore.—WM. PRICE.
For the Eastern Shore.—THOMAS BURCHENAL.
1st *District.*—JOHN S. PURNELL.
2d " JAMES B. RICAUD.
3d " ELIAS BROWN.
4th " GEORGE HOWARD, DAVID HOFFMAN.
5th " ANTHONY KIMMELL.
6th " JAMES M. COALE.
7th " ROBERT W. BOWIE.

In the last Aurora, the friends of reform of both parties are invited to meet on Wednesday next, for the purpose of sending delegates to the mock Convention which the recusant electors have ordered to assemble in Annapolis some time this month. Let not the true friends of Constitutional reform have any thing to do with this meeting.—There are, it is believed, many in this county who would like to have some alterations in the Constitution, but who wish to see such changes as may be made or brought about legally, properly and in a peaceable manner. Let not such, we say, to whatever party they may now belong or may have been heretofore attached, assist by word or deed, in the proceedings of the contemplated meeting. By attending and participating in the proceedings, they will be said to have approved of the course of the *new* eighteen dictators. Who authorised these faithless electors to call a convention for the purpose declared in their address to the people of Maryland? Who empowered them to make themselves a tribunal to decide for the people of this State what shall or shall not be done for the maintenance and preservation of law and liberty? If any set of rights, privileges or immunities depended upon the keeping of such treacherous men as *they* have proved themselves to be, there would soon be an end of free government. What confidence can the people repose in agents who have once deceived them? Will it be credited by those in their sober senses, that they who scruple not to run counter to the dictates of an imperious duty, are safe depositories of the tremendous powers which, it is said, a convention rightfully possesses? Surely not. It is recorded in Roman history that at certain periods of great dissention and difficulty, recourse was had to the power of a dictator; but this office was not usurped; it was conferred upon the most wise, discreet, and virtuous citizen, upon whom was devolved the duty of taking care that the Republic should receive no injury. But the disorganizers of Maryland first attempt to create the difficulty, and then instal themselves into the dictatorial office to settle it. Will the people of Maryland suffer themselves to be thus trampled on and abvised? They need no dictators, and least of all such perfidious and unworthy ones, as presume to exercise the power assumed. Again we say, let the friends of peace, order, liberty and regular government frown upon and discountenance *all* the acts of the reckless men, who are seeking for unrighteous purposes, to break down the pillars of the social edifices.

Would it not be well for the sincere and interested advocates of Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson, to inquire what assurance they have that some of the electors on their ticket *will* vote for the candidates they are pledged to support? Dr. Washington Duvall, it will be seen, is one of the Van Buren electors.—This gentleman was chosen not long since to discharge an important function under the government of his own State—to the performance of which he was bound by the obligation of a solemn promise in the face of the world and before his God. He has positively refused to execute the trust which he voluntarily assumed, notwithstanding he had at a former period taken an *oath* to support the constitution of Maryland. Is the moral or political integrity of such men to be relied on?

JACKSON AND VAN BUREN ECONOMY.

One of the numerous promises made by the present chief Magistrate upon assuming the duties and responsibilities of the station to which he had been elevated by the free suffrages and the implicit confidence of an unsuspecting people, was an administration of the Government in such a manner as to retrench its expenses, and to take off the heavy burden of taxation, with which it was pretended the people were grievously oppressed. Let us see whether this pledge which, it will not be denied was distinctly given, has be[illegible] who gave it [illegible] and forfeited [illegible] its favor. T[illegible] during the [illegible] will be fou[illegible] statements, [illegible] 944 and 80[illegible] (Jackson) i[illegible] gress, estima[illegible] jects other t[illegible] to about *sixte*[illegible] Secretary of [illegible] about eighte[illegible] 1833 it was [illegible] 1836 the a[illegible] both Houses [illegible] of the Execu[illegible] to the enorm[illegible] 000. This [illegible] *granted*; b[illegible] was asked, [illegible] fallen far sh[illegible] Verily this [illegible] Yet Mr. V[illegible] the prospe[illegible] this *glorio*[illegible] for the fort[illegible] 'spoils,' an[illegible] tion's over[illegible] have been [illegible] ment. W[illegible] Do we see [illegible] profligate [illegible] tures of the [illegible] ministratio[illegible] such signa[illegible] Van Bure[illegible] policy beg[illegible] he will e[illegible] consists i[illegible] possibly b[illegible] fortresses; [illegible] ing army [illegible]

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