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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, BY WILLIAM OGDEN NILES, AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

The proceedings of the Van Buren party in Harford and Frederick and of the people in Washington and Allegany, exhibit a striking dissimilarity of sentiment in relation to the conduct of the recusant electors and the proper remedy for the present unfortunate condition of affairs. For, while the two first warmly applaud the conduct of the "nineteen," and look to the convention, which the recusants recommended to be holden in November next, as the only remedy, the meeting of Washington county, comprising leading men of both parties, recommend the electors from that county to go into the college and assist in forming a whig senate, provided assurances are given that a majority of senators will be favorable to the passage of a law calling a convention to remodel the present constitution.* The meeting in Allegany county, also composed of leading men of both parties, does not, however, make this stipulation, but openly denounces the conduct of the nineteen and the recommendation of the meeting in Frederick as leading "to anarchy and confusion."

Whether the stand taken by Washington and Allegany, the first named as deeply interested in the question of reform as any other county in the state, will arrest the convention, time only can determine—but there are those who are sanguine that a door will be speedily opened for the adjustment of the difficulty.

From Annapolis we learn that the electoral college was still in session, with at least three members always present, and that arrangements have been made for the speedy attendance of the other whig members as soon as a disposition is evinced by any of the recusants to enter upon the duty for which they were elected.

*Messrs. Wason and Magill, the electors, were present at the meeting, and, it is said, sanctioned the recommendation of the meeting.

VOL. LI.—No. 8.

"REFORM OR REVOLUTION" IN MARYLAND.

Reform meeting at Hagerstown.

In accordance with a resolution adopted at a meeting on the 1st instant, the friends of reform assembled at the court house on Wednesday the 11th instant, and having organized by calling colonel W. H. Fitzhugh to the chair, and appointing G. W. Post secretary, adopted the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, by the 4th section of the declaration of rights of the state of Maryland it is declared—"That all persons invested with the legislative or executive powers of government, are the trustees of the public, and as such accountable for their conduct, wherefore, whenever the ends of government are perverted, and the public liberty manifestly endangered, and all other means of redress are ineffectual, the people may, and of right, ought to reform the old and establish a new government; the doctrine of non-resistance against arbitrary power and oppression, is absurd, slavish and destructive of the good and happiness of mankind." The principles contained in this section are the ground upon which we stand, affording us complete justification for our past acts, and every encouragement to future operations, in the cause of reform. By the operation of our present constitution, the "ends of government are perverted," inasmuch as that a meagre minority of the people governs the whole state. The consequence is, that the executive and other public officers together with all the patronage of the state are at the disposal of the few, while the expenses of the government are almost wholly borne by the many. The manifest injustice of this state of things has been the subject of complaint for years. Petition after petition has been sent to the legislature for redress, but in vain. That body the creature of the tyrant few, has refused, and, we have every reason to believe, will ever refuse to grant our reasonable and just rights. Arraying themselves behind the strict letter of the constitution, they disregard the great principles upon which it was originally based, and its utter inadequacy to the existing wants of the people of Maryland. They seem to forget the great change the state has undergone, in point of population, commerce and trade, in the space of sixty years; and that a constitution which was republican in an earlier date of our history, in consequence of that change may be anti-republican now. Whatever may be the views or motives by which our opponents are actuated, whether an actual "base love of power," which is said to be always stealing from the many to the few, or the more ignoble object of making our state a mere bargain and sale affair in the presidential election—our course is plain. We have done every thing in our power, to procure reform, in the ordinary way. The usual means of redress have proven ineffectual. We must therefore recur to first principles, adopting as our motto the language of the bill of rights, that "the doctrine of non-resistance against arbitrary power and oppression, is absurd, slavish and destructive of the good and happiness of mankind." The present crisis, in the affairs of the state, is all important. We have reached a point from which we cannot recede without deserting our principles, and which if we maintain with firmness, we must eventually triumph.

And whereas, we view the subject of reform as paramount to every other, and are prepared to sink every other question in its advancement, and whereas many profess to be in favor of reform provided it be not connected with the politics of the general government, therefore as a means of uniting the friends of reform of all parties, be it

Resolved, That as soon as satisfactory assurances are given that a majority of state senators will be

chosen favorable to the passage of a law calling a convention for the purpose of remodelling the present constitution of the state of Maryland, we recommend Robert Wason and Charles Magill, the senatorial electors for Washington county, to enter the electoral college and aid in forming a reform senate even if the members thereof be elected from the whig party.

Resolved, That until said assurance be given, we recommend Messrs. Wason and Magill to maintain the stand they have taken, and not to participate in selecting a senate not known to be in favor of a state convention.

Resolved, For the purpose of meeting the emergency, if a senate should not be elected, we recommend to the friends of reform to hold district meetings on Saturday the 29th of October, for the purpose of sending twenty delegates to a county convention to be held in Hagerstown, on Tuesday, the 1st of November, to select six members to represent Washington county in the state convention to be assembled in Annapolis on the third Monday of November next in accordance with the suggestion of the reform electors.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the papers of this county and state.

WM. FITZHUGH, *chairman*.

GEO. W. POST, *secretary*.

Frederick county reform convention.

At a meeting of the friends of reform, convened at the court house, in Frederick, on Monday, the 10th October, the meeting was organized by appointing colonel John H. Simmons and Dr. John W. Dorsey, chairmen, and Wm. B. Gwynn and George Titlow, secretaries.

On motion of P. H. Brown, esq. a committee of three from each district, was appointed to draft resolutions and report to this convention at 3 o'clock.

On motion of P. H. Brown, that all votes taken in this convention, be taken by districts.

On motion of col. Dunlap, that, a majority of the districts, be necessary to a choice in the selection of candidates.

Convention adjourned to meet at three o'clock, P. M.

Three o'clock, P. M.—Convention met pursuant to adjournment.

The committee of three from each district reported—That in pursuance of the duties assigned to them by the convention, the following six gentlemen had been selected by a majority of the committee as proper persons to be recommended for the convention to nominate as a delegation to represent this county in the convention to be held in Annapolis on the third Monday in November next, viz:—Messrs. Francis Thomas, col. John H. McElfresh, colonel Thomas Johnson, John Fisher, Benedict Boon, Dr. Jas. Liggett—And reported the following preamble and resolutions—

Whereas, The true intent and purpose of government is to promote the happiness and prosperity of those for whose benefit it is instituted, and in a republic a majority of the people are declared to have the power of framing such form of government as they may deem best calculated to promote their interests, to increase their prosperity and increase their happiness—and when as, for years, a majority of the people of this state have pronounced the present form of government to be defective in principle, and unequal and oppressive in its operations; *And whereas*, in the recent attempt to form a senate, the representatives of a small minority of the voters of the state have arrogated to themselves, the exclusive power of selecting all the members, constituting one entire branch of the legislature, contrary to all justice, all right, and all sound principles of a republican government. Therefore,

Resolved, That, we do not recognize, as a just and proper principle of government, the degrading doctrine, that a people are bound, slavishly to submit, to any public institutions whatever, but contend for, the enjoyment of that for which our forefathers fought, the right to resist a tyrannical government, and the power to abolish an old, or establish a new form of government.

Resolved, That the present constitution of the state is unjust, iniquitous and subversive of the rights of freemen, and therefore should be revised and reformed, so as to conform to the principles on which it was originally based, by giving to every citizen living under its provisions, equal, political and civil rights.

Resolved, That we approve of the plan of holding a convention in the city of Annapolis, on the third Monday of November next, as recommended in the address of the nineteen electors: it being in the opinion of this convention, the most efficient mode, not only of securing the execution of the laws, and the administration of justice, but, also, the most

effectual means of facilitating the consummation of the long cherished wishes of a majority of the people of this state, peaceably and quietly, thoroughly and radically to reform their organic law.

Resolved, That this convention nominate six suitable persons to recommend to the suffrage of the people, as a delegation to represent this county in the state convention before named.

Resolved, That these six persons, when elected, be invested with the power representing this county, in said convention, and that they be, and are hereby authorized to join with the delegates from other counties and cities, in continuing the appointment of all officers, military and civil, whose terms of service expire annually, and to exercise such powers as may be necessary for the welfare of the state; and, that they be recommended, also, to endeavor to settle the basis of representation of a convention for the purpose of altering and amending the present form of government, or framing a new one.

Resolved, That we recommend to the friends of reform in the several election districts to appoint three judges and two clerks of election for each district, to receive the ballots of the voters of each district cast for the six delegates to represent this county in the convention to be held in Annapolis, and that the judges so appointed be qualified to receive the votes of the people in the same manner as if they had been regularly qualified under the laws of the state. And that all persons offering to vote for the aforesaid six delegates shall be subject to the same restrictions and required to possess the same qualifications as the election laws of the state now require, and that the judges so appointed shall make their election returns on the Wednesday succeeding the election in the same manner and form as the judges appointed under the law, to a committee to be chosen by the convention.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by this convention to receive the returns made by the judges of election chosen by the people, whose duty it shall be to certify that the six persons whom the judges declare to have received the greatest number of votes of the county are duly elected to represent this county in the convention to be held in Annapolis on the 3d Monday of November next for the purpose already mentioned; and that their certificate shall be a full warrant for their exercising the authority for which they have been chosen.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to sustain the convention to be held in Annapolis in the execution of the duties entrusted to them.

The vote being taken on the nomination of the persons recommended by the committee, they were unanimously nominated by the convention.

The vote was then taken upon the passage of the preamble and resolutions, and they were unanimously adopted.

On motion of John Sifford, esq.

Resolved, That all vacancies that may occur in the ticket selected by this convention be filled by the gentlemen composing said ticket.

On motion of Dr. Wm. B. Gwynn,

Resolved, That the proceedings of this convention be signed by its officers and published in all the papers in the state in favor of reform.

JOHN H. SIMMONS, } *chairmen*.
JOHN W. DORSEY. }

WM. B. GWYNN, } *secretaries*.
GEORGE TITLOW }

Harford county reform meeting.

At a large meeting of the democratic republican reformers of Harford county, convened in pursuance of public notice, at the court house, in Bel Air, on Tuesday, the 11th of October, 1836—the meeting was organized, and col. Andrew Turner, col. I. D. Maulsby and Dr. W. L. Horton, appointed presidents; and Henry W. Archer and James W. Bartol, esqrs. secretaries.

Upon motion, the following named gentlemen were appointed a committee to adopt a preamble and resolutions expressive of the views of the meeting, to wit:—Otho Scott, James W. Williams, Thomas Hope, Henry H. Johns, James Williams, Robert W. Holland, Dr. Wm. T. Munnikhuysen, Dr. St. Clair Street, Dr. Parker Forwood, Abraham L. Jarrett and Preston McComas.

The committee, after having retired for some time, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted. After the resolutions were read, the meeting was addressed by James W. Williams, esq. col. I. D. Maulsby, Otho Scott, esq. and Dr. Horton, in animated and eloquent speeches.

Whereas, The flagrant injustice and gross inequality of political rights under the constitution of Maryland has demonstrated, that a thorough and radical reform is necessary—This is now so obvi-

...that it is conceded by all having any regard for the rights of the people. The present constitution was the work of men, who had till it was framed lived under a monarchy, and without detracting from the merits of its venerable founder it may safely be asserted, that as originally established, it was aristocratic in its form and spirit, according to its provisions, property was more regarded than the dearest rights of freemen. None but property holders could obtain a seat in the legislature, hold the office of governor, or be elected as sheriff, and even the right of suffrage, the most sacred that free institutions have conferred on man, was so restricted as to confine its exercise exclusively to those possessing property and those destitute of property, no matter how meritorious in other respects, were entirely deprived of all participation in government.

The democratic spirit of after times extended the right of suffrage and abolished all property qualifications for office. This produced an enlargement of popular rights, and expunged some of the aristocratic principles, which formed a part of the elements of our political institutions; still it left the original frame work, constructed, on an aristocratic basis. In the formation of the constitution, from mistaken views of the intelligence of the people, it was deemed unsafe to intrust to them the appointment of the most important officers, and upon this principle they at present have no control in the election of the governor or senate, or the appointment of the clerks and registers. Whatever may have been the opinions of former times it is a doctrine, not now denied, that the people are fully competent, to self government, and that, the appointment of their officers could not, as safely be confided any where as in the great mass of the freemen of the state. Notwithstanding, the universal recognition of these principles, the people of Maryland, live under a constitution founded upon a palpable violation of these, and every other republican maxim.

The governor, in whose office all have an equal interest, is appointed by a select few, instead of being elected by the people. The senate, which has the co-ordinate power of legislating on the property, lives and liberties of all the people, is appointed by an irresponsible body of electors.

The clerks and registers, important county officers, having the custody of the public records of the people, are appointed by the legislature and the courts, and it frequently happens that these officers are appointed by persons not residing in the county for which the appointment is made, and not having any interest in the manner in which the duties are performed.

The judiciary system of the state also requires reform. There should be no offices for life in a republic. The independence of judges should be preserved, but, at the same time, no public functionary should be placed in a situation where he would be insensible to the influence of public sentiment, nor is it believed that the exemption of the judiciary from improper influences depends on the duration of their office. That inflexible integrity and purity of purpose which are essential to the character of judge would render the possessor independent under any tenure of office. It is, moreover, too plain to admit of doubt, that the judge whose motives would be corrupted if he held his office for a term of years is wholly unfit to be trusted for life. It would doubtless be inexpedient to elect the judiciary immediately by the people; still the term of service should be so reduced, and the appointing power should be so directly answerable to the people as to produce a salutary responsibility on the part of the judges.

Other portions of our institutions equally require modification. The great multiplication of banks and other corporations, and the wasteful expenditure of public money shews that the powers of the legislature in relation to these subjects should be restricted. There should be some limitations, that would operate as safe guards to the public money, and protect the people from the mischiefs arising from an extension of banking.

The unequal representation is another subject which loudly calls for reform; an inequality of political rights exist that ought not to be tolerated. The small counties with a few hundred voters have equal power in every branch of government, to be exercised by the large counties with as many thousand voters.

Whereas it is manifest from the palpable and manifest defects of our present constitution, that it should be placed upon a popular and republican basis, and made to suit the spirit of the age, but by an entire re-vo-
 lution—Repeated alterations and amendments have been made. The old has been changed, and patched up till neither lawyers nor legislators can tell what its provisions are. Amendments have been engrafted till the whole is a con-

fused mass of jarring principles, some aristocratic, and some partly republican, wholly unworthy to be regarded by a free people as their fundamental law.

It is therefore resolved, That to secure to the people their just influence in the appointment of public officers, and to subject the various departments of the government, to a salutary popular control, there should be a thorough and radical reform of our state constitution.

Resolved, That the only practicable means by which the necessary reforms can be accomplished, is a convention elected by the people; that all other means would be dilatory in their action, and partial and half-way in their operation.

Resolved, That this meeting most cordially approve of the course pursued by the nineteen electors of the senate, and regard their refusal to concur in the election of a senate as the most peaceful, speedy and efficacious means of accomplishing the great political reformation which is desired.

Resolved, That should any of the seceding electors, hereafter join the anti-reform electors in making a senate, he should be regarded, as having violated a solemn pledge to the people, and proved himself recreant to republican principle, and a traitor to the cause of reform.

Resolved, That the recent election cannot be regarded as a fair test of public sentiment on the subject of reform,—that it is known, the enemies of reform succeeded by misrepresentation and deceptive statements in exciting a panic, and a belief, that we were to have a fearful and bloody revolution instead of a peaceful reform.

Resolved, That the recent attempts to produce a belief that we were in a state of anarchy and revolution, and by such means to create alarm and apprehension should be denounced by every friend to reform, and the authors and actors in such attempts regarded as hostile to the extension of popular rights, and enemies to republican principles.

Resolved, That if the anti-reform electors should attempt to force upon the people of Maryland, a senate, it should be regarded as gross usurpation of power, an outrage on the rights of the people, and one which every advocate of free institutions would be bound to resist.

Resolved, That this meeting have a firm reliance on the intelligence and patriotism of the people, and are fully confident that no tumults or disorder can arise out of the present crisis. That even if there were no other restraints, the moral sense of the community is a sufficient guaranty against lawless violence and outrage.

Resolved, That this meeting adopt the recommendation of the nineteen electors, to elect six persons to represent this county in a convention to be held at Annapolis.

Resolved, That the representation in our legislature should be placed on the popular basis, giving to the small counties a sufficient delegation, to protect their interests, and restricting by some liberal maximum number, the power of the populous districts.

Resolved, That six persons be elected on the first Monday of November next, to represent this county in convention, and that such representatives be authorized to do all necessary acts in concert with the representatives from the other counties, calculated to promote the cause of reform.

Upon motion, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That Charles S. Sewell, James W. Williams, John W. Rutledge, Otho Scott, Henry W. Archer and Wm. L. Horton be and they are recommended to the people as suitable persons to represent this county in the convention aforesaid.

Resolved, That James Steele, Archibald Dorsey, Jas. L. Bartol, John H. Price, A. L. Jarret and Dr. Wm. I. McElhiney be appointed a committee of correspondence, to communicate with the reformers in the different counties of the state.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by chairmen and secretaries, and published in the newspapers of the state friendly to reform.

ANDREW TURNER, }
 I. D. MAULSBY, } pres't's.
 WM. L. HORTON, }
 H. W. ARCHER, } secretaries.
 J. L. BARTOL, }

The following card from I. D. Maulsby, esq. of Harford county, one of the delegates to the legislature chosen at the late election, recently appeared in the Van Buren paper published at Bel Air:

A CARD.

I should be insensible of the just value of public opinion, did I not feel highly gratified with my unusually large vote, at the late election. And I lose no time in tendering to the citizens of Harford county, without distinction of party, my thanks for the generous and confiding support extended to me

on that occasion. And now that the excitement of the election has subsided, I would again respectfully invite the public attention to the great subject of reforming our constitution. It is one that deeply concerns every man, whatever may be his general political predilections; and to effect it requires some action on the part of the people.

Let it ever be remembered, it is our just pride and boast that we live in a government of laws—that the law is supreme, and it is the duty of every man to submit to it until peacefully and legally changed: That the constituted authorities for their administration and execution must be obeyed, there cannot be a doubt, but that, notwithstanding no senate has been chosen at the regular constitutional period, the laws are still in full force, and all the civil magistrates and ministerial officers possess ample and undiminished authority to discharge their several functions. The man, therefore, who would dare practically to question their authority should instantly be denounced as an anarchist and enemy to reform. The bill of rights points to a convention, as a peaceful mode of changing the constitution, and to that means let us, the people, resort. It has also been recommended by the gallant and devoted nineteen senatorial electors, representing nearly three-fourths of the white population of Maryland, who have fearlessly staked their political existence for the liberties of the people and the cause of reform and are therefore entitled to the highest respect of the freemen of Maryland.

Let a constitution be formed by a convention to be elected by the freemen of Maryland, founded on the basis of popular rights, and free from the unjust and aristocratic provisions which, in the present, stifles and overrules the influence of the people in many of the most important departments of the government. Let such a constitution be submitted to the people, to be approved or rejected by them, in their sovereign character, at primary meetings to be fixed for that purpose.

And if a constitution so formed be so ratified, by a majority of all the freemen of Maryland, what reason, I would ask, is there that it should not be carried into effect? And it will be carried into effect PEACEFULLY. The intelligence and patriotism of the people are a sufficient guarantee against violence. There may be, and probably are, some reckless men in both parties; but moderation and firmness are the suggestions of good sense and love of country, and they must so prevail as to keep down all turbulence and disorder.

I have to crave the indulgence of my fellow citizens for this lengthened address. I took my pen simply to express my gratitude for their kind treatment of my pretension at the past election, and have insensibly run into a subject on which my heart is much engaged. I have only in conclusion to acknowledge the fairness and high mindedness which has on every occasion distinguished my competitor candidates, during the late canvass, to tender to such of them as have been elected my congratulations, and those less successful the scriptural consolation, "that the race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong." I. D. MAULSBY.
 6th October, 1836.

From the Cumberland (Md.) Civilian—extra.

GREAT PUBLIC MEETING

Of the citizens of Allegany county, at the court house in Cumberland, Oct. 17, 1836.

In pursuance of public notice, an unusually large assemblage of the people of Allegany county, without distinction of party, convened at the court house in the town of Cumberland, on Monday the 17th inst. The meeting was organized by calling Wm. McMahon to the chair, assisted by Meshack Frost and Joseph Dilley, and appointing John M. Buchanan secretary, and Singleton Towishend assistant secretary.

The object of the meeting, which was to take into consideration the present important crisis in our state affairs, was stated by B. S. Pigman.

James Dixon, (V. B.) of Frederick, having been called upon, addressed the meeting in an eloquent and forcible manner, repudiating, in the strongest terms, the conduct of the 18 recusant senatorial electors—denouncing the course recommended by them as leading directly to collision and ultimate bloodshed. On concluding his remarks, he was heartily and unanimously cheered by the meeting.

William Price, of Hagerstown, being next called upon, arose and addressed the meeting in his usual happy and eloquent manner, depicting the deplorable condition in which the state will be thrown by a perseverance in the course adopted by the recreant electors. He sat down amidst the applause of the meeting.

The venerable chairman of the meeting—Wm. McMahon, honest and true to the last, next arose and implored the meeting in the name of God to

pause and reflect before they took any step which could, by possibility, lead to a revolution—that he hoped they would remain firm, and stand by and sustain the laws and constitution of the state. He seemed very much affected, and appeared like a father addressing his children, and in taking his seat was enthusiastically cheered.

Michael C. Sprigg then offered a preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the meeting—(save the single dissenting voice of Mr. Daniel Blocher, the editor of the Advocate.)*

Whereas, it is provided by the constitution of this state that "the electors of the senate meet at the city of Annapolis, or such other place as shall be appointed for convening the legislature, on the 3d Monday of September, 1781, and on the same day in every fifth year thereafter, and they, or any twenty-four of them, having so met, shall proceed to elect by ballot, either out of their own body or the people at large, fifteen senators, (nine of whom to be residents on the western and six to be residents on the eastern shore), men of the most wisdom, experience and virtue, above twenty-five years of age, and residents of the state above three whole years next preceding the election." And whereas the people of the several counties in this state, under and in virtue of the above mentioned constitutional injunction, and to carry the same into full effect, did, on the first Monday of September last, appoint electors to meet on the third Monday of September, at the city of Annapolis, to elect a senate for the state. And whereas nineteen of the said electors, when assembled at the city of Annapolis, on the third Monday in September, to elect a senate, refused to qualify, unless the majority of the electors would give them (the minority) the choice or appointment of eight senators, a majority of the senate, and, under a corrupt and fraudulent conspiracy to dissolve the government, have withdrawn from the electoral college, whereby the state may be involved in all the horrors of a revolution, an event which ought, above all things, to be deprecated by all good citizens. And whereas we confidently believe that any useful reform or alteration in the constitution may be effected in the way appointed out by that instrument, or by a convention legally authorized, and that the end cannot be obtained by revolution, which the course adopted by a minority of the electors clearly indicates as the measure they and their adherents are resolved to pursue; and whereas we are utterly opposed to a revolution, which may involve us in all the frightful horrors of a civil war, tarnish the honor of the state, blast her prosperity, and produce a state of things, the consequences of which no man can foresee,—and hold in abhorrence the conduct of men, who, elected by the people to perform a specific duty, have basely betrayed their trust, and brought the state to this momentous crisis; and whereas, at the late election of delegates to the assembly, on the first Monday of this month, when the conduct and views of the recusant electors were fully discussed and considered, the people of Maryland, by a large and decided majority of votes, have rebuked and condemned them, and have rallied in support of the government of the state, and against a revolution, by electing to the house of delegate sixty-one out of eighty members, opposed to any revolutionary movements—

Therefore resolved, That we condemn the conduct of the aforesaid recusant electors, who, having solicited and obtained the appointment at the hands of the people, betrayed the trust reposed in them, by basely and treacherously refusing to attend the electoral college, (as enjoined by their positive obligations to the constitution), with a view to dissolve the government of the state.

Resolved, That we consider a revolution in the state at this crisis, the greatest of all conceivable calamities—that we deprecate it as fraught with certain mischiefs, and recommended to us not even in prospect by any counterbalancing good, and that as peaceful citizens devotedly attached to our native and adopted state, and feeling a deep and abiding interest in her honor and prosperity, we solemnly pledge ourselves to sustain the government against any revolution.

And whereas, we have understood that John S. Sellman has returned to the electoral college, with a view to the appointment of a senate—therefore, Resolved, That we consider his conduct in that respect, as highly honorable and patriotic.

Resolved, That as we cannot approve, we will not unite or co-operate in the measures recommended at some late meetings in Frederick county, as tending directly to anarchy and confusion, and we

*Van Buren paper.

†Mr. Buchanan, of this county, although a Van Buren man, is avowedly opposed to the course of the 18 recusant electors.

ferently hope that such rash and imprudent counsels will be discontinued by the good sense, virtue and patriotism of the people, and for this purpose we recommend that district meetings be held throughout the county.

On motion, the proceedings of the meeting signed by the officers, were directed to be printed and copies sent throughout the state.

On motion, the meeting was then adjourned.

*WM. McMAHON, *president.*
†MESHACK FROST, } *vice presidents.*
*JOSEPH DILLEY, }

*John M. Buchanan, *secretary.*
†Singleton Townshend, *assistant secretary.*

PRESENTMENT of the eighteen recusant electors, by the grand jury of Allegany county.

The grand inquest for the body of Allegany county being about to return to their homes, deem it their duty, before they separate, to take some notice of the causes which have led to the present momentous and alarming crisis in the public affairs of our state. Certain individuals, entrusted by the people with the duty of appointing a senate for the state, have refused to execute their trust, and have left the state without a senate. The conduct of those men is without excuse or palliation—they intended to secure the triumph of a party, and, failing in that, to subvert the government and endanger the public tranquillity. The grand jurors do, therefore, present

Charles Magill, Robert Wason, Casper Quynn, John Fisher, George Ellicott, Ephraim Bell, Joshua Vansant, John Evans, George A. Thomas, Samuel Sutton, Washington Duvall, Robert T. Keene, M. Fountain, Enoch George, John B. Thomas, Sprigg Harwood, Thomas Pope, Wesley Linthicum, as *unfaithful public agents and disturbers of the public peace.*

George McCulloh, *foreman.* Alexander King, *Mat's Duckworth, Henry N. Shaw, *Joseph Dilley, *J. L. Browning, John Poland, *John Watts, Robert Lashley, Singleton Townshend, Henry Brown, *Peter Kriebbaum, *George Staup, *Andrew Rice, *William Robinson, James McCarty, *Joshua Kight, *Thomas Beall, Henry White, *Godfrey Fazenbaker.

Cumberland, Oct. 18, 1836.

[*Those marked with a star (*) are Van Buren men—being 11 of the 20 jurors.]

SPIRIT OF THE PARISIAN JOURNALS.

The National asserts that the alliance of England with France is about to be dissolved; but at the same time, that this alliance, by supporting hitherto the government system in this country, has done more harm than good to its liberties. The tendency of the French cabinet towards the absolutist courts will bring to pass an important change in two capital points, in the last and in Spain. From the moment that France separates from England, and inclines towards another alliance, it is impossible that the relations of Russia and Turkey can be regarded by the French cabinet in the same light. France was English in the Levant: it ought to have been neutral: it will now become Russian. In Spain the rupture with England is marked by the refusal to send further supplies; but this apparent neutrality cannot be persevered in, and the result will be the adoption of the cause of Don Carlos, and active opposition to the Spanish revolution. At home, the foundation of French policy will not be changed: it has all along been anti-democratic, and it will be so still, only it will lose the gloss of a whig alliance, and of being the friends of the queen of Spain, while, in order that nothing may be wanting to it, the real prime minister is M. Guizot, who is one of the emigres of Ghent.

The Courier Francais, after remarking that the country is now again about to be subjected to a reaction, and to the influence of a ministry, directed by an emigre of Ghent, and composed of partisans of the restoration, shows how the anti-liberal principle has been steadily at work ever since 1830, and how the *immovable will* has perpetuated its ascendancy over every successive cabinet since that period. If the country is at the present time in arrear instead of advance of its state twenty years ago, it must be confessed, that in many points of view, things have changed. Thus the country has paid the milliard of emigrants; the 400 millions for the counter revolution of Spain; about 100 millions towards establishing the anarchy of Greece, under King Otho; a good sum of money, more than ought to have been paid, for Algiers; and 700 or 800 millions, for the extraordinary expenses of the first installation of the government of July; so that, from all this, it results, that France has the satisfaction of learning that the budget is every year in deficit,

*Van Buren.

†Harrison.

which is always increasing. All this, however, does not hinder the governing powers of the country from leading a joyous life. The budget of liberty, however, is not less in a deficit than the financial one. Except the time of the censorship being provisionally established, the liberty of the press is now more restrained than it was under the restoration; the responsibility of ministers and their agents is more illusory than ever; freedom of religious worship is exercised by the exclusion of new religions, and the sealing up the doors of dissenting churches; and the main principle of the jury is violated. Let France rejoice! her liberty is advancing in the same way as her finances; let her look at these twenty years of glory and progress with exultation; and, above all, let her not despair of her futurity; has she not the charter, that is now a truth, and a representative government?

The Constitutionnel says that three parliamentary questions cannot fail of being brought forward next session, each of which will be fatally contrary to the doctrinaires. The first will be the election of three new vice presidents; and no doubt the three honorable deputies, members of the late ministry, who have already filled those offices, will be re-elected. The next will be the address; a thing that has never been much to the taste of the coterie, and now will be less so than ever. There are certain expressions which can be introduced into it, and which will have the same effect upon them as a drop of water to a hydrophobic person; *conciliation* and *generosity* will not, this time at least, be without meaning. The third, the conversion of the rentes, will also be a stumbling stone to them; for who is to give way on that question—the actual ministers or the chamber? In addition to all this the present ministers have, not only as a cause of offence towards the chamber, the having replaced ministers specially approved of by the chamber, but also of being, every one of them, pure doctrinaires. The majority will not submit to them. The majority know that, besides the doctrinaires, other ministers may be found, better disposed to give satisfaction to the desires of the country.

The Bon Sens asserts that the country is once more in the full tide of the restoration; and that, with the return of the doctrinaires the press reassumes all the power it did not like to exercise with the *Tiers-parti*. The press becomes what it was during the restoration: it is called on to defend, as it was six years ago, liberty of conscience against the invasions of Catholicism—liberty of person against the violence of a privileged oligarchy—and the principle of equality against the encroachments of feudal power, for a moment restored to life. Are the doctrinaires prepared to sustain a fight upon such ground as this?

The Quotidienne professes that it cannot conjecture in what way M. Guizot intends to face the chamber, nor how he can hope to be able to form a majority. There are, besides, it adds, elements of disunion in the cabinet itself; for even if marshal Soult were to join it, each of the three ministers, M. Guizot, M. Mole, and the marshal himself, would always be trying to get rid of each other, in order that they might become the heads of the cabinet. M. Guizot, the real leader of the ministry, represents nothing and nobody except himself; he is hated by all parties, except his own. To get rid of this odious coterie, it is a pity that the law against secret associations cannot be applied: for this, however, to be possible, their number must exceed twenty, and they have taken good care in this respect to keep out of the reach of the law.

The Paix says that the doctrinaires will soon find themselves in the presence of the chambers; they will then have nothing to do to make their system known; they will have no date to inaugurate; they will only have to appeal to the 11th October and 13th March, and they will then have merely to demand of the chamber whether it is willing to continue the system or not. This time, however, there must be no *Tiers-parti*; there will only be a choice between the *juste-milieu*—in other words, the constitutional monarchy and the *compte-rendu*—that is to say, a monarchical republic, between conservatism and destruction. It is for the deputies to make the choice.

GENERAL JESUP.

From the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.

We publish below a correspondence between a committee of gentlemen of this place, and our general Jesup. We have noticed with deep regret, the assaults upon the well earned reputation of this distinguished officer. The results of this campaign prove that general Jesup was prompt, energetic and skilful. The removal of the Indians, that for years has been the object of fruitless negotiation, has been accomplished in less than three months under his vigorous measures. The testimony of